

EUGENE TALMADGE

Eugene Talmadge was elected governor of Georgia four times (1933-1937) and (1941-1943) due to the County Unit System's power in rural areas. This allowed Eugene Talmadge to win his elections despite not having the popular vote in the state. Many of his supporters were rural residents who favored a white supremacy culture of Jim Crow laws and disenfranchisement of African-Americans. While Talmadge was governor he opposed many of President Roosevelt's New Deal programs b/c he did not want the Federal government interfering with Georgia politics.



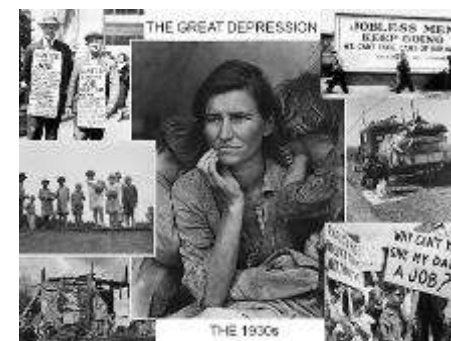
Sadly, many of FDR's New Deal programs were designed to help people living in rural areas (AAA and REA). Talmadge also was criticized for abusing his power as governor. He once fired university faculty members for trying to integrate (allow blacks to attend all-white Georgia colleges). As a result, the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS) withdrew Georgia's accreditation in all of the all-white colleges. Talmadge's actions angered many white voters. Talmadge lost the next election to Ellis Arnall.

BOLL WEEVIL

The boll weevil is a beetle insect that lays its eggs in the boll (seed pod) of a cotton plant. The maturing boll weevil survives by feeding off the cotton fibers inside the boll. The impact of the boll weevil on Georgia is that it destroyed part of the cotton farmer's crop. This led to farmers (especially sharecroppers) not being able to make a profit, which also meant that they could not pay off their loans from banks, or their debt to landlords. In addition, the decrease in cotton production also affected textile mills and other cotton industries. The boll weevil killed King Cotton, but also helped to diversify the economy by focusing on other crops like peanuts and onions.

1924-1927 DROUGHT IN GEORGIA

A drought is a period of time when a region receives less than normal rainfall over an extended period of time. In the 1920s, Georgia experienced a severe drought that devastated the economy. Unlike the boll weevil which destroyed cotton, the drought affected all agricultural crops. Many farmers lost money because their production decreased, which resulted in either less profits or losing money. Sharecroppers were unable to pay off their debts to landowners and those who were not in debt decided to quit farming and move to the urban areas of the state and work in factories. Georgians were suffering even before the Great Depression.



1920s:

THE ROARING TWENTIES

After World War I ended in 1918 the United States experience a decade of economic growth. The assembly line process allowed for the mass production of consumer goods such as refrigerators, radios, and telephones. Businesses grew when consumers started using CREDIT to pay for the new goods and services. In 1920, women finally had the right to vote and Americans were enjoying a period of freedoms, however, in the South, Jim Crow laws still denied African-Americans equal opportunities

DESCRIBE THE GREAT DEPRESSION

The country experienced deflation, which is a decline in the average price level. The prices of goods and services decreased by nearly 30 percent. With lower prices, businesses such as textile mills, railroads, farmers, car manufacturers and others earned less revenue (money). With less revenue, businesses could not afford to pay people as much and/or employ as many people. The economy suffered unemployment as high as 25 percent, and wages fell. As prices decreased, business revenues decreased, wages decreased and unemployment increased. When people were earning less or were unemployed and were not earning any income, they bought fewer goods and services. As a result, businesses earned even less revenue. With wages decreasing and unemployment increasing, borrowers were not able to repay loans. Loan defaults and bankruptcies followed, which produced more bank failures and further declines in output, prices and employment. These events would lead to the stock market crash in 1929, further weakening

