

the new jim crow arguments

the new jim crow arguments have emerged as a powerful critique of contemporary racial and social justice issues in the United States. This concept, popularized by legal scholar Michelle Alexander, asserts that the mass incarceration system functions as a racial caste system, effectively perpetuating discrimination and inequality similar to the Jim Crow laws of the past. The new jim crow arguments explore how policies such as the War on Drugs, mandatory minimum sentences, and felony disenfranchisement disproportionately impact African Americans and other minorities. These arguments delve into systemic racism embedded within the criminal justice system, affecting economic opportunities, voting rights, and social mobility. This article provides a comprehensive examination of the key points behind the new jim crow arguments, their historical context, and the implications for civil rights and policy reform. The discussion also highlights criticisms and counterarguments to present a balanced understanding of this influential theory. Below is an overview of the main topics covered.

- Historical Context of the New Jim Crow
- Core Arguments of the New Jim Crow Theory
- Impact on African American Communities
- Legal and Social Mechanisms of Mass Incarceration
- Critiques and Counterarguments
- Policy Implications and Reform Efforts

Historical Context of the New Jim Crow

The historical context of the new jim crow arguments is critical to understanding the parallels drawn between past and present systems of racial control. The original Jim Crow laws, enacted after the Reconstruction era, enforced racial segregation and disenfranchised African Americans across the Southern United States. These laws institutionalized inequality through legal means, creating barriers to voting, education, and employment. The new jim crow theory posits that following the Civil Rights Movement, overt racial discrimination was replaced by covert systemic mechanisms within the criminal justice system that continue to marginalize black communities. The rise of the War on Drugs in the 1980s and the escalation of incarceration rates are seen as key developments in this new form of racial control.

From Jim Crow to Mass Incarceration

Jim Crow laws targeted African Americans explicitly through segregation and disenfranchisement. The new jim crow arguments suggest that mass incarceration, particularly through drug-related offenses, serves a similar function by disproportionately incarcerating African Americans. This shift transformed overt racial discrimination into a complex system of legal and social restrictions that maintain racial hierarchies. The concept underscores how systemic racism adapts to changing legal landscapes to preserve social control over marginalized groups.

Legislative and Social Shifts Post-Civil Rights Era

Following landmark civil rights legislation in the 1960s, explicit racial discrimination became illegal. However, new policies emerged that disproportionately targeted minority populations. Laws such as the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 introduced mandatory minimum sentences that disproportionately affected black individuals. These legislative changes coincided with increased policing and prosecutorial discretion in minority neighborhoods, leading to a surge in incarceration rates. The new jim crow arguments highlight how these shifts represent a transformation rather than an elimination of racial caste systems.

Core Arguments of the New Jim Crow Theory

The core arguments of the new jim crow theory focus on how the criminal justice system functions as a racial caste system. Central to this theory is the assertion that mass incarceration is not simply about crime control but about maintaining racial hierarchy and social stratification. The arguments emphasize systemic discrimination embedded in law enforcement, sentencing, and post-incarceration consequences. This section outlines the primary claims that form the foundation of the new jim crow discourse.

Mass Incarceration as a Racial Caste System

Michelle Alexander and other proponents argue that mass incarceration functions as a racial caste system by disproportionately targeting African Americans for imprisonment and then relegating them to a permanent second-class status. This caste system restricts access to employment, housing, education, and voting rights for those labeled as felons, effectively continuing racial discrimination under a new guise. The new jim crow arguments assert that this system is designed to control black populations similarly to the legal segregation of the Jim Crow era.

Discriminatory Policing and Sentencing Practices

Another central argument concerns the role of discriminatory policing and sentencing practices in perpetuating racial disparities. Policies such as stop-and-frisk, racial profiling, and mandatory minimum sentencing contribute to higher arrest and conviction rates among African Americans. The new jim crow arguments highlight how these practices are less about public safety and more about enforcing social control over minority communities. The disproportionate impact of drug laws on black individuals is frequently cited as evidence of systemic bias.

