I. Economics of the New South

1. **Bourbon Triumvirate**
   Group of three wealthy men (Joseph E. Brown, Alfred H. Colquitt, John B. Gordon) that led the Georgia Democrats and tried to help the wealthy, white citizens of Georgia during the New South.

2. **Populist**
   New political party that was formed during the New South; supported farmers and African Americans in the South.

3. **Rebecca Latimer Felton**
   Georgia reformer that worked to improve child labor laws and prison conditions; served as the first female U.S. Senator.

4. **Henry Grady**
   Person known as “the voice of the New South” and “the father of the New South”; used his influence working for the *Atlanta Constitution* to persuade Northerners about the South’s ability to be industrial; helped to organize the International Cotton Exposition.

5. **Tom Watson**
   Georgia politician and leader of the Populist Party; created the RFD Bill that delivered mail to rural areas for free; assisted poor Georgians and farmers.

6. **International Cotton Expo**
   Event held in 1881 and 1895; created to show the economic recovery and potential of the South after Reconstruction; tried to get businessmen to invest money in Georgia by building factories (industry).

7. **1906 Atlanta Riot**
   Racial violence between white and black citizens in 1906; began as a result of false accusations against black citizens (raping and murdering white women) published in the *Atlanta Journal* and *Atlanta Constitution*.

8. **Leo Frank**
   Jewish factory manager accused of killing a 14 year old white girl named Mary Phagan; he was sentenced to death but the sentence was later changed to life in prison; kidnapped and lynched (hung) in Marietta.

9. **Knights of Mary Phagan**
   The Ku Klux Klan was reborn in Georgia after they lynched the man who was accused of murdering Mary Phagan – what was this group called?

10. **County Unit System**
    System of voting used in local and state elections which gave small, rural counties more voting power; later declared unconstitutional in 1962.

II. Social and Political Change

11. **Jim Crow Laws**
    Laws passed to establish segregation among black and white citizens.

12. **Disenfranchisement**
    Rules used to take away African Americans right to vote; included the use of the Poll Tax, Owning of Property, and Literacy Tests.
13. **Plessy v. Ferguson**  
   U.S. Supreme Court case that upheld segregation; centered around a multi-racial man that was arrested for sitting in the “White Only” railroad car.

14. **Racial**  
   Events such as race riots, lynchings, the Leo Frank case, and terrorist acts by the Ku Klux Klan were results of what type of violence?

15. **Booker T. Washington**  
   Founder and President of Tuskegee University; believed education for African Americans was the key to obtaining social and political equality; gave the famous “Atlanta Compromise” speech in 1895.

16. **W. E. B. DuBois**  
   Atlanta University professor; believed African Americans should form organizations in the fight against discrimination and segregation; worked with the Niagara movement and the NAACP in New York.

17. **John Hope**  
   President of Atlanta University; helped to create the NAACP; worked with his wife to better the lives of African Americans in Atlanta.

18. **Alonzo Herndon**  
   Atlanta businessman (barber and owner of Atlanta Mutual Insurance Company); became the wealthiest African American in Atlanta.

19. **19th Amendment**  
   Constitutional Amendment that gave women the right to vote.

20. **NAACP**  
   The 1st major organization for African American rights; created through the work of the Niagara Movement.

### III. Georgia and the Great War

21. **Allied**  
   France, Russia, Great Britain, Belgium, Serbia and the United States were a part of the ??????????? Powers in WWI.

22. **Franz Ferdinand**  
   Archduke from Austria-Hungary; his assassination started WWI.

23. **Woodrow Wilson**  
   American President during WWI; hoped to keep the United States neutral at the beginning of the war.

24. **Central**  
   Austria-Hungary, Germany, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire made up the ??????????? Powers in WWI

25. **Germany**  
   The Treaty of Versailles made what European country accept blame for WWI and pay $33 Billion in war reparations?

26. **Sinking of Lusitania**  
   Two events/causes were the reasons the United States entered WWI.

27. **Zimmerman Telegram**  
   WWI was also known as the “Great War” and “the war to ???????????.

28. **End All Wars**  
   WWI was also known as the “Great War” and “the war to ???????????.

29. **Train Soldiers**  
   Two main functions of the military bases (such as Camp Benning, Fort McPherson, Camp Gordon, and Camp Hancock) in GA during WWI.

30. **Prison Camp (P.O.W.)**  

**Bonus Question (+5 Points)** – What popular soft drink was created in Atlanta, by Dr. John Pemberton, during the New South? (*Hint – World of…). **Coca-Cola or Coke**