

Black History Wrap-Up: Civil Rights Organizations

Name of Organization	Founder (s)/Leader (s)	Mission, goals, or notable achievements:
Sibley Commission LOCATION:		
Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee LOCATION:		
Albany Movement LOCATION:		

Black History Wrap-Up: Civil Rights Organizations

Name of Organization	Founder (s)/Leader (s)	Mission, goals, or notable achievements:
Sibley Commission LOCATION:		
Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee LOCATION:		
Albany Movement LOCATION:		

11. W.E.B. Dubois held a meeting of intellectuals to organize and demand the right to vote and for an end to segregation. What was this meeting called?
 - a. NAACP
 - b. Southern Christian Leadership Conference
 - c. Niagara Movement
 - d. Atlanta Conference
12. What was the difference between the philosophies of Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. DuBois?
 - a. DuBois wanted blacks to have a broad education and Washington limited education to agriculture and industry.
 - b. DuBois advocated for slow, gradual change and Washington wanted swift change.
 - c. Washington was willing to employ violence and DuBois was not.
 - d. None of the above.
13. Who was Martin Luther King's teacher at Morehouse?
 - a. Booker T. Washington
 - b. John Hope
 - c. Andrew Young
 - d. Benjamin Mays
14. Atlanta Baptist College later became:
 - a. Tuskegee University
 - b. Morehouse
 - c. Spelman
 - d. University of Georgia
15. Who gave the 1895 Atlanta Compromise Speech?
 - a. Maynard Jackson
 - b. Andrew Young
 - c. Booker T. Washington
 - d. John Hope
16. An Atlanta Public School is named after:
 - a. Booker T. Washington
 - b. John Hope
 - c. Maynard Jackson
 - d. All of the above
17. Which of the following did Andrew Young talk about in the video we viewed in class?
 - a. Appreciate the sacrifices of people who came before you.
 - b. Nothing good ever came from violence.
 - c. He and other Civil Rights Leaders knew that the right to vote was incredibly important.
 - d. All of the above
18. Which of the following is accurate?
 - a. Andrew Young succeeded Maynard Jackson as mayor of Atlanta.
 - b. Andrew Young was a Georgia Governor.
 - c. Maynard Jackson succeeded Andrew Young as mayor of Atlanta.
 - d. Andrew Young was the first black mayor of a major Southern city
19. Many of the people we profiled emphasized the importance of voting. Which of the following neighborhood-based organizations helped blacks gain knowledge about voting?
 - a. Tuskegee University
 - b. Citizenship Schools
 - c. Local Kindergartens
 - d. NAACP
20. Which of the following happened last?
 - a. Maynard Jackson was elected mayor of Atlanta
 - b. The NAACP was founded in the wake of the Niagara Movement
 - c. Washington founded Tuskegee University
 - d. Alonzo Herndon opened a barber shop.

BONUS:

1. What does NAACP stand for?
2. Who started the original "Black History Week"?
3. Many Historically Black Colleges and Universities were established as part of a Reconstruction program. What was the name of that program?

Circle the correct answer.

