

A low-angle photograph of the Georgia State Capitol building, showing the golden dome and the Statue of Liberty on top. The sky is blue with some clouds.

Georgia Studies

CRCT Review

Study Presentation

The background of the slide is a faded, semi-transparent image of the United States flag, showing the stars and stripes. The text is overlaid on this background.

Unit 1: Geography of Georgia/Georgia's Beginnings

Standards and Elements:

- SS8G1
- SS8H1

Geography of Georgia

- Georgia is located in the following areas:
 - Region**: South, Southeast, etc.
 - Nation** (Country): U.S.A.
 - Continent**: North America
 - Hemispheres**: Northern and Western
- Georgia is divided into 5 Physiographic Regions: **Coastal Plain**, **Piedmont**, **Blue Ridge**, **Valley and Ridge**, and **Appalachian Plateau**.
- Georgia's warm and humid temperate **climate** help to make GA both a good farming area and a good tourist spot.

Geography of Georgia

- **Key Physical Features:**
 - **Fall Line** – Divides Coastal Plain and Piedmont Regions. The best farm land in GA is located just north and south of the Fall Line.
 - **Okefenokee** – Largest freshwater wetland in GA.
 - **Appalachian Mountains** – Highest peak in GA is here (**Brasstown Bald** is 4,786 feet above sea level). Highest and wettest part of GA. This rain leads to rivers that provide drinking water for most of GA.
 - **Chattahoochee** and **Savannah Rivers** – Provide drinking water for GA. Also assists in transportation and electricity (hydroelectric power)
 - **Barrier Islands** – Important to the tourism of GA. Also houses industries such as paper production and fishing.

Georgia's Beginnings

- 4 Early periods of Native American cultures:
 - **Paleo** Indians – Period lasted about 10,000 (approximately 18,000 BC to 8,000 BC) years. Nomadic hunters. Used the **atlatl** to hunt large animals.
 - **Archaic** Indians – Period lasted from 8,000 to 1,000 BC. Moved with each season to find food. Used tools to assist with hunting and with work tasks.
 - **Woodland** Indians – Period lasted from 1,000 BC to 1,000 AD. Families began to live together and form tribes. Used bow and arrows to hunt. Held religious ceremonies.
 - **Mississippian** Indians – Period lasted from 900 AD until the arrival of European explorers (in the 1500's). Most advanced group. Protected villages using fences and moats. Very religious group. Built **Temple Mounds** as places of worship.

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Unit 2: Exploration and GA's Colonization

Standards and Elements:

- SS8H1 (b. and c.)
- SS8G1 (d.)
- SS8H2

European Contact

- **Hernando De Soto** – Spanish explorer. Reached the modern day Florida and Georgia in 1540 while searching for gold. De Soto used plated armor, war horses and war dogs to fight against the Native Americans he came across. His soldiers also brought diseases, such as Small Pox, which killed large amounts of Native Americans.
- In 1566, Spain created **missions** (religious outposts) on Georgia's barrier islands.

Reasons for European Exploration

- **England** – Wanted raw materials from the New World so they could manufacture goods. These goods could then be sold to other countries. This was known as **mercantilism**. British also wanted to found a new colony to act as a “buffer” between British Carolina and Spanish Florida.
- **France** – Wanted gold.
- **Spain** – Wanted gold. Also spread Catholicism through the mission they established.

Founding of Georgia


- In 1732, **James Oglethorpe** convinces King George II to allow him to create the colony of Georgia. GA would become a place for debtors to start a new life, an area for England to get raw materials, and the buffer between Carolina and Florida.
- The **Charter of 1732** gave Oglethorpe the power to create Georgia.
- **Tomochichi** (a Yamacraw Chief) helped Oglethorpe to choose the location for his first settlement (**Savannah**).
- **Mary Musgrove** used her connections to the British and Native Americans to help with communication, trading, and to help keep peace.

The Trustee Period

- GA was originally governed by a group of **Trustees** (including Oglethorpe).
- The **Salzburgers** left Austria in the 1730's and arrived in Georgia in 1734. Founded the city of Ebenezer.
- The **Highland Scots** (from Scotland) arrived and settled in Darien, GA in 1735.
- A group of **malcontents** became unhappy with the Trustees. Malcontents wanted to purchase additional land and enslave people.

GA as a Royal Colony

- Oglethorpe grew unhappy with the problems in Georgia and the people who wanted slavery, rum, and gambling. Returned to England in 1750.
- In 1752, the British government did not renew funding for the colony. The Trustees then turned over control of GA to the British King and GA became a **Royal Colony**.
- Georgia was ruled during this time (1752-1776) by 3 Royal Governors: **John Reynolds**, **Henry Ellis**, and **James Wright**.
- As a Royal Colony, citizens of Georgia were limited in the amount of land they could own and began to be allowed to own slaves.

An American flag is shown in the background, waving. The stars and stripes are visible, though slightly blurred. The text is overlaid on the flag.

Unit 3: Statehood, Revolution, and Westward Expansion

Standards and Elements:

- SS8H3
- SS8H4
- SS8H5
- SS8E2 (a.)

Causes of the American Revolution

- 5 Major Causes of the American Rev:
 - **French and Indian War** – Both England and France wanted to control land in North America. War ends in 1763 with the British victorious. They now controlled more land in North America (Ohio River Valley).
 - **Proclamation of 1763** – King George III creates borders for where the colonists could live. Colonists had fought and some died to gain land during the French and Indian War but they can not live on that land.

