**GMAS Study Guide #4 – H11-H12, Government, and Economics** Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**For numbers 1-15 circle the correct answer:**

1. Why was the Sibley Commission formed?
	1. To find out how people felt about taxes
	2. To tell people about the March on Washington
	3. To organize Freedom Rides
	4. To help determine how Georgians felt about desegregation
2. Which of the following **BEST** states why Georgia’s business leaders wanted to host the Olympic Games?
	1. To make money for themselves
	2. To provide educational opportunities for Georgia’s children
	3. To show the world that Georgia is a city for international business
	4. To enjoy the games in their home state
3. Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport is
	1. Home to three busy runways
	2. Named after former GOVERNORS of Georgia
	3. The state’s largest employer
	4. An airport for passengers, not cargo
4. The term “Checks and Balances” describes the relationship between
	1. The executive branch, judicial branch, and the legislative branch of government
	2. The education system and the state’s ability to tax the people
	3. The Preamble and Bill of Rights
	4. The people’s right to vote and freedom of speech
5. In 1956, the Georgia state flag was changed to include
	1. The Board of Regents
	2. A skull and crossbones
	3. Three cornstalks
	4. The Confederate battle flag
6. Why was the Civil Rights Act of 1964 passed?
	1. To ensure segregation in schools and businesses
	2. To guarantee protection from segregation and discrimination
	3. To allow African Americans to move to Canada
	4. To prevent a third March on Washington by protestors
7. Mayor of Atlanta who was instrumental in the development of the city and bringing major league sports teams to Atlanta, and a key figure in the civil rights movement?
	1. Lester Maddox
	2. Ivan Allen
	3. Jimmy Carter
	4. Martin Luther King Jr.
8. What are the two parts of Georgia’s legislative branch?
	1. Governor and Lieutenant Governor
	2. Secretary of State and Senate
	3. Senate and House of Representatives
	4. Supreme Court and Governor
9. Which is an example of a permanent legislative committee?
	1. Joint
	2. Conference
	3. Standing
	4. Interim
10. Which of the following is **NOT** a qualification to run for Governor or Lieutenant Governor in Georgia?
	1. 30 years old
	2. Resident of Georgia for 6 years
	3. U.S. Citizen for 15 years
	4. Born in the United States
11. Which of the following is **NOT** a voting qualification in Georgia?
	1. Voters must be a citizen of the US
	2. Voters must be 18 years old by election day
	3. Voters must be a legal resident of Georgia and the county which they want to vote
	4. Voters must have prior voting experience
12. If the Georgia governor does nothing with a bill, what happens to it?
	1. It is rejected
	2. It becomes a law
	3. It goes back for a vote to the citizens
	4. It goes to the judicial branch to decide
13. What earlier US Supreme Court decision did the ruling in Brown V. Board of Education overturn?
	1. The Dred Scott decision
	2. Plessy V. Ferguson
	3. Worchester V. Georgia
	4. Cummings V. Richmond County
14. To what position did President Jimmy Carter appoint Andrew Young?
	1. Ambassador to the United Nations
	2. Leader of the House of Representatives
	3. Secretary of housing and urban development
	4. Secretary of the interior
15. What was President Carter’s response to the Russian invasion of Afghanistan?
	1. He went to war with Afghanistan
	2. He prohibited Americans from participating in the 1980 Moscow Olympics
	3. He prohibited Russian immigrants from entering the US
	4. He banned all Russian made goods from the US

**For numbers 16-45, match the following terms with the correct definition, each term will only be used ONCE.**

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| **TERMS** |
| Executive Branch | Amendments | Rights of Citizens | Checks and Balances | Bill of Rights |
| Special Purpose Districts | Responsibilities of Citizens | Civil Rights Act of 1964 | Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) | Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. (MLK) |
| Jimmy Carter | Profit | Andrew Young | Maynard Jackson | Delinquent Act |
| Separation of Powers | The March on Washington  | 1996 Olympic Games | Brown v. Board of Education (BOE) | Georgia State Constitution  |
| Preamble | Lester Maddox | Sibley Commission  | Civil Law | Criminal Law |
| Unruly Act | Albany Movement | Deepwater Ports | Entrepreneur | John Lewis |