Impact on African American Communities

The impact of the new jim crow system on African American communities is profound and multifaceted. Beyond the immediate consequences of incarceration, the theory explores how mass imprisonment leads to long-term social and economic disenfranchisement. This section details the

various ways mass incarceration affects families, neighborhoods, and broader community structures.

Economic and Social Consequences

Incarceration often results in loss of income, job opportunities, and social capital for affected individuals. Felony convictions create significant barriers to employment, public housing, and access to social services. The new jim crow arguments emphasize that these consequences perpetuate cycles of poverty and marginalization in African American communities, contributing to systemic inequality. The widespread disenfranchisement of formerly incarcerated individuals also diminishes political power and representation.

Disenfranchisement and Political Exclusion

The new jim crow theory draws attention to felony disenfranchisement laws that strip voting rights from millions of African Americans nationwide. This exclusion from the democratic process weakens community influence on policy and perpetuates political marginalization. The systemic denial of voting rights is seen as a deliberate mechanism to maintain racial hierarchies and suppress minority voices, extending the legacy of Jim Crow-era voter suppression.

Legal and Social Mechanisms of Mass Incarceration

The new jim crow arguments analyze the specific legal and social mechanisms that enable and sustain mass incarceration as a form of racial control. These mechanisms include legislative policies, law enforcement practices, judicial discretion, and post-release restrictions. Understanding these components is essential to grasp how the new jim crow system operates in practice.

War on Drugs and Legislative Policies

The War on Drugs, initiated in the late 20th century, is a cornerstone of the new jim crow framework. Laws enacted during this period introduced harsh penalties for drug offenses, disproportionately affecting minority communities. The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, for example, established sentencing disparities between crack and powder cocaine offenses, which disproportionately impacted African Americans. The new jim crow arguments highlight how such policies were politically motivated and

have sustained racial inequalities within the justice system.

Judicial Discretion and Sentencing Disparities

Judicial discretion in sentencing plays a significant role in perpetuating racial disparities in incarceration. The new jim crow arguments point to inconsistent application of mandatory minimum sentences and plea bargaining practices that often disadvantage black defendants. The lack of transparency and accountability in judicial decisions contributes to systemic bias and unequal treatment under the law.

Post-Incarceration Legal Barriers

After release, formerly incarcerated individuals face numerous legal restrictions that limit reintegration into society. These include prohibitions on voting, public housing, and employment in certain sectors. The new jim crow theory emphasizes that these legal barriers function as tools of social exclusion, maintaining a permanent underclass status for those labeled as criminals. This perpetuates cycles of marginalization and undermines rehabilitation efforts.

Critiques and Counterarguments

Despite its influence, the new jim crow theory has faced critiques and counterarguments from various scholars and policymakers. These critiques address methodological concerns, alternative explanations for incarceration disparities, and debates over the analogy to Jim Crow laws. This section presents some of the most prominent counterpoints to the new jim crow arguments.

Questions About the Racial Caste Analogy

Some critics argue that the comparison between mass incarceration and Jim Crow laws oversimplifies complex social phenomena. They contend that the new jim crow analogy may obscure differences between legal segregation and contemporary criminal justice policies. Critics also question whether mass incarceration reflects intentional racial control or is more accurately explained by socioeconomic factors and crime rates.

Alternative Explanations for Disparities

Other counterarguments focus on the role of crime rates and individual responsibility in explaining racial disparities in incarceration. These perspectives suggest that higher rates of offending in certain communities contribute to disproportionate imprisonment, rather than systemic bias alone. The new jim crow arguments are challenged to account for these variables while maintaining the critique of structural discrimination.

Policy Effectiveness and Reform Debates

Some policymakers question whether reforms based on the new jim crow framework adequately address public safety concerns. They argue for balanced approaches that consider both crime prevention and racial justice. The debate includes discussion on the effectiveness of sentencing reform, drug policy changes, and community policing as alternatives to mass incarceration.

