

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

GUIDED READING

Georgia Its Heritage and Its Promise

Chapter 24: The Civil Rights Movement in Modern Georgia

Section 1 The Presidents, the Courts, and Civil Rights

Directions: Use the information from page 606 - 612 to complete the following.

1. Some of the work for _____ came from the _____ government. President _____ began the march toward _____ with two executive orders.
2. President _____ used _____ to protect _____ American students who _____ Central High School in _____, Arkansas.
3. President Lyndon _____ supported two major civil rights _____ in Congress.
4. The federal district court and the _____ Court handed down major decisions _____ decades of _____ laws.
5. Although the _____ had helped African Americans with _____ and other programs, there were no _____ laws to _____ civil rights.
6. During the presidency of _____ Truman, things began to _____.
7. Truman had a reputation for _____ the _____ in his home state of _____.

8. After the war, Truman established the Committee on _____
to report on the conditions of African Americans and make _____
for changes.
9. In 1948, he [Truman] issued orders to _____ the _____
services and the _____ departments of the _____
government.
10. The _____ of the armed forces had a major impact in the
_____.
11. All the _____ bases in the South would now be islands of
_____ in the surrounding sea of _____.
12. (_____ is the bringing of people of different racial or ethnic groups
into society or an organization as equals.)
13. By this time, the _____ Party was becoming more and more
_____.
14. During the Democratic convention in 1948, against the _____ of
_____ Democrats, the party called for _____ civil rights for
African Americans.
15. Many southern _____ were so opposed that they _____ the
Democratic Party.
16. They formed the Southern Rights Party, whose members were nicknamed
"_____."

17. Since its founding in 1909, the _____ (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) had been _____ discrimination and segregation in the _____.
18. In 1915, the _____ found that " _____ clauses," which prevented African Americans from _____, violated the _____ Amendment to the Constitution. Yet even without grandfather clauses, white _____ and _____ tests kept most African Americans from voting.
19. In 1917, the Supreme Court ruled that _____ and _____ governments could _____ pass laws that set up _____ housing zones for blacks and whites.
20. That had not _____ segregated neighborhoods. Whites simply _____ sell their homes to African Americans.
21. The NAACP also began to target _____ inequalities, first at the level of _____ schools and _____ schools.
22. The courts basically said that if the state could _____ provide _____ facilities in the state, they would have to _____ African Americans to the _____-only institutions.
23. This led to many moves in the _____ (and other places where segregation was practiced) to _____ schools for African Americans.
24. In Georgia in 1949, Governor _____ Talmadge established the _____ Program for Education to put more _____ into schools.

25. In 1951, a 3 percent _____ tax was enacted to fund it.
26. To improve their _____, black schools got _____ money than white schools.
27. Talmadge and others wanted to make sure they did not have to _____ blacks to whites-only schools.
28. He supported an _____ to the state constitution that would allow the public school system to _____ rather than have black and white _____ attend school together.
29. The Supreme Court decisions on _____ education were important, but the bigger _____ was to broaden education at the _____ levels.
30. In the _____, several cases of parents _____ public schools in communities made their way from lower courts to the _____ Supreme Court.
31. Five were brought together under the case _____ v. *Board of Education of _____*, _____.
32. NAACP attorney _____ was assisted by Atlanta born attorney James Nabrit, Jr., a graduate of Morehouse College.
33. The *Brown* case was based on the important argument that _____ children were getting an _____ education.
34. It was easy to show that _____ for the students was unequal; that teacher _____ was different; and that school buildings, _____, and _____ were inferior.

35. The NAACP brought in _____ that showed that segregation had a _____ impact on the _____ and social well-being of children.
36. In their 1954 _____ decision in the *Brown v. Board of Education* case, the _____ justices on the Supreme Court did away with the _____ - but - _____ doctrine that had been in effect since the 1896 *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision.
37. The court said that " _____ " was inherently unequal, that the very act of _____ separation made African Americans _____.
38. The _____ Amendment guaranteed _____ under the law and specifically said that states could not _____ rights the _____ government _____ citizens.
39. In 1955, the Court in a decision known as *Brown II* told the nation's schools to _____ segregation in schools with "all _____ _____."
40. The _____ in Georgia and other southern states was swift and _____ [decision made to integrate schools].
41. In 1953, even before the Supreme Court _____, the _____ legislature passed a _____ amendment that _____ the state to close down the _____ school system.
42. The public _____ the amendment in November 1954, but the _____ was close.

