

A large American flag is visible in the background, slightly blurred, creating a patriotic backdrop for the title.

Unit 5: Reconstruction and the New South

Changes in Government

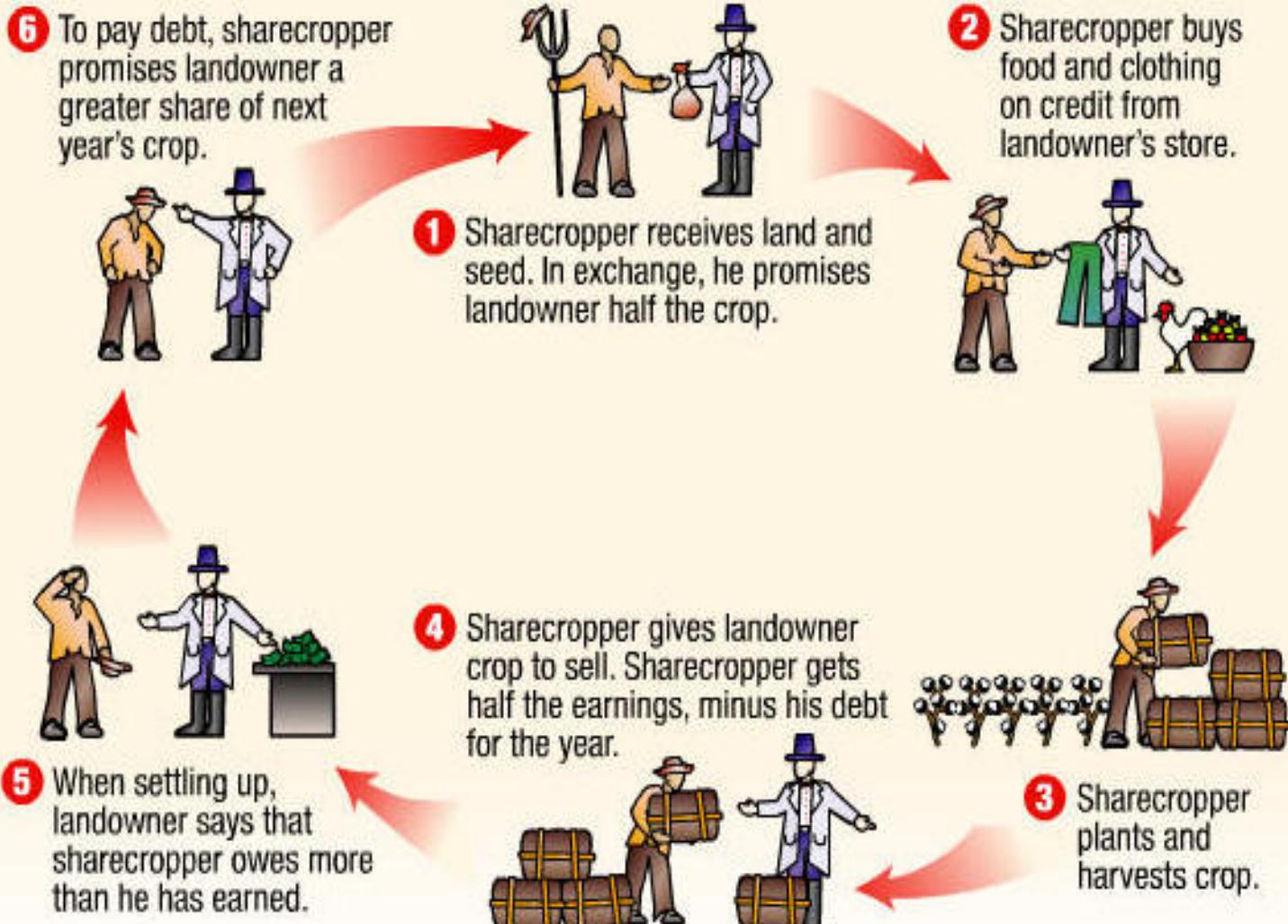
- 13th Amendment – Outlawed slavery.
- 14th Amendment – Granted citizenship to freedmen and required “equal protection under the law” for all freed slaves.
- 15th Amendment – Gave all males the right to vote regardless of race.

