

Put the correct answer in the blank on the left.

_____ 1. Which of the following is not a nickname of Georgia?

- a. The Goober State b. The Peach State c. The Peanut State

_____ 2. Which of the following is not a famous Georgian?

- a. Martin Luther King Jr. b. Ronald Reagan c. Jimmy Carter

_____ 3. Which of the following is not in Georgia?

- a. Okefenokee Swamp b. Stone Mountain c. Disney World

_____ 4. Which of the following products is not closely associated with Georgia?

- a. Orange juice b. Coca-Cola c. Cabbage Patch Kids

_____ 5. The 2000 population of Georgia was closest to what figure?

- a. four million b. eight million c. ten million

_____ 6. Over the last several years, the population of Georgia has been:

- a. declining slowly b. growing rapidly c. remaining constant

_____ 7. The African American population of Georgia is about what percentage?

- a. 28% b. 10% c. 45%

_____ 8. The largest religious group in Georgia are the:

- a. Presbyterians b. Catholics c. Baptists

_____ 9. An important professional in colonial America was the:

- a. pharmacist b. surveyor c. trail boss

_____ 10. Many Scots-Irish settled in the:

- a. Georgia coastal plain b. Okefenokee region c. Georgia mountains

_____ 11. An important Native American tribe that lived in Georgia was the:

- a. Cherokee b. Sioux c. Algonquin

_____ 12. Before the Civil War, almost all African Americans in Georgia were:

- a. slaves b. surveyors c. shipbuilders

_____ 13. The Georgia state motto is:

- a. Wisdom, Justice, Moderation
b. In God We Trust
c. I Wish I Was in Dixie

_____ 14. The state symbol that has been the subject of controversy lately is the:

- a. state seal b. state flag c. state bird

_____ 15. Georgia is called “The Empire State of the South” after what other state?

- a. Pennsylvania b. California c. New York

_____ 16. The Georgia state bird is the:

- a. brown thrasher b. mockingbird c. robin

_____ 17. The Georgia state flower is the:

- a. honeysuckle b. kudzu c. Cherokee rose

_____ 18. The Georgia state tree is the:

- a. northern pine b. live oak c. palmetto

_____ 19. The Georgia state vegetable is the:

- a. ear of corn b. Vidalia onion c. tomato

_____ 20. The Georgia state song is:

- a. Dixie b. Swanee River c. Georgia On My Mind

Write True or False in the blank on the left.

- _____ 1. Georgia is the largest state in the Union.
- _____ 2. North Carolina is on the northern border of Georgia.
- _____ 3. The fall line is the division between the piedmont and the coastal plain.
- _____ 4. The Chattahoochee is the longest river in Georgia.
- _____ 5. The Okefenokee Swamp is the largest freshwater basin in the country.
- _____ 6. The three main geographic regions in Georgia are the mountains, the piedmont, and the coastal plain.
- _____ 7. The largest crop grown in Georgia today is peanuts.
- _____ 8. The most important farm animal in Georgia today is the cow.
- _____ 9. Naval stores are facilities at seaports where supplies are kept.
- _____ 10. Food processing is a major industry in Georgia.
- _____ 11. Columbus is known as the Carpet Capital of the World.
- _____ 12. Two important minerals in Georgia are marble and granite.
- _____ 13. Interstate highways carry very little traffic in Georgia.
- _____ 14. Tourism is a major industry in Georgia.
- _____ 15. Ted Turner became wealthy by selling supplies to Georgia military bases.

Exploring Georgia
Unit 3 Quiz

Name _____

Fill in the blanks with the correct answers from the word bank at the bottom of the page.

1. The first schools in Georgia were _____.
2. Many schools and colleges were founded by _____.
3. A popular song from the Civil War talks about _____.
4. A Georgia native who wrote many gospel songs was _____.
5. _____ was a successful football coach at the University of Georgia.
6. _____ set the major league home run record.
7. The baseball player known as the “Georgia Peach” was _____.
8. A famous golf tournament in Georgia is _____.
9. Atlanta hosted the 1996 _____.
10. Many who settled in the Appalachian region were _____.
11. Major changes came to Appalachia because of _____.
12. Beautiful Appalachian crafts were first made because they were _____.
13. _____ helps low income families have homes.
14. The work that families who receive homes from the program in question 13 have to do is called _____.
15. The work of _____ made the program in question 13 better known.

