January 14, 1940: Julian Bond Born

Daily Activity

Introduction:

The daily activities created for each of the Today in Georgia History segments are designed to meet the Georgia Performance Standards for Reading Across the Curriculum, and Grade Eight: Georgia Studies. For each date, educators can choose from three optional activities differentiated for various levels of student ability. Each activity focuses on engaging the student in context specific vocabulary and improving the student’s ability to communicate about historical topics.

One suggestion is to use the Today in Georgia History video segments and daily activities as a “bell ringer” at the beginning of each class period. Using the same activity daily provides consistency and structure for the students and may help teachers utilize the first 15-20 minutes of class more effectively.

Optional Activities:

Level 1: Provide the students with the vocabulary list and have them use their textbook, a dictionary, or other teacher provided materials to define each term. After watching the video, have the students write a complete sentence for each of the vocabulary terms. Student created sentences should reflect the meaning of the word based on the context of the video segment. Have students share a sampling of sentences as a way to check for understanding.

Level 2: Provide the students with the vocabulary list for that day’s segment before watching the video and have them guess the meaning of each word based on their previous knowledge. The teacher may choose to let the students work alone or in groups. After watching the video, have the students revise their definitions to better reflect the meaning of the words based on the context of the video. As a final step, have the students compare and contrast their definitions to their textbook, dictionary or other teacher provided materials definitions.

Level 3: Provide the students with the vocabulary list and have them use their textbook, a dictionary, or other teacher provided materials to define each term. After watching the video, have the students write a five sentence paragraph based on the provided writing prompts.

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Vocabulary/Writing Prompts:

**Vocabulary Terms**
- Quaker
- Nonviolent
- Protests
- Integrate
- Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
- Voter Drives
- Opposition
- Re-elected
- Banned
- Unconstitutional

**Writing Prompts**
1. In a five-sentence paragraph explain how Julian Bond contributed to the Civil Rights Movement not just in Georgia, but throughout the country.
2. Why do you think Julian Bond organized voter drives and ran for political office? In a five-sentence paragraph explain how voting rights were so important to the Civil Rights Movement. What power does a vote hold?
3. How does the story of Julian Bond show the relationship between state and federal government? In a five-sentence paragraph use the example of Julian Bond to discuss the relationship between state and federal government.

**Related Georgia Performance Standards:**

**Reading Across the Curriculum (Grades 6-12)**

**SSRC1 Students will enhance reading in all curriculum areas by:**
  c. Building vocabulary knowledge
    - Demonstrate an understanding of contextual vocabulary in various subjects.
    - Use content vocabulary in writing and speaking.
    - Explore understanding of new words found in subject area texts.
  d. Establishing context
    - Explore life experiences related to subject area content.
    - Discuss in both writing and speaking how certain words are subject area related.
    - Determine strategies for finding content and contextual meaning for unknown words.

[www.todayingeorgiahistory.org](http://www.todayingeorgiahistory.org)
SS8H11 The student will evaluate the role of Georgia in the modern civil rights movement.
   a. Describe major developments in civil rights and Georgia’s role during the 1940s and 1950s; include the roles of Herman Talmadge, Benjamin Mays, the 1946 governor’s race and the end of the white primary, Brown v. Board of Education, Martin Luther King, Jr., and the 1956 state flag.
   b. Analyze the role Georgia and prominent Georgians played in the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s and 1970s; include such events as the founding of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), Sibley Commission, admission of Hamilton Holmes and Charlayne Hunter to the University of Georgia, Albany Movement, March on Washington, Civil Rights Act, the election of Maynard Jackson as mayor of Atlanta, and the role of Lester Maddox.
   c. Discuss the impact of Andrew Young on Georgia.

United States History, 9-12

SSUSH24 The student will analyze the impact of social change movements and organizations of the 1960s.
   a. Compare and contrast the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) tactics; include sit-ins, freedom rides, and changing composition.
   b. Describe the National Organization of Women and the origins and goals of the modern women’s movement.
   c. Analyze the anti-Vietnam War movement.
   d. Analyze Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers’ movement.
   e. Explain the importance of Rachel Carson’s *Silent Spring* and the resulting developments; include Earth Day, the creation of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the modern environmental movement.
   f. Describe the rise of the conservative movement as seen in the presidential candidacy of Barry Goldwater (1964) and the election of Richard M. Nixon (1968).

American Government, 9-12

SSCG5 The student will demonstrate knowledge of the federal system of government described in the United States Constitution.
   a. Explain the relationship of state governments to the national government.
   b. Define the difference between enumerated and implied powers.
   c. Describe the extent to which power is shared.
   d. Identify powers denied to state and national governments.
e. Analyze the ongoing debate that focuses on the balance of power between state and national governments.

f. Analyze the supremacy clause found in Article VI and the role of the U.S. Constitution as the “supreme law of the land.”