# HISTORICAL EVENTS IN JIM CROW LAWS ERA AS REFLECTED IN KATHRYN STOCKETT'S NOVEL THE HELP

# **THESIS**



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#### **ABSTRACT**

Nisa, Khoirun. (2019). Historical Events in Jim Crow Laws Era as Reflected in Kathryn Stockett's Novel The Help, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Advisor: Sufi Ikrima Sa'adah, M.Hum

Keywords: Mimetic, Jim Crow Laws, Segregation

This thesis explains the historical events in Jim Crow Laws era as reflected in Kathryn Stockett's The Help. This thesis basically uses Mimetic theory and Historical Criticism approach to limit the data only on historical events that appeared in the novel. From the results of the analysis, the events are divided into three main era. Firstly, is Reconstruction era (1865-1877) when after the Emancipation Proclamation, blacks started learning to read and founded the first black school secretly and also founded first black university. Secondly, The Rise of Jim Crow Laws era happened between 1877-1900, where the laws legally to segregated the public facilities between blacks and whites. When blacks violate the rules, they will be beaten, killed and also lynched for the consequences. Thirdly, is Challenging the Jim Crow Laws era (1900-1960), when blacks started to dare the laws, and founded the NAACP organization to gathered blacks did the march to struggling their rights.

#### **ABSTRAK**

Nisa, Khoirun. (2019). Historical Events in Jim Crow Laws Era as Reflected in Kathryn Stockett's Novel The Help, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Advisor: Sufi Ikrima Sa'adah, M.Hum

Kata Kunci: Mimetik, Hukum Jim Crow, Segregasi

Skripsi ini menjelaskan peristiwa sejarah di era Jim Crow Laws sebagaimana tercermin dalam The Help karya Kathryn Stockett. Tesis ini pada dasarnya menggunakan teori Mimetik dan pendekatan Kritik Historis untuk membatasi data hanya pada peristiwa sejarah yang muncul dalam novel. Dari hasil analisis, acara dibagi menjadi tiga era utama. Pertama, adalah era Rekonstruksi (1865-1877) ketika setelah Proklamasi Emansipasi, orang kulit hitam mulai belajar membaca dan mendirikan sekolah hitam pertama secara diam-diam dan juga mendirikan universitas kulit hitam pertama. Kedua, era The Rise of Jim Crow Laws terjadi antara 1877-1900, di mana hukum secara hukum memisahkan fasilitas publik antara orang kulit hitam dan kulit putih. Ketika orang kulit hitam melanggar aturan, konsekuensinya mereka akan dipukuli, dibunuh, dan juga dihukum mati. Yang ketiga, Menantang era Jim Crow Laws (1900-1960), ketika orang kulit hitam mulai berani melawan hukum, dan mendirikan organisasi NAACP untuk mengumpulkan orang kulit hitam. melakukan pawai untuk memperjuangkan hak-hak mereka.

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#### **CHAPTER 1**

#### INTRODUCTION

# 1.1 Background of Study

According to Bennet (2004, p. 113), there is relation between literature and history. It is in line with Dani and Mohen*ed* (1994, p. 276) says that literature is reflected from the author's experience of a social and historical reality. Based on the statement above, it can be said that literature is the result of the internal of human life that is depicted in social reality of the author itself. Trough literature, we could perceive how the author delineates the general public and their social conditions.

Wellek and Warren (1977, p. 94) ever states that, literature imitation of life and life is a social reality, despite the fact that the characteristic world and the inward or abstract universe of the individual have likewise been objects of literary "impersonation". Based on the statement before, it means literary work is the reflection of the real life. It can describe the events in our life, and also contains the stratification which indicates that literature and society is closely related because literature expresses the situations and problems existing in society.

According Gutkind (2006, p. 8) in *The Art of Creative Nonfiction Writing and Selling the Literature of Reality* ever stated that literary works consist of nonfiction and fiction works. Nonfiction work is literary work that based on fact. It does not connect with the imagination of the author. Speech text, reports, journals, biography

and also scientific articles are kind of nonfiction works. Besides that, Nurgiantoro (2010, p.3) defines fiction work is literary work that created from the author imagination. Fiction relates with something unreal, and it is impossible to happen in real life. The whole stories, place, character are imaginative.

The portraits of life in literary work exist as experience and knowledge of the author and mix with his imagination. It can be said that literary work becomes a tool to share human experience; literary work can also represent the real event when the literary work is produced. In other words, literary work is assumed as a mirror of a real world. It means that there is an imitation thing when the author produces the literary work. As Abrams' framework of literary criticism which evaluates a literary work in way of imitation to the world known as mimetic criticism (cited in Teeuw 1984, p.50). Moreover, the characters and setting inside the story may represent to the age, the way of life and the social in a specific spot, for example, the historical thing in that place.

Literary works has close relationship with human life. One of literary work is novel. In this study the researcher is only going to discuss about the novel. Novel is one kind of the fictitious stories. According to Wellek and Warren (1956, p. 13) in *Theory of Literature*, states that the definition of novel is a picture of real life and manners, and of the time in which is written. Lawrence (2011, p. 16) also said, novel can give many impression, recommendation, and inspiration that can be utilized to

improve an existence. Between many types of literary works, a novel is one kind of literary work that can represent a whole life.

According Lorde (1984, p. 115) defines that human beings are born in different sorts of race which are diverse one another. Those differences will be certain parts of social life when it is trailed by appreciative and tolerant act. But, racial classification can be a potential foundation of social clash when it is followed by racism, an ism of a group that assume its group is superior and other groups are inferior. Racism can be a reason for a group of people to behave as civilized society and assume other groups as uncivilized society.

The forms of racism are racial discrimination and segregation. According to Thio (1991, p. 177), segregation means more than spatial and social separation of dominant and minority groups. It implies that minority groups, since they are trusted second rate, are constrained to live independently, and inferior conditions and separation allude to the act of treating diverse individuals differentially principally on the premise of the shade of their skin, nationwide and ethnicity.

Both discrimination and segregation have many impacts on society in the past and exist when human beings are dealt with unjustifiably in view of their specific race, sexual orientation, age, and ethnic group. *The Help* novel is one of many books that have a social problem like racial discrimination and segregation. The picture of racial

discrimination and segregation are clearly mentioned between 1865-1960 in Jim Crow Laws era.

A book titled *The Truth about Jim Crow* (2014) mention that Jim Crow Laws was an entire way of life dedicated to asserting and maintaining the superiority of whites over blacks. In the South, blacks were systematically oppressed and deprived of their constitutional rights, and strict segregation of the races was aggressively enforced. Social institutions were structured to reinforce the organizing principle of the culture; that blacks were inherently inferior to whites, in effect subhuman. In consequence, blacks and whites were never supposed to relate to one another as equals. The principle of black inferiority pervaded every aspect of life, from status before the law to the voting franchise, from education to access to public accommodations to entertainment and even to social etiquette. (cited in The American Civil Rights Union 2014, p. 3)

Furthermore, the novel that portrays the depiction of historical events in Jim Crow Laws era is *The Help*. According to Suddath (2009, para.1) *The Help* is debut novel by American author Kathryn Stockett. *The Help* distributed in February 2009. The novel's set is in racially segregated Jackson, Mississippi amid the unfolding of common right developments in the United States. Kathryn Stockett first novel *The Help* portrays the historical events about Jim Crow Laws that segregated the blacks and whites in the whole aspect of life. This was amid 1960's the point at which The Blacks were not treated reasonably by Whites.

According to Sijabat (2014, P.16) in her thesis ever stated, during the 1960's, the era covered in *The Help*, legal segregation and economic inequalities limited blacks employment opportunities. The rising of black poverty and high levels of racial segregation have interacted to concentrate poverty and to create the social conditions leading to the crime waves experienced in the United States.

The researcher chooses Kathryn Stockett's *The Help* novel, is because this novel is interesting to discuss about racism. The researcher is eager to know how racism operate in other part of the world. Besides that, this novel also clearly portrays the historical events in United States during the conflict, which occurred in 1865-1960 in Jim Crow Laws era.

# 1.2 Statement of The Problem

Based on the background of the study explained above, the researcher is interested to analyzing the one problem in the study. This is the question that conducted to answer the problem :

1. How is the historical events in Jim Crow Laws era reflected in Kathryn Stockett's *The Help* novel?

# 1.3 The Objective of The Study

Based on the problem of the study above, the objectives of the study can be stated as follows:

 To describe and show the historical events in Jim Crow Laws reflected in The Help novel.

# 1.4 Scope and Limitation of The Study

In order to keep the focus on the purpose of the study, the scope and limitation is needed. The researcher analyze the novel of Kathryn Stockett with the title *The Help*. In this research the researcher concentrates on the events that appear in the novel. The limitation itself is on the historical events in Jim Crow Laws era that reflected in the novel.

# 1.5 Significance of The Study

This study is comprised some purposes that give many advantages for the readers. Firstly, the results of the study are expected to give contribution to develop the study and analysis on literary study related to the study of mimetic theory. By reading this study it is expected that the reader will know that some literary works are not just the author's imaginative work, but sometimes the author also presents the fact or the real event, condition and many others on the literary works.

Secondly, the researcher also expect this study is giving significant benefit in the form of information especially for literary students and any readers who are interested in literature to understand the historical events in Jim Crow Laws era that

reflected in *The Help* novel. So, the reader also know about Jim Crow Laws through this study.

# 1.6 Method of The Study

Each research always has a method to make the information clearer and analyzes the process. There are some main sub chapters consisting of research design, source of data, collection and data analysis.

# 1.6.1 Research Design

In this research, the writer used qualitative method. Qualitative method is a method that spotlights on the social science, for example, human behavior and social issue (Hancock 2002, p. 1). The reason researcher chose Qualitative method because *The Help* tells about human behavior and also social issue such as discrimination and segregation in USA in 1962.

#### 1.6.2 Data Source

The type of data used in the study was taken from primary data source and secondary data source.

# 1.6.2.1 Primary Data

The primary data sources was taken from the text of The Help novel written by Kathryn Stockett that published by Pinguin Books - New York in 2009. The data

involved dialogues and the whole narration, which are shows the historical events in Jim Crow era as reflected in the novel.

### 1.6.2.2 Secondary Data

The secondary data sources was taken from other sources such as essay, journals, historical information from internet and other relevant information to find out the historical events in Jim Crow Laws era as reflected in the novel.

# 1.6.3 Collection and Data Analysis

There are several steps in collecting the data according the problem of the study and those will be classified in the following below:

- 1.6.3.1 First, the researcher read the whole of Kathryn Stockett's *The Help* novel several times to understand and get information from the story of the novel includes the whole events and that happened.
- 1.6.3.2 Second, the researcher underlined the phrases, sentence or paragraph that shows the events in United States through the novel that related with statement of problem.
- 1.6.3.3 Third, the researcher read some essays, journals, historical information related to the issue and also includes with the theory and approach used in this study.
- 1.6.3.4 Fourth, After gathering the data from *The Help* novel, the researcher categorize the data based on the statement of problem.

- 1.6.3.5 Fifth, the researcher analyzing the historical events reflected in Kathryn Stockett's *The Help* novel.
- 1.6.3.6 Sixth, the researcher making an overall brief conclusion according to the analysis.

