THE IMMORTAL LIFE OF HENRIETTA LACKS

An INTRODUCTION To
JIM CROW and
THE GREAT MIGRATION(S)

GENERAL VOCABULARY

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Last revised Summer 2019.

See accompanying materials at https://www.sabes.org/curriculumELA
The 13th Amendment to the Constitution abolished slavery in the United States.

ABOLISH:
TO END SOMETHING, TO GET RID OF SOMETHING

Ratified 1865, December 6.
The Emancipation Proclamation freed the slaves in the Confederate States. President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863.

EMANCIPATE:
TO SET FREE, TO LIBERATE
The Emancipation Proclamation freed the slaves in the Confederate States.

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PROCLAIM:
TO ANNOUNCE, TO SAY OUT LOUD SO THAT EVERYONE UNDERSTANDS
South Carolina seceded from the United States in 1860.

SECEDE:
TO WITHDRAW FROM AN ORGANIZATION.
According to https://constitutioncenter.org/,
“An executive order is a directive from the President that has much of the same power as a federal law…. While an executive order can have the same effect as a federal law under certain circumstances, Congress can pass a new law to override an executive order, subject to a presidential veto.”

Black vs. African-American? For some different views and information, read:

- https://www.nabj.org/page/styleguideA
- https://www.wnycstudios.org/podcasts/otm/segments/black-vs-african-American
By 1783, slavery was illegal in Massachusetts.

SLAVE:
A SLAVE IS A PERSON WHO IS OWNED AS PROPERTY BY ANOTHER PERSON.
In the 1600s, indentured servants typically worked four to seven years. The agreement was that the servant would get 'free' travel to the Colonies, food, a room, and 'freedom dues' in exchange for work. At the end of a completed agreement, the servant became a free person.

**INDENTURED SERVANT:**
An indentured servant was a person who was owned as property by another person for a limited period of time according to a contract. After that time, if the contract was completed, the indentured servant became free.
Legal segregation of Blacks and Whites was typical during the Jim Crow period of American history.

SEGREGATION
TO SEGREGATE IS TO KEEP THINGS SEPARATE, AND APART.
### RACE vs. Ethnicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CLASSIFICATION OF HUMANS</td>
<td>CULTURALLY DEFINED DIFFERENCES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACCORDING TO PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS</td>
<td>BETWEEN ETHNIC GROUPS IN A SOCIETY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some people talk about the White **Race** or Black **Race**.

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**RACE**

RACE PUTS PEOPLE IN DIFFERENT GROUPS BASED ON PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS LIKE SKIN COLOR.
*Discrimination* often refers to treating people differently based on their ethnicity, gender, age, sexual orientation, disability, etc.

**DISCRIMINATION**

To discriminate is to notice and act on differences.
To **undermine** someone or something is to work **against** them, to try to **harm** them, sometimes **without** their knowledge.

**UNDERMINE**

**TO WEAKEN. TO DAMAGE.**
See [https://www.vocabulary.com/articles/chooseyourwords/emigrate-immigrate-migrate/] for a succinct description of when to use migrate, immigrate, or emigrate.
There can be people, cars, and houses in rural areas. But they are not as crowded or built-up as cities.

RURAL
RURAL MEANS ‘NOT CITY’, COUNTRYSIDE.
Urban areas have more buildings. There are usually fewer open spaces, trees, animals, etc.

**URBAN**

**URBAN MEANS ‘CITY.’**
FEDERAL

FEDERAL MEANS THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE WHOLE UNITED STATES. FEDERAL LAWS APPLY IN EVERY STATE IN THE UNITED STATES.

The tension between Federal powers and State powers goes all the way back to the beginning of the United States.

If states are in charge of schools, can a state make segregated schools legal?
If states are in charge of marriage, can a state ban certain types of marriages?