

Unit 10 Vocabulary Terms (SS8H6 & SS8H7)

- 13th Amendment: (1865) ended slavery in the US
- 14th Amendment: (1868) gave African Americans US citizenship
- 15th Amendment: (1870) gave African American men the right to vote
- Atlanta Compromise Speech: (1895) speech given by Booker T. Washington at the International Cotton Exposition which called for blacks to become proficient in agriculture, mechanics & commerce & for whites to trust blacks & provide opportunities for them to be successful economically
- Atlanta Race Riot: (1906) 48 hour riot in Atlanta caused by economic competition & false newspaper accounts of African-American men attacking white women; many African-Americans were killed
- Black Codes: laws created by Southern legislatures during Reconstruction that took away civil rights of freedom
- Black Legislators: during the Reconstruction Period (1867-1876) 69 African Americans served as delegates to Georgia's constitutional convention or served as members of the state's legislature. They were removed from their seats after 1876.
- Bourbon Triumvirate: 3 powerful GA politicians (Joseph E. Brown, Alfred H. Colquitt & John B. Gordon) who dominated GA politics for over 20 years
- Congressional Reconstruction: (1866-1867) Reconstruction period where Congress took responsibility for bringing the South back into the Union
- Convict Lease System: a system that provided convict labor to private parties such as railroad companies or plantation owners
- County Unit System: a voting system that gave more power to GAs rural counties than urban ones
- Disenfranchisement: to deprive a person the right to vote or rights of citizenship
- Dubois, W.E.B: (1868 – 1963) civil rights leader & college professor who fought for immediate social & political rights for African-Americans
- Felton, Rebecca Latimer: (1835 – 1930) GA writer, political activist, social reformer & 1st female US Senator

- Freedman's Bureau: federal agency created in 1865 to provide aid to former slaves
- Grady, Henry: (1850 – 1889) managing editor for the *Atlanta Journal* who promoted the concept of the "New South"
- Grandfather Clause: disenfranchisement law that said if a person's father could vote before the Civil War, they would be able to vote as well
- Great Migration: mass migration of 6 million African Americans to the North between 1910-1970
- Ku Klux Klan: terrorist organization created to intimidate & prevent freedmen & Republicans from gaining political power in the South
- Herndon, Alonzo: (1858 – 1927) founder of the Atlanta Mutual Life Insurance Company
- Hope, John: (1868 – 1936) important educator, civil rights leader & social reformer; president of Morehouse & Atlanta University
- Hope, Lugenia Burns: (1871 – 1947) community organizer, reformer & social activist; wife of John Hope
- Independent Democrats: group of Democrats in GA who were opposed to the policies of the Bourbon Triumvirate
- International Cotton Exposition: a series of 2 large events (1881, 1885 & 1895) established to display Atlanta's growth & industrial capabilities & to lure Northern investment to the region
- Jim Crow Laws: laws created by state legislatures to deny African-Americans citizenship rights
- Leo Frank Case: trial where a Northern Jewish pencil factory manager was accused of murdering 13 year old Mary Phagan; found guilty of the crime & sentenced to death; his sentence was later reduced to life due to additional evidence. However, a group of men calling themselves "the Knights of Mary Phagan" took Frank out of his cell & lynched him in Marietta
- Literacy Test: a disenfranchising tactic that required voters to pass a reading & writing test in order to vote
- Lusitania: British passenger ship that was sunk by the Germans in 1915. Over 100 Americans were killed; the sinking of this ship contributed to American entering WWI

- Military Reconstruction: (1867-1877) Reconstruction period where the military took responsibility for bring the South back into the Union; the South was divided into military districts
- New Democrats: another name for the Independent Democrats
- New South: period after Reconstruction where political & community leaders in the South to diversify GAs economy & bring Northern technology and/or investments into the state
- Poll tax: a disenfranchising tactic that required voters to pay a fee in order to vote; this prevented poor blacks & whites from voting
- Populist party: a short lived political party (1892 – 1908) made up of farmers that were hostile to banks, railroads & social elites. At the beginning, the party was made up of both whites & blacks. Georgian Tom Watson was a leader and presidential candidate for the party
- Plessy V. Ferguson: (1892) Supreme Court case that established the separate but equal doctrine thus promoting segregation
- Presidential Reconstruction: (1865-1866) Reconstruction period where the President took responsibility for bringing the South back into the Union; most lenient of the Reconstruction plans; commonly known as 10% plan
- Radical Republicans: group of Northern Republicans who wanted to punish Southern states & to ensure civil rights for African Americans
- Redeemers: name given to Southern Democrats who regains power in Georgia after Reconstruction
- Rural Free Delivery Act: legislation proposed by GA Congressman Tom Watson that provided free mail delivery to rural areas of the country
- Separate But Equal: Supreme Court ruling that legalized racial segregation as long as the facilities were equally funded, however, that was rarely the case
- Sharecroppers: farmers who agreed to work on a landowner's property in exchange for land, farming equipment & seeds; sharecroppers were required to provide the land owner with a share of the crop
- The Talented Tenth: W.E.B. Dubois' concept of an elite group of college educated African-Americans who would use their talents & positions to eradicate segregation in American society

- Tenant farmer: farmers who agreed to work on a landowners property & were required to provide the landowner with a share of the crop; unlike sharecroppers, tenant farmers usually owned their own farming equipment
- Turner, Henry McNeal: (1834-1915) most well known African American Georgia legislator during the Reconstruction period
- Washington, Booker T: (1856 – 1915) educator, author, political activist & orator; promoted the idea that African-Americans should pursue economic & educational endeavors before seeking social & political equality
- Watson, Tom: (1856 – 1922) lawyer, writer & GA politician; most well-known for his rural free delivery bill; began his career in the Independent Democrats & Populist Party with a progressive view of racial policies; ended his career as an passionate segregationist & anti-Semite; died while serving a term as US Senator from GA
- White Primary: tactic used by whites in GA to prevent blacks from voting in the Democratic primary; because GA was a one party states, this prevented African-Americans from having a voice in elections
- Women's suffrage: national political moment supporting women's right to vote
- World War I: (1914-1918) major war primarily between European powers; US entered the war in 1917
- Zimmerman Telegraph: telegraph sent from Germany to Mexico offering the country the opportunity for an alliance. Germany urged Mexico to attack the US in return for territory lost during the Mexican-American War