# 1.7 Definition of Key Terms

To abstain from misconception on the term utilized as a part of this study, the writers give a concise meaning of each term in this investigation one by one, as follows:

- 1.7.1 Race
- : human group that characterizes itself, or potentially it is characterized by different groups which are diverse by ideals of native or changeless characteristics that are in turn thought to be characteristically identified with good, educated and other non-physical traits or abilities. (Berger, 2011 p. 136)
- 1.7.2 Discrimination : covers behavior and action to exclude the minority group from accessing to certain facilities and activities such as education, employment, housing, park, and so forth. (Wishard and Reichman 1979, p. 356-357)

1.7.3 Black people

: any individual with any known African black heritage who are seen to be dark-skinned contrasted with other given inhabitants. Black is likewise seen as a harsh. (wikipedia)

1.7.4 White people

: a racial grouping identification, utilized for individuals of Caucasian ancestry, with the appropriate purpose depend on context. The use of "white people" or a "white race" as a dominant group of (mostly European) population contrasting "black", "dark" or non-white began in the seventeenth century. (Adair and Powell 1988, p. 17)

#### **CHAPTER 2**

#### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 Theoretical Framework

In this chapter, the researcher formulates some literary theories which utilized as a part of the study. This thesis applies Sociology of Literature as a main theory of overall discussion. Subsequently, as an establishment to break down the issue amongst black and white Americans in the novel, this thesis focusing on discrimination in case Jim Crow Laws effects. Those theory and concept are explained as follows:

# 2.1.1 Mimetic Theory

According to Glossary of Poetic Term (para 1), Mimetic is Greek for "imitation." In aesthetic theory, mimesis can also connote "representation," and has typically meant the reproduction of an external reality, such as nature, through artistic expression.

Moreover, Abrams (1999, p. 89) in Glossary of Literary Terms state that, in literature the word 'mimesis' has two diverse applications; it is used "to define the nature of literature and other arts and to indicate the relation of one literary work, which serves as a model". Plato and Aristotle take 'mimesis' to characterize the idea

of art, yet they attribute various implications and value to it. Plato and Aristotle consider the historical and etymological background of the term, in this manner, it is important to think about the linguistic and historical background of the term 'mimesis' to comprehend what sorts of significance and worth they ascribe to the idea.

Linguistically, the root word is 'mimos'; mimesthia, mimesis, mimetes, mimetikos, and mimema are derived from 'mimos'. Mimesthia denotes imitation, representation or portrayal; mimos and mimetes designate the person who imitates or represents, whereby 'mimos' originally refers to the recitation or dramatic performance in the context of dramatic action. (Gebauer, G. & Wulf, C, 1995, p.27-29)

Historically, the word 'mimesis' as re-enactment first appears in such rituals, and the historical origin of the term, as located in Dionysian cult drama, coincides this meaning in that 'mimesis' in both cases refers to imitation, representation and expression. (Ruthven K.K., 1979, p.47)

Gebauer and Wulf (1995, p. 47) also states, in another meaning, 'mimesis' may refer to identification. Individuals recognize themselves by methods for their mimetic capacity when they see themselves in the other and see a condition of common equity. In this sense, 'mimesis' is distinct from mimicry, which implies only a physical, and no mental relation. That is, a person regards the 'Other' as equal and assumes the 'Other 'to be doing the same in reverse. Associated with the physical

aspect of 'mimesis' is its performative aspect, as an actualization, a presentation of what has been mimetically indicated.

The term 'mimesis' may also refer the simile, similarity and representation; it may refer to the symbolization of the world when we take it as a transformation of myth. 'Mimesis' has also been cited since classical times in the exploration of relationships between art and reality. The meanings and applications of the term changes according to the context it is used. Therefore, Plato and Aristotle ascribe different meanings and value to 'mimesis' with respect to the contexts they use it. (cited in Baktir 2003, p. 168)

In his theory of Mimesis, Plato says that all art is mimetic by nature; art is an imitation of life. He believed that 'idea' is the ultimate reality. Art imitates idea and so it is imitation of reality. He gives an example of a carpenter and a chair. The idea of 'chair' first came in the mind of carpenter. He gave physical shape to his idea out of wood and created a chair. The painter imitated the chair of the carpenter in his picture of chair. Thus, painter's chair is twice removed from reality. Hence, he believed that art is twice removed from reality. (Boyd, J. D, 1985 p.137-138)

Aristotle states that every single human activity are mimetic and that human learn through imitation. Specifically, 'mimesis' is the distinctive nature of a artist. He argues that public classifies all those who write in meter as poets and completely misses the point that the capacity to produce an imitation is the essential quality of

the poet'. The artist is recognized from the remainder of humanity with the 'essential ability to produce imitation'. (Richter, 2006, p.43.)

As a conclusion, 'mimesis' has since the antiquity been discussed to refer to the relation between reality and representation. The nature of discussion upon the concept of 'mimesis' as a theory of art changes according to the person who discusses the term and the way he deals with the term. Plato, on the other hand, agrees that reality cannot be represented; therefore, 'mimesis' is misrepresentation of truth.

Aristotle becomes the defender of 'mimesis' against Plato and develops a theory of art with reference to 'mimesis' and claims that art (mimetic art) is superior to philosophy and history

# 2.1.2 Historical Criticism

One of the most basic approaches used in the analysis of literary work refers to the historical method of literary criticism. In line with this, Russell (1966, p. 52) assures that the critic interprets the poem within the history, or contemporary frame of reference, behind the poem. In other words, Historical approach is one of the method to analysis literary work in which the author and the reader comprehend the message of the literary work by remembering the moment/historic moment a long with the literary work written.

Literary works are born out of very specific moments in history, infused with the values and events of that time. Conversely, a powerful piece of literature can effectively influence the thinking and actions of its body of readers. The time period in which a literary work was created and the context of the story itself is an important analytical task. Moreover Gillespie (2010, p.33) also state, historical criticism views that literature is not only the product of one artist's urge to say something but also a product of its historical time, shaped by the norms, hopes, fears, biases, attitudes, and limitations of the day. It means that, this approach sees a literary work as a reflection of its author's life and times or the life and times of the characters in the work.

The most fundamental advantage of historical criticism is the most literal. A few works those with references to historical occasions and characters with which we are not commonplace require foundation historical information for us to fathom them. We can't completely comprehend James Immanuel's poem "Emmett Till", for instance, without knowing the account of the genuine Emmett Till and the disastrous occasions of his life. Regardless of whether historical learning isn't completely fundamental for understanding a literary work, it is probably going to be increasingly significant if the reader knows something about its historical setting. Historical learning can advance our reading knowledge.

# 2.1.3 African American Theory

Lois Tyson (2006 p. 360) said through his book that "The virtual exclusion of African American history and culture from American education, which began to be addressed only in the late 1960s, reflects the virtual exclusion of African American

history and culture from official versions of American history before that time. The last few decades of American history books have begun to include information of black Americans struggles that have been under pressure from whites to defend their culture against white domination. The course books that were utilized to learn American history, said pretty much nothing or nothing in regards to the slave uprising amid the terrible Middle Passage, the various slave rebellions on the plantation, and the system of correspondence and protection created by slave directly under the noses of the slave masters.

Warren (2011, p. 1) says that The African American literature is rather recent vintage. In fact, the wine may be newer than generally acknowledged, which is to say that it was neither pressed on the African continent nor bottled during the slave era. Rather, African American literature was a post emancipation phenomenon that gained its coherence as an undertaking in the social world defined by the system of Jim Crow segregation that ensued after the nation's retreat from Reconstruction. This social order, created by local and statewide laws, statutes, and policies, received Constitutional sanction in 1896 with the US Supreme Court's decision in Plessy v. Ferguson, and was maintained for decades by violence and intimidation, buttressed not only by the work of scholars, scientists, artists, and writers, but also by the quotidian social practices of ordinary citizens.

According to Pankaj (2012, p. 1) African American literature has turned into an inescapable piece of American literature and culture. The existence of African

American literature has the huge portrayal of African American culture; American culture stands to be purified from the issue of racial segregation. African American literature has inspected the issue of racial segregation in all its philosophical, existential and epistemological perspectives. It has gone from mid-18<sup>th</sup>century with slave stories to the present circumstances with all its socio literary abundance starting an artistic and social change in the texture of American culture. African American criticism is appropriate to investigate African American literature since it endeavors to characterize what it is to be an African American and the racial issues related with being one. History has a prevalent part in African American literature and criticism because of the oppression of African Americans. (cited in Kurella, 2012, para 1)

Tyson (2006, p.360) states through his book as a literary record of African American experience. African American literature deals with racism. Racism refers to the unequal power relations that grow from the sociopolitical domination of one race by another and that result in systematic discriminatory practices (for example, segregation, domination, and persecution). Racialism, a word we do not frequently hear in regular discourse, alludes to the confidence in racial superiority, inferiority, and purity in light of the conviction that good and scholarly attributes, much the same as physical qualities, are natural properties that differentiate the races.(cited in Critical Theory Today, 2006, p. 360).

African American criticism is both a topic of an assemblage of literature composed by a particular gathering of marginalized individuals and a theoretical

framework. As a topic, any investigation of a literary work composed by an African American, regardless the theoretical framework utilized, may be called African American criticism, although of whether no consideration is paid to components in the content that are particularly African American. As a theoretical framework, African American criticism foregrounds race (racial identity, African American cultural traditions, psychology, politics, and so forth) as the object of analysis because race, in America, informs our individual and cultural psychology, and therefore our literature, in profound ways (Tyson 2006, p. 394).

As a theoretical framework, at that point, African American criticism can be utilized to investigate any literary content that addresses African American issues, regardless the race of its author, in spite of the fact that crafted by African American authors is the main interest (Tyson 2006, p. 395). It is in line with the other statement from Tyson, that not all African American critics will translate a similar work similarly, regardless of whether they utilize the same theoretical ideas. As usual, even experts oppose this idea. The objective in utilizing African American criticism is to figure out how to see some vital parts of literature that we will not have seen so plainly or so profoundly without this theoretical point of view and to understand the challenges, responsibilities, and opportunities of living in an ethnically diverse society.

The Help novel tells about racial treatments, such as discrimination and segregation happen to black Americans. Since, racism is one of African American

issues, by using the African American Criticism as theoretical perspective will help the author to analyze the data.

In analyzing the racism, the researcher employs some concepts in African American Criticism; these are race and racism, discrimination, and segregation, the researcher also discusses about Jim Crow Laws. These elements are used by the researcher to find out how the effects of Jim Crow Laws to Black people that reflected in the novel.

#### 2.1.3.1 Race and Racism

The greater part of nations comprise of a few races. Racial variety gives numerous advantages on the off chance that it is used appropriately, for example, the nation turns out to be progressively rich in culture. Social property would bring numerous advantages, as material as well as be a science. In any case, it is all the more frequently causing strife since individuals tend to think if the distinction is a risk that could devastate their gathering. Indeed, the distinction was made by God to be corresponding to each other. (cited in Agami, 2016, p. 14)

Race is dependably the issues. Race is an idea that connotes and symbolizes social clashes and interests by alluding the to the distinctive kinds of human bodies. It is a socio historical process, by which racial classifications are made, possessed, changed, and crushed (Sacknell, 2003, p. 2)

Meanwhile, Brues (1977, p. 1-2) stated that, a race is a division of a human being which varies from different divisions by the recurrence with which certain innate attributes undertaking among its part. Among this qualities are highlights of outside appearance that make it conceivable to perceive individuals from various populaces by visual investigation with more prominent or less exactness. Individuals from such a division of a human being categories share family with each other to a more prominent degree than they share it with people of different races. At last, races are generally connected with specific geographic regions.

Moreover, Haney-Lopez (1994, p. 65) defines race as neither an embodiment nor a fantasy, yet rather a progressing, opposing, self fortifying, plastic process, subject to the large scale powers of social and political battle and the small scale impacts of day by day choices... terms like 'dark' and 'white' are social groups, not hereditarily unmistakable branches of mankind. It is in line with argumentation of Barker (2016, p. 170) that defines; race is signifier indicating categories of people based on alleged biological characteristics, including skin pigmentation.

In sum, the researcher can define race from two point of view. Firstly, defines race from the physical appearance, in this case from skin color. Secondly, characterized from social construct point of view, the development of describing race usually take sides power and privilege than the others.