Policy Implications and Reform Efforts

The new jim crow arguments have influenced a range of policy discussions and reform efforts aimed at dismantling systemic racial inequalities in the criminal justice system. This section explores the implications of the theory for legislation, advocacy, and social change initiatives.

Criminal Justice Reform Initiatives

Reform efforts inspired by the new jim crow framework focus on reducing mass incarceration, eliminating sentencing disparities, and enhancing rehabilitation programs. Initiatives include revising mandatory minimum laws, expanding alternatives to incarceration, and promoting restorative justice practices. These reforms aim to address the root causes of racial disparities and foster a more equitable justice system.

Voting Rights Restoration

Advocates call for the restoration of voting rights to formerly incarcerated individuals as a critical step toward political inclusion and empowerment. Several states have enacted legislation to reinstate voting

privileges, reflecting recognition of the disenfranchisement issues highlighted by the new jim crow arguments. Restoring voting rights is seen as essential to reversing the legacy of racial exclusion in democratic participation.

Community-Based Support and Education

Beyond legal reforms, the new jim crow arguments have spurred efforts to invest in community-based support systems, including education, employment training, and mental health services. These programs aim to reduce recidivism and promote social integration for individuals affected by the criminal justice system. Emphasizing the social determinants of crime and incarceration aligns with the theory's call for systemic change.

- Reform of drug laws to eliminate racial disparities
- Expansion of alternatives to incarceration
- Restoration of voting rights for felons
- Investment in reentry programs and social services
- Increased transparency and accountability in sentencing

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the central argument of 'The New Jim Crow' by Michelle Alexander?

'The New Jim Crow' argues that the U.S. criminal justice system functions as a racial caste system, systematically targeting African Americans and effectively relegating them to a permanent second-class

status through mass incarceration.

How does 'The New Jim Crow' link the War on Drugs to racial discrimination?

The book asserts that the War on Drugs disproportionately targets Black communities, leading to mass incarceration rates that are significantly higher for African Americans, thus perpetuating racial discrimination under the guise of crime control.

What evidence does Michelle Alexander provide to support the claim that mass incarceration is a form of racial control?

Alexander provides statistical data showing the disproportionate arrest and incarceration rates of Black Americans, legal policies that enable discrimination against ex-offenders, and historical parallels between Jim Crow laws and current legal practices.

How does 'The New Jim Crow' address the issue of voter disenfranchisement?

The book explains that felony convictions often lead to loss of voting rights, disproportionately affecting Black communities and thereby suppressing their political power, similar to the disenfranchisement tactics used during the Jim Crow era.

What criticisms have been raised against the arguments in 'The New Jim Crow'?

Some critics argue that the book oversimplifies complex social issues, downplays crime rates in affected communities, or overlooks other factors contributing to mass incarceration, while supporters maintain the book highlights systemic racial injustices effectively.

What solutions does 'The New Jim Crow' propose to address mass incarceration and racial injustice?

Alexander calls for a social movement to dismantle the racial caste system, including reforms in drug laws, ending mass incarceration, restoring voting rights to ex-offenders, and addressing systemic racial biases in the criminal justice system.

Additional Resources

1. *The New Jim Crow: Mass Incarceration in the Age of Colorblindness*

Michelle Alexander's seminal work explores how the U.S. criminal justice system functions as a contemporary system of racial control, disproportionately targeting African Americans. She argues that mass incarceration has replaced Jim Crow laws as a way to enforce racial segregation and economic disenfranchisement. The book sheds light on the social, political, and economic consequences of this systemic discrimination.

2. *Just Mercy: A Story of Justice and Redemption*

Bryan Stevenson's memoir highlights the struggles of marginalized communities within the American legal system. Through his work as a defense attorney, Stevenson exposes racial bias, wrongful convictions, and the death penalty's impact on people of color. The book complements arguments about systemic racism in the justice system similar to those in *The New Jim Crow*.

