

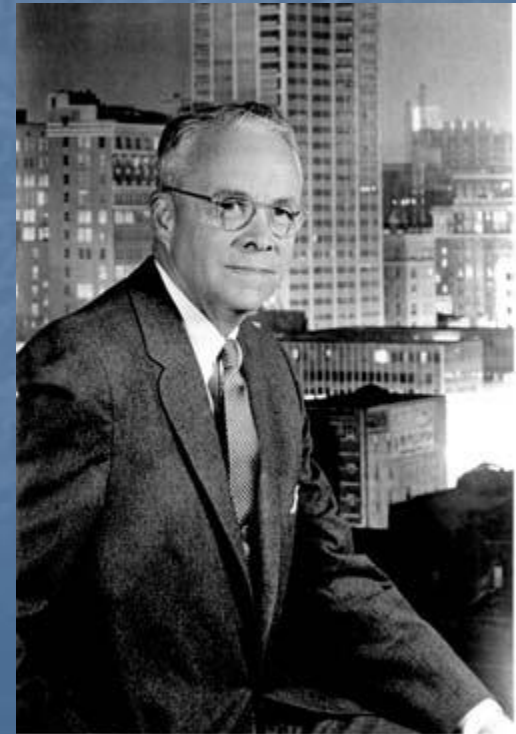
# Unit 8/9: Post WWII & Civil Rights



Photo: Ed Jackson



Howard Sochurek/LIFE



SS8H10 & SS8H11

Griffith-GA Studies

# Unit Focus

This unit (Unit 8) will evaluate the impact of various **individuals, groups, and institutions** which significantly influenced social and economic growth in Georgia after World War II. Students will learn how the post World War II **movement/migration** of people and ideas affected Georgia's citizens. Student will analyze the consequences of **technological innovation** not only on Georgia society, but also on the nation and world. Finally, students will also come to understand that **location** affects a society's economy and it's place in world trade.

# THE BIG IDEA

## (Unit 8)

- **SS8H10: The student will evaluate key post-World War II developments of Georgia from 1945 to 1970**
  - **Evaluate-** to make a judgment as to the worth or value of something; *judge, assess*

# SS8H10a

- **SS8H10a: Analyze the impact of the transformation of agriculture on Georgia's growth**
  - Analyze: to divide a complex idea into parts or elements: *dissect, break down*

# Transformation of Agriculture

## SS810a

- Farming underwent major changes in the time period following WWII
- 1. New farming techniques
  - pesticides, fertilizer, crop rotation etc.
- 2. Mechanization:
  - tractors and other motorized implements
- As a result, farming became more efficient... less farmers, bigger farms.
- Boll weevil, industrialization, AAA, and the transformation of agriculture all led to a population shift from rural to urban areas.

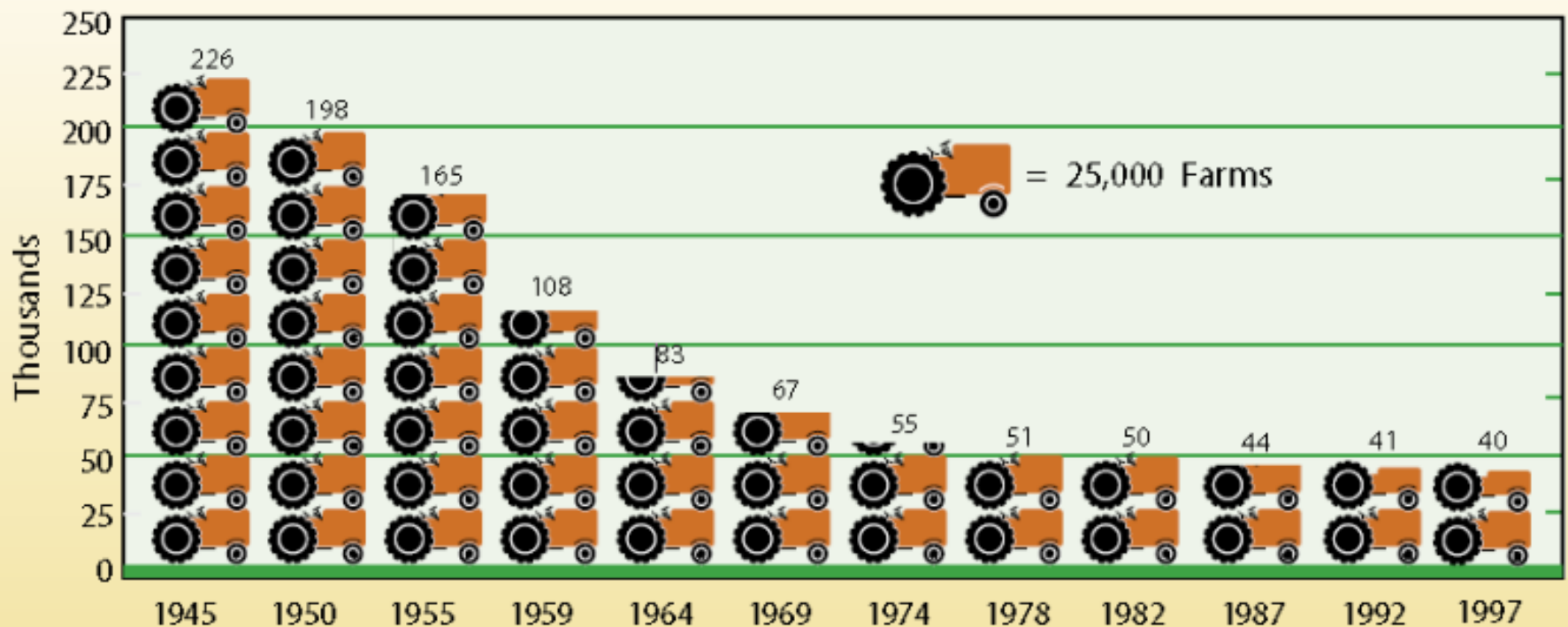




# Transformation of Agriculture

## Total Number of Farms in Georgia, 1945–1997

Even though the number of farms decreased, the average farm size (acreage) increased. New varieties of crops, improved farming techniques, and increased mechanization allowed fewer farmers to produce greater yields.



Compare the number of farms in 1945 to the number in 1974.  
How many fewer farms were there in 1969 than in 1950?

# New Fibers

## SS8H10a

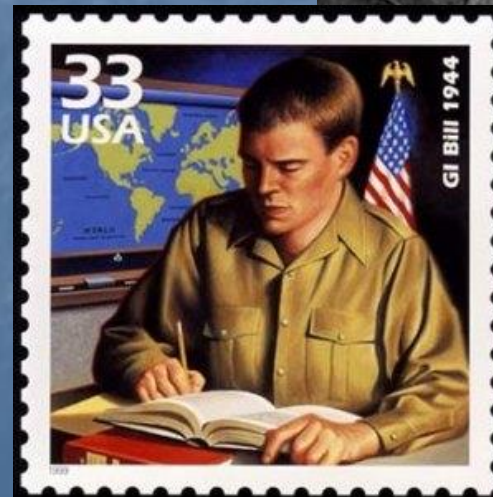


- Synthetic fibers such as polyester replaced cotton
- Less cotton needed means less cotton farmers needed

# The G.I. Bill

## SS8H10a

- G.I Bill:
  - Lots of veterans coming home
    - Economic boom
    - Baby Boom
- After the war, Congress passed the "GI bill of rights." which gave war vets free college education
  - In 1946 at UGA 60% of students were veterans
- As a result, many veterans left the family farm and went to college this was also part of a huge population shift to urban areas





# Leaving Farming

## SS8H10a



- The G.I. Bill, plus new fibers, plus advances in farming technology...
- Equated to many Georgia Farmers leaving farming.
  - When combined with the decline in cotton demand..
  - GA farmers diversified: peanuts, soybeans, tobacco and pine trees became popular

# SS8H10b

- **Explain how the development of Atlanta, including the roles of mayors William Hartsfield and Ivan Allen, Jr., and major league sports, contributed to the growth of Georgia.**
  - Explain: to make understandable, to spell out; *illustrate, interpret*

# William B. Hartsfield

## SS8H10b

- Mayor of Atlanta
  - 1937-1941
  - 1942-1962
- Convinced city to build airport
- Developed the airport into a national aviation center
- Touted Atlanta as “The city too busy to hate.”