Racism is easy to refute term among individuals among the world. The emergence of racism often causes the fanaticism of people to their race's member. The fanaticism will influence individuals to give distinctive treatment among individuals in the world. There are a few people who consider their groups as better groups then the other groups. Afterwards, they will regard their group as superior than other. People, who consider themselves as superior, think that they have special rights among the inferior races. This condition is later known as racism (Adawiyah 2015, p.15). In whole, racism is a negative treatment that is given by group that regards their group as the superior which has the better condition in many aspects, such as biological aspect, economic, and education aspect.

Therefore, according to George M. Fredrickson through his book *Racism: a short History (2005)* defines that, racism is not kind of attitude or belief in society, racism is all about practice, institutions and structure based on strict differentiation. It also can create kind of social order of society, not only theory about human's differentiation. The practice of racism may be done by every person, whether individually or in a group (cited in Adawiyah, 2015, p. 16).

Therefore racism is s qualification to comprehend the state of mind or treatment against the people or groups on account of racial differences. Racism is established in the conviction that a few people are superior since they are from a specific race. The idea of race originated from the social development, not logical things. The individual

who receives this presumes their race is superior with the goal that they consider have the privilege to sort out and deprecate the other races.

# 2.1.3.2 Racial Discrimination

Racial discrimination occurs when an individual is subjected to unequal treatment because of their actual of perceived race. Fershtman et al. (2005, p.371-372) argued that, discrimination is characterized as differential treatment of individuals relying upon their group association. The accentuation of the meaning of discrimination is on the differential treatment of people based on their group participation. In any case, on a basic level, one can recognize "discrimination against", which catches the disutility caused by partner with somebody, and "discrimination in favor" which suggests non money related additions from partner with a person of a specific group.

Simple definition, racial discrimination refers to unequal treatment of persons or groups on the basis of their race or ethnicity. According to Rothenberg (cited in Prawesti, 2015, p.5) says when an action limits opportunities available because of their race, sex, or national origin the problem the discrimination arise. Thus, it can be said that discrimination means the prejudice treatment of different groups to the other group based on certain characteristics.

Based on the statement above, most of people misuse the term race in the wrong way. This term make the groups feel superior to the other groups. Make this racial discrimination arise. The dominant race will dominate and regulate the minority race.

While, according to Marpaung (2010, p. 25) defines discrimination is because of something that the individual did as opposed to a man's group affiliation. For example, individuals who are found undermining their duties endure disparity as discipline from their general public, which is not incurred upon the individuals who are not discovered deceiving in their charges. Discrimination is contrasts in treatment of individuals based on attributes which might be delegated a racial, including skin shading, social legacy and religion.

Through Agami (2016, p. 24) discrimination is behavioral because of those attitudes or beliefs. Discrimination occurs when individuals or institution unjustly deprive others of their rights and life opportunities due to stigma. Discrimination may result in the exclusion of marginalization of people and deprive them of their civil rights, such as access to fair housing option, opportunities to employment, education and full participation in civic life. Discrimination form in *The Help* novel is also portrays racial action that the black have any restriction or limitation in housing, education, hospital, also public transportation.

# 2.1.3.3 Segregation

Clark et al. (2004, p. 495) define segregation as a type of partition of ethnical groups forced by law or by custom is a great type of discrimination. Segregation alludes to that limitation of chancesfor various kinds of relationship between the individuals from one racial, religious, national or geographic starting point, or

etymological group and those of different groups, which comes about because of or is upheld by the activity of any official body or organization speaking to some branch of government.

Furthermore, Williams and Collins (2001, p. 147) define racial segregation as the physical separation of the races in inhabited contexts. Racial segregation is regularly accused for part of the accomplishment space amongst blacks and whites.

Moreover, Yunie (2009, p. 41) argues in her thesis, racial segregation is the partition of various racial groups in daily life, for example, eating in an eatery, drinking from a water fountain, utilizing a rest room, going to class, going the films, or in the rental or buy of a home. As in indispensable piece of racial discrimination, segregation covers each pivotal and major part of life. It could be found in the act of contracting and in the rental and offer of lodging to specific races.

In a nut shell, segregation of race is the separation, insulation, prohibiting of a sure of groups in light of race. Segregation is a forcible separation. Segregation is a type of organized discrimination connected in the social structure. By utilizing segregation, the researcher will examine how the black slaves and white bosses or regulators encounter separation. Despite the fact that they live in one house, there is a separate and distinct facilities.

#### 2.1.3.4 Jim Crow Laws

In an article entitled "Jim Crow: Not Just Laws, but a way of Life" stated that Jim Crow was the name of the racial segregation system, which operated mostly in southern and border states, between 1877 and the mid- 1960s. Jim Crows was more considered than a series of strict anti-black laws. It was a way of life (2005, para. 1)

Wonua (2015, p.2) in her journal stated that: "Jim Crow Laws is a racial segregation which is also a State and local law that followed the Reconstruction era in the Southern United States that lasted until 1965. Beginning in 1890 with "separate but equal" status for African Americans, it separates them with the white race and as fellow citizens of America. Jim Crow Laws mandates for the separation of schools, public places, public transport and rest rooms, restaurants and even taps for white and black people".

Although blacks were entitled to public facilities, but the condition of the facilities they owned still looked unworthy compared to the facilities owned by the whites. This is what causes them to feel treated like subordinates even though they are fellow citizens of the United States. In the 1960s they began to oppose this law. In the end, the court ruled that the law was illegal (Johnson, 2009, p. 8).

Under Jim Crow, African Americans were given the status of subordinate citizens. Jim Crow influenced anti-black racism to seem right. Numerous Christian pastors taught that whites were the Chosen people, blacks were cursed to be servants,

and God bolstered racial segregation. Numerous scientist and teachers at each instructive level upheld the conviction that blacks were mentally and socially inferior to whites. Pro-segregation politicians gave influential talks on the considerable peril of incorporation: the devastation of the virtue of the white race. Daily paper and magazine journalists routinely alluded to blacks as niggers, coons, and darkies; and more awful, their articles fortified anti-black pictures and thoughts. Indeed, even kids' diversions depicted blacks as inferior creatures (Jim Crow Packet, 2005, para. 1).

Furthermore, in light of the fact that the occupations and educational opportunity for black individuals were few, piece of economic were difficult to get hold of.

Segregation contrarily impacts each part of the lives of the Black Americans. There were Jim Crow laws and different elements that prompt segregation in. The South was still segregated, forcing blacks to use separate facilities apart from those used by whites, in almost every aspect of society. Racial segregation was utilized to separate by race or all the more usually skin color.

Jim Crow laws contacted each part of regular daily existence. For instance, in 1935, Oklahoma denied blacks and whites from boating together. Boating implied social equality. In 1905, Georgia set up separate parks for blacks and whites. In 1930, Birmingham, Alabama, made it illicit for blacks and whites to play checkers or dominoes together.

Furthermore, in Jim Crow Packet also mention the following Jim Crow etiquette norms that how inclusive and pervasive these norms were:

- 1. Barbers. No colored barber shall serve as a barber (to) white girls or women.
- Blind Wards. The board of trustees shall ... maintain a separate building ... on separate ground for the admission, care, instruction, and support of all blind persons of the colored or black race.
- 3. Burial. The officer in charge shall not bury, or allow to be buried, any colored persons upon ground set apart or used for the burial of white persons.
- 4. Buses. All passenger stations in this State operated by any motor transportation company shall have separate waiting rooms or space and separate ticket windows for the white and colored races.
- 5. Child Custody. It shall be unlawful for any parent, relative, or other white person in this State, having the control or custody of any white child, by right of guardianship, natural or acquired, or otherwise, to dispose of, give or surrender such white child permanently into the custody, control, maintenance, or support, of a Negro.
- 6. Education. The schools for white children and the schools for Negro children shall be conducted separately.
- 7. Libraries. The State librarian is directed to fit up and maintain a separate place for the use of the colored people who may come to the library for the purpose of reading books or periodicals.

white persons be together.

- 9. Militia. The white and colored militia shall be separately enrolled, and shall never be compelled to serve in the same organization. No organization of colored troops shall be permitted where white troops are available and where whites are permitted to be organized, colored troops shall be under the command of white officers.
- 10. Nurses. No person or corporation shall require any white female nurse to nurse in wards or rooms in hospitals, either public or private, in which Negro men are placed.
- 11. Prisons. The warden shall see that the white convicts shall have separate apartments for both eating and sleeping from the Negro convicts.
- 12. Reform Schools. The children of white and colored races committed to the houses of reform shall be kept entirely separate from each other.
- 13. Teaching. Any instructor who shall teach in any school, college or institution where members of the white and colored race are received and enrolled as pupils for instruction shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined....

14. Wine and Beer. All persons licensed to conduct the business of selling beer or wine ... shall serve either white people exclusively or colored people exclusively and shall not sell to the two races within the same room at any time.

In sum, Jim Crow etiquette worked together with Jim Crow laws (Black Codes). When most people consider Jim Crow, they consider laws (not the Jim Crow etiquette), which rejected blacks from public transport and offices, juries, employments, and neighborhoods. The part of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution had conceded blacks indistinguishable lawful securities from whites. However, after 1877, and the race of Republican Rutherford B. Hayes, southern and Border States started confining the freedoms of blacks. Shockingly for blacks, the Supreme Court disregarded the Constitutional privileges of blacks with the infamous Plessy v. Ferguson (1896) case, which upheld Jim Crow laws and the Jim Crow way of life (Jim Crow Packet, 2005, p. 2).

#### 2.2 Reviews of Related Studies

In this chapter, the researcher reviews some previous studies that have relation with this research. The purpose is to define the differences from the previous studies with the same object analysis.

While the researcher writes this thesis, the researcher has just found one previous study which used *The Help* novel as the object study. The student of University of Sumatra Utara, RiniSijabat (2014) with her thesis "*The Impacts of* 

Segregation and Discrimination Reflected in Kathryn Stockett's Novel The Help". She explains about the discrimination and segregation that happened in *The Help* novel. In her thesis, there are three kinds of discrimination, they are, discrimination in economy, politic and social issue. The difference from this recent thesis, Rini Sijabat in her thesis analyzes the topic using sociological approach, while this thesis using Historical Criticism.

Secondly, the student of The State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya, Vandilia Setiyaning Agami wrote *Racism In Marlon James's The Book Of Night Women* written 2016. In her thesis, she tells about racism in the form of slavery that happened outside the United States. She also describes about the form of racism that appears in the novel, and describes the effect of racism towards Lilith's life in the novel. She mentions four forms of racism that appears in the novel, such as: white privilege, prejudice, discrimination, and segregation. And the effects of racism according to Vandilia Setyaning Agami can change the attitudes and soul of the black people like the character of Lilith in her thesis. Vandilia Setyaning Agami thesis has differences with this study. The differences are Vandilia Setyaning Agami using different novel and different author.

The further research was done by Achmad NaufalIrsyadi, the student of The State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya, with a thesis entitled, "

Hegemonic Discrimination as Seen in Ernest J. Gaines' A Lesson Before Dying". He focuses to analyze the Black and White American social relation in Southern. In his

thesis, he wants to recognize the White Americans treatment and to distinguish the impact of White Americans treatment toward Black Americans in the novel.

Achmad NaufalIrsyadi used hegemony theory for analyzing the discrimination that happened in the novel. He also chooses African American criticism as umbrella or underlying discourse of overall his analysis.

