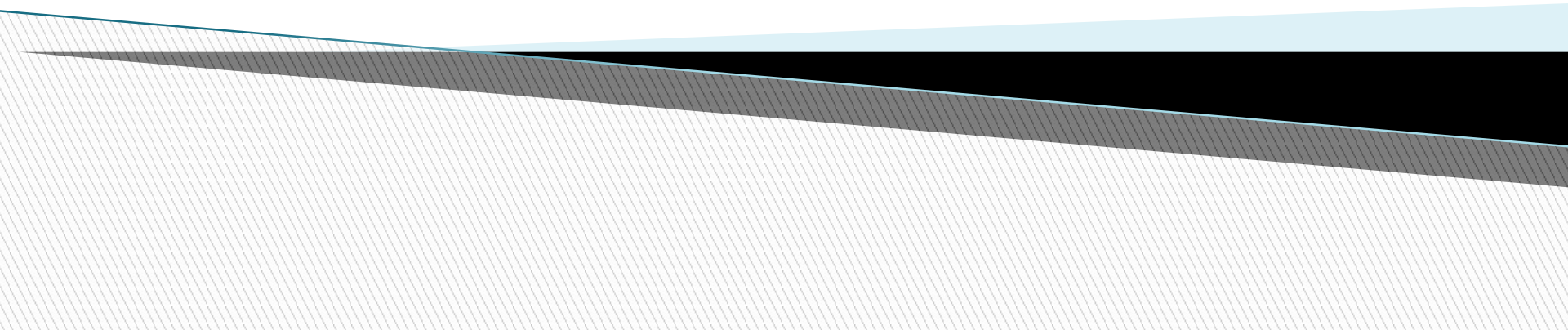


Reconstruction to Civil Rights

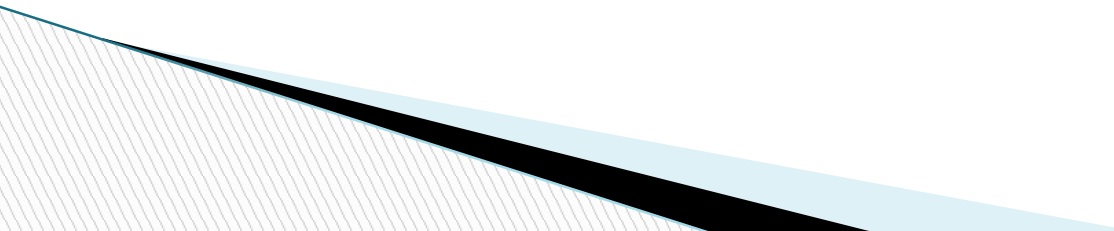
Review



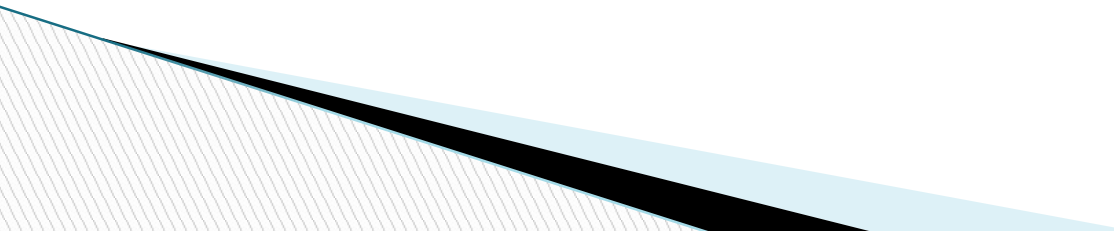
**What was the
purpose of the
Freedmen's Bureau?**



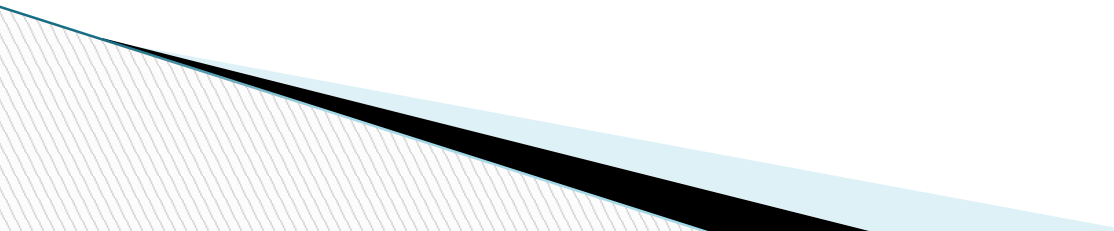
**to help former
slaves and poor
whites**



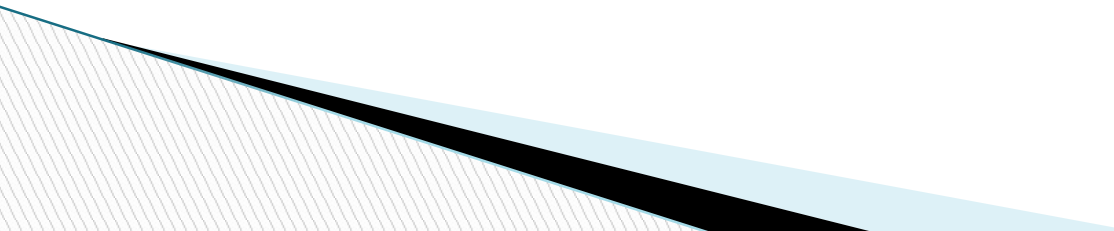
**What were the
Freedmen's Bureau
contributions in
education?**