1. Which person was an Ambassador to the United Nations?
 - a. Maynard Jackson
 - b. Andrew Young
 - c. Booker T. Washington
 - d. W.E.B. DuBois
2. Today, it is more common to see buildings named after Booker T. Washington than it is to see them named after DuBois. Why could this be?
 - a. DuBois did not value education
 - b. DuBois advocated a return to an agrarian lifestyle and didn't believe in industrial development.
 - c. Later in his life DuBois name was affiliated with Communism and he left the country to live in Africa.
 - d. Other than his involvement with the NAACP, DuBois didn't have any major contributions.
3. What common value was held by most of the people we profiled?
 - a. Violent resistance
 - b. Education
 - c. A strong military
 - d. An increase in industrial development
4. "Created neighborhood unions, citizenship schools, and advocated a national anti-lynching law." This best describes:
 - a. Lugenia Hope
 - b. John Hope
 - c. Alonzo Herndon
 - d. Maynard Jackson
5. Had an *Unwavering emphasis on two ideas in particular—the dignity of all human beings and the incompatibility of American democratic ideals with American social practices.* This describes:
 - a. Booker T. Washington
 - b. W.E.B. DuBois
 - c. Andrew Young
 - d. Benjamin Mays
6. Which person was NOT affiliated with Morehouse College?
 - a. Benjamin Mays
 - b. John Hope
 - c. Andrew Young
 - d. Booker T. Washington
7. Which of the following was NOT a contribution of Maynard Jackson?
 - a. Airport expansion
 - b. Empowering neighborhoods
 - c. Organizing the Niagara Movement
 - d. Helping minority-owned businesses
8. Which scenario best characterizes the significance of Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes?
 - a. Both Holmes and Hunter applied to UGA, but were denied admission. They appealed to the courts, and the judge decided that they would've been admitted if they'd been white, so UGA had to accept them.
 - b. Upon learning of the denial of their applications, Holmes and Hunter staged a series of protests in Athens. After the protests grew violent, the admissions department at UGA had them arrested.
 - c. Hunter and Holmes were accepted immediately to UGA because they were both outstanding students. Upon entering the university they experienced vicious discrimination from professors and students and ended up dropping out.
 - d. The admission of Hunter and Holmes to UGA was cause for a huge celebration. They were welcomed to Athens with a parade.
9. *A former slave who grew up to be a millionaire.* This best describes:
 - a. Lugenia Hope
 - b. Alonzo Herndon
 - c. John Hope
 - d. Andrew Young
10. Who promoted the idea of the "Talented Tenth"?
 - a. Andrew Young
 - b. Maynard Jackson
 - c. John Hope
 - d. W.E.B. DuBois

Booker T. Washington Delivers the 1895 Atlanta Compromise Speech

On September 18, 1895, African-American spokesman and leader Booker T. Washington spoke before a predominantly white audience at the Cotton States and International Exposition in Atlanta. His "Atlanta Compromise" address, as it came to be called, was one of the most important and influential speeches in American history. Although the organizers of the exposition worried that "public sentiment was not prepared for such an advanced step," they decided that inviting a black speaker would impress Northern visitors with the evidence of racial progress in the South. Washington soothed his listeners' concerns about "uppity" blacks by claiming that his race would content itself with living "by the productions of our hands."

Booker T. Washington Delivers the 1895 Atlanta Compromise Speech

On September 18, 1895, African-American spokesman and leader Booker T. Washington spoke before a predominantly white audience at the Cotton States and International Exposition in Atlanta. His "Atlanta Compromise" address, as it came to be called, was one of the most important and influential speeches in American history. Although the organizers of the exposition worried that "public sentiment was not prepared for such an advanced step," they decided that inviting a black speaker would impress Northern visitors with the evidence of racial progress in the South. Washington soothed his listeners' concerns about "uppity" blacks by claiming that his race would content itself with living "by the productions of our hands."

Booker T. Washington Delivers the 1895 Atlanta Compromise Speech

On September 18, 1895, African-American spokesman and leader Booker T. Washington spoke before a predominantly white audience at the Cotton States and International Exposition in Atlanta. His "Atlanta Compromise" address, as it came to be called, was one of the most important and influential speeches in American history. Although the organizers of the exposition worried that "public sentiment was not prepared for such an advanced step," they decided that inviting a black speaker would impress Northern visitors with the evidence of racial progress in the South. Washington soothed his listeners' concerns about "uppity" blacks by claiming that his race would content itself with living "by the productions of our hands."

Booker T. Washington Delivers the 1895 Atlanta Compromise Speech

On September 18, 1895, African-American spokesman and leader Booker T. Washington spoke before a predominantly white audience at the Cotton States and International Exposition in Atlanta. His "Atlanta Compromise" address, as it came to be called, was one of the most important and influential speeches in American history. Although the organizers of the exposition worried that "public sentiment was not prepared for such an advanced step," they decided that inviting a black speaker would impress Northern visitors with the evidence of racial progress in the South. Washington soothed his listeners' concerns about "uppity" blacks by claiming that his race would content itself with living "by the productions of our hands."

