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

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.
d. Explain reasons for World War I and describe Georgia’s contributions.
Developing National Identities

Previous Essential Question:
How did political actions and social reactions change Southern culture after the Civil War?

Political Action
- 13th Amendment
- 14th Amendment
- 15th Amendment
- The Georgia Act

Social Reaction
- Black Codes
- Extend Black Codes
- KKK
What are Civil Rights?

Is there a set definition?

Is there an official "list" of Civil Rights?

What are people’s Civil Rights?
Jim Crow Laws

- Passed to establish “separate but equal” facilities for whites and blacks
- Held up by the Georgia General Assembly when they based laws that segregated public places
- Disenfranchisement: denying a person or persons the right to vote
- Henry McNeal Turner, AME bishop and African American political leader, fought against Jim Crow
Plessy v. Ferguson

- Made segregation legal in America until 1954
- Staged to test the Constitutionality of the Jim Crow Car Act of 1890
- In 1896 the Supreme Court heard the case and upheld the law by a vote of 7-1
- John Marshall Harlan was the only dissenting vote stating...
“Our Constitution is color-blind, and neither knows nor tolerates classes among citizens. In respect of civil rights, all citizens are equal before the law.”

Supreme Court Justice
John Marshall Harlan
Southerner
Plessy v. Ferguson

- Gave states the right to control social discrimination and to promote segregation
- Because of *Plessy v. Ferguson*, it is now legal to segregate schools, transportation, and other public facilities
PLESSY v. FERGUSON (1896)

ONE FIRST CLASS TICKET TO COVINGTON.

THAT’LL BE $2.50, MISTER.

NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD STATION

YOU’VE GOT TO MOVE TO THE "COLOREDS ONLY" CAR.... RIGHT NOW!

WHITES ONLY!

WHY? I HAVE MORE WHITE ANCESTORS THAN BLACK!

WHAT HAVE I DONE, OFFICER??

YOU HAVE BROKEN A LOUISIANA SEGREGATION LAW!

THE STATE LAW SAYS THE RAILROAD MUST SET UP SEparate BUT EQUAL FACILITIES FOR WHITE AND COLORED RACES. THEY HAVE DONE THAT.

THIS IS UNFAIR. I HAVE BEEN DENIED EQUAL RIGHTS!

IN COURT...
Developing National Identities

New Essential Question:
How did politics, public discourse, and social reaction lead to divisions in Georgia after Reconstruction?

Politics:
Laws that were enacted during this time & the people who were involved

Public Discourse:
A public, formal discussion of a topic in the form of a speech or writing

Social Reaction:
The public’s reaction to politics and public discourse
Developing National Identities

What political and social state is Georgia in at the end of Reconstruction?

Business?

Government?

Society?
Developing National Identities

The control of southern states by the Democratic Party in the South not only signaled the end of Reconstruction but also the end of most of the Civil Rights that African-Americans had gained during that period.

This picture illustrates the future of African-Americans in the USA.
Developing National Identities
During the 1890s Redeemer governments across the South passed Jim Crow laws which segregated blacks in virtually every regard.

Examples include:
- Poll taxes
- Literacy requirements
- Whites only primaries
Developing National Identities

Goal: prevent African Americans from voting

Why would this be a goal of Southern Politicians?
The Bourbon Triumvirate

Time span: 1870s-1890s

Platform: to reclaim the state from scalawags & carpetbaggers

Who were they?
Joseph E. Brown
Alfred H. Colquitt
John B. Gordon
Two Main Goals:

1. They wanted to encourage business and industry in Georgia.
2. They wanted to build a new South that was an economic powerhouse.
Activity

Who were the Bourbon Triumvirate?

Jigsaw Activity
1. Sit in assigned groups
2. Work with your group members to gather all information about your assigned person
3. Get with other group members to complete Venn Diagram including the impact of the Bourbon Triumvirate

Alfred H. Colquitt
Joseph E. Brown
John B. Gordon
The Bourbon Triumvirate

- Democrats controlled Georgia’s government after Reconstruction.

- Powerful Democratic leaders, known as the “Bourbon Triumvirate” were Joseph E. Brown, Alfred H. Colquitt, and John B. Gordon.

