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| **Black Codes** | Laws that placed limits on African Americans in the time period after the Civil War |
| **Jim Crow** | Often used to describe the segregation laws, rules, and customs which arose after the Civil War |
| **13th Amendment** | Amendment which stated "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude...shall exist within the United States." |
| **14th Amendment** | Amendment which stated “all persons born or naturalized in the United States,” were citizens and could not be denied "life, liberty or property, without due process of law" |
| **15th Amendment** | The "right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." |
| **Segregation** | separating people based on race |
| **Discrimination** | Treating people differently usually unfairly because they belong to a particular group |
| **Plessy v. Ferguson** | Supreme Court case in which the 14th Amendment was interpreted to mean “separate but equal” |

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| **Brown v. Board of Education** | Supreme Court case in which schools were determined to be “inherently unequal” |
| **Race** | A classification of human beings based on the idea that people can be divided into separate genetic groups often based on skin tone. |
| **Ratify** | Process by which states and Congress pass a bill |
| **Bill of Rights** | The first Ten Amendments to the constitution |
| **Servitude** | Another word for slavery |
| **Due process** | No citizen may be denied his or her legal rights and all laws must conform to fundamental, accepted legal principles |
| **Separate but equal** | The idea that individual facilities would be the same |
| **Constitution** | A living document by which the United States is governed |