

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

THESIS



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THE EFFECTS OF JIM CROW LAWS TO BLACK PEOPLE IN KATHRYN
STOCKETT'S NOVEL *THE HELP*

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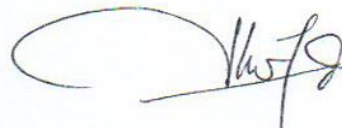
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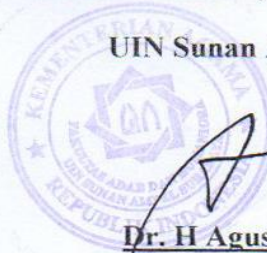



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ABSTRACT

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

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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 Mohened (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

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.

[illegible]

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.

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)

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

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.

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.

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

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)

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,

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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 than 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 a 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

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

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.

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.

[illegible]

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.
2. 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.

8. Mental Hospitals. 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.
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....

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

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)

[illegible]

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).

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.

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

–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)



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.

“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.”

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 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

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

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.

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.

3.2.1.4 School

“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)

...tries to implant the doctrine of Jim Crow Laws since
...they always say that blacks are not smart enough and
...since white kids that blacks are lower classes than w
...
...’s wrong, Baby? What happen?”
...myself black.....Miss Taylor said to draw what we l
...st”. I saw then a wrinkled, sad-looking paper in her
...r and sure enough, there’s my baby white girl done
...
...ck means I got a dirty, bad face”. She plant her face
...ied something awful. (*The Help*, 2009, ch.31 p.409
...
...try so hard to teach her white baby how to love all p
...and her kindergarten teacher ruined up all things. K
...that they have learned today, but they will remember

and sure enough, there's my baby white girl done colored
black means I got a dirty, bad face". She plant her face in her
cried something awful. (*The Help*, 2009, ch.31 p.409)

try so hard to teach her white baby how to love all people, no
and her kindergarten teacher ruined up all things. Kids maybe
that they have learned today, but they will remember what their

try so hard to teach her white baby how to love all people.

And her kindergarten teacher ruined up all things. Kids are not supposed to know that they have learned today, but they will remember.

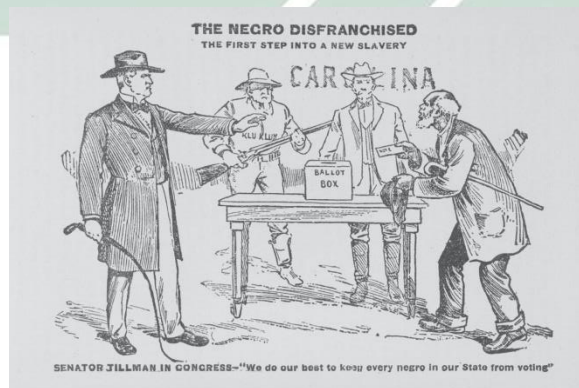
tion of schools according to the race of the students
education. In more critical condition, people can b
ght to education and training for racial reasons, wh
rded as the rights of all people without any exceptio

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.

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 ;

[illegible]

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

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.

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.

[illegible]

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

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)

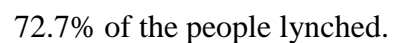
Vol. I

Little Myrtle Vance Avenged.

Aged Three Years, Eight Months and One Day.

Photo by J. L. MARTINS, Paris, Texas, Feb. 1st, 1899.

[RIGHT FACING]



Source Picture Right : Jack Morion, 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

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

Griffith *Griffith*

¶ "The white men were roused by a mere instinct of self-preservation until at last there had sprung into existence a great Ku Klux Klan, a veritable empire of the South, to protect the Southern country."

WOODROW WILSON

DG

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.

Aibileen's fear of voicing opinions was clearly illustrated here. She is too
to tell about the White Lady done to her, she is also incapable to ask her
um wage. Nobody of Black maid have their Social security. And feels how
ay Aibileen is said to be a diseased black, and cannot do anything. The biggest
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 Skeeter trying to convince Minny to doing the interview for her new book, she refuses and talks about the consequences to Blacks who dare to “speak”.

“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)

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.

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)

“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 unflinching, 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 decide who has the access in job-related. Hilly fired Minny because she had used a white bathroom because the outside was raining 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.

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.

[illegible]

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