

Name: _____
Date: _____ Period: _____

Unit 1: Geog. of GA/GA's Beginnings

CRCT Prep (13-18; 152-164)

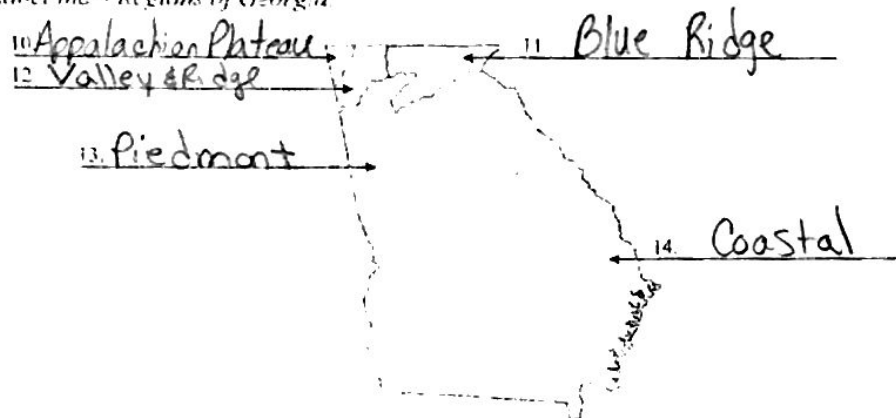
I. Where in the World is Georgia?

1. Southeast Region of the United States.
2. USA Nation that Georgia is a part of
3. North America Continent that the state of Georgia is located in
4. Northern Two Hemispheres that Georgia is located in
Western

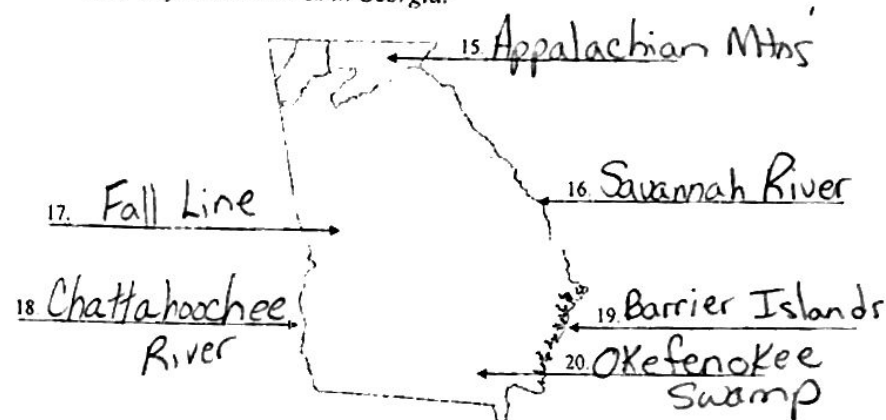
II. Georgia's Regions and Features

5. Piedmont Region with the largest population (contains metro Atlanta)
6. Appalachian Smallest Geographic region (land area)
7. Coastal plain Largest Geographic region (land area)
8. Blue Ridge Region that receives the most rainfall (80 inches per year)
9. Valley & Ridge Textile and carpet industries in GA are based in this region.

Label the 5 Regions of Georgia:



Label the 6 major Physical Features in Georgia:



III. More Regions and Features...

21. Okefenokee Largest freshwater wetland (swamp) in Georgia; contains more than 400 species of animals
22. Savannah River that is the natural boundary between GA and S. Carolina
23. drinking water List 3 primary functions of the Savannah/Chattahoochee river
hydroelectric power
Transportation
24. Barrier islands St. Simons and Tybee are examples of which physical feature
25. Brasstown Bald Tallest peak in Georgia (part of the Appalachian Mtns.)

