“Our new government is founded upon...the great truth that the Negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery subordination to the superior race is his natural and normal condition” ...Confederate Vice President, Alexander H. Stephens, 1861 ‘Cornerstone Speech.”
“I’m not allied with fascists – I am one. I’m a fascist myself so I’m not really allying with them. Something that unites us all is the belief that white heritage and white culture is vastly important and worth fighting for.”
UNITED STATES TROOPS TOOK OVER THE STATE GOVERNMENT AND REINSTATED THE USURPERS BUT THE NATIONAL ELECTION NOVEMBER 1876 RECOGNIZED WHITE SUPREMACY IN THE SOUTH AND GAVE US OUR STATE.
The history of Civil War monuments can tell us a lot about how the North and South chose to remember the past.
Early Memorials communicated messages of grief, reflection, and profound loss. Later Monuments sent a very different message.
“Confederate statues were not erected to depict the truth of the civil war, but rather to serve as everlasting symbols of white supremacy.” (Eric Foner, Historian)
Timeline of Confederate Monuments

1909, NAACP was founded
1915, Klan resurgency as “Invisible Empire”
1914–18, WWI
1919, “Red Summer” Race Riots
1921, Tulsa Race Riots
1929–39, Great Depression
1939–45, WWII
1943, Detroit Race Riots
1954, Brown v. Board of Education
1957, Little Rock Nine
1954–68 Civil Rights Movement
1960, Ruby Bridges is first student to desegregate New Orleans elementary school
1964, Civil Rights Act of 1964
CONFEDERATE SYMBOLS IN EACH STATE

- Not a state during civil war
- Border state
- Union state
- Confederate state

SOURCES: Southern Poverty Law Center
Growing Hate in America

Dylan Roof

Black Church Massacre in Charleston, SC
86% of Americans “disagree with the white supremacy movement” and 94% “disagree with the views of the KKK.” And yet, 62% think that the Confederate statues should remain in place “as historical symbols.” (NPR/PBS)
Some Confederate Monuments are still going up

The Confederate monument in Chickamauga, Georgia erected by SCV
Preserve, Move, or Destroy?

The American Historical Association welcomes the emerging national debate about Confederate monuments [because] much of this public sanctuary was created without such conversations and without any public decision-making process. Across the country, communities face decisions about the disposition of monuments and memorials...These decisions require not only attention to historical facts...but also an understanding of what history is and why it matters to public culture.
What Questions Should Frame debate?

Dr. W. Fitzhugh Brundage
Professor of History at UNC

1. Acknowledge that the contemporary American South is a pluralistic society.
2. Understand that the commemorative Confederate landscape is a product of white privilege and power... African Americans had no voice and no opportunity to raise questions about the purposes or impact of those honored.
3. Understand that America’s future landscape should be crafted under an inclusive public debate and democratic procedures...
4. Realize we topple old buildings, move and rename streets and engage in creative destruction of historical buildings and relics all the time..
5. Be willing to appropriate monies, private or legislated for inclusive memorials honoring African Americans and other historically marginalized populations.
6. Before any Confederate monument is removed, carefully photograph, measure, and document in order to preserve a historical record available to future historians.
Our bodies, ourselves…
What do children learn?
What can Educators do?

The critical question becomes: can remembering the Civil War be inclusive of multiple and diverse American histories?