Unit 6: The New South

SS8H7
Griffith-Georgia Studies
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.

- **Evaluate** - 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.
  - John B. Gordon
  - Joseph E. Brown
  - Alfred H. Colquitt
- Shared power between the governor and senate seats from 1872-1890
  - Championed railroad and mining industry
  - Supported low taxes & fewer government services (conservative)
  - White supremacists
Background:
- 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
- Member of the “Bourbon Triumvirate”
- Served multiple terms in the U.S. Senate, Governor of GA (1886-1890)
- Generally acknowledged as head of the Ku Klux Klan in GA
Joseph E. Brown
SS8H7a

- Background
  - Born in SC moved to GA
  - Briefly attended Yale
  - Became lawyer and businessman
- Member of the “Bourbon Triumvirate”
- One of most successful politicians in GA history
- Governor of GA during the Civil War, United States Senator representing GA (1880-1890)
Alfred H. Colquitt
SS8H7a

- Background:
  - Graduated from Princeton, became a lawyer
  - Fervent secessionist, joined Confederate Army during Civil War
  - Distinguished service, became a Major General

- Member of the “Bourbon Triumvirate”

- Governor of Georgia 1876-1882, but his term was marked by controversy over finances and other scandals

- United States Senator rep. GA (1883-1894)

- Advocated industrialization as means of recovery from the 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
  - Supported Bourbon Triumvirate
- Promoted/led:
  - Northern Investment
  - Southern industrial growth
  - Diversified farming
  - White supremacy
  - Cotton Expositions
  - Creation of Georgia Tech
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.
1887 Piedmont Exposition
SS8H7a

- October 1887
- More of a regional event
- 20,000 visitors 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.

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Tom Watson

- 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 “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

- AKA- Populism, the People’s Party
- Started out as the Farmer’s Alliance
- Caused the split in the Democratic Party
Rebecca Latimer Felton

SS8H7a

- Background
  - 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
- Led the battle for women’s suffrage (voting rights) in GA
Rebecca Latimer Felton
SS8H7a

- Political views/accomplishments:
  - 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

DIAMONDS OF GEISMAR ARE MISSING

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

SUDE PICTURES OF WHITE WOMEN FOUND

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

Only Rare Fortitude of Miss Orie Bryan Prevented the Brute from Breaking Into Bedroom.

She Held the Door Till Neighbors Came

Judge Drayton Cares Negro, Whose Name is Luther Farmer, is Speedily Tried and Bound Over.
The County Unit System

SS8H7a

- County Unit system allowed rural counties to control GA politics with little power for cities like Atlanta
- Started in 1917, outlawed in 1960’s
- Votes were allotted by county

Why did GA Democrats care so much about keeping the County Unit System?

Camden County voting in the 1960’s
The County Unit System

Neil Primary Act
- adopted in 1917
- allotted votes by county in party primary elections

How to win a campaign
Campaigning in counties gives candidates more votes than heavily urbanized areas.

Democrats Rule the Primary System
A primary system is when...
a political party chooses the most appealing candidate to run against the opposing party

Gray v. Sanders

Urban Counties
6 unit votes

Town counties
4 unit votes

Rural Counties
2 unit votes

Supreme Court ruled that: "One person one vote"
Leo Frank Case
SS8H7a

- Leo Frank - (1913)
  - Pencil factory manager
  - Accused of assaulting/killing 13 yr. old Mary Phagan
  - Frank was Jewish: His court case is an example of Anti-Semitism
The Leo Frank Case (SS8H7a)

What happened:

- Mary Phagan went to pick up $1.20 in pay for 12 hrs. of work.
- It was Confederate Memorial Day (April 26, 1913) the factory was closed for the holiday.
- Found that evening bruised and dead, Police had 3 suspects: Leo Frank, Newt Lee, & Jim Conley.
Leo Frank Case
SS8H7a

- Jim Conley
  - Janitor at factory, was working on the day of the murder
  - When questioned, he changed story several times
  - In his final story, he said that Frank called for him to help 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 information the police have been "hearing" Lee W. Frank, superintendent of the factory where the girl worked, and putting through his 'third degree'. The negro watchman at the factory.

A signed affidavit which the detectives say they found at the home of Lee, was sworn to by the negro watchman in an effort to keep him from speaking.

The negro admitted his guilt, and declared that he had nothing to lose this time.

Lee was under a growing fear of punishment. A short time before the incident, Frank was brought to the factory, where he was found with a negro woman. He claimed to be related by blood, and that he was a witness in a case. He was released, but at a later date, he was re-arrested for the same offense.

