

**Political, Social  
&  
Economic  
Changes  
(1877 - 1918)**

**Day 2**

# Learning Targets

- I can evaluate the impact of the Bourbon Triumvirate, **Henry Grady**, International Cotton Exposition, Tom Watson and the Populists, Rebecca Latimer Felton, the 1906 Atlanta Riot, the Leo Frank Case, and the county unit system on Georgia during this period.

# New South Era

- A South that would become much more like the industrialized North.



*“Times change;  
issues change;  
and we should adapt  
ourselves to them  
if we prosper.”*

--Benjamin Hill

# Henry Grady

- **Challengers to the Bourbon Triumvirate wanted Georgia to be more industrialized.**
- **Henry Grady was a speaker and newspaper editor.**
- **Grady described Georgia as a place which could have competitive industry and more efficient farming – known as the South’s Best Salesman.**
- **Grady envisioned improved race relations in a “New South” which left its antebellum past behind.**



# Education in the New South Era

- Funding to provide elementary education for all children in Georgia grew slowly from 1868-1895.
- Teachers were paid a little more than farm hands and had little or no training.
- Normal schools were started to train more teachers.
- The “school year” was only three months long which allowed children to work on farms or in factories.
- The state constitution of 1877 did not allow for school beyond 8<sup>th</sup> grade and segregated black and white students.



# Industries in the New South Era

Textiles

Forest  
Products

Mining

# Textiles

- Woven materials
- Used raw materials such as cotton or wool to produce textile for clothing, bed sheets, blankets and carpets.
- Main manufacturing centers: Augusta, Columbus, Macon (all located along the Fall Line)
- Major rivers provided water power.
- Also, some mills in smaller towns.



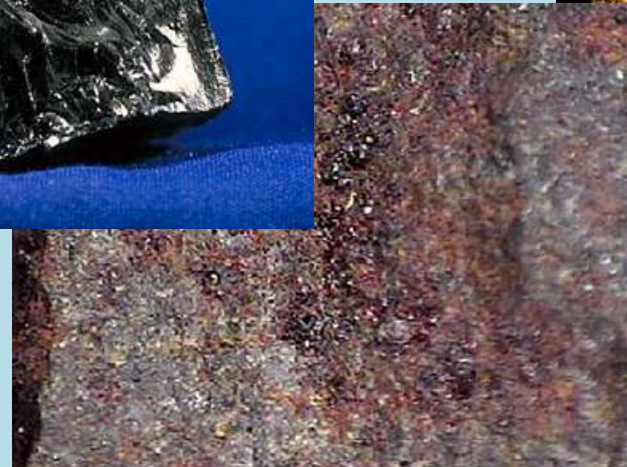
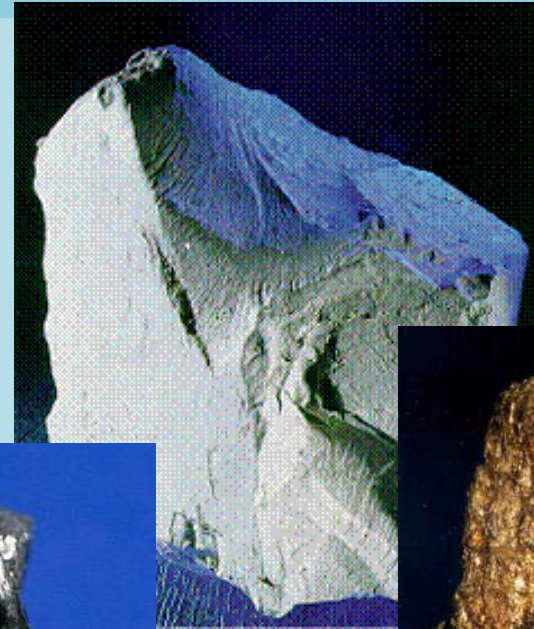


# Forest Products

- Trees from the forests were turned into lumber that was used to replace buildings destroyed in the war and to build new factories, mills, and housing for those who worked in them.
- Furnished raw materials for furniture, naval stores (turpentine, rosin, tar, and pitch) used in shipbuilding, and pulp and paper.
- Created work for Georgians.

