

**SS8H11 The student will evaluate the role of Georgia in the modern civil rights movement.**

- a. Describe major developments in civil rights and Georgia's role during the 1940s and 1950s; include the roles of Herman Talmadge, Benjamin Mays, the 1946 governor's race and the end of the white primary, Brown v. Board of Education, Martin Luther King, Jr., and the 1956 state flag.

### **BENJAMIN MAYS**

Benjamin Elijah Mays was born in South Carolina in 1895 to parents who were former slaves. Mays did his undergraduate work at Bates College and later received his master's and doctoral degrees from the University of Chicago. During the time he was working on his advanced degrees, Dr. Bates also became an ordained Baptist minister.

Dr. Mays was a lifelong educator. He taught at South Carolina State College and Morehouse College and helped students found the Omega Psi Phi fraternity at Morehouse. He became dean of the Howard University School of Religion in 1934 and remained in that position until 1940, when he was appointed to the presidency of Morehouse College. He remained at Morehouse for twenty-five years. During his tenure at Morehouse, Dr. Mays did much to improve and strengthen the school, such as obtaining a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa and enhancing the quality of the faculty.

He also was active in the surrounding Atlanta community and served as the Atlanta school board's first African American president. Dr. Mays was a mentor to many students and had a particularly significant impact on one student—Martin Luther King, Jr. Dr. Mays became an advisor to the young King during King's freshman year at Morehouse and continued to be a strong influence throughout his life. Dr. King later spoke of Dr. Mays as his "intellectual father" and "spiritual mentor."

Dr. Mays retired from Morehouse in 1967. Upon his retirement, he became chairman of the Atlanta Board of Education. He remained in this position for twelve years and retired in 1981. In recognition of Dr. Mays' outstanding contributions to education, a street and a high school in southwest Atlanta were named in his honor. Dr. Mays died in 1984 at the age of 86.

\_\_\_\_\_ **406. What office did Benjamin Mays hold?**

- A. mayor of Atlanta
- B. governor of Georgia
- C. state legislator in the General Assembly
- D. chairman of Atlanta Board of Education

\_\_\_\_\_ **407. Benjamin Mays served as a mentor to**

- A. Rosa Parks
- B. Andrew Young
- C. Maynard Jackson
- D. Martin Luther King, Jr.

### **END OF THE WHITE PRIMARY**

After the Civil War, Democrats tried various ways to keep black people from voting. The "white primary" was one of those ways.

The Fifteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution guaranteed blacks the right to vote. The state legislature, however, took this to apply to the general election only. It reasoned that a state could pass laws regarding who could vote in primary elections, which were introduced around 1898.

After Reconstruction, the Democratic Party regained control of state government. For the 1900 primary, Democratic leaders ruled that only white Democrats would be allowed to vote in the primary.

Because Republican and independent candidates got little support from whites and rarely ran for office, Georgia was essentially a one-party state. The candidates for office were selected during the primary, and the winners of the primary elections were certain of victory in the general election. By the time blacks were able to enter the decision-making process (in the general election), the eventual winner had already been selected during the white primary.

In 1946, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *King v. Chapman* that white primary systems in Georgia were unconstitutional. In the election of 1946, black voters were able to take part in the primary election for the first time since Reconstruction.

408. The purpose of the white primary was to

- A. prevent blacks from voting for governor.
- B. help blacks get elected to statewide public office.
- C. keep blacks from having input into the party nominees.
- D. allow blacks to have more influence in the general election.

409. Under the white primary system, only whites were allowed

- A. to vote in primary elections.
- B. to vote in statewide elections.
- C. to belong to the Democratic party.
- D. to run for political office in Georgia.

**1946 GOVERNOR'S RACE**

In 1946, Governor Ellis Arnall's term was drawing to a close. Because he could not succeed himself, Georgians had to elect a new governor. The field of candidates in the Democratic primary included segregationist Eugene Talmadge; former governor Eurith Rivers; and James Carmichael, who had headed the Marietta Bell bomber plant during the war. In the primary, Carmichael won the popular vote due, in large part, to black voters being able to take part in the primary election for the first time since Reconstruction. However, Talmadge won the county unit vote, and he became the Democratic candidate.