Causes of the American Revolution

- 5 Major Causes of the American Rev:
 - **Stamp Act** – Tax on all legal documents, permits, and paper goods. The colonists did not want “**taxation without representation**” in the British government.
 - **Intolerable Acts** – Four British laws meant to punish colonists for the **Boston Tea Party**. Allowed British citizens to live in colonists’ homes, closed Boston Harbor, cancelled the Massachusetts’s royal charter, and allowed British officials to be tried for crimes in England instead of the colonies.

Causes of the American Revolution

- 5 Major Causes of the American Rev:
 - **Declaration of Independence** – On July 4, 1776, the Second Continental Congress approved the Dec. of Independence. This document announced the separation of the 13 colonies from Britain. There were three signers of the Dec. of Independence from Georgia: **Lyman Hall**, **Button Gwinnett**, and **George Walton**.

Causes of the American Revolution Video

BrainPop - Causes of the American Revolution

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GA During the American Revolution

- **Loyalists** – People living in GA that were loyal to England.
- **Patriots** – People who wanted the colonies to be independent.
- **Battle of Kettle Creek** - **Elijah Clarke** led Georgia militia, defeated 800 British troops near Washington, Georgia
- **Siege of Savannah** - 15,000 Americans and 4,000 French laid siege to Savannah. Colonists and French were unsuccessful. The British controlled Savannah until the end of the war in 1782.

Georgia Wartime Heroes

- **Nancy Hart** single-handedly captured a group of British loyalists who bragged of murdering an American colonel; Hart County is the only county named for a woman
- **Austin Dabney** fought with distinction and was wounded at Kettle Creek; he also saved Elijah Clarke's life during that battle
- The American Revolution ended in 1782. The 13 colonies were victorious and became the United States of America.

State and Federal Constitutions

- **Articles of Confederation** – First document that created a government for the United States. Created a weak government (could not collect taxes). The Federal Government of the United States could not enforce any laws as it did not have a military.
- In **1777**, **Georgia** held a Constitutional Convention to create it's first **Constitution**. This constitution created a system with separation of powers, even though the legislature had the most power. Guaranteed citizens some right, however, voting rights belonged only to white men over 21 and who could afford to pay taxes.
- In 1787 the United States held a Constitutional Convention to revise the Articles of Confederation. At this convention leaders created the **Constitution** of the United States (still in use today!). **Abraham Baldwin** and **William Few** were delegates from GA at this convention. GA agreed to ratify the Constitution because it hoped the U.S. Government would help them fight the Native Americans in GA.

American Revolution Video

[BrainPop - The American Revolution](#)

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Unit 4: Civil War and Reconstruction

Standards and Elements:

- SS8H5
- SS8H6
- SS8E1
- SS8E2 (a.)

Growth of Georgia

- **University of Georgia** – Held first classes in 1801. Allowed people from all economic backgrounds to go to college. First state university in the United States.
- After the Revolutionary War Georgia's capital was moved from Savannah to **Louisville** because Louisville was more centrally located (farther west).
- Due to the **Second Great Awakening** churches (like the **Baptist** and **Methodist churches**) were built all around Georgia.

Land Policies in GA

- As the population of GA increased numerous policies were used to distribute land:
 - **Headright System** - Every white male counted as a head of household and had the “right” to receive up to 1,000 acres.
 - **Yazoo Land Sale** - Around 1795, four companies bribed the governor and legislators so they could buy land for less than it was worth. The public found out and protested; the legislators involved were voted out of office. This became known as the **Yazoo Land Fraud**.
 - **Land Lotteries** - All white heads-of-household could buy a lottery chance and win land; millions of acres in several states were given away.

Impact of Technology

- **Cotton Gin** – Eli Whitney in 1793 invented a machine for separating cotton seeds from its fiber. This machine increased the amount cotton growers could process each day. This enabled farmers in the south to become very wealthy if they could own enough land and had enough workers to work the land (usually slaves).
- **Railroads** – Once railroads came to GA they allowed products to be moved over land quickly.

Indian Removal

There were two major Native American tribes in Georgia and both were removed from their lands:

- The **Creek Indians** - Chief **Alexander McGillivray** signed the Treaty of New York giving up all land east of the Oconee River, but could keep land on the west side. These treaties were often broken. After the Battle of Horseshoe Bend the Creeks were forced to give up nearly all of their land. Chief **William McIntosh** gave up the last of the Creek Land with the Treaty of Indian Springs. He was later murdered for this.

Indian Removal

There were two major Native American tribes in Georgia and both were removed from their lands:

- The **Cherokee Indians** – Many Cherokee had assimilated to “white” life (example **Sequoyah** developed a written language) so they were allowed to live on their land longer than many other groups. When gold was discovered in **Dahlonega** in 1829 many Georgians, with the support of American President **Andrew Jackson**, wanted to remove the natives. The Supreme Court of the United States decided that the Cherokee were a sovereign nation and should be allowed to rule themselves (***Worcester v. Georgia***). Eventually, without the support of Chief **John Ross**, a rebellious Cherokee group signed a treaty giving away all Cherokee land which led to the **Trail of Tears** (forced removal of the Cherokee Nation from Georgia to Oklahoma).

Causes of the Civil War

- **Slavery** – The economy of southern states was based on agriculture (farming mainly of crops such as cotton). Slaves were thought to be a “necessary evil” in helping with the growing of crops.
- **States’ Rights** - Belief that the state’s interests take precedence over interests of national government. Southern states believed they had the right to govern themselves and decide what would be best for their own situation (one example would be the issue of slavery).