Reconstruction

- After the Civil War the Union had to be reconstructed (bringing the north and south back together again).
- **Freedmen's Bureau** – Set up to assist freed slaves. Assisted them with food, clothing, shelter, education, and with getting jobs.
- Many freed slaves became **sharecroppers** or **tenant farmers**. Sharecropping was a farming method in which a land owner loans farmers housing, seeds, and tools in return for part of the crop's profits. Tenant farming was a similar system except the tenant farmer would provide their own seeds and tools and only rented land.

SHARECROPPERS' CYCLE OF POVERTY

By the time sharecroppers had shared their crops and paid their debts, they rarely had any money left. A sharecropper became tied to one plantation, having to work until his debts were paid.



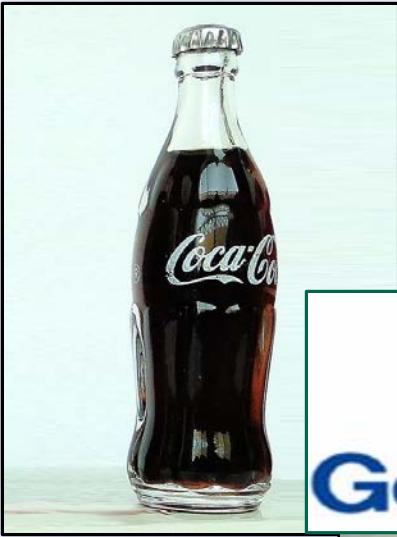
SHARECROPPING

- Mainly Freedmen in South
- Work on a portion of planter's land
- Keep 1/3-1/2 of yield
- Provided food, shelter, clothing, seeds, and farm equipment at a price

TENANT FARMING

- Mainly poor, white southerners
- Rented land
- After paying rent, kept the rest of his earnings
- Chose which crops to plant
- Chose when they wanted to work

The New South



- **New South:** A phrase used to describe southern progress in the late 1800s...Industry develops
 - **Henry W. Grady:** first to use the phrase...editor for the Atlanta Constitution

Examples of Georgia Industry

Henry Grady: Voice of the New South

- 1880: became managing editor of the Atlanta Constitution
 - Known for his controversial editorials
- Visited northern cities and spoke about the New South...
 - Southern economy was growing as agriculture was replaced by industry (textile mills, coal mining, tobacco factories)
 - Pointed out that race relations had improved (had they?)
 - Ability to sell the New South brought jobs, recognition, and investments to GA economy
- Died in 1889 at 39



ajc The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

Henry Grady's Legacy

- Principal planner for 1881 International Cotton Exposition which showed the world how industry was expanding in the South
- Increased circulation of Atlanta Constitution from 10,000 to 140,000
- Opened Grady Hospital for poor whites and blacks
- Died in 1889 at 39



- An African American barber and entrepreneur, Alonzo Herndon was founder and president of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company, one of the most successful black-owned insurance businesses in the nation. At the time of his death in 1927, he was also Atlanta's wealthiest black citizen, owning more property than any other African American. Admired and respected by many, he was noted for his involvement in and support of local institutions and charities devoted to advancing African American business and community life. (Georgia Encyclopedia)