3. *Locking Up Our Own: Crime and Punishment in Black America*

James Forman Jr. provides a nuanced look at how some African American leaders supported tough-on-crime policies that contributed to mass incarceration. This book complicates the narrative around the New Jim Crow by examining internal community dynamics and political decisions. It offers insight into the multifaceted causes of the incarceration crisis.

4. *Golden Gulag: Prisons, Surplus, Crisis, and Opposition in Globalizing California*

Ruth Wilson Gilmore analyzes the prison boom in California, linking economic and political factors to

the expansion of the carceral state. She discusses how racial capitalism and economic restructuring have fueled mass incarceration, reinforcing the systemic inequalities described in New Jim Crow arguments. The book underscores the role of geography and economics in racialized punishment.

5. *Are Prisons Obsolete?*

Angela Y. Davis challenges the very foundation of the prison system, arguing for its abolition and exploring its roots in slavery and racial oppression. Her work aligns with New Jim Crow critiques by exposing how prisons perpetuate racial and social injustices. Davis offers historical context and visionary alternatives to the current punitive model.

6. *From the War on Poverty to the War on Crime: The Making of Mass Incarceration in America*

Elizabeth Hinton traces the political shifts from social welfare policies to aggressive law enforcement strategies from the 1960s onward. She connects these changes to the rise of mass incarceration and racial disparities within it, reinforcing the central themes of the New Jim Crow. The book provides a detailed historical account of policy decisions shaping the incarceration epidemic.

7. *Invisible No More: Police Violence Against Black Women and Women of Color*

Andrea Ritchie brings attention to the overlooked experiences of Black women and other women of color in encounters with law enforcement. This work expands the conversation about systemic racism beyond incarceration to include police violence and gendered oppression. It complements the New Jim Crow narrative by highlighting intersecting forms of state violence.

8. *Unequal Justice: Lawyers and Social Change in Modern America*

Mark V. Tushnet examines the role of legal advocacy and civil rights lawyers in challenging systemic racial inequalities. The book discusses successes and limitations in confronting mass incarceration and racial discrimination through the legal system. It provides a critical perspective on the possibilities for reform within the structures critiqued by the New Jim Crow.

9. *Race to Incarcerate*

Marc Mauer explores the explosive growth of incarceration rates in the U.S., emphasizing racial disparities and the impact on communities of color. The book delves into policy decisions, social

attitudes, and economic factors that have contributed to the phenomenon described in the New Jim Crow. Mauer advocates for reforms aimed at reducing incarceration and addressing racial injustice.

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the new jim crow arguments: The New Jim Crow Michelle Alexander, 2020-01-07 One of the New York Times's Best Books of the 21st Century Named one of the most important nonfiction books of the 21st century by Entertainment Weekly, Slate, Chronicle of Higher Education, Literary Hub, Book Riot, and Zora A tenth-anniversary edition of the iconic bestseller—one of the most influential books of the past 20 years, according to the Chronicle of Higher Education—with a new preface by the author It is in no small part thanks to Alexander's account that civil rights organizations such as Black Lives Matter have focused so much of their energy on the criminal justice system. —Adam Shatz, London Review of Books Seldom does a book have the impact of Michelle Alexander's *The New Jim Crow*. Since it was first published in 2010, it has been cited in judicial decisions and has been adopted in campus-wide and community-wide reads; it helped inspire the creation of the Marshall Project and the new \$100 million Art for Justice Fund; it has been the winner of numerous prizes, including the prestigious NAACP Image Award; and it has spent nearly 250 weeks on the New York Times bestseller list. Most important of all, it has spawned a whole generation of criminal justice reform activists and organizations motivated by Michelle Alexander's unforgettable argument that we have not ended racial caste in America; we have merely redesigned it. As the Birmingham News proclaimed, it is undoubtedly the most important book published in this century about the U.S. Now, ten years after it was first published, The New Press is proud to issue a tenth-anniversary edition with a new preface by Michelle Alexander that discusses the impact the book has had and the state of the criminal justice reform movement today.