IV. Prehistoric Peoples

26. Culture Beliefs, traditions, types of art, and lifestyle of a group
27. home / house Another name/word for a dwelling
28. Atlatl Device used by Paleo and Archaic Indians to throw spears farther distances
29. Mississippian Most advanced (recent) prehistoric group of Native America
30. Woodland Built mounds between 1000 BC and AD 1000 to use for burials and in religious ceremonies

Unit 2: Exploration and Georgia Colonization

CRCT Prep (19-37)

I. Exploration of the New World

1. Hernando DeSoto Spanish explorer; in 1540, first person to explore Georgia
2. Small Pox Disease, from Europe, that killed many Native Americans
3. Mission Church started by Spain to convert people to Catholicism
4. God Three primary reasons Spain explored the New World
Glory
Gold
5. Spain Three major European countries competing for the New World
France
Great Britain

II. Georgia as a Trustee Colony

6. Savannah Name of the first settlement (city) in Georgia
7. King George II Signed the Charter of 1732 which created GA
8. James Oglethorpe "Father of Georgia", Founder and Head Trustee of Georgia
9. 21 Number of Trustees that lead GA during the Trustee Period
10. Mary Musgrove Served as interpreter for Oglethorpe and Tomochichi
11. Tomochichi Yamacraw Chief that assisted Oglethorpe and the GA colonist
12. Ebenezer First city built by the Salzburger in Georgia
13. Malcontents Dissatisfied Georgia colonists; Most came from Scotland

14. debtors People unable to pay their bills; imprisoned in Great Britain
15. Charity Name three (3) reasons for the founding of Georgia
economics
defense

III. Georgia as a Royal Colony

16. Royal Colony Type of colony GA became after the Charter of 1732 expired
17. King or Governor Title of the person who controlled (governed) Royal Colony
18. John Reynolds Name the three (3) Royal Governors of Georgia
Henry Ellis
James Wright
19. James Wright Georgia's longest serving Royal Governor
20. Spain Country that controlled the Florida Territory
21. Mercantilism Economic system where you export more than you import
22. No Slavery Three rules/laws the Trustees enforced for Georgia; change
No gambling during Georgia's time as a Royal Colony
No Alcohol
23. Slave Person, considered property, forced to work for their owner
24. Catholicism Religion that was not allowed to settle (live in) Georgia
25. American War that ended the Royal Period of Georgia's history
Revolution

Name: _____
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Unit 3: Rev., Statehood, and Westward Expansion

CRCT Prep (39-69)

I. Causes of the American Revolution

1. French Indian War Conflict between France and Great Britain where both sides allied with several Native American Tribes
2. Stamp Act Law that placed taxes on all paper goods and products
3. Proclamation of 1763 Document, created by King George III, that awarded all land west of the Appalachian Mountains to Native Americans, angered Georgia colonists
4. Intolerable Acts Set of four laws created to punish the Massachusetts colony for the Boston Tea Party
5. Declaration of Independence Document that stated the colonies were free of British control
6. Button Gwinnett
Hall
Walton Three Georgia signers of the Declaration of Independence

II. The American Revolution

7. Nancy Hart Female Georgia patriot who captured and killed a group of Tories (Georgians loyal to Britain) during the Revolution.
8. Austin Dabney African American soldier wounded in the Battle of Kettle Creek; responsible for saving Elijah Clarke's life
9. Elijah Clarke Led Georgia's militia to victory over 800 British soldiers
10. Patriots Colonists who favored the colonies gaining independence from the British
11. Loyalists Colonists who favored remaining under British control
12. Battle of Kettle Creek American Revolution battle in GA; victory for Georgia as the militia were able to defeat and gain supplies from the British
13. Siege of Savannah American Revolution battle in GA; loss for Georgia as the militia and continental army failed to retake GA's capital city from British control

III. Governing Documents

14. Constitution of 1777 Georgia's first constitution; document adopted in Savannah that created Georgia's first unicameral government
15. Articles of Confederation First United States (federal) constitution; created a weak central government and was eventually replaced by our current constitution

16. Abraham Baldwin
William Few Two representatives from GA that helped to write the new constitution at the Constitutional Convention of 1787

