

Georgia and the Progressive Movement Vocabulary

Vocabulary Term or Key Person	Definition
Jim Crow Laws	Laws passed in the South to establish “separate-but-equal” facilities for whites and for blacks
Bourbon Triumvirate	The name given to three Georgia leaders- Joseph E. Brown, Alfred H. Colquitt, and John B. Gordon
Redemption	The period immediately following Reconstruction when Georgia worked to recover from Reconstruction
Convict Lease System	A system in Georgia after the Civil War in which prisoners were leased to companies for their labor; companies were supposed to provide housing and food.
Suffrage	The right to vote
19 th Amendment	An amendment to the U.S. Constitution that gave women the right to vote
Rebecca Felton	A woman who was a leader in the suffrage and temperance (antialcohol) movements. She was a popular writer for the Atlanta Journal. She was the first woman appointed to serve as a Georgia Senator.
Henry Grady	Editor of the Atlanta Constitution and spoke about the “New South”. He helped bring jobs, recognition, and investments to the recovering Georgia Economy and established the Georgia Institute of Technology (Georgia Tech)
Carrie Nation	A woman who was involved in the temperance movement. She used rocks and hatchets to destroy alcohol supplies in saloons. She was a president of a local Women’s Christian Temperance Union (WCTU)
Joel Chandler Harris	A famous author from the New South era who began writing stories about his southern past. His most famous book was <i>Uncle Remus: His Songs and Sayings</i> , based on African folklore called “trickster tales”
W.E.B. DuBois	A professor at Atlanta University, he wanted social and political integration, as well as higher education for 10 percent- what he called a “Talented Tenth”- of the African American population. He believed this group could become leaders for all other African Americans.

John & Lugenia Hope	John Hope worked for social equality all his adult life. During the Atlanta race riot, he was an active leader who worked to restore calm. He helped establish six predominantly black universities in Atlanta. Lugenia organized the Neighborhood Union, which offered vocational classes for children, a health care center, and clubs for children. The Neighborhood Union also provided financial aid for needy families and pressured city leaders to improve roads, lighting, and sanitation in the African American neighborhoods in Atlanta.
Tom Watson	A Georgia politician who was best known for his advocacy for poor farmers, especially African American share-croppers. He worked to bring the rural Free Delivery (RFD) bill to Georgia. Later in life, he tried to run for Congress. His campaign was full of scandal. He later opposed all minority rights, including those for African Americans, Catholics, and Jews.
Leo Frank	A young Jewish man who was charged with murdering a 14 year old girl. He was found guilty and sentenced to death. He was later taken from prison by armed men and hanged in Marietta. His death further fueled racial divide in Atlanta.
Booker T. Washington	A powerful and influential African American in the United States who was a strong speaker, a skilled politician, and an advisor to presidents. Gave the "Atlanta Compromise" speech that proposed that blacks and whites should agree to benefit each other.
Alonzo Herndon	He was born a slave and grew up to be a business giant. He bought a small insurance company and hired African American college graduates to run the Atlanta Mutual Insurance Company. It is now known as the Atlanta Life Insurance Company and still does over \$200 million dollars of business each year.
Mary Phagan	The 14-year-old girl who was murdered in the Leo Frank case.
Asa Candler	Turned Coca-Cola into a nationally recognized brand. He bought Coca-Cola from John Pemberton and marketed the drink, forming the Coca-Cola Company.
John Pemberton	Invented Coca-Cola as an alcohol-free tonic drink during the Temperance movement.
Morris Rich	A Hungarian immigrant who was an entrepreneur. He and his brother founded a department store in down town Atlanta featuring the first plate glass store windows. This department store later became an Atlanta institution and "the" place to shop.

