

Exercise walk-through

The “New South” ■ 6.4

eXercise

You must be able to

- state what the New South promised and what actually continued
- state what Plessy v. Ferguson upheld and marked
- name the three things African American reformers faced
- state what those reformers continued to do

Method — Promise and reality

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.

Method — Plessy

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.

Method — Three obstacles

Increased violence, discrimination, and scientific theories of race. The third is intellectual, and the CED puts it alongside the other two.

Method — Continued fight

African American reformers continued to fight for political and social equality.

“Continued” — the CED is explicit that the effort did not stop.

Practice 2.1 ■ 2 marks

State what the New South promised and what continued.

Solution 2.1

Method: Promise and reality

Worked steps

Southern leaders promoted industrialization of some segments of the economy **B1**; agriculture based on sharecropping and tenant farming continued to be the primary economic activity **B1**.

Practice 2.2 ■ 2 marks

State what Plessy v. Ferguson upheld and marked.

Solution 2.2

Method: Plessy

Worked steps

it upheld racial segregation, known as Jim Crow **B1**, and helped mark the end of most of the political gains made during Reconstruction **B1**.

Practice 2.3 ■ 3 marks

Reformers faced three obstacles.

(a) Name them.

(b) State the force of “continued to fight”.

Solution 2.3

Method: Continued fight

Worked steps

(a) increased violence; discrimination; scientific theories of race **B3**. (b) that the effort did not stop **B1**.

Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

The primary economic activity in the South continued to be

- A** agriculture based on sharecropping and tenant farming
- B** heavy industry
- C** shipping
- D** finance

Solution 3.1

Method: Promise and reality

A agriculture based on sharecropping and tenant farming



B heavy industry

C shipping

D finance

Worked steps

A. sharecropping and tenant farming.

Exam-style 3.2 ■ 1 mark

One of the three obstacles was

A scientific theories of race

B foreign competition

C falling cotton yields

D the tariff

Solution 3.2

Method: Three obstacles

A scientific theories of race



B foreign competition

C falling cotton yields

D the tariff

Worked steps

A. scientific theories of race.

Exam-style 3.3 ■ 1 mark

A movement calls for industrialisation and the region's economy stays agricultural.

(a) State the gap.

(b) Explain what the CED's wording concedes and denies.

Solution 3.3

Worked steps

(a) between the programme and the economy **B1**. (b) it concedes that some segments did industrialise **B1** while denying that this changed what the region's economy principally was **B1**.