SS8H11 The student will evaluate the role of Georgia in the modern civil rights movement.

c. Discuss the impact of Andrew Young on Georgia.

ANDREW YOUNG

One of Georgia’s most prominent sons is Andrew Young. Young was a pastor in a Thomasville church when he became involved in the civil rights movement. Later, he joined the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and eventually became its executive director. While there, he helped establish “citizenship schools,” which taught nonviolent organizing strategies to potential black leaders. Young was a trusted aide to Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., and was with him when he was assassinated in 1968.

In 1972, Young was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, the first African American elected from Georgia since Reconstruction. He was twice reelected. In 1977, President Jimmy Carter named Young as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. In 1981, Young returned to Atlanta and was twice elected its mayor. He served as co-chairman of the successful effort to bring the 1996 Olympic Games to Atlanta. Young is currently a professor at Georgia State University.

442. Andrew Young helped establish “citizenship schools,” which taught
A. young blacks their rights of citizenship.
B. nonviolent organizing strategies to potential leaders.
C. the art of campaigning to potential black political leaders.
D. the basic principles found in the U.S. Constitution to high school students.

443. What event was the MOST significant in Andrew Young’s political career?
A. He was involved in the stock market after he left the ministry.
B. He was the youngest African American governor to be elected in Georgia.
C. He was the first African American to graduate from the University of Georgia.
D. He was the first African American since Reconstruction to be elected to the House of Representatives from Georgia.

444. Which position has NOT been held by Andrew Young?
A. governor of Georgia
B. U.S. congressman
C. mayor of Atlanta
D. college professor

SS8H12 The student will explain the importance of significant social, economic, and political developments in Georgia since 1970.

a. Evaluate the consequences of the end of the county unit system and reapportionment.

END OF THE COUNTY UNIT SYSTEM

In the 1960s, two rulings by the federal district court brought dramatic change to Georgia’s political structure. The first ruling involved the county unit system. This system had been in place since 1917. It was designed to maintain the power of the rural areas of the state even though the greatest population growth was in urban areas.
In April 1962, the Georgia federal court ruled that the county unit system violated the Fourteenth Amendment. Once the county unit system was ruled unconstitutional, the majority of representatives in the Georgia house came from the urban areas. Political power shifted from rural to urban areas. This also gave predominantly black population areas an equal opportunity to elect legislative representatives. In a 1962 election, Atlanta attorney Leroy Johnson became the first African American state senator in Georgia since Reconstruction.

445. What change did NOT occur in Georgia as a result of the end of the county unit system?
A. More political power went to the more heavily populated areas.
B. More women were elected to state office in the executive branch.
C. More African Americans were elected to office in the state legislature.
D. More members of the General Assembly were elected from the urban areas.

446. Which amendment to the U.S. Constitution did the county unit system violate?
A. Thirteenth Amendment
B. Fourteenth Amendment
C. Fifteenth Amendment
D. Sixteenth Amendment

447. From what area did most of the members of Georgia’s House of Representatives come after the end of the county unit system?
A. Atlanta
B. rural areas
C. urban areas
D. coastal areas

REAPPORPTIONMENT

The federal court decision on the county unit system was appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court in Gray v. Sanders. It was in the 1963 decision in that case that the phrase “one person, one vote” was first used. The one-person, one-vote concept is that every citizen’s vote should be equal to every other citizen’s vote no matter where the person lived.

In 1964, the federal court again ruled that Georgia’s constitution, which ensured each county in the state at least one seat in the legislature, violated the one-person, one-vote concept. In Wesberry v. Sanders, the U.S. Supreme Court stated that legislative districts should depend solely on population rather than on county boundary lines. The General Assembly had to reapportion (redraw) its Congressional voting districts to ensure that the districts were of equal population sizes.

These two decisions did more than just shift political power from rural to urban areas. They also influenced the campaign styles and election of the state’s governor.