IV. Westward Expansion

17. Univ. of GA First land grant university; meant to educate all white men regardless of whether they were poor or wealthy
18. Louisville Georgia's third capital city from 1796 to 1807; moved to this location after GA's population continued to move westward
19. Baptists
Methodists Two largest church denominations in Georgia after the American Revolution; spread across the state as the population moved westward
20. Headright System Method used to distribute land by giving up to 1,000 acres of land to white men (considered the head of the family)
21. Land Lottery Method used to distribute land; white men, orphans, and widows were allowed to buy tickets used to determine the area of land they were given
22. Cotton Gin Machine, invented by Eli Whitney in 1793, that separated seeds from cotton
23. Railroads A new, faster and efficient mode of transportation in Georgia; reduced the need for horses, stagecoaches, and boats, important to the establishment of the city of Terminus (which was later renamed Milledgeville and Atlanta)

V. Indian Removal

24. Alexander McGillivray Creek leader in the Oconee War between Creek and Georgia pioneers; worked to centralize powers within Creek society and protect Creek lands
25. William McIntosh Leader of the Creek Nation from 1810 - 1820 who signed the Treaty of Indian Springs; murdered by the police force he created after giving away all Creek lands in GA (after being bribed)
26. Sequoyah Cherokee Indian who created the written Cherokee language (syllabary)
27. John Ross Became the principal chief of the Cherokee in 1827; established a written constitution for the Cherokee Nation using the syllabary
28. Dahlonega The discovery of gold in this Georgia city led to the forced removal of the Cherokee Indians (known as the Trail of Tears)
29. John Marshall Chief Justice of the US Supreme Court; ruled in Worcester v. Georgia that the Cherokee territory was not subject to state law
30. Andrew Jackson American general that became a US president; assisted in the forced removal of the Creek and Cherokee Indians from Georgia

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Unit 4: Government

CRCT Prep (168-197)

I. Foundations of Government

- Separation of Powers Model for governance where each branch of government have different and independent duties, powers, and responsibilities.
- Responsibilities Paying taxes, serving on a jury when called, protecting your country are examples of responsibilities of citizens
- Constitution A set of laws for a nation or state; document that creates the government for a nation or state and describes voting rights, limits of power, and rights of citizens; Georgia and the United States each have one of these
- Checks & Balances System created so that each branch of government can limit the powers of the other branches; ensures that one branch of government does not become more powerful than the others.
- 18 yrs old
Citizen of US
Resident of County where you are voting Three requirements to register to vote in the state of Georgia

II. Branches of Government

Directions: Complete the following table by listing the members, terms, qualifications, duties, and whether the members are elected or appointed (and who elects or appoints the members) for each of the three branches of Georgia's government.

	Legislative	Executive	Judicial
Members	180 - Representatives 56 - Senators	gov. Lt. gov.	State Courts
Terms	2 years	4 years	6 years
Qualifications	21 yrs old / 2 yrs Res 5 - 25 yrs old / 2 yrs Res	30 yrs Resident of GA - 6 yrs Citizen - 15 yrs	Appointed / Elected
Duties	pass/create laws	enforce laws	Interpret laws
Elected or Appointed	Elected	Elected	Elected / Appointed

- Drafting 5 Steps for a bill to become a law in Georgia.
- Introduction
- Committee
- Floor of Houses
- Governor

III. Local Governments in Georgia

- Special Purpose Govt Groups created to perform a specific task; includes housing authorities, recreation and park authorities, and downtown development authorities.
- municipalities Term that refers to cities and towns; there are approximately 535 of these in Georgia, each with their own governments.
- County Govt Level of government responsible for the building and maintenance of roads, controls licenses for cars and trucks, runs Georgia's welfare programs, and has their own court systems; there are 159 of these in Georgia.
- Weak-Mayor Council Type of city government that has a city council responsible for making law and a mayor that holds no special executive powers (no power to veto, choose committee members, or overriding say in the budget).
- Strong Mayor Council Type of city government that has a city council responsible for making law and a mayor that is very powerful (has the power to veto bills, choose committee members, and has overriding say in the budget).
- Council-Manager Type of city government that has a city council responsible for making law and the executive branch is led by a city manager that holds all special executive powers while the mayor is a member of the legislative branch.

