Finial Exam Study Guide

**Choose the correct compromise to answer the questions below:**

**Compromise of 1850 Kansas-Nebraska Act Missouri Compromise**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Missouri Compromise \_\_\_\_ Set the new boundary for slavery at the 36º30’ parallel

2.\_\_\_\_ Compromise of 1850\_\_\_\_\_\_ Admitted California as a free state

3.\_\_\_ Kansas-Nebraska Act\_\_ Allowed citizens to vote (popular sovereignty) on the issue of slavery

4.\_\_ Compromise of 1850\_\_\_\_ Contained the Fugitive Slave Law

5.\_\_Missouri Compromise\_\_ Admitted Missouri as a slave state

 **States’ Rights Tariffs Popular Sovereignty Antebellum**

6.\_Tariffs\_\_\_Taxes placed on imports (helped boost the northern industries)

7.\_States’ Rights\_\_ The belief that the interests of the state should be more important than the interests of the nation

8.\_Antebellum\_\_\_The time period before the Civil War

9. \_Popular Sovereignty\_ “majority rule”

10. What invention proved to be both a positive and a negative in the Antebellum Era?

 Cotton Gin

12. What was the first state to secede from the Union?

 South Carolina

13. What was the Fugitive Slave Act?

**Law saying that all runaway slaves had to be returned to the South.**

14. What were the five underlying causes of the Civil War? (Think the 5 S’s)

1. Slavery

2. Sectionalism

3.State Rights

4. Secession

5. Social Structure

15. \_Nullification\_\_\_ Legal theory that states had the right to invalidate (not follow) any law they believed to be unconstitutional.

16. Where did the bloodiest one-day battle of the Civil War take place?

 Antietam

17. After what battle was the Emancipation Proclamation issued?
 Antietam

18. Which was the largest Civil War battle fought in Georgia?
 Chickamauga

19. What did the Union blockade prevent\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

Weapons, ammunition, clothing and food from getting to the Confederate states.

20. What purpose did Andersonville serve?
It was a prison camp for captured Union soldiers

21. Why was the Battle of Gettysburg was an important to the Civil War?

The battle was a turning point in the war, in which the Union Army gained momentum and confidence to win the war.

22. How did Sherman’s March to the Sea affect the state of Georgia?

The March to the Sea destroyed Georgia’s agriculture and roads, devastating the

state’s economy.

23. The vice-president of the Confederacy came from Georgia. His name was
**Alexander Stephens**

24. The Civil War lasted from(exact dates)
**April 12, 1861 to April 9, 1865**

25. The Battle of Chickamauga was important because

**It was the second bloodiest battle of the war and the largest fought in Georgia.**

26. The president of the Confederacy was

**Jefferson Davis**

27. The president of the Union was

**Abraham Lincoln**

28. The Civil War ended when Lee surrendered to Grant at
**Appomattox Court House, Virginia.**

29. What was the purpose of the Freedman’s Bureau?

**To help former slaves adjust to their new status**

30. What was the purpose of the Ku Klux Klan?
**To keep former slaves from exercising their new civil rights**

31. Describe the differences between sharecropping and tenant farming?
**Sharecroppers owned nothing but their own labor, while tenant farmers owned farm animals and equipment to use in working other people’s lands.**

32. What did the 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution do?

**It officially ended slavery in the United States.**

33. What did the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution do?

**It gave blacks citizenship.**

34. What did the Fifteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution do?

**It gave black males the right to vote.**

35. Henry McNeal Turner was expelled from his seat in the Georgia state legislature on the grounds that he did not
**Have the right to vote or hold political office according to the Georgia State Constitution.**

36. How did the Black Codes impact the lives of African-Americans in the South?

**The codes sought to restrict the rights of the freedmen.**

37. How did the Ku Klux Klan impact Georgia politics after the Civil War?

**The group often used violent means to discourage freed blacks and white Republicans from voting and running for office.**

38. What role did Henry McNeal Turner play in Southern Reconstruction?

**He helped create political and religious organizations for freed slaves and served in Georgia's legislature.**

39. The period of time after the Civil War when the country focused on rejoining and rebuilding the country was called



 COLORED

 PASSENGERS

P

 COLORED

 PASSENGERS

P

40. Look at the picture above. Which court case ruling made this act legal?

**Plessy v. Ferguson**

41. Why was Henry Grady known as the “voice of The New South”?

**In his articles, he said that GA needed to move from agriculture toward industries.**

42. What was the result of the passage of “Jim Crow” laws?

**Separate restrooms, water fountains, railroad cars, dining areas and schools**

43. What was the main purpose of the International Cotton Exposition?
**To showcase the industries in the New South.**

44. What Georgia leader based his early career on supporting the poor farmers, both black and white, on a platform of lower taxes for farmers?

