



Georgia Studies: Exploring and Connecting

Chapter 18: The Civil Rights Movement in Modern Georgia

Section 3: Results of Federal Civil Rights Laws

Guided Reading

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

1. In many parts of the South, resistance to civil rights continued by attempting to prevent civil rights by action. Violence against _____ continued. In 1963, Medgar _____, the NAACP field secretary in Mississippi, was assassinated. Two trials of his alleged killer ended in hung juries. However, in 1994, new evidence led to another trial, and a jury of multiple races found him guilty. He died in prison in 2001. During the Mississippi _____ in 1964, three young men, African American James Chaney and two white activists, Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner, were murdered while helping black citizens register to vote.
2. Before the civil rights bill could move through _____, President John F. Kennedy was assassinated. His vice president, Lyndon B. _____, became president and worked diligently to pass the Civil Rights Act of 1964. This law made segregation in public places _____. Restaurants, hotels, libraries, theaters, and other public spaces could no longer refuse service to an individual based on _____. It also prohibited discrimination in government-funded programs and _____ and created the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC).
3. In February 1965, an _____ state trooper shot and killed Jimmie Lee Jackson during a civil rights demonstration. Civil rights leaders wanted to draw national attention to the injustice of Jackson's death and the ongoing violations of civil rights in the state. They organized a march of over fifty miles from _____ to the state capital in Montgomery. On March 7, 1965, about _____ civil rights supporters gathered in Selma to begin the journey.
4. Some 150 state troopers and sheriff's deputies stopped the marchers as they were leaving Selma at the end of the Edmund Pettus Bridge. The officers brutally _____ the marchers with tear gas, clubs, and whips. _____ suffered a skull fracture and was one of nearly sixty individuals sent to the hospital with injuries. The violence was broadcast on national television and reported in newspapers across the country. This

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shocking incident became known as _____ and led to _____ public support for the Civil Rights Movement.

5. One result of Bloody Sunday was the passage of the Voting Rights Act of _____. Congress enacted this federal law to eliminate racial discrimination in voting. The law prohibited _____ voting practices, granted the federal government oversight of elections in states with a history of discrimination, and led to a significant increase in black voter registration and _____ participation.
6. One strong opponent of civil rights in Georgia was Lester Maddox, the owner of the Pickrick Restaurant near Georgia Tech in Atlanta. He opened the diner in 1947 and became well known for his _____ beliefs. Though the Civil Rights Act of 1964 had made segregation in public businesses _____, he still refused to serve black customers. Instead of following the law, Maddox went to court, arguing that being forced to integrate his restaurant was _____. Rather than serve black customers, Maddox closed the Pickrick Restaurant in protest.
7. Although Maddox closed his restaurant, his opposition to civil rights gained him political support among white voters who resisted _____. Maddox served as _____ from 1967 to 1971. He remained an outspoken opponent of civil rights and used his time in office to resist _____ policies that promoted integration.
8. In the years following the passage of the Voting Rights Act, Dr. King and the SCLC aimed to eliminate _____ among individuals of all races. They planned a Poor People's Campaign in November 1967, culminating in a major _____, demonstration during the summer of 1968.
9. King's plans for a Poor People's March were interrupted in the spring of 1968 by a trip to Memphis, Tennessee, to support a _____ by the city's sanitation workers. On April 4, 1968, while King was on the balcony of the Lorraine Motel, a sniper shot and killed him. The shock of the tragic murder of Dr. King was felt around the world. King's funeral on April 9, 1968, in Atlanta, drew over _____ mourners. This tremendous outpouring of grief and respect highlighted the profound influence of this remarkable leader.