Causes of the Civil War

- **Nullification** – The Tariff of 1828 tried to protect northern factories from competition by forcing the south to pay additional taxes on products purchased from England. The south believed in nullification (the idea that they have the right not to follow a federal law).
- **Missouri Compromise** – Missouri entered the U.S. as a slave state and Maine entered as a free state in 1820. Outlawed slavery north of 36°20' latitude (the southern border of Missouri), and included Louisiana Territory lands west of Missouri
- **Compromise of 1850** – California enters the U.S. as a free state. Also included the Fugitive Slave Act which required northern states to return runaway slaves to the south.

Causes of the Civil War

- **Georgia Platform** – The North would support the Fugitive Slave Act and not ban slavery in new states in order to uphold the Compromise of 1850. Georgia was credited with preventing war and secession.
- **Kansas-Nebraska Act** - Created the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. Those territories had right of popular sovereignty and could decide whether or not to allow slavery.
- **Dred Scott** – Supreme Court case in 1857 Court ruled that slaves were not citizens and could not file lawsuits. Also, the Supreme Court ruled that Congress could not stop slavery in the territories.

Causes of the Civil War

- **Election of 1860** – Republican Party had formed after the Dred Scott case. It took an anti-slavery position. **Abraham Lincoln**, the Republican candidate, won the election of 1860 and became the American President.
- **Secession** – **Alexander Stephens**, one of GA's representatives in Congress, called for the south to remain loyal to the Union and voted against secession. Following many debates over what Georgia should do, Georgia decided to secede from the Union on January 21, 1861.

Causes of the Civil War Video

BrainPop – Civil War Causes

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Key Events of the Civil War

- **Antietam** - Sept. 17, 1862. Bloodiest single day of the Civil War. Union Army defeated the Confederate Army (under the leadership of Robert E. Lee). About 2,000 Northerners and 2,700 Southerners were killed and 19,000 people were wounded.
- **Emancipation Proclamation** – Issued by Abraham Lincoln. Stated that all slaves in any states in rebellion against the Union would become free on January 1, 1863.

Key Events of the Civil War

- **Gettysburg** - July 1 to July 3, 1863. Union Army defeats the Confederates. Union suffers 23,000 Casualties (dead and wounded soldiers). Confederacy suffers 28,000 casualties
- **Chickamauga** – September 1863. Union troops were driven back to Chattanooga; Confederates did not follow-up on their victory. Union reinforcements later recaptured Chattanooga.
- **Union Blockade of GA's Coast** – The Union used naval ships to prevent the south from continuing to trade materials (such as cotton) with the British. Kept the south from having the materials necessary to continue to fight.

Key Events of the Civil War

- **Atlanta Campaign** – William Tecumseh Sherman forced the confederate soldiers and citizens of Atlanta to retreat out of the city. His soldiers then proceeded to burn 90% of Atlanta.
- **The March to the Sea** - Part of the Lay Waste Strategy - Sherman's Union army destroys everything in its path, 300 miles from Atlanta to Savannah. A sixty mile-wide area is burned, destroyed, and ruined during a two-month period. Captured Savannah in 1864.

Key Events of the Civil War

- **Andersonville Prison**, in southwest Georgia, was overcrowded, and offered poor food, contaminated water, and poor sanitation; 13,700 Union soldiers are buried there.
- General **Robert E. Lee's** Army of Virginia cannot defeat Union General **Ulysses S. Grant** at Petersburg; he surrenders his army at Appomattox Courthouse on April 9, 1865. The Civil War was over.
- 620,000 people died during the war; about two-thirds died from diseases, wounds, or military prison hardships.

Civil War Video

BrainPop – Civil War

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Reconstruction

- After the Civil War the Union had to be reconstructed (bringing the north and south back together again).
- **Freedmen's Bureau** – Set up to assist freed slaves. Assisted them with food, clothing, shelter, education, and with getting jobs.
- Many freed slaves became **sharecroppers** or **tenant farmers**. Sharecropping was a farming method in which a land owner loans farmers housing, seeds, and tools in return for part of the crop's profits. Tenant farming was a similar system except the tenant farmer would provide their own seeds and tools and only rented land.

Changes in Government

- **13th Amendment** – Outlawed slavery.
- **14th Amendment** – Granted citizenship to freedmen and required “equal protection under the law” for all freed slaves.
- **15th Amendment** – Gave all males the right to vote regardless of race.
- Due to these amendments, African Americans (**Henry McNeal Turner and other black legislators**) won elections in Georgia for the first time.

Ku Klux Klan

- Secret organization – originally started as a social club for men returning from the war.
- Members hid behind robes and masks.
- The group terrorized blacks to keep them from voting.

Unit 5: The New South

Standards and Elements:

- SS8H7
- SS8E3

Georgia in a New South

- **Bourbon Triumvirate** - Powerful Democratic leaders, known as the “Bourbon Triumvirate” were Joseph E. Brown, Alfred H. Colquitt, and John B. Gordon. Their goals were to expand Georgia’s economy and ties with industries in the North and maintain the tradition of white supremacy.
- **Henry Grady** – Father of the New South. Wanted Georgia to advance to an industrial society that could compete with the north while also increasing the technology used in farming.
- **International Cotton Exposition** – Designed to show the economic recovery that had taken place in the south by 1895.

Georgia in a New South

- **Tom Watson and the Populists** – Worked to protect farmer's rights while also helping them in their struggle with the “wealthy” people.
- **Rebecca Latimer Felton** – Supporter of women's suffrage (the right to vote). Helped increase social reform for women's rights. Became the first woman to serve in the U.S. Senate in 1922.
- **1906 Atlanta Race Riot** – String of violence by whites against African Americans over two days in 1906. 21 people were killed and hundreds were wounded.