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Supreme Court case that struck down the policy of separate but equal and mandated the desegregation of public schools.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Civil rights organization by college students that urged non-violent protests to gain integration; the group became more militant in the late 1960’s. It was led at one point by John Lewis.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ This group did an investigation to determine what should be done about integration in the state; though 60% of Georgians claimed they would rather close the public schools than integrate. The group recommended that public schools desegregate on a limited basis.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an organized civil rights protest led by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, whose primary objective was to desegregate a city in Georgia, and the surrounding community. Many considered this event as unsuccessful.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Federal legislation that forbade discrimination on the basis of race and sex in hiring, firing, and promotion.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The most well-known Georgian for his tireless leadership in the Civil Rights Movement. His work and his devotion to non-violent protests earned him the Nobel Peace Prize. He was born in Atlanta and instrumental in ending segregation and America’s views on race.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Leader in the Civil Rights movement; leader of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee; still a U.S. Representative (1986-present) for the state of Georgia. Led over 600 members of SNCC in a march across the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma, AL, only to be beaten by state troopers (“Bloody Sunday”).
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ First African-American or Black mayor of a major southern city (Atlanta).
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Important civil rights leader who served as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations and Mayor of Atlanta; was also instrumental in bringing the 1996 Olympic Games to Atlanta. He was also elected as Georgia’s first African American Congressman since Reconstruction.
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The document that outlines the rights, rules, regulations, and procedures for Georgia’s citizens and government.
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The famous jobs and civil rights event led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; the famous “I Have a Dream” speech was given at the event. Over 250,000 civil rights activists gathered at this event to promote their cause and push for civil rights legislation.
12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A political system that allows one branch of government to veto or amend the acts of another to prevent one branch from having too much power. An example of this can be how a bill becomes a law. If the General Assembly passes a law that the governor does not agree with, the governor can veto (reject) it.
13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Deals with laws that are created to protect society from wrong-doers.
14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ This major event was awarded to Atlanta and the state of Georgia; Georgia has benefited economically due to this. Short-term impacts of the event included improvements to city roadways and sidewalks. Long-term impacts were the number of hotel rooms in the city and name recognition for the city.
15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The only United States President from Georgia; also a Georgia state senator and governor, and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize.
16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The constitutional principle that limits the powers vested in one person or branch of government. Created the three branches of government.
17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Governmental branch responsible for enforcing laws.
18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Changes made to the Georgia and/or the U.S. Constitutions.
19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ One of the last openly segregationist politicians in Georgia (Governor). However, he appointed more African-Americans to government positions than all prior Georgia’s governors combined.
20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The opening statements of the Georgia and the U.S. Constitutions; states the fundamental purposes of the documents.
21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Duties that all citizens have; some are mandatory, like paying taxes and serving on juries; others are voluntary, such as voting.
22. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ These are what ALL citizens have and is protected by the government. It can be found in the U.S. Bill of Rights and the Georgia Bill of Rights.
23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A person who organizes and operates a business or businesses, taking on greater than normal financial risks in order to do so
24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Deals with laws created to deal with relationships amongst individuals.
25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A list of rights and freedoms found in both the Georgia and United States Constitutions.
26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ An act committed by a juvenile that would be a criminal offense according to adult law.
27. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Government entities created to serve a special function for the state or community. An example would be “MARTA”.
28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Important water ways used for shipping cargo; Georgia’s two are located in Savannah and Brunswick.
29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ An act committed by a juvenile that would not be a criminal offense according to adult law.
30. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The amount of money an entrepreneur or business earns after paying their expenses.

**For numbers 45-50, write in the correct answer:**

1. Identify the **THREE** (3) principles of the Pledge of Allegiance to the Georgia Flag.

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1. Hamilton Holmes and Charlayne Hunter were the first African Americans to be admitted into what school in Georgia?

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48. What are the **TWO (2)** ways state and local governments generate revenue (get funded)? Examples come from property, sales, court fees, garbage fees.

1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

49. Identify the **TWO (2)** types of courts in Georgia. Hint: One is for appealing previously heard cases.

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1. What are the **TWO (2)** levels of criminal offenses? One are more serious crimes such as arson, murder, rape and grand theft. Those are punishable with at least a year in jail. The other are less serious crimes and are punishable by less than one year in prison and a fine.

1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_