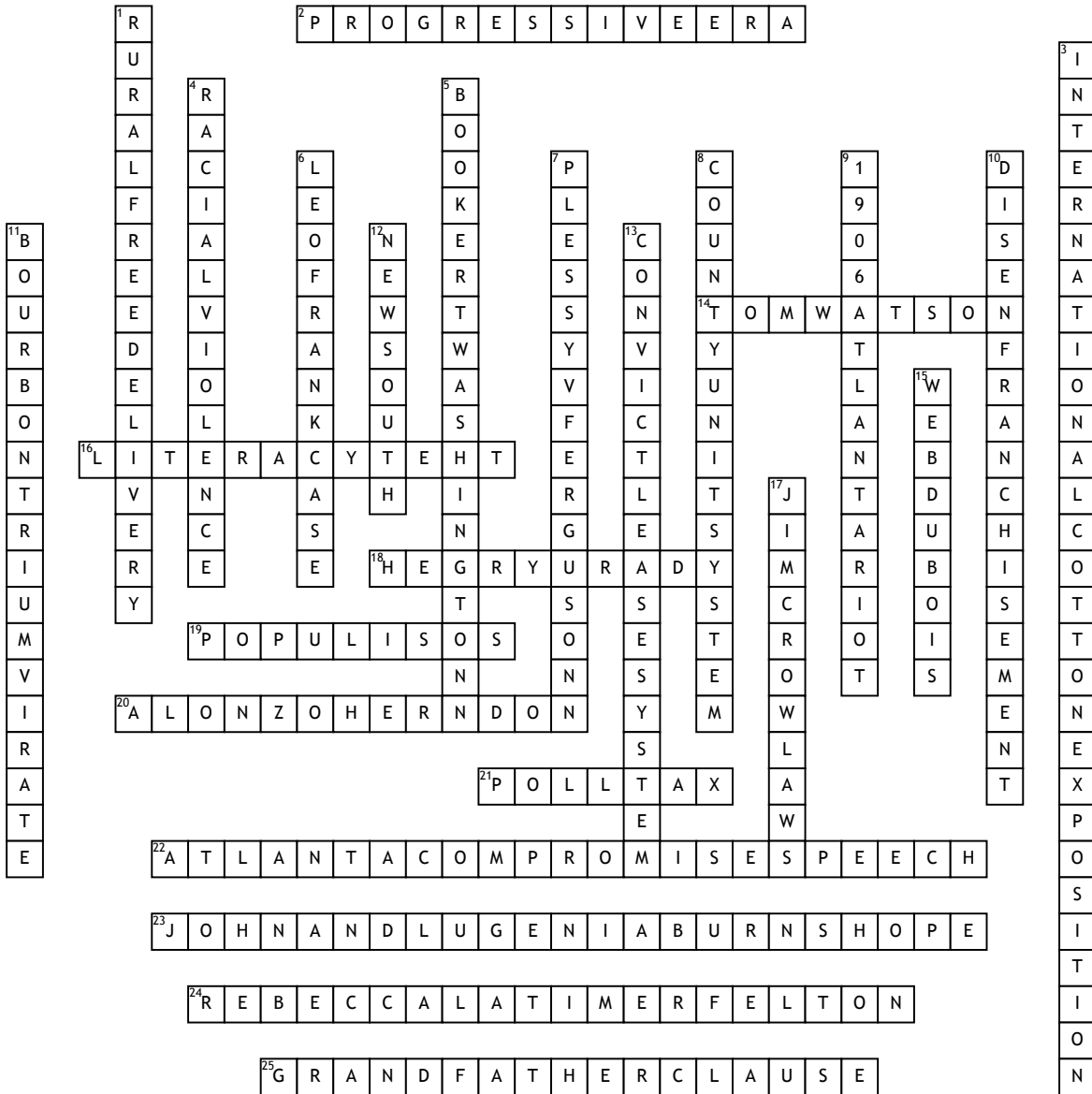


Name:

Date:

Period:

new south crossword puzzle



Across

2. time period in the late 1800s and early 1900s that attempted to improve society by legislating moral behavior, improving education, and helping those in need.

14. member of the Populist Party; supported farming people of Georgia; sponsored the law for rural free delivery.

16. a test given to persons to prove they can read and write before being allowed to register to vote.

18. "Spokesman of the New South;" managing editor of the Atlanta Constitution in the 1880s.

19. a political party formed in the late 1800s by labor organizations and the Farmers' Alliance; lead by Tom

20. born a slave; emancipated; became a barber Atlanta; became president of Atlanta Mutual Insurance Company; an entrepreneur.

21. tax on voting.

22. a speech given by Booker T. Washington in 1895 at the Cotton States and International Exposition that proposed that blacks and whites should agree to benefit from each other.

23. married couple that were early Civil Rights leaders and social reformers in Atlanta.

24. first woman to serve in the U.S. senate; writer and campaigner for Progressive Era reforms, especially women's rights.

25. a provision allowing former Confederate soldiers and their male descendants to vote without having to take a literacy test.

Down

1. legislation introduced by Tom Watson that created a new service that brought farm families daily delivery of newspapers, catalogs, magazines, advertisements, and letters free of charge.

3. held in Atlanta in 1895; promoted industry and trade and tried to portray the progress made by the South.

4. violence attributed to racial factors; Atlanta race riot was one of the largest demonstrations of this type of violence.

5. early Civil Rights leader who believed the way to achieve equality was through economic independence; gave famous "Atlanta Compromise" speech where he said, "Cast down your bucket where you are!"

6. Jewish man who worked at the National Pencil Company in Atlanta who was convicted of murdering Mary Phagan in 1913; was lynched by a mob in Marietta in 1915 after the governor of Georgia changed Frank's sentence from the death penalty to life in prison.

7. court case that ruled separate but equal public facilities were legal.

8. a procedure for political primaries that was used from 1917 to 1962 in which winners were selected by county "unit" votes rather than the statewide popular vote.

9. mass civil disturbance in Atlanta which lasted two days; led to many African American deaths and a few deaths of whites, lots of property was damaged.

10. taking away a person's right to vote.

11. three of Georgia's most powerful politicians of the post-Reconstruction era: Joseph Brown, Alfred Colquitt, and John Gordon; supported the convict lease system.

12. a term coined by Henry Grady and used to describe the southern states after Reconstruction.

13. a system in which prisoners were leased to companies for their labor; companies were suppose to provide housing and food.

15. early Civil Rights leader who believed the way to achieve equality was through social and political integration; wanted higher education for the "Talented Tenth".

17. laws that enforced segregation in public places.