Georgia in a New South

- **Leo Frank** – Accused of killing Mary Phagan. Very little evidence against him but Frank was found guilty and sentenced to death. Frank was taken from the prison and lynched by a group calling themselves the Knights of Mary Phagan. This group later reformed as the KKK.
- **County Unit System** - Plan designed to give small counties more power in state government. People could be elected to office without getting a majority of votes. Declared unconstitutional in 1962.

African Americans in the New South

- **Jim Crow Laws** - Laws passed to separate blacks and whites.
- **Plessy v. Ferguson**: Supreme Court decision which approved Jim Crow laws – decision in place until 1954
- Laws created to keep African Americans in Georgia from voting
 - **Grandfather clause**: only those men whose fathers or grandfathers were eligible to vote in 1867 could vote
 - **Poll tax**: a tax paid to vote
 - Voters had to own property
 - Voters had to pass a **literacy test** (which was determined by the poll worker and could be different for different people).

Civil Rights Leaders

- **Booker T. Washington** - President of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. Worked to improve the lives of African Americans through economic independence. Believed social and political equality would come with improved economic conditions and education. Delivered the famous “Atlanta Compromise” speech in 1895.
- **W. E. B. DuBois** - Professor at Atlanta University. Believed in “action” if African Americans and whites were to understand and accept each other. Thought Booker T. Washington was too accepting of social injustice.

Civil Rights Leaders

- **John and Lugenia Burns Hope** - Civil rights leader from Augusta, GA. President of Atlanta University. Like DuBois, believed that African Americans should actively work for equality. Part of group that organized NAACP. Hope's wife, **Lugenia**, worked to improve sanitation, roads, healthcare and education for African American neighborhoods in Atlanta.
- **Alonzo Herndon** - Purchased Atlanta Mutual Insurance Company (a small insurance company) and managed it well in 1905. Now one of the largest African American businesses in the US. Worth over \$200 million and operates in 17 states.

World War I (WWI)

- On June 28, 1914, an assassin gunned down Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary
- Austria-Hungary believed that Serbia's government was behind the assassination.
- When the fighting began, France, Russia, and Great Britain backed Serbia. They opposed the Central Powers, made up of Austria-Hungary and Germany.
- It seized the opportunity to declare war on Serbia and settle an old feud.
- After the sinking of American Cargo ships (and the Lusitania) and the Zimmerman Telegram America entered the war.
- On November 11, 1918, Germany surrendered ending what President Wilson called “the war to end all wars”

GA's Contributions to WWI

- ±100,000 Georgians volunteered to join the US armed forces
- Training in Georgia at Camp Benning, Fort McPherson, Camp Gordon, and Camp Hancock helped Georgia economy
- Georgians contributed manufactured goods and farm produce
- 3,000 young Georgians killed in the war

World War I Video

[BrainPop – World War I](#)

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Unit 6: Early 20th Century Georgia

Standards and Elements:

- SS8H8
- SS8H9
- SS8E1
- SS8E2 (a.)

Causes of the Great Depression

- **Boll weevil** - Insect which ate Georgia's most important cash crop, Cotton.
- **Drought** – A time period with little or no rainfall. A major drought hit Georgia in 1924.
- Many people had begun to invest in the **Stock Market**. “**Speculation**” in the stock market was when a person would pay only a portion of the price of a stock hoping that the value will go up.
- “**Black Tuesday**” – October 29, 1929: Stock market prices fall greatly; millions of people loose all their wealth

Causes of the Great Depression Video

[BrainPop – Causes of the Great Depression](#)

[BrainPop – Great Depression](#)

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Eugene Talmadge

- Lived from 1884-1946.
- Elected Governor of GA in 1932 and 1934.
- Outspoken critic of **Franklin D. Roosevelt** and his **New Deal** programs in Georgia.
- Talmadge re-elected in 1940
 - Began to use some New Deal programs
 - Used his power as governor to remove state officials working to integrate Georgia's state colleges
- Elected to a fourth term as Governor in 1946 but died before taking office.

The New Deal

- 1932: Franklin D. Roosevelt elected president
- New Deal: Roosevelt's plan to end the depression
 - Examined banks for soundness
 - Give jobs to unemployed workers
 - Tried to improve American's lives
- Paved the way for recovery though all programs did not work

New Deal Programs

- **Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)** – Created jobs for young men. Men worked in exchange for housing, food, and money. Built many of GA's parks, sewer systems, bridges, etc.
- **Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)** – Raised the price of farm products by limiting supply. Farmers were paid to produce less to drive the price up so each farmer made for money for their crops.
- **Rural Electrification Authority (REA)** – Brought electricity to the rural (country) areas of the U.S.
- **Social Security Act** – Passed in 1935. Helped to provide old-age benefits for retiring workers. Also offered insurance for the unemployed and disabled.

New Deal Video

BrainPop – New Deal

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World War II (WWII)

- Many powerful countries around the world had begun to be ruled by powerful Dictators. These included **Germany**, **Japan**, **Italy**, and the **Soviet Union**.
- In 1938, Germany, under the leadership of Adolf Hitler, attempted to take back land lost in WWI. By 1940, Germany controlled large portions of Europe.
- Most Americans (including President **Franklin D. Roosevelt**) wanted America to remain neutral.

