

Chapter 1 : Reconstruction and Southern Resistance | The American South

The first Klan flourished in the South in the 1860s, then died out by the early 1870s. Their iconic white costumes consisted of robes, masks, and cone hats, and were designed to be frightening.

It failed because the Old South refused to be buried with its defeated, dead soldiers, and sought Redemption through violence and intimidation; it failed because the South united against it: For the Southern elite Reconstruction had to be overthrown. It was run by outsiders and therefore invaders: Southern Democrats pointed to the fact that the Reconstruction governments were instruments in imposing a policy formulated by a Congress that was not only Northern but almost singularly Republican, and in addition the Reconstruction policy and governments relied on the votes of former slaves. Every effort that Republicans made seem to antagonise the situation further: Furthermore, any laws that were introduced to protect its black voters from increasing incidents of violence were seen as partisan by Southern whites. As well as proposing national policies such as reform of the civil service, reduced taxes and stopping land grants to railroads, it also promoted an end to Reconstruction under Federal control. This offered hopes for Southern Democrats and encouraged them in their efforts in fighting Reconstruction. Whether deliberate or not, the Liberals were proponents of white supremacy in the South. The Bourbons argued that the appeal for black votes was pointless as firstly they were unlikely to vote Democrat in large numbers, and secondly black suffrage could be dealt with once in power. By making fiscal issues the centre of their campaign they would be more likely to attract aggrieved Republican voters, as the appeal of low taxes was attractive across the political spectrum. Democrats did indeed attract new support from former Whigs and sought economic and financial assistance from those who would otherwise have backed the Republicans. Black support came mainly from those who were employed by Democrats, emphasising in a paternalistic manner that voting for the Democrats was in their best interest. The legal resistance showed by the Democrat Party on its campaign was supplemented with brutal, often murderous violence and terrorism. The violence was designed to achieve two main objectives: Secondly, it was to frighten, intimidate and terrorise the mainly black Republican electorate into staying away from the polls and supporting their party, and the officials who helped administer the Reconstruction governments. As a method of achieving those aims, violence was extremely effective. The Klan and other white supremacist groups crossed the class divide, and all parts of society were involved. In York County, South Carolina, almost all of the white population was participating in Klan activities forcing the black populace to flee to the woods at nighttime to avoid being attacked. White democrat elites, seeking an invitation from Republicans to end this violence, suggested they could stop this violence if they were resumed to their rightful place in political society. Legislation passed against Klan and other forms of violence was accused of introducing military rule and destroying civil liberties. For many Southerners the Ku Klux Klan Acts of April were a step too far and infringed on constitutional rights "if the Federal government could pass these laws bypassing the State governments, Democrats argued, where would the Federal government stop? Despite the Federal and Southern Republican backing for the Klan Acts very few of those arrested were charged; however the Klan Acts succeeded in its main objective which was to restore order and allow the black electorate to exercise their vote. The Northern Republican Party attitude had changed to the South, and the Radical element slowly ebbed away to be replaced by a more conservative party. Believing that Reconstruction had been completed with the readmission of the Southern states into the Union and realizing that racial prejudice was still evident in the North, the Republican Party abandoned progressive reform both in the South and also in the North where there were calls for labour reform and female suffrage. But Reconstruction had started to decline before then as Redemption came to the South through the ballot box: North Carolina, Alabama and Georgia as early as returned a Democrat legislature after elections. Missouri, West Virginia, Virginia and Tennessee moved to Democrat hands with comparatively little violence due to the Republicans being unable to present a united front and the Democrat dominated popular press that advertised the attraction of white supremacy. Reconstruction finally came to an end in when Louisiana and South Carolina achieved Redemption as the final Federal troops left the South as part of the promises made by Hayes

in the Compromise that led to his election. This removal of the last garrisons was the final Redemption of the South causing Freedmen to accuse Hayes of undoing all the hard work of the previous nine years – an unfair accusation. Reconstruction was defeated by conflict in the South – political and physical – and by neglect in the North as Redemption ended an era of progressive racial reform in the South and ushered in prejudice maintained by state laws. Through violence and political adaption it managed to return the South back to its white supremacist ways, and using these same methods it would preserve the elite control for almost another century.

