Unit 6: The New South

People’s Party
VOTE UNDER THE LIBERTY BELL
FOR PRESIDENT
Thomas E. Watson
OF GEORGIA
THE BIG IDEA

- SS8H7: The student will **evaluate** key political, social, and economic changes that occurred in Georgia between 1877 and 1918.

  Evaluate - to make a judgment as to the worth or value of something; *judge, assess*
SS8H7a: Evaluate the impact the Bourbon Triumvirate, Henry Grady, International Cotton Expositions, Tom Watson and the Populists, Rebecca Latimer Felton, The 1906 Race Riot, the Leo Frank Case, and the county unit system had on Georgia between 1877 and 1918.

Evaluation - to make a judgment as to the worth or value of something; judge, assess
Bourbon Triumvirate
SS8H7a

- Bourbon Triumvirate-GA’s 3 most powerful politicians during the Post-Reconstruction Era. They were...
  - John B. Gordon
  - Joseph E. Brown
  - Alfred H. Colquitt
- Shared power between the governor and senate seats from 1872-1890
John B. Gordon

SS8H7a

- Father owned a coal mine and he worked there when the Civil war broke out.
- Gained notoriety in the war as a distinguished Confederate officer. Wounded 5 times.
- Political leader.
- Generally acknowledged as head of the Ku Klux Klan in GA.
- Member of the Bourbon Triumvirate.
- Served multiple terms in the U.S. Senate.
- Governor of GA from 1886 to 1890.
Joseph E. Brown
SS8H7a

- Born in SC moved to GA
- Briefly attended Yale
- Became lawyer and businessman
- The Civil War governor of GA
- One of the most successful politicians in GA’s history.
- Member of the Bourbon Triumvirate
- Brown served as a U.S. senator from 1880 to 1890.
Alfred H. Colquitt
SS8H7a

- Member of the Bourbon Triumvirate
- Elected governor of Georgia in 1876
- Term was marked by controversy over finances and other scandals
- Advocated industrialization in GA as a means of recovering from the Civil War.
Henry Grady

SS8H7a

- Henry Grady- editor of the Atlanta Constitution
- Coined the phrase “New South”
- Booster of the “New South” movement
- Democratic political leader
- Promoted:
  - Northern Investment
  - Southern industrial growth
  - Diversified farming
  - White supremacy
Cotton Expositions

SS8H7a

- Cotton Expositions- huge expositions which were used to market Atlanta and attract businesses to come to GA
- Three held in Atlanta: 1881, 1887, 1895
- Important to the city’s recovery and development
1881 Cotton Exposition

SS8H7a

- 1st of 3 expositions
- Ran for 2 ½ months
- 200,000 total attendance
- Held in Oglethorpe Park
- Cotton plants from around the world
The 1881 International Cotton Exposition buildings in Atlanta's Oglethorpe Park consisted of a central building and several wings. The central building was devoted to textile-manufacturing displays while the wings showcased other southern products, including sugar, rice, and tobacco.

Griffith-Georgia Studies
October 1887
More of a regional event
20,000 visitors on opening day
President Grover Cleveland attended
Enhanced Atlanta’s reputation as a place to visit and conduct business
Located in Atlanta's Piedmont Park, the structure was 570 feet long, 126 feet wide, and two stories high. The Exposition opened on October 10 to nearly 20,000 visitors.
1895 Cotton States and International Exposition

- Biggest of all three expositions
- Goal was to foster trade and show off the region to the rest of the nation and Europe
- 6 states participated
- Showcased the latest technology in transportation, manufacturing, mining, and agriculture.
- Amusements, bands, speakers... early version of the motion picture on display
- Buildings torn down... present day Piedmont Park
- Booker T. Washington Speech... coming later
Grant Williams, a civil engineer, turned Atlanta's 1887 Piedmont Exposition grounds into a larger venue to accommodate the more ambitious 1895 Cotton States and International Exposition. Williams' plan included twenty-five buildings, a lake, fountains, and statuary.
The County Unit System
SS8H7a

- County Unit system allowed rural counties to control GA politics with little power for cities like Atlanta
- Informally started in 1898
- Formally instituted in 1917
- Votes were allotted by county
- In use until outlawed in 1960’s

Camden County voting in the 1960’s
Tom Watson - SS8H7a

- Championed the poor farmers and the working class
- Most Georgians were in farming at this time
- Had a falling out with the Democrats and left the party
- Helped to form the “Peoples Party”
- Friend to black sharecroppers and opposed lynching
- Sponsored a law that created “rural free delivery”
  - RFD- Rural free delivery- a service of the United States Postal Service to deliver mail to homes of rural residents
Later in life...