IV. Juvenile Justice

- Unruly behavior Behavior that is considered a status offense when committed by children (would not be a crime if committed by an adult); examples include a child refusing to go to school and running away from home.
- delinquent behavior When a child commits a crime it is considered to be this type of behavior child between 13 and 17 will be punished according to the law, which may include up to serving 5 years in a juvenile detention facility.
- Juvenile Term for a person between the ages of 13 and 17 in Georgia.
- Taken into custody 4 Steps in the Juvenile Justice process in Georgia.
- Adjudication
- Evidence
- Ruling / Sentence
- Aggravated Molestation 7 Delinquent Behaviors that children between the ages of 13 and 17 who thought to have committed any of these crimes will be tried as adults
- Sexual Battery
- Rape
- Murder
- Voluntary Manslaughter
- Aimed Robbery w/ Firearm
- Sodomy

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Unit 5: Civil War and Reconstruction

CRCT Prep (70-93)

I. Antebellum Georgia Compromise of 1850

1. 8 CA Platform Agreement between northern and southern states; admitted California as a free state and New Mexico and Utah could vote on slavery.
2. Republican New political party that opposed slavery; created prior to the Civil War
3. State's Rights One of the major causes of the American Civil War; belief that the interests of a state take precedence over the national government.
4. Slaves Forced labor; provided most of the labor in the south during Antebellum
5. abolitionists People who worked/fought to get rid of slavery
6. nullification Legal theory that states had the right to invalidate (not follow) any law they believed to be unconstitutional
7. Dred Scott Slave whose case went to the U.S. Supreme Court; argued that he was free because he had lived in a free state; U.S. Supreme Court decided in favor of the owner ruling that slaves were property
8. Abraham Lincoln American President during the Civil War; elected President in 1860
9. industry/factories Main way that the people in the North made money (Def.: Manufacturing activity whose purpose is to create, or make, something useful)
10. Cotton Main agricultural (farming) product produced in the South; the economy of the south was based on this product

II. The Civil War

11. Union Blockade Northern war strategy; close off southern ports to keep the south from exporting and importing goods
12. Emancipation Proclamation Document issued by Abraham Lincoln that declared freedom for all slaves in states that were still in rebellion against the Union if they did not surrender; took effect on January 1, 1863
13. Antietam Civil War battle near Sharpsburg, Maryland, on September 17, 1862; bloodiest single day battle of the American Civil War
14. Robert E. Lee Main Confederate general (Commander of the Confederate Army); led the Army of Northern Virginia in the battles of Gettysburg and Antietam; surrendered to the Union at Appomattox Courthouse on April 9, 1865

15. William Sherman Union general that led the March to the Sea and the burning of Atlanta
16. Andersonville Confederate Civil War prison where thousands of Union soldiers died from dehydration, starvation, and/or disease
17. Chickamauga Civil War battle where the Union won control of an important railroad center near Chattanooga, Tennessee
18. Gettysburg Civil War battle over three days (July 1 to July 3, 1863); Union won while suffering 23,000 casualties; Confederacy suffered 28,000 casualties

III. Reconstruction

19. Freedman's Bureau Colleges, such as Morehouse College, began through the work of this organization which was created to help freed slaves after the Civil War
20. 13th Amendment Constitutional amendment that abolished slavery
21. Henry McNeal Turner One of the first black men to win election to Georgia's General Assembly in the election of 1867
22. Reconstruction Period of time, after the Civil War, when the South was required to undergo political, social, and economic change in order to reenter the United States
23. 14th Amendment Constitutional amendment that granted citizenship to freedmen; required freedmen to be given "equal protection under the law"
24. Ku Klux Klan Secret organization that was created after the Civil War; terrorized blacks to try and keep them from voting
25. 15th Amendment Constitutional amendment that gave all males the right to vote regardless of race/ethnicity

