

# Unit 6

New South  
and  
Redemption Period.

- SS8H7 The student will evaluate key political, social, and economic changes that occurred in Georgia between 1877 and 1918.
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- a. Evaluate the impact 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 had on Georgia during this period.
- b. Analyze how rights were denied to African-Americans through Jim Crow laws, *Plessy v. Ferguson*, disenfranchisement, and racial violence.
- c. Explain the roles of Booker T. Washington, W. E. B. DuBois, John and Lugenia Burns Hope, and Alonzo Herndon.
- d. Give reasons for World War I and describe Georgia's contributions.

- SS8E3 The student will evaluate the influence of Georgia's economic growth and development.
- a. Define profit and describe how profit is an incentive for entrepreneurs.
- b. Explain how entrepreneurs take risks to develop new goods and services to start a business.
- c. Evaluate the importance of entrepreneurs in Georgia who developed such enterprises as Coca-Cola, Delta Airlines, Georgia-Pacific, and Home Depot.

# Henry W. Grady

- Henry Woodfin Grady- coined (1<sup>st</sup> used) the term "New South". Term reported in Atlanta Daily Herald (1874). 1880 became editor of Atlanta Constitution.
- Grady thought that there was a need in the south for industries.

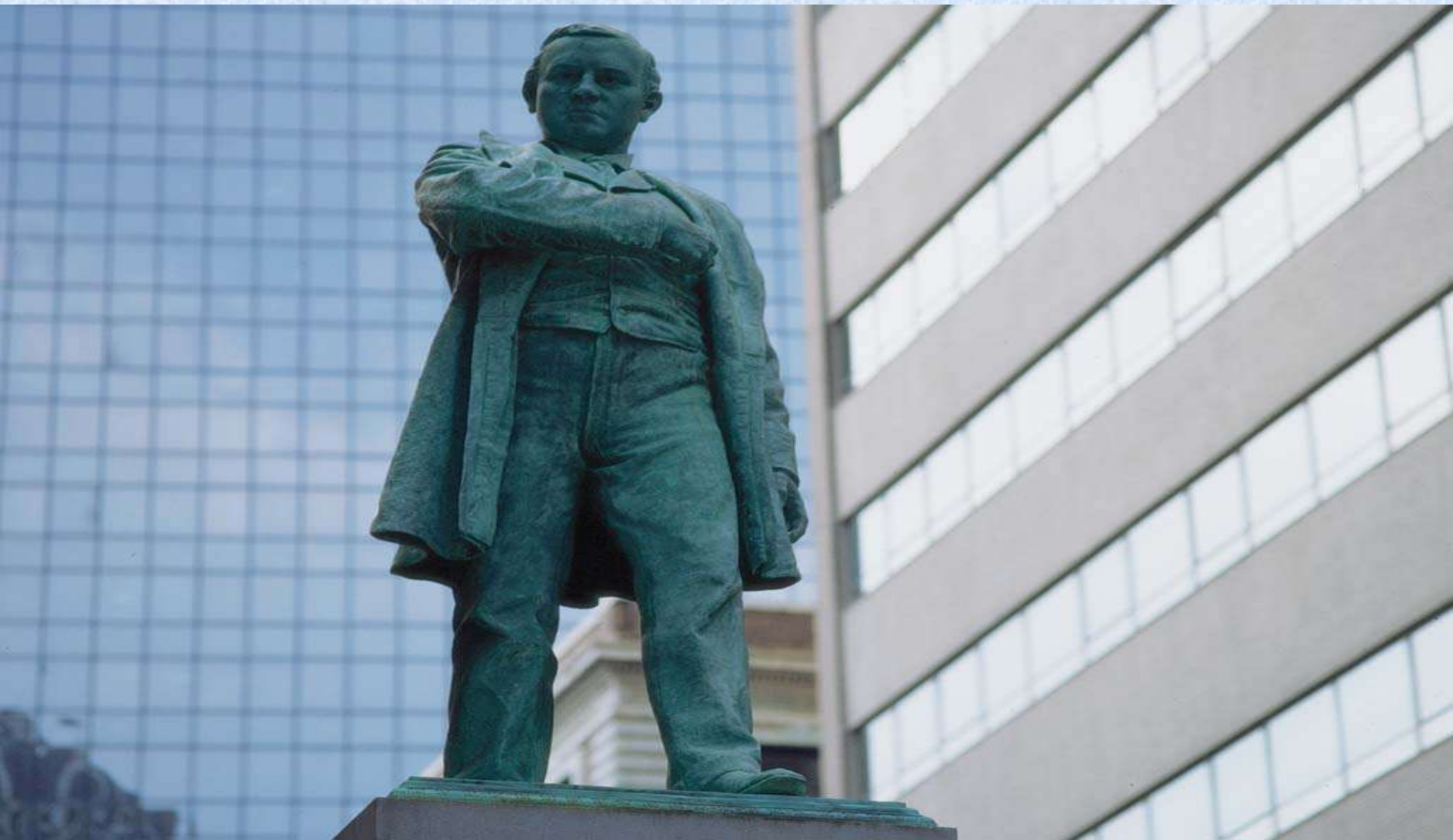




# Henry Woodfin Grady



# Henry Grady's Statue on GA's State Capitol Grounds.



## Henry W. Grady

- I attended a funeral in a GA county. It was a poor one-gallused fellow. They buried him in the midst of a marble quarry; they cut through solid marble to make his grave; yet the little tombstone they put above him was from Vermont. They buried him in the midst of a pine forest, but his pine coffin was imported from Cincinnati. They buried him within touch of an iron mine, but his nails in his coffin and the iron in his shovel that dug his grave were from Pittsburgh. They buried him near the best sheep grazing country in the world, yet the wool in the coffin bands was brought from the North. They buried him in a New York Coat, a Boston pair of shoes, a pair of breeches from Chicago, and a shirt from Cincinnati. **GA furnished ONLY the corpse and a hole in the ground.**



