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Instructor Name

Political Science

5 December 2019

History 1301

**5.  How does Cox characterize the "New Man?"  Be sure to discuss:  motivations, goals, and these men differed from their fathers.**

According to Cox, The Souths New Men were markedly different from their Confederate fathers. In the Old South, men had earned their living in a plantation economy, while New Men were often self-made businessmen who helped build the towns and cities of the New South

**6.  Describe how women's organizations were able to commit to monument building and fundraising?  What kind of monuments did they desire?**

During the immediate postwar period, ladies' memorial associations began women's involvement in the Lost Cause. At first, these women concerned themselves with moving the bodies of Confederate soldiers from mass to individual graves in Confederate cemeteries, where they erected monuments that they decked with flowers

**7.  Describe the concept of "benevolence" as it relates to the UDC and the Progressive Era.**

During the first two decades of the UDC's existence, its members focused their benevolence on impoverished Confederate men and women. Later, as the generation of the 1860s dwindled in number, the Daughters turned their attention toward educating poor young men and women of Confederate descent.

**8.  Discuss and describe the UDC's views on history and how they spread their ideology.  What were their views on education?**

The Daughters recognized the importance of weaving Confederate traditions into the true history of the Civil War in textbooks and public culture on the state, local, and national levels. The Daughters established five primary objectives to define their responsibility within the Confederate celebration: memorial, historical, benevolent, educational, and social.

**9.  Explain and discuss vindication and reconciliation as it relates to the UDC.  Be sure to include specific examples.**

The UDCs remained steadfast in their belief that reconciliation was possible only when the Confederate generation was exonerated. Monument building, caring for the men and women of the 1860s, campaigning for impartial history, and transmitting Confederate ideals to southern children were all part of the UDC's crusade for vindication. Pp.143

**10.  According to Cox, how did the views of the UDC, and by extension, the South, change and then challenge the Civil Rights Movement?**

UDC used the language of state’s rights to justify slavery and de-jure segregation, the Citizens Councils used it to react to the advancement of black civil rights in their own time.

# References

Cox, K. L. (2003). *Campbell on Cox, 'Dixie's Daughters: The United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Preservation of Confederate Culture* (First ed.). University of Florida. Retrieved from https://vdocuments.site/dixies-daughters-the-united-daughters-of-the-confederacy-and-the-preservation.html