Record Nr. UNINA9910453338003321 Autore Gillin Kate F. C Titolo Shrill hurrahs: women, gender, and racial violence in South Carolina, 1865-1900 / / Kate Cote Gillin Pubbl/distr/stampa Columbia, South Carolina:,: University of South Carolina Press,, [2013] ©2013 **ISBN** 1-61117-292-6 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (182 p.) Disciplina 305.48/896073075709034 Soggetti African American women - South Carolina - Social conditions - 19th century African American women - Violence against - South Carolina - 19th century Sex role - South Carolina - History - 19th century Reconstruction (U.S. history, 1865-1877) - Social aspects - South Carolina Electronic books. South Carolina Race relations History 19th century Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index. Sommario/riassunto "In From eager lips came shrill hurrahs, Kate F. C. Gillin presents a new perspective on gender roles and racial violence in South Carolina during Reconstruction and the decades after the 1876 election of Wade Hampton as governor. In the aftermath of the Civil War, southerners struggled to either adapt or resist changes to their way of life. Gillin accurately perceives racial violence as an attempt by white southern men to reassert their masculinity, weakened by the war and emancipation, and as an attempt by white southern women to preserve their antebellum privileges. As she reevaluates relationships between genders, Gillin also explores relations within the female gender. She

has demonstrated that white women often exacerbated racial and gender violence alongside men, even when other white women were

victims of that violence. Through the nineteenth century, few bridges of sisterhood were built between black and white women. Black women asserted their rights as mothers, wives, and independent free women in the postwar years, while white women often opposed these assertions of black female autonomy. Ironically even black women participated in acts of intimidation and racial violence in an attempt to safeguard their rights. In the turmoil of an era that extinguished slavery and redefined black citizenship, race, not gender, often determined the relationships that black and white women displayed in the defeated South. By canvassing and documenting numerous incidents of racial violence, from lynching of black men to assaults on white women, Gillin proposes a new view of postwar South Carolina. Tensions grew over controversies including the struggle for land and labor, black politicization, the creation of the Ku Klux Klan, the election of 1876, and the rise of lynching. Gillin addresses these issues and more as she focusses on black women's asserted independence and white women's role in racial violence. Despite the white women's reactionary activism, the powerful presence of black women and their bravery in the face of white violence reshaped southern gender roles forever"--