

Unit 10: Modern GA and Civil Rights

I. Post-World War II Georgia

1. **Agriculture** After World War II there was a transformation of ??????????; synthetic fibers (such as nylon and rayon) lessened the need for cotton; Georgia began to become more industrial; poultry became the main agricultural product.
2. **Major League Sports** The Atlanta Braves, Hawks, and Falcons are all examples; provide additional tax money (revenue) for Atlanta, GA.
3. **Ivan Allen, Jr.** Mayor of Atlanta from 1962-1970; removed the “Colored” and “White’s Only” signs from City Hall; oversaw the construction of skyscrapers and buildings in Atlanta; integrated the fire department and city governments; Atlanta Braves (MLB), Atlanta Hawks (NBA), and Atlanta Falcons (NFL) all came to Atlanta during his tenure.
4. **Ellis Arnall** Elected governor of Georgia in 1942; first governor to serve a four year term of office; corrected the college accreditation problems created by ex-governor Eugene Talmadge; removed the prison system from the governor’s control; gave 18 year old citizens the right to vote.
5. **William B. Hartsfield** Served as mayor of Atlanta from 1937-1961 (6 terms; longer than any other mayor); oversaw many building projects (including the Atlanta Airport, expressways, and parks); after his death Atlanta Airport renamed after him.
6. **Hartsfield-Jackson Airport** Four major transportation systems in GA; one by air, one by sea, and two by land.
7. **Deepwater Ports**
8. **Interstate Highway System**
Railroads

II. Segregation and Civil Rights

9. **White Primary** Under this system only white citizens were allowed to vote in primary elections; made elections unfair by allowing only white citizens to choose the candidates for general elections.
10. **1946 Governor’s Race** The “Three Governors” controversy began as a result of this election; Eugene Talmadge was elected Georgia’s governor but died before taking office; current governor Ellis Arnall, Lt. Governor Melvin Thompson, and Herman Talmadge fought to choose the new governor; Herman Talmadge eventually elected in 1947.
11. **Herman Talmadge** Segregationist Georgia governor that promised (unsuccessfully) to bring back the white primaries; big supporter of education; expanded the school year to 9 months; opposed the integration of Georgia’s schools.
12. **1956 State Flag** Symbol of Georgia; changed to incorporate St. Andrews Cross (Confederate Battle Flag); became a controversy between white and black citizens.
13. **SNCC** Student organization founded to help black citizens register to vote and led protests, sit-ins, and boycotts of businesses that would not serve blacks.
14. **Brown v. Board of Education** U.S. Supreme Court case/decision that ruled that segregation to be unconstitutional (illegal); dealt with a group of young people trying to attend (and being denied the right to attend) an all white school in Topeka, Kansas.
15. **Sibley Commission** 14 member committee; studied the problem of integration after Brown v. Board of Education; discovered most Georgians would rather close schools than integrate.

16. **Benjamin Mays** Lifelong educator and President of Morehouse College; mentored Martin Luther King, Jr. while at Morehouse; founded Omega Psi Phi Fraternity and was the first African American school board president in Atlanta.
17. **Martin Luther King, Jr.** Civil Rights leader that used a non-violent approach (such as sit-ins) to ending racial segregation; delivered the “I Have A Dream” speech at the March on Washington in 1963; assassinated by James Earl Ray in 1968.
18. **Albany Movement** Desegregation movement that led by Dr. William Anderson, that challenged segregation; began in Albany, Georgia through the work of the SNCC, the NAACP and local activists.
19. **Hamilton Holmes** First two African American students admitted to the University of Georgia.
20. **Charlayne Hunter**
21. **Civil Rights Act** New civil rights laws created by John F. Kennedy and approved in 1964 by Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson; required all public facilities to be integrated and prohibited discrimination in business and labor unions.
22. **Lester Maddox** Became GA’s governor in 1967; had previously owned and forcefully removed African Americans from the restaurant he owned; once governor, appointed more African Americans to positions than all previous governors combined; established People’s Days so that people could visit and have discussions with the governor.
23. **Andrew Young** Assisted MLK during the Civil Rights Movement; executive director of the SCLC; won election to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1972 (first African American from GA to be elected to Congress since the 1860’s); U.N. Ambassador for Carter.
24. **Maynard Jackson** Became the first African American mayor of a major southern city in 1973; increased programs for the arts, expanded the Atlanta Airport and was mayor of Atlanta during the 1996 Summer Olympic Games.

III. Georgia in Recent History

25. **Reapportionment** Term that refers to redrawing the boundaries of election districts; allowed more African American (and other minorities) and women to be elected in GA.
26. **Immigrants** People that have migrated (moved) from other places to find jobs, shelter, and opportunity; important to the growth and economy of GA.
27. **Jimmy Carter** Elected U.S. President in 1976 (only President from GA); also served as a Senator and Governor of GA; negotiated the Camp David Accords in 1978 between Israel and neighboring Arab states; received the Nobel Peace Prize in 2002.
28. **County Unit System** Voting method that gave rural (sparsely populated) areas more power in GA than larger urban counties; violated the 14th Amendment; made unconstitutional in 1962.
29. **Two-Party System** Political change during the 1980’s and 1990’s where more Republican candidates won election in Georgia than any previous time; replaced the Democrat dominated One-Party System.
30. **1996 Olympic Games** 72 million visitors came to GA to witness this event; created revenue of more than \$5 Billion; built sports venues and parks and increased international recognition; also the event that killed Alice Hawthorne and wounded 117 others at Centennial Olympic Park.