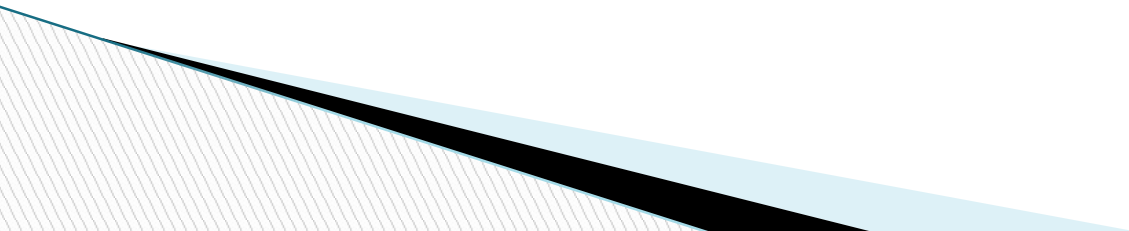
Set up thousands of primary schools, industrial or vocational schools, and teacher-training centers in the South



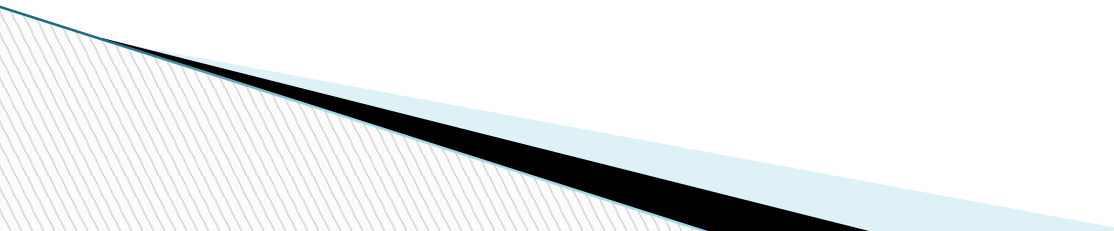
**After the Civil War,
what system was
developed to provide
labor to work the
former plantations?**



Sharecropping



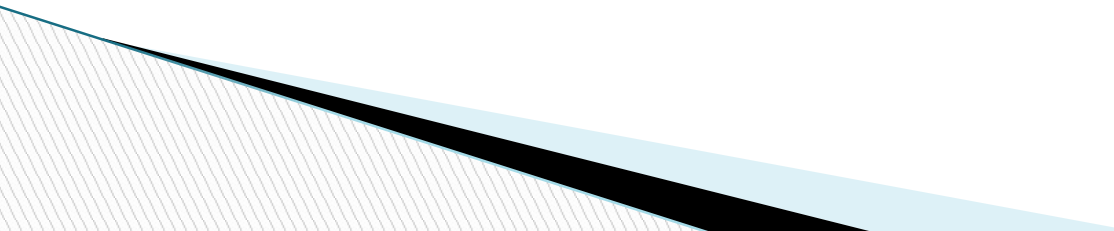
**How were tenant
farmers different
from sharecroppers?**



**Tenant farmers
usually made a
small profit.**



**What was President
Abraham Lincoln's
plan for
Reconstruction
called?**

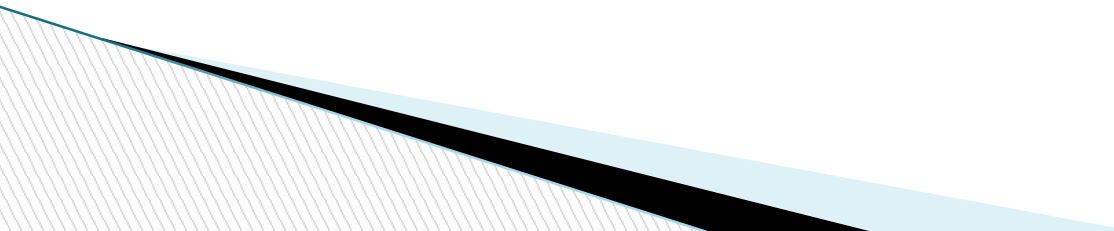


10 Percent Plan

**Why was President
Lincoln's
Reconstruction Plan
not enacted?**



**The plan did not
become effective
before Lincoln was
assassinated.**

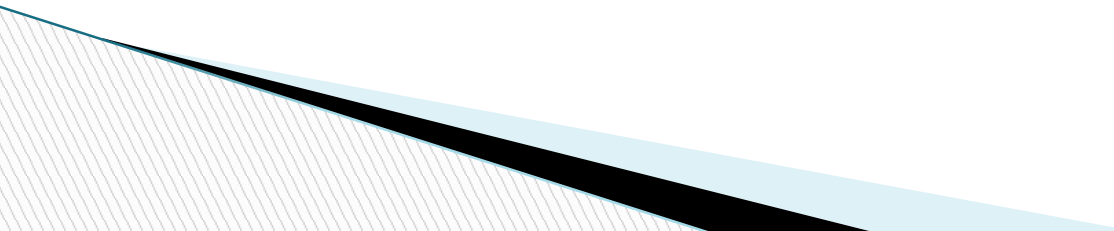


TRUE

True or False?

- ▶ **The Congressional Plan for Reconstruction treated the southern states like conquered provinces requiring Congress to monitor the treatment of freedmen.**

What did the 13th Amendment to the US Constitution do that brought about many changes in Georgia's society and economic structure after the Civil War?



It freed the slaves.



**What did the 14th
Amendment to the US
Constitution do?**



**It gave blacks
citizenship.**



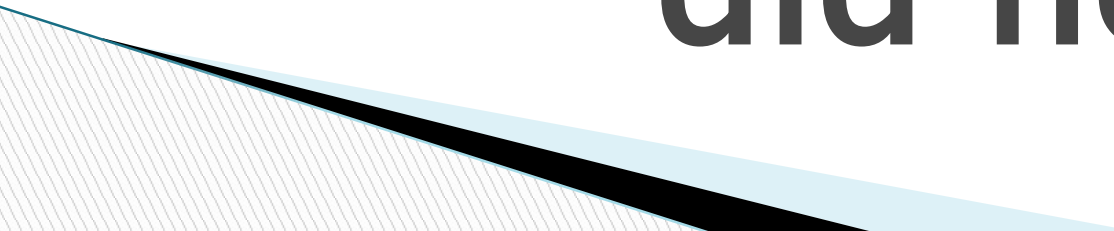
**What did the 15th
Amendment to the US
Constitution do?**