43. In 1956, white _____ members of the U.S. _____ and _____ wrote the "Southern _____" attacking the _____ decision as being unconstitutional and an attack on the _____ of the states.
44. Throughout the South, white opponents of the _____, including the Georgia legislature, called for the _____ of Chief Justice Earl _____ and member of the _____ Court.
45. White _____ called for protection of white supremacy, states' rights, and the "_____."
46. In another show of _____, the state legislature also passed a law _____ the Georgia _____ in February 1956.
47. According to the Georgia _____, the state flag design was _____ by the legislature. The _____ had no vote on it.
48. Much of the new state flag was the _____ battle flag, called the _____.
49. The left-hand part of the flag was the state _____ on a vertical _____ background. State Representative Denmark _____ stated at the time that it would show "that we in Georgia intend to uphold what we _____ for. . . ."
50. The flag became increasingly _____ in the _____, and _____ Americans and business leaders wanted to change it.
51. Shortly before he died in 2001, _____ returned to the House chambers to _____ that _____ to desegregation had been the _____ for the _____ change.

52. He called for the legislature to _____ a new flag "to end this caldron of _____."
53. In spite of efforts under Governor Zell _____ to change the flag, it took the effort of his successor Governor Roy _____ to get a different flag.
54. In 1957, the first _____ effort at school _____ at Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas, had _____ gone well.
55. There, _____ African American _____ braved threats, shouts, and _____ as they made their way into the _____ - _____ high school.
56. President Eisenhower used _____ troops to protect the students for the entire school year.
57. In _____, events moved more slowly. The _____, beginning with Herman Talmadge, threatened to _____ the schools rather than allow them to _____.
58. Both Governor Marvin _____, elected in 1954, and his successor Ernest _____ insisted that _____ blacks would attend school with _____ in the state of Georgia.
59. The _____ passed laws to try to make sure desegregation _____ occurred.
60. Fear by white extremists of losing white _____ also led to the refounding of the _____ in 1955.

61. Most whites were not that _____, but they did _____ a major change in their way of life. They had been raised in a _____ system and just thought it was the _____ order of things.
62. A few whites actually spoke out in _____ of civil rights. Many were _____ leaders.
63. One was _____ Jacob Rothchild of the _____ Benevolent Congregation in Atlanta.
64. In October 1958, the congregation's _____ for civil rights led to the _____ of its _____.
65. In 1959, a federal court _____ Atlanta to _____ its public schools.
66. Fearful that the legislature might _____ the schools, _____, mainly _____, formed an _____ called HOPE, _____.
67. The group strongly believed that closing public schools was _____.
68. Atlanta _____ leaders, however, had an _____ concern.
69. They were afraid that it would hurt the city's _____ and interfere with their efforts to _____ northern businesses and _____ to the city. They were supported by Atlanta Mayor William _____.
70. The legislature created a special _____ to determine what to do.
71. In 1960, Governor _____ appointed Atlanta attorney and banker John Sibley to chair the group, which became known as the _____ Commission.

72. In the end, with many urban leaders _____ to the school closure and many _____ citizens in _____, the Sibley Commission _____ that the choice of _____ or _____ them be left up to the _____ school boards.
73. In _____, Atlanta desegregated its schools with no incidents.
74. The _____ also wanted to integrate Georgia's public institutions of _____ education.
75. They [NAACP] looked for _____ African Americans who met the _____ standards.
76. Hamilton _____ was the _____ of the Henry McNeal Turner High School, a top public school for African Americans in Atlanta.
77. Charlayne _____ was also a top graduate.
78. Their _____ to the University of Georgia were _____.
79. Holmes entered _____ College, and Hunter headed to Wayne State University in _____.
80. Meanwhile, they continued to _____ every quarter [to UGA] , while the NAACP _____ team with the help of three Atlanta attorneys took their case to court.
81. In January 1961, U.S. District Court Judge William Bottle _____ that they be _____ to the University of Georgia, and both students _____ for the winter quarter.
82. The national _____ was there to cover the _____ as the two arrived on campus to a mostly _____ white student body.

