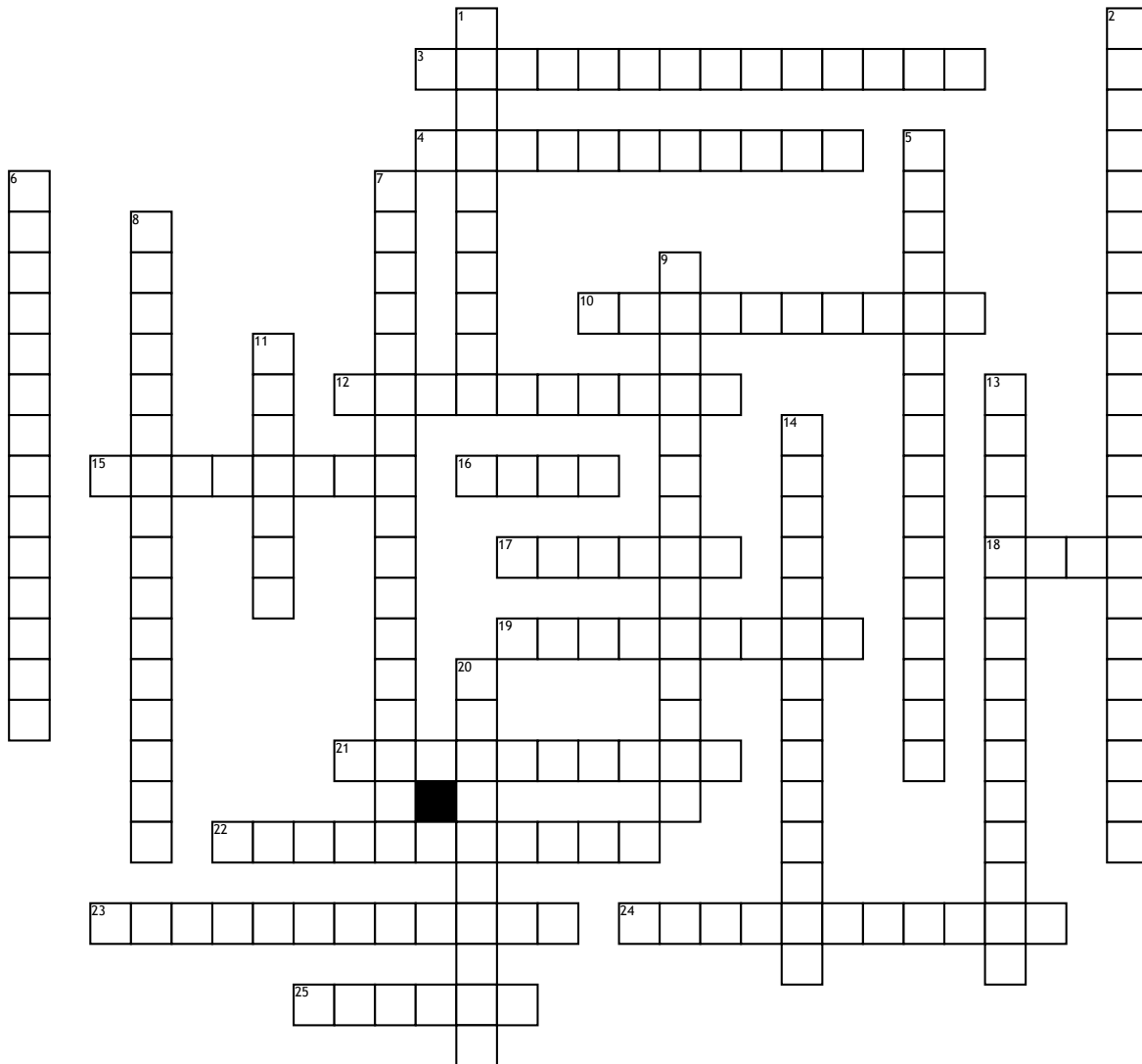


Name: _____

Georgia's Response to Civil Rights



Across

3. Winner of the 1946 Governor's Race
4. This case was named after him
10. the Supreme Court Chief Justice who wrote the decision for Brown v. Board of Education
12. a segregationist lawyer and banker who led the Sibley Commission
15. a belief or set of beliefs held and taught by a church, political party, or other group.
16. the year the states flag was modified in protest to school integration
17. Apply to a higher court for a reversal of the decision of a lower court.
18. a group established by Martin Luther King Jr.
19. A change or an addition to the constitution.

21. Chief Justice of the supreme Court in the Brown v. Board of Education ruling

22. Separation of people based on racial, ethnic, or other differences

23. State representative that introduced the legislation creating the Sibley Commission

24. the intermixing of people or groups previously segregated

25. a form of protest where demonstrators occupy seats and refuse to move

Down

1. this group gained strength again in 1955 to oppose the desegregation of schools

2. This act prohibited states from denying citizens of any race or color the right to vote

5. 1960 a group comprised of Georgia political leaders who, after holding hearings around the state, recommended leaving the issues of desegregation in the hands of local education systems.

6. This act prohibited discrimination based on color, race, or religion in public places

7. Also known as the Three Governor's Controversy

8. NAACP attorney who supported brown in the Brown v. Board of Education

9. made the decision to organize the Sibley Commission

11. To take or keep something away from someone

13. previous court ruling the Brown v. Board of Education decision overturned

14. Georgia's governor at the time of the Brown v. Board of Education ruling

20. Morehouse college student that co-founded the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)