The Republicans did not have a candidate, so Talmadge ran unopposed in the November general election. Talmadge was sixty-two years old and in poor health. Because his close advisors were afraid he would not live long enough to begin his term, they made a secret plan. The plan was for a few hundred selected supporters to write the name of Eugene Talmadge's son Herman on the ballot as their second gubernatorial choice. When the general election was over, Eugene Talmadge had been elected governor; Melvin Thompson had been elected lieutenant governor.

Shortly before Christmas, and before he was sworn in, Eugene Talmadge died, and the confusion began. The legislature chose Herman Talmadge as governor, based on the size of the write-in votes for him — a good number of which were suddenly "found" after the election. Governor Arnall declared that Lieutenant Governor Thompson was the rightful successor. However, in the early morning hours of January 15, 1947, a group of Eugene Talmadge's men broke into the governor's office, changed the locks on the doors, and readied themselves to run the state.

Because he was locked out of his own office, Governor Arnall set up a temporary office at the Capitol information counter. Three days later, with news cameras flashing, Arnall officially resigned. In the meantime, Lieutenant Governor Thompson opened an office in downtown Atlanta and began legal proceedings to become governor. The government was in a state of total confusion.

Secretary of State Ben Fortson refused to give the official state seal (used for legalizing documents) to either Talmadge or Thompson. As a result, no one was in a position to run the state. The national news media had a field day reporting Georgia's political chaos.

Finally, in March, the Georgia Supreme Court ruled that Thompson was the rightful head of state until a special election could be held in 1948 to fill the unexpired term of Governor-elect Eugene Talmadge. In that election, Herman Talmadge was legally elected as Georgia's governor.

- \_\_\_\_\_ **410. The famous controversy surrounding the 1946 election for governor came about because**
- A. Ellis Arnall was impeached and removed from office.
  - B. Herman Talmadge and Eugene Talmadge were on the same ballot.
  - C. Eugene Talmadge died before taking office, and two men claimed the office.
  - D. Carmichael got more popular votes, and Talmadge got more county unit votes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **411. When Eugene Talmadge died in 1946 before taking office for his fourth term as governor, who became governor?**
- A. The previous governor remained governor.
  - B. Three people claimed to be Georgia's governor.
  - C. Georgia's lieutenant governor became governor.
  - D. The speaker of the General Assembly became governor.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **412. In the 1946 Democrat primary for governor, who won the popular vote?**
- A. Ed Rivers
  - B. Lester Maddox
  - C. James Carmichael
  - D. Herman Talmadge

### HERMAN TALMADGE

Herman Talmadge was easily re-elected governor in 1950. Talmadge was a strict segregationist and opposed all attempts to integrate Georgia's public schools. He had promised voters that he would bring back the white primary, a promise he was unable to keep.

During his tenure as governor, he restructured the state highway department, created the Georgia Forestry Commission, and provided leadership for improvements in soil conservation programs, county health departments, and the state's prison system.

Most of Talmadge's legacy is in the field of education. He provided leadership for a new state constitution that expanded schools to include grades 1-12. In 1949, the General Assembly passed the Minimum Foundation Program for Education Act. This act lengthened the school year to nine months and raised standards for buildings, equipment, transportation, and school curricula. A 3 percent sales tax was passed in 1951 to pay for these changes.

After leaving office, Talmadge was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1956. He served there until 1981.

- \_\_\_\_\_ **413. What factor enabled Herman Talmadge to be elected governor of Georgia in 1950?**
- A. his campaign style and popularity
  - B. his support from wealthy businessmen
  - C. his position on segregation and voting rights
  - D. his victory in the 1948 special election for governor

414. In what area did Herman Talmadge make his greatest contributions as governor?

- A. education
- B. tax reform
- C. voting rights
- D. attracting business

415. Herman Talmadge's 3 percent sales tax was passed primarily to fund

- A. the creation of county health departments.
- B. the purchase of Jekyll Island as a state park.
- C. Georgia's part in the Interstate Highway System.
- D. a lengthened school year and school improvements.