A distinguished African American minister, educator, scholar, and social activist, Benjamin Mays is perhaps best known as the longtime president of Morehouse College in Atlanta. He was also a significant mentor to civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr. and was among the most articulate and outspoken critics of segregation before the rise of the modern civil rights movement in the United States. Mays also filled a leadership role in several significant national and international organizations, among them the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

A consistent theme in Mays's boyhood and early adulthood was his quest for education against overwhelming odds. He refused to be circumscribed by the widespread poverty and racism of his place of birth. After some struggle he gained acceptance to Bates College in Maine. After completing his B.A. there in 1920, Mays entered the University of Chicago as a graduate student, earning an M.A. in 1925 and a Ph.D. in the School of Religion in 1935.

In 1940 Mays became the president of Morehouse College. There he enjoyed his greatest influence on events in the history of the United States, rising to national prominence. His most famous student at Morehouse was Martin Luther King Jr. During King's years as an undergraduate at Morehouse in the mid-1940s, the two developed a close relationship that continued until King's death in 1968. Mays's unwavering emphasis on two ideas in particular—the dignity of all human beings and the incompatibility of American democratic ideals with American social practices—became vital strains in the language of King and the civil rights movement.

As an administrator at Morehouse, Mays expanded and streamlined the structure of the institution and enhanced its academic reputation. He was a highly successful fund-raiser, securing the needed financial support for Morehouse to pursue its educational goals. Beyond such practical concerns, Mays left a legacy of prominent Morehouse graduates and lent the college his own inimitable style, characterized by rigor and enthusiasm for the Morehouse mission.

A distinguished African American minister, educator, scholar, and social activist, Benjamin Mays is perhaps best known as the longtime president of Morehouse College in Atlanta. He was also a significant mentor to civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr. and was among the most articulate and outspoken critics of segregation before the rise of the modern civil rights movement in the United States. Mays also filled a leadership role in several significant national and international organizations, among them the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

A consistent theme in Mays's boyhood and early adulthood was his quest for education against overwhelming odds. He refused to be circumscribed by the widespread poverty and racism of his place of birth. After some struggle he gained acceptance to Bates College in Maine. After completing his B.A. there in 1920, Mays entered the University of Chicago as a graduate student, earning an M.A. in 1925 and a Ph.D. in the School of Religion in 1935.

In 1940 Mays became the president of Morehouse College. There he enjoyed his greatest influence on events in the history of the United States, rising to national prominence. His most famous student at Morehouse was Martin Luther King Jr. During King's years as an undergraduate at Morehouse in the mid-1940s, the two developed a close relationship that continued until King's death in 1968. Mays's unwavering emphasis on two ideas in particular—the dignity of all human beings and the incompatibility of American democratic ideals with American social practices—became vital strains in the language of King and the civil rights movement.

As an administrator at Morehouse, Mays expanded and streamlined the structure of the institution and enhanced its academic reputation. He was a highly successful fund-raiser, securing the needed financial support for Morehouse to pursue its educational goals. Beyond such practical concerns, Mays left a legacy of prominent Morehouse graduates and lent the college his own inimitable style, characterized by rigor and enthusiasm for the Morehouse mission.

Born in 1871 in St. Louis, Missouri, the youngest of seven children, Lugenia Burns Hope became an activist at an early age. A change in her family's economic situation forced her to quit school and work full time. She spent 12 years with charitable settlement groups such as Kings Daughters and Hull House in Chicago, Illinois. In her mid 20s, Lugenia met John Hope, a young theology student at Brown University. They married and moved to Nashville, Tennessee, where he had accepted a professorship at Roger Williams University. Lugenia became involved in community activities and taught physical education and arts and crafts classes at the university. Lugenia used John Hope's status as President of Atlanta Baptist College to launch social reforms.

