

Lynchings In Georgia

Lynching: "A act of violence in which a mob, under the pretext of justice without trial executes a presumed offender."

From 1882-1968 lynching was a method of getting "justice" for crimes.

Not all of the lynchings that happened in these years were of black people, but in Georgia 94% of them were black.

Lynching didn't just mean that they were hanged, but also shot, beaten,stabbed,drowned,tortured and burned alive (sometimes even all).



Some of the "justifications" for lynching were:

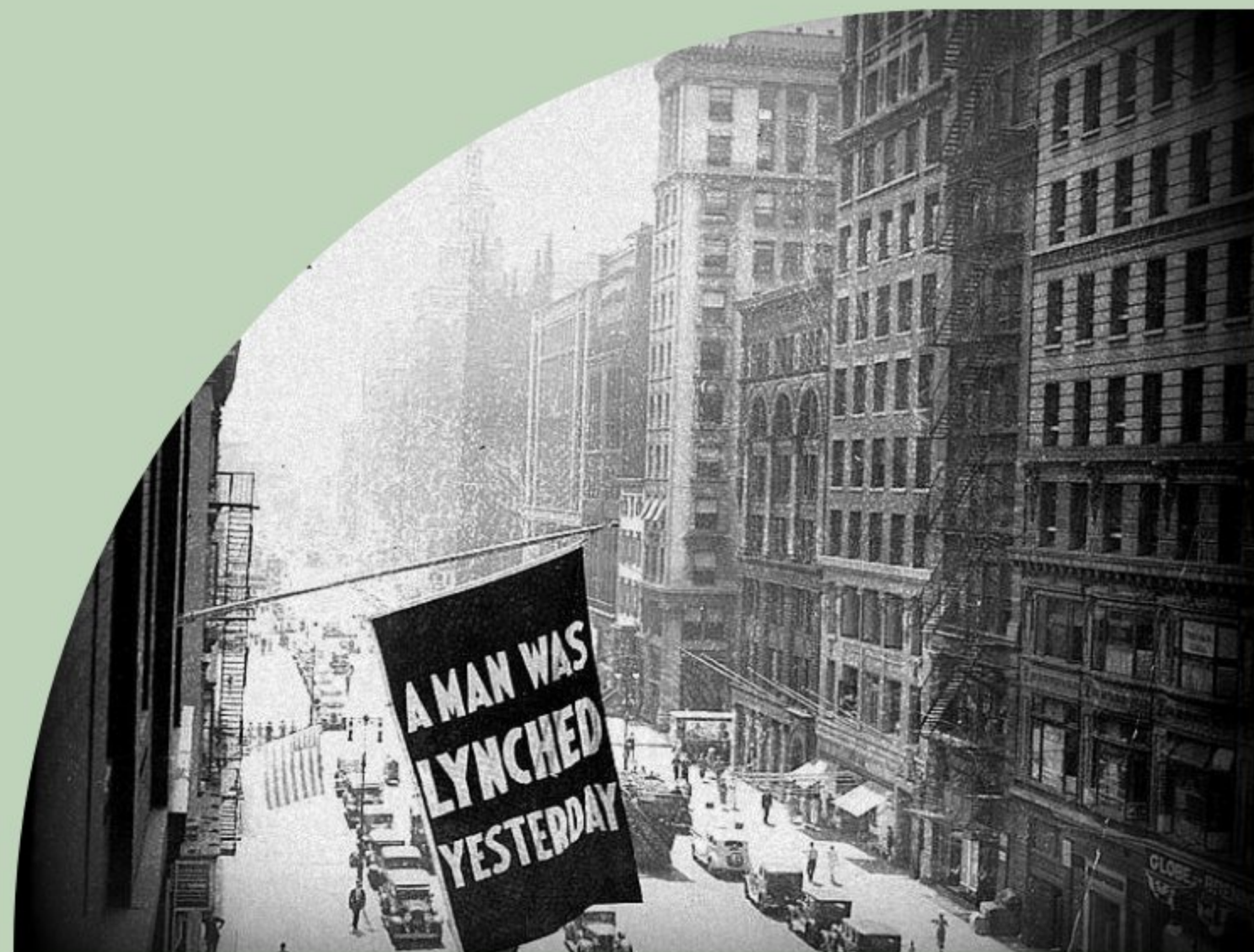
- Alleged murder of a white person
- Alleged or attempted rape of a white woman
- Arson, burglary, assault
- Violations of the racial code of conduct (Jim Crow Laws)
- Social or sexual relations between a white person and a black person.



The number of victims that are documented in Georgia is 450 victims.

That means that one mob killing was happening per month was happening during 1890-1900.

12 out of 435 mobs weren't a white mob killing.



In April 2006 the FBI announced it would review the 1946 investigation.

Moore's Fords lynching is a very significant lynching that happened in Georgia because it was the last mass lynching in Georgia and in the country.

- On July 25,1946, two young couples, Roger and Dorothy Malcolm and George and Mae Murray Dorsey were taken to Moore's Ford bridge which is located in Bogart, GA, and they were shot multiple times and beat.

This lynching was very significant because of the number of victims, it led to massive rallies and was covered by national newspapers.

- NAACP asked President Harry S. Truman to investigate, but nothing was ever determined.