U.S. Involvement

- **Lend-Lease** – American policy, at the beginning of WWII, to lend or lease (rent) weapons to Great Britain and the Soviet Union.
- **Pearl Harbor** – December 7, 1941. Japan surprise attacks the American Pacific fleet at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
- The USA declared war on Japan
- **Allied Powers**: USA, Great Britain, Soviet Union
- **Axis Powers**: Germany, Italy, Japan
- The United States continued to send materials and troops throughout the rest of WWII (1941-1945).

Georgia During WWII

- 320,000 Georgians joined the armed forces – over 7,000 killed
- **Military bases** were built in the state which improved the economy
- Farmers grew needed crops – income tripled for the average farmer
- Limits were put on the consumption of goods such as gasoline, meat, butter, and sugar (rationing)
- Students were encouraged to buy war bonds and defense stamps to pay for the war
- Victory Garden: small family gardens to make sure soldiers would have enough food
- POW (prisoner of war) camps in Georgia at some military bases

Georgia During WWII

- **Bell Aircraft** – Began assembling B-29 bombers for the U.S. Army. Over 28,000 employees helped to finish 668 planes.
- **Savannah and Brunswick shipyards** – Both cities housed shipyards which were used to create cargo ships (nicknamed “Liberty Ships” by FDR).
- **Richard Russell** – U.S. Senator. Worked to bring wartime opportunities (jobs) to GA. Helped to bring over a dozen military bases to GA.
- **Carl Vinson** – U.S. Representative. Helped to expand the U.S. Navy. Much of this expansion (building of ships) took place at GA’s shipyards.

World War II Video

[BrainPop – WWII Causes](#)

[BrainPop – World War II](#)

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The Holocaust

- The Holocaust - Name given to the Nazi plan to kill all Jewish people.
- When people in the United States learned about the Holocaust Jewish communities began fundraising efforts. These efforts continued throughout WWII.
- The Holocaust ended in 1945 when the Allied powers won the war and freed the people held captive in the German camps.

The Holocaust Video

BrainPop – Holocaust

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Franklin D. Roosevelt

- **Franklin D. Roosevelt** won his first election as President in 1932. He won three additional elections in 1936, 1940, and 1944.
- President Roosevelt visited Georgia often at his “**Little White House**” in **Warm Springs, Georgia**.
- His polio symptoms were eased in the mineral springs
- April 24, 1945: President Roosevelt died at Warm Springs
- Millions of Georgians and Americans mourned the loss of President Roosevelt.

Unit 7: Modern GA and Civil Rights

Standards and Elements:

- SS8H10
- SS8H11
- SS8H12 (b., d., and e.)
- SS8G2
- SS8CG5 (a.)
- SS8E1
- SS8E2 (a. and b.)
- SS8E3 (b. and c.)

Post-WWII Developments

- After WWII, many people began to move from the rural areas of Georgia (country) to the cities.
- More and more people began to work in the industries (factories) created during WWII.
- Businesses continued to move into the state. Air conditioning began to be installed making year round work more comfortable. Georgia's low taxes were attractive to workers and businesses.

Development of Atlanta

- **William Hartsfield** - Served as Atlanta's mayor longer than any other person (6 terms from 1937-1961). Presided over many building projects including expressways and parks throughout the city. After his death in 1971 the Atlanta airport was renamed after him.
- **Ivan Allen, Jr.** - Served as Atlanta's mayor from 1962-1970. Only politician from the South to speak in favor of the Civil Rights Act. Helped to bring the Braves from Milwaukee, Wisconsin to Atlanta.
- **Ellis Arnall** – Served as Governor from 1943-1947. Worked to reform GA's government, state universities, prisons, the tax system, and the state constitution. Also lowered GA's voting age. Lost against Eugene Talmadge in the 1946 Governor's race.

Atlanta's Major League Sports Teams

- **Atlanta Braves** – Major League Baseball team. Moved to Atlanta in 1966. Bought by Ted Turner in 1976. Braves games began being broadcast nationwide on TBS. Won the World Series in 1995 (first professional title in Atlanta's history).
- **Atlanta Falcons** - Played their first NFL game in 1966. Played in the Super Bowl in 1998.
- **Atlanta Hawks** - NBA team, moved from St. Louis, Missouri to Atlanta in 1968.
- **Atlanta Thrashers** - NHL team, came to Atlanta in 1999.

Transportation Systems

- **Interstate Highway System** – Makes transportation through the city easier. Interstates, such as I-20, I-75, and I-85, go through the city of Atlanta. I-95 goes from Florida to Maine and I-75 goes from Miami to Michigan.
- **Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport** – One of the busiest airports in the world. Named after two Atlanta mayors (William Hartsfield and Maynard Jackson). Thousands of passengers, mail, and cargo pass through Atlanta everyday.
- **Georgia's Deepwater Ports** – Two major deepwater ports (Savannah and Brunswick). Goods (products) made in Georgia are frequently shipped to other parts of the world through these ports.
- These three transportation systems are important to GA's economy by helping to encourage businesses to come to the state (by making the movement of people and goods faster and easier).

Civil Rights (1940's and 1950's)

- **Herman Talmadge** – Son of Eugene Talmadge. Won the special election as GA's **Governor in 1946** after the death of his father. Elected to the U.S. Senate in 1956 (served until 1980) where he worked to create laws to help the rural regions of GA.
- **Benjamin Mayes** – President of Morehouse College in Atlanta. The ideas taught by Mayes became central to the language used by Martin Luther King, Jr.
- **Primary** – Election held to determine the candidates in an upcoming political election.
- **White Primary** – Election where only people who are white are allowed to participate. Outlawed in 1946.

