

Georgia's History:

# World War II

SS8H9



# Standards

**SS8H9 The student will describe the impact of World War II on Georgia's development economically, socially, and politically.**

- a. Describe the impact of events leading up to American involvement in World War II; include Lend-Lease and the bombing of Pearl Harbor.
- b. Evaluate the importance of Bell Aircraft, military bases, the Savannah and Brunswick shipyards, Richard Russell, and Carl Vinson.
- c. Explain the impact of the Holocaust on Georgians.
- d. Discuss President Roosevelt's ties to Georgia including his visits to Warm Springs and his impact on the state.

# Teacher Info – Who's & What's

- Print off the Who's & What's handout for each student.
- BEFORE the unit, have students fill in the squares with what they *think* each term means.
- AFTER the presentation, the students will write down new (factual) information about each term.
- Check the answers as a class.

# Teacher Directions – CLOZE Notes

- The next pages are handouts for the students to use for note-taking during the presentation. (Print front to back to save paper and ink.)
- Check the answers as a class after the presentation.



# World War II CLOZE Notes 1

## Adolf Hitler

- After WWI, Germany's economic hard times helped the \_\_\_\_\_ (Nazi) Party come to power.
- The Nazi party's leader, Adolf Hitler, gained control of Germany in 1932 because he promised to \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ world.
- Hitler soon became Germany's dictator, \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ country.

## Ignores Treaty

- Hitler completely ignored the terms of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- He rebuilt Germany's \_\_\_\_\_.
- He also promised to restore Germany's \_\_\_\_\_.
- Leaders of the winning countries of WWI \_\_\_\_\_ to follow the terms of the treaty...

## Aggression

- In 1936, Hitler took back some \_\_\_\_\_ along the Rhine River.
- In 1938, he \_\_\_\_\_ with Germany.
- Hitler also demanded parts of Czechoslovakia, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- In 1939, Hitler's Nazi army \_\_\_\_\_  
– this was the last straw for the Allies.

## Japan

- Feelings of \_\_\_\_\_ also swept through Japan in the 1920s and 1930s.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was the ruler of Japan and the military had a lot of power in his government.
- Japan built up its army, navy, and air force and \_\_\_\_\_ in 1931.

## Aggression

- Over the next few years, Japan conquered all of \_\_\_\_\_.
- In January 1942, the Japanese captured Manila, the capital of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A month later, the Japanese captured \_\_\_\_\_.
- Japan eventually conquered the East Indies, the Philippines, and many other \_\_\_\_\_.

# World War II CLOZE Notes 2

## Italy

- In 1925, \_\_\_\_\_ became dictator of Italy.
- He had a \_\_\_\_\_, much like Hitler.
- They both \_\_\_\_\_ and were cruel.
- Mussolini increased the size of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Italy conquered \_\_\_\_\_ in Africa.

## Axis Powers

- Mussolini \_\_\_\_\_ with Germany in 1936.
- \_\_\_\_\_ with Germany and Italy in 1940.
- The aggressive countries soon became known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

## Neutral U.S.

- When WWII broke out in Europe in 1939, the US followed a \_\_\_\_\_, which meant that they wouldn't join either the Axis or Allied powers.
- Many people in the US believed that the war was \_\_\_\_\_, not America's.
- As Germany, Japan, and Italy continued to be victorious and take over nation after nation, the U.S. continued to \_\_\_\_\_.

## Lend-Lease Act

- Even though the US remained neutral in terms of fighting, President Roosevelt and Congress passed the \_\_\_\_\_ in 1941.
- This allowed the US to lend or lease \_\_\_\_\_ to any country whose defense was critical to US security.
- This act gave the Allies more than \_\_\_\_\_ in the countries. exchange for US \_\_\_\_\_ in the countries.

## Pearl Harbor

- Everything changed on December 7, 1941, when Japanese airplanes made a surprise attack on the \_\_\_\_\_.

Hawaii.

- The \_\_\_\_\_ US battleships and 188 airplanes.
- More than \_\_\_\_\_ lost their lives.

## US Enters WWII

- The next day, President Roosevelt asked Congress to \_\_\_\_\_.
- They agreed and the US officially entered WWII on \_\_\_\_\_.
- On December 11, \_\_\_\_\_ declared war on the US.
- The US was now deeply involved in WWII on the \_\_\_\_\_.

