

ACTIVITY : ACHIEVING EQUALITY (Page 1)

INSTRUCTIONS

Racial equality and the end of discriminatory practices was achieved because of the actions of the Civil Rights supporters and through a combination of Supreme Court decisions and the passage of new laws. For each of the developments listed below circle whether the development was the result of the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, or the Voting Rights Act. Be prepared to explain why you chose the answer you did.



Lonnie King, Marilyn Pryce, and Martin Luther King, Jr., being arrested during lunch-counter segregation protest, Atlanta, Georgia, October 6, 1960.
Source: AJCP444-003a, Atlanta Journal Constitution Photographic Archives, Special Collections and Archives, Georgia State University, Atlanta.

The Integration of the University of Georgia in 1961

- A. Brown v. Board of Education
- B. The Civil Rights Act
- C. The Voting Rights Act

The *Rome News Tribune* Stops Publishing Help Wanted Ads Looking for "White Teachers" or "Black Dishwashers"

- A. Brown v. Board of Education
- B. The Civil Rights Act
- C. The Voting Rights Act

The Cafeteria in the Georgia State Capital Building Starts to Serve Both Blacks and Whites

- A. Brown v. Board of Education
- B. The Civil Rights Act
- C. The Voting Rights Act

States Stop Requiring Citizens to Pass a Literacy Test Before Registering to Vote

- A. Brown v. Board of Education
- B. The Civil Rights Act
- C. The Voting Rights Act

Separate Seating Areas for Blacks and Whites in Movie Theaters Are Removed

- A. Brown v. Board of Education
- B. The Civil Rights Act
- C. The Voting Rights Act

Atlanta Begins to Integrate Its Public Schools

- A. Brown v. Board of Education
- B. The Civil Rights Act
- C. The Voting Rights Act

ACTIVITY THREE: ACHIEVING EQUALITY (page 2)

African Americans Begin to Register and Stay as Guests at the Forrest Hotel on Broad Street in Rome, Georgia

- A. Brown v. Board of Education
- B. The Civil Rights Act
- C. The Voting Rights Act

The City-Operated Public Pools in Rome, Georgia are Integrated

- A. Brown v. Board of Education
- B. The Civil Rights Act
- C. The Voting Rights Act

Rome, Georgia Removes the Requirement that Citizens Must Have Paid All Taxes and Fines Before Being Allow to Vote

- A. Brown v. Board of Education
- B. The Civil Rights Act
- C. The Voting Rights Act

African Americans Begin to Be Served at Lunch Counters on Broad Street

- A. Brown v. Board of Education
- B. The Civil Rights Act
- C. The Voting Rights Act

Coosa Valley Technical College (Now Known As Northwest Georgia Technical College) Announces Plans to Desegregate

- A. Brown v. Board of Education
- B. The Civil Rights Act
- C. The Voting Rights Act

ANSWER KEY

Activity : Achieving Equality

Answers:

- Integration of UGA - *Brown v. Board of Education*
- Rome Newspaper Help Ads - Civil Rights Act
- Cafeteria in State Capital - Civil Rights Act
- Stop Requiring Literacy Tests - Voting Rights Act
- Removal of Segregated Seating - Civil Rights Act
- Integration of Atlanta Schools - *Brown v. Board of Education*
- African Americans Stay at Forrest Hotel - Civil Rights Act
- Integration of Public Pools in Rome - Civil Rights Act
- Rome Stop Required Paid Taxes/Fees to Vote - Voting Rights Act
- African Americans Served at Lunch Counters - Civil Rights Act
- Coosa Valley Technical College Integrated - *Brown v. Board of Education*

Further Information on the Civil Rights Movement in Rome, Georgia is available at:
<https://sites.berry.edu/civilrights/>