the new jim crow arguments: Deterritorializing/Reterritorializing Nancy Ares, Edward Buendía, Robert Helfenbein, 2017-05-10 This volume features scholars who use a critical geography framework to analyze how constructions of social space shape education reform. In particular, they situate their work in present-day neoliberal policies that are pushing responsibility for economic and social welfare, as well as education policy and practice, out of federal and into more local entities. States, cities, and school boards are being given more responsibility and power in determining curriculum content and standards, accompanied by increasing privatization of public education through the rise of charter schools and for-profit organizations' incursion into managing schools. Given these pressures, critical geography's unique approach to spatial constructions of schools is crucially important. Reterritorialization and deterritorialization, or the varying flows of people and capital across space and time, are highlighted to understand spatial forces operating on such things as schools, communities, people, and culture. Authors from multiple fields of study contribute to this book's examination of how social, political, and historical dimensions of spatial forces, especially racial/ethnic and other markers of difference, shape are shaped by processes and outcomes of school reform.

the new jim crow arguments: A CALL TO ACTION: Practically Reversing the Trends of Mass

Incarceration Dr. Herron Keyon Gaston, 2019-02-28 A Call to Action By: Dr. Herron Keyon Gaston A Call to Action: Practically Reversing the Trends of Mass Incarceration explores and establishes a blueprint for United Methodist Churches based on the current Mission Plan for Restorative Justice Ministries (MPRJM). This Mission Plan could be used internally or externally within the United Methodist Church and beyond to begin to deal with the issues associated with the large numbers of persons leaving the prison system and reentering communities where the connectional system of the United Methodist Churches is established, and where other church denominations are in general, to assist retuning prisoners with reentry and restorative justice programs and ministries. A Call to Action is for the United Methodist Church to use its historical work in this area along with its unique reformatory connectional system. The United Methodist Church is poised to lead in this area because of its creed, structure, and connectional emphasis on mission work, outreach, and methodical steadfastness to deliver and foster justice and the restorative process among former prisoners. The Summerfield United Methodist Church Prison Reentry Model in Bridgeport, Connecticut, was identified as one of the unique prison reentry and restorative justice type programs to further explore this initiative. Using the Summerfield model as a starting point for this project, Gaston invited parishioners to participate in focus group sessions in May 2017. A group of twenty-five parishioners of varying socioeconomic backgrounds volunteered to participate. The main discussion centered on the current prison fellowship ministry and whether members believed that they were making a difference in their own community. This book has implications for the ministerial practice for dealing with those who have transgressed — and how the United Methodist Church must use its spiritual and connectional resources to reform, redeem, and restore formerly incarcerated individuals back to God and to humanity.

the new jim crow arguments: Black Scare Forrest G. Wood, 1970 Historical account of the origins of racial discrimination against Blacks in the USA - covers political party activity, social behaviour, leadership and public opinion of White supremacists in a 19th century campaign against the government policy of social integration. Bibliography pp. 193 to 210.