Chapter 2 : Southern resistance to Reconstruction | Hanesydd Cymraeg

Mark Winchell talked about his biography, Where No Flag Flies: Donald Davidson and the Southern Resistance, published by the University of Missouri Press. Davidson was a poet, teacher, literary.

Are you sure you want to delete this answer? Yes Sorry, something has gone wrong. If you want to get a sense of what was going on in the South-- how it was resisting Reconstruction in the late s, early s, there are a number of fine works on Reconstruction which examine how this worked. In fact, they had been doing some of this for several years, but never to this degree. Though it was difficult to pin everything down, the evidence is quite strong that these were co-ordinated by political leaders, who managed to cover their tracks. The official story they gave was that these were just a series of disconnected events, all of them spontaneous reactions of local whites to threatening actions by blacks. When this effort, thereafter dubbed the "Mississippi Plan", proved successful, it was quickly exported to other states that had not yet been "redeemed", for use in This, and various other devious means -- such as BALLOT stuffing-- enabled the Democrats to claim that they had won several of these states in the Presidential election of that year. Unfortunately, in the midst of all this President Grant, who had supported the southern Reconstruction governments with federal troops, "blinked" But it turns out he was acting in part at the urging of Ohio Republicans who believed they would lose THEIR elections including the gubernatorial race of R. Hayes if Grant sent in more troops. Northern support for Reconstruction had been weakening for some time, as people tired of the costs, the violence, etc. By this time, there was widespread pressure to remove the few remaining troops from the South where they were guarding state houses in Louisiana, S. A few more notes about that election -- since it is popularly credited with the end of Reconstruction First, note that Hayes had promised before the election that he would be removing the last of federal troops. When several Southern states ending up presenting TWO sets of electors ballots --one for Republican Hayes, the other for Democrat Tilden-- the matter of which ballots to accept fell to Congress. Now there WAS anger on the Southern side, and some threats of not supporting the report, but the efforts of several Northern and Southern leaders working together quelled this mainly because of common interests unrelated to Reconstruction issues. One of their get-togethers has given rise to the story of a "Compromise" the so-called "Wormley House Bargain" to gain Hayes the election. Note again, the ONLY supposed promises of this "Compromise" the Hayes administration carried out were actions planned and promised long before. This despite the fact that the U. Senate, investigating the matter collected many materials and much testimony that support the more recent view which Lemann is presenting.

Chapter 3 : The State Responds: Massive Resistance

The latest Tweets from Southern Resistance #NeverTrump #FBR #Impeach45 (@SoldierofResist). Former Republican disgusted by Trump&GOP leaders! ðŸŒŠMember of #TheResistance #FBR #FOLLOWBACK #DumpTrump #NotFit #ImpeachTrump #25thAmendment #Impeachment.