# World War II CLOZE Notes 3

## Georgia & WWII

- Georgia made several contributions to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Prior to WWII, Georgia was a very poor state; however, once the war started, \_\_\_\_\_ exponentially.
- The federal government poured money into \_\_\_\_\_, helping Georgians make more money than ever before.

## Bell Aircraft

- In 1942, the \_\_\_\_\_ arrived in the small town of Marietta and began to produce B-29 bombers.
- During the war, nearly \_\_\_\_\_ at the plant, causing Marietta to quickly grow and prosper.
- Bell paid excellent wages, and its workers (including women and African Americans) \_\_\_\_\_ while the plant was open.

## Shipyards

- Another one of Georgia's great military accomplishments was its \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_, both deep-sea ports, provided ideal naval yards for the construction of war ships.
- The Southeastern Shipbuilding Corporation was in Savannah and constructed over \_\_\_\_\_, and the J.A. Jones shipyard in Brunswick turned out almost \_\_\_\_\_.
- Georgia became the home of the \_\_\_\_\_, a large, square-hulled ship designed to carry supplies to troops (grain, trucks, mail, etc.).
- These ships were used to \_\_\_\_\_ to both the European and Pacific fronts.

## Military Bases

- During World War II, Georgia became home to more \_\_\_\_\_ than any other state in the U.S. besides Texas.
- \_\_\_\_\_, Georgia, was the largest and viewed as the best infantry facility during the war.
- Other bases include Robins Air Service Command in Macon, Fort Gordon in Augusta, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Today, these bases \_\_\_\_\_ and pump millions of dollars into the state's economy.

# World War II CLOZE Notes 4

## Richard B. Russell

- Richard B. Russell, Jr. (1897-1971) was a \_\_\_\_\_ of Georgia.
- He was \_\_\_\_\_, Georgia, and was a graduate of the University of Georgia.
- After briefly serving as a lawyer, at the age of 23, he was one of the youngest people ever elected to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Russell also served as the \_\_\_\_\_ in Georgia's history and the \_\_\_\_\_ when he was elected in 1933.
- Russell served on the \_\_\_\_\_ and during WWII, he often traveled to visit US troops.
- He was one of the first politicians to argue that the \_\_\_\_\_ in foreign territories to secure international security.
- Russell was also influential in bringing or maintaining \_\_\_\_\_ in the state, along with many other research facilities, including the \_\_\_\_\_, and federal funding of other projects throughout the state.

## Carl Vinson

- Carl Vinson (1881-1983) was born in \_\_\_\_\_, Georgia.
- After graduating from Mercer University School of Law and serving a lawyer, he was elected to the \_\_\_\_\_ in 1908.
- Vinson was elected to the \_\_\_\_\_ in 1914, where he served for \_\_\_\_\_—longer than any other congressman.
- Vinson served on the House Naval Affairs Committee where he won the \_\_\_\_\_ nickname, “the \_\_\_\_\_.”
- For decades, he argued that the US must \_\_\_\_\_ if it hoped to remain secure.
- Due to his hard work for over 50 years, Vinson received the Presidential Medal of Freedom and had a U.S. \_\_\_\_\_ named after him.

## Holocaust

- Throughout Hitler's rule, the \_\_\_\_\_ and other minorities in Germany.
- Hitler \_\_\_\_\_ after WWI on the Jewish people.
- First, he \_\_\_\_\_ by forcing Germans to stop buying things from Jewish shops.
- Then he forced them to \_\_\_\_\_ called ghettos.



# World War II Cloze Notes 5

## Holocaust

- Finally, Jews were rounded up and \_\_\_\_\_ where millions died.
- Hitler was responsible for the murder of more than \_\_\_\_\_ between 1933 and 1945.
- As the Allies advanced through Europe, they captured the concentration camps and \_\_\_\_\_ that were still alive.

## Effects in GA

- In 1986, Governor Joe Frank Harris established the \_\_\_\_\_.
- In 1988, the commission became a permanent state agency whose goal is to \_\_\_\_\_ about the dangers of prejudice, racial hatred, and genocide.
- Jewish organizations like the Jewish Federation of Greater Atlanta and the Jewish Family and Career Services provides \_\_\_\_\_.
- These organizations are determined \_\_\_\_\_ and to educate future generations.