### **BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION**

In 1950, seven-year-old Linda Brown, a black student, tried to enroll in an all-white school in Topeka, Kansas. When entry was denied, the NAACP helped Brown's father sue the Topeka Board of Education. The case, referred to as **Brown v. Board of Education**, reached the Supreme Court.

In its 1954 ruling, the Court said separate-but-equal schools were unconstitutional. It ordered racial integration of schools "with all deliberate speed." After nearly sixty years of court-approved segregation, the ruling in the *Plessy* case was finally overturned. Although the Court had spoken, many states were slow to carry out its orders.

416. What was the ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court in **Brown v. Board of Education**?

- A. Schools would be segregated and kept separate.
- B. The separate-but-equal policy was unconstitutional.
- C. Black schools would get more money for books and teachers.
- D. Blacks could only attend white schools if there was space available.

417. What earlier U.S. Supreme Court decision did the ruling in **Brown v. Board of Education** overturn?

- A. *Plessy v. Ferguson*
- B. *Worchester v. Georgia*
- C. *Dred Scott v. Sanford* decision
- D. *Cummings v. Richmond County Board of Education*

### **MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.**

Martin Luther King, Jr., was born on January 15, 1929, in Atlanta. His family was actively involved in the African American Baptist Church. King's grandfather was one of the founders of the Atlanta chapter of the NAACP and was also the pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church. King's father also later became pastor of Ebenezer Baptist.

Dr. King attended several colleges and universities, including Morehouse College. In 1955, Dr. King obtained his Ph.D. in systematic theology. During this time, he also became the pastor of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama, and married Coretta Scott.

During the course of his studies, Dr. King became very interested in Mahatma Gandhi's nonviolent approach to bring about social change. When Rosa Parks's refusal to give up her seat on a Montgomery, Alabama, bus resulted in a bus boycott, black residents appointed Dr. King to lead the brand new Montgomery Improvement Association. He received national attention for his leadership

role in the boycott, especially when the Supreme Court ruled in December 1956 that Alabama's segregation laws were unconstitutional and that Montgomery buses had to be desegregated. Dr. King believed in a four-pronged approach for gaining civil rights for all Americans: (1) direct, nonviolent actions, (2) legal remedies, (3) ballots, and (4) economic boycotts.

In 1957, Dr. King and other prominent southern black ministers formed the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). In 1959, Dr. King moved back to Atlanta to serve as co-pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church with his father.

In 1963, racial tensions were high across the country and came to a head in Alabama. Dr. King and the SCLC organized huge protests in Birmingham. The city received worldwide coverage of the violence police used against the unarmed black protesters. Appalled at the violence, President Kennedy urged Congress to pass major civil rights laws. This ultimately resulted in the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Although the legislation was a key piece of civil rights legislation, it did not solve every problem.

Therefore, in 1967, Dr. King began a Poor People's Campaign to address economic issues left unsolved by earlier legislation. Dr. King was a gifted speaker, and he is perhaps most well known for his "I Have a Dream" speech. He gave this speech on August 28, 1963, during the March on Washington, which over 250,000 people attended. Millions more listened on radio and television. In 1968, Dr. King gave what would be his final speech, "I've Been to the Mountaintop," in Memphis, Tennessee. The next day, on April 4, 1968, Dr. King was assassinated, and the country lost a great civil rights leader.

Dr. King earned numerous awards and recognitions for his civil rights work. Most notably, he was awarded Time's 1963 Man of the Year. He also won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964, becoming only the second African American to achieve this distinction.

\_\_\_\_\_ **418. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., favored bringing about social change through**

- A. unity.
- B. democracy.
- C. compromise.
- D. nonviolence.

