The dedication of Confederate monuments and the use of Confederate names and other iconography began shortly after the Civil War ended in 1865. But two distinct periods saw significant spikes. The first began around 1900 as Southern states were enacting Jim Crow laws to disenfranchise African Americans and re-segregate society after several decades of integration that followed Reconstruction. It lasted well into the 1920s, a period that also saw a strong revival of the Ku Klux Klan. Many of these monuments were sponsored by the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The second period began in the mid-1950s and lasted until the late 1960s, the period encompassing the modern civil rights movement. While new monument activity has died down, since the 1980s the Sons of Confederate Veterans has continued to erect new monuments.

*This chart does not include monuments or other symbols for which the dedication dates are unknown. The hollow circles indicate the dedication dates for symbols that now have been removed from public spaces.*