Alonzo Herndon



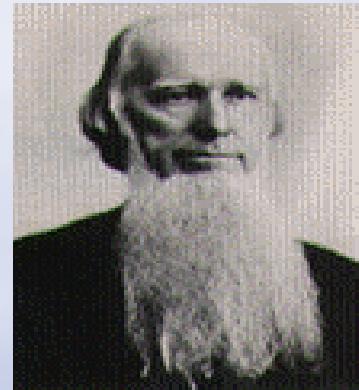
Bourbon Triumvirate



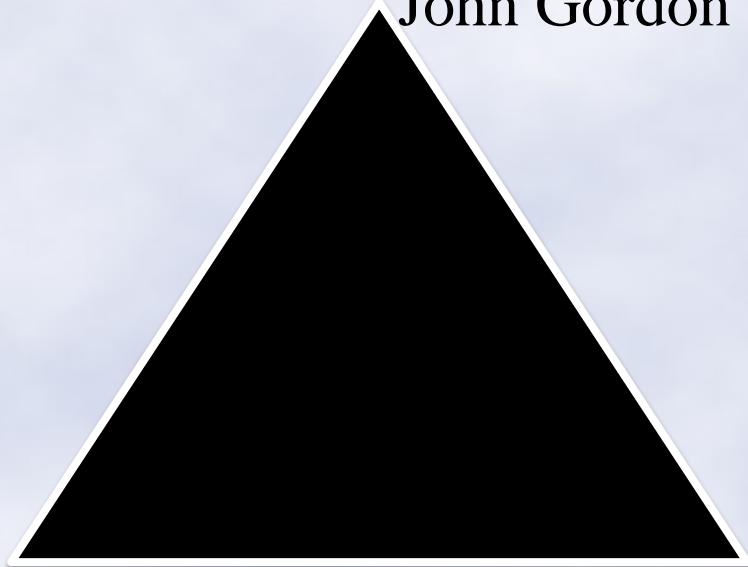
John Gordon



Alfred Colquitt



Joseph Brown

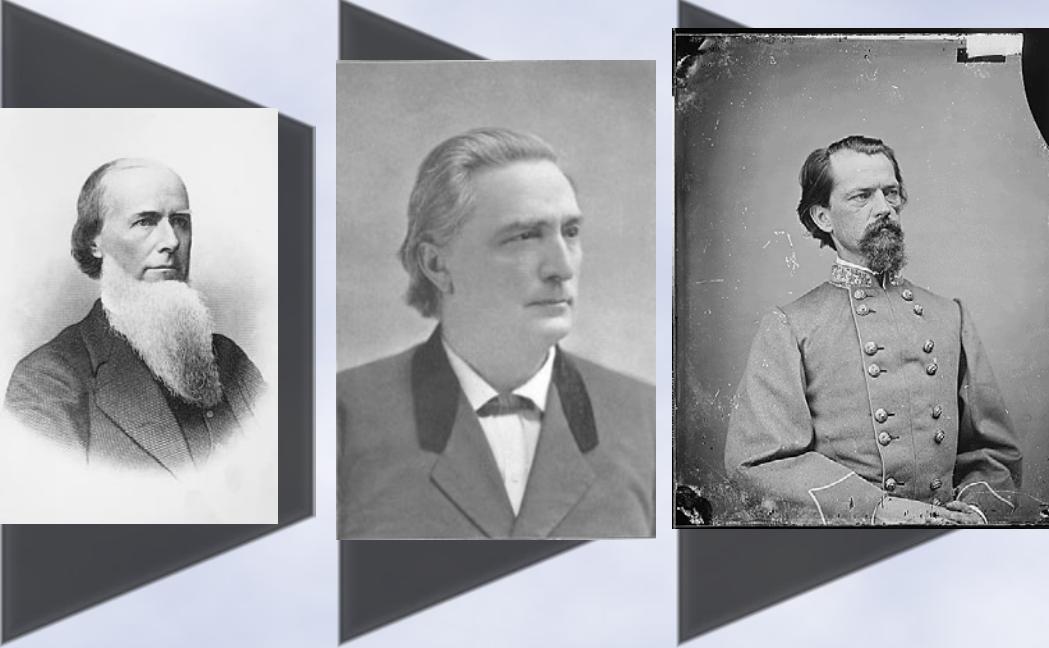


- Democrats who wanted stronger economic ties with northern industry but maintained old South traditions...AKA...White Supremacy.
- **The three men dominated Georgia politics for a quarter century**

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:
 - expand Georgia's economy and ties with industries in the North;
 - maintain the tradition of white supremacy.