#### **CHAPTER 3**

# HISTORICAL EVENTS IN JIM CROW LAWS ERA AS REFLECTED IN KATHRYN STOCKETT'S THE HELP

#### **3.1 Reconstruction (1865-1877)**

Reconstruction began with the Confederate surrender that ended the Civil War. America needed to reunite, heal, and change. Just at this crucial moment, a Southern sympathizer killed President Lincoln. Vice President Andrew Johnson took over. A burning question faced the nation during Reconstruction. Would black people now be accepted as equals? The country was deeply divided. Some envisioned a radically new interracial democracy. Others wanted the old America, with strict racial lines intact and whites in control. (*Black Citizenship in the Age of Jim Crow*, 2018 p. 20)

President Johnson agreed with the latter. He brought his support for white supremacy to the helm of government. An urgent contest—over political power and the future of American society—erupted in Washington and throughout the country. The struggle for black freedom and equality during Reconstruction produced long strides forward and bruising setbacks. Promises were both made and betrayed. But those twelve years changed the meaning of citizenship fundamentally, for black people and for all Americans. (*Black Citizenship in the Age of Jim Crow*, 2018 p. 20)

## 3.1.1 Early Jim Crow



Source: "Mr. Rice will appear as Jim Crow," 1835. New-York Historical Society Library, Gift of Bella C. Landauer

The name "Jim Crow" came from a blackface minstrel character created by white stage performer Thomas "Daddy" Rice in the 1820s, when slavery was ending in the Northern states. Rice, a New Yorker, played Jim Crow for laughs, and white audiences loved him. They saw the foolish character as an accurate depiction of an inferior race. As minstrel shows became all the rage, especially in the North, Jim Crow entered the popular culture and helped spread racial stereotypes about blacks. The character's name became attached to the many legal and social measures meant to subjugate African Americans and guarantee white dominance. (Waters, 2018, p. 27).

Kathryn Stockett *The Help* novel was set in racially segregation Jackson Mississippi (Stockett's hometown). In the history, segregation and discrimination is one critical problem in Jackson, Mississippi during the dawning civil right movement. Starting in the late nineteenth century, government passed segregation laws, known as Jim Crow Laws, and mandated a restriction on polling qualifications that left the black population economically and politically powerless. The sense of superiority, among others, creates the concept of segregation; legal or social practice separates people on the basis of their race or ethnicity.

In the novel, there are many portrayals of Jim Crow Laws in Jackson,
Mississippi. The rules within Jim Crow Laws are clearly written in a book found by
Sketeer Phelan. In this book, there are many rules about separation between Blacks
and Whites in various ways. The limitations of being Blacks are also written in the
novel.

......"The booklet is simply a list of laws stating what colored people can and cannot do, in an assortment of Southern states. I skim the first page, puzzled why this is here. The laws are neither threatening nor friendly, just citing the facts:

No person shall require any white female to nurse in wards or rooms in which negro men are place.

It shall be unlawful for a white person to marry anyone except a white person. Any marriage in violation of this section shall be void.

No colored barber shall serve as a barber to white women or girls.

The officer in charge shall not bury any colored person upon ground used for the burial of white persons.

Books shall not be interchangeable between the white and colored schools, but shall continue to be used by the race first using them....." (*The Help*, 2009 ch.13 p. 172-173).

The quotation above mentions several rules that have similarities with Jim

Crow Laws that have been applied in the real life of Black people. There are

limitations in nursing for Blacks, blacks must nursed by the same race, not allowed

for whites to take care of black people. It is also valid on burying and going to barber.

......"I read through four of the twenty-five pages, mesmerized by how many laws exist to separate us. Negroes and whites are not allowed to share water fountains, movie houses, public restrooms, ballparks, phone booths, circus shows. Negroes cannot use the same pharmacy or buy postage stamps at the same window as me. I think about Constantine, the time my family took her to Memphis with us and the highway had mostly washed out, but we had to drive straight on through because we knew the hotels wouldn't let her in. I think about how no one in the car would come out and say it. We all know about these laws, we live here, but we don't talk about them. This is the first time I've ever seen them written down. (*The Help*, 2009, Ch. 13 p. 173)

In sum, the quotation above explains that Jim Crow Laws exist in every aspect of life. The law does not allow Blacks to use the same bathroom, drink the same fountain as Whites, and even Blacks have to use separate entrances to enter a public building, and sit in the back of trains and buses. Blacks and Whites are not permitted to serve food in the same eatery. They are also not permitted being in the same public facilities. Even Black children school in separate place with whites and taught by Black teacher as well. Few of these laws are applied in every country, but Jim Crow Laws are demoralizing and widespread, all to ensure white culture and power.

Jim Crow was a widespread system of segregation and racial inequality. Although named for a comic minstrel character, it was deadly serious. Soon after Reconstruction ended, former Confederates began restricting black Southerners' liberties. By the 1880s and 1890s, new laws prevented African Americans from voting and limited their mobility, employment, and schooling. The threat of violence hung over daily life. Despite the odds, black Americans continued to push for equal rights and full citizenship, and they built institutions that provided community, opportunity, and strength. (Waters, 2018, p. 51).

#### 3.1.2 Learning to read

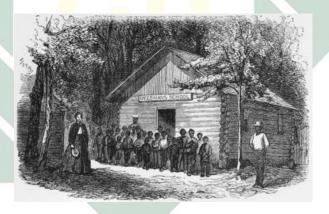
The Civil War (1861–1865) brought freedom to the slaves of the South. But freedom alone did not solve their problems. Instead, freedom introduced them to many problems that they had never had to face as slaves. Once free, most of them had nothing except the clothes on their backs—no livestock for draft animals, no seeds for food, no land to farm, no houses to live in, no money. And most of them did not know how to read or write.

Early in the Civil War, many Northern schoolteachers moved south to teach the newly freed. Charlotte Forten was one of several black people among them; most, like Laura Towne, were white. Both women had campaigned for abolition, and both taught at the Penn School in South Carolina. Founded by Laura Towne, Penn became one of the first schools in the South dedicated to educating freed people. Here, as

elsewhere, African Americans were eager to learn letters and numbers, which could help them establish businesses, read rental agreements and work contracts, and much more.

"Many of the negroes . . . were supporting little schools themselves. . . . I had occasion very frequently to notice that porters in stores and laboring men about cotton warehouses and cart-drivers in the streets, had spelling books with them, and were studying them during the time they were not occupied with their work."

-Sidney Andrews, Northern white journalist, April 19, 1866, The Reports of the Committees of the House of Representatives Made During the First Session Thirty-Ninth Congress, 1865–66 (Washington, DC: 1866)



Source: An 1868 engraving of "James's Plantation School" in North Carolina. This freedmen's school is possibly one of those established by Horace James on the Yankee or Avon Hall plantations in Pitt County in 1866. North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Library. from <a href="https://www.ncpedia.org/education/freed-peoples">https://www.ncpedia.org/education/freed-peoples</a>

After the war, every former slave became a learner, every person a teacher, every place a school—or so it seemed. With torn spelling books and reading primers in hand, freed people gathered in homes, in cellars, in sheds, in corners of meetinghouses, even under shade trees during breaks from working their crops.

Blacks children learned from teachers, and older family members learned from them. In one classroom, a six- year-old girl sat alongside her mother, her grandmother, and her great-grandmother, who was over seventy-five years old. All of them were learning to read for the first time.

For some, their goal was to read the Bible. Others wanted to protect themselves from scalawags and carpetbaggers and former masters by reading for themselves rather than having to trust others to read for them. It is in line with the depiction in the novel, and the proven quotes is:

"I been writing my prayers since I was in junior high. When I tell my seventh-grade teacher I ain't coming back to school cause I got to help out my mama, Miss Ross just about cried. You're the smartest one in the class Aibileen, she say. And the only way you're going to keep sharp is to read and write every day. So I started writing my prayers down instead a saying em." (*The Help*, ch.2 p.22)

It is proven that Aibileen learning to read and write since she in junior high school. At that time, their goals are only to reading the Bible and for praying.

# 3.1.3 The First Blacks University (1881)

July 4, 1881 — Tuskegee Institute in Tuskegee, Alabama, holds first day of class, with Booker T. Washington serving as the first teacher.



Source: https://me.me/i/july-4-1881-tuskegee-institute-in-tuskegee-alabama-holds-first-16176061

Tuskegee University, one of the largest historically black universities in the United States, is a private university located in Tuskegee, Alabama. It was founded by Lewis Adams, a former slave, and George W. Campbell, a former slave owner. Despite having no formal education, Adams could read and write, was a tinsmith, harness-maker, and shoe-maker, and was recognized as a prominent leader in the African American community of Macon County, Alabama. It was officially founded on July 4th, 1881, with Booker T. Washington, then a 25-year-old teacher at Hampton Institute in Virginia, as its first principal, a position he maintained until his death in 1915. (Oconnor, 2009, para. 1-2)

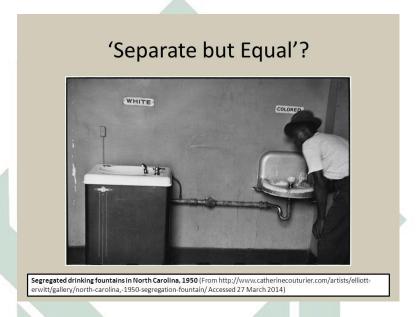
The quotation above is the depiction of the first university that allowed the blacks to learn and the teacher also from the black people. Furthermore, the depiction in the novel is:

I watch the television, riveted. Yet I am neither thrilled nor disappointed by the news that they might let a colored man into Ole Miss, just surprised. Pascagoula, though, is breathing so loud I can hear her. She stands shock still, not aware I am behind her. (*The Help*, ch.6 p.83)

When Skeeter Phelan watch the television, Pascagoula is the black maid that works with her also watch it. Pascagoula surprised when Ole Miss allow the blacks to college in it, because actually she want to go to college too. The reflection about the first university foe black people is depicted in here, in reality is Tuskegee University and the novel is Ole Miss.

#### **3.2** The Rise of Jim Crow Laws (1887-1900)

#### 3.2.1 Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)



Source: Segregated drinking fountain in North Carolina, 1950 (From

http://www.catherine couturier.com/artists/elliott-erwitt/gallery/north-carolina, -1950-segregation-carolina, -1

fountain/Accessed27March2014)

Plessy v. Ferguson, case in which the U.S. Supreme Court, on May 18, 1896, by a seven-to-one majority (one justice did not participate), advanced the controversial "separate but equal" doctrine for assessing the constitutionality of racial segregation laws. Plessy v. Ferguson was the first major inquiry into the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment's (1868) equal-protection clause, which prohibits the states from denying "equal protection of the laws" to any

person within their jurisdictions. Although the majority opinion did not contain the phrase "separate but equal," it gave constitutional sanction to laws designed to achieve racial segregation by means of separate and supposedly equal public facilities and services for African Americans and whites.

(Duignan, Encyclopedia Britannica, para. 1).

#### 3.2.1.1 Housing

According to Jim Crow Laws in Louisiana, the rules says that,:

"Any person...who shall rent any part of any such building to a negro person or a negro family when such building is already in whole or in part in occupancy by a white person or white family, or vice versa when the building is in occupancy by a negro person or negro family, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five (\$25.00) nor more than one hundred (\$100.00) dollars or be imprisoned not less than 10, or more than 60 days, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court." (Jim Crow Laws, Lousiana)

Furthermore, in the novel it is explained that Jackson is divided into two settlements. The residence for the Whites is stationed in the center of the city while Blacks can only live in a border. It is because blacks are not allowed to live in the same place with Whites.

The Blacks in Mississippi live in their own particular piece of town. The whites utilize pejorative terms to allude to the blacks, and public facilities, for example, the courthouse have separate zones for the whites and for the black's .In *The Help*, Aibileen is Black woman who works for a white family, The Leefolts. She

is one of the main character that live in the part of Blacks neighborhood. Her home is far from white's home.

"Six days a week, I take the bus across the Woodrow Wilson Bridge to where Miss Leefolt and all her white friends live, in a neighborhood call Belhaven. Right next to Belhaven be the downtown and the state capital. Capitol building is real big, pretty on the outside but I never been in it. I wonder what they pay to clean that place."

