

SS8H7 Test: The New South, Race Relations, and World War I

1. Look at the picture below. Which court case ruling made this act legal?



- a. *Brown v. Board of Education*
 - b. *Plessy v. Ferguson*
 - c. *Marbury v. Madison*
 - d. *Dred Scott v. Sanford*
2. Booker T. Washington was a pioneer of the early Civil Rights Movement. What did Washington believe regarding African Americans achieving equal rights?
- a. He believed that economic independence was the only way to achieve social and political equality.
 - b. He believed that equal rights are God-given rights, and therefore, should not be denied.
 - c. Washington believed that in order for African Americans to achieve equality, they must join the NAACP.
 - d. He thought that equality was a lost cause and that African Americans should use violence to achieve it.
3. African Americans were disenfranchised when it came to voting. Which of the following was NOT a method used by the South to prevent African Americans from voting?
- a. Poll tax
 - b. Grandfather Clause
 - c. Literacy Test
 - d. Writing test

4. The United States did not enter World War I until 1917. Which of the following was the most immediate cause for U.S. entry into the war?
- The Japanese bombed the naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
 - Archduke Franz Ferdinand was assassinated by a Serbian nationalist.
 - German u-boats sank the *Lusitania*, which resulted in American deaths.
 - Adolf Hitler invaded weaker, neighboring countries in Europe.
5. Who is being described in the box below?

- Believed equality was a God-given right for all
- Graduated from Harvard University
- Founded the NAACP
- Organized the Niagara Movement
- Wrote *The Souls of Black Folks*

- Booker T. Washington
 - W.E.B. DuBois
 - John Hope
 - Alonzo Herndon
6. The New South was a movement started by Henry Grady. This movement was intended to move the South from its old days of slavery, plantations, and cash crops. Which of the following was NOT part of the New South Movement?
- Grow more diverse crops, such as food crops.
 - To grow less cash crops.
 - To bring more industry into the South.
 - To bring equality to African Americans.
7. The Bourbon Triumvirate consisted of three politicians: Joseph Brown, John Gordon, and Alfred Holt Colquitt. These three men dominated Georgia politics in the late 19th century. These men supported all of the following EXCEPT:
- White supremacy
 - Stronger economic ties to the North
 - Wanted to expand Georgia's economy and make it more industrial
 - Wanted the Old South to remain intact

8. Who is being described in the box below?

- Was the first female U.S. Senator
- Fought to end the convict lease system
- Was a proponent of the Suffrage Movement
- Was a proponent of the Temperance Movement

- a. Lugenia Burns Hope
- b. Rebecca Latimer Felton
- c. Selena Sloan Butler
- d. Nancy Hart

9. In September of 1906, local Atlanta newspapers ran stories of black assaults on white women. These stories led to widespread chaos within Atlanta, which lasted 2 days. Martial law took affect and when it was over, 18 African Americans were killed and 3 whites were killed. This event was known as _____.

- a. The Atlanta Race Riot of 1906
- b. The Cotton States Exposition
- c. The Hoke Smith Campaign For Violence
- d. The Georgia Riot

10. _____ served as the leader of the Populist Party and was concerned for Georgia's poor and struggling farmers. He later turned Democrat in order to successfully win a seat in the U.S. Senate.

- a. John Burns
- b. Leo Frank
- c. Tom Watson
- d. Hoke Smith

11. In 1895, Atlanta hosted the Cotton States Exposition and had Booker T. Washington as a key speaker. Which of the following was NOT a purpose of the Cotton States Exposition?

- a. To showcase the economic recovery of the South
- b. To promoted the end of racial violence in the South
- c. To highlight the region's natural resources and to showcase new inventions
- d. To lure northern investors into the area

12. Look at the political cartoon and the caption below. What is the cartoon referring to?



Atlanta Constitution, [May 11, 1913](#): Atlanta, which is represented by the female, carries a newspaper with the headline "Mary Phagan Mystery," and asks "I wonder if they're all asleep in there?"

- a. The Cotton States Exposition
 - b. The Atlanta Race Riot of 1906
 - c. The Civil Rights Movement
 - d. The Leo Frank Case
13. The county unit system was established by the Neill Primary Act in 1917. It was the system used in political primaries. Under the county unit system, the 8 most populated (urban) counties had 6 votes each. The next 30 counties, which were the town counties, had 4 county votes each. The remaining 121 counties, which were the rural counties, only had 2 unit votes each. Which group of counties had the advantage when it came to state elections?
- a. Urban
 - b. Town
 - c. Rural
 - d. None of the above
14. Jim Crow Laws were passed to segregate and establish "separate but equal" facilities for whites and blacks. What does the word segregate mean?
- a. To separate by race
 - b. To reject a law
 - c. To leave the Union
 - d. To prevent one from voting

15. Which political party is being described below?

- Also known as the People's Party
 - Supported farmer's rights, including African American farmers
 - Was against capitalism and urbanization
 - Started by Dr. William Felton and was led by Tom Watson
- a. Democratic Party
 - b. Republican Party
 - c. Progressive Party
 - d. Populist Party

16. Which married duo is being described in the box below?

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• He was the president of Atlanta University• He was close friends with W.E.B. DuBois• He was a champion of civil rights in Atlanta• She worked with Atlanta neighborhoods to provide welfare assistance and education for African American children |
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- a. Alonzo and Adrienne Herndon
- b. John and Lugenia Burns Hope
- c. William and Rebecca Latimer Felton
- d. Booker T. and Margaret Washington

17. _____ was born as a slave in Georgia and later worked as a sharecropper. He eventually saved up enough money and opened the Crystal Palace Barber Shop in Atlanta. Later, he started the Atlanta Mutual Insurance Company in order to sell insurance policies to African Americans.

- a. Booker T. Washington
- b. John Hope
- c. Alonzo Herndon
- d. W.E.B. DuBois

18. Georgia actively participated in World War I. Which of the following was not a contribution made by the state of Georgia to the war effort?

- a. Provided multiple training camps for soldiers
- b. Close to 100,000 of Georgia's citizens enlisted in the armed forces.
- c. Many women grew victory gardens and volunteered for the Red Cross.
- d. Georgia housed several prisoner of war camps.

19. Which of the following do these people have in common?

- Booker T. Washington
 - W.E.B. DuBois
 - John and Lugenia Burns Hope
 - Alonzo Herndon
- a. They were all governors of Georgia.
 - b. They were all members of the Bourbon Triumvirate.
 - c. They were all early pioneers of the Civil Rights Movement.
 - d. They all fought to end the convict lease system.

20. The U.S., Great Britain, France, and Russia were all members of the _____ during World War I.

- a. Central Powers
- b. Allied Powers
- c. Axis Powers
- d. Confederate Powers

Discussion:

In a five-sentence paragraph, explain the legacy of Booker T. Washington.