

Name:

Date:

Class:

Legalizing Racism

Directions: Complete the chart by answering the questions by listing and describing the laws in the left-hand column for each country.

Question	Nuremberg Laws (Germany 1935-1945)	Apartheid Laws (South Africa 1850's - 1970's)	Jim Crow Laws (United States 1830's - 1960's)
<p>Who Am I? In Nazi Germany, a person was considered Jewish if they had at least two Jewish grandparents ("partial Jew," or mischlinge versus "full Jew"). In the United States during Jim Crow, a person was defined in some states as "colored," having at least one great-grandparent of African descent. Some states extended the actions against "coloreds" to include people who were Native American, Latino or Asian American.</p>			
<p>Where Can I Live? The Nazis created ghettos during the war for Jews in occupied territories and marked homes of Jews with yellow stars. During the Jim Crow period in the United States, many local communities implemented restrictive deeds, prohibiting the purchase or sale of a home to certain "racial" groups.</p>			
<p>Whom Can I Marry? In Nazi Germany, an "Aryan" and a Jewish person could not marry. In many states in the United States, people identified as "colored" could not marry "white"</p>			

<p>people. Known as miscegenation statutes, they occurred more frequently than any other discriminatory laws.</p>			
<p>Where Can I Go to School? In Nazi Germany, the number of Jewish students who could attend public schools was at first limited and later prohibited entirely. Nearly a quarter of all Jim Crow Laws passed in the United States related to segregated education for “colored” students. African American children often attended schools in substandard buildings with limited or outdated supplies.</p>			
<p>How Did These Laws Affect Everyday Life? In Nazi Germany, Jews experienced ever increasing restrictions in daily life – from jobs they could hold to confiscation of property to limits on the ability to move freely. African-Americans under Jim Crow faced local or regional restrictions in daily life. They could not vote, were not allowed to hold certain jobs or join unions, and were prevented from eating in many restaurants.</p>			