the new jim crow arguments: Mathematics for Social Justice Gizem Karaali, Lily S. Khadjavi, 2021-11-15 Mathematics for Social Justice: Focusing on Quantitative Reasoning and Statistics offers a collection of resources for mathematics faculty interested in incorporating questions of social justice into their classrooms. The book comprises seventeen classroom-tested modules featuring ready-to-use activities and investigations for college mathematics and statistics courses. The modules empower students to study issues of social justice and to see the power and limitations of mathematics in real-world contexts of deep concern. The primary focus is on classroom activities where students can ask their own questions, find and analyze real data, apply mathematical ideas themselves, and draw their own conclusions. Module topics in the book focus on technical content that could support courses in quantitative reasoning or introductory statistics. Social themes include electoral issues, environmental justice, equity/inequity, human rights, and racial justice, including topics such as gentrification, partisan gerrymandering, policing, and more. The volume editors are leaders of the national movement to include social justice material in mathematics teaching and jointly edited the earlier AMS-MAA volume, Mathematics for Social Justice: Resources for the College Classroom. Gizem Karaali is Professor of Mathematics at Pomona College. She is a past chair of the Special Interest Group of the MAA on Quantitative Literacy (SIGMAA-QL). She is one of the founding editors of The Journal of Humanistic Mathematics, senior editor of Numeracy, and an associate editor for The Mathematical Intelligencer; she also serves on the editorial board of the MAA's Classroom Resource Materials series. Lily Khadjavi is Professor and Chair of Mathematics at Loyola Marymount University and is a past co-chair of the Infinite Possibilities Conference. In 2020 she was appointed by the California State Attorney General to the Racial and Identity Profiling Act Board, which works with the California Department of Justice. She currently serves on the editorial board of the MAA's Spectrum series and the Human Resources Advisory Committee for the Mathematical Sciences Research Institute in Berkeley.

the new jim crow arguments: Criminal Law Guyora Binder, 2016 Concentrate Q & A Criminal

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the new jim crow arguments: *Summary and Analysis of The New Jim Crow: Mass Incarceration in the Age of Colorblindness* Worth Books, 2016-11-29 So much to read, so little time? This brief overview of *The New Jim Crow* tells you what you need to know—before or after you read Michelle Alexander's book. Crafted and edited with care, Worth Books set the standard for quality and give you the tools you need to be a well-informed reader. This short summary and analysis of *The New Jim Crow* by Michelle Alexander includes: Historical context Chapter-by-chapter summaries Detailed timeline of key events Profiles of the main characters Important quotes Fascinating trivia Glossary of terms Supporting material to enhance your understanding of the original work About *The New Jim Crow* by Michelle Alexander: Legal scholar and civil rights lawyer Michelle Alexander's invaluable and timely work, *The New Jim Crow*, examines what she calls the new racial caste system in United States: mass incarceration. Following the practices of slavery and institutional discrimination, Alexander argues, mass incarceration is part of America's legacy to dehumanize and disenfranchise African Americans and Latinos. According to Alexander, we have not ended racial caste in America; we have merely redesigned it. Thanks in a large part to the War on Drugs, more than two million people are in America's prisons today—an overwhelming majority of them are people of color who've been jailed for minor drug charges. When these adults leave prison, they are often denied employment, housing, the right to vote, and a quality education. As a result, they are rarely able to integrate successfully into society. *The New Jim Crow* is a well-argued call to dismantle a system of policies that continues to deny civil rights, decades after the passing of the Civil Rights and Voting Rights Acts. The summary and analysis in this ebook are intended to complement your reading experience and bring you closer to a great work of nonfiction.

the new jim crow arguments: *The Jailer's Reckoning* Kevin B. Smith, 2024-11-05 How does a Black man in Austin get sent to prison on a 70-year sentence for stealing a tuna sandwich, likely costing Texas taxpayers roughly a million dollars? In America, your liberty—or even your life—may be forfeit not simply because of what you do, but where you do it. If the same man had run off with a lobster roll from a lunch counter in Maine it's unlikely that he'd be spending the rest of his life behind bars. The U.S. incarcerates more people than any other industrial democracy in the world. We have more ex-prisoners than the entire population of Ireland, and more people with a felony record than the populations of Denmark, Norway, New Zealand and Liberia combined. Why did the United States become the world's biggest jailer? And, just as importantly, what has it done to us? What are the costs—socially, economically, and politically—of having the world's largest population of ex-prisoners? And what can we do about it? In this landmark book, Kevin B. Smith explains that the United States became the world's biggest jailer because politicians wanted to do something