Name: _____
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Unit 6: The New South

CRCT Prep (94-107)

I. Economics of the New South

1. Bourbon Triumvirate Group of three wealthy men (Joseph E. Brown, Alfred H. Colquitt, John B. Gordon) that led the Georgia Democrats and tried to help the wealthy, white citizens of Georgia during the New South.
2. Populist New political party that was formed during the New South; supported farmers and African Americans in the South.
3. Rebecca Latimer Felton Georgia reformer that worked to improve child labor laws and prison conditions; served as the first female U.S. Senator.
4. Henry Grady Person known as "the voice of the New South" and "the father of the New South"; used his influence working for the *Atlanta Constitution* to persuade Northerners about the South's ability to be industrial; helped to organize the International Cotton Exposition.
5. Tom Watson Georgia politician and leader of the Populist Party; created the RFD Bill that delivered mail to rural areas for free; assisted poor Georgians and farmers.
6. Int'l Cotton Exposition Event held in 1881 and 1895; created to show the economic recovery and potential of the South after Reconstruction; tried to get businessmen to invest money in Georgia by building factories (industry).
7. 1906 Atlanta Riot Racial violence between white and black citizens in 1906; began as a result of false accusations against black citizens (raping and murdering white women) published in the *Atlanta Journal* and *Atlanta Constitution*.
8. Leo Frank Jewish factory manager accused of killing a 14 year old white girl named Mary Phagan; he was sentenced to death but the sentence was later changed to life in prison; kidnapped and lynched (hung) in Marietta.
9. Knights of Mary Phagan The Ku Klux Klan was reborn in Georgia after they lynched the man who was accused of murdering Mary Phagan - what was this group called?
10. County Unit System System of voting used in local and state elections which gave small, rural counties more voting power; later declared unconstitutional in 1962.

II. Social and Political Change

11. Jim Crow Laws Laws passed to establish segregation among black and white citizens.
12. Disenfranchisement Rules used to take away African Americans right to vote; included the use of the Poll Tax, Owning of Property, and Literacy Tests.

13. Plessy v. Ferguson 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.
14. Racial Violence Events such as race riots, lynchings, the Leo Frank case, and terrorist acts by the Ku Klux Klan were results of what type of violence?
15. Booker T. Washington Founder and President of Tuskegee University; believed education for African Americans was the key to obtaining social and political equality; gave the famous "Atlanta Compromise" speech in 1895.
16. WEB DuBois Atlanta University professor; believed African Americans should form organizations in the fight against discrimination and segregation; worked with the Niagara movement and the NAACP in New York.
17. John Hope President of Atlanta University; helped to create the NAACP; worked with his wife to better the lives of African Americans in Atlanta.
18. Alonzo Herndon Atlanta businessman (barber and owner of Atlanta Mutual Insurance Company); became the wealthiest African American in Atlanta.
19. 19th Amendment Constitutional Amendment that gave women the right to vote.
20. NAACP The 1st major organization for African American rights; created through the work of the Niagara Movement.

III. Georgia and the Great War

21. Allied France, Russia, Great Britain, Belgium, Serbia and the United States were a part of the ????????? Powers in WWI.
22. Franz Ferdinand Archduke from Austria-Hungary; his assassination started WWI
23. Woodrow Wilson American President during WWI; hoped to keep the United States neutral at the beginning of the war.
24. Central Austria-Hungary, Germany, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire made up the ????????? Powers in WWI
25. Germany The Treaty of Versailles made what European country accept blame for WWI and pay \$33 Billion in war reparations?
26. Sinking Lusitania Two events/causes were the reasons the United States entered WWI.
27. Zimmerman Telegram
28. End of Wars WWI was also known as the "Great War" and "the war to ??????????"
29. Train Soldiers Two main functions of the military bases (such as Camp Benning, Fort McPherson, Camp Gordon, and Camp Hancock) in GA during WWI.
30. prison camp