To complete white supremacy , after the U. Ferguson , Virginia adopted a new constitution in effectively disenfranchising African Americans through restrictions on voter registration and also requiring racially segregated schools, among other features. It never gained a significant foothold in the independent cities , nor with the emerging suburban middle-class of Virginians after World War II. Army, moved to Manassas, Virginia and became a publisher and Washington Post columnist. By the end of that summer, Governor Thomas B. Virginia voters approved the Gray Plan Amendment on January 9, Circumventing Brown via the Stanley Plan[edit] On February 24, , Byrd declared a campaign which became known as "massive resistance" to avoid implementing public school integration in Virginia. To implement massive resistance, in , the Byrd Organization-controlled Virginia General Assembly passed a series of laws known as the Stanley plan , after Governor Thomas Bahnson Stanley. One of these laws, passed on September 21, , forbade any integrated schools from receiving state funds, and authorized the governor to order closed any such school. Another of these laws established a three-member Pupil Placement Board that would determine which school a student would attend. The decision of these Boards was based almost entirely on race. These laws also created tuition grant structures which could channel funds formerly allocated to closed schools to students so they could attend private, segregated schools of their choice. In practice, this caused the creation of the " segregation academies " discussed below â€” However, this decision was on appeal as the next school year started. Nonetheless, Virginians could see that President Eisenhower was willing to use troops to enforce a similar decision in Little Rock, Arkansas. Closed schools in Norfolk, Charlottesville, and Warren County[edit] Governor Almond took office on January 11, and soon matters had come to a head. Local authorities also tried delaying school openings that September. When they opened late in the month, Almond ordered various schools subject to federal court integration orders closed, [12] including Warren County High School , two City of Charlottesville schools Lane High School and Venable Elementary School , and six schools in the City of Norfolk. Warren County Front Royal and Charlottesville cobbled together education for their students with the help of churches and philanthropic organizations such as the American Friends Service Committee. The larger and poorer Norfolk school system had a harder timeâ€”one-third of its approximately 10, students did not attend any school. A group of families whose white children were locked out of the closed Norfolk schools also sued in federal court on the grounds that they were not being granted equal protection under the law, since they had no schools. In December various similar committees statewide combined under an umbrella organization called the Virginia Committee for Public Schools. Lee , declaring for the plaintiffs and ordering that the schools be opened. Day, and found that Governor Almond had violated the state constitution by closing schools, despite the other provision which had required segregation and which was invalid after Brown. While the Virginia Supreme Court found that funnelling local school funds through the new state agency violated another state constitutional provision, it condemned the U. Charlottesville, Virginia[edit] Massive resistance in Charlottesville was prompted when Federal Judge John Paul ordered the Charlottesville School Board to end segregation commencing when schools were to open in September, Twelve students, whose parents had sued for the right to transfer, were to attend two all-white schools: City Attorney John S. Battle indicated their intent to appeal the decree. In October , the Virginia Supreme Court upheld that new board against a challenge raised by the old appointed board. District Judge Albert V. Bryan , but in June the U. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit had ordered the county to provide equal facilities for blacks, and equal pay for black teachers. Board of Education, with no disorder or public outcry. However, the American Nazi Party at that time maintained its headquarters in Arlington, and it, with the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties a segregationist group , disrupted school board meetings and distributed tracts against integration. Arlingtonians also formed a Committee to Preserve Public Schools to keep their