ECONOMIC FACTORS OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION

TOO MUCH CREDIT

Americans borrowing money from banks, getting into debt

OVER PRODUCTION

Farmers and Businesses made too many products that did not get sold

STOCK MARKET CRASH

Banks, Businesses, and Investors all lost money

GREAT DEPRESSION

Unemployment was 25%, economy was weak

PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT AND THE NEW DEAL PROGRAMS

President Roosevelt helped the U.S. economy recover from the Great Depression by creating many federal government “New Deal” programs. The purpose of the New Deal programs were to provide economic “relief, recovery, and reform”. Each program was designed to fix or help different parts of the economy and certain groups of America’s population, especially the unemployed. When people have jobs, they spend money on goods and services, which allow businesses to grow and hire more workers, and the cycle continues. The government also benefits by collecting (revenue) money from income, property, and sales taxes.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION (REA)



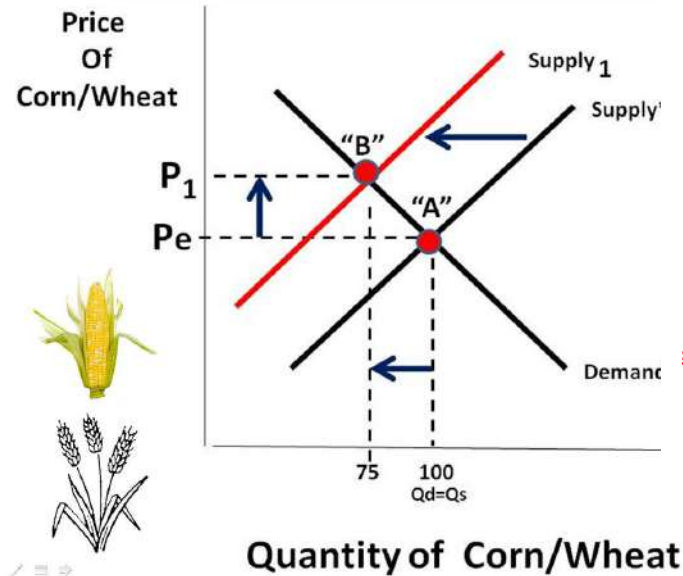
IN THE 1930s, ONLY 10% OF THE POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS HAD ELECTRICITY, COMPARED TO 90% OF THE POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS. WHY? ELECTRIC COMPANIES CLAIMED IT WAS TOO EXPENSIVE TO BUILD THE INFRASTRUCTURE (TELEPHONE POLES, POWER LINES, AND POWER STATIONS) TO PROVIDE ELECTRICITY OUTSIDE CITY LIMITS. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT KNEW WHAT IT WAS LIKE FOR RURAL GEORGIANS TO BE WITHOUT ELECTRICITY BECAUSE HE HAD A HOME KNOWN AS “THE LITTLE WHITE HOUSE” IN WARM SPRINGS, GEORGIA THAT HE USED TO HELP TREAT HIS POLIO MEDICAL CONDITION. SO, ONE OF THE NEW DEAL PROGRAMS HE CREATED WAS THE RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION (REA), WHICH IMPROVED THE LIVING CONDITIONS IN RURAL AREAS OF AMERICA.

Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)

3 million unemployed men work to create parks, roads, and other public facilities. Unemployment rates dropped and more income meant more spending to increase economic growth.



Supply and Demand
Supply DECREASES



Agricultural Adjustment Act

The government subsidizes (pays) farmers **NOT** to grow crops or raise livestock on portions of a farmer’s land. This lowers the quantity of products, which increases the price of the goods at the market, allowing farmers to earn a greater profit and pay off their debt. Sharecroppers, however, suffered due to losing their jobs on the farm.



WHAT IS SOCIAL SECURITY?



