The "Hampton Plan"

THREE PRONGS OF THE 1868 HAMPTON PLAN

- 1. Young black men and women must not get a liberal arts education --No literature, no philosophy, no mathematics, no strategic or critical thinking;
- 2. Young black men and women must not get training in trades or enterprise that will enable them to compete economically, and
- 3. Young black men and women must internalize the fundamental principle that politics is "white folks business"!

A TIMELINE TO VISUALIZE HOW THE HAMPTON PLAN WAS PART OF THE PROCESS TO SUBVERT THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT OF BLACK FREEDOM IN ORDER TO CREATE 2nd CLASS CITIZENSHIP

An education system designed in 1868 to create the Achievement Gap in Southern States as the intended consequence of conscious policies.

But even as the leaders of the ex-slave class struggled to build an educational system to help reinforce their conceptions of freedom and social order, there was born in Hampton, Virginia, in 1868, a conjuncture of educational pedagogy and social ideology of different origins and character. [Samuel Chapman] Armstrong represented a social class, ideology, and world outlook that was fundamentally different from and opposed to the interests of the freedman. Thus in his establishment of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, he was neither unconscious nor contrarious, but honest.

The institute's curriculum, values and ethos represented his social class and ideology as properly as the moral foundation of the Sabbath schools, free schools, public schools, and colleges represented the social and cultural values of the ex-slaves. The ex-slaves struggled to develop a social and educational ideology singularly appropriate to their defense of emancipation and one that challenged the power of the planter regime. Armstrong developed a pedagogy and ideology designed to avoid such confrontations and to maintain within the South a social consensus that did not challenge traditional inequalities of wealth and power.

"THE EDUCATION OF BLACKS IN THE SOUTH, 1860-1935" by JAMES D. ANDERSON (1988) University of North Carolina Press

Black education in Jim Crow Mississippi was separate but never equal. Paying little but lip service to a dual system of public education, the state invested most of its meager school dollars throughout the half century after 1890 in the education of its white minority. "It will be readily admitted by every white man in Mississippi," state Superintendent of Education A. A. Kincannon wrote in 1899, "that our public school system is designed primarily for the welfare of the white children of the state, and incidentally for the negro children."

"DARK JOURNEY Black Mississippians in the Age of Jim Crow" by NEIL R. MCMILLEN (1989) University of Illinois Press

Kentucky

Tennessee

North Carolina

Adoption of the Georgia 14th Amendment to the US Const. to guarantee to blacks national and state Adoption of the citizenship, due process 15th Amendment and equal protection; to counter Black Codes to the US Const. and all rights, privileges and to provide to blacks to guarantee the and immunities of same civil rights as whites. right to vote. citizenship. 1883 1890 1876 1868 1871 1870

1789 1609

Slave trade begins --Africans shipped blacks as 3/5ths of a to N. America as slaves to exploit their labor. Colonies, then states, forbid slaves

read or write. Prepared Oct. 13, 2004 by Southern Echo, Inc. for the Stakeholders Conference on

to learn to

Adoption of Constitution creating status for person for census count; determination of representation in Congress and the Electoral College.

Dismantling the Achievement Gap at Mississippi Valley State University Nov. 16-17, 2004

In Dred Scott v. Sandford US Supreme Court held that blacks are not persons, and therefore not citizens, but only chattel to be bought and sold like furniture, farm equipment or horses; that blacks can't obtain freedom by flight into "free states"; and that "blacks have no rights that whites are bound to respect."

1857

Whites deny 1866 Civil States adopt Black Codes Rights Act provides to re-create slave status blacks with citizenship, without calling persons slaves; whites contend or right to vote, and that elimination of slave therefore continue status does not mean to exclude blacks from blacks have citizenship participation in the or any of the rights of a political process. citizen, such as the right

Adoption of the

Adoption of the

13th Amendment

to the US Const.

abolishing slavery

1865

to vote, to bring a suit

binding contract. As a

result, blacks still have

Freedom is in name only.

no rights whites are

bound to respect.

or to be a witness in

court, or to make a

1866 Civil Rights Act

1866

Southern planters make deal with Northern bankers and philanthropists, called the Hampton Plan, to support public education provided that the schools teach blacks to stay in their place, stay out of politics, and that blacks accept a permanent subordinate, subservient role in the economy. Whites contend that blacks may have become citizens, but still don't have right to vote. Ku Klux Klan is organized by former Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest, along with other terrorist groups, to drive blacks out of the political process and prevent them from exercising the rights guaranteed under the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments, and the 1866 Civil Rights Act. In Hayes-Tilden Compromise the Democrats and Republicans in the US Congress made a deal to sell out black citizens in the South. In the deal the Republicans were given control of the US Presidency, but agreed to the demand by Southern Democrats that the federal government stop enforcing the new rights of black citizens under the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments, and the 1866 Civil Rights Act.

Missouri

Arkansas

In the Civil Rights Cases, the US Supreme Court held that 14th Amendment only protects blacks against interference with their constitutional rights by acts of government officials, known as "state action". The Court ruled that the 14th Amendment entire south. does not protect against acts by private individuals, thus reducing the ability of blacks to obtain protection from the courts against the Klan and similar groups.

Under Mississippi Plan of 1890 state uses literacy tests and poll taxes to disenfranchise black voters. Southern states use Mississippi Plan as model to end black voting across