

Civil Rights Movement Scavenger Hunt

Standard:

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

- a. Describe major developments in civil rights and Georgia's role during the 1940s and 1950s; include the roles of Herman Talmadge, Benjamin Mays, the 1946 governor's race and the end of the white primary, Brown v. Board of Education, Martin Luther King, Jr., and the 1956 state flag.
- b. Analyze the role Georgia and prominent Georgians played in the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s and 1970s; include such events as the founding of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), Sibley Commission, admission of Hamilton Holmes and Charlayne Hunter to the University of Georgia, Albany Movement, March on Washington, Civil Rights Act, the election of Maynard Jackson as mayor of Atlanta, and the role of Lester Maddox.
- c. Discuss the impact of Andrew Young on Georgia.

Essential Question:

Who were some of the people and events that made up the Civil Rights Movement in Georgia?

Introduction:

Most of you are aware that there was a Civil Rights movement in America during the 1950's, 1960's, and 1970's. Many people and many events made up this period of history. The purpose of this scavenger hunt is to introduce you to the people, groups, and events that are the American Civil Rights Movement.

Instructions: Click on the hyperlink to answer questions.

The Questions:

1. What did [Brown v Board of Education](#) change (read the paragraphs under opinion that begin with “We conclude... and “Because there are”)?
2. What [law](#) was overturned by *Brown v Board of Education*? (read syllabus and paragraph beginning “whatever may...”)
3. How did [Benjamin Mays](#) influence Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.?
4. What event led to [Martin Luther King’s](#) first contribution to the civil rights movement?
5. What [type of protest](#) was used to change the law that African-American had to sit on the back of the bus?
6. Why was Georgia’s state flag changed in [1956](#)?
7. What was the purpose of the [Sibley Commission](#)?
8. What did the Sibley Commission [find](#) that most Georgians who attended their meetings want regarding public schools?
9. What did Sibley [recommend](#) that the State do regardless of the findings of the commission?

10. What does [SCLC](#) stand for?
11. Who was the president of the [SCLC](#) from 1957 – 1968?
12. What was the main aim of the [SCLC](#) during the civil rights movement?
13. What was the motto of the [SCLC](#)?
14. What [civil rights organization](#) was formed by college students and where was it formed?
15. What were some [contributions](#) of the organization in question number 11 (go to events link)?
16. Who were the first African-American students to be admitted into the [University of Georgia](#)?
17. Why was the [Albany Movement](#) considered a failure, but also a success?
18. What was the purpose of the [March on Washington](#)?
19. What [legislation](#) came from the March on Washington (last paragraph)?

20. [Maynard Jackson](#) was the first _____ of Atlanta.

21. What were three [political positions](#) held by Andrew Young?

22. [Andrew Young](#) is a professor at what university and what was his role in the Atlanta Olympics?

23. How did Lester Maddox [support](#) African-Americans when he was Governor of Georgia?