## Warm Springs

- Franklin Roosevelt \_\_\_\_\_ from 1913-1945.
- Roosevelt had a disease called polio, and visited \_\_\_\_\_.
- Roosevelt, and other polio patients, exercised in the warm water pools of the spring to help \_\_\_\_\_.
- When he came to Georgia, he stayed at his home in Warm Springs, which became known as the “\_\_\_\_\_” during his presidency.

## Helping Georgia

- Roosevelt made several appearances and \_\_\_\_\_ throughout the state.
- His firsthand exposure to rural Georgia and its problems during the Depression helped him \_\_\_\_\_ that helped alleviate the country's economic problems.
- Roosevelt's New Deal programs \_\_\_\_\_.
- His agricultural policies \_\_\_\_\_ and work programs gave \_\_\_\_\_.

# World War II Cloze Notes 6

## Farewell

- President Roosevelt was visiting Warm Springs on April 12, 1945, when he died after \_\_\_\_\_.
- Today, many people still go to Warm Springs for treatment of strokes and injuries at the \_\_\_\_\_, and Roosevelt's home is visited by thousands every year.

# World War II CLOZE Notes 1

## KEY

### Adolf Hitler

- After WWI, Germany's economic hard times helped the **National Socialist** (Nazi) Party come to power.
- The Nazi party's leader, Adolf Hitler, gained control of Germany in 1932 because he promised to **restore Germany's position** in the world.
- Hitler soon became Germany's dictator, **taking complete control** of the country.

### Ignores Treaty

- Hitler completely ignored the terms of the **Treaty of Versailles**.
- He rebuilt Germany's **military**.
- He also promised to restore Germany's **lost territories**.
- Leaders of the winning countries of WWI **failed to force Hitler** to follow the terms of the treaty...

### Aggression

- In 1936, Hitler took back some **German territory** along the Rhine River.
- In 1938, he **united Austria** with Germany.
- Hitler also demanded parts of Czechoslovakia, and **France and Great Britain gave in**.
- In 1939, Hitler's Nazi army **invaded Poland** — this was the last straw for the Allies.

### Japan

- Feelings of **nationalism and militarism** also swept through Japan in the 1920s and 1930s.
- **Emperor Hirohito** was the ruler of Japan and the military had a lot of power in his government.
- Japan built up its army, navy, and air force and **invaded China** in 1931.

### Aggression

- Over the next few years, Japan conquered all of **eastern China**.
- In January 1942, the Japanese captured Manila, the capital of the **Philippines**.
- A month later, the Japanese captured **Singapore**.
- Japan eventually conquered the East Indies, the Philippines, and many other **Pacific Islands**.

# World War II CLOZE Notes 2

## KEY

### Italy

- In 1925, **Benito Mussolini** became dictator of Italy.
- He had a **fascist government**, much like Hitler.
- They both **opposed western democracy** and were cruel.
- Mussolini increased the size of **Italy's military**.
- Italy conquered **Albania and Ethiopia** in Africa.

### Axis Powers

- Mussolini **signed an alliance** with Germany in 1936.
- **Japan signed an alliance** with Germany and Italy in 1940.
- The aggressive countries soon became known as the **Axis Powers**.

### Neutral U.S.

- When WWII broke out in Europe in 1939, the US followed a **policy of neutrality**, which meant that they wouldn't join either the Axis or Allied powers.
- Many people in the US believed that the war was **Europe's problem**, not America's.
- As Germany, Japan, and Italy continued to be victorious and take over nation after nation, the U.S. continued to **watch from the sidelines**.

### Lend-Lease Act

- Even though the US remained neutral in terms of fighting, President Roosevelt and Congress passed the **Lend-Lease Act** in 1941.
- This allowed the US to lend or lease **weapons, supplies, and equipment** to any country whose defense was critical to US security.
- This act gave the Allies more than **\$50 billion in supplies** in exchange for US **military base rights** in the countries.

