

# SIT-IN

**A FORM OF PEACEFUL PROTEST IN WHICH PEOPLE OCCUPIED SEATS IN A SEGREGATED FACILITY**



# INTEGRATION



**THE BLENDING  
OF ALL PEOPLE  
AS EQUALS; THE  
OPPOSITE OF  
SEGREGATION**

# SEGREGATION

**THE SOCIAL SEPARATION OF  
GROUPS OF PEOPLE,  
ESPECIALLY BY RACE**



# POLL TAX

A TAX A PERSON MUST PAY IN ORDER  
TO VOTE

Color *W* Ward *3*

Alexandria, La. *- 4-12*, 1918.

RECEIVED OF *J. C. Duplessis*

**\$1.00 POLL TAX 1918**  
For the Year

*In name*

Sheriff and Ex-Officio Tax Collector, Rapides Parish, La.

# LITERACY TEST

**A METHOD USED TO PREVENT AFRICAN AMERICANS FROM VOTING BY REQUIRING PROSPECTIVE VOTERS TO READ AND WRITE AT SPECIFIC LEVELS**



# GRANDFATHER CLAUSE

**PART OF SOUTHERN STATE CONSTITUTIONS  
THAT PLACED REQUIREMENTS ON VOTERS  
WHOSE FATHERS AND GRANDFATHERS DID  
NOT VOTE BEFORE 1867**



# CIVIL RIGHTS



**THE RIGHTS THAT  
THE CONSTITUTION  
ENTITLES TO ALL  
PEOPLE AS CITIZENS,  
ESPECIALLY EQUAL  
TREATMENT UNDER  
THE LAW**

# BOYCOTT

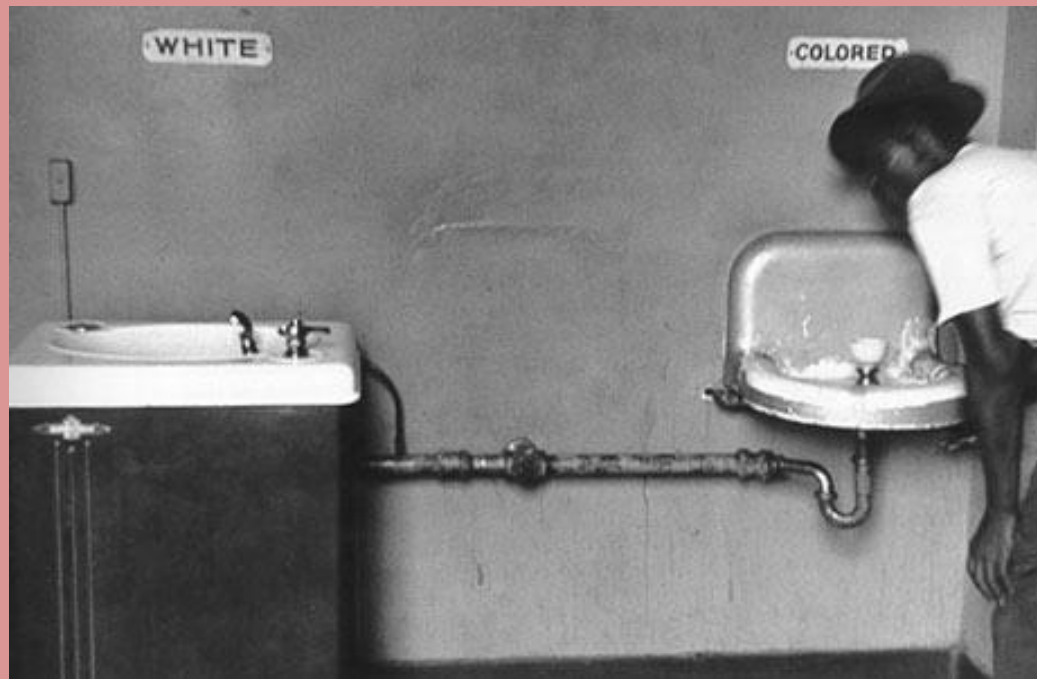


**TO REFUSE TO BUY  
ONE OR MORE  
GOODS FROM A  
SOURCE; AN  
ORGANIZED  
REFUSAL BY MANY  
PEOPLE**



# JIM CROW LAWS

**LAWS ENFORCING SEGREGATION OF  
BLACKS AND WHITES IN THE SOUTH  
AFTER THE CIVIL WAR**



# PLESSY V. FERGUSON



**SUPREME  
COURT  
DECISION (1896)  
THAT ALLOWED  
SEGREGATION IN  
PUBLIC PLACES;  
“SEPARATE BUT  
EQUAL”**

# BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION

**SUPREME COURT DECISION (1954)  
DECIDED THAT SEGREGATION IN  
PUBLIC PLACES, INCLUDING SCHOOLS  
IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL**

