

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

GUIDED READING

Georgia Its Heritage and Its Promise

Chapter 18: Bourbons, Populists, and Progressives

Section 1 Bourbon Democrats and Independents

Directions: Use the information from page 450 - 453 to complete the following.

1. By the end Reconstruction in 1877, Georgia was once again controlled by the _____.
2. Politicians used _____ to try to _____ the vote of African Americans and _____ to whites to support the Democratic Party saying _____ had to remain united to maintain their _____ over blacks.
3. The main politicians in control of the party [Democrat] were sometimes called the " _____ " by their enemies.
4. This was a _____ making fun of the fact that they seemed to want to hold on to _____ ways and not make _____.
5. Even though they praised the Confederacy, most of the Bourbons accepted that slavery was _____ and that something _____ would have to emerge.
6. From 1876 until their first major challenge in 1890, three men controlled the _____ office and the _____ seats of Georgia - Joseph E. _____, Alfred B. _____, and John B. _____.
7. These men became known as the Bourbon _____.
8. A _____ is a group of three in authority or government control.
9. From 1877 to 1882, _____ Colquitt was governor of Georgia.

10. From 1873 to 1880, John B. Gordon, reputed _____ of Georgia's Ku Klux Klan, was one of Georgia's U.S. _____.
11. Gordon resigned from the Senate in 1880 to take a position with the Western and Atlantic _____.
12. Governor Colquitt then _____ Joseph _____, former president of the Western and Atlantic, to the _____ seat.
13. In 1886, _____ was elected _____ and reelected in 1888 for another two-year term.
14. When Joseph Brown retired in 1891, _____ once again served as U.S. senator, from 1891 to 1897.
15. When Gordon came back to the Senate in 1891, _____ was Georgia's other _____.
16. These three men were _____ politicians for all those years. While they supported the "Lost Cause" ideas, they also supported _____, the _____, and other " _____ " concepts.
17. In the 1880s, Georgia _____ were divided.
18. The more _____ Republicans, called " _____ and _____," wanted a party _____ to both whites and blacks.
19. The more _____ Republicans, called " _____," believed that they would get more _____ if they did not have any _____ party members.
20. Because their party was _____, Republicans joined with the _____ in trying to _____ the Democrats.

21. The only real _____ to the Democrats in the late 1870s and early 1880s came from the _____.
22. The Independent leader was U.S. Congressman Dr. William _____, a planter and medical doctor representing north Georgia.
23. By 1880, even with _____ from Republicans, Independents were _____ to prevent Alfred Colquitt's _____ as governor.
24. Hoping they might win in 1882, the Independents tried to get a big _____ - Alexander _____, a former vice president of the Confederacy - to run as an Independent. In the end, however, he _____ as a Democrat, and once again the Independents _____.
25. The Bourbon Triumvirate were conservative with _____.
26. They believed in lower _____ and less government _____ on _____ services, including the public _____ system that had been founded following the war.
27. They also believed, however, in _____ the economy to include more industry.
28. The Democratic Party's _____ of white voters rested on the basic ideas in their public speeches about the good days of the "_____."

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Section 2 Farmer Discontent and Populism

Directions: Use the information from page 454 - 460 to complete the following.

1. Many of Georgia's middle-class and poor _____ became increasingly unhappy as cotton _____ dropped at the same time that the prices of goods they needed to buy went _____.
2. Railroad _____ made the _____ of shipping their products to market even higher.
3. Many could barely make a _____; owners of small farms sometimes found themselves having to _____ their land to pay their _____.
4. _____ believed that _____ were unfair, and many even thought that they did not get the _____ they once had.
5. As farmers became more _____, they organized, eventually founding a _____ party to work for major reforms.
6. The first farmers' group became known as the "Patrons of Husbandry," which soon became known as the _____.
7. In the late 1870s and early 1880s, the _____
formed.
8. The _____ served several purposes.
9. Farmers, who worked alone most of the time, could come together for _____ and to talk about their _____.

10. They could also join together in cooperative buying stores, or _____.
11. The co-ops _____ supplies - seed, fertilizer, farm tools - so they could negotiate _____ prices.
12. The _____ Farmers' Alliance in _____ began in 1887. In 1889, it successfully joined with other farmers in the South to _____ the _____ (a group with exclusive control) that sold _____, the material used to bind and cover cotton bales.
13. In 1890, the Alliance began to get involved in _____.
14. Members [of the Alliance] wanted _____, including the use of silver as well as gold for _____, the _____ of the convict lease system, the secret _____ for voting, and a _____ income _____.
15. That [graduated income tax] means that the _____ a person's income, the higher the _____ of tax that person would pay.
16. The Alliance also called for the _____ to take ownership of the _____ and communications such as the _____ and the new invention, the _____.
17. Under government _____, they believed _____ would come _____ because there would no longer be a need for profits for stockholders.
18. In the 1890 election, the Georgia Alliance _____ voters to elect only Democrats who _____ the Alliance reforms.

