

January 30th 2017

RIGHT NOW

Please get out a pencil/pen your notebook, folder, and any signed forms.

Before class begins write down what the focus of our work time today is as well as your homework.

OPENING: When was the NEW SOUTH?

What could NEW South mean?

WT:

1. Notes using the Graphic Organizer

Closing:

Hypothesize what comes next

HOMEWORK:

Frayer Models Vocabulary

Warm Up:

Vocabulary Introduction Frayer Model

Page 309 and 315

I will be able to:

I will be able to explain the impact and significance of events and people during the New South period in Georgia.

EQs:

Who were the civil rights activists of this period and how did their views differ?

How did society and politics deny rights to certain individuals and groups during this era?

January 31st 2017

RIGHT NOW

Please get out a pencil/pen your notebook, folder, and any signed forms.

Before class begins write down what the focus of our work time today is as well as your homework.

OPENING: Georgia Stories Rebecca Felton

WT:

1. Notes using the Graphic Organizer

Closing:

Answer an EQ

HOMEWORK:

Framer Models Vocabulary

Warm Up:

What is the NEW SOUTH?

What time would this be in?

What major event happened right before this? \

I will be able to:

I will be able to explain the impact and significance of events and people during the New South period in Georgia.

EQs:

Who were the civil rights activists of this period and how did their views differ?

How did society and politics deny rights to certain individuals and groups during this era?

CIVIL WAR Timeline -DUE 2/3 (2nd)

- Using your notes/my website
- Create a timeline covering the Causes of the Civil war, Battles of the Civil War, and Reconstruction.
- Summarize the events and explain their importance.
- DRAW MEMORY PICTURES TO HELP YOU AS YOU STUDY.

• EVERYONE MUST HAVE THEIR OWN TIMELINE BUT YOU MAY WORK WITH A PARTNER.



Rebecca Felton

http://www.gpb.org/georgiastories/stories/rebecca_latimer_felton

What impact did the New South have on Georgia between 1877 and 1918?

TOPIC	IMPACT ON NEW SOUTH
BOURBON TRIUMVIRATE	
HENRY GRADY	
INTERNATIONAL COTTON EXPOSITION	
TOM WATSON and the POPULISTS	
REBECCA LATIMER FELTON	
1906 ATLANTA RACE RIOT	
LEO FRANK CASE	
COUNTY UNIT SYSTEM	

Use the
Summary Sheet
to finish notes
1-31
H/W

New South Movement



- The term “New South” was coined by Henry Grady, editor of the Atlanta Constitution
- Wanted economic change
- People that liked the New South liked large cities, capitalism, mass production and modernization
- Still believed that whites should be at the top of the social order