Brown, Colquitt, and Gordon...the Bourbon Triumvirate



FAILURES

SUCCESES

- State taxes lowered
- State war debts reduced
- Business and industry expanded

- Did not improve lives of poor
- Education suffered
- Did not reform prisons
- Poor working conditions in factories

Decline of the Bourbon Triumvirate

- Liberal Democrats criticized the Bourbons for not attending to the needs of the poor or improving education and working conditions in factories.
- Populist leaders William and Rebecca Felton worked to improve conditions for poor Georgians using newspapers to highlight problems in the state.
- 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.

The Populist Movement

Rose from farmers and workers who were becoming tired, poor, and discouraged.

They created the Populist Party to challenge the Democrats: who pushed for the following reforms:

1. Government ownership of railroad, telephone, and telegraph
2. Federal income tax
3. Direct election of U.S. Senators
4. Eight-hour workday

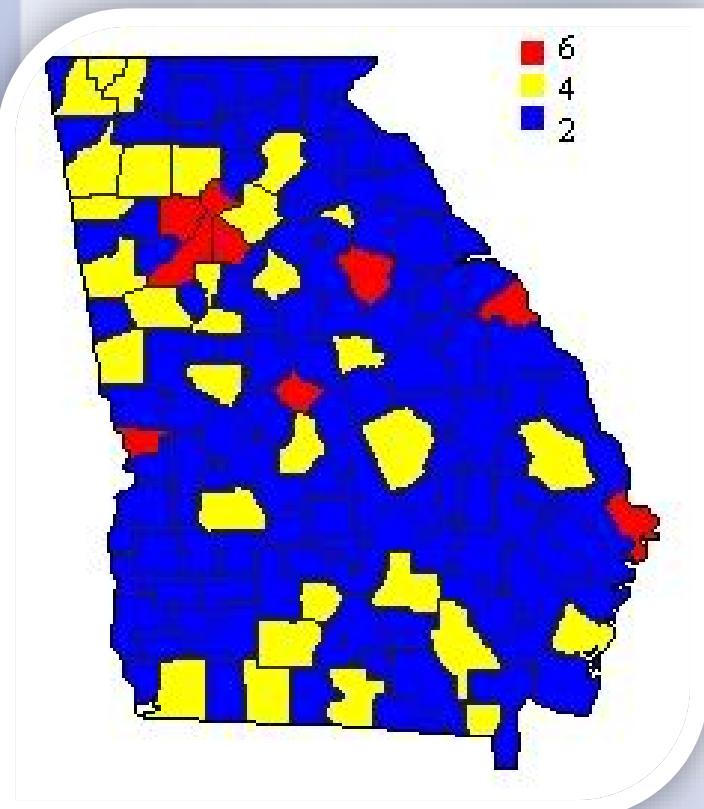
Tom Watson



- Georgia's best known Populist member.
- 1882: elected to Georgia General Assembly
- 1890: elected to Congress
 - Introduced the Rural Free Delivery Bill (RFD): required the postmaster general to find a way to deliver mail to rural homes free of charge
 - Created a boom in the building of roads, bridges, and other improvements needed for the delivery to rural areas.

Change Comes Slowly...

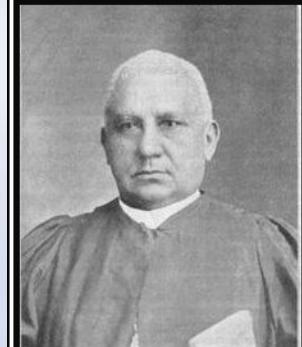
- **County Unit System** -six most populated counties had three representatives each with two votes each for a total 36 votes, next largest 26 counties had two reps. each with two votes each for a total of 104 votes, the other 105 counties had one rep. each with two votes for a total of 210 votes...the most populated counties had the least amount of voice in governmental decisions and reform...this was finally changed in 1962.



Race Relations

During the Reconstruction, rebuilding had taken place due to large part thanks to the carpetbaggers and scalawags.