# Ivan Allen Jr.

## SS8H10b

- Mayor of Atlanta (1962-1970)
- Forward minded
- Removed “colored” and “white” signs in city hall on 1<sup>st</sup> day
- Wanted to move ATL from a “minor” to a “major” (G.S.) city
- “Forward Atlanta”
  - Build new stadium/attract pro team
  - Develop rapid rail transportation
  - Keep public schools open through integration





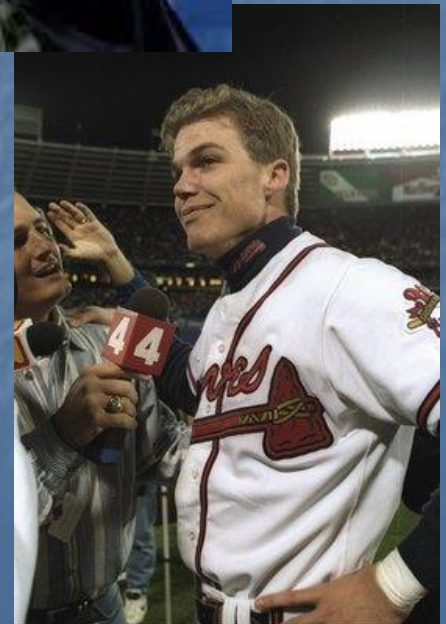
# Major League Sports

## SS8H10b



- Ivan Allen Jr. worked tirelessly to bring the Braves to Atlanta
- He believed that if Atlanta built the stadium the team would come
- Allen wanted to change Atlanta from a “minor league” ([G.S.](#)) to a “major league” city
  - 1<sup>st</sup> regular season game on April 12, 1966
- Atlanta [Braves](#) Home:
  - Fulton County Stadium (66-97)
  - Turner Stadium 97-2016
  - SunTrust Park 2017

# America's Team



- In 1976 Ted Turner bought the Braves and began broadcasting their games on his TV network: TBS
- The Braves became known as "America's Team."
- The 1990's saw a period of marked success under manager Bobby Cox with a World Series title in 1995.





- The Braves will always be "America's Team."
- Hank will always be our Homerun King.



# Hawks & Falcons



**Dominique Wilkins**

- The Atlanta Hawks came to Atlanta in 1968
  - Georgia Tech (AMC): 1968-1972
  - The Omni: 1972-1999
  - Phillips Arena: 1999-Present



**Tony Gonzalez**

- The Atlanta Falcons came to Atlanta in 1966
  - Fulton Co. Stadium 1966-1991
  - GA Dome 1991-2016
  - Mercedes Benz Stadium- 2017



# Atlanta Braves/Falcons





# Changing Times (1996-1997)



# Out with the old...





# In with the new



Georgia Dome (Opened in 1992)





# The Home Run King “Hammerin Hank” Aaron



# NOT the Home Run King



Griffith-GA Studies

# Before and after...





I WOULD LIKE TO THANK MY  
MOM & DAD, THE FANS,  
MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL,  
AND LAST, BUT NOT LEAST,  
MODERN DAY CHEMISTRY.



**Barry Bonds**

Griffith-GA Studies

TAY



# SS8H10c

- **Discuss the impact of Ellis Arnall.**
  - Discuss: To share an idea or opinion about something; *talk about, argue*

# Ellis Arnall

## SS8H10c

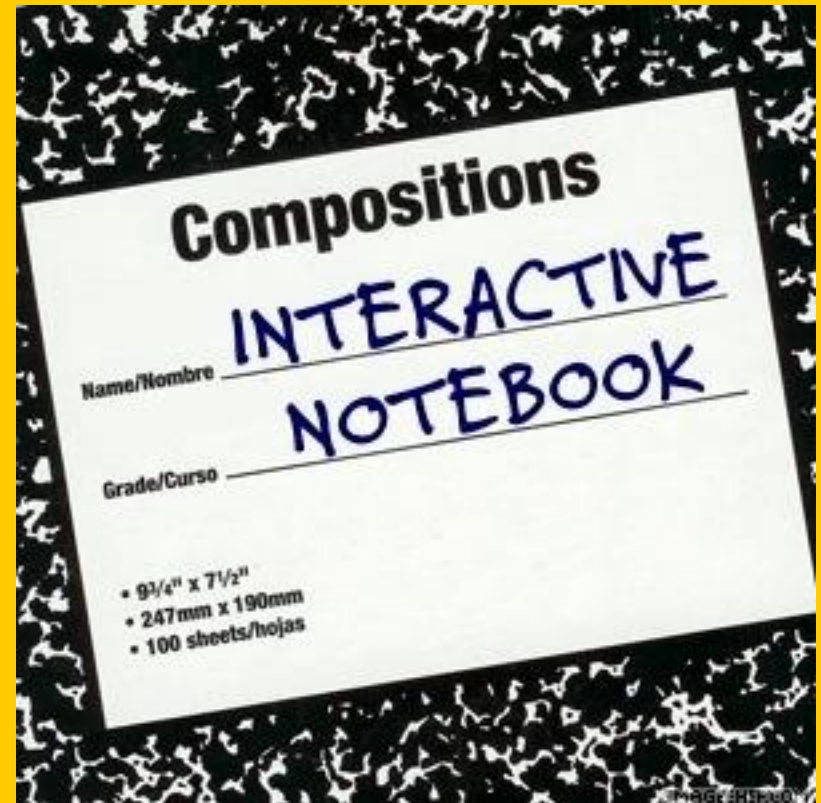
- Elected Governor during WWII
  - Governor (1943-1947)
- Progressive
- Youngest GA governor at 35
- As governor...
  - Created Teacher Retirement System
  - Paid off State debt
  - Reformed prisons
  - Repealed the poll tax
  - Lowered the voting age
  - Helped UGA restore its accreditation



# Changing Georgia

## SS8H10

- In your interactive notebook:
  - **Evaluate** key post-World War II developments of Georgia from 1945 to 1970. **Explain** how Georgia became a “major” city during this time of change.
    - Evaluate- to make a judgment as to the worth or value of something; *judge, assess*
    - Explain-to make understandable, to spell out; *illustrate, interpret*