448. How did the end of the county unit system change the focus of campaigning in Georgia?
A. Political rallies were held less often.
B. Candidates used television more often.
C. Candidates had to appeal to voters statewide.
D. Candidates concentrated on larger populated areas that had more voters.
449. When the U.S. Supreme Court ordered Georgia to reapportion its Congressional districts in 1964, it meant that
A. Georgia's growing population required more districts.
B. Georgia had too many districts to satisfy the Constitution.
C. all rural areas needed more Congressional representation.
D. all Georgia congressional districts should have equal populations.

450. The 1963 court decision calling for the Georgia General Assembly to redraw voting districts to guarantee equal representation was the first time which phrase was used?
A. "Taxation without representation."
B. "I have not yet begun to fight."
C. "One-person, one-vote."
D. "Equality for all."

451. The term that means to "redraw the boundaries of election districts" is
A. realignment.
B. reapportionment.
C. reconstruction.
D. redistricting.

SS8H12 The student will explain the importance of significant social, economic, and political developments in Georgia since 1970.
   b. Describe the role of Jimmy Carter in Georgia as state senator, governor, president, and past president.

JIMMY CARTER
In the history of our nation, only one Georgian has served as president of our country – James Earl “Jimmy” Carter, Jr. Carter was born in Plains on October 1, 1924. Carter graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis and served in the Navy for seven years. In 1954, Carter resigned his Navy commission to return to Plains and take over the family's warehouse and cotton gin businesses and a peanut farm.

In 1962, Carter was elected to the Georgia senate and elected governor in 1970. During his term, Governor Carter reorganized the state's executive branch, cutting the number of government agencies from three hundred to twenty-five. He also influenced Georgia's court system, bringing a unified approach to the courts and changing the selection of judges to a merit process. Governor Carter appointed the first woman as a state judge. He created the Georgia Heritage Trust, which is designed to protect our state's natural and cultural resources. He also worked to equalize funding for public schools across the state and expanded special education, vocational education, and pre-school education. Governor Carter also expanded state mental health services for Georgians. At the end of his term, many Georgians were surprised when he announced that he was a candidate for the 1976 Democratic presidential nomination.

He campaigned tirelessly on a platform of revival and reform in the Democratic party. Carter defeated President Gerald R. Ford in November 1976 and served one term in office.

During Carter’s term as president, he established a national energy policy, completed major civil service reforms, expanded the national park system, deregulated the trucking and airline industries, and created the Department of Education. However, domestic economic problems plagued his term.
Inflation and interest rates were extremely high, and his efforts to reduce them created a short-term recession.

In foreign policy, Carter will probably be best remembered for negotiating the 1978 Camp David Peace Accords between Israel and Egypt, the first peace treaty between Israel and an Arab neighboring state. He obtained congressional ratification of the Panama Canal treaties and established full diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China. After Russia invaded Afghanistan in December 1979, he withdrew the United States from the 1980 Summer Olympics in Moscow and increased aid to neighboring Pakistan. He also championed worldwide human rights.

In November 1979, militants took control of the U.S. Embassy in Iran and seized 52 Americans, holding them captive for fourteen months. Iran did not release the hostages until 1981 on the day that Carter left office. This probably led to his defeat in 1980.

After leaving office, the Carters returned to Georgia. President Carter is much admired for his efforts to negotiate peace, to defeat diseases, to ensure fair elections around the world, and to build affordable housing with Habitat for Humanity. He has also written numerous books.

452. Which Georgian has held the highest political office in the United States?
A. Andrew Young
B. Sam Nunn
C. Newt Gingrich
D. Jimmy Carter

Use these accomplishments to answer question 453.