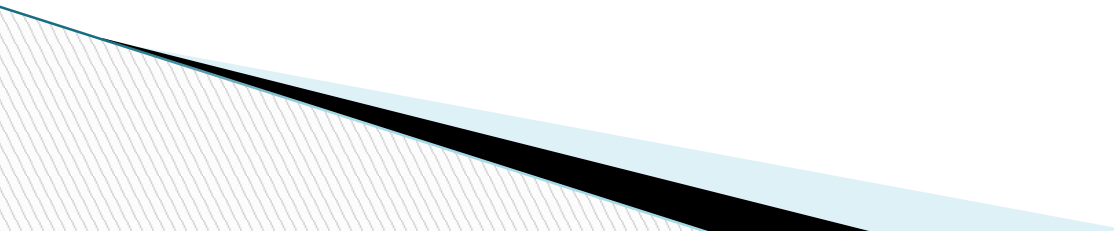
**It gave blacks the
right to vote.**



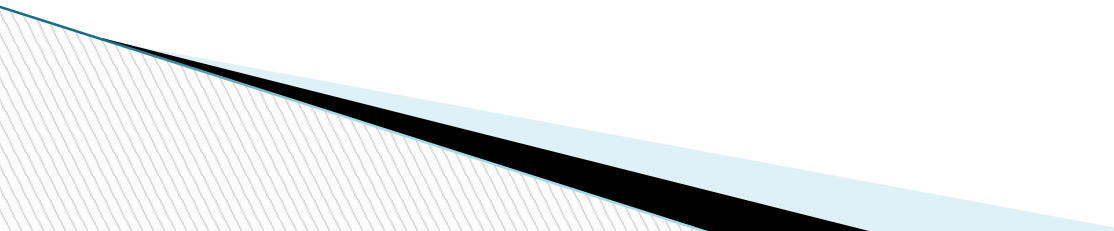
**Henry McNeal Turner
was expelled from his
seat in the Georgia
state legislature on
the grounds that he
did not**



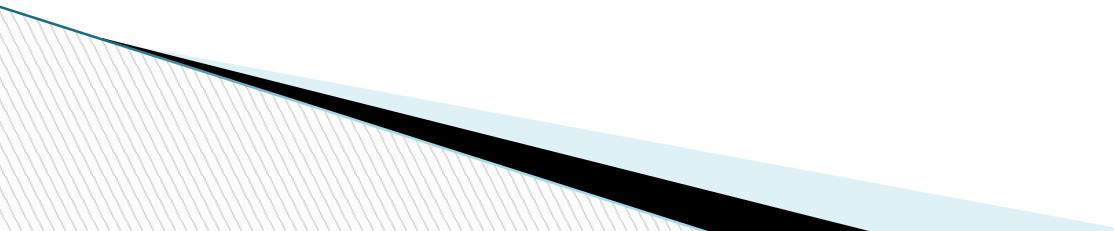
**Have the right to
vote or hold
political office**



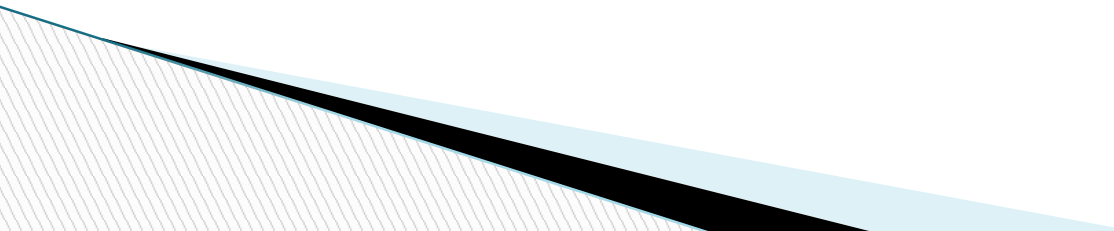
**Which political
organization did
African Americans
join during
Reconstruction?**



The Union League



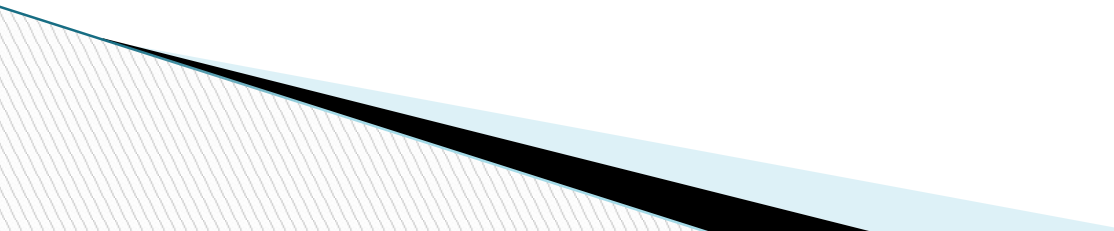
**Beginning soon after the
end of the Civil War, what
secret organization used
force and violence to
influence Georgia's
society?**