So Jackson's just one white neighborhood after the next and more springing up down the road. But the colored part of town, we one big anthill, surrounded by state land that ain't for sale. As our numbers get bigger, we can't spread out. Our part of town just gets thicker. (*The Help* ch.2 p.12)

The above passage depicts that Aibileen lives in a different region from white's home. Segregation shows up in *The Help* where every single public facility is separated in use for the whites and the Black people. Both of them have better places and, obviously, extraordinary facilities. Black individuals are living as subordinate class citizen and they are abused by the presence of laws that restrict their admittance to public area. They lived separately with white individuals despite the fact that they lived respectively in one city.

Constantine, who works to Phelan family also have the same case with Aibileen. She is Blacks, and lives separately from the Whites. All Blacks have their own city. Although their city is already highly crowded, they cannot move to another area.

Constantine lived about a mile from our house, in a small Negro neighborhood called Hotstack, named after the tar plant that used to operate back there. The road to Hotstack runs along the north side of our farm, and for as long as I can remember, colored kids have walked and played along that mile stretch, kicking at the red dust, making their way toward the big County Road 49 to catch a ride. (*The Help*, 2009, ch. 5 p. 60-61)

The segregation of housing is also depicted when the character Skeeter Phelan is in a rush going to Aibileen's house to interview the other twenty five maids to help Skeeter Phelan finishing her book.

My heart racing, I drive fast on the paved town roads, heading for the colored part of town. (*The Help*, 2009, ch.11 p.143)

This novel explain that separation results from the fact that American blacks live in different environments, which come from insufficient income and the desire to live among their own people, as do many ethnic groups. In any case, Blacks separated themselves not simply as an issue of decision or custom. Rather, real estate agents and proprietors controlled Blacks from White neighborhoods and civil statutes and judicially implemented racial agreements marked by property holders kept blacks out of white regions.

A large portion of the Blacks live in the awful piece of town, or the "slums." Even on the off chance that they had the cash, they would not have possessed the capacity to live in a high society neighborhood like Jackson. Blacks are viewed as filthy and unsanitary in this way, whites did not need them alongside their homes. Segregation of housing by race remains a significant component of contemporary

American urban areas. Undoubtedly, Black people were as segregated from whites in 1990 as they had been toward the beginning of the twentieth century, and levels of segregation seem unaffected by rising financial status. (Massey & Denton, 1993, p. 334)

#### 3.2.1.2 Bathroom

According Jim Crow Laws in Alabama, the rules said that:

"Every employer of white or negro males shall provide for such white or Negro males reasonably accessible and separate toilet facilities." (*Jim Crow Laws, Alabama*)

The citation of Jim Crow Laws above implies that Black males cannot use the same bathroom as Whites, they must have separate bathroom. Separating bathroom that shows in Jim Crow Laws is also depicted in *The Help* novel.

".... Did you hear about the colored boy this morning? One they beat with the tire iron for accidentally using the whites bathroom..." (*The Help* ch.7 p. 103)

That passage tells that Black males are not allowed using the same bathroom with Whites. They must use the colored ones. Unfortunately not only Black males, but also Black women are restricted to use white bathrooms. When Minny (Black maids) was fourteenth, Minny's mother tell the rules for working in a White Lady's house. There are several rules that may not be violated when a black person work at Whites; one of them is as follows:

"Rule Number Two: don't you ever let that White Lady find you sitting on her toilet. I don't care if you've got to go so bad it's coming out of your hair braids. If there's not one out back for the help, you find yourself a time when she's not there in a bathroom she doesn't use." (*The Help* ch.3 p. 38)

That passage above is Minny's mother tell her daughter for not to use the White's bathroom when she is working in the White Lady's house. Minny must use different bathroom that is not used by the Whites.

Whites always assume that blacks are dirty and have many diseases. They cannot risk being exposed to the different kind of disease which the blacks have, although that is just white's assumption of blacks. They always think that blacks are dirty and regard that blacks is contemptible. In the novel, Miss Hilly Holbrook suggests their friends, and all the people in the Jackson to have separate bathroom for blacks, by laydown the bathroom outside the house.

"Elizabeth, if you had the choice," I hear Miss Hilly say, "wouldn't you rather them take their business outside?"

".....Everywhere in town they got a colored bathroom, and most of the houses do too. .....(*The Help* 2009, ch.1 p. 8)

This above citation comes from Aibileen. When the White ladies have "Bridge Club day" every fourth Wednesday in a month, Miss Hilly tries to persuade Miss Leefolt to have colored bathroom outside of the house. Miss Hilly also lure away Miss Leefolt if she had colored bathroom outside her house, it makes the selling power of her house higher.

... "You just tell Raleigh every penny he spends on that bathroom he'll get back when y'all sell this house". ...... "All these houses they're building without maid's quarters? It's just plain dangerous. Everybody knows they carry different kinds of disease than we do."

That's exactly why I've designed the Home Help Sanitation Initiative," Miss Hilly say. "As a disease-preventative measure". (*The Help* 2009, ch.1 p.8)

Miss Hilly as a President of Jackson Junior League, ordered Miss Skeeter as a league journalist to publish Hilly Initiatives to the bulletin. The content of bulletin of course to persuade all of white houses to have their own colored bathroom, on the pretext as a disease-preventive. She call her mission "Home Help Sanitation Initiative".

Hilly Holbrook introduces the Home Help Sanitation Initiative. A disease preventative measure. Low-cost bathroom installation in your garage or shed, for homes without such an important fixture.

Ladies, did you know that:

- 99% of all colored diseases are carried in the urine
- Whites can become permanently disabled by nearly all of these diseases because we lack immunities coloreds carry in their darker pigmentation
- Some germs carried by whites can also be harmful to coloreds too Protect yourself. Protect your children. Protect your help.

From the Holbrooks, we say, You're welcome! (The Help, 2009, ch.12 p.158)

Hilly's ideology of racial segregation plays a productive role in his initiative, and his resilience depends on the ability to build and strengthen clear physical and mental boundaries that separate the racialized body. Hilly cling firmly and believe

with the laws which written in this novel. This law is having similarity with Jim Crow Laws.

".....Then she give me a real perplexed look, say, "Aibileen, you like having your own toilet, don't you?"

Yes ma'am. She still talking about that pot even though it's been in there six months.

"Separate but equal," Miss Hilly say back to Miss Leefolt. That's what Governor Ross Barnett say is right, and you can't argue with the government. (*The Help*, 2009, ch.14 p. 185)

The quotation above is conversation between Miss Hilly and Miss Leefolt about bathroom, although the bathroom is already been there six month ago. Separate but equal is the Jim Crow Laws doctrine to Black people. This conversation is the kind of depiction of Jim Crow Laws in this novel. Jim Crow Laws are identical with "Separate but Equal", but in fact the facilities that blacks have are not feasible.

"The heat wave finally passes round the middle a October and we get ourselves a cool fifty degrees. In the mornings, that bathroom seat gets cool out there, give me a little start when I set down. It's just a little room they build inside the carport. Inside is a toilet and a little sink attached to the wall. A pull cord for the lightbulb. Paper have to set on the floor". (*The Help*, 2009, ch.7 p.90)

They build the colored room in a garage, and then it is very small. The bathroom is outside, so it adjusts the changing weather. The depiction of bathroom that Aibileen has is small, and is only built inside the carport. And because it is too small, the tissue should be place in the floor. This is far from proper itself.

#### 3.2.1.3 Separates Hospital and Hospital Entrance

"The Board of Control shall see that proper and distinct apartments are arranged for said patients, so that in no case shall Negroes and white persons be together." (*Jim Crow Laws, Georgia*)

The passage above tells about Jim Crow Laws that was depicted in segregation of hospital. The entrance of hospital is separated based on Blacks and Whites. Blacks doctor cannot nurse a Whites patient, and so the otherwise, the Black people are not allowed treated by White doctors. The purpose of this segregation is to prevent the Blacks and Whites in the same room together. Because of this laws, separation for hospitals causes black people not to get access to health services.

Kathryn Stockett's *The Help* portrayed that White hospital and colored hospital must be separated. There cannot be individual or organization will require any white female medical caretaker to nurture in wards or rooms in healing centers, either open or private, in which black people are set.

"Miss Celia, I don't need no doctor."......"You need medical attention Minny",...."Them doctors ain't gone work on no colored person, Miss Celia." (*The Help*, 2009, ch.24 p.304)

The quotation above tells when Minny and Miss Celia have a conversation.

Minny was injured because of her husband is drunk and hit Minny's head. Miss Celia wants to call her personal doctor, but she does not know that white doctor is not permitted to nurse black people.

"...that little white boy done cuts his fingers clean off in that window fan I asked her to take out ten times..... Tote him to the colored hospital cause I didn't know where the white one was. But when I got there, a colored man stop me and say, Is this boy white? .... "And I say, Yessuh, and he say, Is them his white finger? And I say, Yessuh, and he say, Well, you better tell em he your high yellow cause that colored doctor won't operate on a white boy in a Negro hospital. And then the white policeman grab me and he say, Now you look a here..." (*The Help*, 2009, ch.11 p.151)

Aibileen is a female maid which takes care white babies. When she was interviewed by Miss Skeeter, she tells a story when she was nursing a white boy, and he was injured himself. And the passage above showed that separate hospital also appeared in this novel. Colored hospital is never permitted nursing a white boy. But in this case, Aibileen cannot bring the white boy to white hospital because Aibileen does not know where it is. She must bring him to colored hospital before he lose a lot of blood. However, Aibileen arrested by the police because she broke the Jim Crow rules. Not only separating hospital, the entrance of hospital is also separated by Blacks and Whites as depicted in this novel;

"And then they dropped him off at the colored hospital....They rolled him off the truck bed and the white man drove away" (*The Help*, 2009, ch.12 p.153).

Treelore is Aibileen's son. He died because of accident in his working place.

And no white person wants to help him to bring into the nearest hospital. They choose to bring to colored hospital, even it is far away. Worse still, they only carry up the body on the back of a pickup and dropped off in front of colored hospital.

Because they know it will be dangerous to pick the body of Treelore inside the hospital, then they only dropped the body in front of the hospital and drove away.

Numerous healing centers, facilities, and specialist's workplaces were completely segregated by race, and numerous more kept up partitioned wings or staff that would never intermix under risk of law. The deficiency of prepared black medical experts (itself caused by various components including education segregation) meant that no matter where black people received health-care services, they would find their care to be subpar compared to that of whites. While there were some deaths that were directly attributable to being denied emergency service, most of the damage was done in establishing the same cumulative health disparities that plague black people today as a societal fate. The descendants of enslaved people lived much more dangerous and unhealthy lives than white counterparts, on disease-ridden and degraded environments. Within the confines of a segregated health-care system, these factors became poor health outcomes that shaped black America as if they were its genetic material.

#### 3.2.1.4 School

According to Jim Crow Laws in Florida says:

"The schools for white children and the schools for negro children shall be conducted separately" ( *Jim Crow Laws, Florida* )

Segregation has been applied in the United States since the mid-1960s. Across America, there seems to be a very clear difference in the school system that serves the upper class minority and which serves the lower and middle class minorities.

America's educational systems appear to restore their previous condition of segregation. The number of inhabitants in minorities who live in the United States is always expanding and their numbers can add to the achievement or the failure of the country.

In America, there are significant differences in education system in Jim Crow era. School is one of facilities that must be segregated by rules. School only gives priority to white's privilege. They cannot serve the lower and middle class minority, especially for blacks.

Southern schools were racially segregated. Blacks and whites had to attend different schools. The separate school systems were not equal. Schools for white children received more public money, and the black ones were worse in many ways. Many school buildings for African Americans had leaking roofs, sagging floors, and windows without glass. If black children had any books at all, they were hand-me-downs from white schools. There were not as many public schools available for blacks. If a town did not have enough money for two separate schools, they built only one school for white children. (Russel, 2013, p. 1)

There are some exceptional ways or foundations which give the education to whites and blacks. Be that as it may, the education for the white is not the same with the education for the black. Blacks will be never permitted to enter the white schools.