- Camp David Middle East Peace Accords
- ratification of the Panama Canal treaties
- establishment of diplomatic relations with China

453. These accomplishments occurred under which president?
A. Jimmy Carter
B. Gerald Ford
C. Richard Nixon
D. Ronald Reagan

454. What was the centerpiece of Jimmy Carter's foreign policy?
A. containing communism
B. international free trade
C. human rights
D. isolationism

455. What new cabinet position was created under President Jimmy Carter?
A. Department of Education
B. Department of Homeland Security
C. Department of Transportation
D. Department of Urban Affairs
RISE OF THE TWO-PARTY SYSTEM

During the 1980s and 1990s, politics underwent a major shift in many southern states, including Georgia. While most citizens continued to elect Democrats to statewide offices, they were more conservative in national politics and tended to favor Republicans in national elections. This led to the establishment of more Republicans in the U.S. Congress from Georgia and, eventually, to the establishment of a real two-party system in the state for the first time since the Bourbon Redeemers over one hundred years ago.

In 1980, Mack Mattingly of St. Simons Island was the first Republican elected to the U.S. Senate from Georgia since Reconstruction. In the 1992 elections, Republicans won most of Georgia’s congressional elections, although Atlanta Democrat Cynthia McKinney became the first African American woman from Georgia elected to Congress.

In 1994, Republicans gained a majority in the U.S. House of Representatives for the first time in forty years, and Georgia’s Newt Gingrich was elected Speaker of the House. By the election of Perry native Sonny Perdue, the first Republican governor since Reconstruction. In that same election, the Democratic party maintained control of the General Assembly, but voters chose Republicans for the U.S. Senate seat and the majority of representatives for the U.S. House.

456. How did the “Solid Democratic South” affect local and state political races?
A. The races were much more expensive than races held before this period.
B. Local political races became more important than state races in most areas.
C. It was highly likely that a Democratic candidate would win any political race.
D. It became more likely that the best and most qualified candidate would be elected.

457. Which factor denoted a two-party political system in Georgia in the 2002 elections?
A. Republican Sonny Perdue was elected governor of Georgia.
B. Democrats controlled the House, and there was a Republican governor.
C. There was a full slate of candidates for statewide offices from both the Democratic and Republican parties.
D. Democrats controlled the Georgia General Assembly, but Republicans were elected to the U.S. Senate and House from Georgia.

458. The first Republican elected to the U.S. Senate from Georgia since Reconstruction was
A. Newt Gingrich.
B. John Lewis.
C. Mack Mattingly.
D. Sam Nunn.
459. Which statement BEST describes the role of political parties in Georgia over the last hundred years?
A. Three political parties have played a major role in Georgia politics.
B. Georgia has gradually changed from a two-party to a one-party system.
C. Minority parties have been less important than the two major political parties.
D. Since the end of Reconstruction, Georgia has been dominated by one political party.

**SS8H12** The student will explain the importance of significant social, economic, and political developments in Georgia since 1970.
d. Evaluate the effect of the 1996 Olympic Games on Georgia.

**THE 1996 OLYMPIC GAMES**

The games of the XXVI Olympiad were held in Atlanta in 1996. The Olympics brought four long-term benefits to the state. First, millions of dollars were spent to create world-class competition facilities such as the $189 million Olympic Stadium, the 1,400-acre Georgia Horse Park, the $17 million Wolf Creek Shooting Range complex, a Stone Mountain tennis facility, and the $10 million Lake Lanier Rowing Center. In addition, Georgia Tech and Georgia State University received new residence facilities, as well as renovated competition sites.

Second, the Olympics brought international recognition to Atlanta. Millions of visitors came to see the Games, and millions more watched on television. Atlanta and the state of Georgia received tremendous media coverage as one of the world’s leading business centers.

Third, the Olympics brought volunteer programs, educational and training programs, and employment opportunities to thousands of Georgia’s citizens. Fourth, the economic impact of the Olympic Games brought millions of dollars into Georgia’s economy.