83. Two days after their arrival, a _____ broke out following a basketball game against in-state-rival Georgia Tech.
84. Holmes and Hunter were _____ from school and taken to Atlanta by the Georgia _____.
85. A few days later, the courts ordered UGA to _____ and _____ them.
86. Hunter-Gault _____ from the Grady School of Journalism and has had a very successful career in _____ and _____ journalism.
87. Holmes graduated with _____ from the university and became the _____ African American admitted to _____ University School of _____. He became a well-known _____ surgeon and eventually medical director of _____ Hospital.
88. Born in the small town of Due West, _____, Charlayne Hunter spent most of her childhood years in _____. (Page 613)
89. Her father was a _____ in the U.S. Army, and the family sometimes accompanied him to his various posts. (Page 613)
90. A talented _____ who had been on the school newspaper, her _____ was to become a journalist. (Page 613)
91. In spite of her difficult times at UGA, Hunter-Gault became a _____ of the university. (Page 613)
92. In 1988, she became the first _____ American to _____ the graduation _____ at UGA. (Page 613)

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GUIDED READING

Georgia Its Heritage and Its Promise

Chapter 24: The Civil Rights Movement in Modern Georgia

Section 2 The Grassroots Civil Rights Movement

Directions: Use the information from page 614 - 624 to complete the following.

1. During and after World War II, there were more acts of _____ against _____ laws.
2. In many Georgia towns, new branches of the _____ formed, and blacks demanded more _____ opportunities.
3. In Columbus, Dr. Thomas _____ began to organize African Americans to _____ the system. Under his guidance, African American _____ Primus King and other tried to _____ in a primary election.
4. When King was not allowed to _____, he went to _____.
5. The _____, which included an _____ to the U.S. Supreme Court, was _____, and _____ of Georgians began to register.
6. Dr. Brewer ultimately paid for his _____ with his _____. After threats from the KKK, he was _____ in 1956.
7. Efforts to _____ segregation and discrimination were going on throughout the _____.
8. An incident in _____, Alabama, was an important part of this work.

9. In 1955, _____, an active member of Montgomery's NAACP, _____ to give up her _____ on a full city bus when a white passenger got on.
10. City police _____ her for _____ the Jim Crow law. African Americans began a _____ of the city buses, _____ to ride until they _____ sit without discrimination.
11. After a _____ of African Americans carpooling and walking, the courts _____ in favor of the African American community and _____ the buses desegregated.
12. William B. _____, the Atlanta _____ during the 1940s and 1950s, was a racial _____ who received the _____ of the Atlanta Negro Voter League in his election campaigns.
13. Hartsfield believed that _____ relations would _____, but he wanted to do it _____.
14. He worked to build a _____ of blacks and whites to work for the city's _____ growth.
15. He thought that _____ relations between the _____ were necessary to _____ businesses and investors from other parts of the country.
16. He wanted _____ to be the "city too busy to _____."

17. Hartsfield worked with other leaders to have a _____ desegregation of Atlanta _____ in 1961 and tried to work with African American and white leaders during the _____ desegregation movement and the student _____.
18. The most _____ leader [of the Civil Rights movement] was the young _____ of the Dexter Street Baptist Church, _____.
19. King was at work on his dissertation for a _____ degree in theology from Boston University when he was _____ into the _____ by the Montgomery boycott movement.
20. King and his fellow ministers, such as the Reverend Ralph David _____, insisted on working for _____ and _____ by resisting the Jim Crow system in _____ ways.
21. This fit well with the teachings of _____. It was the _____ anchor for their cause.
22. King and other civil rights leaders founded the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (_____) and moved its headquarters to Atlanta in 1957.
23. The SCLC _____ and coordinated the movement.
24. They [SCLC] held _____ schools where local _____ Americans were _____ the _____ methods of the movement.

25. One of Martin Luther King's _____ and a teacher of these methods was the Reverend _____, a minister of the United Church of Christ.
26. One thing that _____ and many other young men of the civil rights movement had in _____ was that they were " _____ men."
27. As _____ of Morehouse College in Atlanta, they had learned the values of _____ and _____ to the community.
28. The remarkable Dr. Benjamin _____, president of Morehouse from 1940 to 1967 and one of the _____ - _____ African Americans in the country was a _____ model for many. He became an adviser to _____, especially John _____ and Jimmy _____.
29. Mays raised in poverty, _____ his way through high school with any type of work he could get, including cleaning _____.
30. He then worked his way through Bates College in _____, where he was an _____ students and on the debate and football teams.
31. He received a _____ degree and a _____ from the University of Chicago.
32. He had already _____ one book before he _____ college and wrote several more in his career.
33. His degrees were in religion, and _____ guided his life.
34. He thought that _____ was against _____ true principles.