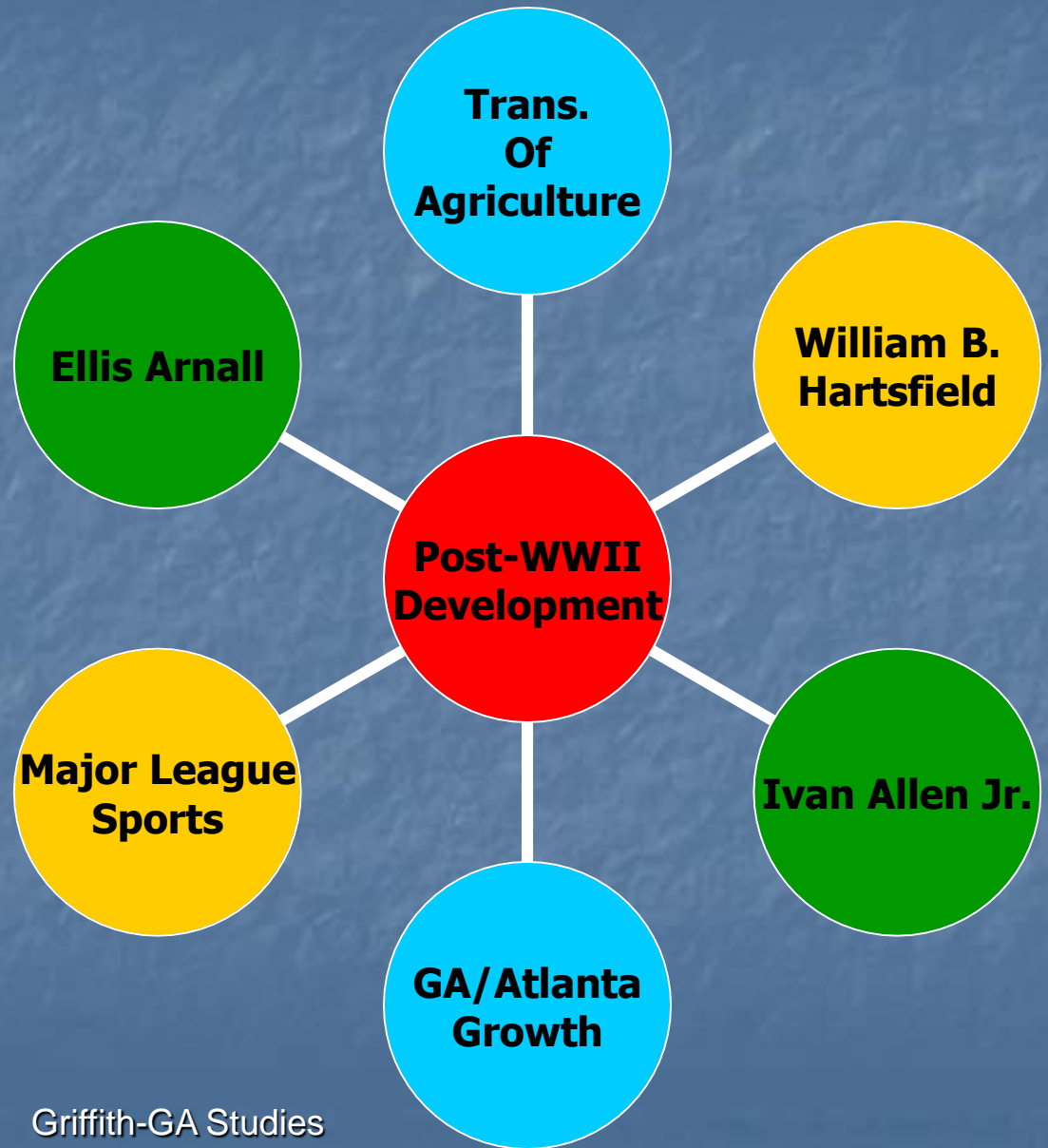


# Post WWII Developments

•Evaluate key Post-WWII developments of GA from 1945 to 1970. Explain how Georgia became a “major” city during this time of change.

•Evaluate- to make a judgment as to the worth or value of something; *judge, assess*

•Explain-to make understandable, to spell out; *illustrate, interpret*





# SS8H10- The EQ

- Discussion:
- Can you answer the EQ now???
- How was agriculture transformed in Georgia following WWII and how did this impact the state as a whole? (H10a)
- Who significantly contributed to the growth of Georgia during this time period and how did they impact the state? (H10b,c)
- How did the politics within Atlanta bring about growth for Georgia? (H10b,c)

# THE 2<sup>nd</sup> BIG IDEA

## (Unit 9)

- **SS8H11: The student will evaluate the role of Georgia in the modern civil rights movement**
  - **Evaluate-** to make a judgment as to the worth or value of something; *judge, assess*



# SS8H11a

- **SS8H11a: Describe major developments in civil rights and Georgia's role during the 1940's and 1950's; include roles of Herman Talmadge, Benjamin Mays, the 1946 Governor's race and the end of the white primary, *Brown v. B.O.E.*, Martin Luther King Jr., and the 1956 state flag.**
  - Describe: to represent or give an account of in words; *recount, report*

# Herman Talmadge

## SS8H11a

### ■ Career

- 1<sup>st</sup> took office in 1946  
Governor's controversy
  - Eugene Talmadge's son
- Staunch Segregationist
- Governor of GA
  - Briefly in 1947
  - 1948-1954
  - Lobbied for state sales tax to fund public education
- U.S. Senator representing GA
  - 1956-1981





# Herman Talmadge

## SS8H11a

### Views:

- Fought to prevent desegregation of public schools while governor
- Fought to prevent civil rights legislation in the U.S. Senate
- Supported programs to help GA farmers
  - Later...
    - Son drowned in 1975
    - Afterwards he became an alcoholic
    - Mishandled funds (took false reimbursements)
    - Lost Senate seat to Republican Mack Mattingly
    - Bitter divorce
    - Died in 2002



# 1946 Governor's Race

I'm the  
Governor!



Herman Talmadge

Um no... It says  
here that I'm  
the Governor!



M.E. Thompson  
Griffith-GA Studies

I'll show them.  
If I never leave  
I'll still be the  
governor.



Ellis Arnall

# 1946 Governor's Race

## SS8H11a

- Eugene Talmadge wins primary for a 4<sup>th</sup> term
- Died before general election
- Lt. Governor Elect Melvin E. Thompson claimed that he would be the governor.
- Write in campaign for Herman Talmadge
- Legislature said they would choose new governor from top 2 vote-getters, H. Talmadge came in 3<sup>rd</sup>.
- "Missing votes" showed up in H. Talmadge's home county making him have most votes
- Herman Talmadge claimed to be Governor and took office by force.
- Supreme court ruled against H. Talmadge and M.E. Thompson took office (temporarily)
- Special election held and H. Talmadge (legally) elected as governor



# Arnall refused to leave...



# Arnall refused to leave...



# “Finding” the ballots

## ■ Before “finding” the votes:

- D- Carmichael - 669
- R- Bowers - 637
- D- H. Talmadge - 619

## ■ After “finding” the 56 votes:

- D- Carmichael - 669
- R- Bowers - 637
- D- H. Talmadge - 675

## ■ About the votes:

- Telfair County
- All for H. Talmadge
- Same handwriting
- In Alphabetical order
- Many who “voted” were actually dead



# White Primaries

## SS8H11a

- 1900-1944 only whites could vote in primary elections
- 1944 U.S. Supreme court ruled white primary illegal
- GA ignored ruling until 1960's

# *Brown v. B.O.E.*

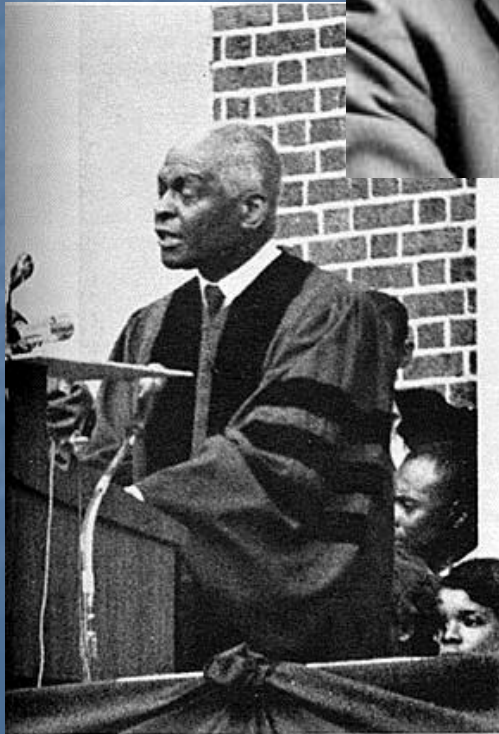
## SS8H11a

- 1954: Supreme court ruled that segregation violated the 14<sup>th</sup> amendment
- Decision: Public schools must be integrated
- No timetable for desegregation... which meant that GA would put it off as long as it could