 **Tom Watson**

45. Who replaced Tom Watson in Congress after he died while still serving his term?

 **Rebecca Latimer Felton**

46. The cause of the 1906 Race Riot in Atlanta was caused by

 **A series of articles in the newspaper about black violence against white women**

47. Who was accused of killing Mary Phagan at the pencil factory on April 26, 1913?

 **Leo Frank**

48. How did the county unit system affect voting and politics in Georgia in the early 1900’s?

**It gave rural areas more political power.**

49. How would the Bourbon Triumvirate describe the New South Period?

**A blending of the new and the old, keeping old southern traditions while building new traditions around industries to rival the North.**

50. In 1920, the Nineteenth Amendment was ratified. How did this change the make-up of those who could vote in Georgia?

**It allowed all women to vote**

51. What did Booker T. Washington an outstanding civil rights leader and the president of the Tuskegee Institute, believe about social equality among blacks and whites of his day?

**He accepted social separation and felt that African Americans could advance faster through hard work than by demanding equal rights.**

52. What did DuBois believe about social equality among blacks and whites of his day?

**He felt that African Americans should speak out against discrimination and that college-educated African Americans should lead the fight against it.**

53. What organization did Lugenia Burns Hope establish?

**Neighborhood Union**

54. What business made Alonzo Herndon a successful businessman?

**Atlanta Mutual Insurance Company**

55. What led to the decision for the United States to enter World War I?

**The sinking of the Lusitania, Zimmerman telegram & submarine attacks on US ships**

56. World War I begins with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and ends with the signing of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Assassination of** **Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Treaty of Versailles**

57. What caused cotton production to drop from 1.75 million bales in 1914 to 588,000 bales in 1923?

**A small long-snouted beetle called the boll weevil destroyed cotton in the field.**

58. Which U.S. President believed in the practice of laissez-fair policies that helped bring about the depression in the 30s?

 **Herbert Hoover**

59.

\* \* Borrowing more money than could be repaid
\* Speculating in the Stock Market
\* Overproducing farm products
**These events led to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?**

 **The Great Depression**

60. What programs were a part of Roosevelt's "New Deal"?
**Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)**

 **Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)**

 **Social Security Act (SSA)**

 **Rural Electrification Authority (REA)**

61. Eugene Talmadge became governor of Georgia in 1933. He disliked relief efforts, public welfare and debts. As a result of these beliefs, Governor Talmadge

**Tried to get rid of all of the New Deal programs in Georgia.**

62. The CCC was a popular New Deal program because it put unemployed people to work during the Depression. What was a result of the CCC?

**Many men across Georgia and the U.S. built public facilities, many of which exist to this day.**

63. What New Deal program restricted agricultural production by paying farmers to grow fewer crops?

**Agricultural Adjustment Act**

64. What caused the United States to get involved in World War II?

**The Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor in Hawaii.**

65. What describes the involvement of the United States in WWII before the bombing of Pearl harbor?

**The US provided lend-lease aid to Great Britain and the Soviet Union**.

66. This term means to give into the demands of an aggressor in order to avoid war.

**Appeasement**

67. Why was Carl Vinson recognized by two United States presidents?

**He was a major influence in promoting the US to strengthen its navy before & after WWII**.

68. What was the name of the Marietta factory used to build B-29 bombers during WWII?

**Bell Aircraft**

69. Richard B. Russell helped to bring 15 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to GA

**Military bases**

70. During World War II, the Georgia cities of Savannah and Brunswick were best known for

**Building Liberty ships.**

71. The systematic killing of 6 million Jewish people by the Nazis was known as the

**Holocaust.**

72. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt’s *Little White House* was in Warm Springs, Georgia. Why did the president often travel to Georgia?
**President Roosevelt suffered from polio and swam in the healing water of Warm Springs**

73. The national policy of abstaining (sitting out) from political or economic relations with other countries.

**Isolationism**

74. After WWII in the US, what contributed to the growth of Georgia?

 **A rapid increase in technological and industrial development**

75. Assisted MLK during the Civil Rights Movement; executive director of the SCLC; won election to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1972 (first African American from GA to be elected to Congress since the 1860’s); U.N. Ambassador for Carter and Mayor of Atlanta.

