

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Period \_\_\_\_\_

## **American History 11 – Mr. Ruppert**

### **Chapter 17: A New South: Economic Progression and Social Tradition, 1877-1900 Homework Packet**

#### Overview

Chapter 17 examines the post-Reconstruction South with a focus on determining how "new" the New South was. Topics considered in this chapter include the limited industrial and urban growth in the South after the Civil War; the Southern Populist movement; women in the New South; and post-Reconstruction race relations.

After reading this chapter you should be able to:

1. Define the term "New South."
2. Identify the major commercial and industrial successes in the New South during the late nineteenth century
3. Point out factors that led to the South's inability to benefit from a booming national economy during the late nineteenth century and explain the negative impact of low wages on the depressed Southern postwar economy.
4. Describe the impact of the late nineteenth century agricultural depression on the cotton economy of the New South.
5. Identify the major farmer's organizations of the nineteenth century.
6. Explain the emergence of the Populist party.
7. Describe the status of women in the post-war South and what opportunities for civic involvement existed.
8. Identify the principle motivations for lynching in the postwar South.
9. Define segregation and explain how this system of racial separation was implemented; explain the significance of the Supreme Court ruling in the case Plessy v. Ferguson; define disfranchisement and give examples of it.
10. Describe the northern response to southern race policies during the late nineteenth century.
11. Discuss the emergence of a black urban middle class in the South during the late nineteenth century; identify Booker T. Washington and W. E. B. Du Bois and compare and contrast their approaches.

#### Sections:

1. The Newness of the New South
2. The Southern Agrarian Revolt
3. Women in the New South
4. Settling the Race Issue

#### Conclusion

By 1900 the South was becoming more like the rest of the nation; the Southern economy remained a colonial one characterized more by rural poverty than urban prosperity. Americans idealized the South, not the new, industrialized one, but the mythical South of charm and hospitality. White Southerners remained fiercely committed to white supremacy; for African Americans the New South was not a land of opportunity but of eroding rights, and no one, North or South, stepped forward to support their cause. The legacy of war and slavery would last into the twentieth century.

AMDG

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Chapter 17 Speed Exercise (15 points)

The New South: Economic Progress and Social Traditions (1877-1900)

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Instructions: Answer all of the following (multiple choice 1/2 point each / short answer questions 5 points total)  
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**MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.**

- 1) The era of the New South 1) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) was very much like the South in the years before the Civil War  
B) emerged as a time of growing economic opportunities for blacks and poor whites  
C) saw a marked drop in the development of urban centers in the South  
D) was characterized by a persistence of rural poverty and racial divisiveness
- 2) The term *Solid South* refers to 2) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) reform groups that supported racial unity  
B) the growing power of the Lower South in the national economy  
C) the dominance of the Democratic Party in southern politics  
D) the South's commitment to balancing the wealth in the rural economy
- 3) Important emerging industries in the New South included all of the following EXCEPT 3) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) textiles B) processed chemicals  
C) railroad construction D) tobacco in the form of cigarettes
- 4) What modern-day commodity became successful in the South by the early 1900s? 4) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Kleenex B) Hershey candy bars  
C) Ford automobiles D) Coca-Cola
- 5) Industrialism in the New South 5) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) barely kept pace with the booming industrial economy of the North  
B) developed with higher wages for workers when compared to the North  
C) put the South at the forefront of the national economy by the early 1900s  
D) dramatically increased consumer spending throughout the South
- 6) Which statement about women in the New South is NOT true? 6) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Their new roles in Southern life changed the prevailing views about the role of women  
B) They found work in textiles mills, in city factories, or as servants  
C) Some women became increasingly active in civic work and reform  
D) They organized clubs, preserved and promoted the memories of war, and lobbied for various causes

- 7) Economic conditions that hindered the South included all of the following EXCEPT 7) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) high wages that reduced profit margins for key industries  
 B) a predominance of northern capital invested by absentee property owners  
 C) the failure of southern industrialists to invest in expensive, new technology  
 D) a lack of development of new banks due to limited access to capital
- 8) Which of the following industries of the South avoided the problems that plagued other Southern enterprises? 8) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Textiles                      B) Lumber                      C) Tobacco                      D) Farming
- 9) "Made in the South" became synonymous with 9) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) superior quality of goods and services                      B) mass manufacturing of goods  
 C) specialty items                      D) bottom-of-the-line goods
- 10) All of the following are true about the textile industry in the South EXCEPT 10) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) poor access to capital harmed the quality of textiles  
 B) the workforce in textile factories was largely poor and uneducated  
 C) most textile factories were located in the urban areas of the Upper South  
 D) the consumer base for purchasing textiles in the South was weak
- 11) By the 1890s, how many farmers in the South were tenants or sharecroppers? 11) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) One-quarter                      B) One-third                      C) One-half                      D) Three-quarters
- 12) *Redeemer Democrats* represented the interests of 12) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) the tenant farmer                      B) large landholders  
 C) ex-slaves                      D) northern industrialists
- 13) In fear of losing popular support, Redeemer Democrats 13) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) supported a policy of strict regulation of the railways  
 B) sought the support of the huge number of African-American voters  
 C) backed legislation that lowered interest rates and eased credit  
 D) portrayed themselves as having saved the South from the rule of black people
- 14) The leaders of the Grange 14) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) tended to come from the wealthier landowning class  
 B) were Democratic representatives in the United States Congress  
 C) were also involved in mobilizing the Socialist Party  
 D) aggressively backed a program that would end the credit system
- 15) A major difference between the Agricultural Wheel and the Grange was 15) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) the Grange supported radical policies that endorsed community ownership  
 B) the Agricultural Wheel had far fewer members  
 C) the Agricultural Wheel supported federal help for struggling farmers  
 D) the Grange lacked a foundation among landowning farmers

- 16) The Colored Farmers' Alliance staged a strike in their effort to 16) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) gain equal status within the Democratic Party  
B) boycott unfair prices set by manufacturers of jute  
C) bring labor unions to factories in the industrial South  
D) establish higher wages for cotton pickers
- 17) Which statement best describes the *subtreasury plan*? 17) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Using silver, rather than gold, to back the national currency  
B) Utilizing patronage to control key committees in state legislatures  
C) Storing cotton in warehouses in an effort to increase cotton prices  
D) Refusing to pay loans to protest segregation of state institutions
- 18) The Populist Party supported all of the following policies EXCEPT 18) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) direct election of U.S. senators  
B) government ownership of railways  
C) proposals to make credit more easily available to farmers  
D) regulation of health and safety standards in factories
- 19) A supporter of *temperance* believed that 19) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) blacks deserved the right to vote  
B) political activism was immoral  
C) land should be equally distributed  
D) consumption of alcohol was sinful
- 20) Most southern women's clubs supported all of the following strategies EXCEPT 20) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) forming alliances with black women's clubs in the South  
B) working to improve conditions in hospitals and orphanages  
C) forming alliances with white women's clubs in the North  
D) focusing efforts on improving conditions for women and children

**ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.**

21) What were some major examples of the growth of southern industry in the last quarter-century of the 1800s?

What contrasts are mentioned as being apparent if you compare Southern economic development to Northern economic development over this same time period?