Word Bank

Vince Dooley
homeschools
goober peas
Thomas Dorsey
Summer Olympic Games

highways
Scots-Irish
Habitat for Humanity
Ty Cobb
useful

Jimmy Carter
Hank Aaron
religious groups
The Masters
sweat equity

Put the correct answer in the blank on the left.

_____ 1. Native Americans moving to Georgia in ancient times and Hispanics coming to Georgia today are both examples of:

- a. racial equality b. people movements c. discrimination

_____ 2. The forces that cause people to leave one place and go to another are called:

- a. push and pull b. give and take c. good and bad

_____ 3. How many clans does the Cherokee nation have?

- a. five b. seven c. ten

_____ 4. Cherokee life was governed by a:

- a. president b. king c. council

_____ 5. The Cherokee called the Deity by what name?

- a. Ye ho waah b. Great White Father c. Sky Chief

_____ 6. A Native American tribe that branched out from the Creek were the:

- a. Sioux b. Cherokee c. Seminole

_____ 7. A great leader of the Creek was:

- a. Yamacraw b. Nguba c. Tomochichi

_____ 8. In the 1800s the Creek were:

- a. moved to Oklahoma b. merged with the Sioux c. given land in Florida

_____ 9. The first Spanish settlement in Georgia was:

- a. Saint Augustine b. Santa Catalina c. Yamacraw Bluff

_____ 10. Blackbeard's real name was:

- a. James Oglethorpe b. Hernando De Soto c. Edward Teach

Exploring Georgia
Unit 5 Quiz

Name _____

Put the correct letter in the blank on the left.

_____ 1. The founder of the Georgia colony was:

- a. George II b. George III c. James Oglethorpe

_____ 2. Englishmen founded the colony of Georgia in what year?

- a. 1620 b. 1733 c. 1776

_____ 3. One purpose for the Georgia colony was to:

- a. give debtors a new start b. punish prisoners of war c. make money for France

_____ 4. Another purpose for the colony was to provide:

- a. clothing for Indians b. religious freedom c. fur for the king

_____ 5. The place where Georgia was founded became the city of:

- a. Atlanta b. Augusta c. Savannah

_____ 6. The Battle of Bloody Marsh in 1742 was a victory for the:

- a. British over the Spanish b. British over the French c. Spanish over the British

_____ 7. The main crop grown in the early years of the Georgia colony was:

- a. cotton b. peanuts c. rice

_____ 8. People in Georgia were moved by the preaching of:

- a. Jonathan Edwards b. Wesley Evans c. George Whitefield

_____ 9. After the French and Indian War, American colonists were angered by British policies that included all of the following EXCEPT:

- a. imposing taxes on the colonists
b. removing troops from the colonies
c. forbidding colonists from moving west of the Appalachian Mountains

_____ 10. Which one of the following did NOT sign the Declaration of Independence?

- a. Button Gwinnett b. Lyman Hall c. Sam Walton

_____ 11. Nancy Morgan Hart became famous for:

- a. holding a group of British soldiers at gunpoint
b. tending to wounded Revolutionary War soldiers
c. sewing the first Georgia flag

_____ 12. Georgia ratified the U.S. Constitution in:

- a. 1776 b. 1788 c. 1789

_____ 13. Georgia was which state to ratify the Constitution?

- a. fourth b. tenth c. thirteenth

_____ 14. The Yazoo Land Fraud involved:

- a. selling the Yazoo River to the Indians illegally
b. an erroneous survey of the western border of Georgia
c. land speculators bribing Georgia legislators to be able to buy western land cheap