Ku Klux Klan

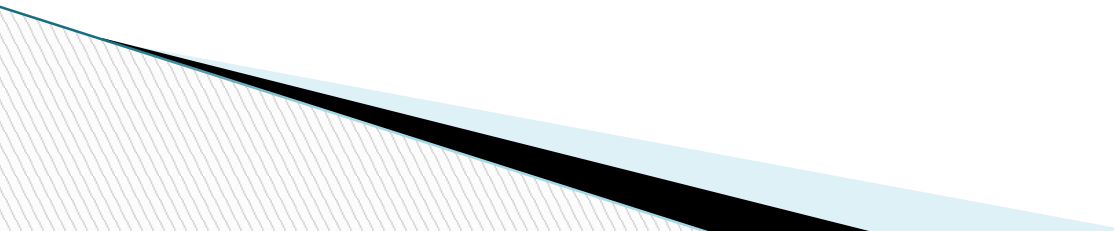


**What was the
Georgia Act of
1869?**



**Federal legislation
returning Georgia
to military control
of KKK terrorism
against freedmen**

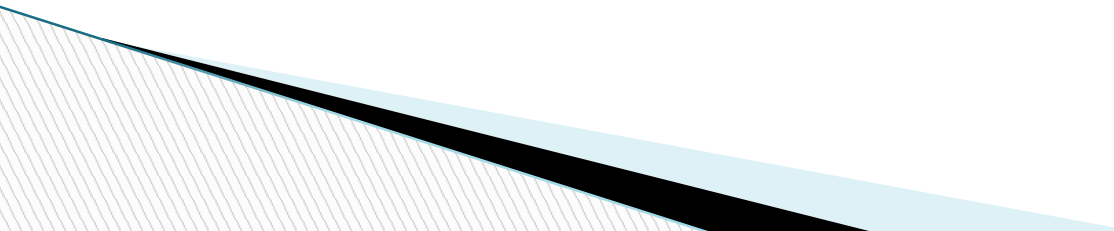
**What was the
immediate cause of
the riot that
occurred in Atlanta
in 1906?**



**Stories of black
violence against
whites in the
Atlanta newspapers**

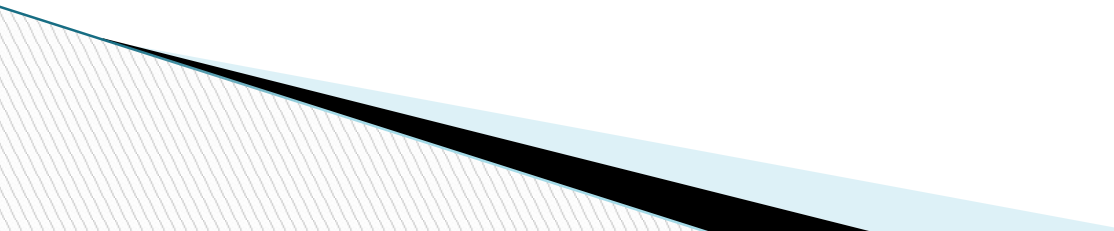


The racial unrest brought about by the Leo Frank case resulted in the creation of a chapter of the Ku Klux Klan, which called itself the Knights of



Mary Phagan

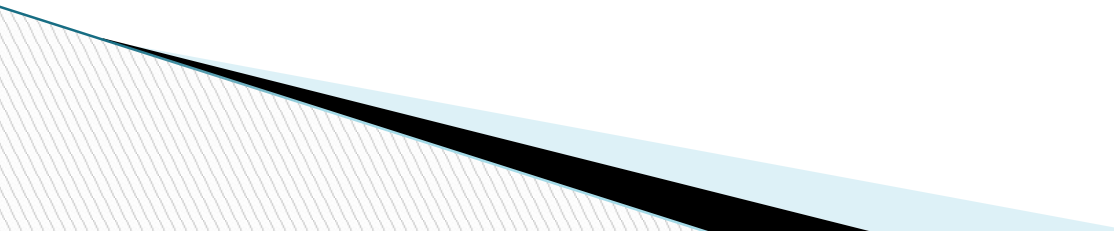
What was the purpose of the “Jim Crow” or segregation laws passed by Georgia’s government at the turn of the century?



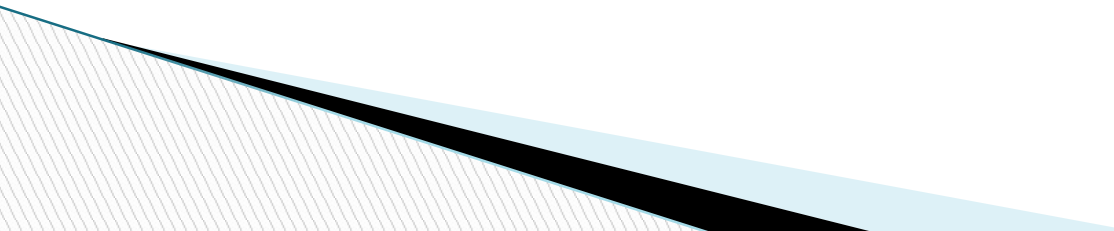
**to continue white
control**



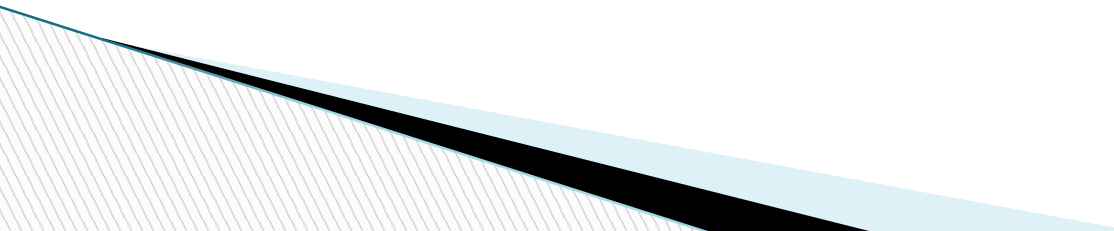
**What became legal
under
Plessy v. Ferguson?**



**Blacks and whites
could have
separate schools –
Separate but Equal**



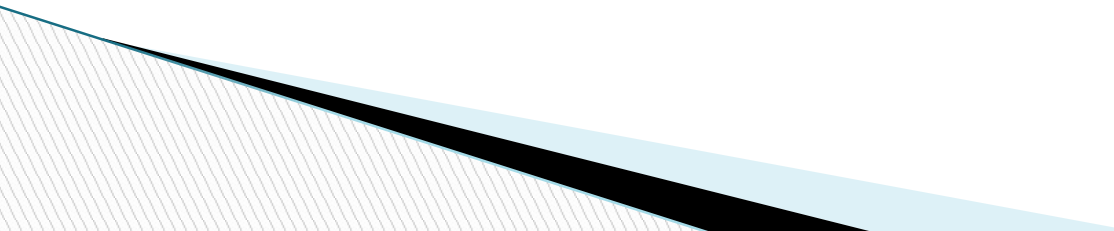
**What was the
purpose of the
Grandfather clause
of 1908?**



