

### Unit 6 Test

#### SS8H7 The student will evaluate key political, social, and economic changes that occurred in Georgia between 1877 and 1918.

- Evaluate the impact the Bourbon Triumvirate, Henry Grady, International Cotton Exposition, Tom Watson and the Populists, Rebecca Latimer Felton, the 1906 Atlanta Riot, the Leo Frank Case, and the county unit system had on Georgia during this period.
- Analyze how rights were denied to African-Americans through Jim Crow laws, *Plessy v. Ferguson*, disenfranchisement, and racial violence.
- Explain the roles of Booker T. Washington, W. E. B. DuBois, John and Lugenia Burns Hope, and Alonzo Herndon.
- Give reasons for World War I and describe Georgia's contributions.

#### Matching:

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|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Disenfranchisement | a. illegally hanging a person                     |
| 2. Lynching           | b. to forgive someone of their crime/let go       |
| 3. Pardon             | c. laws that limited the rights of colored people |
| 4. segregated         | d. taking away the right to vote                  |
| 5. Jim Crow Laws      | e. separating the races                           |
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|---------------------------|---|
| 6. Henry Grady            | a. worked to help improve neighborhoods for African Americans |
| 7. Bourbon Triumvirates   | b. wanted a New South   |
| 8. Tom Watson             | c. 1 <sup>st</sup> woman U.S. Senator                         |
| 9. Rebecca Latimer Felton | d. 3 men who ruled the Gov't                                  |
| 10. Lugenia Burns Hope    | e. created the Rural Free Delivery Bill                       |
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|------------------------|---|
| 11. suffrage           | a. secret organization that terrorized colored people |
| 12. temperance         | b. Military taking over the area                      |
| 13. Separate but equal | c. law that enforced segregation                      |
| 14. Martial Law        | d. Right to vote                                      |
| 15. KKK                | e. Against Alcohol in an area                         |
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| 16. Booker T. Washington | a. believed in the talented 10%  |
| 17. John Hope            | b. bought an insurance business for \$140 and now worth millions               |
| 18. W.E. B. Dubois       | c. arrested for sitting in white section of train-case sent to supreme Ct.     |
| 19. Alonzo Herndon       | d. thought that blacks and whites should benefit from each other in his speech |
| 20. Homer Plessy         | e. 1 <sup>st</sup> black president of Atlanta Baptist College                  |

#### Multiple Choice:

- What new political party was formed and Tom Watson changed over to that party?  
a. Democrat    b. Republican    c. Populist    d. Independent
- What president was in office and asked Congress to declare war on Germany?  
a. Lincoln    b. Wilson    c. Bush    d. Clinton
- What happened to Leo Frank after his trial?  
a. he was let go    b. he was taken from jail and lynched    c. he spent the rest of his life in prison
- The local Primary Act established a county unit system for political \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. primaries    b. politicians    c. corruption    d. people
- The Atlanta community didn't like Leo Frank because he was  
a. African American    b. Mexican    c. Catholic    d. Jewish
- The immediate cause of the Atlanta Riot in 1906 was?  
a. the killing of a black family    b. stories of violence against white in newspapers    c. Election of Hoke Smith
- How long did the Atlanta Riot of 1906 last?  
a. 5 days    b. 2 hours    c. 2 days    d. 1 hour

28. Which cause was NOT something that Rebecca Latimer Felton supported?  
a. Education reform b. temperance Movement c. Meat Packing Reform d. Suffrage Movement
29. What was Tom Watson's GREATEST accomplishment?  
a. voting bill for women b. Rural Free Delivery Bill c. more pay for workers d. Education reform
30. The International Cotton Expo was held in  
a. Athens b. Atlanta c. Augusta d. Savannah
31. What was the purpose of the International Cotton Expo? To showcase \_\_\_\_\_  
a. farm equipment b. Industries c. cars d. trains
32. What became legal under Plessy v. Ferguson? Blacks and Whites could  
a. have separate schools b. attend same school c. drink from same water fountain d. sit in same waiting room
33. What was **NOT** a way of disenfranchisement?  
a. Poll Tax b. Grandfather clause c. residency requirement d. Literacy Test
34. What organization was founded by Lugenia Burns Hope?  
a. Girl Scouts b. KKK c. Neighborhood Union d. Suffrage
35. What business made Alonzo Herndon a successful businessman?  
a. Coca Cola b. GA Pacific c. Atlanta Mutual Insurance Company d. Western & Atlantic Railroad
36. What was **NOT** one of the causes of WWI?  
a. Zimmerman Telegram b. Sinking the "Lusitania" c. sinking American Ships d. attacking Pearl Harbor
37. Which was **NOT** a training base in GA? Fort  
a. Gordon b. Benning c. Stewart d. McPherson
38. W.E.B. Dubois did not agree with \_\_\_\_\_ regarding social equality?  
a. John Hope b. Booker T. Washington c. Alonzo Herndon d. Leo Frank
39. What was **NOT** one of the contributions made **by women** in GA for WWI?  
a. sold war bonds b. fought with the men c. worked at Red Cross d. would knit
40. What was **NOT** one of the things that GA did to contribute to WWI?  
a. Citizens planted victory gardens b. drafted young men c. textile mills made uniforms d. Farmers grew crops
41. All of the following services were offered by the organization founded by Lugenia Hope **EXCEPT**  
a. clubs for boys and girls b. financial aid for the needy c. remedial education classes d. vocational classes

**Mark A= John Brown, B= Alfred Colquitt, C= John B Gordon, D= All of them.**

42. White Supremacist  
43. College in Barnesville named after him  
44. Had a son who also became Gov of GA  
45. During his term, the GA constitution that was in effect until 1945 was written and ratified  
46. Only statue at Capitol grounds in Atlanta that is a man on horseback  
47. Governor of GA  
48. Wrote "Reminiscences"  
49. U.S. Senator  
50. Attended the University of GA

