**Unit 7: Modern GA and Civil Rights**

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***I. Post-World War II Georgia***

1. ***Agriculture*** After World War II there was a transformation of agriculture; synthetic fibers (such as nylon and rayon) lessened the need for cotton; Georgia began to become more industrial; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ became the main agricultural product.

1. ***Major League Sports*** The Atlanta Braves, Hawks, Falcons, Thrashers, Dream, and Silverbacks are all examples; provide additional tax money (revenue) for Atlanta, GA.

1. ***Ivan Allen, Jr.*** 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.
2. ***Ellis Arnall*** 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.

1. ***William B. Hartsfield*** 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.
2. **Machinery** GA could move away from an agricultural economy to an industrialized one and

need fewer farm workers because of advancement in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. **Farms** More diversity in types of crops, improvement in seed technology, increased use of

machines, & improvements in farming practices have led to few \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in

GA.

1. **Economic** Professional sports in GA produced what type of growth? (Economic, Agricultural,

or Population)

1. ***William B. Hartsfield*** Who built Atlanta’s aviation industry?
2. **Atlanta** What city turned into the economic center of GA after WW2?

***II. Segregation and Civil Rights***

1. ***White Primary*** Under this system only white citizens were allowed to vote in primary elections; made elections unfair by allowing only white citizens to choose the candidates for general elections.
2. ***1946 Governor’s Race*** The “Three Governors” controversy 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.
3. ***Herman Talmadge*** Segregationist Georgia governor that promised (unsuccessfully) to bring back the white primaries; big supporter of education; expanded the school year to 9 months; opposed the integration of Georgia’s schools.
4. ***1956 State Flag*** Symbol of Georgia; changed to incorporate St. Andrews Cross (Confederate Battle Flag); became a controversy between white and black citizens.
5. ***SNCC*** Student organization founded to help black citizens register to vote and led protests, sit-ins, and boycotts of businesses that would not serve blacks.
6. ***Brown v. Board of Education*** U.S. Supreme Court case/decision that ruled that segregation to be unconstitutional (illegal); dealt with a group of young people trying to attend (and being denied the right to attend) an all white school in Topeka, Kansas.
7. **Plessy v. Ferguson** What Supreme Court case/decision will be overturned by the above case?
8. ***Sibley Commission*** 14 member committee formed to study the problem of integration after Brown v. Board of Education; found that most Georgians would rather close down schools than integrate.
9. ***Benjamin Mays*** Lifelong educator and President of Morehouse College; mentored Martin Luther King, Jr. while at Morehouse; founded Omega Psi Phi Fraternity and was the first African American school board president.
10. ***Martin Luther King, Jr.*** Civil Rights leader that used a non-violent approach (such as sit-ins) to ending racial segregation; delivered the “I Have A Dream” speech at the March on Washington in 1963; assassinated by James Earl Ray in 1968.
11. ***Albany Movement*** 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.
12. ***Hamilton Holmes*** First two African American students admitted to the University of Georgia.

***Charlayne Hunter***

1. ***Civil Rights Act*** 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.
2. ***Lester Maddox*** 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.
3. ***Andrew Young*** 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.
4. ***Maynard Jackson*** Became the first African American mayor of a major southern city in 1973; increased programs for the arts, expanded the Atlanta Airport and was mayor of Atlanta during the 1996 Summer Olympic Games to Atlanta.
5. **March on Washington** Demonstration that showed the tremendous support of the Civil Rights Movement.
6. **UGA** In 1961 this school integrated and an African America male and female will be the

1st African American’s to attend.

1. **Integration** To combine and give equal opportunity and consideration to a racial, religious, or

ethnic group.

***III. Georgia in Recent History***

1. ***Reapportionment*** Term that refers to redrawing the boundaries of election districts; allowed more African American (and other minorities) and women to be elected in GA.
2. ***Immigrants*** People that have migrated (moved) from other places to find jobs, shelter, and opportunity; important to the growth and economy of GA.
3. ***Jimmy Carter*** Elected U.S. President in 1976 (only President from GA); also served as a Senator and Governor of GA; negotiated the Camp David Accords in 1978 between Israel and neighboring Arab states; received the Nobel Peace Prize in 2002.
4. ***Two-Party System*** Political change during the 1980’s and 1990’s where more Republican candidates won election in Georgia than any previous time; replaced the Democrat dominated One-Party System.
5. ***County Unit System*** Voting method that gave rural (sparsely populated) areas more power in GA than larger urban counties; violated the 14th Amendment; made unconstitutional in 1962.
6. **Peace Accords** President Carter will be remembered for the negotiation of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

between Israel and neighboring Arab states?

1. ***1996 Olympic Games*** 72 million visitors came to GA to witness this event; created revenue of more than $5 Billion; built sports venues and parks and increased international recognition; also the event that killed Alice Hawthorne and wounded 117 others at Centennial Olympic Park.
2. **Pipe Bombing at ’96 Olympics** Event that killed Alice Hawthorne and wounded 117 others at Centennial Olympic

Park.

1. **Hispanic** What immigrant group helped GA’s poultry and textile industry?
2. **Immigrant Communities** These economic benefits of New businesses opening, Local tax revenue increasing

and the state becoming more multicultural are all effects of \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ in GA

1. **Poultry**  Immigrants were attracted to GA during the 1970 to the present because of

**Carpet/Textile** what types of jobs?

**Construction**