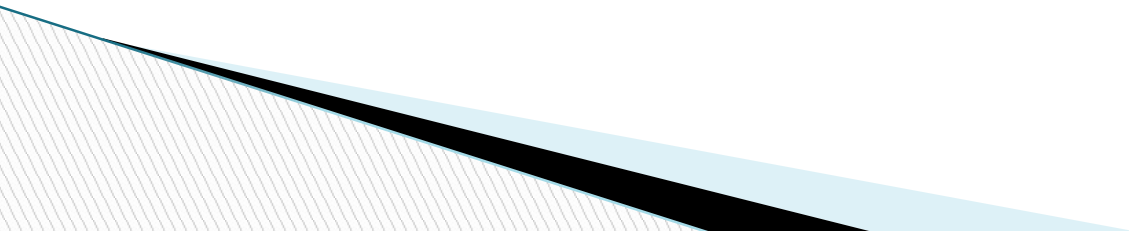
**Take the right to
vote away from
blacks**



**What racial issue
did Booker T.
Washington
support?**



Economic equality

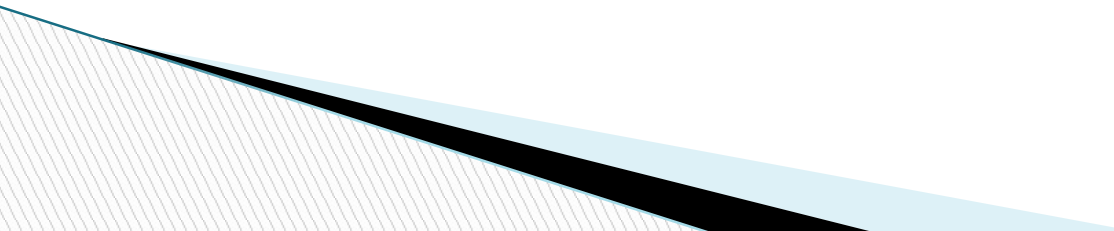


Which African American leader believed that a “Talented Tenth” of the African American population could serve as leaders for all other African Americans?



W.E.B. DuBois

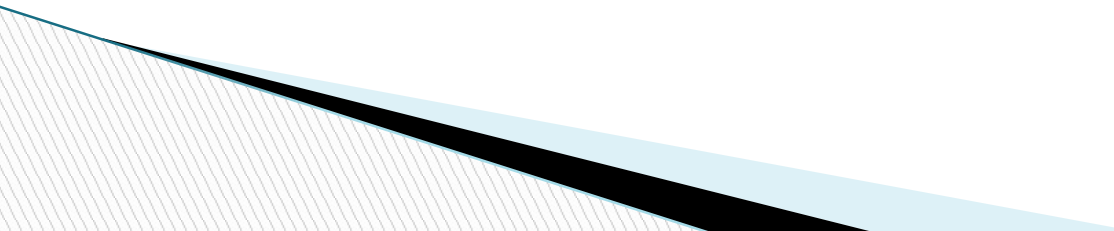
**Who was the first
black president of
Atlanta Baptist
College?**



John Hope



**What business
made Alonzo
Herndon a
successful
businessman?**



Atlanta Mutual Insurance Company



**Benjamin Mays
served as a mentor
to**



**Martin Luther King,
Jr.**



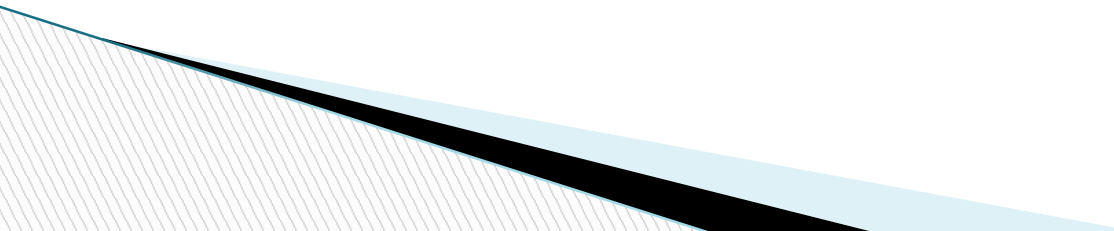
**What was the
purpose of the
white primary?**



**Keep blacks from
having input into
the party nominees**



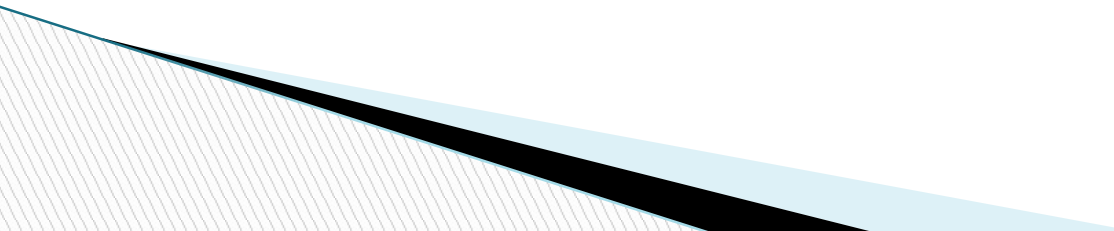
**What was the ruling
of the US Supreme
Court in Brown v.
Board of Education?**



The separate-but-equal policy was unconstitutional.



What earlier US
Supreme Court decision
did the ruling in *Brown
v. Board of Education*
overturn?