Civil Rights (1940's & 1950's)

- **Brown v. Board of Education** – 1950 Supreme Court case. Struck down “separate but equal” concept; schools were to be integrated.
- **Martin Luther King, Jr.** – Graduated from Morehouse College in 1946. Pastor of his own church in Montgomery, Alabama by 1954. Dr. King committed himself to the civil rights movement after the arrest of Rosa Parks in 1955.
- **Rosa Parks** - African American woman who refused to give up her bus seat to whites in Montgomery, AL. The African American community in Alabama united together to boycott the bus company.
- **1956 State Flag** – GA’s flag was changed to reflect GA’s past. The new flag added the Confederate battle flag (known as the stars and bars).

Civil Rights (1960's & 1970's)

- **Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)** – Peacefully challenged segregated bus system in Albany, Georgia. Nearly 500 people jailed in the boycotts/demonstrations. Biracial committee formed to study concerns of African Americans
- **Sibley Commission** - Found that most Georgians would rather close schools than integrate.
- 1961: **Charlayne Hunter** and **Hamilton Holmes** first African American students at **UGA**.

Civil Rights (1960's & 1970's)

- **March on Washington** – Political rally held in Washington, D.C. in 1963. Intended to help African Americans achieve more equality in the job market while also gaining more freedom. At this rally, Dr. King delivered his “I Have A Dream” speech.
- **Civil Rights Act** - All public facilities had to be integrated. Discrimination was prohibited in business and labor unions.

Civil Rights (1960's & 1970's)

- **Maynard Jackson** – Elected mayor of Atlanta in 1973 (1st African American mayor of a major southern city).
- **Lester Maddox** – Became governor of Georgia in 1967. Had forcibly turned black activists who challenged segregation at the restaurant he had owned. Very popular with Georgians who supported segregation.
- **Andrew Young** - An aide to **Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.** and Executive director of the SCLC. In 1972, won election to the U.S. House of Representatives (1st African American from GA to be elected to Congress since the 1860's). Elected mayor of Atlanta in 1981. Served as co-chairman of a committee that helped to bring the **1996 Summer Olympics** to Atlanta.

Civil Rights Video

BrainPop – Civil Rights

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Georgia Since 1970

- **County Unit System** – Started as an informal election system in 1898. Became legal in 1917. Did not allow each individual to cast a vote. The winner of the popular vote in each county received the “unit” votes for that county. Helped to keep many inequalities in place in the state of Georgia. Also, the Supreme Court also ordered **reapportionment** (reorganization) of the congressional districts in GA.
- **Jimmy Carter** - Born: October 1, 1924 in Plains, GA. Elected to the GA **Senate** in 1962 and 1964. Elected as **governor** of GA in 1970. Worked to streamline Georgia’s government and improve education in rural areas. Won the presidential election in 1976. Worked to develop peaceful relations between numerous countries. Due to the Iranian hostage crisis and economic problems during his presidency, **President Carter** lost the 1980 election to Ronald Reagan.

Georgia's Two-Party System

- **Two-Party System** – Before 1970, GA could be considered a one-party system (one political party controls the government). The Democratic Party controlled the government in GA.
- The end of the **County Unit System** had two major impacts:
 - Guaranteed each citizen one vote in elections.
 - Allowed the Republican Party to rise in power.
- By having a two-party system (Democrats and Republicans having an equal opportunity to compete in and win elections), the state of Georgia has given its people a chance to make changes for the better.
- Each political party in the U.S. is given the opportunity to nominate candidates for elections.

1996 Olympic Games

- **1996 Olympic Summer Games** held in Atlanta, Georgia. Events were also held in the cities of Savannah, Columbus, Athens, Gainesville, and Cleveland.
- Brought worldwide recognition to the city of Atlanta through the media coverage of the events.
- Major economic impact on Georgia. Hotels added 7,500 new rooms and new sports venues and event sites were created (such as the Georgia Dome and Centennial Olympic Park)
- More than 72 million visitors came to Atlanta during the Olympics.

Immigrants Coming to GA

- **Immigrants** – People who move to an area from other countries.
- 1965 – Large numbers of immigrants began coming to the United States.
- By the 1970's almost 4.5 million people legally entered the country.
- In the 1990's almost 9 million people came to the United States. 80% of these came from Asia, the Caribbean, or Latin America.
- Many of the immigrants coming to the United States are illegal immigrants. In 1986, the Immigration Reform and Control Act created penalties and punishments for companies that hire illegal immigrants. However, these immigrants often times help fill jobs in farming and manufacturing.

Unit 8 : Government

Standards and Elements:

- SS8H12 (a. and c.)
- SS8CG1
- SS8CG2
- SS8CG3
- SS8CG4
- SS8CG5
- SS8CG6

GA State Constitution

- **Constitution** – A set of laws for a nation or state. The US Constitution established the Federal Government for the United States. The Georgia Constitution established the government for the state of Georgia.
- **Georgia's Constitution**, like the US Constitution, contains a **preamble** (introduction) and a **Bill of Rights** (a section containing a list of rights and government limits).
- The Georgia Constitution created a government similar to the US Federal Government. Both have **three branches** (**Legislative**, **Executive**, and **Judicial**) and contain the systems of **Separation of Powers** and **Checks and Balances**.