In Atlanta, Lugenia started working in a neighborhood known as West Fair, close to the College. She recruited Morehouse students to go door-to-door interviewing residents, to learn about the circumstances facing local families. Using the information gathered, Lugenia induced the College to provide space for daycare, kindergartens and recreational facilities. The core group that Lugenia organized was called the Neighborhood Union. It became her most important legacy. The Neighborhood Union became an international model for community building and race/gender activism. It helped to organize the community to fight discrimination in education, and its successes enabled the black community to appreciate the importance of being united to overcome odds.

Lugenia also worked closely with interchurch groups and women's clubs and joined the struggle to address discriminatory practices relating to YMCA resources. Her activism also extended to include work with The Association of Southern Women for The Prevention of Lynching, an interracial effort aimed at creating a national bill to prohibit lynching and mandating the prosecution of local law officials that engaged in it.

As First Vice President of the Atlanta chapter of the NAACP she created citizenship schools. These were six-week classes on voting, democracy and the Constitution that were taught by professors at Atlanta University.

Lugenia died in 1947. According to her wishes, her ashes were cast from the tower of Morehouse College.

Born in 1871 in St. Louis, Missouri, the youngest of seven children, Lugenia Burns Hope became an activist at an early age. A change in her family's economic situation forced her to quit school and work full time. She spent 12 years with charitable settlement groups such as Kings Daughters and Hull House in Chicago, Illinois. In her mid 20s, Lugenia met John Hope, a young theology student at Brown University. They married and moved to Nashville, Tennessee, where he had accepted a professorship at Roger Williams University. Lugenia became involved in community activities and taught physical education and arts and crafts classes at the university. Lugenia used John Hope's status as President of Atlanta Baptist College to launch social reforms.

In Atlanta, Lugenia started working in a neighborhood known as West Fair, close to the College. She recruited Morehouse students to go door-to-door interviewing residents, to learn about the circumstances facing local families. Using the information gathered, Lugenia induced the College to provide space for daycare, kindergartens and recreational facilities. The core group that Lugenia organized was called the Neighborhood Union. It became her most important legacy. The Neighborhood Union became an international model for community building and race/gender activism. It helped to organize the community to fight discrimination in education, and its successes enabled the black community to appreciate the importance of being united to overcome odds.

Lugenia also worked closely with interchurch groups and women's clubs and joined the struggle to address discriminatory practices relating to YMCA resources. Her activism also extended to include work with The Association of Southern Women for The Prevention of Lynching, an interracial effort aimed at creating a national bill to prohibit lynching and mandating the prosecution of local law officials that engaged in it.

As First Vice President of the Atlanta chapter of the NAACP she created citizenship schools. These were six-week classes on voting, democracy and the Constitution that were taught by professors at Atlanta University.

Lugenia died in 1947. According to her wishes, her ashes were cast from the tower of Morehouse College.

John Hope was born on June 2, 1868, in Augusta, Georgia, to Mary Frances "Fanny" Butts and James Hope. His mother was a free African-American woman of mixed ancestry while his father had immigrated to the states from Scotland, launching a successful cotton mill business. Though prohibited by race codes from marrying, the two lived together and had several children. He later earned his B.A. from Brown University in 1894, where he was chosen to be commencement speaker.

PRESIDENT OF MOREHOUSE

Upon graduation, Hope took on a teaching position at Roger Williams University in Nashville, Tennessee as a natural sciences professor, also serving as a football coach and taking additional classes at the University of Chicago. Then in 1898, he took on a position teaching classics at Atlanta Baptist College, doing so for some years before being appointed in 1906 the college's fourth president. He thus became the first African-American president of the institution, which would be renamed Morehouse College in 1913. Under his leadership the school's enrollment improved greatly, and in later years Hope worked to establish an affiliated system under the rubric of Atlanta University, with Morehouse and Spelman colleges becoming partnered and the city's additional African-American educational centers to follow. Hope became university president in 1929.