***Andrew Young***

76. Served as mayor of Atlanta from 1937-1961 (6 terms; longer than any other mayor); oversaw many building projects (including the Atlanta Airport, expressways, and parks); after his death Atlanta Airport renamed after him.

***William B. Hartsfield***

77. Mayor of Atlanta from 1962-1970; removed the “Colored” and “White’s Only” signs from City Hall; oversaw the construction of skyscrapers and buildings in Atlanta; integrated the fire department and city governments; Atlanta Braves (MLB), Atlanta Hawks (NBA), and Atlanta Falcons (NFL) all came to Atlanta

 during his tenure.

***Ivan Allen, Jr.***

78. Elected governor of Georgia in 1942; first governor to serve a four year term of office; corrected the college accreditation problems created by ex-governor Eugene Talmadge; removed the prison system from the governor’s control; gave 18 year old citizens the right to vote.

***Ellis Arnall***

79. What was the ruling in the case Brown vs. BOE?

**Ruled that segregation to be unconstitutional (illegal)**

80. Who influenced MLK Jr.?

***Benjamin Mays***

81. What was the purpose of the white primary?

**To only allow white citizens to vote in primary elections; and made elections unfair by allowing only white citizens to choose the candidates for general elections.**

82. What did MLK Jr. believe in?

**Non-Violence and equality for all people**

83. The “Three Governors” controversy/episode began as a result of this election; Eugene Talmadge was elected Georgia’s governor but died before taking office; current governor Ellis Arnall, Lt. Governor Melvin Thompson, and Herman Talmadge fought to choose the new governor; Herman Talmadge eventually elected in 1947.

***1946 Governor’s Race***

84. Why did Georgia change its state flag to include the Confederate battle emblem?

 **Because Georgia wanted to protest having to integrate its public schools**

85. 14 member committee; studied the problem of integration after Brown v. Board of Education; discovered most Georgians would rather close schools than integrate. Recommended that school systems be allowed to decide if they wanted to integrate. ***Sibley Commission***

86. Student organization founded to help black citizens register to vote and led protests, sit-ins, and boycotts of businesses that would not serve blacks.

**SNCC**

87. Desegregation movement that led by Dr. William Anderson, that challenged segregation; began in Albany, Georgia through the work of the SNCC, the NAACP and local activists.

**Albany Movement**

88. First two African American students admitted to the University of Georgia.

***Hamilton Holmes*** & ***Charlayne Hunter***

89. New civil rights laws created by John F. Kennedy and approved in 1964 by Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson; required all public facilities to be integrated and prohibited discrimination in business and labor unions.

***Civil Rights Act***

90. Became GA’s governor in 1967; had previously owned and forcefully removed African Americans from the restaurant he owned; once governor, appointed more African Americans to positions than all previous governors combined; established People’s Days so that people could visit and have discussions with the governor.

***Lester Maddox***

91. 1st African American mayor of Atlanta?

***Maynard Jackson***

92. List political positions held my Andrew Young?

**Executive director of the SCLC; U.S. House of Representatives in 1972 (first African American from GA to be elected to Congress since the 1860’s); U.N. Ambassador for Carter.**

93. What was the county unit system?

**Voting method that gave rural (sparsely populated) areas more power in GA than larger urban counties**

94. The Supreme Court decision calling for the GA General Assembly to redraw voting districts to guarantee equal representation was the first time which phrase was used?

***Reapportionment***

95. Which event is described in the list below

 \*Increased public financial funding commitments

 \* Created almost 20,000 jobs

 \* Made improvements at Hartsfield-Jackson Airport

 \*Earned $5.1 Billion in games-related revenue

***1996 Olympic Games***

96. President Jimmy Carter was the first Georgian to be elected president. He will most likely be remembered for

**Camp David Peace Accords**

97. During the 1980s and 1990s, politics underwent a major shift in Georgia. What was the result of this political shift?

**Republicans began to be elected in large numbers to political offices in Georgia.**

98. What type of impact has the rise of the two-party system in Georgia made on the state since the 1970s?

**There was finally a system of checks & balance in the election process and Republicans started to get elected**

99. Immigrants were attracted to GA during the 1970 to the present because of what types of jobs?

**Poultry**

 **Carpet/Textile**

 **Construction**

100. What event disrupted the 1996 Olympics in Atlanta?

**Pipe Bombing at Centennial Olympic Park**