_____ 15. The cotton gin was invented by:

- a. Mark Twain b. Eli Whitney c. Alexander Graham Bell

Exploring Georgia
Unit 6 Quiz

Name _____

Match the names on the left with their correct descriptions on the right.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. The Cherokee Phoenix | A. Location of the first major gold rush in America; increased pressure to move the Cherokee west. |
| _____ 2. New Echota | B. Cherokee principle chief who opposed giving up native land in Georgia. |
| _____ 3. Sequoyah | C. What Sequoyah called the papers he saw that were written in English. |
| _____ 4. Talking leaves | D. Missionary who defied Georgia law and moved onto Cherokee land. |
| _____ 5. Syllabary | E. Tragic removal of Cherokee from Georgia to Oklahoma; 4,000 died. |
| _____ 6. Samuel Worcester | F. Agreement that gave up Cherokee land in Georgia; signed by a few Cherokee, opposed by many of them. |
| _____ 7. Dahlonega | G. Developed written Cherokee language. |
| _____ 8. Treaty of New Echota | H. Cherokee capital in northern Georgia. |
| _____ 9. John Ross | I. English-Cherokee newspaper published in New Echota. |
| _____ 10. Trail of Tears | J. What written Cherokee is called because the symbols represent syllables, not letters. |

Exploring Georgia
Unit 8 Quiz

Name _____

Match the answers on the left with their correct descriptions on the right.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. Jefferson Davis | A. Path of destruction caused by Union army from Atlanta to Savannah. |
| _____ 2. Alexander Stephens | B. Major railroad center for the South, target of Union army after Chattanooga. |
| _____ 3. Herschel Johnson | C. Fierce battle near Chattanooga, won by Confederate forces. |
| _____ 4. William T. Sherman | D. Opening battle of the Civil War, when Confederates fired on Union position. |
| _____ 5. The General | E. Prisoner of war camp in southern Georgia with horrible conditions. |
| _____ 6. Fort Sumter | F. Georgian who was vice-president of the Confederacy. |
| _____ 7. Andersonville | G. Confederate railroad engine captured by Union spies. |
| _____ 8. Chickamauga | H. Confederate president, captured in Georgia just after the Civil War. |
| _____ 9. March to the Sea | I. Union general that led capture and destruction of Atlanta. |
| _____ 10. Atlanta | J. Former Georgia governor who was running mate of Stephen Douglas on 1860 Democratic presidential ticket. |

Fill in the blanks with the answers given in the word bank.

1. During 1865, new southern state governments were recognized by President _____.
2. When it was first proposed, Georgia and most other southern states rejected the _____.
3. Under Republican Reconstruction led by Congress, the South was divided into _____.
4. Northerners who moved south to help or to find personal gain were called _____.
5. Southerners who cooperated with Republican governments in the South were called _____.
6. The white political leaders who gained control in 1870 and after in southern states were called _____.
7. The agency of the United States government that helped African Americans was the _____.
8. The literacy test and the poll tax were two ways that whites kept blacks from _____.
9. Violence against blacks was carried out by groups such as the _____.
10. Georgia poet Sidney Lanier spent time in a Union _____.

Word Bank

Ku Klux Klan
Andrew Johnson
scalawags
voting

carpetbaggers
military districts
POW camp

Bourbon Redeemers
14th Amendment
Freedmen's Bureau

_____ 1. The leading spokesman for the New South was:

- a. Booker T. Washington b. William T. Sherman c. Henry W. Grady

_____ 2. The New South idea promoted:

- a. industry and more diverse agriculture b. a second Confederacy c. greater rights for African Americans

_____ 3. During the late 1800s, Atlanta hosted several:

- a. Olympic games b. international expositions c. Super Bowls

_____ 4. In a pot in his backyard, Asa Candler invented:

- a. Milk of Magnesia b. Candler's Candy c. Coca-Cola

_____ 5. During the economic growth of the late 1800s, African Americans:

- a. had the same income as whites b. were treated as second-class citizens c. revolted against white society

_____ 6. The 1896 *Plessy v. Ferguson* Supreme Court decision endorsed:

- a. separate but equal facilities b. full equality for blacks c. the end of slavery

_____ 7. Lynching was the practice of:

- a. pushing poor people's houses into rivers
b. gangs executing people they suspected of doing wrong
c. letter-writing campaigns against blacks being able to vote

_____ 8. Booker T. Washington advocated African Americans:

- a. improving themselves economically b. demonstrating for equal rights c. moving to Haiti to get a new start

_____ 9. W. E. B. Du Bois advocated:

- a. immediate equity for blacks b. a free college education c. blacks moving to Africa