35. He also believed in the _____ of learning and education.
36. He served as _____ of the NAACP and on the executive committee of the International _____. He was a member and later president of the Atlanta _____, working for a peaceful desegregation of the schools.
37. _____ was a _____ (counselor and teacher) and _____ of the civil rights movement as long as it _____ nonviolent and accepting of _____ as well as _____.
38. In February 1960, four African Americans students from North Carolina A & T College went to the lunch _____ of the _____ store in Greensboro, _____.
39. When they were refused _____, they _____ seated at the lunch counter in their coats and ties. Within a couple of weeks, there were dozens of _____ throughout the South.
40. A _____ is a type of demonstration where people enter a public building and _____ to leave until they are served or their demands are met.
41. In some places, the sit-ins brought _____ of formerly segregated public places. In others, they resulted in _____ violence against the demonstrators.
42. In March 1960, Lonnie King and Julian _____ proposed an Atlanta sit-in. On the advice of the president of _____ University, the students first published an _____ to the citizens of Atlanta to be a _____ city and end discrimination.

43. Mayor Hartsfield began _____ between the _____ American community and white _____ owners, but there was _____ progress and demonstrations began again after a 30-day _____ for the talks expired.

44. In early _____, black and white leaders made a _____ that _____ would take place in the fall of that year. Only Martin Luther _____, Jr. was able to _____ the angry students to accept the delay.

45. Ella _____ was the executive _____ of the SCLC. In 1960, she worked with college students who had been involved in the _____ to found the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (_____), which chose Atlanta as its headquarters.

46. SNCC, an organization of _____ and _____ college students, was very _____ in the efforts to desegregate public places.

47. One of the college students was _____ Bond. Bond directed SNCCs _____ and edited the organization's _____ *Student Voice*.

48. Another SNCC leader, and chairperson from 1963 to 1966, was John _____ who later became a U.S. _____ representing Georgia.

49. In 1961, the first " _____ " began. Even though the _____ had already _____ segregation in interstate travel, segregated _____ was still the practice.

50. On the first freedom ride, thirteen blacks and whites planned to ride _____ from Washington, D.C., to _____. The freedom riders made it through _____. In Anniston [Alabama], a white _____ slashed _____ and set _____ to a bus; in _____, the students were attacked and badly _____.
51. In 1961, a movement began to desegregate _____ in Dougherty County, the first large-scale effort since _____.
52. In this rural area of the state, most blacks _____ on whites for their _____, making _____ a _____ activity.
53. Local citizens were joined by African Americans working with _____ under the leadership of Charles _____, a young African American minister.
54. SNCC hoped to _____ African Americans to _____.
55. That November, a group called the _____ Movement organized the fight to _____ discrimination.
56. To get _____ for the movement, Martin Luther King, Jr. and some of his top assistants came to town in December and were _____.
57. When _____ and _____ vice president Ralph Abernathy returned to Albany in the summer of 1962 for _____, they chose _____ time over paying a fine.
58. However, they were _____ against their _____ when an _____ person paid their fines.
59. King left Albany having _____ several lessons that became _____ as the movement continued in Alabama.

60. Although the Albany Movement _____ result in the immediate change that many had hoped for, it began a process of bringing African Americans more _____.
61. The _____ ordinances in the city [Albany] ended, although ending the _____ and _____ of segregation would take longer.
62. After Albany, SNCC workers went to another southwestern Georgia community, _____.
63. Outside Americus was the _____ Farm, led by Southern Baptist minister Clarence _____.
64. Founded in 1942, the farm was a _____ community that _____ all persons as equals, _____ of race or class.
65. The _____ in the town began in 1963.
66. During the summer, _____ SNCC workers involved in the marches and _____ were arrested and charged with _____.
67. They became known as the "_____."
68. With the lessons of Albany in their minds, _____ next focused on Birmingham, _____.
69. As Americans watched their nightly _____, they saw _____ protesters in that city being set upon by police _____.
70. Over three _____ people, including Martin Luther _____, Jr. were _____.
71. That summer, four _____ girls _____ when a _____ exploded in a Birmingham African American _____.

72. These events spurred President John _____ to _____ a civil rights bill in _____, saying the " _____ had _____ for the nation to fulfill its _____."
73. The bill met immediate _____, especially from _____ members, including _____ congressmen and senators.
74. In response, _____ leaders took their message and hundreds of supporters to the _____ capital that August. Almost a quarter of a _____ Americans, black and white, marched on _____.
75. The program began at the Washington _____ and moved to the _____ Memorial. _____, music, and speeches called for racial _____, equality, and justice.
76. _____ included the great African American _____ star Marian _____ and the _____ singer Mahalia _____.
77. The highlight of the day was the last _____ - one delivered by Martin Luther King, Jr. entitled " _____." That day he gave America's most _____ speech.
78. King's inspirational _____ work led to his _____ the 1964 _____.
79. Before he could see the civil rights bill through Congress, President _____ was _____. His successor Lyndon Baines _____, a southerner from Texas, made it his _____ to _____ the bill.