schools open against threats of massive resistance proponents. However, his injunction lacked teeth. Meanwhile, Arlington parents hoped for peaceful desegregation, but believed strongly that northern Virginians should not lead the statewide movement of moderates, but instead jointly resolve their situation with those in Norfolk, Charlottesville and Front Royal. Almond and Harrison v. Day, Governor Almond publicly reversed his defiant stance within a few months. The special legislative session formed a commission led by Mosby Perrow Jr. Kennedy, although Almond was confirmed and served on the U. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals from June until his death in Prince Edward County[edit] Despite Davis v. Board of Education, Prince Edward County schools took even longer to desegregate. White students took advantage of state tuition vouchers to attend segregation academies as discussed below, but black students had no educational alternatives within the county. Supreme Court decided Griffin v. Even after the re-opening of the public schools, the Academy remained segregated, although it briefly lost its tax-exempt status in for its discriminatory practices. White students gradually drifted back to the public schools as tuition crept higher. In, it accepted black students. Today it is known as Fuqua School. By the fall of, NAACP litigation had resulted in some desegregation in eleven localities, and the number of at least partially desegregated districts had slowly risen to 20 in the fall of, 29 in the fall of, and 55 out of school districts in However, only 3, black pupils or 1. Their parents had opted instead to send their children to the John S. Mosby Academy named after a Confederate cavalry leader, one of many "segregation academies", which were private schools opened throughout the state as part of the massive resistance plan. Over the course of the s, white students gradually returned to Warren County High School. In, the original three members of the Pupil Placement Board resigned. However, fear, lack of transportation, and other practical considerations kept most public school students, both black and white, in largely or completely segregated schools. Surry County closed only its white schools during the initial phase of massive resistance. White students attended the Surry Academy, while black students continued to attend the public schools. Other segregation academies included: New Kent County[edit] The continued slow pace of integration was frustrating the Federal courts. However, Calvin Green, a black parent, sued the county school system to force a more radical desegregation scheme. In, the U. Supreme Court declared that massive resistance to integration was also illegal in Green v. Richmond and back to Norfolk[edit] The Richmond City Public Schools had attempted various schemes to avoid integration, including dual attendance zones and the "Freedom of Choice" Plan. Since, Virginia has had independent cities which are not politically located within counties, although some are completely surrounded geographically by a single county. This distinctive and unusual arrangement was pivotal in the Court of Appeals decision. Richmond City Schools then went through a series of attendance plans and magnet school programs. In, the Norfolk City Public Schools and several other Virginia communities were also subjected to busing schemes, also returning to more or less neighborhood school plans some years later. In, Virginians elected Republican A. The following year, Gov. It reflects the emotions and tensions in Norfolk during massive resistance in both the political arena and through the eyes of the students of the "Lost Class". Massive Resistance inflicted pain then. Editorial enthusiasm for a dreadful doctrine still affects attitudes toward the newspaper. Gordon Moss, Dean of Longwood College in attempting to heal the divisions in Prince Edward County in, and the retaliation he experienced. The new name is Quioccasin Middle School.

Chapter 4 : Massive resistance - Wikipedia

Massive resistance was a strategy declared by U.S. Senator Harry F. Byrd, Sr. of Virginia along with his brother-in-law as the leader in the Virginia General Assembly, Democrat Delegate James M. Thomson of Alexandria, to unite white politicians and leaders in Virginia in a campaign of new state laws and policies to prevent public school desegregation, particularly after the Brown v.

Referance Life in the south During the reconstruction era, many groups are affected, some are effected much, while others are only effected because of their skin color. The groups of the reconstruction era really read the future of the southern country, or states. Freedmen Once of the most affected by the civil war are the freedmen, another name for those who was put to slavery during the antebellum era, or the era before the cilvil war. The freedmen had worked just on their farms that their owner, or master had forced them to live in. When they are freed, they had no other knowledge of anywhere, other than the farm. Not only they had no knowledge of the outside world, they also had no education, so they are manipulated by others very easily. During the reconstruction era, many associations are formed by the government to help these freedmen and let them gain some knowledge and education, but they were also intimidated my many southern resistance groups. Small Farmers When slaves are freed, many people are effected, this included the small farmers. When african americans are freed, competition for jobs arose because more people are in fight for that job. Other than job competitions, the small farmers are not affected. Even though, after the war, small farmers had already less things than the elites of the southern elites. For the first time, small farmers also had a voice in the government, not much, but much more than they had before the war. Some farmers that hated the freedmen took hold in the southern resistance. These southern resistance made many african americans hard to live in an area. Despite all that, some small farmers helped the freedmen, these are usually known to the term of scalawags. Scalawags are also in the line of intimidation of the southern resistance groups. Women Another group that some are greatly effected by the war are the women. Women had to adjust hard, if they married a plantation owner. The women of plantation owners had to live in widowage, because they lost their husband in war, or other causes beacuse of the civil war. For the first time in yhe lives of many women, women had some right. Before the war, marriage can only be divorce if the man say so, but after the war, everything changed. For the first tme, women can file for divorce, this really helped the women to have a voice. Plantaion Owners Plantation Owners are people who are effected the most after the civil war. The plantaion owners had lost many valuables, and some even lost the most important thing of all: Many who survived the war lost their working machine on the farm, the slaves. The elites, or wealthy land owners had to adjust to many new lives because they had no way to go now, they lost their workers, their houses, and some even lost their land, which was torn by many war, because they are used for the battle ground for many wars fought in the civil war. With the republican party, the plantation owners formed their own party to go againt the Republican Party, they called the party: Southern Resistance Many people of the south wanted to not let the blacks have the right to do the things that people can do. This led to many anger issues and also many opposement. The southern resistance included to many other groups. There are a few that are really important because they evidently made a scar that threatened the ancestors of many african americans. The Ku Klux Klan. The KKK wore white sheets and coned shaped hats, to intimidate african americans. The KKK supported the democratic party. The KKK often attacked at night and leave off the morning, som. The Black codes were made to try to keep some sort of racial organization in the South. For instance, many states required blacks to sign yearly labor contracts. The black codes made lives harder for many other blacks and usually lead life close to what it feels like back at the life of slavery. This was a code that many republicans are mad about and wanted to end the code. The codes strected from marriages to the owning of property. Black codes are said that blacks are not allowed to own land. Literacy Test The literacy test was made so that it would stress the minds of blacks with what are now referred to as "brain busters". They did this so that most blacks could not vote. The ones that could vote had to pay a poll tax. They would have to get an almost perfect score to vote, although no whites had to take one of these tests. The literacy test was a really hard test that even most of the whites that are