This unfair condition is clarified by the accompanying citation:

"....Aibileen, you wouldn't want to go to a school full of white people, would you?....No ma'am." I mumble......Not a school full a just white people. But where the colored and the white folks is together.....But Aibileen – Miss Hilly smile—"colored people and white people are just so.....different." (*The Help*, 2009, ch.14 p. 185-186)

The citation above is the discussion between Miss Hilly and Miss

Leefolt. They are contending that the black people and white should get

education in discrete way since they are different. In light of the little number of

black schools, there are just minimal black people who have great education. The

white have a few schools increasingly and better then the black's. It implies that

there is no equality in getting education for the whites and the blacks.

In Jim Crows era, the separation is not only for the schools but also the teachers. Whites only permitted to be taught by Whites teacher, otherwise the Blacks also have to be taught by Blacks teachers.

<sup>&</sup>quot;How come you're colored, Aibileen?.....Cause God made me colored," I say. "And there ain't another reason in this world."

<sup>&</sup>quot;Miss Taylor says kids that are colored can't go to my school cause they're not smart enough ........You think I'm dumb?"

<sup>&</sup>quot;No," she whispers hard, like she means it so much. She look sorry she said it. (*The Help*, 2009, ch.29 p.392)

The passage above tells when Mae Mobley, the white baby was nursed by Aibileen had already gone to school. White school only permitted white person to teach. Miss Taylor is Mae Mobley's white teacher in the kindergarten. The white school tries to implant the doctrine of Jim Crow Laws since the kindergarten. They always say that blacks are not smart enough and black is dirty. They convince white kids that blacks are lower classes than whites. Like this quotation:

"..... "What's wrong, Baby? What happen?"

"I colored myself black.....Miss Taylor said to draw what we like about ourselves best". I saw then a wrinkled, sad-looking paper in her hand. I turned it over and sure enough, there's my baby white girl done colored herself black.

"She said black means I got a dirty, bad face". She plant her face in her pillow and cried something awful. (*The Help*, 2009, ch.31 p.409)

Aibileen try so hard to teach her white baby how to love all people, not to judge by color. And her kindergarten teacher ruined up all things. Kids maybe do not remember what they have learned today, but they will remember what their teacher said.

The division of schools according to the race of the students is one kind of segregation in education. In more critical condition, people can be segregated in getting their right to education and training for racial reasons, whereas education is regarded as the rights of all people without any exception, even for the racial causes.

#### 3.2.1.5 Library

"The state librarian is directed to fit up and maintain a separate place for the use of the colored people who may come to the library for the purpose of reading books or periodicals." (*Jim Crow Laws, North Carolina*)

The effect of segregation in school likewise influence to library.

Partitioned and unequal access to learning is the absolute opposite of library goals. Amid the social equality development, libraries were a well-known focus for dissents since libraries were images of the government and open door for all.

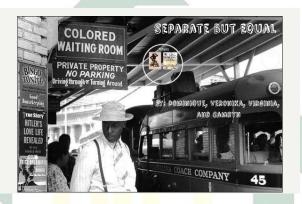
Under segregation, black people were for the most part denied access to open libraries in the Southern United States.

"Go down to the State Street Library. They have a whole room full of Southern writers. Faulkner, Eudora Welty—" Aibileen gives me a dry cough. "You know colored folks ain't allowed in that library." (*The Help*, 2009, ch.12 p.154)

The citation above shows that whites do not give any chance for blacks to have knowledge; blacks not acceptable in whites' library. Aibileen is a shrewd individual needs to augment her knowledge, however she cannot obtain the book from the white library since she is black. The effect of segregation can be found in the library as one of open administration that made separate amongst black and white.

## 3.2.1.6 Transportation

"All passenger stations in this state operated by any motor transportation company shall have separate waiting rooms or space and separate ticket windows for the white and colored races." (*Jim Crow Laws, Alabama*)



Source :Separate but Equal in Transportation (https://prezi.com/7bzuay4n1ttm/separate-but-equal/)

Another case of segregation would be the way that in the court scene the black people are made to sit separately from the white people and that they cannot sit together and if a black man was perched on a transport and there wasn't any seats left he would need to get up to enable white person to take a seat.

"Bus come after while. Ain't but four people on there, two colored, two white, all mens. I don't know any of em. I take a window seat behind a thin colored fella. He got on a brown suit and a brown hat, be about my age." (*The Help*, 2009, ch.14 p.192)

The citation above is the statement of Aibileen. Black people need to sit in the rearward sitting arrangement. The main seats of each transport are held for

white passenger and the blacks cannot sit in them, regardless of whether there is no white individual on the transport at the time. The rearward sitting arrangements on the transport are for the blacks and if there are no white seats left and the whites required a seat the blacks are force to get up and stand. A part of the transport drivers has training; they would influence the blacks to pay at the front and after that he will influence them to get off the transport and get on at the back of the transport. A part of the transport drivers will take off without the blacks after they had paid their cash at the front of the transport as they are endeavoring to get on the back of the transport.

"What happen up there?" colored man in front a me call to the driver. Driver don't answer...."Colored people off, last stop for you," he holler in the rearview. "White people lemme know where y'all need to get to. I'll get you close I can." (*The Help*, 2009, ch.14 p. 193)

This quotation shows the segregation on the bus. There are four passengers when Aibileen entered the bus. Two white men and two black men on the bus. And Aibileen seat in the back of the bus. Suddenly the bus stops while there is a riot in the middle of the street. And the driver asks black people to go out from the bus because he just wants to take white passengers. The white driver keeps the white passenger and leave behind the black people.

"At noontime, we all three get in Miss Leefolt's blue Ford Fairlane. On the back seat next to us, I got a bag with Thermos a apple juice, cheese nabs, peanuts, and two Co-Cola bottles that's gone be like drinking coffee they gone be so hot.....Baby Girl ride in my lap in the back seat". (*The Help*, 2009, ch.15 p.201)

When, Miss Leefolt was on her way to go to swimming with her kids at Jackson Country Club, Aibileen who is responsible to accompanying Mae Mobley and carrying all the stuff, must sit in the back seat with all the foods. It is the rules that when blacks are with whites in the same transportation, they must sit in the back seat.

## 3.2.1.7 Lockers (Larder/Refrigerator) and Shops

"The baths and lockers for the negroes shall be separate from the white race, but may be in the same building." (Jim Crow Laws, Oklahoma)

Black Americans were viewed as inferior by most whites, and by the law, they were just enabled access to inferior living conditions, facilities, and services. Not just segregated in transportation, they are also segregated in other public facilities, such as lockers. They separate the locker for Whites and colored ones. It can be proven by following quotes:

"But I am surprised myself by what's in these stories, of separate colored refrigerators at the governor's mansion, of white woman throwing two-year-old fits over wrinkled napkins, white babies calling Aibileen "Mama". "(*The Help*, 2009, ch.12 p. 155)

The quotes above mention that Miss Skeeter was shocked in her interview with Aibileen when she shared her experience working at the governor's house. In his story, she mentioned the food storage for black people in the governor's mansion. The food storage area was reserved for black maids who worked at the

governor's house. There are no black maids who keep food in the same place as whites. In the novel also found several rules for Blacks, one of them is;

"Rule Number Four: You use the same cup, same fork, same plate every day. Keep it separate cupboard and tell that white woman that's the one you'll use from here on out." (*The Help*, 2009, ch.3 p.39)

The Help novel listed some Rules for Black maids when they working on the White Lady, such as they had to use the different bathroom, use different plate, spoon and fork and also must to keep it in the different cupboard too. If they break the rules, they have the consequences.

"But it takes me twice a long because I have to drive all the way to the white Jitney Jungle in town instead of the colored Piggly Wiggly by me since I figure she won't eat food from a colored grocery store and I reckon I don't blame her, with the potatoes having inch-long eyes and the milk almost sour" (*The Help*, 2009, ch.3 p.42)

The passage shows not only segregation in ladder or refrigerator, but also the shops that must separate for the Whites and the colored ones. Blacks are not allowed to entered and buy something from Whites shop except they wear the maid uniform on. Otherwise, the Whites surely never entered the colored shop because they sell the residual groceries from the Whites shop. It is clearly mentioned in the passage that Minny tells the potatoes having inch-long eyes and the milk almost sour in the colored shop. It is proven with this statement;

"I push open the metal door, get a cart, and put Mae Mobley up front, stick her legs through the holes. Long as I got my white uniform on, I'm allowed to shop in this Jitney". ( *The Help*, 2009, ch.7 p.100 )

Jitney is a white shop in the center of the town. Aibileen can shop in Jitney when she wear the maid uniform and she in her working hours. When she is off from work, she cannot entered the Jitney Jungle anymore.

#### 3.2.1.8 Lunch Counter

"No persons, firms, or corporations, who or which furnish meals to passengers at station restaurants or station eating houses, in times limited by common carriers of said passengers, shall furnish said meals to white and colored passengers in the same room, or at the same table, or at the same counter". ( *Jim Crow Laws, South Carolina*)

Jim Crow laws were state and local laws regulating racial segregation in public and private spaces. The next rules is Jim Crow Laws from South Carolina, the rules said that Blacks and Whites had to eat at different restaurant. Blacks have limitation in several aspects of their life .Whites always try to restrict the Blacks in all kind of access and facilities, because White always feel higher than Blacks. The facilities that Blacks have are worse than White ones. In this case, Blacks are not allowed eating in the dining room in the same table with Whites. This Jim Crow Laws is also stated in the novel:

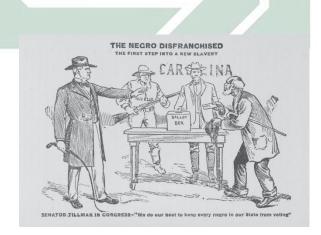
"Rule Number Five: you eat in the kitchen" (*The Help*, 2009, ch.3 p. 39)

The enactment of the Jim Crow Law mentioned in *The Help* novel makes discriminatory attitudes legal. Some negative stereotypes about black people are they have many diseases and slums, make the segregation exist.

## 3.2.2 Disenfranchisement (1908)

Many strategies were used to keep African Americans from voting.

States made registering difficult. Violence or the threat of it, kept black voters away from the polls. Dishonest vote counts guaranteed that whites remained in power. Poll taxes were established in many states. The small fee charged for voting put it out of reach for many poor men, black and white. By 1908, every state in the former Confederacy had instituted a poll tax. Many states, in the South and elsewhere, also established literacy tests that might, for example, require voters to read and show they understood a passage of the state or US constitution.



Source: Sen Jillman: P. Thomas Stanford, "The Negro Disenfranchised," 1897. Courtesy of the New York Public Library

According Broker (2012, para. 1-2) from his article said, "From around 1900 to 1965, most African Americans were not permitted to vote in the South. This was particularly valid in the Deep South: Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina. White individuals in power utilized numerous strategies to shield African Americans from voting. A portion of these strategies additionally kept poor white individuals from voting".

Blacks who attempted to vote were undermined, beaten, and slaughtered.

Their families were additionally hurt. In some cases their homes were burned down.

Frequently, they lost their occupations or were diverted from their ranches.

White people take advantage of the violence to scare black people and prevent them from voting. However, some black people passed the requirement to vote and go bankrupt because of high taxes. Some white people use savagery to reject these "stubborn" people and show other black people what might happen to them if they voted

Local government experts charge fees, called survey fees that most blacks cannot pay, and require black people to pass proficiency tests (reading and writing) that are not applied by white people. Because of school separation, most blacks cannot read carefully and write well and will be surely failed pass this test.

"And my cousin Shinelle in Cauter Country? They burn up her car cause she went down to the voting station." (*The Help*, 2009, ch.7 p.103)

The citation clarifies, when Minny's cousin want to voting, however the white get mad and they burned her car. In the 1960s, when the novel happens, violence is utilized to prevent black voters from practicing this right. It is because that the regimes that have the power are ruled just by white individuals. In light of certain reasons, the black are got the heartless action because there were no explicit laws for help them. Jim Crow Laws in the south confined opportunity for blacks and shows the consequences of those appeared and as an outcome of inferior citizenship.

