

6.4 The “New South”

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 13 marks**

KEY WORDS new south 新南方

Objective

Build the skills to explain the **New South** 新南方 and Jim Crow.

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

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ **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.

■ **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.

■ **Three obstacles**

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

■ **Continued fight**

African American reformers continued to fight for political and social equality. “Continued” — the CED is explicit that the effort did not stop.

2 Practice

2.1 State what the New South promised and what continued. [2]

2.2 State what Plessy v. Ferguson upheld and marked. [2]

2.3 Reformers faced three obstacles.

(a) Name them. [3]

(b) State the force of “continued to fight”. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The primary economic activity in the South continued to be [1]

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

3.2 One of the three obstacles was [1]

- **A** scientific theories of race
- **B** foreign competition
- **C** falling cotton yields
- **D** the tariff

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

(a) State the gap. [1]

(b) Explain what the CED's wording concedes and denies. [2]

Solutions

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

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

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

3.1 A. sharecropping and tenant farming.

3.2 A. scientific theories of race.

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