- Their goals were:
  1. They wanted to encouraged business and industry in Georgia
  2. They wanted to build a new South that was an economic power house
The Bourbon Triumvirate

Joseph E. Brown

- Leader of the Democratic Party
- An avid secessionist
- Due to his actions during the Civil War, he had strong constituency
- Imprisoned after Civil War
- Pardoned by Andrew Johnson
- Served in the U.S. Senate
The Bourbon Triumvirate

Alfred H. Colquitt

- Avid secessionist
- Opposed Radical Reconstruction
- Sought to develop Georgia to an industrialized state
- Governor and U.S. Senator for Georgia
The Bourbon Triumvirate

John B. Gordon

• Confederate Soldier
• Fought against Radical Reconstruction
• Head of the KKK in Georgia
• Worked with Grady and the AJC for a strong economic future in Georgia
The Bourbon Triumvirate

Impact of the Bourbon Triumvirate

• Promoted white supremacy
• Focused on bringing industry to Georgia
• Railroad and Coal Mining
• Charged small amounts of taxes
• Provided few public services
• Gordon and Brown used convict labor
### The Bourbon Triumvirate

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### Impact of the Bourbon Triumvirate

- Promoted white supremacy
- Focused on bringing industry to Georgia
- Railroad and Coal Mining
- Charged small amounts of taxes
- Provided few public services
- Gordon and Brown used convict labor
Decline of the Bourbon Triumvirate

- “Independent Democrats” criticized the Bourbons for not attending to the needs of the poor or improve education and working conditions in factories.

- The convict lease system “rented” prisoners to companies to use as workers. It took many years for the poor conditions the prisoners endured to be brought to light and changed.

Developing National Identities

Stations
Station A: Biographies
  Henry Grady
  Tom Watson
  Rebecca Latimer Felton

Station B: International Cotton Exposition

Station C: County Unit System
Rebecca Latimer Felton

- First woman Senator
- Against the convict lease program
- Woman’s rights activist
- Writer who spoke out in favor of Progressive Era Reforms
- Leaders William and Rebecca Felton worked to improve conditions for poor Georgians using newspapers to highlight problems in the state.
Henry Grady was a speaker and newspaper editor

- Grady described Georgia as a place which could have competitive industry and more efficient farming.

- Grady envisioned improved race relations in a “New South” which left its antebellum past behind.
Business in Georgia

1895: Cotton States and International Exposition

- 800,000 visitors in three months
- Designed to show economic recovery in the South
- Encouraged investments in southern businesses
The County Unit System

- 1917: Neil Primary Act created “county unit system”
- Plan designed to give small counties more power in state government
- Smaller counties had more county unit “votes” even though they had fewer voters
- People could be elected to office without getting a majority of votes
- Declared unconstitutional in 1962
# The Progressive Movement

## Goal: Progress!

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<th>Society</th>
<th>Business</th>
<th>Government</th>
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| • fight poverty  
  • improve working conditions  
  • votes for women  
  • prison reform  
  • outlaw alcohol | • break up large corporations  
  • regulate businesses  
  • decrease corporate power in government | • greater voice of “the people”  
  • more voters  
  • did not seek to increase participation of blacks in elections |
The Leo Frank Case

• Leo Frank was found guilty of murder
• All white jury
• African American man, Jim Conley, testified against him
• Originally sentenced to death, but because of pressure from the community his sentence was lessened to life in prison
The Leo Frank Case

• Leo Frank was held in a Macon prison
• On April 17, 1915, 25 men kidnapped him from prison
• They then drove him to Marietta where they lynched him
• The “Knights of Mary Phagan” revived the KKK
• Leo Frank was pardoned in March of 1986

Who killed Mary Phagan??
1906 Atlanta Race Riot

- Georgia politicians were doing everything they could to maintain control of the democratic vote.
- Racial fears were being spread by people like Tom Watson and Hoke Smith.
- Exaggerated newspaper stories depicting African American violence towards whites.
1906 Atlanta Race Riot

• Sunday September 22, 1906 false newspaper headlines of black assaults.

• By 9 PM a crowd of over 5,000 people gathered on Decatur Street

• A riot started and lasted two days

• Martial Law was the only thing that brought peace to Atlanta

**Martial Law:** occurs when military forces are used to maintain order because civilian forces will not or cannot maintain order
Activity

Antebellum South vs. “New South”
Compare and Contrast the antebellum South with the “New South” of the post Civil War period
Project!

Booker T. Washington

W.E.B. DuBois
New Essential Question:
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Influential African Americans in Georgia

Alonzo Herndon

John Hope
Questions before the test?