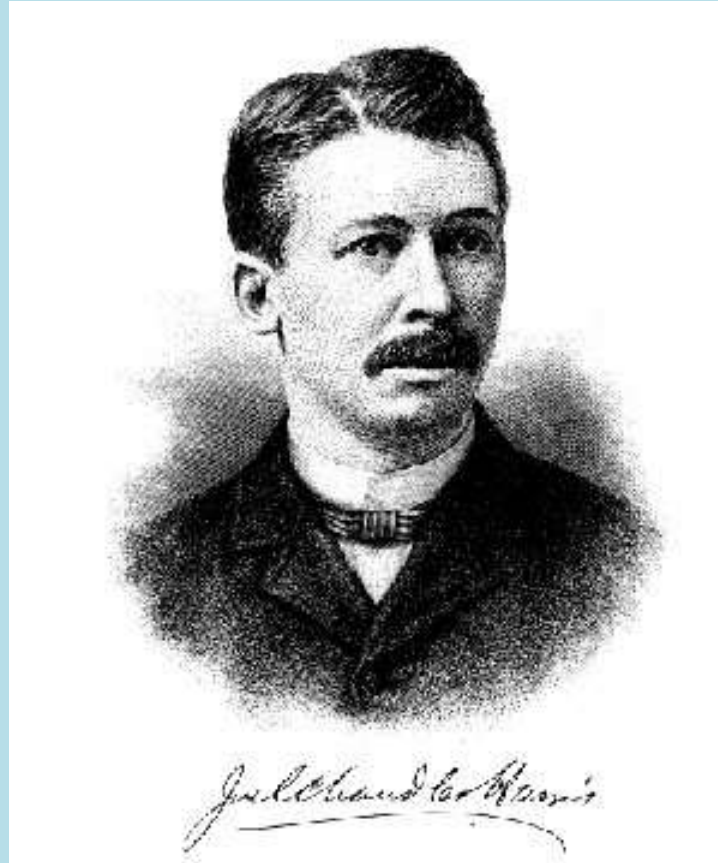
# Mining

- Kaolin (white clay used in paper and other products)
- Gold
- Coal
- Iron
- Bauxite (used in aluminum)



# **The Arts of the New South Era**

# Joel Chandler Harris



**Writer whose most famous work was  
*Uncle Remus: His Sayings and Stories***

# Sidney Lanier



**one of the best known poets of his time**

# Charles Henry Smith (Bill Arp)



**Wrote satire for newspapers in Georgia**

# Agriculture in the New South Era



# The Grange

**The Grange was formed!**

**Grange = a farm and its buildings**

**At first, meetings were mostly social (dances, informal get-togethers, or speakers who shared the newest farming techniques and equipment improvements.**

**However, when crop prices dropped drastically and Many farmers were facing bankruptcy, the Grange Became more political.**





# **State Department of Agriculture**

- The Grange put enough pressure on the state legislature to force the formation of a state department of agriculture in 1874.**
- Georgia was the first state in the nation to have a government agency concerned entirely with farming.**

# The Farmers' Alliance

- Like the Grange, the Farmers' Alliance started out as social groups but began to reorganize to put pressure on lawmakers to find ways to help farmers.



- ◆ This poster appeared in 1869, two years after the founding of the Grange. It depicts the farmer as a member of the producing class, laboring in the soil to produce value. It shows a military officer, railroad magnate, physician, politician, lawyer, merchant, and preacher as living off the farmer's labor. *Library of Congress.*

# Progressive Movement

- The belief that the government was best equipped to correct the ills of society.
- Faith in the idea of *progress* (the belief that humans could keep improving society to make it better and better.

# The Progressive Movement

**Goal: Progress!**

*Society*

*Business*

*Government*

- fight poverty
- improve working conditions
- votes for women
- prison reform
- outlaw alcohol

- break up large corporations
- regulate businesses
- decrease corporate power in government

- greater voice of “the people”
- more voters
- did not seek to increase participation of blacks in elections

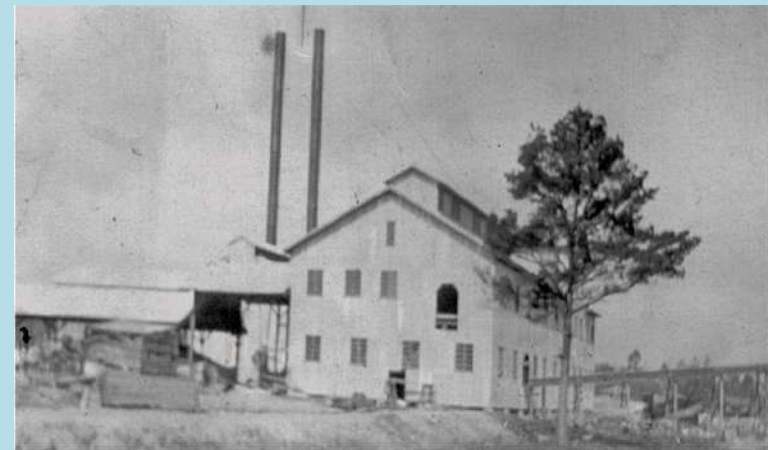
# Prison Reform

- 1908: end of convict lease system
- Work camps and chain gangs replaced the lease system
  - Black-and-white uniforms
  - Chained together
  - Poor food & housing
  - No preparation for life after prison
- Progressive legislators created the Juvenile Court System



