

3rd 9 weeks Benchmark Study Guide

Name: _____

(you may need to answer on a separate sheet of paper; * indicates essay topic)

Georgia Performance Standard	Questions
<p>SS8H6 Analyze the impact of Reconstruction on Georgia.</p> <p>a. Explain the roles of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments in Reconstruction.</p>	<p>1. What did each of the Reconstruction Amendments do? 13th abolished slavery; 14th granted citizenship to all people "born or naturalized in the United States," including former slaves, and provided all citizens with "equal protection under the law"; 15th voting rights to all citizens</p> <p>2. After the 13th Amendment was passed, why was there a need to pass the other two? Southern states were passing black codes that limited the rights of freed slaves</p>
<p>b. Explain the key features of the Lincoln, the Johnson, and the Congressional Reconstruction plans.</p>	<p>1. What were the main points of Lincoln's Reconstruction Plan? He wanted to bring the South back into the Union quickly; his plan said that only 10% of a state's voters had to take an oath of loyalty to the Union (aka Ten Percent Plan), he offered pardons for any that took the oath, re-admitted states had to agree to the terms of the 13th Amendment, that slavery was illegal</p> <p>2. How did the Johnson and Congressional Reconstruction Plans compare to Lincoln's? Johnson favored leniency like Lincoln; he was a Southerner from Tennessee and was even more lenient on former Confederate leaders, offering pardons to many of them; states had to repeal their secession order before being readmitted and had to ratify the 13th Amendment; he still did not think that blacks should have equal rights—he said "White men alone should rule the South."</p> <p>The Radical Republicans in Congress wanted to punish the South so their plan was more harsh. They put the South under military rule to make sure that blacks were being treated fairly. They did not allow former Confederates to vote and hold public office. States had to ratify the 14th Amendment and allow blacks the right to vote. They supported the Freedmen's Bureau.</p>
<p>c. Compare and contrast the goals and outcomes of the Freedmen's Bureau and the Ku Klux Klan.</p>	<p>1. Why was the Freedmen's Bureau established? to help freed slaves get back on their feet with basic needs such as food, shelter, and medical care and then it branched out to help them get land, jobs, education, and fair treatment</p> <p>2. What was the purpose of the Ku Klux Klan? it was originally organized as a social club in Tennessee made up of former Confederate veterans; it became a hate group aimed at taking</p>

	<p>away the rights of newly freed slaves and those who aided them; they use such tactics as violence and intimidation to achieve their goals</p>
<p>d. Examine reasons for and effects of the removal of African American or Black legislators from the Georgia General Assembly during Reconstruction.</p>	<p>1. Why were African American legislators expelled from the General Assembly? Racist Southern Democratic legislators claimed that even though they had the right to vote, they did not have the right to hold public office; they trumped up many bogus reasons to get rid of the African American legislators (Henry McNeal Turner and Tunis Campbell are two of the most famous black legislators who served during this time of Congressional Reconstruction.) When Congressional Reconstruction ended and military was removed from GA, the Democrats took back over and blacks did not serve in the General Assembly until 1960s.</p>
<p>e. Give examples of goods and services produced during the Reconstruction Era, including the use of sharecropping and tenant farming.</p>	<p>1. What was the problem with sharecropping and tenant farming? Why were they not much better than slavery? freed slaves had very little or no education and job skills; the only thing they could do was farm</p> <p>The sharecropping and tenant farming arrangements, where they basically rented land from the white landowner and paid him with a share of their crops, kept blacks in debt. They didn't have the freedom to leave because they had no other way to make a living or pay off their debt.</p>
<p>SS8H7 Evaluate key political, social, and economic changes that occurred in Georgia during the New South Era.</p> <p>a. Identify the ways individuals, groups, and events attempted to shape the New South; include the Bourbon Triumvirate, Henry Grady, International Cotton Expositions, and Tom Watson and the Populists.</p>	<p>1. Who was Henry Grady and what was his connection to the New South? He was the editor of the Atlanta Journal newspaper and a Southern Democrat. He coined the term "New South" for the time period after Reconstruction in the South when white supremacy dominated Georgia politics. He wanted to see the South become more industrial, like the North, and believed that agriculture in the South needed to diversify. He was instrumental in bringing the Cotton Expositions to Georgia in hopes of gaining Northern financial support for industrialization. He used his platform at the newspaper to promote Southern politicians who shared his views of the new South.</p> <p>2. What were the accomplishments of the Bourbon Triumvirate? These were three Southern politicians who dominated Georgia politics for almost a quarter century. They were Brown, Colquitt, and Gordon and they were also white Southern Democrats. Like Grady they believed that the South's economy needed to change—diversify agriculture and industrialize. They also wanted to</p>

