Race question in the Southern life

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Date

Even after the end of the Civil War, it took the U.S more than a century to guarantee true civil rights to all. This was partly due to the strong political power of the South. Including the South was one of the strategies for the U.S to become a superpower and that came at a cost. The Civil war could have been more of a bargain than a victory whereby some of the political aspects of the South to find its way to other parts just the way the South accepted to be receded. For this reason, the North was not particularly targeting to interfere with the status quo of the South. Racism was one of those aspects of the South that were not adequately addressed by the Civil War. The Reconstructionist did not make adequate attempts to finally bring racism to a halt. What it could have done was foster inclusivity in the political scenes. It could have done better by addressing segregation issues that were largely based on race (Gallagher, 2007). Economic empowerment should have been built on the pillars of equality regardless of race. Generally, the Reconstruction should have directly confronted race issues in the Confederate States. Instead, the focus was put on ensuring successful recession thus allowing racial segregation to linger on for long.

**Reference**

Gallagher, C. (2007). When Did the Confederate States of America Free the Slaves?. *Representations*, *98*(1), 53-61.