Other limitations of civil rights are in the security sector. In the police department Black people will not be found because they are not allowed to be involved. So, the Whites take the complete control of justice. Because no clearly law for Blacks, Whites determine which black people will be imprisoned, or be executed.

"Things ain't never gone change in this town, Aibileen. We living in hell, we trapped. Our kids is trapped. Radio man get load again, say, "...policeman everywhere, blocking the road. Mayor Thompson is expected to hold a press conference shortly." The tears roll down. It's all them white peoples that breaks me, standing around the colored neighborhood. White peoples with guns, pointed at colored peoples. Cause who gone protect our peoples? Ain't no colored policeman." (The Help, 2009, ch.14 p.196)

When a black person was shot by the KKK, black settlements became chaotic. The blacks were fear because they could become the next victims. When the murder occurred, white police were everywhere and blocked the streets. Blacks do not dare to go out and just listen to information from the radio. All Black people feel their lives are threatened, but they cannot do anything because there are no colored policemen

who can protect them. They seemed to live only to wait for death, because there was no justice that was stand with them.

# 3.2.3 Lynching

Lynching's were vigilante killings, by hanging or other means. Although many earlier victims had been white, lynching was increasingly used to terrorize blacks and put the law in the hands of mobs. Some victims were lynched for perceived transgressions, others for demanding basic rights. Some victims were not accused of anything at all. (Waters, 2018, p. 44)

From 1882-1968, 4,743 lynching occurred in the United States. Of these people that were lynched 3,446 were black. The blacks lynched accounted for





72.7% of the people lynched.

These numbers seem large, but it is known that not all of the lynchings were ever recorded. Out of the 4,743 people lynched only 1,297 white people were lynched. That is only 27.3%. Many of the whites lynched were lynched for helping the black or being anti lynching and even for domestic crimes. (*History of Lynching*, para. 2)

Source picture Left: Lynching of the Negro murderer of a child. Accosted before mob, on wooden platform, 1893. Library of Congress Prints & Photographs Division, Washington, D.C.

Source Picture Right: Jack Morton, Photographic postcard depicting the lynching of four African Americans, 1908. The Gilder Lehrman Institute for American History

Some lynchings were announced in advance, and large crowds gathered to watch. Many were photographed, and the photos were often made into postcards that served as souvenirs and as gruesome public warnings. One postcard, sent to a New Yorker, included this message: "This is the way we do them down here. The last lynching has not been put on card yet. Will put you on our mailing list. Expect one a month on the average."

"In April, Carl Roberts told Washington reporters what it means to be a black man in Mississippi, calling the governor's pathetic man with the morals of a street-walker. Robert was found cattle-branded and hung from a pecan tree." (*The Help*, 2009, Ch. 19, p. 239)

Lynching also appears in *The Help* novel. White makes lynching punishment for black people who dare to break the rule. In this case, Carl

Roberts is a black male, who dare to insult the governor and called a pathetic man with the morals of a street walker in front of the reporters. And finally the next day he was found dead hanging in the pecan tree. He murdered without a justice.

### 3.3 The Challenges on Jim Crow Laws (1900-1960)

Jim Crow was operating freely in America by the turn of the twentieth century. Southern whites wrapped long-standing racial attitudes in a new mythology known as the Lost Cause. Government abandoned the goal of black equality. In white America, the belief in white supremacy and black inferiority deepened. (*Black Citizenship in the Age of Jim Crow*, 2018 p. 52)

Increasingly at risk, Blacks looked for ways to survive and advance in a hostile environment. They acted collectively and individually, in art and politics and everyday life. They shouldered the responsibilities of citizenship, even fighting in America's wars, while the essential rights of citizens were denied them. And tens of thousands of African Americans decided to leave the South behind for the North and West. These determined efforts produced new leaders and organizations that demanded racial justice. Groups such as the National Association for the

Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the Urban League mounted national campaigns for equality and against discrimination and violence.

## 3.3.1 White Supremacy in Woodrow Wilson (1913)

In 1912 Woodrow Wilson, the Democratic candidate for president, promised fairness and justice for blacks if elected. In a letter to a black church official, Wilson wrote, "Should I become President of the United States they may count upon me for absolute fair dealing for everything by which I could assist in advancing their interests of the race." But after the election, Wilson changed his tune. He dismissed 15 out of 17 black supervisors who had been previously appointed to federal jobs and replaced them with whites. (*The Rise and Fall of Jim Crow*, para 2)

Under Woodrow Wilson, blacks were segregated or dismissed from federal positions. In Georgia, the head of the Internal Revenue division fired all black employees: "There are no government positions for Negroes in the South. A Negro's place in the corn field." He said. The President's wife, Ellen Wilson, was said to have had a hand in segregating employees in Washington, encouraging department chiefs to assign blacks separate working, eating, and toilet facilities. To justify segregation, officials publicized complaints by white women, who were thought to be threatened by black men's sexuality and disease. (*The Rise and Fall of Jim Crow*, para 3)

Separation started in housing, schools, transports, and clinic. Separation alluded to the physical separation of the two groups and social function. The whites where responsible for the segregation and chose the rules of segregation, in this way destroying the life of many Black people. Set against the unpredictable setting of the Civil Rights Movement, *The Help* novel takes a gander at how the white network in a Mississippi town utilizes physical and different types of brutality against its Blacks people to attempt to stop the flow of change. We can see how the legal and penal systems can be used to inflict violence as well.

Jim Crow Laws was set for segregated life amongst Blacks and Whites.

Numerous Blacks get injured when they try to make a change. Several Black people were beaten, burned car, arrested and many violence things that they receive for their consequences.

"Use the white bathroom at Pinchman Lawn and Garden. Say they wasn't a sign up saying so. Two white mens chased him and beat him with a tire iron.... He up in the hospital. I heard he blind" (*The Help*, 2009, ch.7 p.101)

Robert, the grandson of Lovenia (black male) is suspected violating the rules. He used the White bathroom because there is no sign at all. The consequence is he was beaten with a tire iron, and then he end up in the hospital and blind.

"Miss Skeeter, ......... I do this with you, I might as well burn my own house down". (*The Help*, 2009, ch.7 p.10

The passage above explained when Miss Skeeter offered Aibileen to voice her opinion about separating Black people and how Jim Crow Laws effect to Blacks into a book, Aibileen refused without hesitation and said that if she did that, then it was just the same that Aibileen agreeing to give her house to be burned.

The Jim Crow Laws caused Blacks pathetic. They will not dare to against Whites, because the punishment might be threatening their lives. Aibileen ever arrested by the police because she carried her injured White baby to the colored hospital because she do not know where the White hospital.

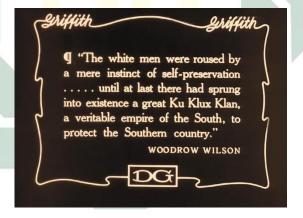
Increasing violence usually is a result of social inequality amongst Blacks and Whites. The violence depicted when Blacks violate the rules that have been made by Whites. In *The Help* novel there explained that Blacks who violate the rules, the cruel and inhuman punishment will be imposed to them without justice or clear law.

"The radio man come into tune, hollering, "—almost ten years serving as the Field Secretary for the N- double A-C-P. Still no word from the hospital but wounds are said to be -- .......... Medgar Evers? What happen? ..... KKK shot him. Front a his house. A hour ago." (The Help, 2009, ch.14 p.194)

And the violence does not stop there; Medgar Evers is the Secretary of NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) was dead because he was shot by KKK or Ku Klux Klan in front of his house because he "speaks up". Ku Klux Klan was White organization which is anti-blacks. Ku Klux Klan will exterminate the law-violators. According to Goldberg (1980, p. 181) in his

book The Western Historical Quarterly said, "The Invisible Empire of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan was in number and political impact the most dominant social development of the 1920s and presumably the hugest campaign of the American conservative.

This illustrates how dangerous it is for blacks who dare to voice equality. The difference between Blacks and whites in Jackson was even more significant. Evers' death for Blacks is a history, but for Whites this is not even important to talk about.



Source: Woodrow Wilson on the KKK, printed on The Birth of a Nation film footage, 1915

The act of applying Jim Crow Laws made all blacks frightened. They are always afraid that today is their last day to live. Always guessing what their White Lady will do the next to make black people suffer.

......"I ask her, what if we told the truth? How we too scared to ask for minimum wage. How nobody gets paid they Social Security. How it feel when your own boss be calling you .... Aibileen shakes her head. I'm glad she doesn't say it". (*The Help*, 2009, ch.10 p.128)

Aibileen's fear of voicing opinions was clearly illustrated here. She is too afraid to tell about the White Lady done to her, she is also incapable to ask her minimum wage. Nobody of Black maid have their Social security. And feels how every day Aibileen is said to be a diseased black, and cannot do anything. The biggest fear is when her baby Whites grow up like her mother, and think the blacks is dirty.

"You know what'll happen if people catch us? Forget the time I accidentally use the wrong changing room down at McRae's women's wear, I'd have guns pointing at my house". (*The Help*, 2009, ch.12 p.164)

Not just Aibileen, Minny experienced the psychological effect too. When Miss Skeeter trying to convince Minny to doing the interview for her new book, Minny refuses and talks about the consequences to Blacks who dare to "speak". Minny afraid that Miss Skeeter will put her into trouble, because at that time when Minny accidentally using wrong changing room in fashion store and then there is a gun aiming in front of her house.

"No, white womens like to keep their hands clean. They got a shiny little set a tools they use, sharp as witches' fingernails, tidy and laid out neat, like the picks on the dentist tray. They gone take they time with em". (*The Help*, 2009, ch.14 p.188)

All Blacks afraid if their White Lady find out that fake names in the book actually is them, Blacks will be dead, but women never pointing a gun or beat up with their own hands, the have their own tools. White Lady will keep her hands clean, let shinny little tools, sharp as witch nails, or like doctor equipment, line up neat and clean do the job. If they know you tell about them in the book, series disaster will happen for Black maid.

"First thing a White Lady gone do is fire you." (*The Help*, 2009, ch.14 p.188)

When your White Lady find out, they will fires you. Like what the White Lady done to Minny, you never been accepted to work in the Jackson city. And you think after that your White Lady forget about that. Then you got a month a rent saved, and still try to find another job.

"But then a week after you lost your job, you get this little yellow envelope stuck in your screen door. Paper inside say NOTICE OF EVICTION". (*The Help*, 2009, ch.14 p.188)

The next serial disaster happens again. Their second plan is throw you out from your house. They have a good connection with the Jackson's landlord wife to get rid of Blacks which they want. You start to panic, when you still do not get a job and you do not have a place to stay.

"Then it starts to come a little faster. If you got a note on your car, they gone repossess it. If you get a parking ticket that you ain't paid, you going to jail. If you got a daughter, ..........Mama? I just got fired" (*The Help*, 2009, ch.14 p.188)

Then after the eviction event, they will take your car. If your car has an unpaid parking ticket, you will end up in jail. Your daughter who works with another White Lady will go home crying because she got fired too. There nothing left except your husband. At least your husband still gets a job, and still can feed their children.

"Then they fire her husband. Just another little sharp tool, shiny and fine." (*The Help*, 2009, ch.14 p.188)

Shortly, the worst serial disaster will coming. They also fired her husband. All your family blamed you for your action. They all fired because you dare to write their story to the book. And now you do not have anything, no job, no money and no house.

"But while the nightmare's happening, the burning or the cutting or the beating, you realize something you known all your life: the white lady don't ever forget. And she ain't gone stop till you dead." (*The Help*, 2009, ch.14 p.188)

When all the terrific series of events have occurred and have passed several weeks, you think everything is over and your White Lady has forgotten. You are looking for work again and renting a house. But in the late of night, a nightmare came again and knocked on the door of your house. That person will burn the house, beat you and kill all your family members. Then you realize and forget one thing, because your white mistress will never forget, they never stopped until you dead.

