

Study Guide for New South

Topics:

1. New South —What does the term mean to the south? What changed to make it new versus the old?

The old south of plantation and slaves are gone. Now they have a new economic focus on industry and diversify crops.

2. Government: Democratic, Populists, and Progressives. (You also need to know what the one-party system is during this time. It is The Democratic Party. One party controls the state.

	Democratic	Populists	Progressives
Leaders	Bourbon Triumvirate: John Gordon, Alfred Colquitt, Joseph Brown	Tom Watson	Rebecca Latimer Felton
Platform: What did they support	*Industry & modernization *No new taxes *Supported by wealthy white men	*Create Income tax *Vote for women *Govt. control R.R. *Credit to farmers *Elect US Senators *Supported by poor white and black farmers	Fight against *Child labor *Poverty *Poor working conditions *Convict leasing *Alcohol *Fight for: women’s right to vote *Supported by: women, urban poor Wealthy forward thinking men and women

3. County Unit System: What is it and how did it work? A law that gave small rural counties more political power over large urban areas. This will ensure white votes count more than black votes and keep Democrats in office.

4. Henry Grady: Who was he and why was he important to the New South? What did he do to help bring about the new south?) He was the editor of the Atlanta Constitution Newspaper. He will use his newspaper to write articles describing the “new South”. He coined the phrase New South. He will also travel around the country trying to get northern investors to invest in the industry of the south. He will also help organize the International Cotton Expo to attract northern investors.

5. Segregation: What were the laws that segregated the races and what did they do (be specific)? Jim Crow Laws: Laws that segregated the races as well as denied blacks their rights. They were only found in the south and could change from state to state.

6. Plessey V. Ferguson: This is a federal law that stated “separate but equal” is constitutional. Homer Plessey lived in Louisiana and challenged the Jim Crow Laws. He purchased a first-class train ticket but was

refused the right to sit in the white's only first class car. He was 7/8's white and 1/8 black. The court said he was black and had to follow the Jim Crow law separating the train cars. This case went all the way to the US Supreme court where Homer Plessy lost. Now "separate but equal" will become the law in all states.

7. Atlanta Race Riot of 1906: What were the long term and immediate causes and what were the results?

Long-Term causes: Tensions between the races were building in Atlanta. Whites did not like the fact that black business were becoming successful. Another cause was created as poor blacks and white began competing for the same jobs.

Immediate causes: On Saturday morning September 22nd Atlanta newspapers reported numerous attacks by black men on white women. A white mob descended on the black neighborhoods of Atlanta, attacking people and destroying homes and businesses.

8. Disenfranchisement: What is it and what are the three methods they used during the Jim Crow Era?

Definition: trying to deny someone their right to vote

Methods Used:

- Poll Tax – you must pay a tax before you can vote
- Literacy test – you must pass this reading test before you can vote
- Grandfather Clause – if your ancestor voted before the Civil War than you can vote (this was to help the poor white voter)
- White Primaries: only whites were allowed to vote in the primary because it was a private organization. Blacks were not allowed to join the Democratic party. Then because they did not vote in the primary, they were not allowed to vote in the general election.

9. African American Leaders: Who were the African American leaders during this time and how did they impact the south? Be specific in your description

Booker T. Washington: Born a slave, he encouraged blacks to accept segregation and start at the bottom by learning a trade or skill. In all things social, we can be as separate as fingers on the hand.

W.E.B. DuBois: Born in the north and was the first black to graduate from Harvard. He will come down south and disagree with Washington. He believed all blacks should fight for segregation on all levels and blacks should have the opportunity to go to college. He will help start the NAACP.

John and Lugenia Burns Hope: They fall in line with DuBois. They are college educated and will help start many black colleges in Atlanta. John Burns will become the first black President of Morehouse College. Lugenia will help work on black neighborhoods creating playgrounds.

Alonzo Herndon: He will fall in line with Washington. He was born on a plantation and will move to Atlanta when the war is over. He will learn to become a barber and eventually own the Atlanta Life Insurance Company. He will become the wealthy black man in Atlanta at the time.

Other Discrimination: You need to know about the discrimination against Jews as well as blacks during this time period.

Leo Frank:

What is anti-Semitism? Dislike (hatred) toward Jews

Who was he? A northern who moved south after the war to become the manager of the National pencil factory in Marietta.

What was he accused of? Killing Mary Phagan, a young 13/14 girl who worked at the pencil factory.

What happened to him in the trial? Based mainly on the testimony of the janitor, the jury convicted him of murder. Atlantans hoped for a conviction. They surrounded the courthouse, cheered the prosecutor as he entered and the exited the building each day. They celebrated wildly when the jurors, after 25 days of the trial found Frank guilty.

What happened after the trial? after a year in prison the governor will reduce his sentence from the death penalty to life in prison. Leaders from the city of Marietta will disagree with this decision and take matters into their own hands. Several men will go in the middle of the night and take Frank out of the prison and bring him back to Marietta where they will lynch him. Lynching is an illegal hanging. You do not have the right to lynch someone.