\_\_\_\_\_ **419. Which approach did Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., NOT use to gain equality and civil rights for all citizens?**

- A. economic boycotts of businesses that did not treat all citizens fairly
- B. direct and nonviolent actions such as marches, protests, and demonstrations
- C. aggressive pursuit of black power through protests, riots, demonstrations, and political organization
- D. legal actions against individuals and businesses that violated the civil rights of individuals based on race

### 1956 STATE FLAG

In 1956, Georgia's state flag was changed to incorporate the St. Andrew's cross, a Confederate battle emblem. The flag has long been a subject of controversy and division within the state. African Americans were offended by references to the slavery in the state's past. Many modern leaders were offended by the image of a state caught up in its past instead of its future. The use of the Confederate symbol was damaging Georgia's tourist industry, costing the state millions in lost convention and exhibition dollars, and portraying a negative "old-fashioned southern" impression of Georgia to the world's businesses. Other southern states that had used the battle symbol as a part of their flags found their tourism and resort industries damaged as conventions were cancelled and boycotts scheduled. The state that had hosted Super Bowls and the Olympics wanted to project a more modern image to the world.

Civic leaders, businessmen and developers, leaders of the hospitality industry, the powerful Atlanta Convention and Visitors Bureau, the legislative Black Caucus, and developers called on Governor Roy Barnes to change the flag. Atlanta architect Cecil Alexander designed a new flag that featured the state seal in the center. Below the seal, a banner showed small images of Georgia's first three state flags and the first and the current images of the U.S. flag. The motto "In God We Trust" appeared below the banner.

The new flag was introduced shortly after the 2001 legislative session got underway. With almost no time for discussion and dissent, the flag passed the house on January 24, 2001, and the Senate on January 30. On January 31, Governor Barnes signed the bill authorizing the new flag into law. Most Georgians saw the new flag for the first time in the next day's newspapers and on TV news reports.

Those citizens who saw the 1956 flag as a memorial to the Confederate war dead and the proud heritage of a people and a region were outraged that it had been changed. Others who saw the 1956 flag as a symbol of racism were glad for the change but upset that the 2001 flag still contained any Confederate emblem. The 2001 flag had few supporters. Critics even remarked that it would be too difficult for elementary school children to draw.

In the 2002 election, Barnes's Republican opponent, Sonny Perdue, made the changes in the flag a major campaign issue. Those who were offended that the flag had been changed voted against Barnes, and he was not re-elected. Newly elected Governor Sonny Perdue signed a new state flag into law on May 8, 2003. Georgia was to have its third state flag in under thirty months.

Georgia's 2003 flag was based on the first national flag of the Confederacy. It is a field of three horizontal bars, two red and one white. In the upper left corner is a square blue section containing Georgia's coat of arms and the words "In God We Trust." Surrounding the coat of arms is a circle of thirteen white stars representing the original thirteen states. In March 2004, the people of Georgia voted 3-1 in favor of keeping the 2003 flag as the state flag.

\_\_\_ 420. Which group was instrumental in getting the 1956 Georgia state flag changed?

- A. Rainbow Coalition
- B. public school students
- C. supporters of Governor Zell Miller
- D. Atlanta Convention and Visitors Bureau

\_\_\_ 421. In what year did the Georgia state flag become an issue in the race for governor?

- A. 1960
- B. 1968
- C. 1984
- D. 2002

\_\_\_ 422. What was one reason for keeping the Georgia state flag of 1956?

- A. It was easy for school children to draw.
- B. It was a memorial to the Confederate dead.
- C. It was supported by a majority of Georgians.
- D. It was similar to the flags of other southern states.

**SS8H11 The student will evaluate the role of Georgia in the modern civil rights movement.**

- b. Analyze the role Georgia and prominent Georgians played in the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s and 1970s; include such events as the founding of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), Sibley Commission, admission of Hamilton Holmes and Charlayne Hunter to the University of Georgia, Albany Movement, March on Washington, Civil Rights Act, the election of Maynard Jackson as mayor of Atlanta, and the role of Lester Maddox.

**STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE**

In February 1960, black students at North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College started a new era of protest with their lunch counter sit-in at the Greensboro, North Carolina, Woolworth's store. A **sit-in** occurs when people enter a public building and refuse to leave until they are served or their demands are met. The students were refused service, but the idea of the sit-in spread to other parts of the South.

The success of the early student sit-ins led to a new organization. In April 1960, black students at Shaw University in Raleigh, North Carolina, organized the **Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee**. It was abbreviated SNCC and pronounced "Snick." The first president was Georgian John Lewis.

Members of this group worked in southern states helping blacks register to vote. SNCC also led protests, sit-ins at lunch counters, and boycotts of businesses that would not serve blacks.

- \_\_\_\_\_ **423. What organization was founded two months after the 1960 sit-in at the Woolworth's lunch counter in Greensboro, North Carolina?**
- A. CORE
  - B. SCLC
  - C. SNCC
  - D. NAACP
- \_\_\_\_\_ **424. Who was the first president of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee?**
- A. John Lewis
  - B. H. Rap Brown
  - C. Maynard Jackson
  - D. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

**SIBLEY COMMISSION**

In Georgia, most of the state's school systems refused desegregation. The opposition to desegregation was so strong that the General Assembly voted in 1955 to cut off state funds to any system that integrated its schools. Ernest Vandiver, who became governor in 1959, was elected, in part, on his promise to keep Georgia's schools segregated. But in 1960, the Georgia General Assembly recognized change was at hand. It organized a fourteen-member commission, headed by Atlanta attorney and banker John Sibley, to study the problem of integration.

The Sibley Commission held hearings all over the state to learn how the public felt about integration. Reaction was swift and direct. By a three-to-two margin, Georgians said they would rather close the schools than integrate them. The commission recommended that local school systems be allowed to decide if they would abide by a probable court order to integrate public schools or if they would close them. In many communities, private schools were opened to avoid the issue.

425. Which statement does NOT illustrate Georgia's initial reaction to the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision of the U.S. Supreme Court?

- A. The governor pledged not to integrate the state's schools.
- B. Georgia citizens voted 3 to 2 to close schools rather than integrate them.
- C. The General Assembly voted to cut off state funds to any schools that desegregated.
- D. The Sibley Commission traveled throughout the state encouraging the peaceful desegregation of schools.

426. The purpose of the Sibley Commission was to

- A. study the problem of school integration.
- B. develop a plan for securing jobs for blacks.
- C. set up a series of meetings to bring blacks and whites together.
- D. make recommendations for desegregation in public transportation.

427. The Sibley Commission recommended

- A. integrating Georgia's public transportation system.
- B. making proposals to the legislature to address racial issues.
- C. establishing a quota system to ensure the hiring of black workers.
- D. allowing local school systems to decide if they wanted integration.

**HAMILTON HOLMES/CHARLAYNE HUNTER**

Despite resistance from many states, including Georgia, the Supreme Court and federal district courts held their ground. On January 6, 1961, the University of Georgia, with the backing of Governor Vandiver, allowed its first two black students to be escorted into the school by state patrol officers. One of these students was Charlayne Hunter, who graduated from the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism and later, as Charlayne Hunter-Gault, became a nationally known newspaper and public television reporter. The other was Hamilton Holmes, who was installed in Phi Beta Kappa, graduated with honors from the university, and later practiced medicine as an orthopedic surgeon in Atlanta until his death in 1995.

Many university alumni and Georgia politicians had pleaded with Governor Vandiver to close the university rather than allow the two students to enroll. Refusing to bend to pressure, the governor instructed the president of the university, Dr. O. C. Aderhold, to open the doors. This move by the governor shocked and angered many Georgians who had voted for Vandiver based on his pledge not to integrate the state's schools.

During the heated discussions that followed, Vandiver admitted that he had been wrong in his pre-election speeches. After the two students were enrolled, he went even further. The governor asked the legislature to repeal other segregation laws in Georgia. Vandiver's actions were one of the main reasons that Georgia's subsequent efforts at desegregating schools were calmer and smoother than those in many other school systems in both the South and North.