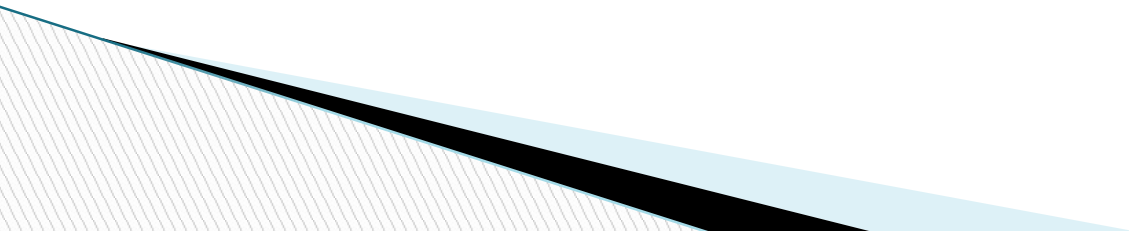


Plessy v. Ferguson

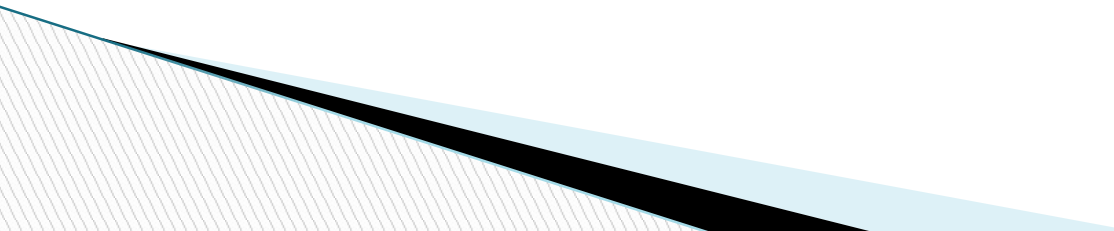
**Dr. Martin Luther King,
Jr., favored bringing
about social change
through**



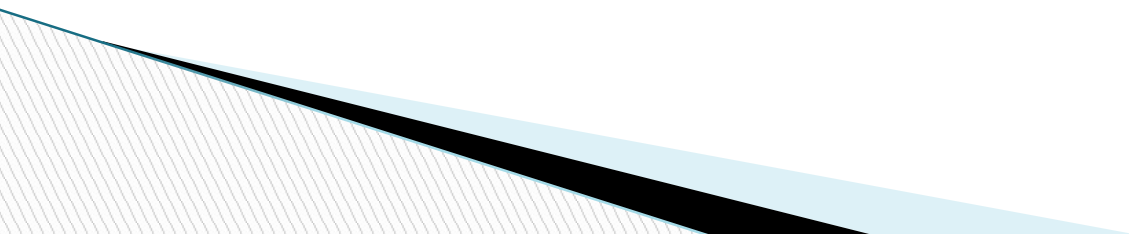
Nonviolence



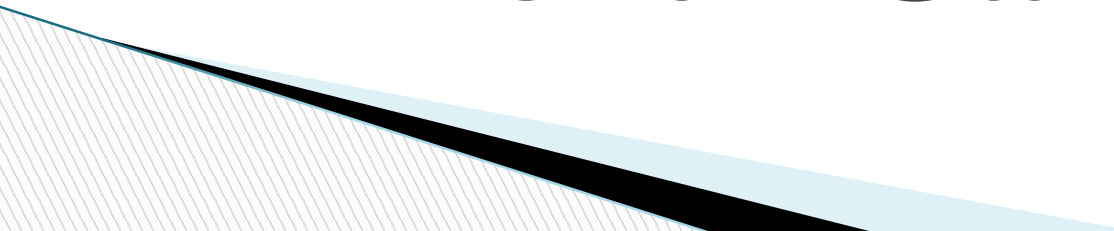
Which group was instrumental in getting the 1956 Georgia state flag changed?



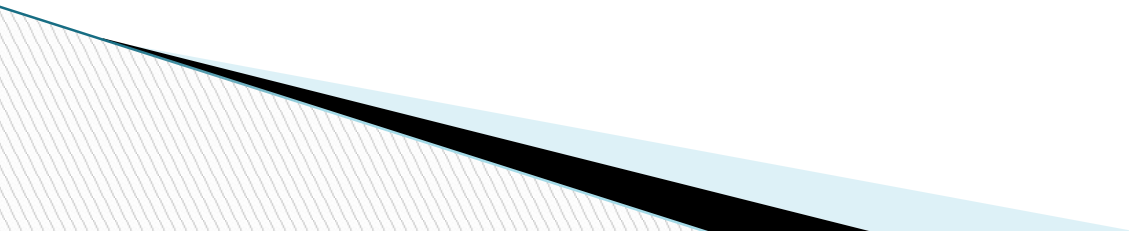
Atlanta Convention and Visitors Bureau



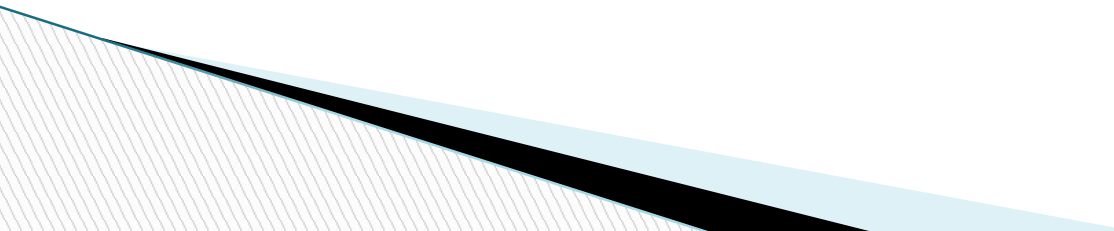
What organization was founded two months after the 1960 sit-in at the Woolworth's lunch counter in Greensboro, North Carolina?