	<p>develop railroad and mining industries in the state. These three men had all played key roles in the Confederacy, and they rotated positions as US Senator and Georgia governor from the 1870s to 1890s.</p> <p>3. Why did Atlanta host the Cotton Expositions in the late 1800s? The three Cotton Expositions were designed to showcase the South after the Civil War, encourage Northern investment in the South, and display its industrial and economic capabilities.</p> <p>4. Who was Tom Watson? What is he most known for? He was the founder of the Populist Party. He was a Democrat but began to feel like the party was not working to help poor farmers, both white and black. He started the "People's Party" to represent them. He also is responsible for RFD—Rural Free Delivery of mail to our homes.</p> <p>5. Who did the Populist Party represent? Poor Georgia farmers, both black and white; The People!</p>
<p>b. Analyze how rights were denied to African Americans or Blacks through Jim Crow laws, Plessy v. Ferguson, disenfranchisement, and racial violence, including the 1906 Atlanta Riot.</p>	<p>1. What was the purpose of Jim Crow Laws? Jim Crow laws were used to separate the races and deny rights to blacks, particularly in the South.</p> <p>2. What was the Plessy v. Ferguson case about? Why was it significant? This case was a challenge to the law in Louisiana requiring separate train cars for whites and blacks. Homer Plessy was 1/8 black and was chosen by a civil rights group to challenge the law. It went to the Supreme Court where they ruled that "separate but equal" was constitutional. This decision backed up the Jim Crow laws and was the basis for legal separation of races for nearly 100 years.</p> <p>3. What were some examples of disenfranchising tactics? poll tax, literacy test, grandfather clause, white primary</p> <p>4. What were some causes of the Atlanta Race Riot of 1906? there was new competition in the city between blacks and whites for jobs; this caused whites especially to be angry and fearful of blacks; newspapers in Atlanta were blaming crime in the city on blacks</p>
<p>c. Explain the roles of Booker T. Washington, W. E. B. DuBois, and Alonzo Herndon in advancement of the rights of African Americans or Blacks in the New South Era.</p>	<p>1. What did Booker T. Washington believe about African Americans achieving equal rights? he urged African Americans to accept the separation of the time and work on getting good education and job skills so they could support themselves; he felt like once they could do that, then they could begin to work on other things; his idea was "go along to get along"; he didn't want to upset white politicians and wanted to work within the system to get things changed gradually over time; he said blacks should take</p>

	<p>pride in their work, even if it was manual labor; he started Tuskegee Institute in Alabama to help blacks get job skills; he gave the Atlanta Compromise speech at the International Cotton Exposition in Atlanta</p> <p>2. How did W.E.B. DuBois's beliefs differ from Washington's? he disagreed with Washington and thought that rights were God-given and deserved right now; he started something called the Niagara Movement in New York—educated black men working to change things for blacks in society; he also was a co-founder of the NAACP</p> <p>3. Who is associated with the Niagara Movement and the founding of the NAACP? W.E.B. DuBois</p>
<p>d. Examine antisemitism and the resistance to racial equality exemplified in the Leo Frank case.</p>	<p>1. What happened in the Leo Frank Case? a Jewish pencil factory manager was accused of killing a young girl who worked there; the case was all over the news in Atlanta and, because of poor police work and anti-Semitism, he was convicted of the crime and sentenced to death; the governor at the time realized that the case was not at all solid so he commuted his sentence to life in prison; a mob from Marietta, the girl's hometown, kidnapped him from the prison and lynched him to make sure he paid with his life; it is now believed that he was not guilty</p> <p>2. Why was Leo Frank accused? he was a Jew, he was a Northerner</p> <p>3. What impact did the case have on race relations in the South? Anti-Semitism was rampant, so now not only did Southerners hate blacks, they hated Jews as well; the group who broke Frank out of prison and lynched him called themselves the Knights of Mary Phagan; they revived the Ku Klux Klan in Georgia and changed its focus to not only Blacks, but Jews, Catholics, and immigrants</p>
<p>SS8H8 Analyze Georgia's participation in important events that occurred from World War I through the Great Depression.</p> <p>a. Describe Georgia's contributions to World War I.</p>	<p>1. What was the impact of military bases established in Georgia during World War I? we trained troops here and housed German POWs</p> <p>2. What was the contribution of Georgia textile mills to the war effort? they made fabric that could be used for soldier's uniforms</p>
<p>b. Explain economic factors that resulted in the Great Depression. (e.g., boll weevil and drought).</p>	<p>1. How had the end of WWI impacted Georgia farmers? Overproduction (too much cotton) after the war led to a drop in cotton prices</p> <p>2. What is the boll weevil? an insect that came to Georgia from Mexico; it lays its eggs in the boll and the larvae eat the white fluffy cotton; cut cotton production in GA by half</p>

