

Unit 6: The New South

In this unit, you will read about important people and events of the New South. The focus will be on the changes that occurred in Georgia between the end of the Civil War and the end of World War I. Many new businesses such as Coca-Cola, Delta Air Lines, and the Georgia-Pacific paper company were developed by entrepreneurs as the South became more industrialized like the North.

KEY TERMS

Bourbon Triumvirate: A name for the three most powerful politicians of the Post-Reconstruction Era: John B. Gordon, Alfred H. Colquitt, and Joseph E. Brown. (H7a)

John and Lugenia Burns Hope: Husband-and-wife social reformers who worked to improve the lives of African Americans in Atlanta, Georgia, during the early part of the 20th century. (H7c)

Coca-Cola: A producer of popular carbonated beverages based in Atlanta, Georgia. (E3c)

County Unit System: A system of voting in which votes were recognized by county rather than by population, resulting in a concentration of political power in rural areas. It was in force from the late 1800s to the early 1960s. (H7a)

Delta Air Lines: A large airline company with corporate offices located in Atlanta, Georgia. Its largest hub is located at Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport. (E3c)

W.E.B. Du Bois: A civil rights activist and author known for his opposition to the Atlanta Compromise, which called for African Americans to accommodate whites in return for basic educational and economic opportunity. (H7c)

Entrepreneurship: The process of starting an organization or business. The economies of many countries are supported by small businesses begun by entrepreneurs. (E3c)

Rebecca Latimer Felton: A Georgian writer and reformer who became the first woman to serve in the U.S. Senate. (H7a)

Georgia-Pacific: One of the largest manufacturers of paper products in the world, located in Atlanta, Georgia. (E3c)

Henry Grady: A journalist from Georgia. He was instrumental in the integration of Southern states back into the Union during the Reconstruction Era. He is credited with introducing the term “the New South.” (H7a)

Alonzo Herndon: Born into slavery, Alonzo Herndon was emancipated at the end of the Civil War. He went on to own many businesses including barber shops in Atlanta, as well as the Atlanta Life Insurance Company. (H7c)

Home Depot: A large U.S. home improvement and construction company headquartered in the Atlanta, Georgia, area. (E3c)

International Cotton Exposition: An event held in Atlanta in 1881 to showcase Atlanta as an industrial center and to promote investment in the state. (H7a)

Leo Frank Case: A Jewish man from Atlanta, Georgia, who was convicted of murdering a 13-year-old girl. He was believed to be innocent and his conviction led to protests and even riots. Some attributed his conviction to prejudice because he was Jewish. After his murder by a lynch mob, the state of Georgia pardoned him. (H7a)

Transportation: Today there are four major systems of transportation in Georgia that work together to move goods throughout the state, the nation, and the world. These include the interstate highway system, Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport, Georgia's deep-water ports, and the state's railroads. All four systems enable goods to enter and leave the state with relative ease. (G2a)

Booker T. Washington: An author and civil rights activist who supported the Atlanta Compromise, which called for African Americans to accommodate whites in return for basic educational and economic opportunity. (H7c)

Tom Watson: A writer from Georgia and a leader of the Populist Party of the United States, which sought greater protections for agricultural workers. (H7a)

World War I: The first Great War, largely fought in Europe, Africa, and parts of Asia. Georgia contributed more than 100,000 men and women to the war effort. (H7d)

Sample Items 9–10

Item 9

Which of these was an effect of the U.S. Supreme Court ruling in *Plessy v. Ferguson*?

- A. Many African Americans became small business owners.
- B. Many African American youths were required to work in the fields.
- C. African Americans were restricted from entering many public places.
- D. African American students had access to a college education for the first time.

Item 10

Which group of Georgians benefited MOST from the county unit system?

- A. white farmers
- B. urban residents
- C. Republican candidates
- D. female factory workers