428. Who was one of the first blacks to be admitted to the University of Georgia?

- A. Rosa Parks
- B. Andrew Young
- C. Maynard Jackson
- D. Charlayne Hunter



\_\_\_ 429. Who was the governor of Georgia when the first black students were admitted to the University of Georgia?

- A. Ed Rivers
- B. Lester Maddox
- C. Ernest Vandiver
- D. Herman Talmadge

**ALBANY MOVEMENT**

In 1961, Albany, Georgia, became a center of civil rights activity. Mainly a farming community, Albany had a population that was about 40 percent African American. Six years after *Brown v. Board of Education*, Albany schools were still segregated. Only a small number of African Americans were allowed to register to vote.

In 1955, the Interstate Commerce Commission, following a Supreme Court decision, prohibited segregation in interstate bus and train stations. On November 1, 1961, workers with the NAACP and Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) decided to test the ruling by sitting in the "whites only" waiting room at the city's bus station. They were quickly arrested. This prompted the African American community to unite and form the Albany Movement, which was led by Dr. William Anderson.

In December, black and white "freedom riders" arrived in Albany to support the Albany Movement. They were arrested at the Central Railway Terminal. The next day, SNCC organizer James Forman led a march of African American high school students to the same train station. The students were arrested and jailed while members of the national press watched. At one point during the months of protest in Albany, five hundred people were either in jail or out on bond. Civil rights leaders arrested included Dr. King and Reverend Ralph Abernathy, who had traveled to Albany to ask city officials for a meeting to resolve the dispute. Before the year's end, a biracial committee was formed to study concerns of the African American community in Albany.

\_\_\_ 430. The focus of the Albany Movement in Georgia was to

- A. end segregation of public schools in Albany.
- B. integrate interstate bus station waiting rooms in Albany.
- C. implement a "first-come, first-served" policy on Albany's schools.
- D. force the hiring of African American bus drivers for Albany's bus station.

\_\_\_ 431. Which African American group was involved with the Albany Movement?

- A. Interstate Commerce Commission
- B. Montgomery Improvement Association
- C. Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee
- D. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

**MARCH ON WASHINGTON 1963**

President John F. Kennedy sent the strongest civil rights bill in history to Congress on June 19, 1963. It called for an end to discrimination in public facilities, assurance of fair employment and voter registration practices, withholding of federal funds from projects where discrimination was practiced, and the authority of the attorney general of the United States to file suit against school districts where desegregation had not been carried out.

Congress took its time with the bill. As a result, on August 28, 1963, over 250,000 people representing all races, creeds, and nationalities gathered before the Washington Monument to demonstrate for its passage. As they stood together, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., made one of the most remembered speeches of his career.

... I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up, live out the true meaning of its creed: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal." I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood. I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a desert state sweltering with the heat of injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice. I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin, but by the content of their character. . . . Let freedom ring from Stone Mountain of Georgia. . . . Let freedom ring from every hill and molehill . . . from every mountainside. Let freedom ring. When we let freedom ring – when we let it ring from every village and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all God's children, black men and white men, Jew and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing in the words of that old Negro spiritual, "Free at last, Free at last! Thank God almighty, we are free at last!"

432. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s "I Have a Dream" speech is associated with the

- A. Montgomery bus boycott.
- B. eulogy given at his funeral.
- C. Remembrance of his father.
- D. March on Washington, D.C.

433. The march on Washington was intended to

- A. urge the passage of a civil rights bill.
- B. extend the Montgomery bus boycott.
- C. integrate the Washington, D.C. public schools.
- D. honor the memory of slain civil rights workers.

### CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

The bravery of the civil rights demonstrators caught the nation by storm. In June 1963, President John F. Kennedy went on national television and described segregation as a moral crisis for the country. He told of his plans to ask Congress to pass a new civil rights law. Later that month, Kennedy sent to Congress the strongest civil rights bill in history.

Unfortunately, President Kennedy did not live to see that civil rights bill become law. President Kennedy was assassinated on November 23, 1963, in Dallas. Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson was sworn in as the thirty-sixth president of the United States.