### Pearl Harbor

- Everything changed on December 7, 1941, when Japanese airplanes made a surprise attack on the **US naval base at Pearl Harbor**, Hawaii.
- The **Japanese sank or destroyed** 8 US battleships and 188 airplanes.
- More than **2,400 people** lost their lives.

### US Enters WWII

- The next day, President Roosevelt asked Congress to **declare war on Japan**.
- They agreed and the US officially entered WWII on **December 8, 1941**.
- On December 11, **Germany and Italy** declared war on the US.
- The US was now deeply involved in WWII on the **side of the Allies**.

# World War II Cloze Notes 3

## KEY

### Georgia & WWII

- Georgia made several contributions to the **war effort**.
- Prior to WWII, Georgia was a very poor state; however, once the war started, **Georgia's economy grew** exponentially.
- The federal government poured money into **military bases and war-related industries**, helping Georgians make more money than ever before.

### Bell Aircraft

- In 1942, the **Bell Aircraft company** arrived in the small town of Marietta and began to produce B-29 bombers.
- During the war, nearly **30,000 workers were employed** at the plant, causing Marietta to quickly grow and prosper.
- Bell paid excellent wages, and its workers (including women and African Americans) **built over 660 bombers** while the plant was open.

### Shipyards

- Another one of Georgia's great military accomplishments was its **two major shipyards**.
- **Savannah and Brunswick**, both deep-sea ports, provided ideal naval yards for the construction of war ships.
- The Southeastern Shipbuilding Corporation was in Savannah and constructed over **80 ships**, and the J.A. Jones shipyard in Brunswick turned out almost **100 ships**.
- Georgia became the home of the **Liberty Ship**, a large, square-hulled ship designed to carry supplies to troops (grain, trucks, mail, etc.).
- These ships were used to **transport troops and supplies** to both the European and Pacific fronts.

### Military Bases

- During World War II, Georgia became home to more **military training bases** than any other state in the U.S. besides Texas.
- **Fort Benning near Columbus**, Georgia, was the largest and viewed as the best infantry facility during the war.
- Other bases include Robins Air Service Command in Macon, Fort Gordon in Augusta, and **Hunter Field in Savannah**.
- Today, these bases **provide thousands of jobs for Georgians** and pump millions of dollars into the state's economy.

# World War II CLOZE Notes 4

## KEY

### Richard B. Russell

- Richard B. Russell, Jr. (1897-1971) was a **governor and senator** of Georgia.
- He was **born in Winder**, Georgia, and was a graduate of the University of Georgia.
- After briefly serving as a lawyer, at the age of 23, he was one of the youngest people ever elected to the **Georgia General Assembly**.
- Russell also served as the **youngest Governor** in Georgia's history and the **youngest member of the US Senate** when he was elected in 1933.
- Russell served on the **Senate Naval Affairs Committee** and during WWII, he often traveled to visit US troops.
- He was one of the first politicians to argue that the **US needed military bases** in foreign territories to secure international security.
- Russell was also influential in bringing or maintaining **15 military bases** in the state, along with many other research facilities, including the **Centers for Disease Control**, and federal funding of other projects throughout the state.

### Carl Vinson

- Carl Vinson (1881-1983) was born in **Baldwin County**, Georgia.
- After graduating from Mercer University School of Law and serving a lawyer, he was elected to the **Georgia General Assembly** in 1908.
- Vinson was elected to the **House of Representatives** in 1914, where he served for **50 years**—longer than any other congressman.
- Vinson served on the House Naval Affairs Committee where he won the nickname, “the **father of the two-ocean navy**.”
- For decades, he argued that the US must **strengthen its navy** if it hoped to remain secure.
- Due to his hard work for over 50 years, Vinson received the Presidential Medal of Freedom and had a U.S. **nuclear powered aircraft carrier** named after him.

### Holocaust

- Throughout Hitler's rule, the **Nazis persecuted Jews** and other minorities in Germany.
- Hitler **blamed all of Germany's problems** after WWI on the Jewish people.
- First, he **hurt the Jews economically** by forcing Germans to stop buying things from Jewish shops.
- Then he forced them to **move into crowded neighborhoods** called ghettos.