The fear spread on every black maid in Jackson, Mississippi. They are afraid that if they violate Jim Crow Laws and make white people angry, then be prepared to be tortured and black people will end up dead.

Blacks pay a high price for living in a discriminatory society can impact stress and well-being. The enduring wealth gap that has extended in recent years as well as the protraction of poverty, social segregation, and other social institutions have been shown to be causative factors for the development of stress.

At that time it was clear that the government in Jackson, Mississippi, was very stand for white people. Their government used to hold the rules of Jim Crow. In a time of crisis that was being experienced by black people, Aibileen and Minny read a newspaper which affirmed the efforts of justice which was tried by the incumbent President Kennedy at that time who tried to be humane and fair to what happened in Mississippi. That was rejected by the Mayor of Jackson, Mississippi.

"In the news paper, I read how even the President a the United States telling Mayor Thompson he need to do better. Put a committee together with blacks and whites and work things out down here. But Mayor Thompson, he say-to President Kennedy- "I am not going to appoint a bi-racial committee. Let's not kid ourselves. I believe in the separation of the races, and that's the way it's going to be." (*The Help*, 2009, ch.14 p.197)

Described through the quote above that the Mayor of Jackson, Mississippi, highly respects the existence of a racial separation between whites and blacks. He rejects the existence of equality, even if it is something that was put forward by the Kennedy president. Racism in Jackson is very clear, because the government also

emphasizes the existence of social class differences between Whites and Blacks. This is an impact of the abuse of power from white people.

## 3.3.2 The NAACP March (1941)

In the summer of 1941, as war raged in Europe, defense industries began to boom in the United States. But while hundreds of thousands of whites found jobs in the defense industries, only a few thousand blacks were hired -- and most of them were porters and janitors. Over fifty percent of defense employers said they would not hire black workers no matter how skilled they were. Black leaders called a meeting in Chicago and the suggestion was made that blacks should march on the White House until the President opened up jobs for blacks. (proposed march on Washington, para. 1)

On July 1, 1917, racial tensions exploded in East St. Louis, Illinois, sparked by competition for jobs and a recent spate of shootings. A white mob set fire to the city's black neighborhoods, and lynched, shot, or burned alive as many as 200 African Americans. Thousands more were displaced and left the city. (Waters, 2018, p. 61)



Source: Underwood & Underwood, Silent protest parade in New York [City] against the East St. Louis riots, 1917 Library of Congress Prints & Photographs Division, Washington, D.C.

The massive March electrified the nation and spurred the media to report. A decade after Brown v. Board of Education, the civil rights movement won passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the 1965 Voting Rights Act, the most significant civil rights bills since Reconstruction. These laws signaled the end of legalized Jim Crow, though the struggle for equality and full citizenship continues.

"A little dangerous? She laughed. The marches in Birmingham, Martin Luther King. Dogs attacking colored children. Darling, it's the hottest topic in the nation. (*The Help*, 2009, ch.8 p.107)

"For days and days, Jackson Mississippi like a pot a boiling water. On Miss Leefolt's tee-vee, flocks a colored people march up High Street the day after Medgar Evers' funeral. Three hundred arrested." (*The Help*, ch.14 p.196)

The both quotation above is show the march on the novel was dangerous.

Blacks face the consequences for doing marches. Their children injured and their

family also arrested. And White jammed several blacks in cell that fit with four people. The proven statement is:

"I watched them try to integrate your bus station on the news, Missus Stain continued. They jammed fifty-five negroes in a jail cell built for four." (*The Help*, ch.8 p. 107)

Due to the absence of work provided by the government for blacks, makes poverty increased. Not surprisingly, many people take the job as a maid with a minimum salary. At the point when unemployment rates are high and unfaltering, there are negative effects on the long-run financial development.

In *The Help* almost the blacks work as a housemaids, they get this job because only maids which is feasible for them because they remember low education and have a difficult economy, despite the fact that they don't get paid much, usually as well as can be expected get, thinking about the absence of instructive chances and monetary conditions in their childhood. Thus, it is a reasonable result of the immense hole that exists among rich and poor in United States.

"MAE MOBLEY was born on a early Sunday morning in August, 1960. A church baby we like to call it. Taking care a white babies, that's what I do, along with all the cooking and the cleaning. I done raised seventeen kids in my lifetime. I know how to get them babies to sleep, stop crying, and go in the toilet bowl before they mamas even get out a bed in the morning." (*The Help*, 2009, ch.1 p.1)

The quotation above proved that the Blacks women in Jackson, Mississippi mostly work as maids. Aibileen takes care white baby for several years and raised seventeen kids in her lifetime.

"She telling everybody in town I'm stealing! That's why I can't get no work! That witch done turned me into the Smart-Mouth Criminal Maids in Hinds County" (*The Help*, 2009, ch.2 p.21)

In this novel, the relationship about master and maids is rather complicated. In this case, white has a power to decided who have the access in job-related. Hilly fired Minny because she had used a white bathroom because the outside was rain heavily at that time. Besides, Minny is a maid who has good cooking skills, she is the best chef in the Jackson. For several years Hilly won the best pie on the Annual Charity Night because Minny's made it. But, Minny also called as big-mouth maid. Minny once gave Hilly pie mixed with Minny's shit for revenge, because it was fearful that the whole city of Jackson would know that, Hilly spread the news if she affronts her white master and is terminated; she can't find another job on the Jackson because Hilly spreads the untruth that she is a thief.

In Kathryn Stockett's *The Help*, the Blacks are lower class who are in basic poverty, and the whites are the high society who are in the highest point of wealth. This two race distinction in economy is the sign of the impact of Jim Crow Laws.

"I been writing my prayers since I was in junior high. When I tell my seventh grade teacher I ain't coming back to school cause I got to help out my mama, Miss Ross just about cried". (*The Help*, 2009, ch.2 p.22)

The quotation above describe that Aibileen had to discontinue her education because she must help her mother to work in the whites house. From this quotation, it is known that there are unequal economic conditions between the white and the black.

Most of the people are living in prosperity while in the same time most of the black are living in very poor condition. This difference produces the economic competition which is not equal.

"Take a whole day just to clean toilets. Miss Leefot don't pay but ninety-five cents an hour less than I been paid in years. But after Treelore died, I took what I could." (*The Help*, 2009, ch.1 p.4)

The passage above explained that Aibileen takes no matter how much the salary which is given by Miss Leefolt. Since her son died, Aibileen must work hard to pay the house rent and daily needs. Because the Blacks residence more crowded and there is no longer land to move, it causes higher living costs.

"That evening, it's raining hard outside. I pull out a jar a Ida Peek's cabbage and tomato, eat my last slice a leftover cornbread. Then I set down to look over my finances cause two things done happen: the bus gone up to fifteen cents a ride and my rent gone up to twenty-nine dollars a month. I work for Miss Leefolt eight to four, six days a week except Saturdays. I get paid forty-three dollars ever Friday, which come to \$172 a month. That means after I pay the light bill, the water bill, the gas bill, and the telephone bill, I got thirteen dollars and fifty cents a week left for my groceries, my clothes, getting my hair done, and tithing to the church. Not to mention the cost to mail these bills done gone up to a nickel. And my work shoes is so thin, they look like they starving to death. New pair cost seven dollars though, which means I'm on be eating cabbage and tomato till I turn into Br'er Rabbit. Thank the Lord for Ida Peek, else I be eating nothing." (*The Help*, 2009, Ch. 2 p. 16)

Poverty is clearly illustrated in the statement above. Aibileen has worked hard every day, but her salary is only enough for her daily needs. While Aibileen does not have enough money to pay for rent, the daily needs were increased. She must be smart enough to manage her money. Then one way to keep eating is by gardening

behind the house with Ida Peek (another maid) and the left for my groceries, my clothes, getting my hair done, and tithing to the church.

The impact of the law is also happened on Yule May. Yule May is blacks that discontinue her education same as Aibileen. Therefore, to redeem her regret she and her husband saved their money for 10 years to send their twin boys to university. In any case, they are short \$75 on one educational cost, and are very nearly picking which child can go. While vacuuming Hilly's family room later, Yule Mae finds a ring, which she pockets and later endeavors to pawn, wanting to get the educational cost cash, and then Yule May arrested.

"She tell you she only short seventy-five dollars for that tuition? She ask Miss Hilly for a loan you know. Say she'd pay her back some ever a week, but Miss Hilly say no. That a true Christian don't give charity to those who is well and able. Say it's kinder to let them learn to work things out theyselves" (*The Help*, 2009, ch.19 p.251)

This citation demonstrates that Blacks are poorer than Whites. Yule Mae consciously approaches Hilly for an advance, saying that she will happily work for nothing until the credit is paid off. But Hilly say no, clarifying that it's "the Christian thing" to do on the grounds that God does not offer charity to the individuals who are well and capable. In view of their financial condition, the white individuals feel as unrivaled and the black feel as second rate.

### **CHAPTER 4**

### **CONCLUSION**

#### 4.1 Conclusion

After presenting the result of the analysis in the previous chapter, the conclusion is taken in this part. The conclusion is drawn based on the formulated research question.

Firstly, the researchers find the reflection of historical events in Jim Crow Law era as reflected in Kathryn Stockett's *The Help*. She is the American novelist which wrote the story of Black people. Kathryn Stockett's first novel *The Help* that highlights the relationship dynamics between whites and their African-American domestic help in South. This was during 1960's when the Blacks were not treated fairly by their masters.

The big of historical events in Jim Crow Laws are:

- 1. Reconstruction (1865-1877)
- 2. The Rise of Jim Crow Laws (1887-1900)
- 3. Challenging Jim Crow (1900-1960)

Firstly, is The Reconstruction era in 1865-1877, after the Emancipation

Proclamation, two more years of war, the nation was still unprepared to deal with the question of full citizenship for its newly freed black population. The Reconstruction

implemented by Congress, which lasted from 1866 to 1877, was aimed at reorganizing the Southern states after the Civil War, providing the means for readmitting them into the Union, and defining the means by which whites and blacks could live together in a nonslave society.

But in this era, black and white teachers from the North and South, missionary organizations, churches and schools worked tirelessly to give the emancipated population the opportunity to learn. Former slaves of every age took advantage of the opportunity to become literate. Grandfathers and their grandchildren sat together in classrooms seeking to obtain the tools of freedom. And between 1866-1881, the first black school and the first black university founded.

Secondly, the Rise of Jim Crow Laws era in 1887-1900 are the period when the laws legally applied. In this era, all access to public facilities for blacks was segregated. They segregated house, hospital, library, transportation, and all of public facilities for blacks. But in this case, the facilities that black's own is worse than white's ones. Because the whites feel superior than blacks, they create this rules to makes blacks as a second-class citizens. Treating blacks as equals would encourage interracial relations; if necessary, violence must be used to keep blacks at the bottom racial level. Many consequences that blacks receive when they tried to violate the rules, such as murdered, burned, lynching and many the others. Treating blacks as equals would encourage interracial relations; if necessary, violence must be used to keep blacks at the bottom racial level.

Thirdly is in Challenging Jim Crow Laws era. Between 1900-1960 blacks started to challenging Jim Crow with founded a black organization. The organization was eventually named the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). They secretly gathered blacks people did the march abolish the regulation and give back the blacks rights. But, when they are tried to struggle their right, the KKK was beaten and killed them, and also burned their family.

The depiction of the historical events in Jim Crow Laws era clearly showed in the novel through the conversation and the narration of the characters. Kathryn Stockett describe how dangerous the situation and condition happened at that time in the novel. Not only that, the explanation of those events happened in the novel, are really happened in United States and showed when the characters told how they felt and how they scared when they faced those events.

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