educated can not pass the test, this test was eventually designed all through the south. Poll tax Other than the literacy tax and many intimidation, there is another way of southern resistance. This is called the poll tax. By the name, you might can already figure out what it did. The poll tax gave tax to all of the blacks that voted. Powered by Create your own unique website with customizable templates.

Chapter 5 : | Southern Living

Southern Resistance in Critical Perspective: The Politics of Protest in South Africa's Contentious Democracy (The Mobilization Series on Social Movements, Protest, and Culture) 1st Edition.

History[edit] Yemen prior to unification After the union between South Yemen and North Yemen on May 22, , a civil war broke out in This came after leaders of the former independent southern state declared an end to the unity deal amidst an alleged power-grabbing usurp by their northern counterparts. The result was a swift defeat of the weakened southern forces and the expulsion of most of its leaders out of Yemen, including the former Secretary-General of the Yemeni Socialist Party and the Vice-President of the unified Yemen, Ali Salim al-Beidh. Grievances however remained high amongst many residents of the south. Several hundred thousand military and civil employees from the south were forced into early retirement, and compensated with pensions below the subsistence level. Although equally low living standards were prevalent throughout the whole of Yemen, many in the south felt that they were being intentionally targeted and dismissed from important posts, [5] and being replaced with northern officials affiliated with the new government. Beyond the economic grievances were also cultural and social ones too. Many in the south long believed they held a distinct historical path with their northern neighbours, which became more evident after the unity. After years of British rule, South Yemen was an independent state for 23 years. Despite economic difficulty in its later years with the collapse of its main backer the Soviet Union , the socialist state prided itself on its free healthcare, education and welfare system. Many in Aden today speak foreign languages or have technical skills as a result of their state-sponsored education abroad enjoyed in the days of pre-unity South Yemen. Unlike the north, tribalism was looked upon with disdain and generally stamped out of everyday life in the south, which instead preferred the law and order of civil society passed onto them from British rule. Post unity saw a gradual return of tribalism into southern society. It is not uncommon for residents of the south to even refer to those from the north as being "mutikhalifeen" or backward. As the protests spread throughout Aden and grew more popular, so too did the demands of those protesting. Eventually, calls were being made once again for the secession of the south and the re-establishment of South Yemen as an independent state. To raise the former flag of South Yemen was considered a crime in Aden, although a common practice outside of the city where government control was limited. Since [edit] In , the Southern Movement rose to prominence after entering into a loose alliance with the exiled President Hadi and proving to be a vital force in the pushback against Houthi forces from the southern city of Aden, [9] receiving both financial and military assistance from members of the Gulf coalition as a result. Today, the Southern Movement through its political branch the Southern Transitional Council has a significant presence in all areas of the former southern territories. Flags of the former southern republic are flown from Aden to Hadramout, often alongside those of the Arab coalition as a gesture of gratitude for their ongoing support. At present, the STC, led by Aidarus al-Zoubaidi , is the de facto leadership in all provinces of the south. This is enough for the alliance to make sense for now," one southern official told Reuters.