- ❖ Carpetbaggers-northern people (black and white) who had money and arrived in the South ready to make more money
- ❖ Scalawags-white Southerners who joined forces with the Carpetbaggers and were resented by the other Southerners.
- ❖ Due to the amendments, African Americans (Henry McNeal Turner and other black legislators) won elections in Georgia for the first time.

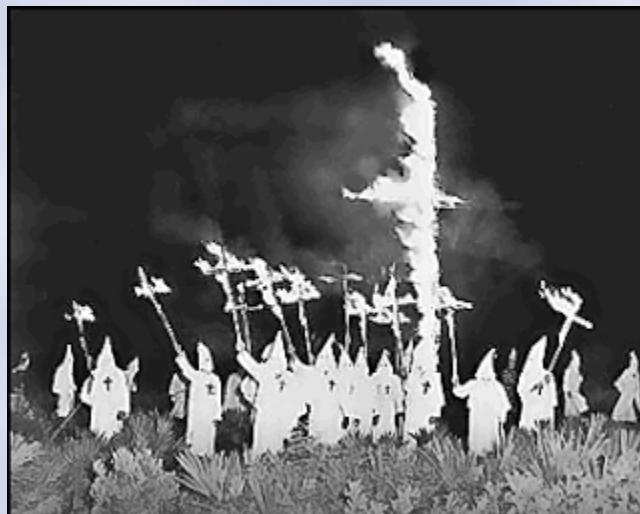


Every race of people since time began who have attempted to describe God by words or painting, or by carvings, have conveyed their idea that the God who made them and shaped their destinies was symbolized in themselves...

(Henry McNeal Turner)

Ku Klux Klan

- Formed due to the racial changes that were taking place in the South.
- Was a secret organization – originally started as a social club for men returning from the war and later protested the racial changes that were taking place in the South.
- Members hid behind robes and masks.
- The group terrorized blacks to keep them from voting.



African Americans in the New South

- Jim Crow Laws - Laws passed to separate blacks and whites.
- Plessy v. Ferguson: Supreme Court decision which approved Jim Crow laws – decision in place until 1954
- Laws created to keep African Americans in Georgia from voting
 - Grandfather clause: only those men whose fathers or grandfathers were eligible to vote in 1867 could vote
 - Poll tax: a tax paid to vote
 - Voters had to own property
 - Voters had to pass a literacy test (which was determined by the poll worker and could be different for different people).

PARAMOUNT THEATRE

COLORED ENTRANCE

Enjoy Good Shows in Comfort

for nerves
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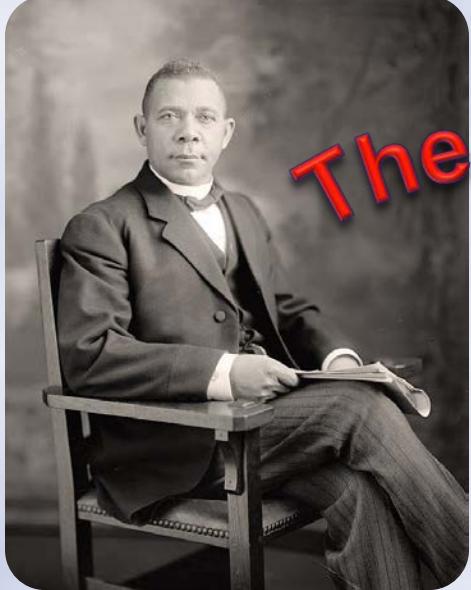
Disfranchisement

- Due to racial conflicts, blacks found themselves in all-black neighborhoods where they could live, buy, and sell without white interference or prejudice.
- Blacks also found their voting rights challenged and often interfered with, causing them not to vote.



Civil Rights Leaders

- **Booker T. Washington** - President of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. Worked to improve the lives of African Americans through economic independence. Believed social and political equality would come with improved economic conditions and education. Blacks have to earn respect from whites...
- **W. E. B. DuBois** - Professor at Atlanta University and co-founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) Thought Booker T. Washington was too accepting of social injustice. Blacks deserve respect from whites...



