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Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- Illustrations -- Acknowledgments -- Introduction -- 1. A Duty Peculiarly Fitting to Women -- 2. Celebrating Black Memory in the Postbellum South -- 3. Archiving White Memory -- 4. Black Remembrance in the Age of Jim Crow -- 5. Exhibiting Southernness in a New Century -- 6. Black Memorials and the Bulldozer Revolution -- 7. Contested History in the Sunbelt South -- Conclusion -- Notes -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	Since the Civil War whites and blacks have struggled over the meanings and uses of the Southern past. Indeed, today's controversies over flying the Confederate flag, renaming schools and streets, and commemorating the Civil War and the civil rights movement are only the latest examples of this ongoing divisive contest over issues of regional identity and heritage. The Southern Past argues that these battles are ultimately about who has the power to determine what we remember of the past, and whether that remembrance will honor all Southerners or only select groups. For more than a century after the Civil War, elite white Southerners systematically refined a version of the past that sanctioned their racial privilege and power. In the process, they filled public spaces with museums and monuments that made

their version of the past sacrosanct. Yet, even as segregation and racial discrimination worsened, blacks contested the white version of Southern history and demanded inclusion. Streets became sites for elaborate commemorations of emancipation and schools became centers for the study of black history. This counter-memory surged forth, and became a potent inspiration for the civil rights movement and the black struggle to share a common Southern past rather than a divided one. W. Fitzhugh Brundage's searing exploration of how those who have the political power to represent the past simultaneously shape the present and determine the future is a valuable lesson as we confront our national past to meet the challenge of current realities.

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