# GA Stories- Henry Grady

- [http://www.gpb.org/georgiastories/story/henry\\_grady](http://www.gpb.org/georgiastories/story/henry_grady)



# Bourbon Triumvirates

- Period after Reconstruction was called the "Redemption Era". The purpose was to "redeem" the state from the hardships that followed the Civil War years and especially from the leadership of the Republican Party that had ruled during Reconstruction.
- The redemption job fell on 3: Joseph E. Brown, Alfred Colquitt, and John B. Gordon.
- These 3 were called Bourbon Triumvirates. Name of a castle and state in France as well as a line of French Kings who ruled for 231 yrs. Triumvirates refers to a ruling body of 3.

John B. Gordon's Statue is the only statue on the Capitol grounds of someone on horseback.



# Bourbon Triumvirates

- Good things they did:

1. Lowered taxes
2. Reduced state's war debt
3. Businesses and industries expanded

\* Graphic Organizer on Bourbon Triumvirates.



# International Cotton Exposition

In 1895, Atlanta was host to 800,000 visitors during the 3 mth long Cotton States and Intern. Expo. It was a way to showcase the economic (\$) recovery of the S (in which cotton played a large role), to highlight the region's natural resources, and to lure northern investors. At the 6,000 exhibits of the Expo, visitors saw new machinery and learned how cotton was made into marketable products.

# Tom Watson & Populist Party

- Native from Thomason, GA was the leader of the Populist Party.
- In 1882, he was elected to General Assembly
- Even though he was rich, he was very concerned with the needs of the poor and struggling farmers (sharecroppers and Tenant farmers).
- With backing from Farmer's Alliance, Watson was elected to Congress in 1890 as a Democrat.
- A year later, Watson went to the Populist Party. Watson represented GA in the U.S.

# Tom Watson & Populist Party

House of Reps for only 2 yrs.

- Watson was responsible for the Rural Free Delivery Bill which delivered mail to the residents in the county. Before then, residents would have to pick up mail at closest post office.

- In 1892, Watson (Populist) became a candidate for re-election. Democratic Party wanted Watson out of GA politics- Watson lost.



