

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

(SS8H7a) – The student will evaluate the impact the Bourbon Triumvirate, Henry Grady, International Cotton Expositions, 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.

Though Georgia's economy had been devastated by the Civil War, the state recovered in the 1800s, largely because of the vision of three men...

The Bourbon Redeemers:

- _____
- Successful Civil War General
- Strongly _____ the _____
- Joined Republican Party during Reconstruction
- Became the leader of GA's K.K.K.
- Became a successful _____
- _____ of Georgia's Supreme Court for 2 years
- Worked hard to _____
- Served _____
- Served _____
- After Reconstruction, rejoined the Democratic Party
- Popular politician, but criticized by some as being motivated by _____ and U.S. Senator
- One of GA's wealthiest men
- Served as U.S. Senator twice & _____
- Often suspected of involvement in corruption
- _____ from 1880-1890
- _____ personal gain

- Brown, Gordon, and Colquitt _____ from the _____
- Each argued that _____ was not in the agricultural economy of the past, but in _____

- Each used their _____
- Together, they were known as the "_____"

- In order to maintain power, the Bourbons had to convince the citizens of GA to place their trust in industry...

- They found an ally in _____, the influential _____

- Henry Grady urged Georgians to forget the past and _____
- Grady was the "_____"

- In order to spotlight and shed attention on _____, Atlanta hosted a world industrial fair called the _____ (ICE)
- Atlanta hosted the ICE in...
- The ICE gave Georgia recognition as a _____

...BUT SOME RESISTED THE "NEW SOUTH"...

- Farmers resented the new emphasis on business and industry
- The dramatic _____ and the loss of the south's agricultural labor force

- To _____, a movement called the _____ was organized :

- Created _____ – Co Ops - to _____
- Negotiated _____ for transporting agricultural products
- Encouraged politicians to _____ (RFD - free delivery of mail to country farmers)

- Supporters of the _____ to challenge the Democrats who had “betrayed” them...

- The People’s Party (or often called the _____) fought specifically for _____

- The _____ was a lawyer named _____

- In 1890, Watson shocked the Democrats and _____

- As a member of the U.S. House of Representatives, Watson finally _____

- Threatened by the growing popularity of the Populist Party, _____

- By the late 1890s, the _____; several members, including Watson, left the party and _____

- Eventually the Democratic Party had _____

- Tom Watson, now a Democrat, was eventually elected to the Senate where he continued to _____

- In 1922, _____, leaving his Senate seat vacant

- The Governor shocked the nation by appointing a woman, _____, to replace him until a special election the next day

- Though she held office for only 24 hours, Felton was the _____
_____!!!

RACIAL TENSIONS EXPLODE:

- Forced _____ during the Civil War, and the _____ provoked a great deal of _____

- Though the 15th Amendment guaranteed African-Americans the right to vote, many used terror tactics to “ _____... ”

- Others, like _____, tried to get laws passed _____

- In 1906, _____ was _____ after promising to _____

- The _____ to run extremely high...

- On September 22, Atlanta newspapers published _____

- That night, a group of whites attacked a black messenger on a bicycle, igniting _____

- Over the course of the next few days, the official coroner reported that _____

_____ (though unofficial estimates state that from 25-40 African-Americans may have been killed).

- By September 25, _____, saying the riots hurt _____.
- The riots caused many in the _____ to believe that _____.

The Leo Frank Case:

- _____ (hatred toward Jews) had also become a _____ in the early 1900s.
- In 1913, a 13-year-old factory worker, _____, was _____ in Atlanta.
- The _____, a _____, was _____.
- Despite _____ and clear, _____, Frank was _____.
- Two years later, _____.

Georgia was also locked in a powerful struggle between supporters of industry (the “New South”) and farmers:

- In 1917, farmers were able to convince GA’s leaders to _____.
- The county unit system _____ for each member of the House of Assembly the county had. Since _____, no county received more than _____.
- This meant that _____.

Though the 14th and 15th Amendments made African-Americans fully equal, participating citizens, discrimination continued through a series of “loopholes”:

- Soon after Reconstruction, many states began _____, segregating schools, hotels, restaurants, restrooms, etc.
- In 1892, Homer Plessy (who was only partially African-American) was _____ of a Louisiana railroad car.
- Plessy _____, arguing that his _____ to “_____” were violated.
- The U.S. Supreme Court, in _____, said that _____, as long as facilities were “_____”

- Poll tax: required citizens to _____ (eliminating the poor)
- Literacy tests: required citizens to _____ before being able to vote (eliminating the illiterate)
- Inconvenient voter registration: since most blacks in the South were sharecroppers,

- Racial violence: the Ku Klux Klan used several tactics (“lighting” crosses, burning churches, guarding polling places, beatings, murder, etc.) to _____
- The Democratic White Primary: since political parties are private, not public, organizations, Constitutional law does not apply. Blacks, therefore, were _____ (an election within a party to determine a party’s candidate)

BY THE 1900s, AFRICAN-AMERICANS WERE..._____

African-American leaders differed in their responses to discrimination:

Booker T. Washington

- Booker T. Washington believed that the way for blacks to advance was not through integration, but through _____.
- He became a national figure with a _____ in which he _____ as the path to equality.
- In 1901, he became the _____.
- _____ to train teachers of farmers and tradesmen

W.E.B. Dubois

- Unlike Washington, W.E.B. Du Bois believed that African-Americans should _____.
- Believed that Washington had been too willing to compromise the rights of blacks
- While a professor at Atlanta University, Du Bois _____ to promote legal challenges to Jim Crow and disenfranchisement
- The Atlanta Race Riot of 1906 largely discredited the “coexistence” approach of Washington.
- After 1906, most prominent _____ tended to follow the more confrontational model of _____.

John Hope

- Made multiple achievements in the field of education
- Served as the _____ in Atlanta
- Served as the _____ (later Clark Atlanta University)
- While President of AU, he established the _____ specifically for African-Americans

Lugenia Burns Hope

- Made multiple achievements in the field of _____
- Wife of John Hope
- Founded _____, an organization to _____ in Atlanta with a health clinic, _____, job training classes, and resources to _____.

Alonzo Herndon

- Born a slave in 1858
- Became _____ in 1883 for an exclusively _____
- Became so successful as a barber that he used his earnings to make several _____
- Bought a failing mutual aid association in 1905, and turned it into Atlanta Life Insurance, a multi-million dollar _____.
- By the time he died in 1927, he was _____

