**Assignment 5: Gender, Race & Justice, Part 1**

Due via e-mail on 3/1. Please bring a copy to it to class on 3/2.

**Note:** These questions are strictly designed to ensure that you are keeping up with the readings. Consequently, your answers need not include analysis or background information. Please write in complete sentences and proofread your work before you send it in.

**Instructions:** Email the completed questions in the body of an email to [Susan\_Gallagher@uml.edu](mailto:Susan_Gallagher@uml.edu).

1. According to Ida B. Wells, how many African-Americans were lynched in the U.S. between 1889 and 1922?
2. What was the charge most often leveled against the victims of lynching, and what was the race of the accuser and the accused in these cases?
3. The Supreme Court heard oral arguments in the case of *Loving v. Virginia* on April 10, 1967. The Lovings declined their attorneys' invitation to attend the hearing. On behalf of the Commonwealth, Assistant Attorney General R. D. McIlwaine III argued that Virginia law did not violate the Fourteenth Amendment, and that even if it did it would be legitimate on the grounds that it protected the state from the "sociological [and] psychological evils which attend interracial marriages." In particular, McIlwaine cited academic research that suggested "that intermarried families are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and that the state's prohibition of interracial marriage for this reason stands on the same footing as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_"
4. From Michelle Alexander, “The New Jim Crow”:

What has changed since the collapse of Jim Crow has less to do with the basic structure of our society than with the language we use to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In the era of colorblindness, it is no longer socially permissible to use race, explicitly, as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Rather, we use our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and then engage in the prejudiced practices we supposedly left behind. Today, it is legal to discriminate against ex-offenders in ways \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Once you're labeled a felon, depending on the state you're in, the old forms of discrimination -- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ -- are suddenly legal. As a criminal, you have scarcely more rights and arguably less respect than a black man living in Alabama at the height of Jim Crow. We have not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. More than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ African Americans are currently under the control of the criminal-justice system -- in prison or jail, on probation or parole.