# Tom Watson & Populist Party

- Watson ran for Congress again in 1894 and was again defeated. He returned to his home to influence politics through the power of the press. He began 2 magazines- "The Weekly Jeffersonian" and "The Monthly Jeffersonian."
- 1896- Watson was the Populist Party's nominee for Vice-President, in 1904, he was the party's nominee for President. He lost both elections.
- 1905- he returned to Democratic Party but

# Tom Watson & Populist Party

- his stand on Civil Rights had changed significantly. 15 yrs earlier, Watson had asked for African American votes, now he opposed all minority rights, including those for African American, Catholics, and Jews.
- 1920, Watson ran against Hoke Smith for the U.S. Senate and won.
- 1922- 2 years later, he died in Washington, D.C. He died of a cerebral hemorrhage at the age of 66.
- \*Populist Party Worksheet

# Tom Watson





# GA History- Tom Watson

- [http://www.gpb.org/georgiastories/stories/thomas\\_watson](http://www.gpb.org/georgiastories/stories/thomas_watson)

# Progressive Era

- Populists
- Tom Watson
- <http://player.discoveryeducation.com/index.cfm?guidAssetId=DEE3B312-E353-40FB-8EAB-0BA31B7C1559&blnFromSearch=1&productcode=US>

# Rebecca Latimer Felton





# Rebecca Latimer Felton

- William and Rebecca Felton were the leaders of a new group calling themselves, "Independent Democrats." The Feltons used their newspaper, "The Cartersville Courier" to attack the Triumvirates. They preached that the BT's were ignoring the poor and the lower middle class.
- She was also the leader in the suffrage (right to vote), Temperance (anti-alcohol) movements, and reform in state's prison system.

# Rebecca Latimer Felton

- She is remembered as the 1<sup>st</sup> woman in the U.S. Senate. When Watson died, Rebecca was appointed as his replacement until a special election could be held. She was 87 yrs old.

# GA History- Rebecca Felton

- [http://www.gpb.org/georgiastories/stories/rebecca\\_latimer\\_felton](http://www.gpb.org/georgiastories/stories/rebecca_latimer_felton)



# Suffrage- Right to vote

- <http://www.brainpop.com/socialstudies/ushistory/womenssuffrage/>

# 1906 Atlanta Riot

- One of the worst race riots in the nation's history.
- Cause: Some thought that the riot came about bc of men like Tom Watson spread racial fears. Others believed Hoke Smith had used racial fears to gain votes during the Gov's election of that year. Still others blamed Atlanta newspapers, which printed story after story of African American violence against whites.
- Sat, Sept 22, local newspaper headlines

# 1906 Atlanta Riot

carried false reports of black assaults. By 9am, a crowd of over 5,000 whites and African Americans had gathered on Decatur St. Some accounts reported that thousands of whites brought guns and began to roam through the downtown area. Fears grew and the attacks became real.

The riot lasted 2 days and then Martial Law came in to take control of Atlanta. 18 African Americans and 3 whites were killed



# 1906 Atlanta Riot

and hundreds were injured. Lots of property was damaged.

## GA Stories:

[http://www.gpb.org/georgiastories/stories/race\\_riot\\_of\\_1906](http://www.gpb.org/georgiastories/stories/race_riot_of_1906)

# Leo Frank Case

- Graphic Organizer
- [http://www.gpb.org/georgiastories/stories/new\\_south\\_and\\_leo\\_frank](http://www.gpb.org/georgiastories/stories/new_south_and_leo_frank)
- The KKK called itself "The Knights of Mary Phagan" when it reformed in 1915.

# County Unit System (CUS)

- 1917 Neill Primary Act established a CUS for political primaries.
- Democrats was only active party in GA
- Primary elections and General Elections usually came out the same bc CUS affected both elections.
- Here is how it worked:



# County Unit System (CUS)

- The 8 most populated counties had 6 votes each (total 48).
- The next 30 counties had 4 votes each (total 120).
- The remaining 121 counties had 2 votes each (total 242).
- The 38 largest counties had 2/3 of GA's voters but the other 121 counties together could decide a state election.