Bonus Question (+5 Points) - What popular soft drink was created in Atlanta, by Dr. John Pemberton, during the New South? (*Hint - World of...). _____

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Unit 7: Early 20th Century GA

CRCT Prep (108-124)

I. The Great Depression

1. AAA New Deal program that restricted agricultural production by paying farmers to grow less crops; helped to fix the issues of over production of farming products.
2. Drought Period of time with little or no precipitation (rain); huge economic issue states where agriculture (farming) is a major economic activity.
3. CCC New Deal program that created new jobs in order to build parks, sewer systems, bridges, etc.
4. New Deal FDR's plan to ease and lead America out of the Great Depression; created numerous government agencies in order to assist workers (reformed labor laws and farming practices) and create jobs.
5. FDR Elected as President of the United States in 1932; elected to a total of four terms of office as president (served longer than any other president); president during most of the Great Depression and WWII; died in 1945 (replaced by Vice President Harry S. Truman; Truman served until the end of WWII and was the leader that decided to use Atomic Bombs on Japan).
6. Eugene Talmadge Powerful governor of Georgia during the 1930's and 1940's; very critical of Franklin D. Roosevelt and his New Deal programs.
7. Great Depression Economic crisis in the United States from 1929 until the start of WWII; began with the Stock Market crash on Black Tuesday (October 29, 1929).
8. Social Security New Deal program designed to assist the unemployed and elderly workers; originally served as insurance for employees that lost their jobs during the Great Depression.
9. Boll Weevil Insect that destroyed large amounts of cotton grown on southern farms in the 1920's.
10. Rural Electrification New Deal program that helped to bring electric power to rural (country) areas that had not previously received electricity.

II. World War II (WWII)

11. Bombing of Pearl Harbor Sneak attack against a U.S. naval base in Hawaii by the empire of Japan on December 7, 1941.
12. Lend-Lease Policy used by the United States at the beginning of WWII to allow Great Britain (and other allies) to borrow or rent weapons.

13. Savannah Location of two deep water ports in Georgia; factories built "Liberty Ships" at these two locations during WWII.
14. Brunswick
15. Bell Aircraft Marietta factory used to build B-29 bombers during WWII; began assembling bombers for the U.S. Air Force in 1943 and created 668 planes prior to closing in 1945.
16. Warm Springs Georgia city visited by Franklin D. Roosevelt many times during his presidency (beginning in 1924); site of the "Little White House" and the location of FDR's death.
17. Military Bases Facilities used to train soldiers, serve as military hospitals and prisoner of war camps during WWII; brought to Georgia through the work of Senator Richard Russell.
18. Carl Vinson Served 25 consecutive terms in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1914 to 1965; helped to expand the U.S. Navy during this time period by creating bills that built new Navy bases and ship building factories.
19. Richard Russell Served in the U.S. Senate for 38 years; helped to improve the military preparedness of the United States by increasing the military budget and helping to create additional military bases in Georgia.
20. Holocaust Name given to the systematic extermination (killing) of 6 million Jews and 5-6 million other "undesirables" by Adolf Hitler and Nazi Germany during World War II.

III. Allied or Axis Powers (21-30)

Directions: Place the following terms into the correct side of the "T" Chart (Allied Power or Axis Power). Each of the ten (10) terms count as their own question!

- Germany
- United States
- Italy
- Japan
- Great Britain
- Soviet Union
- France
- Adolf Hitler
- Franklin D. Roosevelt
- Harry S. Truman

Allied Powers	Axis Powers
FDR Truman USA Great Britain Soviet Union France	Hitler Germany Italy Japan

Unit 8: Modern GA and Civil Rights

CRCT Prep (125-150)

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 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. Air
7. Highway
8. Ports
9. Railroad

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. 2 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.