

**MODERN
GEORGIA
REVIEW**

Question # 1:

Which best describes the transformation of agriculture in Georgia following WWII?

- A. Agriculture increased and cotton became even more important to Georgia's economy.
- B. Most soldiers returned from war and became farmers of cotton, rice, or indigo.
- C. Less people worked in agriculture due to the significant increase of industry during the war.
- D. More people moved to rural areas to have more land to raise their families.

Question # 2:

What Georgia city is the financial, communication, and transportation center for the Southeastern United States?

- A. Augusta
- B. Atlanta
- C. Macon
- D. Savannah

Question # 3:

In what field is Atlanta mayor
William Hartsfield most
remembered?

- A. Aviation (airplanes)
- B. Business
- C. Education
- D. Tax reform

Question # 4:

- *integrating city government and fire departments
- *Reducing restrictions on African American police officers
- *Removing “colored” and “white” signs in Atlanta’s City Hall
- *Bringing the professional teams: Braves, Falcons, & Hawks to Atlanta

Which Atlanta mayor accomplished the items listed above?

- A. William B. Hartsfield**
- B. Ivan Allen, Jr.**
- C. Ellis Arnall**
- D. Benjamin Mays**

Question # 5:

After Governor Eugene Talmadge lost accreditation for Georgia's universities, who was elected to replace him becoming the youngest governor in the nation? To help you, a few of his accomplishments are listed below:

- *Corrected the educational problems of Governor's Talmadge's term
- *Established boards to oversee the education and prison systems in Georgia
- *New state constitution was written in 1945
- *Poll tax was abolished
- *First state to grant 18-year olds the right to vote

- A. Herman Talmadge**
- B. Richard Russell, Jr.**
- C. Ellis Arnall**
- D. Hamilton Holmes**

Question # 6:

What individual was a minister and college professor and served as a mentor to Martin Luther King Jr. ?

- A. Maynard Jackson
- B. Andrew Young
- C. Ralph Abernathy
- D. Benjamin Mays

Question # 7:

In 1946, the white primaries were ruled unconstitutional. What had been the purpose of these white primaries?

- A. To help blacks get elected to statewide public office
- B. Keep blacks from having input into the party nominees
- C. Allow blacks to have more influence in the general election
- D. Promote voting by blacks in the early stages of the electoral process

Question # 8:

Following the death of elected governor Eugene Talmadge's term of office, what three individuals were involved in the "Three Governor's Controversy" of 1946 that saw three different individuals trying to run Georgia's government?

- A. Herman Talmadge, Melvin Thompson, Ellis Arnall
- B. Andrew Young, Maynard Jackson, John Lewis
- C. Roy Barnes, Sonny Perdue, Nathan Deal
- D. James Wright, John Reynolds, and Henry Ellis

Question # 9:

In 1954, what court case overturned *Plessy v. Ferguson* by claiming that “separate but equal” was unconstitutional?

- A. Worcester v. Georgia
- B. Roe v. Wade
- C. The Dred Scott decision
- D. Brown v. Board of Education

Question # 10:

What well-known civil rights activist of Georgia helped lead the nation through the Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and 1960s using a nonviolent approach?

- A. W.E.B. Dubois
- B. Martin Luther King Jr.
- C. Malcom X
- D. Booker T. Washington

Question # 11:

Why did the 1956 state flag became an issue in the 2000 Governor's election?

- A. The 1956 flag was a source of controversy and division between black and whites and Georgia businessmen wanted a black that promoted unity and welcomed tourists.**
- B. The 1956 flag was too hard for students to memorize and draw.**
- C. The 1956 was designed by a British designer, and Georgians wanted something created by one of their own.**
- D. The 1956 flag had been created to honor the fallen at Pearl Harbor and was not longer needed.**

Question # 12:

What group was known for using sit-ins to protest segregation?

- A. Sibley Commission
- B. Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)
- C. Student Boycott Association (SBA)
- D. The UGA Acceptance Program

Question # 13:

What was the purpose of the Sibley Commission in Georgia?

- 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 to listen and learn from each other**
- D. Make recommendations for desegregation in public transportation**

Question # 14:

Who were the first blacks to be admitted to the University of Georgia?

- A. Rosa Parks and Martin Luther King, Jr.**
- B. Benjamin Mays & Lugenia Burns Hope**
- C. Maynard Jackson and Andrew Young**
- D. Tom Watson and Rebecca Latimer Felton**

Question # 15:

What was the purpose of the Albany Movement?

- A. To have blacks work together to try and make the government and law officials enforce the laws of desegregation in schools and in public transportation**
- B. To push Albany to become the state's next financial center**
- C. To prevent blacks from obtaining desegregation**
- D. To force the government to pay blacks and whites the same pay for the same work**

Question # 16:

What famous speech was delivered during the March on Washington in 1963?

- A. *The Atlanta Compromise* by Booker T. Washington
- B. *I Have a Dream* by Martin Luther King, Jr.
- C. *Emancipation Proclamation* by Abraham Lincoln
- D. *I've Been to the Mountaintop* by John Lewis

Question # 17:

What was passed in 1964 by President John F. Kennedy that called for an end to segregation in all public places?

- A. Brown v. Board of Education
- B. The Sibley Commission Report
- C. The Civil Rights Act
- D. The Albany Movement Papers

Question # 18:

Who became the first black mayor of Atlanta and went on to help expand the Atlanta airport and also worked hard to bring the Olympics to Atlanta?

- A. Maynard Jackson
- B. Lester Maddox
- C. Martin Luther King, Jr.
- D. Andrew Young

Question # 19:

Despite all of Atlanta's racial integration success, which Atlanta restaurant owner and extreme segregationist would become Governor in 1967?

- A. Maynard Jackson
- B. Lester Maddox
- C. Martin Luther King, Jr.
- D. Andrew Young

Question # 20:

Which of the following is NOT an accomplishment of Andrew Young?

- A. He has served as a pastor, a U.S. House of Representative, U.S. ambassador to the U.N. , and mayor of Atlanta.
- B. He co-chaired the successful effort to bring the 1996 Olympics to Atlanta.
- C. He served as Governor of Georgia during the Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s.
- D. He was a trusted aide to Martin Luther King, Jr. and was with him when he was assassinated.

Question # 21:

How was the campaigning style of Georgia's politicians changed when the county unit system ended in Georgia and districts were reapportioned?

- A. Candidates were forced to appeal to voters statewide with an emphasis on the more populated areas .**
- B. Political rallies were held less often.**
- C. Candidates continued to make rural areas their focus of attention.**
- D. Candidates spent less money on advertising and campaigning.**

Question # 22:

Who is the only Georgian to ever be elected President of the United States and only the second to earn the Nobel Peace Prize?

- A. Franklin Delano Roosevelt
- B. Martin Luther King, Jr.
- C. Sonny Perdue
- D. Jimmy Carter

Question # 23:

What symbol marked the end of the “Democratic” reign in Georgia and denoted an official “two-party” political system in Georgia?

- A. The election of George W. Bush to president
- B. The election of Republican Governor Sonny Perdue
- C. The election of Andrew Young to Atlanta mayor.
- D. The election of Johnny Isakson to the U.S. Senate

Question # 24:

Many immigrants have moved to Georgia to find work. Which city and industry are not matched correctly below to where many of these immigrants are moving and working?

- A. Buford-pecans
- B. Dalton-carpet
- C. Gainesville-poultry
- D. Vidalia-onions