|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| This Morehouse president was a mentor to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.  **Benjamin Mays** |  | Benjamin Mays and MLK, Jr. were both influenced by the teachings of this man in their quest for equality for African Americans.  **Gandhi** |  | MLK, Jr. founded this organization to help lead and organize protests against segregation.  **Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)** |
| In 1946, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that it was unconstitutional to hold elections this way as it violated the 14th Amendment.  **Democratic White Primary** |  | Eugene Talmadge died before taking office for his fourth term as governor. Three men claimed to be his successor. Who were they?  **Herman Talmadge, Ellis Arnall, & Melvin E. Thompson** |  | Who did the GA Supreme Court rule was the rightful successor to the governorship following Eugene Talmadge’s death?  **Melvin E. Thompson** |
| This U.S. Supreme Court case made segregated schools unconstitutional nationwide.  **Brown v. Board of Education** |  | By overturning the Plessy v. Ferguson case and desegregating schools, the U.S. Supreme Court made the case that “separate was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”  **Never equal** |  | In 1956, the Georgia General Assembly did this in response to the Supreme Court decision to desegregate schools.  **Change the state flag to include the Confederate battle flag** |
| Many college students rallied behind the philosophy of MLK, Jr. and peaceful protest. The organization they founded was called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  **Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)** |  | This Georgia native and SNCC leader later became a member of the General Assembly.  **Julian Bond** |  | The main form of protest by the SNCC was to go to businesses, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and then not leave.  **Sit-in** |
| Georgia refused to integrate schools after the Brown v. Board decision and even threatened to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if school systems did integrate.  **Stop funding schools** |  | In 1960, Georgia formed this to figure out what Georgians thought about integrating schools.  **Sibley Commission** |  | What two conclusions did the Sibley Commission come to after asking Georgians about integration?  **Each school district should be able to decide for itself & should not be punished for its decision** |
| After a federal court decision, UGA was forced to integrate and admit these two African-American students.  **Hamilton Holmes & Charlayne Hunter** |  | What was the goal of the Albany Movement of 1961-1962?  **End all types of segregation in Albany, GA** |  | The NAACP and SNCC recruited this Civil Rights leader to lead the Albany Movement.  **Martin Luther King, Jr.** |
| Name two ways in which the Albany Movement was a failure.  **It tried to do too much, NAACP & SNCC were at odds, 500 protestors arrested, & Albany’s police chief avoided negative publicity by using peaceful tactics** |  | In August of 1963, 250,000 people assembled in the nation’s capital to encourage the passage of Civil Rights legislation at this event.  **March on Washington** |  | This famous speech was given by MLK, Jr. at the March on Washington.  **“I Have a Dream”** |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| What did the Civil Rights Act specifically prohibit?  **Discrimination in all public places and in employment on the basis of race or sex** |  | This Georgia Senator along with 18 other southern Senators staged a 75 day filibuster (attempt to kill legislation) against the Civil Rights Act.  **Richard B. Russell** |  | This U.S. president signed the Civil Rights Act into law following its passage in Congress.  **Lyndon B. Johnson** |
| Lester Maddox became a local celebrity in Atlanta for doing this.  **Closing his Atlanta restaurant rather than comply with the Civil Rights Act** |  | Using his new fame, what did Lester Maddox do in 1966?  **Successfully ran for Governor of Georgia** |  | Name two surprising accomplishments of Lester Maddox’s tenure as governor.  **Hired more black for government jobs than any previous governor, supported prison reform, & increased spending for universities** |
| In 1973, this man became the first African American to become mayor of a major U.S. city (Atlanta).  **Maynard Jackson** |  | This prominent Civil Rights leader worked with MLK, Jr. and became Georgia’s first black Representative in Congress since Reconstruction.  **Andrew Young** |  | Besides becoming a U.S. Representative and being a Civil Rights leader, name two other accomplishments of Andrew Young.  **U.S. Ambassador to the U.N., Mayor of Atlanta, & Chairman of the Atlanta Commission on the Olympic Games** |