_____ 10. The main group that the Populist movement tried to help was:

- a. industrialists b. farmers c. immigrants

_____ 11. A Georgian who was a leader in the Populist movement was:

- a. Booker T. Washington b. Joel Chandler Harris c. Tom Watson

_____ 12. Joel Chandler Harris heard slaves tell stories:

- a. on a plantation where he worked b. in the Union army c. on the radio

_____ 13. Joel Chandler Harris' stories are well-known for the way they present:

- a. insights on Georgia politicians b. Yankee ridicule of the South c. African American dialect

_____ 14. Corra Harris was a writer who was also a:

- a. preacher's wife b. banker in Atlanta c. college professor

_____ 15. A circuit rider was a:

- a. electrical repairman b. rodeo cowboy c. preacher

Write True or False in the blank to the left of each statement.

- _____ 1. The world of 1901 was little changed from the world of 1801.
- _____ 2. The Progressive Movement spoke for educated, middle-class Americans.
- _____ 3. The county-unit system of voting gave more influence to rural counties.
- _____ 4. The boll weevil plague ruined Georgia's peach crop.
- _____ 5. Georgia enacted a state prohibition law before it became a national policy.
- _____ 6. The boll weevil plague led many Georgia farmers to begin growing peanuts.
- _____ 7. Gutzon Borglum completed the entire Stone Mountain Confederate Memorial.
- _____ 8. The Dixie Highway promoted tourism in Georgia and helped auto travelers get from the North to Florida.
- _____ 9. The Atlanta Race Riot actually took place in Marietta.
- _____ 10. The rebirth of the Ku Klux Klan was meant as a threat to all white Americans.
- _____ 11. Many black soldiers returning from World War I became satisfied with American society.
- _____ 12. William Simmons was a reform governor of Georgia in the 1920s.
- _____ 13. Rebecca Felton was the first woman to serve as a state governor.
- _____ 14. Juliette Low founded the Girl Scouts in the United States.
- _____ 15. Martha Berry devoted her life to educating the poor people of her region.

Match the answers on the left with the correct descriptions on the right. The answers for each section will be found in that section.

Part 1 -- People

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. Courtney Hodges | A. He died at Warm Springs, Georgia in April of 1945. |
| _____ 2. Melvin Thompson | B. Son of his famous father, he was Georgia governor and later U.S. Senator. |
| _____ 3. Peter Marshall | C. Four-star general during World War II, born in Perry, Georgia. |
| _____ 4. Franklin Roosevelt | D. Elected Lieutenant Governor in 1946, he served as governor through 1948. |
| _____ 5. Eugene Talmadge | E. Presbyterian minister and Senate Chaplain, born in Scotland, educated in Georgia. |
| _____ 6. Herman Talmadge | F. "Wild Man from Sugar Creek," Georgia governor who opposed the new Deal |

Part 2 -- Other

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| _____ 7. Inflated stock prices | G. Program begun by Governor Eugene Talmadge. |
| _____ 8. Civilian Conservation Corps | H. Example of Georgia's involvement in World War II. |
| _____ 9. Building B-29 bombers | I. New Deal program that helped Georgia recover from the Depression. |
| _____ 10. \$3.00 license plates | J. One cause of market crash that led to Great Depression. |

Complete these statements using answers from the word bank below.

1. After World War II, the desire to buy consumer goods with money saved up during the war led to an _____.
2. African Americans faced widespread _____ in American society.
3. The 1954 U. S. Supreme Court decision _____ led to the racial integration of American public schools.
4. The 1955 _____ made Rosa Parks and Martin Luther King Jr. well-known.
5. _____ was a Georgia-born civil rights advocate who was influenced by Gandhi and Thoreau and who won the Nobel Peace Prize.
6. _____ and Hamilton Holmes were the first black students admitted to the University of Georgia.
7. Georgia Senator _____ opposed the 1964 Civil Rights Bill.
8. _____ was an Atlanta restaurant owner who supported segregation and was elected governor.
9. _____ was elected mayor of Atlanta, the first black mayor of a major southern city.
10. Some public schools were integrated in the late 1960s and early 1970s by the use of _____.