SNCC



**Who was the first
president of the
Student Non-Violent
Coordinating
Committee?**



John Lewis



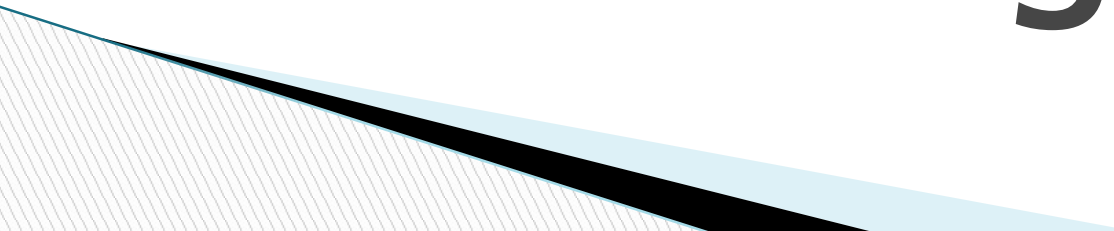
**What was the
purpose of the
Sibley Commission?**



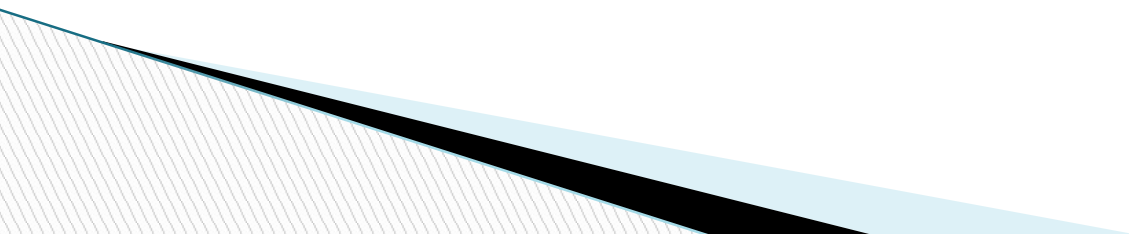
**to study the
problem of school
integration**



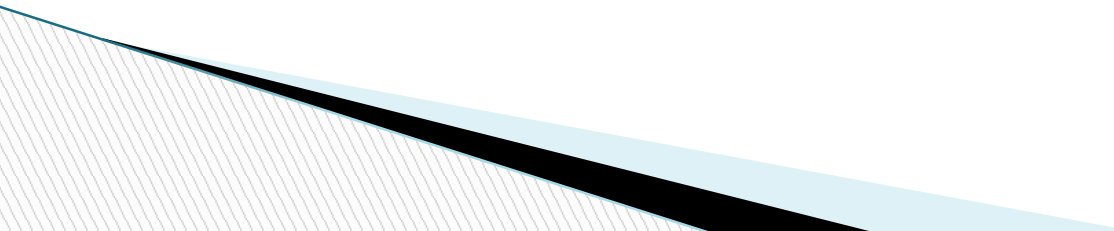
**Who were the first
blacks to be
admitted to the
University of
Georgia?**



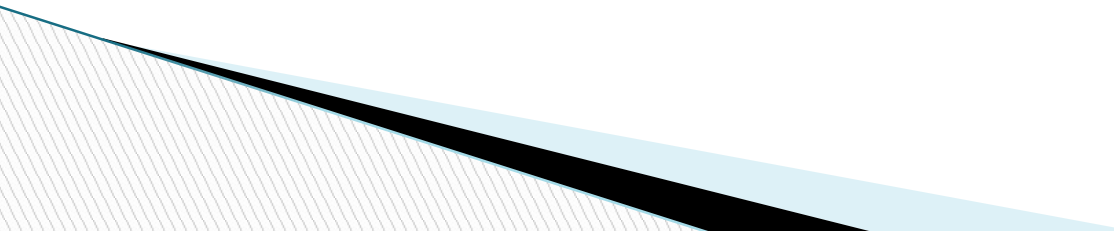
Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes



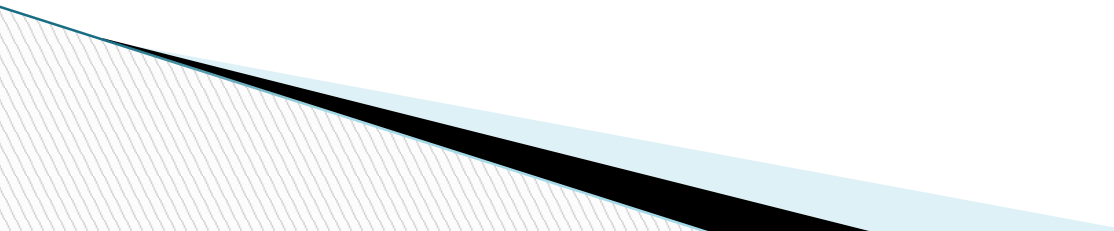
**What was the focus
of the Albany
Movement in
Georgia?**



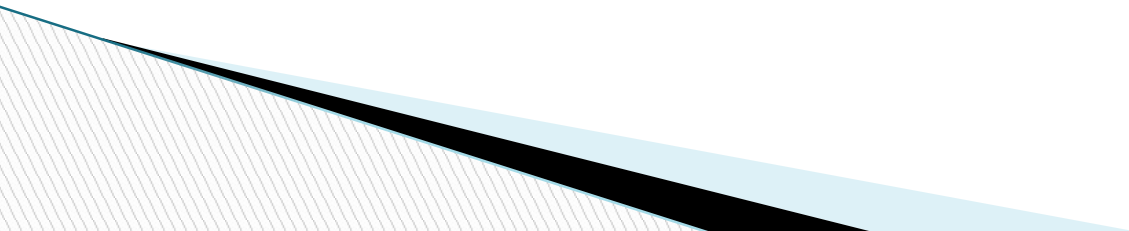
**to integrate the
interstate bus
station waiting
rooms in Albany**