Gadoe.org - The last program that had a lasting effect on Georgia was the **Social Security Act (SSA)**. Until 1935, those who were too old or unable to work were dependent on the charity of others. The Social Security Administration offers benefits for those over 65, those who are disabled, or those who are the survivors of a beneficiary who has died. This program is one of the longest running of the New Deal, and today most Georgians are connected to the SSA either through paying social security taxes or receiving social security benefits. This income is taxed through FICE (Federal Income Contributions Act).

LEND-LEASE ACT

In 1939, Germany's Adolf Hitler invaded Poland. Great Britain and France then declared war on Germany beginning World War II. The United States did not want to become involved in WWII as the economy was still recovering from the Great Depression. However, there was a growing fear that Germany would conquer Europe, which was a threat to U.S. security. To help out the Allied Powers without sending US troops into battle Franklin D. Roosevelt persuaded Congress to pass the Lend-Lease Act. The purpose of this act was to provide economic and military aid to the Allied Powers (countries fighting against the Axis Powers of Germany, Italy, and Japan) and they would repay America after the war. The United States provided \$50 Billion dollars worth of military supplies such as tanks, airplanes, guns, and ammunition, along with foods and other needed materials. The Lend-Lease Act also helped jumpstart the US economy, which ended the Great Depression era. Once Japan bombed Pearl Harbor the United States officially declared war on the Axis Powers and entered WWII.



PEARL HARBOR

At the same time Germany was invading European countries, Japan was trying to conquer Asia and the Pacific Ocean territories. When Japan invaded China the United States stopped trading steel and oil. This is called an embargo, when one country refuses to trade goods with another country as a form of punishment. Japan saw the United States as a threat to their desire to conquer Asia and the Pacific. In the early morning on December 7, 1941, Japan launched a surprise attack on the US naval base located at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. There were 353 Japanese fighter, bomber, and torpedo planes that attacked US battleships, cruisers, destroyers, and air fields. There were 3,684 US casualties (2,402 killed, and 1,282 wounded), while only a combined 65 Japanese soldiers were killed or wounded. President Franklin D. Roosevelt urged Congress to declare war on Japan and the United States began fighting in World War II.

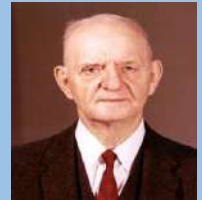
MARIETTA - BELL BOMBER AIRCRAFT

With the help of President Roosevelt, the federal government created Bell Aircraft which produced 663 B-29 bombers that helped the United States win World War II. The manufacturing plant turned rural Cobb County into a thriving industrial region in Georgia. Marietta, Georgia began to experience a lot of economic and population growth because of Bell Aircraft as thousands of jobs were created. It also proved that the South could be an industrial region of America. After WWII, the plant shut down, but in 1951 Lockheed-Georgia (now called Lockheed-Martin) bought the company and still produces airplanes for the US military today.



RICHARD RUSSELL

Former Georgia Governor, served as Georgia US Senator for 38 years. He helped pass FDR's New Deal programs through Congress and he was a big supporter of the US military. Richard Russell helped Georgia increase its military bases that would help train soldiers for World War II. He also helped create the National School Lunch Program as well as the CDC (Center for Disease Control) which is one of the best high-tech laboratories in the nation, located in Atlanta. Richard Russell used his political experience to help Georgia.



CARL VINSON

US House of Representative from Georgia for 50 years. Member of the Naval Affairs Committee and is known as "the father of the two-ocean navy" because he convinced the US government to build up its naval forces and shipyards in both the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. Like Richard Russell, Carl Vinson was a respected and experienced Congressman who helped the United States during WWII while also providing thousands of jobs for Georgians.