about a very real problem with violent crime. That effort was accelerated by a variety of partisan and socio-demographic trends that started to significantly reshape the political environment in the 1980s and 1990s. The force of those trends varied from state to state, but ultimately led to not just historically unprecedented levels of incarceration, but equally unprecedented numbers of ex-prisoners. Serving time behind bars is now a normalized social experience—it affects a majority of Americans directly or indirectly. There is a clear price, the jailer's reckoning, to be paid for this. As Smith shows, it is a society with declining levels of civic cohesion, reduced economic prospects, and less political engagement. Mass incarceration turns out to be something of a hidden bomb, a social explosion that inflicts enormous civic collateral damage on the entire country, and we must all do something about it.

the new jim crow arguments: *Arguing with the DSM-5* Nora Ishibashi, 2014-08-19 These papers represent the thoughts of first-year master's degree students in the Social Work Program at Loyola University of Chicago. They express the responses of students to diagnostic categories in the DSM-5 after much research and discussion.

the new jim crow arguments: The New Jim Crow (Summary) Summary Station Staff, 2015-06-09 Learn About American Minorities Are Targeted By Unjust Laws In Order To Keep Them Out Of Mainstream Society In A Fraction Of The Time It Takes To Read The Actual Book!!! Today only, get this 1# Amazon bestseller for just \$2.99. Regularly priced at \$9.99. Read on your PC, Mac, smart phone, tablet or Kindle device Michelle Alexander names three audiences whom she intends to reach and inform with her book. The first is composed of people who care profoundly about racial justice but who do not yet realize the enormous crisis of mass incarceration of people of color. The second is composed of the people who recognize a trend in the criminal justice system that resembles the racism of decades ago but who do not have the facts to back their beliefs. Last of all, she hopes to reach the many people incarcerated in the American prison system. She then uses an antidote to explain her main point, that the U.S. incarceration system continues the racial discrimination evident in our country's history. Jarvis Cotton's great-great grandfather was unable to vote because he was a slave. Cotton's great grandfather was killed by the Ku Klux Klan for attempting to vote. His grandfather did not vote because of the KKK's threats. Cotton's father could not vote because of poll taxes and literacy tests. And, finally, Cotton cannot vote because he was once convicted as a felon. Alexander explains that voting is the most basic democratic freedom and right, yet black people throughout U.S. history have been unable to hold or else exercise that right. Furthermore, racial discrimination continues today in a legalized form because once-convicted felons are legally required to explain their background and may be legally refused service or opportunities because of it. While the reasons and rationalizations that have been used to support racial exclusion and discrimination have changed over the years, the outcome is mostly the same. In other words, in spite of the seeming advances of today, discrimination continues under the pretext of a different language; while our society likes to exemplify a colorblind mentality, racist ideology is implicitly carried out through the criminal justice system. Once a person is labeled a felon, employment and housing discrimination are legal, even expected; furthermore, the right to vote, educational opportunities, jury service, and food stamps as well as other forms of public benefit are revoked. The pre-Civil War and pre-Civil Rights Movement discrimination has not ended but been redesigned. Here Is A Preview Of What You'll Learn When You Download Your Copy Today * How Jim Crow Laws Have Evolved Through American History* The Reason Why America Has The Highest Incarceration Rate* Learn How The war On Drugs Was Set Up To Target MinoritiesDownload Your Copy Today! The contents of this book are easily worth over \$9.99, but for a limited time you can download the summary of Michelle Alexander's *The New Jim Crow* by for a special discounted price of only \$2.99

the new jim crow arguments: *Local Theories of Argument* Dale Hample, 2021-03-26 Argumentation is often understood as a coherent set of Western theories, birthed in Athens and developing throughout the Roman period, the Middle Ages, the Enlightenment and Renaissance, and into the present century. Ideas have been nuanced, developed, and revised, but still the outline of