In a speech to Congress shortly after Kennedy's assassination, President Johnson vowed to continue fighting for the earliest possible passage of President Kennedy's civil rights bill. Under President Johnson's leadership, and with the political pressure of both black and white supporters, the Civil Rights Act of 1964 became law. This was the most far-reaching and important civil rights legislation since Reconstruction. Basically, the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment was given greater influence. The legislation made segregation of all public facilities illegal. This included restaurants, theaters, hotels, public recreational areas, schools, and libraries. It gave the federal government the power to withhold federal funds from schools that refused to integrate. It also prohibited discrimination in businesses and labor unions.

434. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 did NOT integrate

- A. hotels.
- B. churches.
- C. restaurants.
- D. public facilities.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 435. What did the Civil Rights Act of 1964 do?
- A. It named black principals at previously all-white schools.
  - B. It gave more state tax money to schools that did not integrate.
  - C. It withheld federal funds from schools that did not end segregation.
  - D. It provided armed escorts for students wanting to attend white schools.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 436. Which method of influencing political decision making led to the Civil Rights Act of 1964?
- A. the ballot
  - B. freedom fighters
  - C. special interest groups
  - D. the power of public opinion

### MAYNARD JACKSON

To the sounds of the Atlanta Symphony Orchestra and Beethoven's "Ode to Joy" and the voice of famous soprano Mattiwilda Dobbs, Maynard Holbrook Jackson was sworn in as Atlanta's youngest and first African American mayor in January 1974. His swearing-in ceremony had to be held in the Atlanta Civic Center because the traditional site, City Hall, was not large enough for the thousands of Atlantans who were celebrating his election.

Jackson earned a B.A. degree in political science and history from Morehouse College. He graduated from North Carolina Central University Law School in 1964. He worked as an attorney in Atlanta until he entered politics and was elected mayor of Atlanta in 1973.

Called by many the "ultimate mayor," Jackson created "neighborhood planning units" to give local community citizens a voice in city politics. He tackled charges of police brutality and made changes in the organization and administration of the police and fire departments and city government. He led the development and expansion of MARTA. He expanded Hartsfield International Airport into one of the largest, busiest airports in the world, and he used airport construction to develop a minority participation plan that served as a model for governments throughout the nation. He put into action a belief that expanding economic opportunity for more people increased the prosperity of all people.

Jackson was a lifelong supporter of the arts. He established a Bureau of Cultural Affairs in 1975 and provided financial support to arts programs throughout the community. He used community development funds to hire artists and to found the Atlanta Contemporary Art Center, IMAGE, and Art Papers. He also had funds set aside in each construction project for works of art. In this way, MARTA stations, Hartsfield Airport, and City Hall became noted for their arts displays. He pushed for funds to restore the historic Cyclorama because it was such an important artistic representation of the city's history.

As one of his final legacies to Atlanta, Jackson led the efforts to secure Atlanta's selection as the host city for the 1996 Olympic Summer Games. His speech to the Olympic Committee, delivered in large part in fluent French, spoke eloquently of Atlanta's great record for racial diversity and humanitarianism. The committee recognized that record by awarding the games to Atlanta.

Maynard Holbrook Jackson died in 2003. In recognition of his many achievements, Atlanta's airport was renamed Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 437. Who was the first African American mayor of Atlanta?
- A. Sam Massell
  - B. Andrew Young
  - C. Maynard Jackson
  - D. Hamilton Holmes

Use these actions to answer question 438.

- He increased programs for the arts.
- He addressed the need to expand the airport.
- He led an effort to have the Olympics held in Atlanta.

\_\_\_ 438. Which mayor of Atlanta promoted these improvements for the city?