MILITARY BASES IN GEORGIA

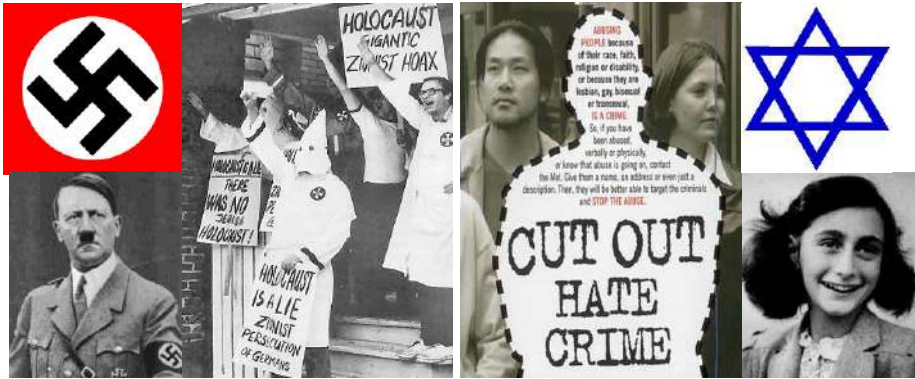
Just as in World War I, Georgia helped train many soldiers, sailors, and aviators during World War II. Fort Benning (Columbus), Fort Gordon (Augusta), Fort Stewart (Savannah), and Robins Air Force Base were just some of the many training facilities that brought jobs and businesses for local area civilians. Today, these bases are still important for the US military and local economies.

SAVANNAH & BRUNSWICK SHIPYARDS

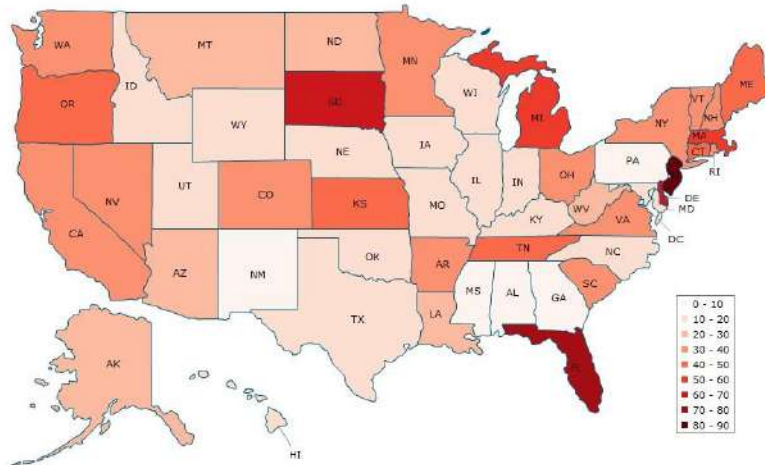
As Marietta's Bell Aircraft produced B-29 bombers the port cities of Savannah and Brunswick manufactured 180 "Liberty Ships". These US naval ships helped the US win World War II, and they also provided thousands of jobs for Georgia citizens along the coast. US Representative Carl Vinson of Georgia is credited for bringing the military

THE HOLOCAUST: LESSONS TO BE LEARNED

In 6th and 7th grade you learned about World War II and the Holocaust. It is estimated that over 6 million Jews died while imprisoned in concentration camps. The main reason for learning about the Holocaust in 8th grade Georgia Studies class is to remind students about the dangers of intolerance (not accepting others because of ethnic or cultural differences). We have already learned that even prior to the Holocaust Jews have been discriminated against in Georgia, such as the 1913 Leo Frank case. We study history to learn about the past – to continue progressing forward and eliminating some of the mistakes people have made against others. In 1986, the Georgia government created the Georgia Commission on the Holocaust to promote tolerance. This is from their website, “The Georgia Commission on the Holocaust was established to teach the lessons of the Holocaust to present and future generations of Georgians in order to create an awareness of the enormity of the crimes of prejudice and inhumanity and a vigilance to prevent their recurrence.”



**2008 US HATE CRIME RATE BY STATE
(REPORTED CRIMES PER MILLION RESIDENTS)**



**GEORGIA HELPS
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT**



Warm Springs has attracted visitors since 1832 and developed into a small rural community in West Georgia.