# World War II CLOZE Notes 5

## KEY

### Holocaust

- Finally, Jews were rounded up and **forced into concentration camps** where millions died.
- Hitler was responsible for the murder of more than **6 million Jews** between 1933 and 1945.
- As the Allies advanced through Europe, they captured the concentration camps and **freed the Jews** that were still alive.

### Effects in GA

- In 1986, Governor Joe Frank Harris established the **Georgia Commission on the Holocaust**.
- In 1988, the commission became a permanent state agency whose goal is to **teach future generations** about the dangers of prejudice, racial hatred, and genocide.
- Jewish organizations like the Jewish Federation of Greater Atlanta and the Jewish Family and Career Services provides **assistance to Holocaust survivors**.
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### Warm Springs

- Franklin Roosevelt **visited Georgia over 40 times** from 1913-1945.
- Roosevelt had a disease called polio, and visited **Warm Springs for polio therapy**.
- Roosevelt, and other polio patients, exercised in the warm water pools of the spring to help **ease the crippling effects of polio**.
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### Helping Georgia

- Roosevelt made several appearances and **gave many speeches** throughout the state.
- His firsthand exposure to rural Georgia and its problems during the Depression helped him **create effective New Deal programs** that helped alleviate the country's economic problems.
- Roosevelt's New Deal programs **helped many Georgians**.
- His agricultural policies **assisted Georgia farmers** and work programs gave **jobs to the poor**.

# World War II Cloze Notes 6

## KEY

### Farewell

- President Roosevelt was visiting Warm Springs on April 12, 1945, when he died after **suffering a massive stroke**.
- Today, many people still go to Warm Springs for treatment of strokes and injuries at the **Warm Springs Rehabilitation Center**, and Roosevelt's home is visited by thousands every year.



# World War II

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# Adolf Hitler

- After WWI, Germany's economic hard times helped the National Socialist (Nazi) Party come to power.
- The Nazi party's leader, Adolf Hitler, gained control of Germany in 1932 because he promised to restore Germany's position in the world.
- Hitler soon became Germany's dictator, taking complete control of the country.

# Hitler Waves to the Crowd in Germany – 1938.



# Ignores Treaty

- Hitler completely ignored the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.
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- Leaders of the winning countries of WWI failed to force Hitler to follow the terms of the treaty...



# Aggression

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- Hitler also demanded parts of Czechoslovakia, and France and Great Britain gave in.
- In 1939, Hitler's Nazi army invaded Poland – this was the last straw for the Allies.



Hitler Observes  
Troops On the  
March to  
Poland – 1939.

# Japan

- Feelings of nationalism and militarism also swept through Japan in the 1920s and 1930s.
- Emperor Hirohito was the ruler of Japan and the military had a lot of power in his government.
- Japan built up its army, navy, and air force and invaded China in 1931.



Emperor Hirohito  
During an Army  
Inspection in 1938.



# Aggression

- Over the next few years, Japan conquered all of eastern China.
- In January 1942, the Japanese captured Manila, the capital of the Philippines.
- A month later, the Japanese captured Singapore.
- Japan eventually conquered the East Indies, the Philippines, and many other Pacific Islands.

# Italy

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- He had a fascist government, much like Hitler.
  - They both opposed western democracy and were cruel.
- Mussolini increased the size of Italy's military.
- Italy conquered Albania and Ethiopia in Africa.





# Axis Powers

- Mussolini signed an alliance with Germany in 1936.
- Japan signed an alliance with Germany and Italy in 1940.
- The aggressive countries soon became known as the Axis Powers.

On October 25<sup>th</sup>, 1936,  
Germany and Italy  
Signed an Alliance.



LVCE

# Neutral U.S.

- When WWII broke out in Europe in 1939, the US followed a policy of neutrality, which meant that they wouldn't join either the Axis or Allied powers.
- Many people in the US believed that the war was Europe's problem, not America's.
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# Lend-Lease Act

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# Pearl Harbor

- Everything changed on December 7, 1941, when Japanese airplanes made a surprise attack on the US naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
- The Japanese sank or destroyed 8 US battleships and 188 airplanes.
- More than 2,400 people lost their lives.





The USS Arizona  
After the Japanese  
Surprise Attack on  
Pearl Harbor.

President Roosevelt  
called December 7,  
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will live in infamy.”