# Benjamin E. Mays

## SS8H11a

- President of Morehouse College
  - 1940-1967
- Mentor to MLK
- Pacifist
- Minister, educator, scholar, and social activist





# Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

## SS8H11a

- **THE** leader of the civil rights movement
- Delivered the “I have a dream” speech during the March on Washington
- Believed in peaceful, nonviolent protest
- Assassinated 1968



# Dr. MLK Jr.

## SS8H11a

### Kings Life:

- Grew up on Auburn Avenue in Atlanta
- Graduated from Morehouse college in 1948
- Ph.D. in 1955 (Boston University)
- Protests:
  - **1955 Montgomery Bus Boycott**
    - When Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat, the Montgomery Bus Boycott began. This event est. MLK as national civil rights leader
  - 1960 Nashville Sit ins
  - **1961 Albany Movement**
  - 1963 Birmingham Movement
  - **1963 March on Washington**
  - 1965 Selma voting rights campaign
  - 1965-1967 Chicago Freedom Movement
  - **1968 Memphis Sanitation Strike**



# MLK Jr.



Martin Luther King Jr. (bottom left) led the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom in August 1963. **King's "I Have a Dream" speech was the most memorable event of the day and confirmed him as black America's most prominent spokesperson.**



# MLK Jr.



Martin Luther King Jr. (second from left) stands in front of a burned church in Albany. In 1961 King arrived in Albany at the invitation of local black leaders to participate in the Albany Movement, a campaign to integrate the city. The movement began in fall 1961 and ended in summer 1962.

# 1956 Flag

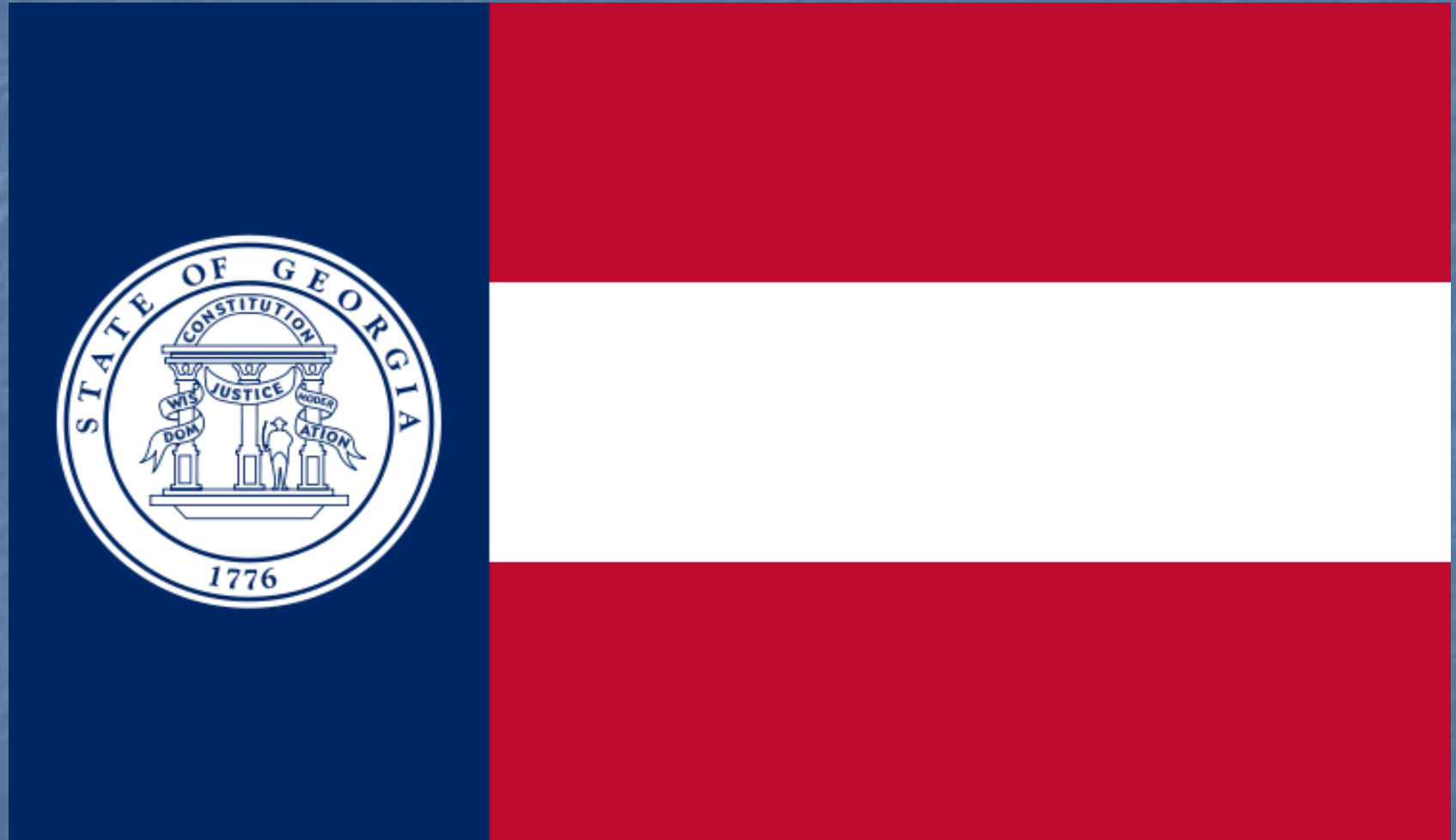
## SS8H11a

- GA's new flag with confederate battle emblem went into effect on 7/1/1956
- Many feel that the flag was changed as a sign of racial protest after *Brown v. BOE*
- Then Governor Marvin Griffin favored "massive resistance" to desegregation
- Governor Griffin's floor leader in the senate, Denmark Groover said:
  - The new flag "will show that we in Georgia intend to uphold what we stood for, will stand for and will fight for."



