1. **Rollin Osterweis**
   Believed southerners romanticized the Civil War through the Lost Cause.

   Said the Lost Cause was the civil religion of the south. It combined religion & history, and told the story of the civil war in religious terms so that it, and its consequences, were more easily understood.
   - Confederate soldiers were emphasized as martyrs.

3. **Eugene Genovese**, *A Consuming Fire*
   Saw the southerners believing that the south was God's chosen people, and a superior society. However, the civil war was their punishment for not reforming slavery and making it more Christian.

4. **Gaines Foster**, *Ghosts of the Confederacy*
   LSU professor, who points out that the Lost Cause was used to push different economic agendas. Some southerners used the Lost Cause to push an agricultural economic, while others used it to bring about diversification and industrialization, which would help the south rise again.

5. **Lee Ann Whites**, *Civil War as a Crisis in Gender*
   Saw the Lost Cause as a gender issue. Pre-war Victorian society saw the role of women as private and nurturing. However, women had to step outside the home to provide for their families, and replace men in public roles. When white southern men can back from the war they were physiologically emasculated. Therefore, southern women stated celebration days to assure men that they did not let their families down. Women then returned to the home.

6. **David Blight**, *Race and Reunion*
   Says that the Lost Cause was a deliberate, conscience attempt to redefine the meaning of the war. It glorified and justified white supremacy.

7. **Ander, Wade Hampton**, *Long Gray Lines*
   The Lost Cause was born out of personal suffering and pain. It was southerners attempt to come to grip with the lost of their family. It was tied to the marshal valor and moral virtue that the south admired. It strengthened respect for military service, and was a commonality between black and white southerners.

8. **Problems of the Post-War Southern Economy**
   - Southerners lost assets from the war. Confederate money and bonds became worthless, the money invest in slaves no long returned a profit, and planters in general carry a lot of debt, with their land and slaves as their collateral.
   - Warn out soil worsened over the decades, especially during the war.
   - Farmers lacked capital to buy seed, fertilizer, and other equipment.
   - Low cotton prices, they had not yet returned to pre-war levels.
   - Farmers’ were trapped in a cycle of debt because they did not have capital and could only get credit at high interest rates.
   - Between 1865 & 1866 there was a shortage of reliable labor now that slaves were free

9. **What was the most urgent economic problem for the south?**
   Replacing slavery with another form of labor.

10. **Labor Contracts**
    One solution to the south’s need for labor was labor contracts, which negotiated the terms of blacks working under white supervision. The contracts stated that the former slave would work for basic food, clothing, and shelter (former slave quarters).
    - No cash was given because planters did not have cash.
    - The Freedman’s bureau had to approve all contracts. They normally did because the northern officials who ran the bureau believed in the dignity of labor and that the contracts would teach blacks work ethic.

11. **Sharecropping**
    Another solution to south’s labor problem. Under sharecropping, the cropper was paid out of a portion of the crop that he produced. Croppers were usually given money for half the crop that they produced. Croppers were allowed to live in cabins far apart on the parcel of land that they worked.
    - The croppers could control when the worked and which family members worked, unlike labor contracts/slavery.
    - The landowner had the advantages. He did not have to pay wages until the crop came in, and the landowner could even the sharecropper before the crop came in.
    - The sharecropper could also be paid in receipts for the plantation store instead of cash.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>12. Crop lien</th>
<th>When landowners would lend tools and supplies needed to work the land to sharecroppers on credit. This entrapped the sharecropper in a cycle of debt, giving the landowner a lot of power.</th>
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| 13. What were the advantages of sharecropping? | For Blacks:  
Gave blacks a way to live with a little more independence than before.  
For Northerners:  
Gave than hope that blacks would learn imitative and hard work.  
For Southern Whites:  
Restored land and control over black labor. |
| 14. Tenantry | Tenants had a slightly higher status than sharecroppers, but the concepts are similar. Tenants paid rent to the land owner up front and then grew crops as he saw fit.  
- Tenants were mainly white farmers.  
- Also used crop liens. |
| 15. Hierarchy of Labor | - Merchants profit the most from the tenant and sharecropping system. They often have crop liens on landowners.  
- Landowners profit from either the rent of tenants or their portion of crop of sharecroppers. Both are kept in a cycle of debt, again using crop liens.  
- Tenants pay rent, rather than a portion of their crop. They were mainly poor whites.  
- Sharecroppers were mostly black. By 1920 2/3rds of all white and southern farmers were sharecroppers. |
| 16. Why was the south so tied to cotton? | It was a cash crop and didn't require a lot of investment of capital. At this time, farmers lacked assets and didn't have cash. Assets were acquired through a merchant via a crop lien, while sharecropping and labor contracts allowed farmers to function without cash. |
| 17. Redeemers | Southern democrats who helped end reconstruction, overthrow the republicans, restore white supremacy, and oversaw the transition into the New South.  
- Promised to redeem the south from Yankee tyranny, black rule, and carpetbagger corruption.  
- Promised to restore the South's greatness by putting tradition southern leaders back into control.  
- Believed in restoring the Lost Cause  
- Paternalistic racial phisosophy |
| 18. Bourbons | Derogatory name for the redeemers. It came from the French Bourbons, who recently restored an aristocrat government to France. |
| 19. The Lost Cause | A body of facts, legends, and beliefs through which white southerners interpreted and glorified their confederate experience.  
- It is a myth, meaning it has a social purpose.  
- Explains to southerners what happened to them, who they are as a people, justifies or suggests a future policy, and helps them deal with hardship.  
- It does not mention slavery, deserts, draft dodger, or profiteers. |
| 20. What were the results of the lost cause glorifying the confederacy? | The confederacy was celebrated and memorialized. Towns put up confederate monuments, and confederate soldiers became the most honored people in society. They made up a majority of high ranking offices. |
| 21. Ladies Memorial Associations | Was one of the organizations created by women once they returned home from war that follows the theory of the Lost Cause and gender. They organized trips to local cemeteries to lay flowers onto the graves of confederate soldiers. |
| 22. United Confederate Veterans | Led by John B. Gordon |
| 23. UDC | Where female relatives of confederate veterans was formed. |
| 24. SVC | Sons of Confederate Veterans |
| 25. What is the significance of all these organizations? | They are example of how the Lost Cause glorified the confederacy. All these organizations were created to celebrate the south during the war, and those who fought for it. |
| 26. Paternalism | The racial philosophy embodied by the redeemers. They believed that blacks were not yet capable of self-government, and therefore whites had the responsibility to protect them.  
- The redeemers did not believe that blacks should have equal political rights or votes that challenge white control. |
| 27. How did the redeemers divide? | Into two groups, Old South & New South.  
- Mainly divided along economic agendas. |
| 28. Old South Redeemers | - Thought the north was materialistic, greedy and godless. The south must stay true to their honor and religion.  
- The south must stay agricultural.  
- Argued that slavery had been a good thing and beneficial. But believed in a paternalistic version of white supremacy.  
- Believed in the Lost Cause, and the confederate soldiers were martyrs. |
- Believed in the Lost Cause, and that the confederate soldiers were noble martyrs.
- The south must modernize. They must improve agricultural techniques, crop diversification, industry and railroads.
- The south must focus on making money and improving the economy. This is a more northern train of thought
- Slavery was bad for the south. But they still believed in a paternalistic version of white supremacy.

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