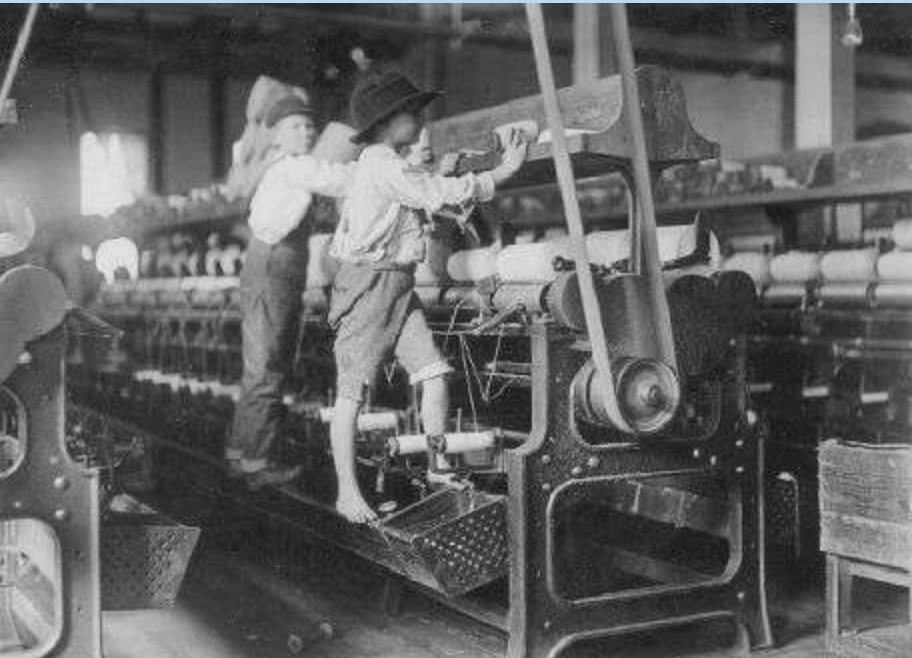
# Labor Unions

- Low wages in factories (10¢ per hour)
- Labor Unions organized workers
  - Strikes could halt work in the factory
  - AFL – American Federation of Labor
- Georgians didn't support unions – factories were often in small communities where people knew each other
- Mill towns: factory owner owned the workers' houses – workers feared losing their homes



# Child Labor Laws

Progressives increased regulation to protect child laborers



- Minimum wage
- Compulsory school attendance laws
- Laws protecting children against work in dangerous places and using dangerous equipment (for example: mines)
- In Georgia, most child workers in cotton fields or textile factories
- In the North, child workers were in “sweatshops”

# Temperance Movement

- **WCTU: Women's Christian Temperance Movement** – wanted to end production and use of alcoholic beverages
- **Carrie Nation** – famous for raiding saloons with a hatchet and making speeches against alcohol
- **Progressives in Georgia** restricted alcohol sales near schools and churches, and allowed counties to vote to be “wet” or “dry”





**FAMILY TEMPERANCE PLEDGE**

**GOD BLESS OUR HOME**

**WHY SIGN THE PLEDGE BECAUSE**

1. Habits drinking leads to drunkenness, while total abstinence brings from it.
2. While no one seems to become drunkard there is said to be over six hundred thousand confirmed drunkards in our country to-day.
3. Intoxicating drinks can do us good as a beverage, and there are never safer and surer remedies to use in case of sickness.
4. The idea of moderation is full of love and our estimate of the power of our own will is usually a serious one.
5. The drinking habit is the cause of the larger portion of the misery, poverty and crime in our land.
6. Both science and experience prove that even moderate drinking is injurious to health.
7. Eternal interests are often sacrificed through drink, for the Bible declares that no drunkard shall enter heaven.
8. The Bible pronounces no blessing upon drinking, but many upon total abstinence.
9. It is easier to keep a pledge publicly, solemnly given than a simple resolution.
10. The pledge protects us from the solicitations of friends and removes us from the temptations of the saloon.
11. Persons miscalculate their ability to drink in moderation, and become slaves to the drinking habit before they are aware of it.
12. Intemperance obstructs civilization, education, religion and every useful reform.

**BELIEVING IT TO BE BETTER FOR ALL WE THE UNDERSIGNED SOLEMNLY PROMISE, BY THE HELP OF GOD, TO ABSTAIN FROM THE USE OF ALL INTOXICATING DRINKS AS A BEVERAGE.**

**NAMES**

**HE WILL BLESS ALL WHO WALK BEFORE HIM IN A PERFECT WAY**

18<sup>th</sup>  
Amendment  
 banned  
 manufacture,  
 sale, transport  
 of alcoholic  
 beverages in  
 USA in 1919

# Women's Suffrage



- **Suffrage:**  
the right to vote
- **Seneca Falls, NY** –  
famous meeting of suffragettes

# 19th Amendment

- **Gives women the right to vote**
  - **Georgia did not ratify (approve) the amendment**

