

Unit 6 Graphic Organizer 2

SS8H7abc: Racial Division Deepens

The People vs. Leo Frank *Who was Leo?*

- Pencil factory manager
- Accused of killing/assaulting 13 yr old Mary Phagan
- He was Jewish, Anti-Semitism



What Happened?

- Mary went to pick up her pay
- Factory was closed for Confederate Holiday
- Found that evening dead/bruised. 3 suspects: Leo Frank, Newt Lee, and Jim Conley

Who was Jim Conley?

- Janitor at factory, was working day of murder
- Changed story several times
- In final story, he said Frank called on him to help dispose of the body

During the case...

- Windows open
- Jurors walked through protestors to get to courtroom

Results of the case

- Leo Frank convicted & sentenced to death
- Gov. Slaton received new evidence & changed sentence to life in prison
- Georgians outraged, group of Marietta citizens lynched Leo Frank to death

Alonzo Mann /Frank's legacy

- 1982, old & failing health, said he saw Conley carrying Phagan's body on day of murder
- Conley threatened to kill him if he talked
- Frank pardoned, GA said they did not protect him while in custody but did not say he was innocent

Separate but Equal

Jim Crow Laws

- Segregation laws
- Created separate facilities for blacks & whites

Plessy v. Ferguson

- Plessy 1/8 black, passed as white but said was black
- Arrested... case went to supreme court
- Test of 14th amendment, decided that it provided equal political rights and not equal social rights
- Plessy lost
- "Separate but equal"

Disenfranchisement

- Depriving person of their right to vote
- Racial violence- KKK used as tactic to disenfranchise black to control their vote.
- Poll Tax- a charge that many poor blacks and whites could not pay
- White Primaries- only whites were allowed to vote in primary election
- Literacy Test-had to pass test but COULD exempt

Exemptions:

1. If you own at least 40 acres of land
2. if you were a "person of good character"
3. the "Grandfather clause"

Early Civil Rights Leaders

Booker T. Washington



- Black educator, orator, author & political activist
- Founded Tuskegee Institute in Alabama
- Supported Jim Crow Policies
- Many black leaders disagreed with him

Atlanta Compromise Speech

- 1895 Cotton States International Exposition
- Encouraged blacks to be proficient in: agriculture, mechanics, commerce, & domestic commerce
- "Dignify and glorify common labour"

W.E. B. DuBois



- Masters and PhD from Harvard
- Civil Rights activist
- Pushed for more blacks in politics
- Believed that the most educated of blacks could help the most in attaining civil rights.
- Helped establish the National Association of Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

In your own words...

Compare/Contrast the civil rights approach of Washington and DuBois
Washington urged blacks to work /be patient while others demanded immediate rights