DU BOIS AND NIAGARA MOVEMENT

He and famed writer/scholar W.E.B. Du Bois had developed a close friendship during Hope's initial days of teaching at Atlanta Baptist; the two shared major ideologies via their steadfast belief in educational attainment for African-American citizens and challenging the racist status quo. A published writer as well, Hope was one of the participants in the 1905 Niagara Movement meeting. Its trailblazing Declaration of Principles paved the way for the creation of the NAACP, on whose board Hope served.

Hope received several honorary degrees over the course of his lifetime, among other accolades. He died at 67 from pneumonia on February 20, 1936, in Atlanta.

John Hope was born on June 2, 1868, in Augusta, Georgia, to Mary Frances "Fanny" Butts and James Hope. His mother was a free African-American woman of mixed ancestry while his father had immigrated to the states from Scotland, launching a successful cotton mill business. Though prohibited by race codes from marrying, the two lived together and had several children. He later earned his B.A. from Brown University in 1894, where he was chosen to be commencement speaker.

PRESIDENT OF MOREHOUSE

Upon graduation, Hope took on a teaching position at Roger Williams University in Nashville, Tennessee as a natural sciences professor, also serving as a football coach and taking additional classes at the University of Chicago. Then in 1898, he took on a position teaching classics at Atlanta Baptist College, doing so for some years before being appointed in 1906 the college's fourth president. He thus became the first African-American president of the institution, which would be renamed Morehouse College in 1913. Under his leadership the school's enrollment improved greatly, and in later years Hope worked to establish an affiliated system under the rubric of Atlanta University, with Morehouse and Spelman colleges becoming partnered and the city's additional African-American educational centers to follow. Hope became university president in 1929.

DU BOIS AND NIAGARA MOVEMENT

He and famed writer/scholar W.E.B. Du Bois had developed a close friendship during Hope's initial days of teaching at Atlanta Baptist; the two shared major ideologies via their steadfast belief in educational attainment for African-American citizens and challenging the racist status quo. A published writer as well, Hope was one of the participants in the 1905 Niagara Movement meeting. Its trailblazing Declaration of Principles paved the way for the creation of the NAACP, on whose board Hope served.

Hope received several honorary degrees over the course of his lifetime, among other accolades. He died at 67 from pneumonia on February 20, 1936, in Atlanta.

From pbs.org:

CLASS COPY

Booker T. Washington, educator, reformer and the most influential black leader of his time (1856-1915) preached a philosophy of self-help, racial solidarity and accommodation. He urged blacks to accept discrimination for the time being and concentrate on elevating themselves through hard work and material prosperity. He believed in education in the crafts, industrial and farming skills and the cultivation of the virtues of patience, enterprise and thrift. This, he said, would win the respect of whites and lead to African Americans being fully accepted as citizens and integrated into all strata of society.

W.E.B. Du Bois, a towering black intellectual, scholar and political thinker (1868-1963) said no--Washington's strategy would serve only to perpetuate white oppression. Du Bois advocated political action and a civil rights agenda (he helped found the NAACP). In addition, he argued that social change could be accomplished by developing the small group of college-educated blacks he called "the Talented Tenth:"

"The Negro Race, like all races, is going to be saved by its exceptional men. The problem of education then, among Negroes, must first of all deal with the "Talented Tenth." It is the problem of developing the best of this race that they may guide the Mass away from the contamination and death of the worst."

At the time, the Washington/Du Bois dispute polarized African American leaders into two wings--the 'conservative' supporters of Washington and his 'radical' critics. The Du Bois philosophy of agitation and protest for civil rights flowed directly into the Civil Rights movement which began to develop in the 1950's and exploded in the 1960's.