Bourbon Triumvirate

Political Views—

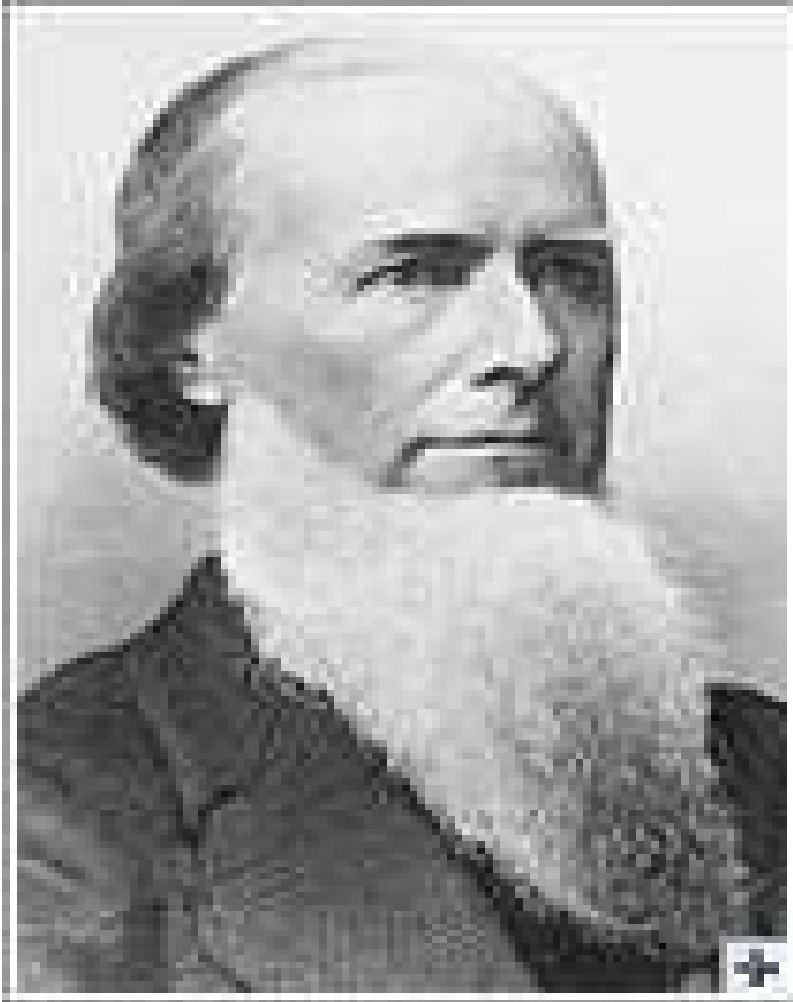
1. *Redemption Years* (restore Democratic rule in GA and prosperity to its economy)
2. Wanted stronger ties to Northern industries
3. Belief in *White Supremacy* and maintain many Southern traditions

Accomplishments—

1. Lowered taxes
2. Reduced war debt
3. Expanded business and industry✓

(YET did little to help poor whites and blacks, no improvements in education, factories and hospitals)

Bourbon Triumvirate



#1 Joseph E. Brown

(1821 to 1894)

1857 to 1865 Governor of Georgia

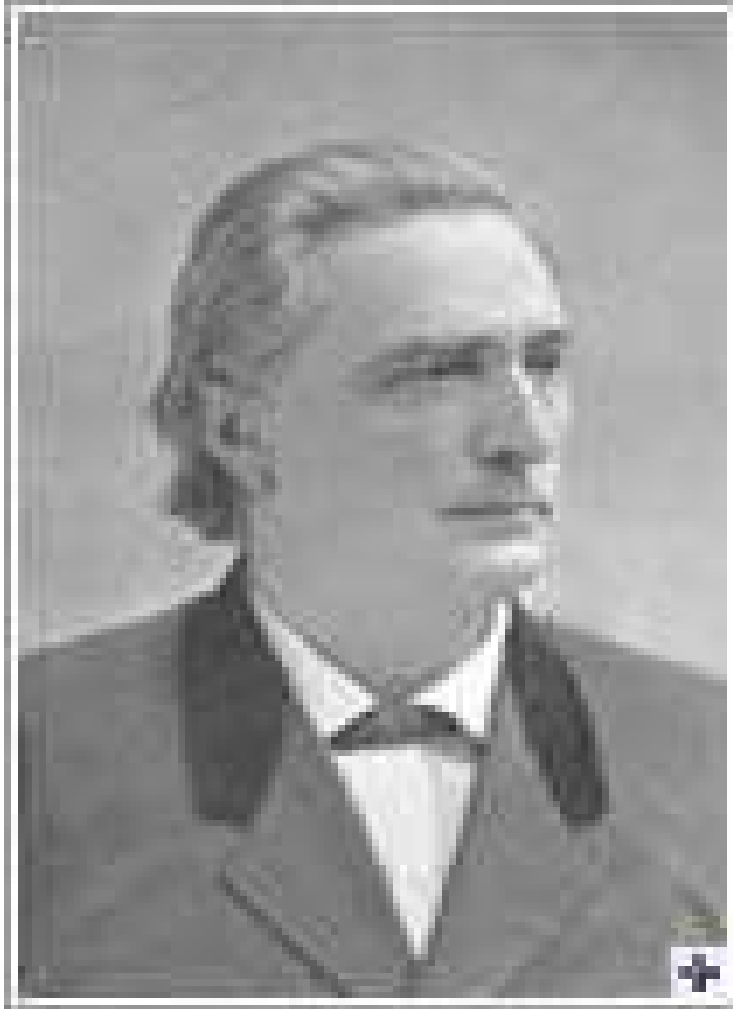
1866 to 1868 Georgia Supreme Court Chief Justice

