**Directions:** Choose the best definition.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1956 State Flag | -A.) controversial flag that flew over Georgia from 1956-2011. The flag was controversial due to the Confederate Battle emblem.  - B.) controversial flag that flew over Georgia from 1956-2010. The flag was controversial due to the Confederate Battle emblem.  - C.) controversial flag that flew over Georgia from 1956-2001. The flag was controversial due to the Confederate Battle emblem. |
| Brown v. Board of Education  (1954) | - A.) Supreme Court case that struck down the policy of separate but equal and mandated the desegregation of public schools.  - B.) Supreme Court case that struck down the policy of separate but equal and immediately integrated public schools.  - C.) Supreme Court case that struck down the policy of separate but equal and mandated the desegregation of public schools in Georgia. |
| Sibley Commission  (1961) | - A.) investigation to determine what to do about segregation in the state; though 60% of Georgians claimed they would rather close the public schools than segregate, public schools segregated on a limited basis.  - B.) investigation to determine what to do about integration in the state; though 60% of Georgians claimed they would rather close the public schools than integrate, public schools desegregated on a limited basis.  - C.) investigation to determine what to do about segregation in the state; only 6% of Georgians claimed they would rather close the public schools than integrate, public schools desegregated on a limited basis. |
| Albany Movement | - A.) an organized civil rights protest led by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, whose primary objective was to keep the city of Albany, Georgia, and the surrounding communities segregated  - B.) an organized civil rights protest led by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, whose primary objective was to desegregate the city of Albany, NY, and the surrounding community.  - C.) an organized civil rights protest led by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, whose primary objective was to desegregate the city of Albany, Georgia, and the surrounding community. |
| Civil Rights Act  (1964) | - A.) federal legislation that forbade discrimination on the basis of race and sex in hiring, firing, and promotion  - B.) federal legislation that forbade discrimination on the basis of race and color in hiring, firing, and promotion  - C.) federal legislation that forbade discrimination on the basis of race and ethnicity in hiring, firing, and promotion |
| King, Jr., Martin Luther  (1929-1968) | - A.) important civil rights leader in the 1960s and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize.  - B.) important civil rights leader in the 1960s and winner of the March on Washington  - C.) important civil rights leader in the 1920s and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize. |
| Lewis, John  (b. 1940) | - A.) leader in the Civil Rights movement; leader of the SNCC; U.S. Representative (1986-present)  - B.) leader in the Civil Rights movement; leader of the Albany movement; U.S. Representative (1986-present)  - C.) leader in the Civil Rights movement; leader of the Albany movement; U.S. Senator (1986-present) |
| March on Washington  (1963) | - A.) million man march led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; the famous “I Have a Dream” speech was given at the march.  - B.) jobs and civil rights march led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; the famous “I Have a Dream” speech was written during the march.  - C.) jobs and civil rights march led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; the famous “I Have a Dream” speech was given at the march. |
| Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee | - A.) civil rights organization by college students that urged violent protests to gain integration; the group became more militant in the late 1960’s.  - B.) civil rights organization by college students that urged non-violent protests to gain integration; the group became more militant in the late 1960’s.  - C.) civil rights organization by highschool students that urged non-violent protests to gain integration; the group became more militant in the late 1960’s. |
| Maddox, Lester  (1915-2003) | - A.) one of the last openly segregationist politicians in Georgia. Served as Governor of Georgia.  - B.) one of the last openly segregationist politicians in Georgia. Served as Mayor of Atlanta.  - C.) one of the last openly segregationist politicians in Georgia. Served as Us Senator for 25 terms. |