

New South

- Transformation of southern economy
 - South's infrastructure destroyed during the Civil War
 - Roads, RR's, etc. are gone
 - Shortage of credit or banks
 - Weaknesses of education system
 - Rise of the New South economy
 - Sharecropping
 - Extractive industries
 - Textile mills
 - Northern control of the southern economy

- Growth of *Jim Crow* segregation
 - A gradual development
 - Happened South AND North (to a much lesser degree)
 - First signs--voting
 - Poll taxes and literacy tests
 - Exemptions--grandfather clauses
 - Schools and transportation
 - long accepted rule that passengers on RR's could be segregated on reasonable grounds, so long as facilities substantially equal
 - women/men
 - smokers/non-smokers
 - Pennsylvania passed law in 1867 that separated the races on RR (blacks sit in back of car)
 - Most states gradually began to implement laws mandating separate transportation facilities -- streetcars, local RRs, local boats and ferries
 - Official segregation of public schools began to grow during the 1870s and 1880s
 - by the mid-1890s, many states were beginning to get serious about officially segregating the races
 - Different white views on race relations
 - Liberal -- strongest in 1880s
 - believed that abilities of African Americans had never been fully explored, their potential unknown
 - sought to assimilate blacks into mainstream American culture through education
 - Radical
 - insisted that the black race had no place in the America of the future
 - held that emancipation and Reconstruction had sent the blacks spiraling downward into a state of savagery--slavery had been the only thing that had kept blacks civilized
 - strongest in the late 1880s and 1890s
 - Radicals gained its mass following in the 1880s and 1890s because that was a period of economic depression during which poorer men were unable to support their families adequately--

Feelings of failure were compensated for by rage against the blacks

- Radicals viewed lynching as a means of controlling what they saw as the "black beast rapist"
- Conservative
 - advocated the control rather than the destruction of blacks based on a fundamental belief in the racial inferiority of African Americans
 - For the organic society to function properly, each element must know its place, and the proper place for blacks was as subordinated laborers
 - by late 1890s, this had become the dominant view in the South
- **Plessy v. Ferguson** (US Supreme Court, 1896)
 - passage of the Separate Car Act (1890) by the Louisiana legislature--required separate cars for different races on all trains carrying black and white passengers
 - Plessy's attorneys argued that the Fourteenth Amendment provided protection of all rights of citizens protected prior to the Civil War by either state or federal governments--in essence, their argument rested on a color-blind Constitution
 - Justice Henry Billings Brown wrote for the majority
 - He stated that the Fourteenth Amendment did not categorically prohibit states from establishing race distinctions in statutory law
 - Justice John Marshall Harlan provided the only dissent
 - a former slave holder from Kentucky
 - argued that the Reconstruction Amendments categorically outlawed race distinctions
 - Following Plessy decision, southern states moved quickly to cement the idea of official segregation in public places
- Rise of second KKK in 1915
 - instability of times helped give boost to racism that was widespread in the U.S.
 - influenced by release of Birth of a Nation
 - lasted until the late 1920s
- Differing paths to African American power
 - **Booker T. Washington**--late 1880s-1910s
 - established a black normal and industrial school in Tuskegee, Alabama, and teaching the students their useful skills and trades → industrial education as part of a program of self-help and racial solidarity
 - he avoided the issue of *social* equality; he believed in Blacks helping themselves first before gaining more rights
 - One of Washington's students was **George Washington Carver**, who later discovered hundreds of new uses for peanuts, sweet potatoes, and soybeans.
 - **W.E.B. DuBois** (Souls of the Black Folk, 1903)
 - disputes ideas of Washington
 - the first Black to get a Ph.D. from Harvard University -- argues blacks should fight for complete economic, political, and educational equality

- Founding of the **N.A.A.C.P.**
 - 1905, DuBois and other black critics of Washington start the Niagara Movement → *"We want full manhood suffrage and we want it now.... We are men! We want to be treated as men. And we shall win."*
 - 1909, white progressives join with members of the Niagara Movement in organizing the NAACP
 - organization rejects "accommodationist" stance
 - calls for full equality and end to racial discrimination
 - mainly a northern-based movement at first
 - seeks to change the laws
- Many of DuBois's differences with Washington reflected the contrasting life experiences of southern and northern Blacks