1868 to 1880 Head of Western and Atlantic Railroad

1880 to 1891 U.S. Senator

Trustee for UGA and President of Atlanta Board of Education

Bourbon Triumvirate



#2 Alfred H. Colquitt
(1824 to 1894)

Worked with Joseph E. Brown in
Georgia Assembly in 1849 to
1851

Served in State and Federal
governments before Civil War

Voted for Georgia to succeed from
Union in 1861

Civil War General for Confederacy
1876 to 1882 Governor of Georgia

Served as U. S. Senator from 1883
until his death

Bourbon Triumvirate



#3 John B. Gordon
(1832 to 1904)

Only one of three officers who
reached rank of Lt. General for
Confederate Army

1872 to 1880, and 1891 to 1897
Served as U.S. Senator

1880 to 1886 Head of railroad in
GA

1886 to 1890 served as Georgia
Governor

Gordon College (Barnesville)
named after him

Bourbon Triumvirate

- ◉ In control from 1870s-1890s
- ◉ Democrats
- ◉ John B. Gordon, Joseph E. Brown and Alfred H. Colquitt
- ◉ Believed in bringing industry to Georgia, especially Atlanta
- ◉ Hated taxes
- ◉ “supported” the idea of “The Lost Cause”

BOURBON TRIUMVIRATE



• Joseph E. Brown



Alfred H. Colquitt



John B. Gordon

Henry Grady



(1850 to 1889)

“Spokesman for the New South,”
traveled to many northern cities

Graduate of UGA in 1868

Southern correspondent for *New York Herald*

1880 to 1886 managing editor of *Atlanta Journal*

Henry Grady

Political Views—

1. Leader of *Atlanta Ring* who were Democrat political leaders who believed in a “New South” program:
 - a. Northern investment
 - b. Southern industrial growth
 - c. Diversified farming
 - d. White supremacy
2. Superiority of Atlanta
3. Creating trust and unity between North and South

Accomplishments—

1. Convinced northerners to invest in Atlanta industries
2. Established Georgia Institute of Technology (Georgia Tech)
3. Key player in Atlanta’s three Cotton Expositions in 1881, 1887, and 1895 (industrial fairs which attracted northern investments and created new jobs in Atlanta)
4. Atlanta becomes symbol of New South

International Cotton Expositions

- a. Atlanta hosted them in 1881, 1887, and 1895
- b. Exposition in 1895 had 800,000 visitors world-wide over three-month period and 6,000 exhibits
- c. The exposition goals were to:
 - 1. Show how the South had recovered economically
 - 2. Highlight Georgia's and the rest of the south's natural resources
 - 3. Attract northern investment and/or industries

Tom Watson



(1856 to 1922)

Attended Mercer University, and studied law on his own and became lawyer by age 21

1882 to 1890 served in General Assembly

1890 to 1894 Served in Congress

1896 Vice-Presidential Candidate for Populist Party

1904 Presidential candidate for Populist Party

Advocated for white and black farmers—but sided with supremacist, anti-Semitic, and anti-Catholic in his last twenty years