# Pre-1956 State Flag

## SS8H11a

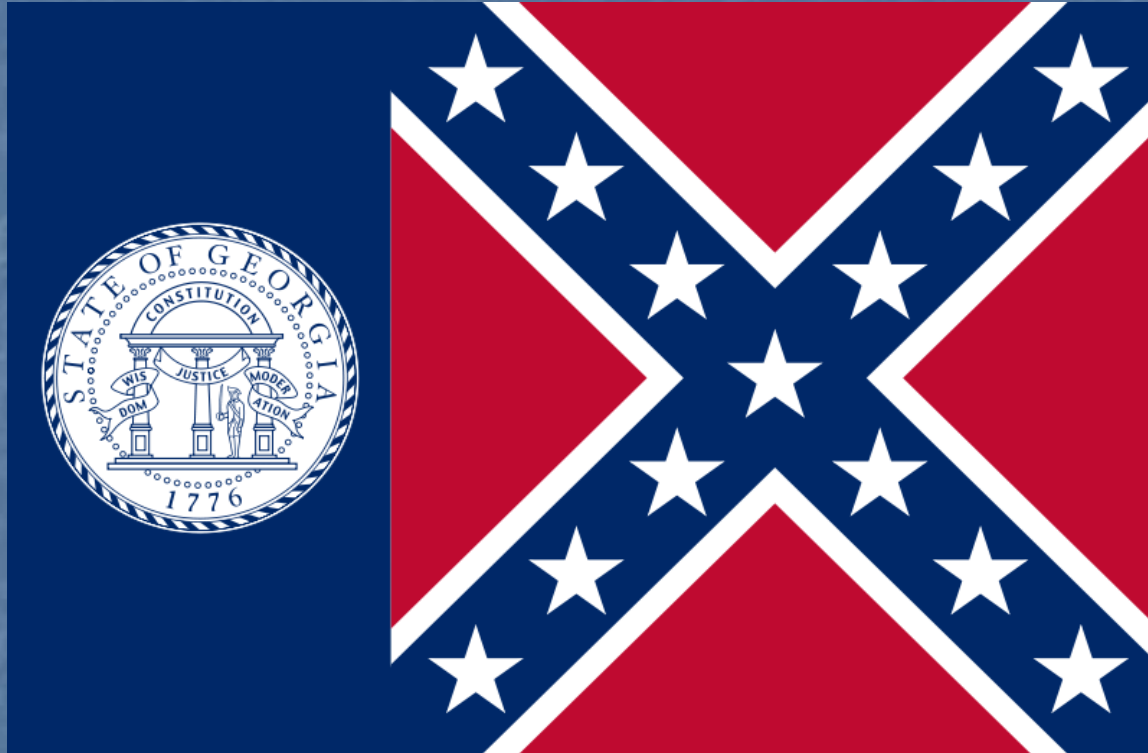


- GA state flag 1920's-1956



# 1956 State Flag

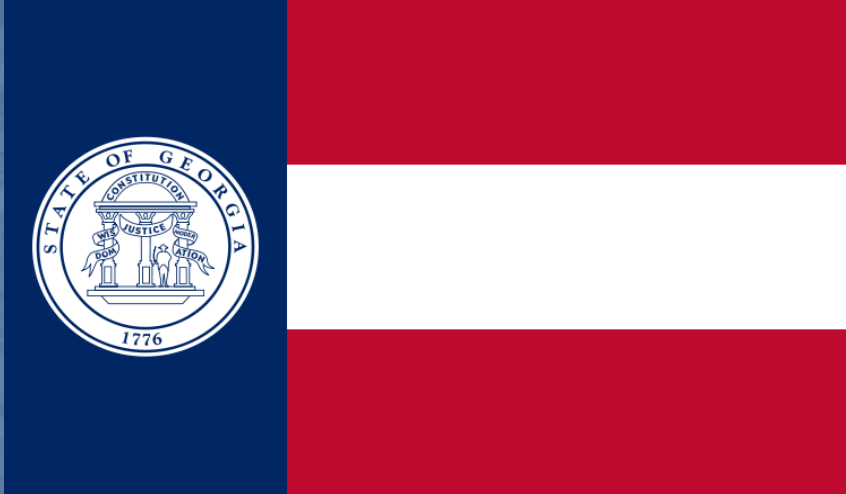
## SS8H11a



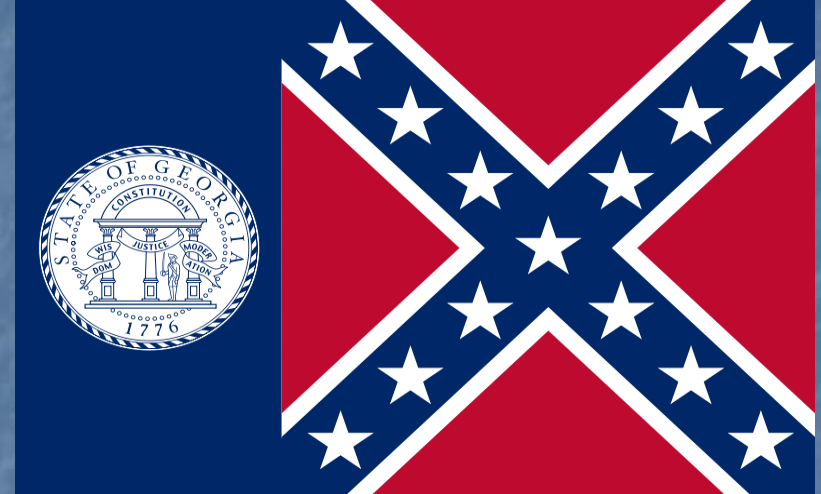
In early 1955, Atlanta attorney John Sammons Bell (who later served as a judge on the Georgia Court of Appeals) suggested a new state flag for Georgia that would incorporate the Confederate Battle Flag. At the 1956 session of the General Assembly, state senators Jefferson Lee Davis and Willis Harden introduced Senate Bill 98 to change the state flag. Signed into law on February 13, 1956, the bill became effective the following July 1. It was said the flag was to honor the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the beginning of the civil war (1861)

# Georgia State Flags

## SS8H11a



**1920's-1956**



**1956-2001**

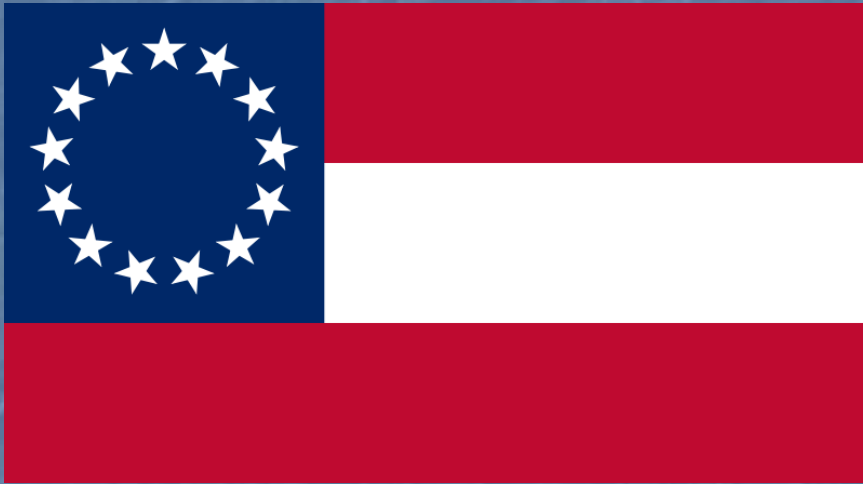


**2001-2003**



**2003- Present**

# Confederate Heritage in the Georgia State Flag



CSA Flag 1861-1863



GA Flag 2003- Present

Between March and November of 1861 the CSA flag had a varying number of stars depending on the number of states in the Confederacy. The flag above left was used from Nov. of 1861 until May of 1863. This flag was replaced in 1863 with one featuring the Confederate battle flag in a field of white.



# The Georgia Pledge to the Flag



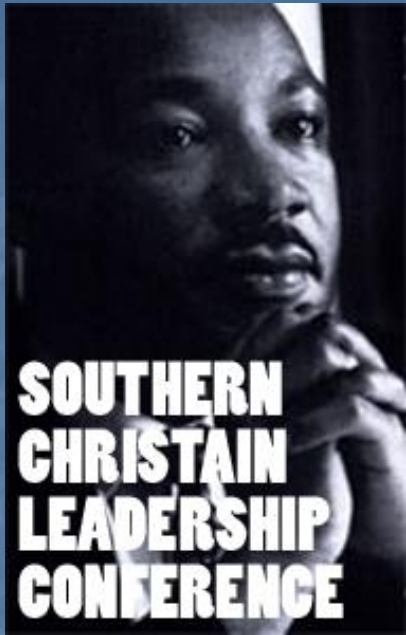
- **Georgia Pledge to the Flag:**
  - "I pledge allegiance to the Georgia flag and to the principles for which it stands: Wisdom, Justice, and Moderation."