Watson moved to an estate called “Hickory Hill” and began writing

Newspaper called *The Jeffersonian*

Turned against... Blacks, Catholics, and Jews (particularly Leo Frank)

Became very outlandish and extreme in his writings

Turned toward sympathy for Socialist party during WWI
The People’s Party

SS8H7a

- Populist

- AKA Populism, the People’s Party

- Started out as the Farmer’s Alliance

- Caused the split in the Democratic Party
Rebecca Latimer Felton

- Led the battle for women’s suffrage (voting rights) in GA
- Her husband and she met at her graduation. He was widowed and they married. She moved to Cartersville. He was a U.S. Congressman
- They did not like the Bourbon Democrats
- Gained experience helping her husband
- After his death, she distinguished herself in other ways
Rebecca Latimer Felton
SS8H7a

Political views:
- Supported statewide prohibition
- Worked to end the convict lease system
- Worked to provide educational opportunities for poor girls in the state
- Supported lynching as a means of protecting women
- Racially conservative
Felton: 1st Woman in the Senate

- Rebecca Latimer Felton
  - After Tom Watson died, the governor (who had made a few enemies and needed female support in the upcoming election) appointed Felton to the empty seat
  - 1st woman to serve in U.S. Senate
  - Served only 24 hrs.
Women’s Suffrage

- As a result of the hard work of Felton and other suffragettes across the nation, an amendment was passed in 1919 that allowed women to vote.

- 19th Amendment- amendment to U.S. constitution which gave women the right to vote
1906 Atlanta Race Riot
SS8H7a

- Whites and blacks had many racial tensions
  - Black upper class began gaining power
  - Poor black men frequented saloons on Decatur street
  - Papers depicted these black saloon goers as cause of rising crime rates
  - Black men were accused of crimes against white women
- Resulted in push for GA prohibition
- Typical of violence BY whites AGAINST blacks during this time
"NEGRO DIVES AND CLUBS ARE THE CAUSE OF FREQUENT ASSAULTS"

HALF CLAD NEGRO TRIES TO BREAK INTO HOUSE; BOUND OVER BY THE RECORDER

Only Rare Fortitude of Miss Ovra Bryan Prevented the Brute From Breaking Into Bedroom.

She Held the Door Till Neighbors Came

Justice Brevard C. Bryan, Whose Name is Luther Frazier, a Speedy Trial and Bond Win

DIAMONDS OF GEISMAR ARE MISSING

So Declares License Inspector Ewing Who Has Started Crusade Against the Dives.

NUDE PICTURES OF WHITE WOMEN FOUND

Inspector Ewing Says Those Clubs Must Go and He Will Ask the Police to Assist Him in Closing Them.

Richard A. Ewing, the License Inspector, is going to make a determined effort to close up all illegal "dive" clubs. Mr. Ewing has been broadcasting the police situation for several days, and he reached the conclusion that a closing of "dive" on Columbia street and its environs is desirable in violation of the city laws. The result...
Leo Frank Case

SS8H7a

- Leo Frank - Pencil factory manager
  - 1913
  - Jewish
  - Accused of assaulting/killing 13 yr. old Mary Phagan
  - Anti-Semitism
Leo Frank Case
SS8H7a

- What happened
  - Mary Phagan went to pick up $1.20 in pay for 12 hrs. of work.
  - Confederate Memorial Day (April 26, 1913)
  - Found that evening bruised and dead
Leo Frank Case
SS8H7a

- Jim Conley
  - Janitor at factory
  - Changed story 4 times
  - Said he helped Frank dispose of the body
POLICE HAVE THE STRANGLER

Late this afternoon, Chief of Detectives Lanford made this important statement to a Georgian reporter: "We have the strangler. In my opinion the crime lies between two men, the negro watchman, Newt Lee and Frank. We have eliminated John Gantt and Arthur Mullinax.