argumentation theory has been recognizable for centuries, or so it has seemed to Western scholars. The 2019 Alta Conference on Argumentation (co-sponsored by the National Communication Association and the American Forensic Association) aimed to question the generality of these intellectual traditions. This resulting collection of essays deals with the possibility of having local theories of argument – local to a particular time, a particular kind of issue, a particular place, or a particular culture. Many of the papers argue for reconsidering basic ideas about arguing to represent the uniqueness of some moment or location of discourse. Other scholars are more comfortable with the Western traditions, and find them congenial to the analysis of arguments that originate in discernibly distinct circumstances. The papers represent different methodologies, cover the experiences of different nations at different times, examine varying sorts of argumentative events (speeches, court decisions, food choices, and sound), explore particular personal identities and the issues highlighted by them, and have different overall orientations to doing argumentation scholarship. Considered together, the essays do not generate one simple conclusion, but they stimulate reflection about the particularity or generality of the experience of arguing, and therefore the scope of our theories.

the new jim crow arguments: Break Every Yoke Joshua Dubler, Vincent W. Lloyd, 2020 Changes in the American religious landscape enabled the rise of mass incarceration. Religious ideas and practices also offer a key for ending mass incarceration. These are the bold claims advanced by Break Every Yoke, the joint work of two activist-scholars of American religion. Once, in an era not too long past, Americans, both incarcerated and free, spoke a language of social liberation animated by religion. In the era of mass incarceration, we have largely forgotten how to dream-and organize-this way. To end mass incarceration we must reclaim this lost tradition. Properly conceived, the movement we need must demand not prison reform but prison abolition. Break Every Yoke weaves religion into the stories about race, politics, and economics that conventionally account for America's grotesque prison expansion of the last half century, and in so doing it sheds new light on one of our era's biggest human catastrophes. By foregrounding the role of religion in the way political elites, religious institutions, and incarcerated activists talk about incarceration, Break Every Yoke is an effort to stretch the American moral imagination and contribute resources toward envisioning alternative ways of doing justice. By looking back to nineteenth century abolitionism, and by turning to today's grassroots activists, it argues for reclaiming the abolition spirit.

the new jim crow arguments: The Color of Our Shame Christopher J. Lebron, 2013-10-03 The Color of Our Shame argues that political thought must supply the arguments necessary to address the moral problems that attend racial inequality and make those problems salient to a democratic polity.

the new jim crow arguments: Prisons in the Americas in the Twenty-First Century Marten W. Brien, Jonathan D. Rosen, 2015-04-09 This volume on penitentiary systems in the Americas offers a long-overdue look at the prisons that exist at the forefront of the ongoing struggle against drugs and violence throughout North, Central, and South America and the Caribbean. From Haiti to Bolivia, the authors examine the conditions in these systems, and allow several common themes to emerge, including the alarming prevalence of lengthy pre-trial detention and the often abysmal living conditions in these institutions. Taken together, this comprises the first comparative overview of the use and abuse of prisons in the Americas.

the new jim crow arguments: A Potent Moment Jeffrey Moyer, 2023-12-06 A Potent Moment assesses the current state of cannabis laws in the United States in the context of broader discussions about drug policy and advances a framework for future efforts to use cannabis legalization to advance social equity. It describes the racist origins of cannabis criminalization and the ways in which the prosecutors of the War on Drugs have disproportionately harmed people of color. It also offers numerous detailed case studies to identify both the successes and failures of the more recent movement to legalize cannabis at the state level, particularly in terms of their efficacy at using cannabis policy to redress social inequality. At the same time, the author considers the difficulty of crafting effective policies in the face of ongoing cannabis criminalization at the federal level, a

theme which is present throughout the book as well as in a chapter dedicated to weighing the benefits—but also real dangers—of various proposals for national legalization. *A Potent Moment* ends with a forceful call to reorient American drug policy away from fear, stigma, and punishment and toward evidence-driven approaches that are applied with compassion.

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