# SS8H11b

- **SS8H11b: Analyze the role Georgia and prominent Georgians played in the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960's and 1970's; include such events as the founding of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), Sibley Commission, admission of Hamilton Holmes and Charlayne Hunter to the University of Georgia, Albany Movement, March on Washington, Civil Rights Act, the election of Maynard Jackson as mayor of Atlanta, and the role of Lester Maddox.**
  - Analyze: to divide a complex idea into parts or elements:  
*dissect, break down*



SS8H11b



- [Southern Christian Leadership Conference](#)
- Headed by MLK
- Methods:
  - Boycotts, Marches, strikes... ALL methods were non violent





# SNCC

## SS8H11b

- Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee: SNCC (pronounced "snick")
- Headquartered in Atlanta
- Methods:
  - Work closely with SCLC
  - Sit-ins and freedom rides
  - Encouraged SCLC to be more "aggressive"
    - As they became more aggressive... moved toward "black power"
    - John Lewis was replaced in 1966
    - Changed Name to Student National Coordinating Committee
    - Fell apart in the 1970's



# John Lewis



- Today a representative for GA's 5<sup>th</sup> district
- One of the "Big 6" leaders of the civil rights movement along with MLK
- Leader of SNCC
- One of the keynote speakers at the March on Washington
- Organized sit-ins and boycotts
- One of the 13 original "freedom riders"
  - Beaten during protests
  - fractured skull by Alabama State Police in 1965
  - Nearly beaten to death in Montgomery, AL



# Lewis Remembers

## Freedom Rides

■ In an interview with CNN during the 40th anniversary of the Freedom Rides, Lewis recounted the sheer amount of violence he and the 12 other original Freedom Riders endured. In Anniston, Alabama the bus was mercilessly fire-bombed after Ku Klux Klan members deflated its tires, forcing it to come to a stop. In Birmingham, the Riders were mercilessly beaten, and in Montgomery an angry mob met the bus, where Lewis was hit in the head with a wooden crate. "It was very violent. I thought I was going to die. I was left lying at the Greyhound bus station in Montgomery unconscious," said Lewis, remembering the incident. The original intent of the Freedom Rides was to test the new law that banned segregation in public transportation. It also exposed the passivity of the government regarding violence against citizens of the country who were simply acting in accordance to the law.



ry John Lewis - SNCC Chairman-To Paddy Wagon. Lewis Was  
ed





# Sibley Commission

## SS8H11b

- Headed by attorney John Sibley, the group was tasked to study public opinion on school integration and make recommendation to Governor
- Meetings were staged to show support for local option for integration
- Recommended schools integrate at the state level, leave to local system decisions
- Laid the foundation for the end to “massive resistance”



# Hunter/Holmes SS8H11b

- [Charlayne Hunter](#)
- [Hamilton Holmes](#)
- 1<sup>st</sup> two black students to be admitted to UGA
- Marked the beginning of Integration at UGA
- January 1961



[1961 WSB Coverage](#)

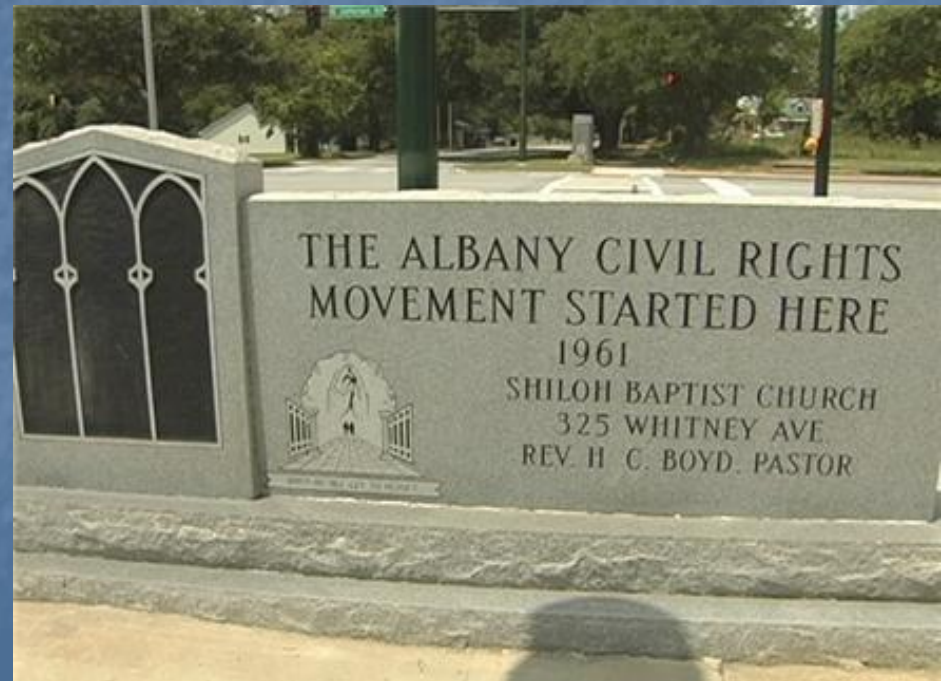
[Looking Back on the Event](#)

# Albany Movement

## SS8H11b

G.S.

- Movement to desegregate Albany, GA (1961)
- At first not led by MLK, but he joined later after being requested to do so.
- Failed, many arrested, but leaders of the movement learned valuable lessons about how to go about the protest





# FREEDOM IN THE AIR

# ALBANY, GEORGIA

a  
documentary  
on

STUDENT  
NON-VIOLENT  
COORDINATING  
COMMITTEE  
SNCC-101

featuring "The Eagle Stirreth Her Nest"

Rev. Ben Gay

1961  
1962

ORIGINAL IDEA & FIELD WORK — GUY CARAWAN

PRODUCED BY ALAN LOMAX & GUY CARAWAN



Griffith-GA Studies

# March on Washington

## SS8H11b

- “March on Washington for jobs and freedom”
- MLK delivered his “I have a dream” speech
- Goals:
  - To demonstrate support for the civil rights movement
  - To encourage legislation





# Civil Rights Act

## SS8H11b



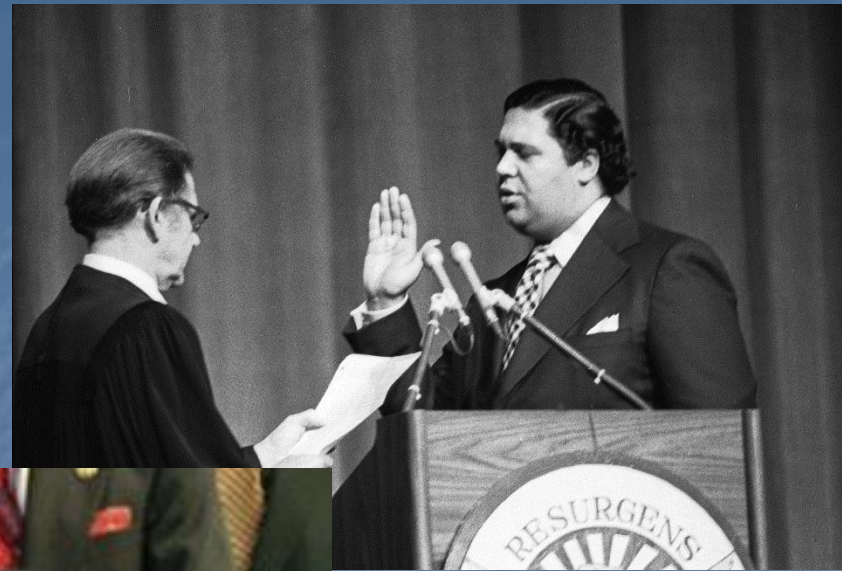
- Civil Rights Act
  - (1965): The end result/goal of the civil rights movement. The new law was not *completely* satisfying to all civil rights leaders, but it did end legal racial discrimination in public facilities and in employment