From pbs.org:

CLASS COPY

Booker T. Washington, educator, reformer and the most influential black leader of his time (1856-1915) preached a philosophy of self-help, racial solidarity and accommodation. He urged blacks to accept discrimination for the time being and concentrate on elevating themselves through hard work and material prosperity. He believed in education in the crafts, industrial and farming skills and the cultivation of the virtues of patience, enterprise and thrift. This, he said, would win the respect of whites and lead to African Americans being fully accepted as citizens and integrated into all strata of society.

W.E.B. Du Bois, a towering black intellectual, scholar and political thinker (1868-1963) said no--Washington's strategy would serve only to perpetuate white oppression. Du Bois advocated political action and a civil rights agenda (he helped found the NAACP). In addition, he argued that social change could be accomplished by developing the small group of college-educated blacks he called "the Talented Tenth:"

"The Negro Race, like all races, is going to be saved by its exceptional men. The problem of education then, among Negroes, must first of all deal with the "Talented Tenth." It is the problem of developing the best of this race that they may guide the Mass away from the contamination and death of the worst."

At the time, the Washington/Du Bois dispute polarized African American leaders into two wings--the 'conservative' supporters of Washington and his 'radical' critics. The Du Bois philosophy of agitation and protest for civil rights flowed directly into the Civil Rights movement which began to develop in the 1950's and exploded in the 1960's.

Maynard Jackson

Excerpts from New Georgia Encyclopedia

Elected mayor of Atlanta in 1973, Maynard Jackson was the first African American to serve as mayor of a major southern city. Maynard Holbrook Jackson Jr. was born on March 23, 1938, in Dallas, Texas, where his father, Maynard H. Jackson Sr., was a minister. The family moved to Atlanta in 1945, when Maynard Sr. took the pastorship at Friendship Baptist Church.

Jackson entered Morehouse College through a special early-entry program and graduated in 1956, when he was only eighteen. He attended Boston University law school but was unsuccessful, probably due to his youth. After working in the North at several jobs, including as an encyclopedia salesman, Jackson received his law degree from North Carolina Central University in 1964. In December of the following year he married Burnella "Bunnie" Hayes Burke. They had three children, Elizabeth, Brooke, and Maynard III.

As mayor, one of Jackson's main priorities was to ensure that minority businesses received more municipal contracts, and he succeeded in raising the proportion from less than 1 percent to more than 35 percent. His crowning achievement was building the massive new terminal at Hartsfield Atlanta International Airport with significant minority participation, and in his own words, "ahead of schedule and under budget."

Jackson also transformed the police department in an effort to reduce charges of police mistreatment of African Americans and to help blacks rise in the ranks.

Jackson died in Washington, D.C., of a heart attack on June 23, 2003. He lay in state at city hall and at Morehouse College, and the memorial service at the Atlanta Civic Center drew more than 5,000 mourners.

In 2008 Southside Comprehensive High School in Atlanta was renamed Maynard Holbrook Jackson High School in his honor, and in 2012 the Maynard H. Jackson International Terminal opened at Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport.

Maynard Jackson

Excerpts from New Georgia Encyclopedia

Elected mayor of Atlanta in 1973, Maynard Jackson was the first African American to serve as mayor of a major southern city. Maynard Holbrook Jackson Jr. was born on March 23, 1938, in Dallas, Texas, where his father, Maynard H. Jackson Sr., was a minister. The family moved to Atlanta in 1945, when Maynard Sr. took the pastorship at Friendship Baptist Church.

Jackson entered Morehouse College through a special early-entry program and graduated in 1956, when he was only eighteen. He attended Boston University law school but was unsuccessful, probably due to his youth. After working in the North at several jobs, including as an encyclopedia salesman, Jackson received his law degree from North Carolina Central University in 1964. In December of the following year he married Burnella "Bunnie" Hayes Burke. They had three children, Elizabeth, Brooke, and Maynard III.

As mayor, one of Jackson's main priorities was to ensure that minority businesses received more municipal contracts, and he succeeded in raising the proportion from less than 1 percent to more than 35 percent. His crowning achievement was building the massive new terminal at Hartsfield Atlanta International Airport with significant minority participation, and in his own words, "ahead of schedule and under budget."