19. Alliance member William J. _____ of Hancock County had no opposition in the _____ race.
20. The Alliance was also successful in _____ six U.S. congressmen and a majority of the _____ in both houses of the Georgia legislature. In fact, this Georgia General Assembly got the nickname the " _____ Legislature."
21. Unfortunately, however, many of the men who had _____ themselves to Alliance reforms were _____ friends of the Alliance once they were in office.
22. They did not _____ most of the reforms the farmers had wanted, and they appointed John B. _____ as a U.S. senator even though he _____ many of the Alliance ideas.
23. This major _____ led many farmers to see the Alliance as _____ and _____ in the group fell quickly.
24. In its place [Farmers' Alliance] arose a new _____ group, one that had begun in the Plains states. This group believed in _____, the political doctrine that "supports the rights and powers of the _____ people in their _____ with the privileged elite."
25. Farmers joined with members of _____ organizations to form a new political party called the People's Party, which was usually called the _____ Party.
26. Thomas E. _____ of Thomson became not only the _____ spokesman for populism in Georgia, but a major figure in the movement nationally.

27. Elected to the state _____ in 1882, Watson became _____ by efforts to promote _____ in Georgia and wanted to support the _____ way of life.
28. He supported _____ causes, including public _____ and the ending of the _____ lease system.
29. He made his _____ when he did not support Georgia Democratic Congressman Charles _____ for the position of Speaker of the House. Crisp was a _____ Democrat who had opposed the _____ of the Alliance.
30. In 1892, the national Populist Party was _____ in those states with large numbers of _____.
31. The party tried to make life _____ not only for farmers but also for _____ workers and other people left out of the growing _____ that industrialization was creating.
32. Among other reforms, the Populist _____ called for a graduated income tax, government ownership of railroads and communications, a better system of _____ for farmers, an _____-hour workday for factory workers, and a more _____ political system allowing the _____ themselves to vote for their U.S. senators rather than having them _____ by the state legislatures.
33. The also believed in a _____ ballot so voters could not be _____ into voting a particular way.

34. The party nominated James B. _____ as their candidate for _____ of the United States.
35. In 1892, Georgia Populists held their first convention and _____ farmer W. L. Peek as their candidate for _____. The convention also chose _____ for other state offices and for U.S. Congress.
36. The _____ tried to keep whites, including farmers, in their party by calling for white _____ and pointing out the danger of _____ the white vote between the Democrats and the Populists.
37. While Populist leaders, including Watson, did not believe in the social _____ of the _____, they did appeal to _____ voters showing how Populist reforms would help them.
38. The Democrats also tried to get black _____, sometimes by intimidation and _____.
39. After an intense and emotional _____, the Democrats _____ most of the Populists, including, Tom Watson.
40. In some places, _____ voting or _____ of votes had taken place. This is known as _____.
41. In 1893, the entire nation fell into the _____ economic _____ that had happened up to that time.
42. _____ closed, and businesses went _____. Farmers and workers _____ as prices dropped.
43. The hard times _____ the Populist Party.

44. For the next two years, Georgia's Democrats tried to _____ the Populists back to the party.
45. The next major contest was in 1896, the year of the U.S. _____ election.
46. At their convention [in 1896], the Democrats nominated the young and talented speaker William Jennings _____.
47. They [Democrats] _____ many of the Populists' _____ for their platform including the ideas of silver as well as gold money, the graduated income tax, and the direct election of U.S. senators.
48. When the Democrats adopted these reforms, the Populists had a _____. After much discussion, the Populists decided to _____ nominate Bryan as their presidential candidate.
49. In Georgia, the _____ had passed some reforms, and the state party also adopted the crucial issue of _____ coinage. That issue brought most _____ back to the Democratic Party.
50. The result was a major _____ for the Populists.
51. _____ won the electoral votes of the South and much of the West. He still _____ overwhelmingly to Republican William _____, who got the popular and electoral votes of industrial, urban states with much greater populations.
52. This was the beginning of the _____ for the People's Party in the United States.
53. _____ had stirred up racial _____ in Georgia.

54. The Democrats had tried to keep whites in the party by appealing to _____ and the goal of preserving white power.

55. A movement began to find ways to _____ blacks out of the political process altogether.

56. With the end of _____, Georgia was basically a _____ - _____ state, with the Democrats firmly in control for decades.

57. To make sure that the " _____ " democrats kept power, the Democratic Party began certain _____ in the late 1800s to eliminate any challenges to the elite class.

58. In the late 1890s, in the Democratic primaries, candidates for statewide office were chosen not by overall _____ vote but by the votes of each _____.

59. The system was called the _____.
For each representative that the county had in the Georgia General Assembly, the county got _____ unit votes.

60. Representation was laid out in the 1877 constitution, which had _____ levels of representation: the most _____ counties, the next twenty-six counties, and the least populated counties.