# Maynard Jackson

## SS8H11b

- 1<sup>st</sup> black mayor of Atlanta
- Served 3 terms as Mayor
- Expanded Airport
  - Airport named in his honor
    - Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport
- Helped bring Olympics to Atlanta



# Lester Maddox

## SS8H11b



- Owner of the “Pickrick” restaurant
- Closed restaurant rather than serve to blacks
- Segregationist
- Elected governor in 1967
- Died June 25, 2003

# The Pickrick





# Refusing Service to Blacks



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# Refusing Service to Blacks



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AP File Photo



# Lester Maddox



5. This monument was built "in memory of private property rights" after federal authorities stopped my fight for private enterprise and private property rights in September 1964 by forcing the closing of the Pickrick. (Photo courtesy Wide World Photos)



# PICKRICK SAYS:

WE THANK GOD FOR HIS PRESENCE AND GUIDANCE IN THESE HOURS, DAYS AND MONTHS . . . WHEN THE DECISIONS REACHED AND THE BURDENS TO CARRY WERE BEYOND OUR CAPACITY. HE DIRECTED AND PROTECTED, AND OUR PRAYER IS THAT OUR EVERY MOVE SHALL BE HIS WILL AND GLORIFY HIS NAME.

CONST 2-13-65

## AND WE THANK HIM

for the thousands of Georgians and Americans who have supported us as our customers and friends. You have made our effort possible. You have helped to keep the light of freedom burning and with your prayers, patronage and support . . . we shall continue on until the light of freedom shall burn as it once did in mighty America.

## PLEASE COME BY

between now and Sunday, February 21, 1965, I will do my best to be here every day from about 11:00 A.M. until 7:30 P.M. It is not likely that I will be here after that date, and even though I am unable to serve you some of the wonderful food that was my pleasure and freedom to do for so many years (because the unGodly and unAmerican Civil Rights Act of 1964 was passed by the U. S. Congress, signed by President Johnson and supported and inspired by deadly and bloody communism) what a pleasure and blessing will be mine to meet and shake your hand again (or for the first time) and to thank you for your friendship, patronage and support.

I'll be looking for YOU and I hope that I will not be disappointed.

## OUR MENU?

PRAYERS, HOPE AND FRIENDSHIP FOR YOU AND YOURS. No charge . . . absolutely . . . FREE. And then I shall keep praying and hoping that you as men and women of labor, business, education, religion and those in the professions and public life will awake and join with other patriotic Americans to turn back the Socialist, the Mistaken and the Communists before they steal your liberty, money, job and business as they have done to me.

And pray with me for the one who came and forced the closing of our business . . . and pray for those who sent him, especially those in high places who, through their greed for dollars and votes, have brought this great tragedy to America. And forgive them, always remembering that our doors were not closed, our business lost and our financial security pushed aside because a Negro came to our door. We lost the fruits of our labor for a lifetime because the federal government has decided through such legislation as the above named act to destroy private property rights. In our opinion it is a sin against God, a crime against man and is unConstitutional.

Other items on our menu, but not free as our financial condition will not permit, are as follows:

AMERICAN FLAG	50c
"IF I GO TO JAIL," Longplay recording by Lester Maddox. We wish that every patriot could obtain one of these recordings	\$2.00
PICKRICK "DRUMSTICKS"	
Mama, Junior and Daddy sizes	\$1.00 to \$2.00
CONFEDERATE AUTO TAG	
Marked, "I Stand With Pickrick"	\$1.00
Plus other items that you may be interested in.	

## AND WHILE I'M

at it I especially want to thank the hundreds of high school and college students who have called, written and visited . . . pledging your full support. Although this fight for freedom is the responsibility of moms, dads and other adults . . . it is wonderful to have you fine young people with us and my every effort will be in trying to do what I can to see that our country provides you with the freedom and liberty that was my heritage. I deeply regret that so many of us (as adults) have failed to look out for you.



LESTER MADDOX

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P. S. . . . Thanks for these "Lester Maddox Clubs." Hope that I can prove to be worthy of your confidence.

And I am really grateful for the Negro mothers and fathers who have offered their support and encouragement. It is a real joy and inspiration to hear from you and to learn that you recognize my fight is for freedom, liberty, free enterprise and private property rights—for Negroes, whites and all Americans, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin.

And to Americans, everywhere, who offered to pay a \$200.00 fine if we would continue to operate without integrating, let me say thanks for your display of support (especially since we have lost tens of thousands of dollars) but we could not accept your money for such a purpose; as to do so would place us in contempt of court . . . and that we refused to do because it would identify us as the same type of low-class Americans as some of our opposition who teach and preach that, "We are going to disobey all laws that we do not feel are just." I couldn't be that kind of an American and I know that you would not want me to be.

## AND LAST . . .

What a great shock it must have been to read in the papers last Sunday that a top-ranking official of the National Council of Churches (Director of the Council's Commission on Religion and Race) criticized a large paper manufacturer for planning to build a \$25 million plant in Selma, Ala. It is hard to understand, especially since the population in that area is heavily Negro. In that the Negro citizens would benefit most, is this an effort to withhold better jobs and higher income for many Negro citizens, just because of hate that some of the white race mixers have for the white man? And then the news story said that the NCC Director of the Commission on Religion and Race would ask leaders of denominations affiliated with the council "to re-examine their purchasing policies with regard to—products . . ."

Now what about that . . . one of the big religious leaders threatening to boycott and help destroy a large unit of the American Free Enterprise System . . . a firm that in building would do more to wipe out poverty and help our Negro citizens than all of the race mixers combined. Shame on you, preacher . . . why not tell them about Jesus rather than try to take jobs and security from them.

Out of space and out of money, but with a lot more that needs to be said

**PICK-** TO SELECT - TO FASTIDIOUSLY EAT  
**RICK-** TO PILE UP OR TO HEAP, TO AMASS  
You PICK it out . . . We'll RICK it up

891 HEMPHILL AVE.

ST. 5 BLOCKS NO. OF CA. TECH



Griffin-GA Studies



# Lester Maddox: GA governor 1967-1971



Collection of Ed Jackson

Griffith-GA Studies

# SS8H11c

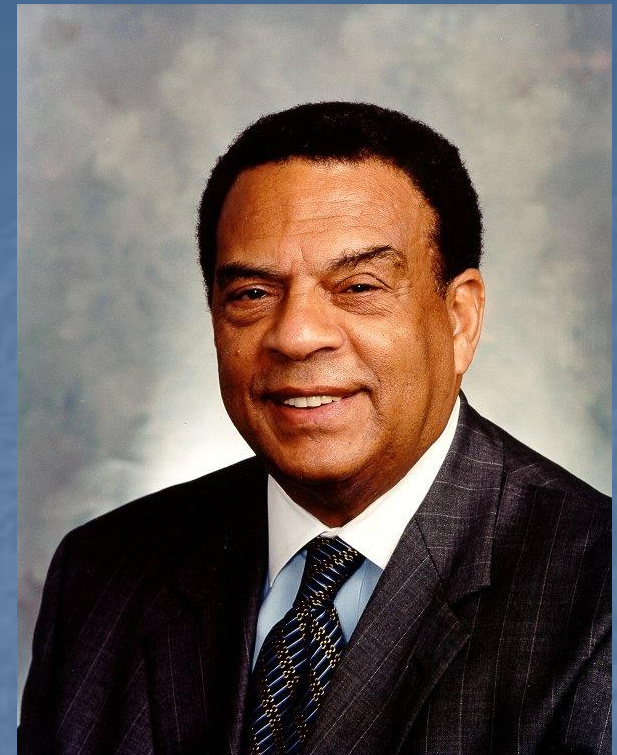
- **SS8H11c: Discuss the impact of Andrew Young on Georgia.**
  - Discuss: To share an idea or opinion about something; *talk about, argue*