Jackson also transformed the police department in an effort to reduce charges of police mistreatment of African Americans and to help blacks rise in the ranks.

Jackson died in Washington, D.C., of a heart attack on June 23, 2003. He lay in state at city hall and at Morehouse College, and the memorial service at the Atlanta Civic Center drew more than 5,000 mourners.

In 2008 Southside Comprehensive High School in Atlanta was renamed Maynard Holbrook Jackson High School in his honor, and in 2012 the Maynard H. Jackson International Terminal opened at Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport.

Looking back 50 years at two UGA students who changed history and state

2:34 pm February 28, 2011, by Maureen Downey, AJC

When the University of Georgia admissions office interviewed Turner High School graduate Hamilton Holmes in 1961, the college staff asked the valedictorian, senior class president and co-captain of the Turner football team several shocking questions. They asked if he had frequented prostitutes, and if he'd been arrested. And though Holmes answered truthfully "no" to all those insulting questions, UGA noted on his application that he was "evasive" in his responses. And that was enough to reject a student for whom UGA would have rolled a red carpet from Athens to Atlanta had he had been white.

UGA didn't suggest that Holmes' high-achieving classmate, Charlayne Hunter, was evasive, although the admissions staff kept her waiting for her interview while taking white students at regular seven to 10 minute intervals. When they finally invited Hunter into the office for her session, they grilled her for an hour. And then they denied Hunter— who was ranked third in her high school school class - admission to UGA because the college lacked dorm space.

Judge William Bootle's ruling on Jan. 6, 1961, ended 176 years of segregation at UGA. In his decision, he noted that Holmes and Hunter "would have already been admitted had it not been for their race and color." Prior to his death, Bootle talked about the UGA desegregation case, saying, "Someone asked me the other day, 'Wasn't it hard to make the decision to let blacks in?' I said it wasn't hard at all. Once you decide what's right, the making of it is easy. Right is right."

The judge ordered immediate admission of the pair, who, a few days later, had to be spirited off the campus because a mob of students threw bricks at Hunter's dormitory. Her windows were shattered, and she and Holmes were temporarily suspended by the school for "safety reasons." Both students returned to campus two days after the riot and stayed until they earned their degrees in 1963.

Holmes and Hunter turned out to be among UGA's most successful graduates. In 1963, Holmes became the first black student admitted to the Emory University School of Medicine. Holmes, who died in 1995 after a coronary bypass operation, became the the head of orthopedic surgery at Grady Memorial Hospital and an assistant professor at Emory School of Medicine.

Hunter-Gault wrote for the New Yorker and The New York Times and spent 20 years on the MacNeil/Lehrer NewsHour, before moving to South Africa in 1997 with her husband Ronald Gault. She now divides her time between Martha's Vineyard and South Africa.

Civil Rights Leadership

Young left worked with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), the church-centered, Atlanta-based civil rights organization led by Martin Luther King Jr.

Young assisted in the organization of "citizenship schools" for the SCLC, workshops that taught nonviolent organizing strategies to local people whom members of the organization had identified as potential leaders. He eventually rose to the executive directorship of the SCLC.

He was instrumental in organizing voter registration and desegregation campaigns in Albany; Birmingham and Selma, Alabama; and Washington, D.C., among other places. He was with King when the civil rights leader was assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee, on April 4, 1968.

Politics

He won Georgia's Fifth District seat in the U.S. House of Representatives in 1972 and became the first African American since Reconstruction to be elected to Congress from Georgia. Young's election was momentous: he and Barbara Jordan, a Democrat who was also elected to the House (from Texas) in 1972, became two of the first black southerners in Congress in the twentieth century.

While in Congress, Young championed the causes of poor and working-class Americans and opposed efforts to increase military budgets. In 1977 President Carter named Young ambassador to the United Nations. Young helped Carter transform the basis of American foreign policy, making human rights a central focus and arguing that economic development in the Third World, particularly in Africa, would help the United States

Young returned to Atlanta and in 1981 was elected the city's mayor. For the first time an African American mayor (Maynard Jackson) handed over the keys of a major city to another African American. Young won reelection in 1985. In 1993 Morehouse College in Atlanta established the Center for International Studies, which was renamed the Andrew Young Center for International Studies in March 1998.