FRANK AND NEGRO ARE GIVEN "THIRD DEGREE"

All the investigation the police have been pursuing was centered around Lee and Frank. The first suspect was the negro who lived at the home of Newt Lee. He was eliminated as a suspect when the negro admitted to Lee that he had seen Frank in Lee's room.

Lee was a suspect because he was known to have been with Frank in the vicinity of the crime scene. He was also known to have purchased a package from Frank, which contained the murder weapon. Lee was arrested and charged with the murder.

Attorney Barred, Then Admitted

Lee's attorney attempted to appear in court, but was barred by the judge. However, the attorney was eventually admitted after presenting evidence that Lee had been framed.

RACES

GRAFFITH - Georgia Studies
The Court Case

- Windows open
- Jurors walked through protestors to get to courtroom
Leo Frank Case
SS8H7a

- Tried, convicted, sentenced to Death
- Governor Slaton changed his sentence to life in prison
- August 16, 1915 a group of Marietta citizens lynched Frank
- “Knights of Mary Phagan”
How did Georgians view Governor Slaton?
MOB TAKES FRANK FROM JAIL

Contraband Stamp Going on Cotton

Prisoner Rushed From State Farm In An Automobile

Allied Powers Have Agreed To Take Momentous Step And Washington Is Notified

Galveston Struck with Full Force By Tropic Storm

Mexican Raiders Attack Georgia

Griffith-Georgia Studies
Postcard celebrating the lynching
Alonzo Mann

- 1982
- Alonzo Mann, old now and in failing heath, testified that he saw Conley carrying the body
- Conley threatened to kill him if he said anything
- Frank was posthumously pardoned in 1986 saying they did not protect him while in custody but did not absolve him of the crime
THE BIG IDEA

SS8H7: The student will **evaluate** key political, social, and economic changes that occurred in Georgia between 1877 and 1918.

- Evaluate - to make a judgment as to the worth or value of something; *judge, assess*
SS8H7a

SS8H7a: Evaluate the impact the Bourbon Triumvirate, Henry Grady, International Cotton Expositions, Tom Watson and the Populists, Rebecca Latimer Felton, The 1906 Race Riot, the Leo Frank Case, and the county unit system had on Georgia between 1877 and 1918

Evaluate- to make a judgment as to the worth or value of something; judge, assess
New South
SS8H7a

- In your interactive notebook: (a little more manageable)
  - Evaluate the social impact of the 1906 Race Riot and the Leo Frank Case on Georgia during the "New South" time period.
Evaluate the social impact of the 1906 Race Riot and the Leo Frank Case on Georgia during the “New South” time period.
Protest Posters

- Create a poster which protests the injustice of the Leo Frank Case
- This poster must include (See Check List handout)
  - reference prejudice / unfair trial of Leo Frank
  - Should give 3 reasons (in some way) for why Frank should be freed/pardoned
- Create the poster as if Frank is STILL ALIVE and is in prison awaiting the death sentence
- Tools you may use:
  - Notes, New Georgia Encyclopedia Handout, Georgia History Highlights Book (page 54)
SS8H7a

Discussion:

Can you answer the EQ now???

- What was the impact of the Bourbon Triumvirate on GA politics and economy?
- What were the beliefs of the Populists and how did Populist Tom Watson change GA and the nation?
- What were the differences in political views and philosophy among the following: Bourbon Triumvirate, Henry Grady, Tom Watson, and Rebecca Latimer Felton?
- What do the Leo Frank case and the 1906 Race riot have in common?
THE BIG IDEA

- SS8H7: The student will evaluate key political, social, and economic changes that occurred in Georgia between 1877 and 1918.

  Evaluate- to make a judgment as to the worth or value of something; judge, assess
SS8H7b: Analyze how rights were denied to African Americans through Jim Crow laws, *Plessy v. Ferguson*, disenfranchisement, and racial violence.

- **Analyze** - to divide a complex idea into parts or elements: *dissect, break down*
Jim Crow Laws

SS8H7b

- GA and other southern states created segregation laws
- Jim Crow Laws – these laws created separate facilities for blacks and whites
Jim Crow Caricature
Plessy v. Ferguson
SS8H7b

- Homer Plessy, who was 1/8 black, boarded a railroad car in LA for whites only.
- He was arrested and his case went all the way to the supreme court.
- This was a test of the 14th Amendment (equal protection).
- Plessy lost and the supreme court decided that LA judge John Ferguson was acting legally.
- From *Plessy V. Ferguson* we get the “separate but equal” doctrine.
Disenfranchisement

Whites disenfranchised blacks in “New South” era.