# County Unit System (CUS)

- Those that opposed the county unit system pointed out that people were elected to office w/o a majority of the state's popular vote.
- Those who supported it said it allowed small less populated counties to have the same power and influence as larger ones.
- The CUS was in effect until 1962 and then it was declared unconstitutional.

# Jim Crow Laws

- Were passed to establish "separate but equal" facilities for whites and Colored. Laws resulted in separate restrooms, water fountains, railroad cars, waiting rooms, schools, etc...
- In 1889- segregations laws were enacted.
- African Americans protested the Jim Crow Laws in public meetings throughout the nation.





# Plessy v. Ferguson

- 1892- Homer Plessy took a train and he was 7/8 white and 1/8 black so he took a seat in the "whites only" section. He was told to move to the "colored section" but he refused. He was arrested and removed from the train.
- The case went all the way to the Supreme Ct and they gave states the right to control social discrimination and to promote segregation.
- Numerous laws segregated such facilities as parks, restrooms, and then schools soon followed.

# Homer Plessy



# Plessy and Jim Crow Laws

- <http://player.discoveryeducation.com/index.cfm?guidAssetId=668876DC-D34A-4E0F-9BAF-4C3631316600&blnFromSearch=1&productcode=US#>



# Disenfranchisement/Disfranchised

- Def: Taking away the rt to vote.
- Grandfather Clause: only those men whose fathers and grandfathers had been eligible to vote in 1867 were eligible to vote. Because few African Americans were able to vote in 1867, the Grandfather clause kept most of GA's African Americans from voting.
- Poll Tax- voters had to own property, pay a poll tax (tax to be able to vote), and pass literacy tests. Because the literacy tests weren't standard, the questions could and did contain almost anything the voting clerk thought would stump the potential voter.

# Disenfranchisement

- Gerrymander- means to draw up an election district in such a way that it benefits a certain group. A district can be drawn up to benefit racial groups, a political party, or any other special interest. In GA, and throughout the south, voting districts were drawn specifically to weaken African American voting power.
- 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment- gave women the right to vote.
- <http://player.discoveryeducation.com/index.cfm?guidAssetId=63337122-2DC9-48E6-ACAC-320529B8C363&blnFromSearch=1&productcode=US#>

# Booker T. Washington

- President of the Tuskegee Institute in AL.
- Believed: for African Americans, economic independence was the only road to social and political equality.
- Famous speech was given in Atlanta at the Cotton States & International Expo. Sept. 1895. Was known as the "Atlanta Compromise Speech." b/c blacks and whites should agree to benefit from each other.
- **Read Speech on p. 105 (CRCT Books)**
- born a slave in Franklin County, Va., on April 5, 1856. His mother was the plantation's cook. His father, a local white man, took no responsibility for him.



# Washington's Speech

- A ship lost at sea for many days suddenly sighted a friendly vessel. From the mast of the unfortunate vessel was seen a signal, "Water, water; we die of thirst!" The answer from the friendly vessel at once came back, "cast down your bucket where you are." A second time the signal "Water, water; send us water!" ran up from the distressed vessel, and was answered, "cast down your bucket where you are!" A third and fourth signal for water was answered, "Cast down your bucket where you are."



# Speech

The captain of the distressed vessel, at last heeding the injunction, cast down his bucket and it came up full of fresh, sparkling water from the mouth of the Amazon River. To those of my race who depend on bettering their condition in a foreign land or who underestimate the importance of cultivating friendly relations with the southern white man, who is the next door neighbor, I would say "Cast down your bucket where you are..."

## To whites, Washington offered the same advice:

- Cast down your bucket....among the 8 million of Negroes.... Who have, without strikes and labor wars, tilled your fields, cleared your forests, builded your railroads, and cities.....the most patient, faithful, law abiding, and unresentful people that the world has seen.

Suddenly, Washington flung his hand up, the fingers held apart and said:

- In all things that are purely social, we can be as separate as the fingers.