	<p>3. As cotton demand declined, how did Georgia farmers diversify their farm production? farmers turned to other crops such as tobacco, peanuts, and poultry</p> <p>4. What were impacts of the 1924 drought on Georgia agriculture, both positive and negative? 1924-1927, this drought, along with the boll weevil, devastated GA farmers and made the Great Depression start here almost a decade before it began in the rest of the country; you could say one positive thing that the drought did was it helped to slow down the destruction by the boll weevil</p> <p>5. What economic event is considered the start of the Great Depression? Stock Market Crash aka Black Tuesday, October 29, 1929</p>
<p>c. Describe Eugene Talmadge's opposition to the New Deal Programs.</p>	<p>1. Why did Eugene Talmadge oppose the New Deal? he was against anything that might help blacks because he was racist; he didn't want any interference in "his" state from the federal government; he didn't think the federal government had any business taking money from people's paychecks for Social Security, he saw that as Socialism; he didn't want to have to "owe" the federal government anything which he felt he would do if he took their money</p>
<p>d. Discuss President Roosevelt's ties to Georgia, including his visits to Warm Springs and his impact on the state.</p>	<p>1. Why did Franklin D. Roosevelt come to Georgia? he came for the spring water at Warm Springs; he felt it would help him recover the use of his legs that had been damaged by polio; he started the nation's first polio rehabilitation facility</p> <p>2. What New Deal program was influenced by FDR's time spent in Georgia? REA—it cost him a lot of money to run electricity to his Little White House; he knew poor rural farmers would be better off if they had electricity; AAA—he saw the Depression's impact on local farmers</p> <p>3. What were the circumstances of FDR's death? he came to Warm Springs in April of 1945 for a rest, he died from a stroke while sitting for a portrait</p>
<p>e. Examine the effects of the New Deal in terms of the impact of the Civilian Conservation Corps, Agricultural Adjustment Act, Rural Electrification Administration, and Social Security Administration.</p>	<p>1. What was the purpose of the New Deal? it was FDR's plans to help the economy recover from the Great Depression; he wanted to help to poor and unemployed and fix the things in the economy that had caused the Depression in the first place</p> <p>2. What was the focus of each of these New Deal programs: CCC-gave young men jobs doing conservation work; planting trees, working on state and national parks; it was a military-style group that lived in camps; they got a small paycheck which would be sent home to help the family AAA-this helped farmers get back on their feet; it paid them not to produce certain crops so that the problem of overproduction could be solved and prices would go back up</p>

	<p>REA-rural areas were mostly without electricity; this helped electric companies provide the infrastructure needed to get electricity to most rural homes; this impacted Georgia farmers since they lived in rural areas</p> <p>SSA-this was a program to provide unemployment insurance to laid off workers so that they would have money coming in; it also provided benefits for elderly people who had retired from jobs</p>
<p>SS8H9 Describe the role of Georgia in WWII.</p> <p>a. Describe key events leading up to American involvement in World War II; include the Lend-Lease Act and the bombing of Pearl Harbor.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What was the Lend-Lease Act? <i>even though the US was officially neutral, it allowed Allies like Great Britain and the Soviet Union to borrow or rent items from the US to help in the war effort</i> 2. What drew the US into World War II? <i>on December 7, 1941, the Japanese attacked our naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii; it was a vicious and unprovoked attack—they were trying to wipe out the Pacific Fleet of the US Navy</i>
<p>b. Evaluate the purpose and economic impact of the Bell Bomber Plant, military bases, and the Savannah and Brunswick shipyards.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What was Bell Bomber in Marietta? <i>it was a factory that built B29 bombers for WWII</i> 2. What was the impact of Savannah and Brunswick, Georgia's two deep-water ports, on the war effort? <i>Liberty Ships were built there—they were used to transport supplies and troops during WWII</i> 3. What were important contributions of Georgia's military bases during World War II? <i>GA had more military bases (15) than any state except Texas; troops were trained here and the bases were also used to house prisoners of war (POWs); the bases helped boost the economy of the state</i>
<p>c. Explain the economic and military contributions of Richard Russell and Carl Vinson.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What impact did Richard Russell of Georgia have on the state during WWII? <i>he served on the Senate Armed Services Committee and in this role, helped GA get military bases</i> 2. What were accomplishments of Carl Vinson? <i>he was "The Father of the Two-Ocean Navy"; he was on the US House of Representatives Naval Affairs Committee and promoted strengthening the US Army and Navy; his efforts helped the US to be ready for the attack on Pearl Harbor and the war in the Pacific; he was honored with a nuclear powered aircraft carrier being named for him, the USS Carl Vinson</i>