Word Bank

Brown v. Board of Education
Richard Russell
Maynard Jackson
Charlayne Hunter
Lester Maddox

Montgomery Bus Boycott
discrimination
economic boom
busing
Martin Luther King Jr.

Exploring Georgia
Unit 14 Quiz

Name _____

_____ 1. Jimmy Carter served in the:

- a. U.S. Army b. U.S. Navy c. U.S. Marine Corps

_____ 2. In civilian life, Jimmy Carter was a:

- a. lawyer b. restaurant owner c. peanut farmer

_____ 3. In 1970 Jimmy Carter was elected:

- a. Georgia governor b. U.S. Senator c. U.S. President

_____ 4. While he was President, Carter had to battle domestic:

- a. civil unrest b. inflation c. terrorism

_____ 5. In foreign affairs, President Carter had to deal with the:

- a. fall of the Soviet Union b. influence of the Pope c. Iran hostage crisis

_____ 6. A major accomplishment of the Carter presidency was the:

- a. Suez Canal treaty b. Camp David agreement c. South African treaty

_____ 7. In 2002 Jimmy Carter was awarded the:

- a. Guggenheim Fellowship b. Pulitzer Prize c. Nobel Peace Prize

_____ 8. An Atlanta-based company that operates on Christian principles is:

- a. Chik-fil-A b. Delta Air Lines c. United Parcel Service

_____ 9. A Georgia-based fad that grew rapidly in the 1980s was:

- a. Cabbage Patch Kid dolls b. yo-yos c. blue suede shoes

_____ 10. A former U.S. Senator from Georgia who is an expert on military issues is:

- a. Sam Spade b. Sam Walton c. Sam Nunn

_____ 11. Max Cleland was a U.S. Senator, head of the Veterans Administration, and a:

- a. Vietnam veteran b. peanut farmer c. Republican

_____ 12. Georgia native Clarence Thomas serves on the United States:

- a. Civil Rights Commission b. Supreme Court c. Board of Immigration

_____ 13. A former Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives from Georgia is:

- a. Max Cleland b. Newt Gingrich c. Zell Miller

_____ 14. In 2002, the race for Georgia governor was won by:

- a. Sonny Perdue b. Roy Barnes c. Tom Murphy

_____ 15. In 2002, Georgia elected Republican Saxby Chambliss to the:

- a. State Senate b. U.S. Supreme Court c. U.S. Senate

Exploring Georgia
Unit 15 Quiz

Name _____

Match the terms on the left with the correct descriptions on the right.

- | | |
|---|--|
| _____ 1. 159 | A. Paid representatives of businesses or groups who try to influence legislation. |
| _____ 2. veto | B. Length of the Georgia governor's term |
| _____ 3. 2 Senators, 13 Congressmen | C. What the governor can do to reject a bill and send it back to the legislature. |
| _____ 4. 180 and 56 | D. The legislative branch of Georgia government. |
| _____ 5. Hears cases based on state law | E. God. |
| _____ 6. Four years | F. State courts (the judicial branch). |
| _____ 7. Lobbyists | G. Length of the term for state senators and state representatives. |
| _____ 8. The basis of all government | H. Number of counties in Georgia |
| _____ 9. General Assembly | I. Georgia's delegation to Congress |
| _____ 10. Two years | J. Number of members in the Georgia State House of Representatives and State Senate. |