There were some moments at the Games when Georgia was not seen at its best. A bombing at Centennial Olympic Park on July 29, 1996, killed Alice Hawthorne of Albany and wounded 117, striking a note of fear into athletes and spectators alike. Severe traffic congestion in the Metropolitan Atlanta area made travel from one venue (event site) to another very difficult, and the world’s press criticized the Olympic planners for their lack of infrastructure (basic facilities such as roads, bridges, and ports) to make transportation work smoothly. There were criticisms of the street vendors and salespersons who seemed to be on every corner. There was even criticism of the overly commercial advertising, particularly by Coca Cola, one of the major sponsors of the events. Nevertheless, the Olympic Games did show off Georgia like no other event ever has.

Southern hospitality, with volunteers working to make sure things ran correctly, was in full bloom. While transportation around the areas was difficult, once visitors arrived at a venue, the competition was unparalleled and excellent. While Atlanta’s streets may have been congested, visitors got to see our state’s diversity, our graciousness, and our own version of “southern hospitality.”

460. Which statement BEST describes the benefit Georgia received from hosting the 1996 Olympics?
A. Georgia received international media attention and recognition for the state and the host city, Atlanta, which lead to tourism and international business expansion.
B. Georgia received world-class athletic facilities throughout the state for use by its own citizens and visitors to the state.
C. Georgia’s convention and meeting facilities, transportation infrastructure, and southern hospitality were showcased.
D. Georgia did not have to pay for the production of the televised Olympic Games.
--- 461. Which facility was NOT created especially for the Olympics?
A. The Stone Mountain tennis facility
B. Lake Lanier Rowing Center
C. The Georgia Horse Park
D. The Georgia Dome

--- 462. Better infrastructure could have lessened the 1996 Olympics problem of
A. television advertising.
B. traffic congestion.
C. housing.
D. safety.

SS8H12 The student will explain the importance of significant social, economic, and political developments in Georgia since 1970.
e. Evaluate the importance of new immigrant communities to the growth and economy of Georgia.

IMMIGRANTS

Georgia is known throughout the world as a leader in the production of carpet. There are many carpet mills and sales outlets for this thriving industry in northwest Georgia centered around the city of Dalton in Whitfield County. As the industry has grown, many jobs have become available. To fill many of these jobs, people from Mexico and other Latin American countries have come to northwest Georgia to live and work. The number of Hispanic immigrants has been so large in some areas that they constitute a majority in some school districts. Restaurants, churches, and Hispanic businesses have located in the area to serve the many people that now make Georgia their home.

Another area where immigrant populations have greatly affected the economy is near the city of Gainesville in Hall County. Here, the poultry industry is very important. Georgia is a leading producer of broilers (young chickens), and they are shipped across the United States and to other countries. Many immigrants have come to this area of Georgia to assist in the production and processing of millions of chickens for food production. Businesses serving mainly Hispanics are thriving in this area.

In South Georgia, the growing Vidalia onion industry is supported by immigrant populations as well. Because the onion crop is seasonal, and there are not enough permanent residents in the area to harvest the onion crop, migrant workers come to the area. When the onions are ready for harvesting, several South Georgia counties swell in immigrant populations. Schools are impacted as well when many students enroll for a brief time while the onions are harvested.

Immigrant populations impact Georgia's economy in a large way. Tens of thousands of immigrants, primarily from countries south of our border, live and work all over Georgia and assist in many jobs and businesses. Churches and ethnic businesses have sprung up in many towns to serve these people and others. All of Georgia is impacted by the contributions of immigrants, and the economy of the state grows as a result.

--- 463. Today, many immigrants to Georgia have arrived from Latin America to work in indeed areas. Which city and industry are NOT correctly matched?
A. Albany – pecans
B. Dalton – carpet
C. Gainesville – poultry
D. Vidalia – kaolin
464. Immigrants are important to Georgia’s economic growth because they bring
A. religious diversity to communities.
B. multilingual programs to schools.
C. job security in many industries.
D. seasonal workers for farmers.