GA State Constitution

- **Separation of Powers** – Each of the three branches of government have different jobs:
 - **Legislative** – Makes the rules or laws that people must obey.
 - **Executive** – Head, or leader, of the government. Enforces the laws.
 - **Judicial** – Interprets, or judges, the laws.
- **Checks and Balances** – System created to ensure that none of the three branches of government become too powerful, or more powerful than any of the other branches.

Branches of Government Video

BrainPop – Branches of Government

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Rights and Responsibilities

- **Rights** – Standard or law that ensures that governments and other institutions protect people's freedom and treat people equally in society and politics.
- **Responsibility** – Knowledge that actions have consequences, and that these consequences affect other people. Also, requirements of citizens: taxes, jury duty, etc.
- People living in the US and in GA have certain rights guaranteed to them in the Federal and State Bill of Rights. If people break laws and violate other people's rights they will face consequences (arrests and court hearings).

Voting Requirements

- Article II of GA's Constitution lists **voting requirements**.
- To register to vote in GA, people must be 18 years old, be a citizen of the United States, and live in the county of GA where they wish to vote.
- People who have been convicted of certain crimes or who have certain mental disabilities may not be allowed to vote.
- Every two years Georgians vote for members of the state's General Assembly. Every four years there are elections to choose the governor and lieutenant governor of the state.
- Voters registered to vote in GA also vote in national elections for the president, vice president, and members of the US Congress (House of Representatives and Senate).

Legislative Branch

- GA's **Legislative Branch** is known as the General Assembly.
- The **General Assembly** is bicameral (two houses) – The **House of Representatives** (with 180 representatives) and the **Senate** (56 Senators).
- **Senators** must be at least 25 years old and citizens of the US. **Representatives** must be at least 21 years old. Representatives and Senators must be a legal resident of the district they represent and have lived in GA for two years.
- Most important **duties** are making GA's laws and passing GA's budget.

Legislative Process

- 5 Steps for a Bill to become a Law:
 - **Drafting** – Legislators write the text of the bill (proposed law).
 - **Introduction** – The bill is introduced to either the Senate or House of Representatives for discussion.
 - **Committee Consideration** – The bill is assigned to a committee that studies the bill. The bill may be changed at this time.
 - **Floor Consideration** – A vote is called during a regular session. If the bill is passed in one house, it goes to the other house for consideration.
 - **Governor Consideration** – Once both houses pass the bill it is sent to the governor. The governor can then sign the bill into law or veto the bill (send it back to the General Assembly to be changed or rewritten).

Legislative Process Video

BrainPop – How A Bill Becomes A Law

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Executive Branch

- GA's **Executive Branch** is made up of many different offices and departments. The Executive Branch is the largest of the three branches in Georgia. The **governor** is the leader of the Executive Branch. The governor and lieutenant governor both have to be at least 30 years old, US citizens for at least 15 years, and a GA resident for at least 6 years. The Governor may run for and serve a second term. There is no limit on number of terms a lieutenant governor may serve.
- Most important duties of the **governor** are to serve as the leader of the state's executive branch, veto legislation put forward by the General Assembly, and appoint people to lead executive offices.
- Most important duties of the **lieutenant governor** are to serve as governor if the governor dies or gets too sick to work and also serves as the President of the Senate.

Judicial Branch

- GA's **Judicial Branch** is made up of two main types of courts – Trial Courts and Appellate Courts.
- **Trial Courts** – People's actions are judged to see whether or not they have committed a crime. These judgments are made either by a jury (group of citizens) or simply by a judge. Trial courts oversee two types of cases. In a **civil case** occurs when a person claims that another person did something wrong to them (example – The People's Court). A **criminal case** occurs when a person claims that a crime has been committed against them.
- **Appellate Courts** – Look over judgments made by trial courts. If someone believes that a mistake was made during their trial they may make an appeal. The appeal goes to an appellate court which decides if the trial court has made a mistake or not.
- Civil cases may also be settled out of court with the help of a **mediator** (a third person who has no interest in the problem).
- The highest court in Georgia is the Supreme Court.

Local Governments

- **Local Governments** provide services and protections to people who live in particular counties or cities.
- **County Governments** – Build and maintain roads, control licenses for cars and trucks, run Georgia's welfare programs, and have court systems.
- **Municipal Governments** – GA has approximately 535 cities and towns, also called municipalities. Municipal governments elect officials and provide services for cities and towns. Municipal governments come in different forms:
 - **Council-Manager** – The city has a City Manager (head of the Executive Branch). The City Manager decides who is in charge of city services and runs the city's budget. In this form, the mayor is a member of the legislative branch like the rest of the city council.
 - **Strong Mayor-Council** – Has a powerful mayor. Mayor is elected by voters in the city and can veto legislation passed by the city council. The mayor can also choose people to run the city's services and runs the city's budget.
 - **Weak Mayor-Council** – Has a weak mayor. Mayor is elected by the voters, but has no special executive powers (no power to veto, choose committee members, or overriding say in the budget).

Special-Purpose Governments

- **Special-Purpose Districts** – Created by city and county governments to accomplish a specific task. The following are some special-purpose governments in GA:
 - **Development Authorities** – Create jobs and increase business in specific counties.
 - **Downtown Development Authorities** – Maintain and rebuild the downtowns of cities.
 - **Recreation and Parks Authorities** – Maintain and develop land for parks and recreation areas in counties.
 - **Housing Authorities** – Manage housing options in counties.