HOW?

Racial Violence

- KKK intimidated black voters at polls

KKK intimidated black voters at polls

Civil war veterans and their descendents could exempt test

Litigacy Tests

HAD to pass to register to vote

UNLESS:

1. Owned at least 40 acres of land

Who typically had this much land?

- Whites

2. Good character

Who decided this?

- Whites

3. Grandfather Clause

Who fit this case?

- Whites
Disenfranchisement SS8H7b

- Disenfranchisement - depriving a person of their right to vote (AKA disfranchisement)
- Racial violence - KKK used as tactic to disenfranchise blacks or control their vote
- Literacy tests devised to disenfranchise blacks
- Had to pass literacy test to register to vote
- COULD exempt the test 1 of 3 ways
  - 1-if you own at least 40 acres of land
  - 2-if you were considered to be a “person of good character”
  - 3-the “Grandfather clause”
Grandfather Clause

- One way to exempt the literacy test
- Grandfather Clause - if you are veteran/descendant of a Civil War veteran you could exempt the literacy test
Denying Rights
SS8H6b

- In your interactive notebook:
  - **Analyze** how rights were denied to African-Americans through Jim Crow laws, *Plessy v. Ferguson*, disenfranchisement, and racial violence.
Analyze how rights were denied to African-Americans through:
- Jim Crow laws,
- *Plessy v. Ferguson*,
- disenfranchisement
- racial violence.
SS8H7b

Discussion:

Can you answer the Essential Questions now???

- Who were the civil rights activists of the New South period and how did their views differ?
- How did society and politics deny rights to certain individuals and groups during this era?
SS8H7: The student will evaluate key political, social, and economic changes that occurred in Georgia between 1877 and 1918.

- Evaluate - to make a judgment as to the worth or value of something; judge, assess
SS8H7c

- **SS8H7c:** Explain the roles of Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, John and Lugenia Burns Hope, and Alonzo Herndon.

  - *Explain* - to make understandable, to spell out; *illustrate, interpret*
Booker T. Washington

SS8H7c

- Founded Tuskegee Institute in Alabama
- Black educator and spokesman
- Supported separation races and Jim Crow policies
- Many black leaders disagreed with Washington
Atlanta Compromise Speech

- During the 1895 Cotton States and International Exposition

- **Actual Text**

- Encouraged blacks to become proficient in: agriculture, mechanics, commerce, and domestic service

- “Dignify and glorify common labour.”
Separated at Birth?

Griffith - Georgia Studies
African American attendees of the 1895 Cotton States and International Exposition, held in Atlanta's Piedmont Park, are gathered in front of the Negro Building, where Booker T. Washington delivered his "Atlanta Compromise" speech on September 18.

Griffith-Georgia Studies
Atlanta Compromise Speech

Is this man giving away the civil rights of blacks for the hopes of acceptance?
W.E.B. Du Bois

Well educated civil rights activist

Helped establish the NAACP

Graduated from Harvard

Disagreed with Washington and pushed for more blacks in politics

Led the Niagara movement which called for opposition to segregation and conciliation (as suggested by Washington)
W.E.B. Dubois
SS8H7c

Dubois in 1911
Griffith-Georgia Studies

Dubois in 1946
President of Morehouse College and Atlanta University
Leader in the black community
Committed to public education, equal housing, and equal job opportunities for blacks
Supported full civil rights for blacks in a time when they were expected to accept inequality
Involved in:
- NAACP
- Commission on Interracial cooperation
- National Urban League
- Colored Men’s Dept of YMCA
- National Assn. of Teachers in Colored Schools
Lugenia Burns Hope

- Social activist, community organizer
- Helped to found the Neighborhood Union to provide assistance to needy black families
- Did not agree with Washington’s accommodation strategy
- 1st vice President of Atlanta Chapter of NAACP

The Hope Family

Griffith-Georgia Studies
The Neighborhood Union was formed in 1908 by Lugenia Burns Hope and other community organizers to combat social decay in Atlanta's black neighborhoods. The Neighborhood Union offered assistance with housing, education, and medical care, and provided recreational opportunities.
Improving lives
SS8H7c