From www.gastateparks.org
“Franklin Delano Roosevelt built the Little White House in 1932 while governor of New York, prior to being inaugurated as president in 1933. He first came to Warm Springs in 1924 hoping to find a cure for polio that had struck him in 1921. Swimming in the 88-degree, buoyant spring waters brought him no miracle cure, but it did bring improvement.”

Franklin D. Roosevelt would fall in love with the small town atmosphere and the people of Warm Springs, Georgia. He made a total of 41 trips to Warm Springs and created the Roosevelt Institute, a facility that was constructed to provide rehabilitation and treatment for those who suffered from polio. Sadly, Roosevelt died in 1945 at his Warm Springs, Little White House from a stroke while his portrait was being painted.



**FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
HELPS GEORGIA**



Historians credit Warm Springs, Georgia and the Little White House as the location where President Roosevelt came up with his New Deal policies that helped the United States recover from the Great Depression. Warm Springs was a small rural community that consisted of hard working people that did not have the luxuries of the standard of living of those who lived in urban areas. New Deal Programs such as the REA (rural electrification administration) made it affordable for rural residents to have electricity. The AAA (agricultural adjustment act) increased profits for poor farmers, and the CCC (civilian conservation corps) provided thousands of jobs for Georgia’s unemployed workers. One of their projects was creating Franklin D Roosevelt state park, the largest state park in Georgia. Georgia helped Roosevelt, and Roosevelt helped Georgia recover from the Great Depression.



POST WWII

ELLIS ARNALL

Ellis Arnall defeated Eugene Talmadge in the gubernatorial (governor) election in 1942. Eugene Talmadge had been the incumbent (already in office) governor and received a lot of criticism from Georgia voters because of his role in Georgia losing their accreditation from the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools because Talmadge forced the firing of faculty members who tried to integrate blacks into white colleges. Ellis Arnall promised to fix this problem if elected and he did. He also helped Georgia make progress in Civil Rights for African-Americans by outlawing the poll tax and the white primaries, two methods that were used to disenfranchise blacks. **Arnall was also governor of Georgia during World War II and since 18 year old young men were being drafted into the military he believed that 18 year old men and women should also be mature enough to vote. Because of Governor Arnall, Georgia was the first state in the United States to lower the voting age from 21 to 18.** Governor Arnall most likely would have been re-elected governor, but Georgia's Constitution was recently changed to increase the term limits from 2 years to 4 years, but no longer allowing consecutive terms served. This would lead to a big controversy in the next unit.

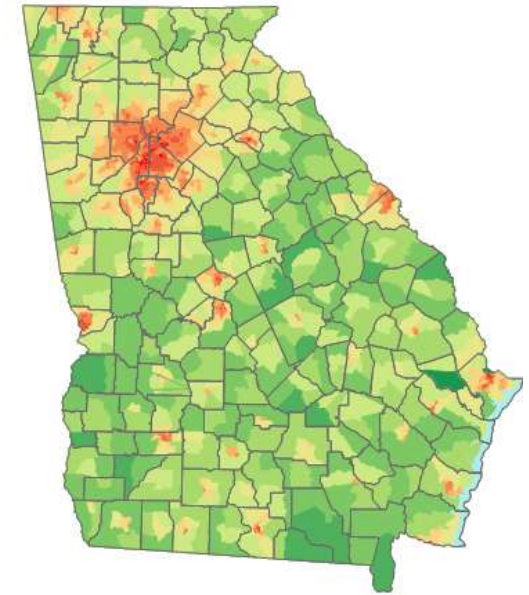


Create four, 3 word summaries on how Arnall helped GA:

AGRICULTURAL CHANGE

Georgia farmers benefitted from F.D.R.'s New Deal programs such as the AAA, as well as the demand for crops to be grown to feed the soldiers in World War II. After the war technological innovations of combines, tractors, and processing plants allowed Georgia farmers to diversify the variety of crops they would grow. King Cotton would no longer rule Georgia agriculture as farmers began growing other crops that thrived in Georgia's different soil types and climate conditions. Today, Georgia is a leading producer of the crops shown in the map below. In addition to crops, Georgia is also a leading producer of livestock (cattle, pigs, chickens, etc...)