Juvenile Justice

- **Unruly Behavior** – Is considered a status offense when committed by children (would not be a crime if committed by an adult). Examples of unruly behavior:
 - Child refusing to go to school.
 - Child frequently disobeys parents or caregivers.
 - Child runs away from home.
 - Child roams the streets between midnight and 5 A.M.
 - Child goes to a bar without parents and/or is caught with alcoholic drinks in hand.
- A child showing unruly behavior may be given treatment (if offense involves alcohol or drugs) and may be committed to a place of detention ran by GA's Department of Juvenile Justice.

Juvenile Justice

- **Delinquent Behavior** – When a child commits a crime it is considered delinquent behavior. A child who is less than 13 years old cannot be tried for a crime in GA. A child between 13 and 17 years old will be punished according to the law. This may include spending up to five years in a juvenile detention facility.
- **Rights of Juvenile Offenders:**
 - Right to a lawyer.
 - Right to cross-examine witnesses.
 - Right to provide evidence to support one's own case.
 - Right to provide witnesses to support one's own case.
 - Right to remain silent.
 - Right to an appeal.
 - Right to a transcript of a trial (written copy of the trial).

Juvenile Justice Process

- Children thought to be delinquent are arrested and their parents are notified. Children may then be released to the parents or detained (held) at a Regional Youth Detention Center or in a community shelter or foster home.
- The next step is a probable cause hearing. A judge looks over the case to determine whether the children should be released or detained further.
- The next step is a adjudicatory hearing. A judge decides whether the charges are true or not. If the judge decides the charges are untrue the case can be dismissed.
- The next step is a dispositional hearing. At this hearing the judge decides the course of treatment, supervision, or rehabilitation that the delinquent, unruly, or deprived child should undergo. The judge may decide that probation if necessary. In some serious cases the judge may transfer the case to a superior court where the child will be tried as an adult.

The Seven Delinquent Behaviors

- **Seven Delinquent Behaviors** – Behaviors that are automatically outside the jurisdiction of juvenile court. Children between the ages of 13 and 17 who are thought to have committed any of these crimes will be tried as adults:
 - Aggravated Child Molestation
 - Aggravated Sexual Battery
 - Aggravated Sodomy
 - Murder
 - Rape
 - Voluntary Manslaughter
 - Armed Robbery with a firearm

Unit 9 : Personal Finance

Standards and Elements:

- SS8E4
- SS8E5

Sources of Revenue

- **Revenue** – A source of income.
- Georgia's revenue comes from three sources:
 - State Funds
 - Federal Funds
 - Special Fees collected by agencies
- These sources of revenue are used by Georgia's budget planners to create the next years budget.
- Approximately 90% of revenue comes from taxes:
 - Personal Taxes – Collected on personal income.
 - Sales Taxes – Collected when consumers buy goods.
 - Special Taxes – Collected on motor fuel, cigar and cigarette products, and alcoholic beverages.
- The major source of revenue for local governments are property taxes, sales taxes, license fees, user fees, and special taxes.

Distribution of Revenue

- Georgia's government, at all levels, provide a variety of services for citizens.
- The largest expenditure, at the state level, is education (54% of total budget).
- Other expenditures include wages and salaries of government employees (23%), public safety (8%), transportation (5%), interest on state debt (5%), general government (2%), legislative and judicial (1%), economic development (1%), and natural resources (1%).
- The creation of the state budget (by the Governor) and the evaluation and approval process (by the General Assembly) help to determine how the state's revenue is spent.

Personal Income

- **Income** – Amount of money that a person makes by selling products or by providing a service.
- Young citizens may have income from an allowance, gifts, or for completing chores at home.
- Older citizens receive income from working a job and receiving a paycheck.
- Most people have two choices of what to do with income:
 - Spend money
 - Save money for the future (**Savings**)
- A budget (spending-and-savings plan) can help a person decide how to spend and/or save their money.

Investing of Income

- Saving is really a form of **investing**.
- Investing – Putting money aside in order to receive a greater benefit in the future.
- Money can be invested in financial assets such as bank accounts, certificates of deposit, stocks, bonds, and mutual funds.
- One of the major benefits of investing is that your money often earns a certain amount of interest which can then add to your total income.
- Money can also be invested in a new business (capital) and serve as an additional source of income.

New Businesses

- **Entrepreneurs** - A person who creates, organizes, and manages a business.
- The main goal of an entrepreneur is to make **profit**. Profit is the monetary gain a business owner makes by selling goods or providing services.
- The total amount of profit a business makes comes from the following equation:
 - Total Income – Total expenses = Profit
- Risk v. Reward – Entrepreneurs have to risk money that they have invested in their company (capital) in order to try and make a profit.
- New businesses also provide new jobs to the local economy of a city or region and increase tax revenue (more taxes paid to the government).

Importance of Georgia Based Businesses

- Businesses, such as Coca-Cola, Delta Airlines, Georgia-Pacific, and Home Depot are very important to the economy of GA.
- Each of these provide services and products to people around the world and help to provide job opportunities for people around GA and the United States.

Credit

- Credit – The ability to buy something now and pay for it later over a period of time.
- Forms of credit commonly used by consumers:
 - Car Loans
 - Home Mortgages
 - Credit Cards
 - College Loans
- Credit allows people to buy things that normally they would have a difficult time affording.
- Credit always involves a finance charge or the payment of interest and may also involve the payment of fees.
- Excessive borrowing can be a problem, however, as the person may not be able to make the payments and the products charged (if they are consumable or expire) may be gone long before the loan is paid.

Personal Finance Videos

[BrainPop – Banking](#)

[BrainPop – Money](#)

[BrainPop – Taxes](#)

[BrainPop – Budgets](#)

[BrainPop – Credit Cards](#)

[BrainPop – Interest](#)

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