He then balled up his fingers into a fist and continued:

- Yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress.



# Booker T. Washington



# W. E. B. Dubois

- Did not agree with Booker T. Washington
- Atlanta University Professor
- At 1<sup>st</sup>, he thought truth and knowledge would help different races understand and accept each other. He wanted social and political integration, as well as higher education for 10% what he called a "talented Tenth"- of all African American population. He believed this group could become leaders for all African Americans.
- Wrote book "Souls of black folk"

# W. E. B. Dubois





# John Hope

- Born in Augusta in 1868 to a white father and black mother.
- Attended Brown University and taught at Roger Williams University in Nashville.
- Joined the faculty of Atlanta Baptist College (which was renamed Morehouse in 1913.) He became the 1<sup>st</sup> black president of Morehouse in 1906.
- In 1929-became the president of Atlanta University.
- Became close friends with W.E.B. DuBois.
- Worked with the NAACP and helped restore



# John Hope

peace in Atlanta after the riot.

- Hope was the president of the National Assoc. of Teachers of Colored Schools and a leader in the Assoc. for the Study of Negro Life and History.

- Got international recognition with the YMCA.

- Under Hope's leadership, Morehouse, Spelman, Morris Brown, and Clark colleges, Gannon Theological Seminary, and Atlanta University formed the Atlanta University Center.

# Lugenia Burns Hope

- Well known Civic Leader
- Organized the Neighborhood Union, which offered vocational classes for children, a health center, and clubs for boys and girls. It also provided financial aid for needy families and pressured city leaders to improve roads, lighting, and sanitation in the African American neighborhoods of Atlanta.

# John and Lugenia Burns Hope





# Alonzo Herndon

- Born a slave on a Walton Co plantation.
- After Civil War, he worked for his former master for a short time for \$25 a year.
- He learned to be a barber and then moved to Jonesboro to open his own Barber's shop.
- By early 1900's, he opened 3 new barber shops for white customers. He began buying property, and he soon owned a block of office buildings on Auburn Ave and a hundred rental houses.
- He bought a small insurance company for \$140. He knew little about insurance so he hired African American college graduates to run the



# Alonzo Herndon

Atlanta Mutual Insurance Co.

- Was still the president of Insurance Co when he died in 1927, his son Norris took over.
- Now called the Atlanta Life Insurance Co.
- One of the largest African American owned businesses in the U.S.
- Has net worth of over \$200 million and operations in 17 states.
- His secret " Some of us sit and wait for opportunity when it is always with us."
- *GAStories-*

[http://www.gpb.org/georgiastories/stories/alonzo\\_herndon\\_family](http://www.gpb.org/georgiastories/stories/alonzo_herndon_family)

# Alonzo Herndon



# Causes of World War I

- A Series of actions by Germany led Pres. Wilson to ask CONGRESS to declare war on Germany in April 1917.
- 1- Germany sank ocean liner "Lusitania" off Ireland- 128 Americans were killed. Wilson warned Germany not to continue to violate international law.
- 2- 1917, Germany sank several American ships.
- 3- Zimmermann telegram- urged Mexico to attack the U.S. in return for regaining the southwestern U.S.
- War was declared.



# GA's Contributions to WWI

- 85,000- 100,000 of GA's citizens joined the armed forces. Training took place in:
  1. Camp Benning- Columbus GA
  2. Fort McPherson- East Point, GA- near Atlanta
  3. Camp or Fort Gordon- Augusta GA
- Textile Mills made fabric for military uniforms.
- Railroads carried arms, ammo, & soldiers to ports where ships were to sail to Europe.
- Farmers grew crops, tobacco, and livestock. Citizens grew "Victory Gardens" to raise their own veggies so there would be more food for military.



# GA's Contributions to WWI

- Women volunteered to work at Red Cross to welcome soldiers, to knit, and to help sell war bonds.
- Best contribution was the 3000 young people from all over the state who died in the war.

# World War I Brain pop

- <http://www.brainpop.com/socialstudies/ushistory/worldwari/preview.weml>