

The “New South”

Life after the Civil War

Economic Impact

- Industry develops (sort of)
 - Coal Mining, textiles, manufacturing, iron and steel
 - Most industry owned by Northern investors
- Labor
 - Low wages
 - Segregated Workplaces
 - Cheap convict labor
- Farming
 - Sharecropping and tenant farming (blacks AND poor whites)
 - Still focused on cotton and tobacco
- Railroad
 - 22,000 miles of track laid, but owned by Northern investors
 - Connected South to Northern markets, but charged inflated prices for moving raw materials from South to North

Political Impact

- Southern voters mostly white Democrats
- Government controlled by whites
 - Reduced taxes, cut government spending'
 - Decreased funding for public school system
 - Funding for ag and mechanical colleges, teacher schools, and women's colleges
- Disenfranchisement of blacks
- Some black political representation
- Rise of political power of farmers (both black and white)

Race relations

- Rise of the KKK
- Growing black middle class, particularly in urban areas
- *Civil Rights Cases* (1883): Declared Civil Rights Act of 1875 (prohibited segregation in public places) unconstitutional
- Jim Crow laws
- *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896): Separate but equal is ok
- Significant black leaders emerge:
 - Ida B. Wells: anti-lynching crusader
 - W.E.B. Du Bois (Northerner): more education and voting rights to blacks
 - Booker T. Washington: accept segregation and work towards economic independence; learn a trade
 - Founding of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in 1909.