Tom Watson

Political Views—

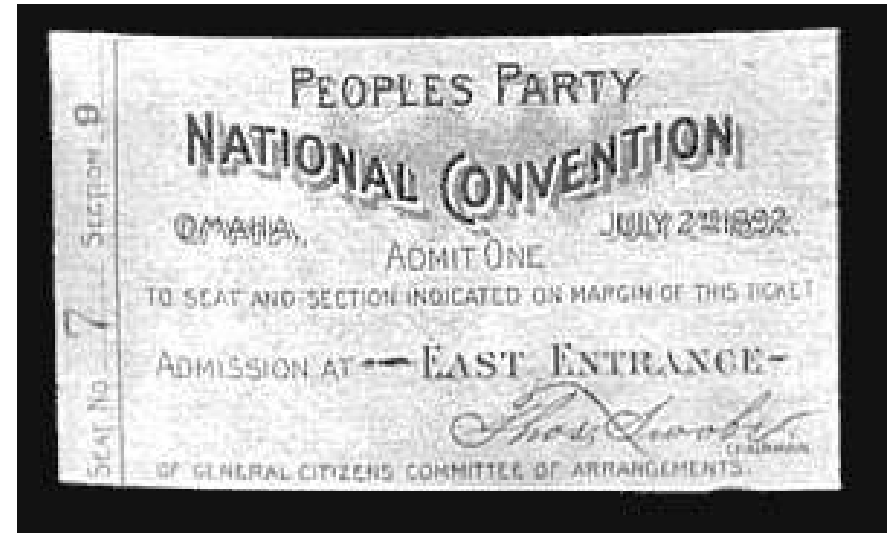
1. Democrat turned Populist (fought for rights of common men-- farmers and factory workers)
2. First southern politician to speak for the interest of blacks in Georgia
3. Believed that farming reform can be made if whites and black united politically

Accomplishments—

1. Introduced the Rural Free Delivery (RFD) bill which provide country resident free mail
2. Because of RFD, states built new roads and bridges in rural areas.
3. Use his weekly and monthly news magazines to influence Georgia politics and elections for GA governor

Populists/Progressives

- Created in 1890 by Northern and Southern farmers
- Both African Americans and whites were part of this party
- Wanted reforms and programs that would benefit the working class
 - Income tax
 - Vote for women
 - Government control of railroads
 - 8 hr work day
- Tom Watson was the leader in Georgia





Rebecca Latimer Felton

(1835 to 1930)

Valedictorian at Madison Female College in 1852

Ran newspaper with her husband Dr. William Felton

Campaign Manager and advisor to her husband while he served in both state and U.S. Congress

Reformer in temperance and women's suffrage movement

First woman to serve in U.S. Senate in 1922

Rebecca Latimer Felton

Political Views—

1. Independent Democrat and opposed Bourbon Triumvirate views and their influence
2. Believed in social reform for poor and lower middle class

Accomplishments

1. Ended *convict lease system* and improved prison conditions
2. Regulate alcohol traffic in Georgia
3. Established female vocational education
4. One of the leaders in achieving the 20th Amendment

Atlanta Race Riot--1906

- Sept. 22, 1906: over 5000 whites and African Americans had gathered on Decatur Street
- Lasted 2 days: martial law declared
 - 18 African Americans killed
 - 3 whites killed
 - Hundreds injured
 - Value of property destroyed very high
- How did propaganda contribute to the riot?
 - Tom Watson: spread racial fears
 - Hoke Smith: used racial fears to gain votes during the governor's race that year
 - Atlanta Newspapers: printed story after story of African American violence against whites



Leo Frank case: 1913/1915

- **Leo Frank** – Accused of killing Mary Phagan.
- Very little evidence against him but Frank was found guilty and sentenced to death.
- Frank was convicted of the murder, but his death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by Gov. Slaton
- Two months later, Frank was taken from the prison by an angry mob, brought back to Marietta, and lynched by a group calling themselves the Knights of Mary Phagan.
- Resulted in the rebirth of the KKK
 - Nov. 1915: Atlanta preacher William Simmons and 34 others climbed to the top of Stone Mountain, lit torches, circled a burning cross, and rallied



County Unit System

- Created in 1870s
- The 8 most populated counties had 6 county unit votes each (48 total)
- The next 30 largest counties had 4 units votes each (120 total)
- The remaining 121 counties got 2 votes each (242 total)
- Stayed in effect until 1962