_____ 1. Georgia is known as :

- a. The Pecan State b. The Peach State c. The Peanut State

_____ 2. The 2000 population of Georgia was closest to what figure?

- a. two million b. six million c. eight million

_____ 3. The largest religious group in Georgia are the:

- a. Baptists b. Presbyterians c. Methodists

_____ 4. Many Scots-Irish settled in the:

- a. Georgia coastal plain b. Okefenokee region c. Georgia mountains

_____ 5. An important Native American tribe that lived in Georgia was the:

- a. Iroquois b. Cherokee c. Powhatans

_____ 6. The Georgia state motto is:

- a. Live and Die in Dixie b. Georgia On My Mind c. Wisdom, Justice, Moderation

_____ 7. The Georgia state bird is the:

- a. mockingbird b. brown thrasher c. seagull

_____ 8. The Georgia state flower is the:

- a. Cherokee rose b. iris c. daffodil

_____ 9. The Georgia state tree is the:

- a. live oak b. loblolly pine c. hickory

_____ 10. The three main regions in Georgia are the piedmont, coastal plain, and:

- a. swampland b. mountains c. desert

_____ 11. The division between the piedmont and the coastal plain is called the:

- a. fall line b. border line c. rising line

_____ 12. The longest river in Georgia is the:

- a. Altamaha b. Chattahoochee c. Savannah

_____ 13. The largest crop grown in Georgia today is:

- a. cotton b. peanuts c. peaches

_____ 14. The most important animal in Georgia food processing today is the:

- a. chicken b. pig c. cow

_____ 15. Many of the earliest schools and colleges in Georgia were founded by:

- a. the Spanish b. religious groups c. English universities

_____ 16. A Georgia native who wrote many gospel songs was:

- a. Thomas Dorsey b. Ray Charles c. Greg Allman

_____ 17. The major league home run record was set in Atlanta by:

- a. Ty Cobb b. Babe Ruth c. Hank Aaron

- _____ 18. A famous professional golf tournament held each year in Georgia is the:
- a. Tiger Woods Open b. Masters c. PGA Championship
- _____ 19. In 1996 Atlanta hosted the:
- a. Summer Olympics b. NCAA Final Four c. Super Bowl
- _____ 20. Many who settled in the Appalachian region were:
- a. French b. Scots-Irish c. German
- _____ 21. Appalachian crafts were first made because they were:
- a. good for taking up time b. colorful c. useful and practical
- _____ 22. The program based in Georgia that helps low income families have homes is:
- a. Koinonia Farms b. Georgia Homes Today c. Habitat for Humanity
- _____ 23. The Cherokee called the Deity by what name?
- a. Ye ho waah b. Great White Father c. Sky Chief
- _____ 24. A Native American tribe that branched out from the Creek were the:
- a. Sioux b. Cherokee c. Seminole
- _____ 25. The first Spanish settlement in Georgia was:
- a. Saint Augustine b. Santa Catalina c. Yamacraw Bluff
- _____ 26. The founder of the Georgia colony was:
- a. George II b. George III c. James Oglethorpe
- _____ 27. Englishmen founded the colony of Georgia in what year?
- a. 1733 b. 1745 c. 1776
- _____ 28. The place where Georgia was founded became the city of:
- a. Atlanta b. Augusta c. Savannah
- _____ 29. Georgia ratified the U.S. Constitution in:
- a. 1776 b. 1788 c. 1789
- _____ 30. Georgia was which state to ratify the Constitution?
- a. fourth b. tenth c. thirteenth
- _____ 31. The speech patterns of Appalachian people come from:
- a. how the first settlers spoke b. a lack of education c. yelling across hills and hollows
- _____ 32. The Creek Indian leader who helped the first English settlers was:
- a. Powhatan b. Tomochichi c. Nguba
- _____ 33. The man who invented the cotton gin in Georgia was:
- a. Thomas O'Hara b. Joel Chandler Harris c. Eli Whitney

Match the terms on the left with their correct descriptions on the right. Note: The answers for each part of the exam will be found only within that part.

Part 1--People

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. Booker T. Washington | A. Invented the written Cherokee syllabary |
| _____ 2. Alexander Stephens | B. Confederate president |
| _____ 3. John Ross | C. Black educator |
| _____ 4. Henry W. Grady | D. Invented Coca-Cola |
| _____ 5. Asa Candler | E. Georgia poet |
| _____ 6. Sequoyah | F. Spokesman for the New South |
| _____ 7. Jefferson Davis | G. Principal Cherokee chief |
| _____ 8. Sidney Lanier | H. Confederate Vice-President |

Part 2--Places

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| _____ 9. Military districts | J. Confederate victory in Civil War |
| _____ 10. New Echota | K. Cherokee removal to Oklahoma |
| _____ 11. Andersonville | L. Gold rush on Cherokee land |
| _____ 12. Dahlonega | M. Cherokee capital |
| _____ 13. Chickamauga | N. Confederate-run prisoner of war camp |
| _____ 14. Trail of Tears | O. Union army's path of destruction |
| _____ 15. March to the Sea | P. Divisions of the South in Reconstruction |