There was an additional rumor that Lee had broken down and given some important information to the police.

Attorney Barred, Then Admitted

Attorney for Frank, Mr. Smith, was not admitted to see his client.

The attorney protested that he was not allowed to see his client, and that there are...
The Court Case

During the Case:
- Windows open
- Jurors walked through protestors to get to courtroom

Hugh Dorsey - Prosecutor

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Results of the case

- Leo Frank was convicted & sentenced to death
- Governor Slaton learned of new evidence and changed his sentence to life in prison
- Georgians were outraged, August 16, 1915 a group of Marietta citizens lynched Leo Frank.
How did Georgians view the decision made by 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 Outpost

Grievances, English, French, and Spanish, in the Hands of the Mob By Force of Numbers
Postcard celebrating the lynching
In 1982, Alonzo Mann, old (in his 80’s) and in failing health, revealed that he saw Jim Conley carrying the body of Mary Phagan on the day of the murder

Conley had threatened to kill him if he said anything and so he told only his mother, never told police

Frank was posthumously pardoned in 1986, GA saying they did not protect him while in custody but did not absolve him of the crime
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

Homer Plessy, who was 1/8 black (in a planned protest) boarded a railroad car in LA for whites only. Plessy could pass for white but identified himself as black.

He was arrested and his case went all the way to the supreme court.

This was a test of the 14th Amendment (equal protection) in the end it was decided that the 14th amendment provided equal political rights, but not equal social rights.

Plessy lost and 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

Civil war veterans and their descendents could exempt test

Literacy Tests

- Had to pass to register to vote

- Unless:
  1. Owned at least 40 acres of land
  2. Good character
  3. Grandfather Clause

Who typically had this much land?

Who decided this?

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
- Poll taxes charged (1877) and many poor blacks and whites couldn’t pay
- White Primary (1900) Only whites were allowed to vote in primary elections
- Literacy tests (1908)
  - Had to pass test to register, but COULD exempt...
    - 1-if you own at least 40 acres of land
    - 2-if you were 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

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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?
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
SS8H7c


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

SS8H7c

- Black educator, orator, author, and political activist
- Founded Tuskegee Institute in Alabama
- Supported separation of races and Jim Crow policies
  - Promoted the idea that blacks should become established in society with hard work and education before gaining full civil rights
- 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?
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.

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

- Master’s and PhD from Harvard
- Civil rights activist... often viewed as Washington’s Intellectual opposition
- Disagreed with Washington and pushed for more blacks in politics
- Believed that the most educated of blacks could help the most in attaining civil rights
- Helped establish the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in 1906
W.E.B. Du Bois
SS8H7c

Dubois in 1911

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Dubois in 1946
- Leader in the black community
- President of Morehouse College and Atlanta University
- 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
- 1st vice President of Atlanta Chapter of NAACP
- Did not agree with Washington’s accommodation strategy
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.

Griffith-Georgia Studies
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.
  - Herndon left the fields of Social Circle GA with $11 in his pocket. 1st started as a barber in Senoia
- Started out as a Barber then became a successful entrepreneur after investing in real estate
  - Owned 3 barber shops, the one at 66 Peachtree Street was known as “The best barber shop in the South”
- 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

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

Alonzo Herndon
SS8H7c

Herndon around 1880

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

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Coca-Cola

Also during this time...

- 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. Du Bois, John and Lugenia Burns Hope, and Alonzo Herndon to the early civil rights movement.
In your interactive notebook:

- **Explain** the roles of:
  - Booker T Washington
  - W.E.B. Du Bois
  - John Hope
  - Lugenia Burns Hope
  - Alonzo Herndon
to the early civil rights movement
SS8H7c

- 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?
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*
SS8H7d

- 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 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 until Germany tried to Ally with Mexico and attack the U.S.
  - Discovered in a message known as the “Zimmerman Telegram”
- 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)
    - Ft. McPherson, Camp Gordon, Camp Benning, and Camp Stewart
  - 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.
World War I
SS8H6d

In your interactive notebook:

- You have been hired by the U.S. Army to recruit GA soldiers for WWI. In a persuasive paragraph, explain to Georgians why they should fight in the war and if they cannot fight why they should support it. Justify your position with specific examples that you learned from this unit.
You have been hired by the U.S. Army to recruit GA soldiers for WWI. In a persuasive paragraph, explain to Georgians why they should fight in the war and if they cannot fight why they should support it. Justify your position with specific examples that you learned from this unit.
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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