61. Since there were more _____ counties, the rural counties always _____ the urban counties.

62. In 1917, the legislature passed the Neill Primary Act, which made the "informal" county _____ into law.

63. For decades, the _____, most rural counties had far more political _____ than the largest.
64. This caused increasing _____ as the business-oriented cities became more _____ on racial matters and more concerned about policies that were good for business.
65. Although the county unit system was challenged in _____, the federal courts were initially hesitant to get involved.
66. The system did not _____ until 1962 with a Tennessee case called *Baker v Carr*, where the U.S. Supreme Court said that _____ person's vote should count _____.
67. While people in cities had their _____ delivered to them for _____, that was not the case in rural areas. (Page 461)
68. One of the reforms that farmers in the Grange and the Farmers' Alliance had called for was free mail _____ in rural areas. (Page 461)
69. As a reformer for the farmers, Tom _____ supported this cause. (Page 461)
70. While he was a U.S. _____, Watson introduced a _____ in 1892 setting aside money for an experiment in rural free delivery (_____). (Page 461)
71. Although the bill _____, the postmaster _____ to put the program into effect. (Page 461)
72. In 1896, with a new postmaster, the first _____ routes were established. One of the forty-four experimental routes in the United States was in _____, Georgia. (Page 461)

73. RFD became very popular, and Congress made it _____ in 1902.
(Page 461)

74. Because of his important role in this legislation, Tom Watson got the name "Father of
_____." (Page 461)

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

GUIDED READING

Georgia Its Heritage and Its Promise

Chapter 18: Bourbons, Populists, and Progressives

Section 3 Progressivism in Georgia

Directions: Use the information from page 462 - 465 to complete the following.

1. As _____ faded throughout the country, a new _____ movement had already begun.
2. While populism was centered in the _____ areas and composed mainly of farmers, this new movement began in _____ where urban, middle-class, educated men and women began to call for reforms to deal with the problems brought on by _____ and _____.
3. This movement for reform was known as _____.
4. Although Georgia had some _____, it was usually small and the companies were _____ owned.
5. In the end, one of the progressive ideas that _____ the most Georgians was _____ voting.
6. In 1906, attorney Hoke _____, owner of the *Atlanta Evening Journal*, was elected governor as a _____.
7. Like other progressives throughout the country, Smith believed that _____ had a role in _____ business and industry and in _____ the public.
8. He strengthened the railroad commission's power to _____ the _____ and gave the commission power over _____ such as electric companies and streetcar lines.

9. He founded the _____ court system in Georgia and convinced the legislature to increase _____ for schools. He also started the state's Department of _____ and _____ and supported a _____-hour work week for textile workers.
10. One of the major targets of reform for Georgia's progressives was Georgia's _____ system, which _____ the convict lease system.
11. The system had resulted in _____ treatment for those convicted of even minor offenses.
12. In 1908, the state passed a law that _____ the leasing out of prisoners to private business. Instead prisoners could be _____ by the state or by local government to work on the _____.
13. To prevent prisoners from _____, they were often chained together leading to the infamous _____.
14. When he became a U.S. _____ in 1912, Smith continued his progressivism by introducing in the Senate two _____ that bear his name.
15. The Smith-Lever Act (1914) established the system of agricultural _____ agents who provided _____ and _____ for farmers.
16. The Smith-Hughes act (1917) set up U.S. government support for _____ education in high schools.
17. A progressive reform attempted unsuccessfully in Georgia was women's _____.
18. _____ refers to the right to vote.

19. Two of the best-known Georgia _____ (as these reformers were called) were the sisters Rebecca Latimer _____ and Mary Latimer _____.
20. _____ Felton became the more _____ of the two.
21. She became involved in the Women's _____ Union (WCTU), which worked to make alcohol _____.
22. Rebecca Felton also worked to _____ the convict lease system and for _____ reform.
23. Their activities with the WCTU and other projects to strengthen _____ and _____ led Felton and other women to support women having the _____ to vote.
24. If women could _____, they would be able to _____ the laws in ways good for the home.
25. The idea of women having political _____ was, however, _____ reform than Georgia's politicians wanted. They saw it as being outside the " _____ " of a woman, whose focus was to be the home, not the sometimes hostile world of politics.
26. In 1918, Congress passed the _____ Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which said women could not be _____ against in voting.
27. The amendment then went to the states for _____. The Georgia legislature very quickly voted _____ to ratify.

28. In 1920, the required _____ - _____ of the states had voted _____ and Georgia women got the right to vote along with women _____ the country.

29. Ironically, in spite of the _____ to women's suffrage, Georgia became the _____ state to have a _____ senator.

30. In 1922, U.S. Senator Tom Watson _____ with four years remaining in his term. His friend Governor Thomas Hardwick _____ Rebecca Felton to Watson's seat until an election was held to choose a permanent replacement.

31. By the time the Senate actually met again, Walter George had been _____ to the seat. But he allowed Felton to serve the first _____ the Senate met.