

Justice System/Incarceration Resources

CONTEXT/BACKGROUND

Slavery was forced **incarceration**. The 13th Amendment adopted at the end of the Civil War in 1865 stated: "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction." The 13th amendment ended slavery, but left prisoners convicted of a crime still pretty much like slaves.



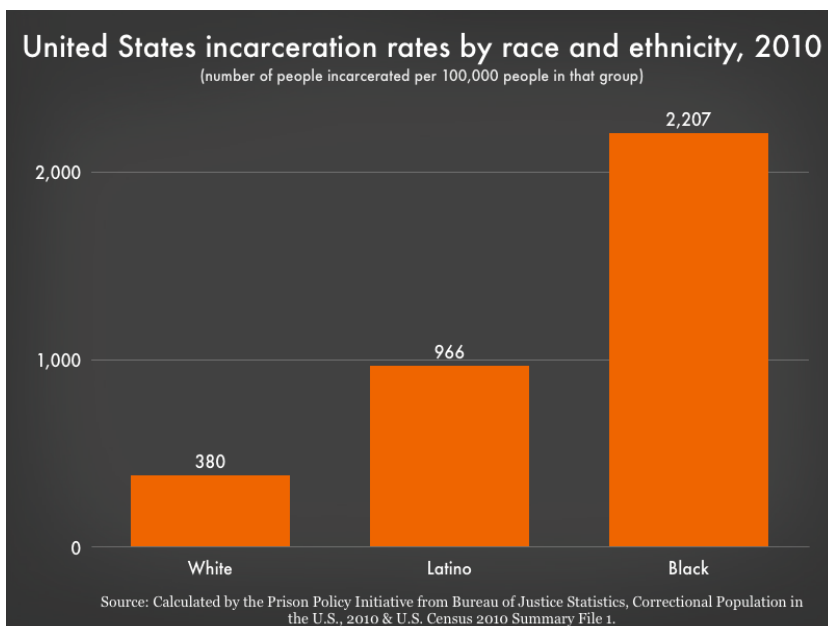
Convicts who had violated the Black Codes

The Civil War ended slavery. Despite that, since then racism in laws, enforcement, and the justice system have targeted African Americans and other races, particularly African American males. Incarceration rates are much higher for other races than for white people.

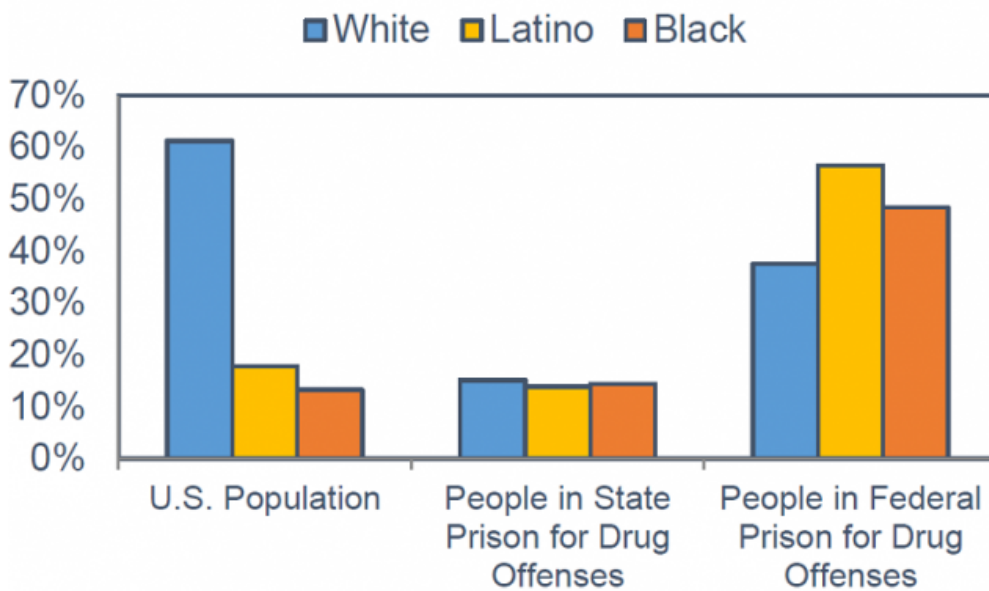
VOCABULARY

incarcerate= put in prison incarceration=imprisonment

RESOURCES



Disproportionate Impact of Drug Laws on Black and Latino Communities



Source: US Census Bureau; Bureau of Justice Statistics

[Visualizing the Racial Disparities in Mass Incarceration](#) from Prison Policy Institute

[Schools need to acknowledge their part in the criminalization of Black youth, Stanford scholar says](#) Stanford

[Racial Inequality in the Criminal Justice System and The Racism of the US Justice System in 10 Charts from Fitchburg University](#) (two videos)

[Racism in Criminal Justice](#) Hive Learning (text and video)

[Latino Youth and the Criminal Justice System](#) from the Coalition for Juvenile Justice

[Asian American communities grapple with whether police are the right answer to recent attacks](#) from Vox (May 15, 2021)