Booker T. Washington

- Born a slave in Virginia
- Believed in vocational training (hands-on training) for A-A
- Believed that blacks had to earn respect
- Received white support; not always popular with liberal blacks



W.E.B. DuBois

- Born free in Massachusetts
- Believed in education for A-A.
- Believed that blacks deserved respect
- Received very little support from whites; not always popular with the conservative blacks

Georgia in a New South

- Atlanta Race Riot – String of violence by whites against African Americans over two days in 1906. 21 people were killed and hundreds were wounded. This took place due to AJC reporters stating falsely that crimes against white women of Atlanta had been committed by black males. They also exaggerated the assaults that really did happen. The white males retaliated and the riot took place.



Leo Frank Case

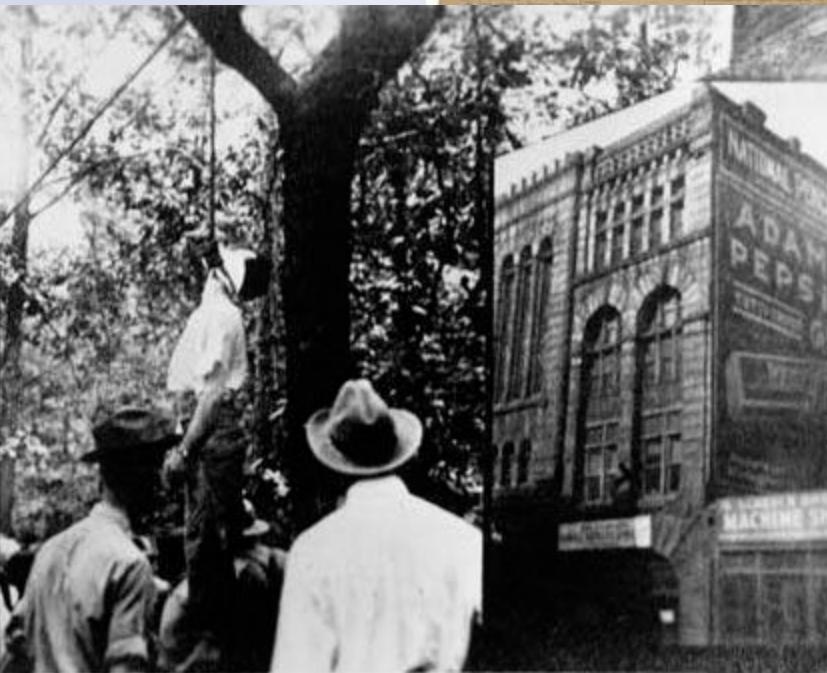
- **Leo Frank** –A Jew who was a supervisor of a warehouse was accused of killing a 13-year old girl. The only witness in the case was a black male who worked at the warehouse; this man lied to protect himself, and without any evidence Leo was found guilty and was lynched for a murder he didn't commit...This anti-Semitism (anti-Jewish) feeling was spreading from Europe into America and this case also revived the KKK.

GIRL SLAIN IN STRANGLING MYSTERY

Mary Phagan, daughter of Mrs. J. W. Colegan, 146 Lindsey Street, whose slain body was found in the basement of the National Pencil Factory, 37-39 South Forsyth Street. The girl left her home Saturday morning to go to the factory, where she had been employed, to draw wages due her. She was seen on the streets at midnight Saturday with a strange man. She was not seen alive thereafter.



Leo Frank Case



Leo Frank Marker

Near this location on August 17, 1915, Leo M. Frank, the Jewish superintendent of the National Pencil Company in Atlanta, was lynched for the murder of thirteen-year-old Mary Phagan, a factory employee. A highly controversial trial fueled by societal tensions and anti-Semitism resulted in a guilty verdict in 1913. After Governor John M. Slaton commuted his sentence from death to life in prison, Frank was kidnapped from the state prison in Milledgeville and taken to Phagan's hometown of Marietta where he was hanged before a local crowd. Without addressing guilt or innocence, and in recognition of the state's failure to either protect Frank or bring his killers to justice, he was granted a posthumous pardon in 1986.