80. The _____ Act of 1964 made _____
and _____ in public places illegal.
81. That meant that restaurants, hotels, libraries, theaters, and the many other places open
to the _____ suddenly became open to _____ people.
82. The act said discrimination in any projects that _____ federal money was
also _____, and it set up the _____
Opportunity Commission (EEOC).
83. The act not only _____ discrimination based on race, but on
_____, national origin, and _____.
84. _____ were included, and before long the courts were hearing cases of
discrimination against _____.
85. In many areas of the South, _____ continued. In 1963, civil rights
worker Medger _____ was _____ in Mississippi.
86. His _____, Byron De La Beckwith, was twice _____
by all-_____ juries. Not until _____ did a _____ -
race jury find him _____ when evidence of _____ in the
first trials led to a new one [trial].
87. He [De La Beckwith] _____ in prison in 2001.
88. During the Mississippi Freedom Summer 1964 voter registration drives, _____
young men - _____ American James Chaney and _____
Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner - were _____.

89. _____ saw violence too. Lieutenant Colonel Lemuel Penn had done nothing to _____ anyone. He was _____ his country when he was killed for being _____.
90. In 1965, the civil rights movement began voter _____ work in _____.
91. In March [1965], protestors planned to march from _____ to Montgomery to _____ voting rights.
92. As the marchers tried to cross the Edmund Pettis Bridge over the Alabama River, state troopers _____ and _____ them.
93. Two _____ working with the movement there [in Selma], Reverend James Reeb and Viola Liuzzo were _____ by the _____.
94. The day after Liuzzo's death, _____ Lyndon Johnson called her husband and assured him that his wife [Viola Liuzzo] had not died in _____.
95. Johnson then asked _____ to pass a measure to _____ that every citizen could vote.
96. The _____ Rights Act of 1965 made _____ tests and other methods used to undermine the Fifteenth Amendment _____.
97. Any changes to _____ voting laws had to be _____ by the U.S. Justice Department to ensure that there were not ways to _____ in voting.
98. The act had a major _____. Black voter registration _____ immediately in Georgia and throughout the South.

99. Blacks not only had more _____ on white candidates, but they began to recruit _____ candidates for office.
100. In 1962, Leroy Johnson of Atlanta became the first African American _____ to the legislature since 1907.
101. In 1965, Julian _____ of SNCC was elected to the Georgia _____ along with seven other African Americans.
102. One of the beneficiaries [of the Voting Rights Act] was Andrew _____, who had a long career in public office, both _____ and _____.
103. Young was elected to the _____ House of Representatives in 1972.
104. When fellow Georgian Jimmy _____ became president in 1977, he appointed Young as the _____ to the _____.
105. In 1981, Young became _____ of Atlanta, serving two terms in that office. In the mid-1990s, he co-chaired the Atlanta Committee for the 1996 _____.
106. Another important African American politician was Maynard _____.
107. In 1973, at the age of thirty-five, he became _____ of Atlanta. This was a _____ in the _____.
108. His two terms changed _____ opportunities for African Americans in the city and made it an attractive city for upwardly mobile _____.
109. A major project during his term was a new _____ at Atlanta's Hartsfield Airport, increasing its _____.
110. Jackson could not run for a third _____ term, so he was out of office from 1981 to 1990, while Andrew _____ served as mayor.

111. In 1990, he _____ for a third term and _____.

112. In 1961, the _____ - Georgia Plant in Cobb County, which manufactured _____ for the military, became the first major _____ in the country to work out a _____ plan with the national government.

113. The company agreed to desegregate its _____ lines and to train and place _____ Americans in _____ positions.

114. Cities and towns took down the " _____ " and " _____ " signs that had told people where they could and could not _____.

115. In Atlanta, those signs came down in _____ on his orders the day after _____ became mayor in 1962.

116. Allen had _____ segregationist Lester _____ in the election.

117. Under Allen, Atlanta's _____ policemen could carry out their duties with _____ citizens; they had the _____ to arrest whites as well as blacks.

118. Allen ordered the hiring of African American _____.

119. Allen saw to it that Martin Luther _____, Jr. was _____ for winning the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964 with a dinner that _____ black and white leaders, a major step _____ for Atlanta.