One in seven Georgians are employed in some type of agricultural related business. These are known as Agri-business and they include processing plants that take the raw crop or livestock and produce a finished product, such as a packaging plant.



URBANIZATION

Another change related to agriculture is the urbanization of Georgia as more and more farm workers have moved to larger towns and cities. Part of this is because of new technologies requiring fewer workers to plant or harvest a crop. For example, with new and improved tractors and combines a farmer who owned his land no longer needed sharecroppers to help plant and harvest the crop. As a result, many sharecroppers moved to cities to work in factories or other agri-business jobs. Georgia's five geographic regions have all played a role in the transformation of Georgia's agriculture and economic growth.





William B. Hartsfield was Atlanta's longest serving mayor from 1937-1961. He is most famous for his role in making the city of Atlanta an aviation hub. Today, Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport is the busiest airport in the world. It also provides thousands of jobs for people living in Metro Atlanta. William B. Hartsfield wanted Atlanta to be a model southern city and once said, "Atlanta is the city too busy to hate".

Race relations in Atlanta were more progressive than in other southern cities. Hartsfield also helped to desegregate Atlanta's schools. The city was viewed as a modern city and attracted other businesses to relocate to the state of Georgia



WILLIAM B. HARTSFIELD



Ivan Allen, Jr. succeeded William B. Hartsfield as mayor of Atlanta in 1962. He is most famous for bringing professional sports to Atlanta which allowed the city to expand and grow economically. Mayor Allen helped build Fulton County Stadium which is where the Atlanta Braves and Atlanta Falcons originally played their games starting in 1966, and two years later the Atlanta Hawks came to town. Ivan Allen, Jr. is also remembered for his role in the Civil Rights movement during the 1960s. He was good friends with Martin Luther King, Jr. and mayor Allen helped desegregate Atlanta. For the first time black police officers were allowed to arrest white criminals.



IVAN ALLEN, Jr.

FOR EACH SPORT BELOW COME UP WITH ONE EXAMPLE OF REVENUE THAT CONTRIBUTES TO THE ECONOMIC GROWTH OF GEORGIA.



MAJOR LEAGUE SPORTS and the ECONOMY

Ivan Allen, Jr. helped bring professional sports to Atlanta (Braves, Falcons, and Hawks). The impact these professional sports teams have had on the economy of Atlanta and the state of Georgia is enormous. The biggest contribution is in the form of jobs. Think of the Falcons for example. Owner Arthur Blank has a payroll of hundreds of people including the players, coaches, trainers, and the behind the scenes employees who work in offices. Then you have stadium crews ranging from parking lot attendants, ticket agents, concession stand workers, custodial staff, lighting and camera crews, and so on. But it doesn't end there, because there are hundreds of businesses who profit off of the games being played in Atlanta such as hotels, restaurants, transportation services, shopping plazas, museums, etc... Sports teams require stadiums or arenas to play their games and the construction of these provides jobs as well from construction workers to architects and engineers. The reason why Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr. wanted Atlanta to become the Sports Capital of the South was because of the revenue the city and state government would earn through the form of taxes. There are three major types of taxes that help the economy (property, income, and sales). Businesses and residents pay a property tax once a year. Employers and workers pay income tax every time they receive a paycheck. Businesses are required to charge sales tax for every good they sell or service they provide. All of this adds up and helps the government provide infrastructure, schools, police / fire stations, public transportation, courts, jails, parks and many other facilities and programs for the citizens of Georgia. Without professional sports the city of Atlanta would not have the thriving economy that has attracted many people and dollars to the state.

