



The New South

1865-1900



Learning Objectives

Explain how various factors contributed to continuity and change in the “New South” from 1877 to 1898.

Despite the industrialization of some segments of the Southern economy—a change promoted by Southern leaders who called for a “New South”—agriculture based on sharecropping and tenant farming continued to be the primary economic activity in the South.

The Supreme Court decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson* that upheld racial segregation (known as Jim Crow) helped to mark the end of most of the political gains African Americans made during Reconstruction. Facing increased violence, discrimination, and scientific theories of race, African American reformers continued to fight for political and social equality.



How one journalist risked her life to hold murderers accountable— Christina Greer (TED-ED)

Assignment: Change and Continuity in the New South

3-2-1 (Continuity and Change Over Time)

- a. Discuss three changes that occurred during this time period in the South.
- b. Discuss two aspects of life in the South which did not change during this time period.
- c. Discuss the impact of one of the following items below on life for African-Americans in the South during this time period.
 - Sharecropping
 - Segregation (Jim Crow Laws)
 - Lynching