# Andrew Young

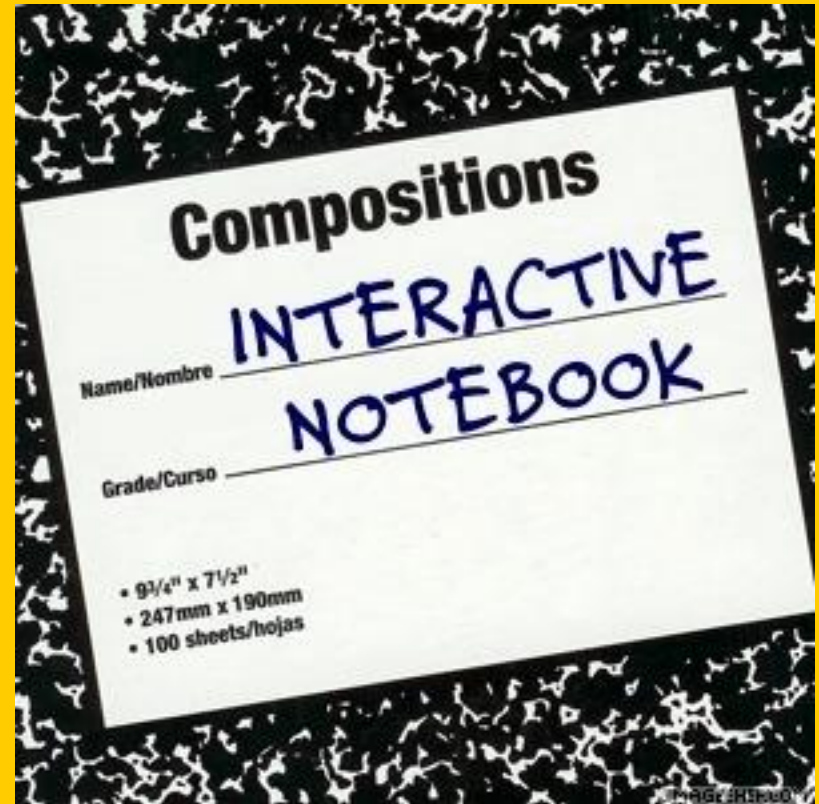
## SS8H11b

- Aide to MLK
- U.S. Representative
- Ambassador to the United Nations during Carter Presidency
- Helped bring Olympics to Atlanta

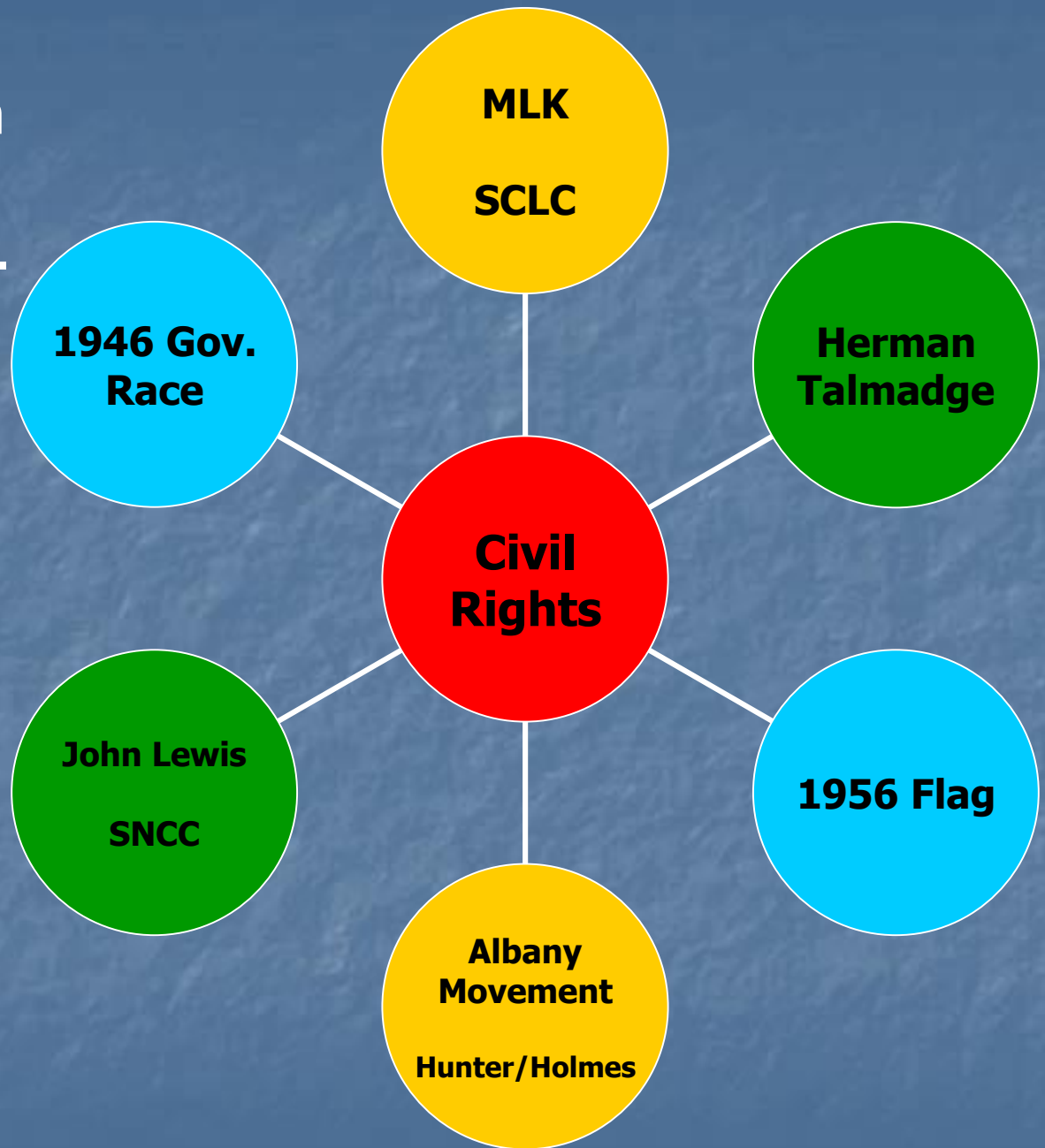


# Civil Rights SS8H11

- In your interactive notebook:
  - **Evaluate** the role of Georgia in the modern civil rights movement.
  - **Justify** the argument that GA was at the center of the Civil Rights Movement



**Evaluate** the role of Georgia in the modern civil rights movement. **Justify** the argument that Georgia was a the center of the Civil Rights Movement.





# SS8H11- The EQ

- Discussion:
- **Can you answer the Essential Questions now??**
- **Conflict and Change:**
  - What effect did the Supreme Court ruling ***Brown vs. Board of Education*** have on schools in Georgia?
  - What was the purpose of the Civil Rights Act of 1965?
- **Individuals Groups and Institutions:**
  - What was the significance of the 1946 governor race?
  - What events and groups impacted the outcome of the Civil Rights movement?
  - Who were the significant figures of the Civil rights movement between 1940 and 1970?
  - How did these people/events impact Georgia and ultimately the United States?