

Jim Crow Laws versus Nazi Antisemitic Laws

Issue	Jim Crow Laws	Nazi Antisemitic Laws
Miscegenation	Penalties (dependent on state) for intermarriage and cohabitation between blacks and whites.	Law for the Protection of German Blood and German Honor (Sept. 15, 1935) - German Jews were forbidden to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marry or have sexual relations with German non-Jews • Employ non-Jewish women under age 45 in their homes • Fly the German flag (an offense against German honor)
Racial Classification	All persons with any Negro blood classified as colored. Defined term “Negro” as any person who has any Negro blood in his veins. “Mulatto” noted as “person of mixed blood descended from a father or mother from Negro ancestors to the fifth generation (dependent on state) inclusive, though one ancestor of each generation may have been a white person.”	First Supplementary Decree to the Reich Citizenship Law (Nov. 14, 1935) - Defined as a “full Jew” anyone with 3 Jewish grandparents, or anyone with 2 Jewish grandparents who is married to a Jewish spouse or who belongs to the Jewish religion either at the time the law is published or enters into such commitments later. First Supplementary Decree to the Law for the Protection of German Blood and German Honor (Nov. 14, 1935) -Clarified the numerous categories of “forbidden marriages.” Created a complicated system for classifying Germans with various combinations of Jewish and non-Jewish relatives and ancestors.
Education	Separate schools required for different races. No child of either race to be permitted to attend a school of the other race. No child compelled to attend schools that are racially mixed. Separate but equal facilities required after Plessy v. Ferguson (1896).	Law Against the Overcrowding of German Schools and Institutions of Higher Learning (April 25, 1933) - limits the number of Jewish students in universities, bars student from taking state professional exams, declares Jewish students ineligible for reduced school fees and scholarships. Nov. 15, 1938 – All Jewish pupils expelled from German schools
Public Accommodation	Separate (but equal after 1896) accommodations required for public places and facilities. Segregation of public recreation including swimming pools, sports groups, etc. Segregation of public health facilities and prisons. Signage required.	Law for the Restoration of the Professional Civil Service (April 7, 1933) - bars Jews from holding civil service, university, and state positions. Similar laws enacted in the following weeks affected Jewish lawyers, judges, doctors, and teachers. Segregation signage appears throughout Germany.
Citizenship and Voting Rights	Voting qualifications including literacy tests, poll taxation, proof of employment, testing over Constitution	Reich Citizenship Law (Sept. 15, 1935) - Jews are not longer citizens of the state and are classified as state subjects. First Supplementary Decree to the Reich Citizenship Law (Nov. 14, 1935) - Denied German Jews the right to vote and took away their civic rights.

Implementation:

Jim Crow Laws were enacted on the state level and varied in severity and enforcement by state. Nazi laws were enacted on the national level and were uniformly severe and enforced.

Policy Goals:

Jim Crow Laws were focused on isolation. Nazi laws progressed from a policy of isolation, to expropriation, to emigration.