- A. Ivan Allen
- B. Sam Massell
- C. Andrew Young
- D. Maynard Jackson

### LESTER MADDOX

In 1967, segregationist and restaurant owner Lester Maddox of Atlanta became governor. Maddox had become famous for closing his restaurant in Atlanta rather than desegregate it. The 1966 gubernatorial election was "another one for the books." When no candidate received a majority in the Democratic primary, there was a runoff. Maddox was a surprise winner over former Governor Ellis Arnall. In the general election, Maddox faced Republican Howard "Bo" Callaway. While Callaway had more votes than Maddox, a write-in campaign for Arnall prevented Callaway from getting a majority of the vote. The election then went to the Democratic legislature, which chose Maddox.

Maddox surprised many Georgians by appointing more African Americans to state boards and commissions than all prior governors combined. He named the first black member of the Board of Pardons and Paroles, reformed state prisons, and integrated the Georgia State Patrol. The governor increased spending on teacher salaries and higher education. Governor Maddox also established "People's Days." Twice a month, any Georgian could visit the governor's mansion to talk about anything they wished.

Since he could not succeed himself, Maddox ran for lieutenant governor in 1970 and was elected overwhelmingly.

\_\_\_ 439. What did Lester Maddox accomplish as governor?

- A. started the lottery and HOPE scholarships
- B. decreased funding to public schools and the arts
- C. appointed more African Americans to state boards
- D. changed the state flag to remove the Confederate symbols

\_\_\_ 440. How did Lester Maddox get input from the voters?

- A. suggestion boxes
- B. monthly luncheons
- C. statewide caravans
- D. meetings with citizens

\_\_\_ 441. Which governor won office by being elected by the General Assembly rather than the people?

- A. Zell Miller
- B. Ellis Arnall
- C. Roy Barnes
- D. Lester Maddox

**SS8H11 The student will evaluate the role of Georgia in the modern civil rights movement.**

c. Discuss the impact of Andrew Young on Georgia.

### ANDREW YOUNG

One of Georgia's most prominent sons is Andrew Young. Young was a pastor in a Thomasville church when he became involved in the civil rights movement. Later, he joined the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and eventually became its executive director. While there, he helped establish "citizenship schools," which taught nonviolent organizing strategies to potential black leaders. Young was a trusted aide to Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., and was with him when he was assassinated in 1968.

In 1972, Young was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, the first African American elected from Georgia since Reconstruction. He was twice reelected. In 1977, President Jimmy Carter named Young as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. In 1981, Young returned to Atlanta and was twice elected its mayor. He served as co-chairman of the successful effort to bring the 1996 Olympic Games to Atlanta. Young is currently a professor at Georgia State University.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 442. Andrew Young helped establish "citizenship schools," which taught
- A. young blacks their rights of citizenship.
  - B. nonviolent organizing strategies to potential leaders.
  - C. the art of campaigning to potential black political leaders.
  - D. the basic principles found in the U.S. Constitution to high school students.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 443. What event was the MOST significant in Andrew Young's political career?
- A. He was a prominent African American involved in the stock market.
  - B. He was the youngest African American governor to be elected in Georgia.
  - C. He was the first African American to graduate from the University of Georgia.
  - D. He was the first African American since Reconstruction to be elected to the House of Representatives from Georgia.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 444. Which position has NOT been held by Andrew Young?
- C. mayor of Atlanta
  - D. college professor
  - B. U.S. congressman
  - A. governor of Georgia

**SS8H12 The student will explain the importance of significant social, economic, and political developments in Georgia since 1970.**

a. Evaluate the consequences of the end of the county unit system and reapportionment.

### END OF THE COUNTY UNIT SYSTEM

In the 1960s, two rulings by the federal district court brought dramatic change to Georgia's political structure. The first ruling involved the county unit system. This system had been in place since 1917. It was designed to maintain the power of the rural areas of the state even though the greatest population growth was in urban areas.

406	D	435	C
407	D	436	D
408	C	437	C
409	A	438	D
410	C	439	C
411	B	440	D
412	A	441	D
413	C	442	B
414	A	443	D
415	D	444	A
416	B		
417	A		
418	D		
419	C		
420	D		
421	D		
422	B		
423	C		
424	A		
425	D		
426	A		
427	D		
428	D		
429	C		
430	B		
431	C		
432	D		
433	A		
434	B		