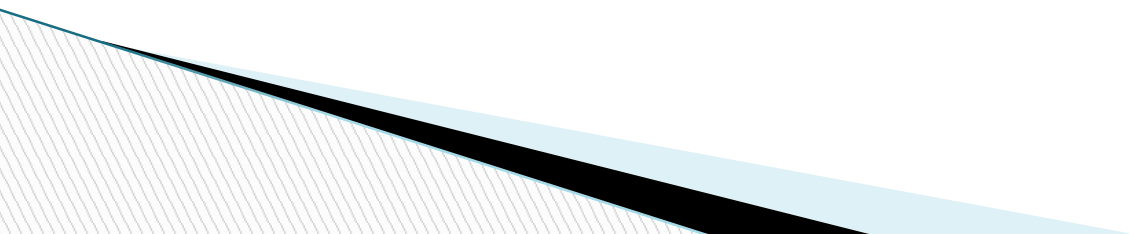
**Which African
American group
was involved with
the Albany
Movement?**



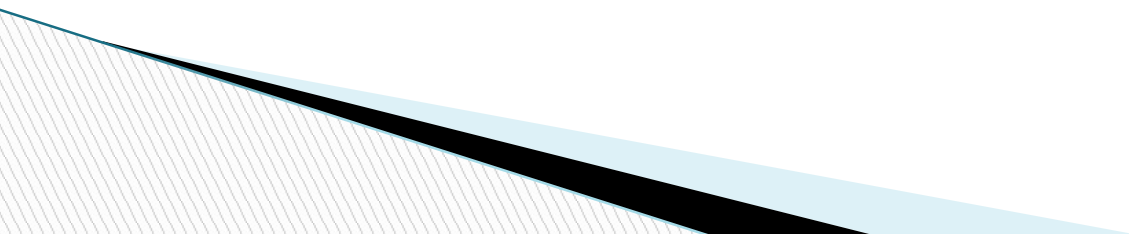
SNCC



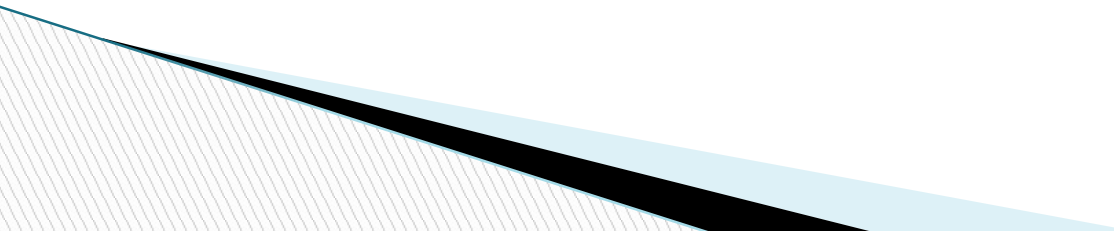
Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s "I have a Dream" speech is associated with the



March on Washington, D.C.



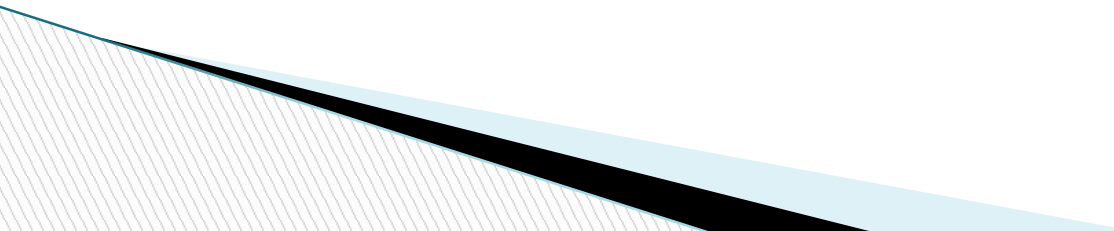
**What did the Civil
Rights Act of 1964
do?**



**It withheld federal
funds from schools
that did not end
segregation.**

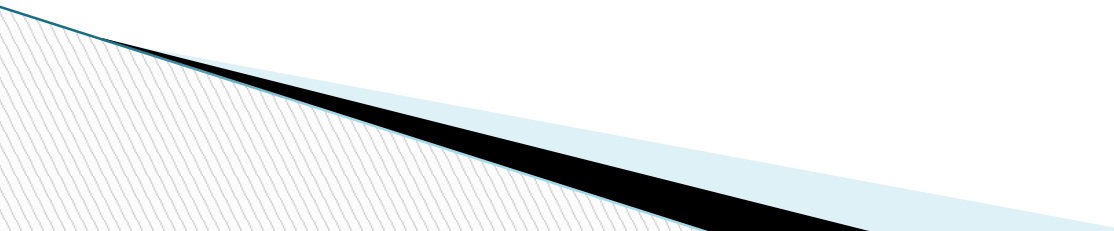


**Who was the first
African American
mayor of Atlanta?**



Maynard Jackson

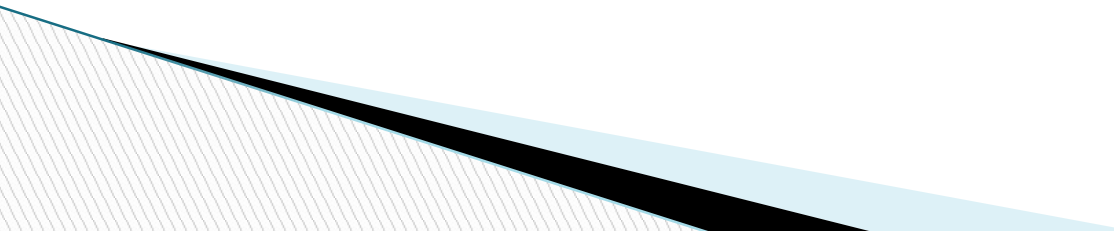
**What did
Lester Maddox
accomplish as
governor?**



**Appointed more
African Americans to
state boards than all
prior governors
combined**



**What event was the
MOST significant in
Andrew Young's
political career?**



**He was the first African
American since
Reconstruction to be
elected to the House of
Representatives from
Georgia**

