

- What changed and what didn't change after Emancipation Proclamation?

The Emancipation Proclamation signed by U.S. president Abraham Lincoln on 1861 decreed the freedom of the enslaved in states against the Confederation. It, along with other legal documents followed, ended the slavery as a social institution in America. However, racism, or hostility against colored people, remained for over a hundred years (Reidy, 2022).

- What does social segregation mean for African American? Five instances?

In the context of African American, social segregation means that African American are from the white majority in all aspects of life. The following is several instances of racial segregation: (1) housing segregation prevent African American family from living in white-dominant community, (2) it was not until 1954 when the Supreme Court ruled unlawful that African American children can study together with white children in public schools, (3) in 1930s black neighborhoods were marked red on the map by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, associated with higher risks for mortgages, (4) there were separated room for African Americans in offices and schools, and (5) in some places, even phone booth, restaurants, parks, and pools are separated, with African American prohibited to enter those marked "white-only" (HISTORY.com Editors, 2025).

- What was the life of an educated African American like? How does the element of class affect racial issues?

The life of an educated African American is constantly in conflicts; on one hand, they are slaves with tight control by their masters and social expectation to be obedient, but on the other hand, an educated "slave" has a clearer comprehension of the poisonousness of slavery and helplessness in a society where any rebel, if possible, would be harshly oppressed.

Reference

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