Part 3--Other

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| _____ 16. Freedmen's Bureau | Q. Northerners who came south after Civil War to help or to profit. |
| _____ 17. states' rights | R. helped Georgia economy grow before the Civil War. |
| _____ 18. second-class citizens | S. Kept many blacks from voting after the Civil War. |
| _____ 19. local color | T. Provided help to former slaves |
| _____ 20. poll tax | U. Issue that led to War of 1812 |
| _____ 21. western security | V. Laws regulating slaves |
| _____ 22. carpetbaggers | W. mob execution of suspect |
| _____ 23. English demand for cotton | X. Stories Augustus Longstreet wrote |
| _____ 24. slave codes | Y. position many southerners took defending slavery |
| _____ 25. lynching | Z. how blacks were treated after the Civil War |

Match the items on the left with their correct descriptions on the right. The answers for each section are in that section.

People

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. Juliette Low | A. Devoted her life to educating poor Georgia children. |
| _____ 2. Courtney Hodges | B. Senate Chaplain born in Scotland, educated in Georgia. |
| _____ 3. Clarence Thomas | C. Civil rights leader, winner of Nobel Peace Prize. |
| _____ 4. Eugene Talmadge | D. One of the first African American students at the University of Georgia. |
| _____ 5. Charlayne Hunter | E. Four-star general during World War II, born in Perry, Georgia. |
| _____ 6. Martin Luther King Jr. | F. Republican elected governor of Georgia in 2002. |
| _____ 7. Peter Marshall | G. "Wild Man from Sugar Creek," segregationist governor, opposed New Deal |
| _____ 8. Andrew Young | H. Georgia governor, then President, winner of Nobel Peace Prize. |
| _____ 9. Sonny Perdue | I. Founder of the Girl Scouts in U.S. |
| _____ 10. Martha Berry | J. Georgia native who is an associate justice on the U.S. Supreme Court. |
| _____ 11. Jimmy Carter | K. Ambassador to U.N.; later mayor of Atlanta. |

Places

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| _____ 12. Stone Mountain | L. American hostages held here caused frustrations for President Carter. |
| _____ 13. Dixie Highway | M. Deadly disturbance in early twentieth century. |
| _____ 14. Atlanta Race Riot | N. Number of congressmen Georgia sends to U.S. House of Representatives. |
| _____ 15. Montgomery, Alabama | O. Built B-29 bombers during World War II. |
| _____ 16. Centers for Disease Control | P. Ku Klux Klan re-started here; scene of huge Confederate Memorial. |
| _____ 17. 159 | R. Number of members of Georgia State House of Representatives and State Senate. |
| _____ 18. Bell Aircraft, Marietta | S. Martin Luther King Jr.'s most famous speech, given in Washington, D.C. |
| _____ 19. 13 | T. Promoted to encourage tourist travel to Florida, helped Georgia also. |
| _____ 20. 180, 56 | U. Scene of bus boycott that brought national attention to Martin Luther King Jr. |
| _____ 21. Iran | V. Atlanta-based health research and education facility |
| _____ 22. I Have a Dream | W. Number of counties in Georgia |

Things

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| _____ 23. segregation, discrimination | A. Georgia-based sensation in the 1980s. |
| _____ 24. peanuts | B. Branch of government that executes or carries out the laws. |
| _____ 25. prohibition | C. Treatment of people by government; special interest of President Carter. |
| _____ 26. human rights | D. 1954 U.S. Supreme Court decision that led to integration of public schools. |
| _____ 27. legislative | E. Branch of government that involves courts hearing cases based on the laws. |
| _____ 28. executive | F. System of elections that gave more importance to rural counties. |
| _____ 29. judicial | G. Agreement between Egypt and Israel, helped by President Carter. |
| _____ 30. Camp David agreement | H. Branch of government that considers and enacts new laws. |
| _____ 31. Brown v. Board of Education | I. Replaced cotton as main Georgia crop after boll weevil plague. |
| _____ 32. Cabbage Patch Kid dolls | J. Unjust treatment that Georgia blacks endured and eventually protested. |
| _____ 33. county-unit voting | K. Made manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages illegal. |