# US Enters WWII

- The next day, President Roosevelt asked Congress to declare war on Japan.
- They agreed and the US officially entered WWII on December 8, 1941.
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Roosevelt Signing Declaration of  
War Against Japan.



# Hitler Declares War on the US – 1941.







# Georgia & World War II

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# Georgia & WWII

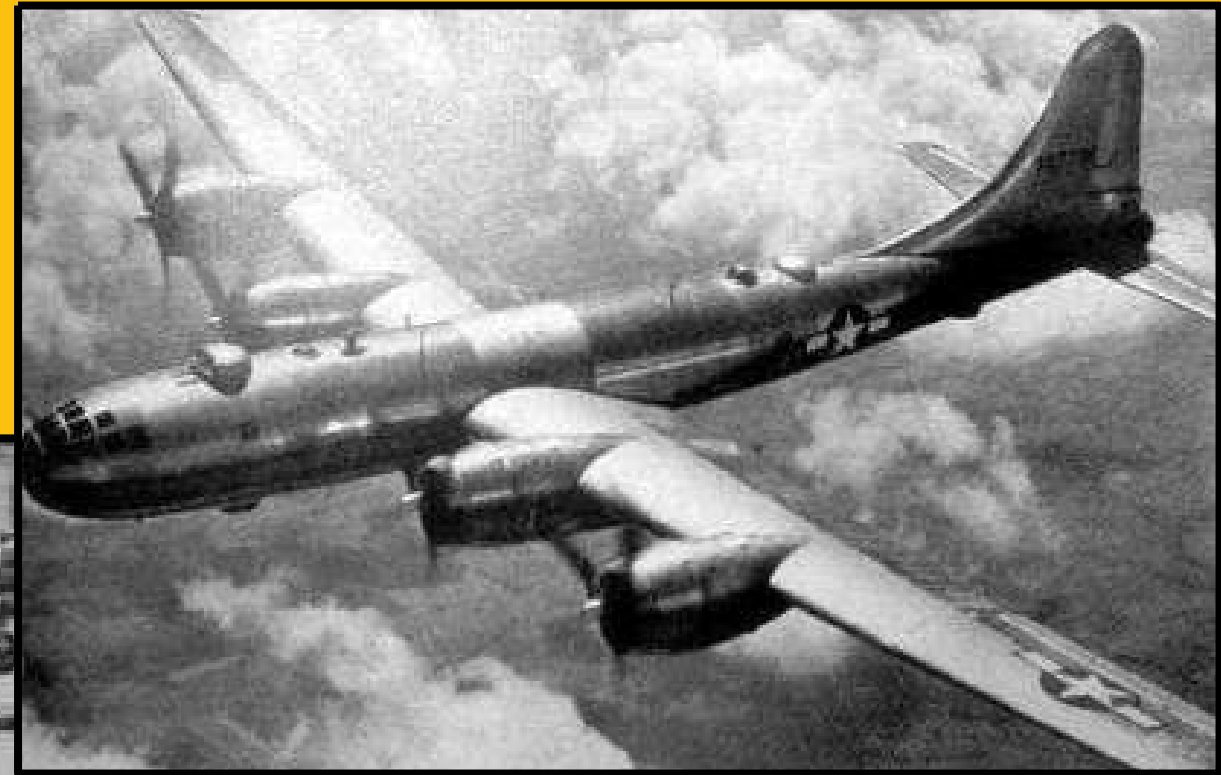
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# Bell Aircraft

- In 1942, the Bell Aircraft company arrived in the small town of Marietta and began to produce B-29 bombers.
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# Bell Aircraft Plant



B-29 Bomber

# Shipyards

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Brunswick  
Shipyard

# Shipyards

- Georgia became the home of the Liberty Ship, a large, square-hulled ship designed to carry supplies to troops (grain, trucks, mail, etc.).
- These ships were used to transport troops and supplies to both the European and Pacific fronts.





Many of Georgia's ships came to be called "Liberty Ships" because Roosevelt said they would, "bring liberty to Europe!"