- W.E.B. Dubois, John and Lugenia Hope, & Booker T. Washington are all associated with improving education/lives of blacks in some way or another.
Alonzo Herndon
SS8H7c

- Born as a slave, became a sharecropper, then went to barbering school.
- Started out as a Barber then became a successful entrepreneur after investing in real estate
- Owner of the Atlanta Life Ins. Co.
- Atlanta’s richest black man at the time of his death
Alonzo Herndon
SS8H7c

Herndon Home:
Main Hall

Alonzo Herndon’s Home in the Sweet Auburn district
The Herndon Family: Norris, Adrienne, and Alonzo in 1907

Herndon around 1880

The Herndon Family: Norris, Adrienne, and Alonzo in 1907

Griffith-Georgia Studies
Coca-Cola

- Invented by John Pemberton in Atl. in 1886
- 1st used as a medicine
- 1st sold at Jacob’s Pharmacy in Atl. in 1886
- Asa Candler bought the product for $2300 and sold as a refreshing drink
- Asa Candler sold to Robert Woodruff in 1919 for $2.5 Million
Due to excellent marketing... Coca Cola has grown to be the most widely recognized drink in the world.

Coca-Cola is the world's largest manufacturer, distributor, and marketer of non-alcoholic beverages in the world.

Operating in more than 200 countries.
Pioneering Civil Rights
SS8H6c

- In your interactive notebook:
  - **Explain** the roles of Booker T Washington, W.E.B. Dubois, John Hope, and Lugenia Burns Herndon
In your interactive notebook:

- **Explain** the roles of:
  - Booker T Washington
  - W.E.B. Dubois
  - John Hope
  - Lugenia Burns Hope
  - Alonzo Herndon
SS8H7c

Discussion:

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THE BIG IDEA

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  Evaluate - to make a judgment as to the worth or value of something; judge, assess
SS8H7d: Explain the reasons for World War I and describe Georgia’s contributions.

- **Explain** - to make understandable, to spell out; *illustrate, interpret*
- **Describe** - to represent or give an account of in words; *recount, report*
Reasons for WWI

SS8H7d

- Reasons for the WWI:
  - M-Militarism
    - Building up armies
  - A-Alliances
    - Agreements to help/defend one another
  - I-Imperialism
    - Building up an empire
  - N-Nationalism
    - Pride in one’s country and being willing to defend it

- European Conflict

- Final straw was the assassination of the Archduke and Archduchess of Austria Hungary...WWI began

- President Wilson pledged to keep U.S. out of WWI in his reelection campaign
Wilson and Neutrality
SS8H7d

“Every man who really loves America will act and speak in the true spirit of neutrality, which is the spirit of impartiality and fairness and friendliness to all concerned. . . . The United States must be neutral in fact as well as in name.”
U.S. in WWI
SS8H7d

- U.S. stayed out @ first however...
- Lusitania sank by Germans and then U.S. still stayed out.
  - Ship was carrying ammunition
  - 1198 of 1959 pass. died
- U.S. entry into war after Germans sank American cargo ships in the Atlantic Ocean in 1917
- U.S. entered toward the end and benefitted economically... boosted U.S. economy.
GA’s Contributions to WWI

SS8H7d

- GA had several contributions during WWI:
  - Military Bases
  - GA had more training camps than any other state
  - Housed POW
  - Agricultural Products
  - More than 100,000 men/women to war effort
Ft. McPherson
SS8H7c

- Located in Atlanta
- Used during WWI to:
  - train recruits
  - House German Prisoners of War
  - Still in use as a command station

The old Lee Street gate of Fort McPherson, one of the largest command centers in the U.S. military. The installation occupies nearly 500 acres in southeast Atlanta.
In your interactive notebook:

- **Explain** reasons for World War I and **describe** Georgia’s contributions.
Explain reasons for WWI and describe GA’s contributions

- Reasons
  - European Conflict
  - Neutrality
  - Agriculture
- GA’s Cont.
  - Troops
  - Military Bases

M.A.I.N.
- Lusitania

Griffith-Georgia Studies
SS8H7c

Discussion:

Can you answer the Essential Questions now???

- What were the causes of the outbreak of WWI?
- What was GA’s role in WWI?
- What key economic developments developed in GA which resulted in profound effects on the development of the state?
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