

Name _____

UNIT 6 Study Guide

1. _____ were the political leaders that dominated Georgia after Reconstruction, supported new industry, and often appealed to white supremacy.
2. The _____ were concerned about small farmers in Georgia who was suffering economically during the 1890s.
3. _____ was one of the most influential Populist leaders in Georgia who, later in his political career, supported white supremacy.
4. _____ was a notable African-American leader who believed that blacks should strive to be intellectuals, and helped found the NAACP.
5. Grandfather clauses, poll taxes, and literacy tests intended to _____ African-Americans.
6. The _____ was speech given by _____ that upset African-Americans because it supported segregation and believed blacks should try to excel at jobs like farming, teaching, and those requiring manual labor.
7. _____ attacks, that angered many Americans, is one of the reason why the US decided to enter World War I.
8. Many Georgians opposed the _____ Act because they feared it would hurt farmers.
9. Georgia's contribute to the war effort during WWI included many Georgians _____ and died in the war; the state produced much needed _____ products such as textiles; and many soldiers who served overseas were trained at the states military _____.
10. The _____ can best be described as Radical Republicans who led Georgia during Reconstruction.
11. _____ was known as "the voice and father of the New South"; used his influence through the Atlanta Constitution to persuade Northerners about the South's ability to be industrial; helped to organize the International Cotton Exposition.
12. The _____ was an event held in 1881 and 1895; created to show the economic recovery and potential of the South after Reconstruction; demonstrated that Georgia was ready for industry.
13. Who probably stated that "Farmers must unite if they are going to overcome and survive. Black farmers and white farmers must understand that they have a common enemy: big business. The Democrats will not save us! We must start a new party and save ourselves"?

14. Forbidding a white man and a black man from sitting together on a train would be considered a _____ law.
15. _____ and _____ disagreed over what role blacks should strive to play in society and the issue of segregation.

16. _____ is one of the busiest airports in the world and important to Georgia's economy.
17. S. Truitt Cathy, Asa Candler, Arthur Blank, and C.E. Woolman are all examples of Georgia _____ who have created widely recognized businesses.
18. Georgia has traditionally relied on Brunswick and Savannah to serve as important _____ ports.
19. Doing business overseas has boosted Georgia's _____ and increased its _____ reputation.
20. Asa Candler and Robert Woodruff are associated with _____.
21. _____ was a Georgia reformer who worked to improve child labor laws and prison conditions; served as the first female U.S. Senator.
22. The _____ began as a result of false accusations against black citizens resulting in racial violence between white and black citizens.
23. _____ was a Jewish factory accused of killing a 14 year old white girl named Mary Phagan; he was kidnapped and lynched in Marietta.
24. The _____ was a system of voting used in local and state elections which gave small, rural counties more voting power; later declared unconstitutional in 1962.
25. _____ is a U.S. Supreme Court case that upheld segregation; centered around a multi-racial man that was arrested for sitting in the "White Only" railroad car
26. _____ was President of Atlanta University; helped to create the NAACP; worked with his wife to better the lives of African Americans in Atlanta.
27. The _____ Amendment gave women the right to vote.
28. The _____ was the first major organization for African American rights; created through the work of the Niagara Movement.
29. France, Russia, Great Britain, Belgium, Serbia and the United States were a part of the _____ Powers in WWI.
30. The assassination of Archduke _____ from Austria-Hungary started _____.
31. _____ was the American president during WWI, who hoped to keep the United States neutral at the beginning of the war.
32. Austria-Hungary, Germany, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire made up the _____ Powers in WWI.
33. The _____ made _____ accept blame for WWI and pay \$33 billion in war debts.
34. The _____ is when the government selects people to serve in the military rather than waiting for them to volunteer; a practice instituted during WWI.

35. What are 2 events resulted in the U.S. entering WWI?

36. The _____ was the agreement called to stop fighting that ended WWI?

37. _____ was a Bourbon who served as governor of Georgia during the Civil War, who went on to be chief justice of the Georgia Supreme Court?

38. _____ is the separation of people based on race.

39. _____ are products used to build and maintain wooden sailing ships of which Georgia was a leading supplier in the mid 1890s.

40. The Georgia Pacific Company is associated with who? _____.

41. Home Depot is associated with who? _____

42. Delta Airlines is associated with who? _____

43. Chick-Fil-A is associated with who? _____

44. _____ believed that blacks should excel in jobs that required manual labor.

45. What are Georgia's 4 main transportation systems?

_____.

_____, _____, _____

46. Conducting business _____ has also impacted Georgia by boosting the state's economy and increasing its international reputation.

47. An _____ is a person who starts a business, taking on financial risk to do so.

48. The return received on a business undertaking after all operating expenses have been met is called _____.

49. What 2 organizations did W.E.B DuBois help to create?

_____, _____

50. _____ became Georgia's number one industry during the late 1800s due to its cotton?

