1. The Democratic political leaders who dominated Georgia after Reconstruction were called the **Bourbon Triumvirate.**

2**. Tom Watson** fought to help farmers who were suffering economically during the 1890s.

3. The **Populist Party** formed during the New South Era to represent the interests of farmers.

4. Henry Grady wanted the South to become **industrialized** like the North.

5. The purpose of the **International Cotton Exposition** was to show that Georgia was ready for industry.

6. Rebecca Latimer Felton was the first woman to **sit in the US Senate.**

7. **Henry Grady** was the editor of the *Atlanta Constitution* who urged Georgia to create a “New South”.

8. A white mob started the **Atlanta Race Riot** due to unproven reports that black men had assaulted several white women.

9. The murder of Leo Frank was an example of **Anti-Semitism**.

10. The problem with the **county** unit system is that it did not represent the population fairly.

11. Jim Crow Laws were put in place to try to **segregate** facilities for whites and blacks.

12**. Plessy v. Ferguson** addressed the issue of “separate but equal”.

13. **Disenfranchisement** means to take away voting rights.

14. **Suffrage** means the right to vote.

15. **Booker T. Washington** believed progress and equality was a slow process for African Americans. He believed that African Americans should be patient and wait for equality.

16. **W.E.B. DuBois** believed equality for African Americans should come instantly and the African Americans should have a higher education.

17. John and Lugenia Burns Hope agreed with the ideas of **Dubois**.