Chapter 6 : Southern Resistance, Oct 14 | Video | blog.quintoapp.com

Southern resistance to Reconstruction Leave a reply The overthrow of Reconstruction ended the North's period of great hope in the South after the Civil War, hope of equality and integration in the South, and peaceful restoration of the Union.

Board of Education National Park Service "If we can organize the Southern States for massive resistance to this order I think that in time the rest of the country will realize that racial integration is not going to be accepted in the South. After meeting for more than a year, the Gray Commission, named for State Senator Garland Gray, proposed in November, that laws concerning school attendance be amended so that no child would be required to attend an integrated school, that funds be allocated as tuition grants for parents who opposed schools comprised of white and black students, and that local school boards be authorized to assign white and African American students to particular schools. This recommendation later became the statewide agency Pupil Placement Board that had the power to assign students to schools and approve requests for transfer. In January white Virginians overwhelmingly supported a referendum to call a constitutional convention. After months of debates in the General Assembly, Governor Stanley ruled out control of anti-integration efforts at the local level and proposed to deny state appropriations to schools that integrated. Gray and the other commission members repudiated their report which recommended what the Governor was proposing and supported his plan. Massive Resistance became enshrined in the new state constitution. Virginians reacted to these decisions by petitioning and corresponding with Governor Stanley and local and state leaders. The General Assembly Extra Session House of Delegates, Convention of Interposition Opponents of the Brown ruling and integration used the doctrine of interposition, which argued that the state could "interpose" between an unconstitutional federal mandate and local authorities based on State Sovereignty. The General Assembly adopted a resolution of interposition in that clearly defied the authority of the federal courts. James Jackson Kilpatrick, editor of the Richmond News Leader, vigorously criticized the court decisions to end segregation and was one of the leading public advocates of interposition. Courtesy of the Richmond Newspapers Inc. Editorials and Editorial Page Presentations. The Richmond News Leader, Richmond News Leader, The commonwealth also rejected state funding to any school that proceeded to integrate. Even the eventual ruling by the U. Supreme Court that Massive Resistance was unconstitutional drew a defiant response from Almond, although the state would eventually comply.

Chapter 7 : blog.quintoapp.com - Human Validation

Southern Resistance capture pro-Hadi forces tank.. Yemen Civil war and Saudi-led intervention news on live map in English.

Chapter 8 : New Southern Resistance in Pelham, AL

*The Southern Movement (Arabic: $\text{Ø}\text{Ş}\text{Ù}\text{,}\text{Ø}\text{-}\text{Ø}\text{±}\text{Ø}\text{Ş}\text{Ù}\text{f}\text{ Ø}\text{Ş}\text{Ù}\text{,}\text{Ø}\text{-}\text{Ù}\text{†}\text{Ù}\text{Ø}\text{ "Ù}\text{Š} \text{â€Ž} \text{al-á,} \text{mir}\text{Ä}\text{*k al-Jan}\text{Å}\text{«biyy}$), sometimes known as the Southern Separatist Movement, or South Yemen Movement, and colloquially known as al-Hirak, is a political movement and paramilitary organization active in the south of Yemen since , demanding secession from the Republic of Yemen.*

Chapter 9 : Southern Movement - Wikipedia

Reviewing Lá»ch sá»- Nam bá»™ khÃjng chiá°¿n (History of the Southern Resistance), Nu-Anh Tran concludes that achievements and shortcomings the volume provide a window into understanding the possibilities and limitations of historical research in contemporary Vietnam.