# Launch of the first liberty ship built in Georgia



# Military Bases

- During World War II, Georgia became home to more military training bases than any other state in the U.S. besides Texas.
- Fort Benning near Columbus, Georgia, was the largest and viewed as the best infantry facility during the war.
- Other bases include Robins Air Service Command in Macon, Fort Gordon in Augusta, and Hunter Field in Savannah.
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Fort Benning during WWII -  
Columbus, GA





# Richard B. Russell

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- He was born in Winder, Georgia, and was a graduate of the University of Georgia.
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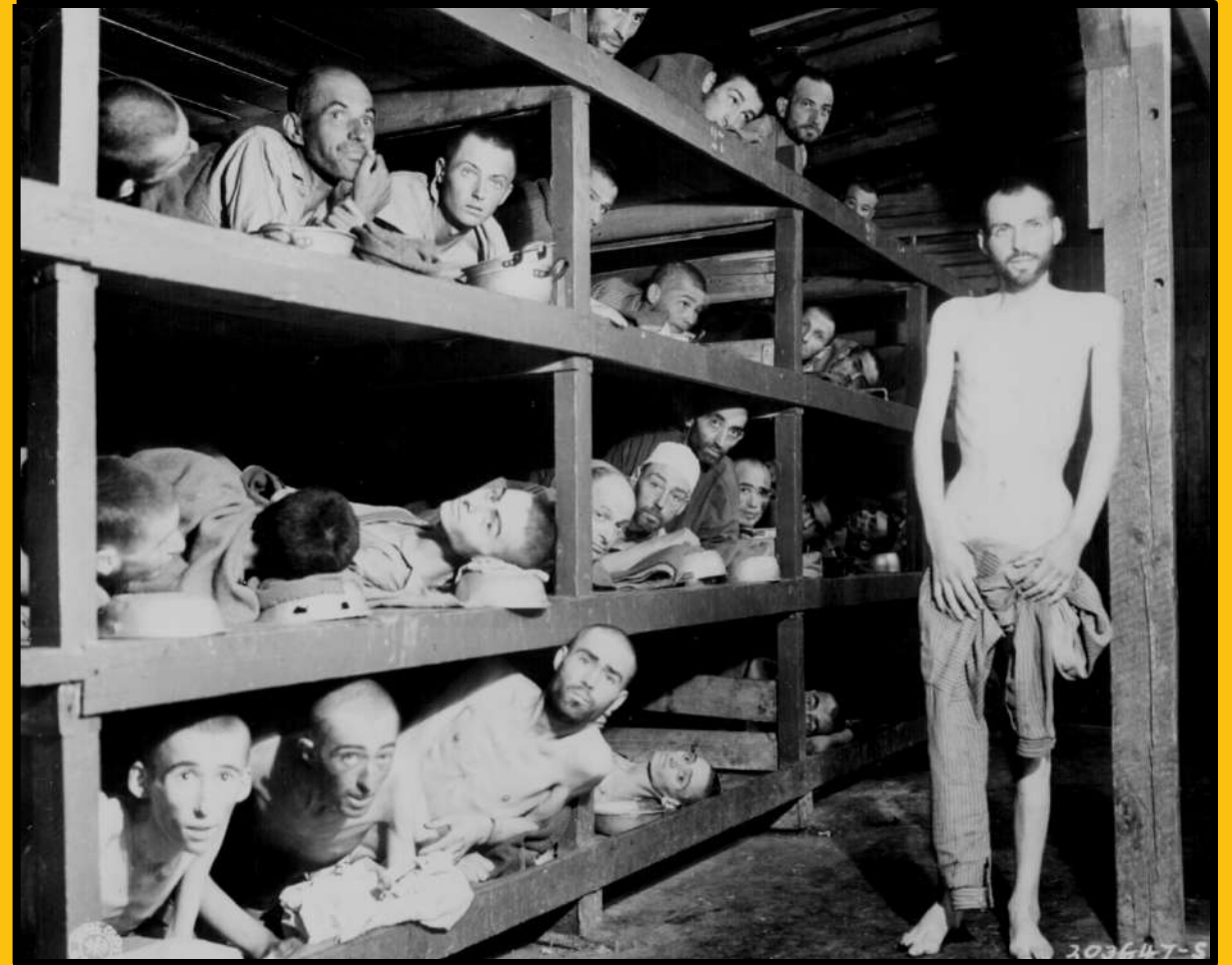
# Georgia & the Holocaust

SS8H9c



# Holocaust

- Throughout Hitler's rule, the Nazis persecuted Jews and other minorities in Germany.
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- First, he hurt the Jews economically by forcing Germans to stop buying things from Jewish shops.
- Then he forced them to move into crowded neighborhoods called ghettos.