Civil Rights Leadership

Young left worked with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), the church-centered, Atlanta-based civil rights organization led by Martin Luther King Jr.

Young assisted in the organization of "citizenship schools" for the SCLC, workshops that taught nonviolent organizing strategies to local people whom members of the organization had identified as potential leaders. He eventually rose to the executive directorship of the SCLC.

He was instrumental in organizing voter registration and desegregation campaigns in Albany; Birmingham and Selma, Alabama; and Washington, D.C., among other places. He was with King when the civil rights leader was assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee, on April 4, 1968.

Politics

He won Georgia's Fifth District seat in the U.S. House of Representatives in 1972 and became the first African American since Reconstruction to be elected to Congress from Georgia. Young's election was momentous: he and Barbara Jordan, a Democrat who was also elected to the House (from Texas) in 1972, became two of the first black southerners in Congress in the twentieth century.

While in Congress, Young championed the causes of poor and working-class Americans and opposed efforts to increase military budgets. In 1977 President Carter named Young ambassador to the United Nations. Young helped Carter transform the basis of American foreign policy, making human rights a central focus and arguing that economic development in the Third World, particularly in Africa, would help the United States

Young returned to Atlanta and in 1981 was elected the city's mayor. For the first time an African American mayor (Maynard Jackson) handed over the keys of a major city to another African American. Young won reelection in 1985. In 1993 Morehouse College in Atlanta established the Center for International Studies, which was renamed the Andrew Young Center for International Studies in March 1998.



Completed in 1910, the Herndon Home, was the residence of Alonzo Herndon and his family. Herndon was a former slave raised in a sharecropping family after the Civil War. Herndon studied barbering, and owned and managed a string of barbershops in downtown Atlanta after the Civil War, one of which was considered to be the most elegant in the country with marble floors and chandelier. Investing his income into real estate, Herndon became the largest black property owner in Atlanta by 1900. Later, Herndon founded the Atlanta Life Insurance Company, located in the Sweet Auburn Historic District, and became Atlanta's first black millionaire.



Completed in 1910, the Herndon Home, was the residence of Alonzo Herndon and his family. Herndon was a former slave raised in a sharecropping family after the Civil War. Herndon studied barbering, and owned and managed a string of barbershops in downtown Atlanta after the Civil War, one of which was considered to be the most elegant in the country with marble floors and chandelier. Investing his income into real estate, Herndon became the largest black property owner in Atlanta by 1900. Later, Herndon founded the Atlanta Life Insurance Company, located in the Sweet Auburn Historic District, and became Atlanta's first black millionaire.

Completed in 1910, the Herndon Home, was the residence of Alonzo Herndon and his family. Herndon was a former slave raised in a sharecropping family after the Civil War. Herndon studied barbering, and owned and managed a string of barbershops in downtown Atlanta after the Civil War, one of which was considered to be the most elegant in the country with marble floors and chandelier. Investing his income into real estate, Herndon became the largest black property owner in Atlanta by 1900. Later, Herndon founded the Atlanta Life Insurance Company, located in the Sweet Auburn Historic District, and became Atlanta's first black millionaire.



Completed in 1910, the Herndon Home, was the residence of Alonzo Herndon and his family. Herndon was a former slave raised in a sharecropping family after the Civil War. Herndon studied barbering, and owned and managed a string of barbershops in downtown Atlanta after the Civil War, one of which was considered to be the most elegant in the country with marble floors and chandelier. Investing his income into real estate, Herndon became the largest black property owner in Atlanta by 1900. Later, Herndon founded the Atlanta Life Insurance Company, located in the Sweet Auburn Historic District, and became Atlanta's first black millionaire.