UNIT 6 Study Guide Key

1. The **Bourbon Triumvirate** were the political leaders that dominated Georgia after Reconstruction, supported new industry, and often appealed to white supremacy.
- 2 The **Populists** were concerned about small farmers in Georgia who was suffering economically during the 1890s.
- 3 **Tom Watson** was one of the most influential Populist leaders in Georgia who, later in his political career, supported white supremacy.
4. **W. E. B. Dubois** was a notable African-American leader who believed that blacks should strive to be intellectuals, and helped found the NAACP.
5. Grandfather clauses, poll taxes, and literacy tests intended to **disenfranchise blacks/African-Americans**.
6. The **Atlanta Compromise** was speech given by **Booker T. Washington** that upset African-Americans because it supported segregation and believed blacks should try to excel at jobs like farming, teaching, and those requiring manual labor.
7. **German U-boat** attacks, that angered many Americans, is one of the reason why the US decided to enter World War I.
- 8.Many Georgians opposed the **Selective Service** Act because they feared it would hurt farmers.
9. Georgia's contribute to the war effort during WWI included many Georgians **fought** and died in the war; the state produced much needed **agricultural** products such as textiles; and many soldiers who served overseas were trained at the states military **bases**.
10. The **Bourbon Triumvirate** can best be described as Radical Republicans who led Georgia during Reconstruction.
11. **Henry Grady** was known as "the voice and father of the New South"; used his influence through the Atlanta Constitution to persuade Northerners about the South's ability to be industrial; helped to organize the International Cotton Exposition.
- 12The **International Cotton Exposition** was an event held in 1881 and 1895; created to show the economic recovery and potential of the South after Reconstruction; demonstrated that Georgia was ready for industry.
- 13Who probably stated that "Farmers must unite if they are going to overcome and survive. Black farmers and white farmers must understand that they have a common enemy: big business. The Democrats will not save us! We must start a new party and save ourselves"? **Tom Watson**
- 14Forbidding a white man and a black man from sitting together on a train would be considered a **Jim Crow** law.
- 15 **Dubois** and **Washington** disagreed over what role blacks should strive to play in society and the issue of segregation.
16. **Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport** is one of the busiest airports in the world and important to Georgia's economy.
17. S. Truitt Cathy, Asa Candler, Arthur Blank, and C.E. Woolman are all examples of Georgia **entrepreneurs** who have created widely recognized businesses.

18. Georgia has traditionally relied on Brunswick and Savannah to serve as important **deepwater** ports.
19. Doing business overseas has boosted Georgia's **economy** and increased its **international** reputation.
20. **Asa Candler** and **Robert Woodruff** are associated with **Coke**.
21. **Rebecca L. Felton** was a Georgia reformer who worked to improve child labor laws and prison conditions; served as the first female U.S. Senator.
22. The **1906 Atlanta Riot** began as a result of false accusations against black citizens resulting in racial violence between white and black citizens.
23. **Leo Frank** was a Jewish factory worker accused of killing a 14 year old white girl named Mary Phagan; he was kidnapped and lynched in Marietta.
24. The **county-unit system** was a system of voting used in local and state elections which gave small, rural counties more voting power; later declared unconstitutional in 1962.
25. **Plessy v. Ferguson** is a U.S. Supreme Court case that upheld segregation; centered around a multi-racial man that was arrested for sitting in the "White Only" railroad car
26. **John Burns Hope** was President of Atlanta University; helped to create the NAACP; worked with his wife to better the lives of African Americans in Atlanta.
27. The **19th** Amendment gave women the right to vote.
28. The **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People** was the first major organization for African American rights; created through the work of the Niagara Movement.
29. France, Russia, Great Britain, Belgium, Serbia and the United States were a part of the **Allied Powers** in WWI.
30. The assassination of Archduke **Franc Ferdinand** from Austria-Hungary started **WWI**.
31. **Woodrow Wilson** was the American president during WWI, who hoped to keep the United States neutral at the beginning of the war.
32. Austria-Hungary, Germany, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire made up the **Axis Powers** in WWI.
33. The **Treaty of Versailles** made **Germany** accept blame for WWI and pay \$33 billion in war debts.
34. The **draft** is when the government selects people to serve in the military rather than waiting for them to volunteer; a practice instituted during WWI.
35. What are 2 events that resulted in the U.S. entering WWI? German U-boat attacks on US ships and the Lusitania cruise ship; Zimmerman Telegram (asking Mexico to attack the US)
36. The **armistice** was the agreement called to stop fighting that ended WWI?
37. **Joseph Brown** was a Bourbon who served as governor of Georgia during the Civil War, who went on to be chief justice of the Georgia Supreme Court?
38. **Segregation** is the separation of people based on race.
39. **Naval Stores** are products used to build and maintain wooden sailing ships of which Georgia was a leading supplier in the mid 1890s.

40. The Georgia Pacific Company is associated with who? **Owen Cheatham.**
41. Home Depot is associated with who? **Arthur Blank**
42. Delta Airlines is associated with who? **C. E. Woolman**
43. Chick-Fil-A is associated with who? **S. Truett Cathy**
44. **Booker T. Washington** believed that blacks should excel in jobs that required manual labor.
45. What are Georgia's 4 main transportation systems? **interstate highway systems, deep water ports, airport (Hartsfield-Jackson International), railroads**
46. Conducting business **internationally** has also impacted Georgia by boosting the state's economy and increasing its international reputation.
47. An **entrepreneur** is a person who starts a business, taking on financial risk to do so.
48. The return received on a business undertaking after all operating expenses have been met is called **profit.**
49. What 2 organizations did W.E.B DuBois help to create? **Niagara Movement & NAACP**
50. **Textile mills** became Georgia's number one industry during the late 1800s due to its cotton?