# Holocaust

- Finally, Jews were rounded up and forced into concentration camps where millions died.
- Hitler was responsible for the murder of more than 6 million Jews between 1933 and 1945.
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# Effects in GA

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- In 1988, the commission became a permanent state agency whose goal is to teach future generations about the dangers of prejudice, racial hatred, and genocide.
- Jewish organizations like the Jewish Federation of Greater Atlanta and the Jewish Family and Career Services provides assistance to Holocaust survivors.
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# President Roosevelt & Georgia

SS8H9d



# Warm Springs

- Franklin Roosevelt visited Georgia over 40 times from 1913-1945.
- Roosevelt had a disease called polio, and visited Warm Springs for polio therapy.
- Roosevelt, and other polio patients, exercised in the warm water pools of the spring to help ease the crippling effects of polio.
- When he came to Georgia, he stayed at his home in Warm Springs, which became known as the “Little White House” during his presidency.

# President Roosevelt in Warm Springs, GA







# Helping Georgia

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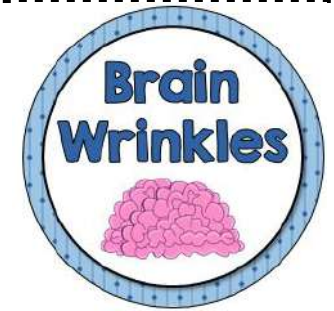




# Teacher Info – World War II Questions

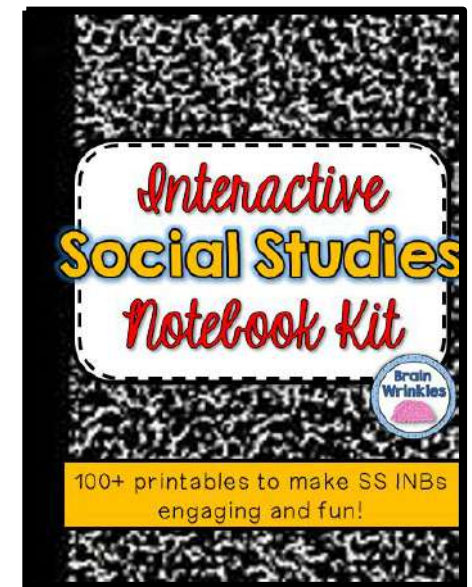
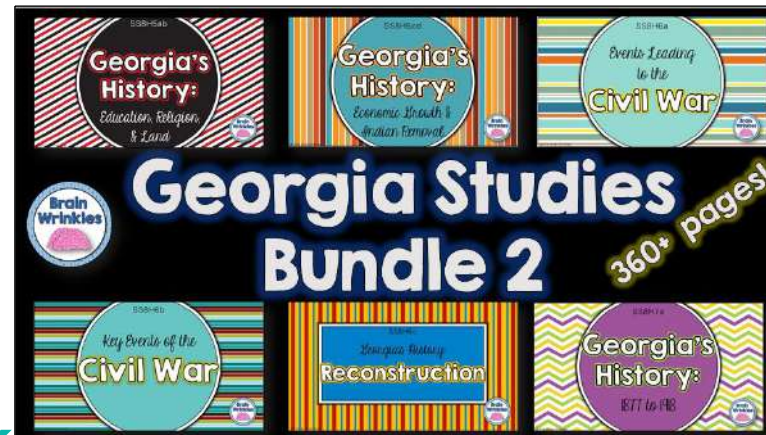
- Print off the WWII Questions handout for each student.
- They should answer the questions after discussing the presentation. Afterwards, check and share answers as a class.
- \*You can also use this as a quiz!

# Thank You!



Thank you so much for downloading this file. I sincerely hope you find it helpful and that your students learn a lot from it! I look forward to reading your feedback in my store.

If you like this file, you might want to check out some of my other products that teach social studies topics in creative, engaging, and hands-on ways.



Best of luck to you this school year,

Ansley at Brain Wrinkles

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