



Georgia Studies: Exploring and Connecting

Chapter 18: The Civil Rights Movement in Modern Georgia

Section 1: Georgia's Response to School Integration

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. When the United States entered _____, African American poet Langston Hughes predicted that the war would change race relations in America. He wrote, "Pearl Harbor put Jim Crow on the run," indicating that a nation fighting for democracy could not continue to treat its people _____.
2. During the New Deal, African Americans benefitted from jobs and programs, but no laws protected their _____.
3. Because passing a civil rights law through Congress was challenging, Truman acted independently. In 1948, he ordered the _____ (ending the practice of segregating the races) of the U.S. military and federal government offices.
4. In the South, where segregation remained legal, _____ bases became places where black and white soldiers lived and worked together. However, black soldiers could not dine in the same _____ or attend the same _____ as white soldiers when they were off the military bases.
5. While the national Democratic leaders supported full civil rights for African Americans, many Southern _____ strongly opposed the idea. In 1948, some left the party and formed the _____ _____ Democratic Party, also known as the "_____."
6. Since its founding in 1909, the _____, or National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has worked to challenge discrimination and segregation in the _____.
7. The NAACP also focused on education, arguing that _____ black schools were not equal to white schools. Southern schools, including Georgia, attempted to improve black schools instead of ending _____.
8. The NAACP played a significant role in the landmark Supreme Court case _____ *v. Board of Education of* _____, *Kansas*. The

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Brown case was based on the argument that black children were receiving an _____ education, which violated their civil rights under the _____ Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

9. In 1954, the U.S. Supreme Court _____ ruled that the doctrine of "separate but equal" was _____. In 1955, the Court issued a second ruling, *Brown II*, instructing schools to _____ with "all deliberate speed."
10. Although the court had ordered an end to _____ schools, Georgia's leaders found ways to slow the process. Even before the Supreme Court ruling, the Georgia legislature passed a law in 1953 that allowed the state to _____ public schools rather than integrate them. In 1956, white southern members of the U.S. Senate and House wrote the "_____, " attacking the *Brown* decision as being unconstitutional and an attack on the rights of states.
11. In another act of _____, the state legislature passed a law in February 1956 changing the Georgia state flag. Much of the new state flag featured the Confederate battle flag, known as the _____ cross.
12. The flag became increasingly controversial in the _____, leading African Americans and business leaders to seek its change. Shortly before his death in 2001, former Representative Denmark Groover returned to the House chambers to acknowledge that opposition to _____ had motivated the call for a flag change. He urged the legislature to adopt a new flag. The current Georgia flag was officially adopted in _____.
13. Governors Herman _____, Marvin _____, and Ernest _____ insisted that black and white students would never attend school together in Georgia. In 1955, the KKK became active again in Georgia, holding rallies at Stone Mountain and committing acts of violence against _____ supporters.
14. In 1959, a federal court ordered Atlanta to desegregate its public schools, and state leaders vowed to _____ them. Mayor William B. _____ supported desegregation to safeguard the city's economy.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

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15. Georgia Governor Ernest _____ refused to close Georgia's schools. He established a group called the Sibley Commission to examine the issue and gather _____. The Sibley Commission recommended that _____ school boards determine whether to integrate or close their schools.
16. In 1961, _____ desegregated its schools peacefully. In other cities, such as _____, desegregation took longer. A lawsuit called the *Acree* case compelled the courts to intervene and develop a plan for more meaningful _____ (bringing people of different racial or other groups into society or an organization as equals).
17. Although many in Georgia resisted _____, the efforts of civil rights _____, business leaders, _____ rulings, and the softening of Governor Vandiver's views contributed to a gradual integration of the state's public schools.