

WWI, Great Depression, Eugene Talmadge, FDR,
Warm Springs, and WWII

January 4th 2018

RIGHT NOW

Please get out a pencil/pen your notebook, folder, and any signed forms.

Before class begins write down what the focus of our work time today is as well as your homework.

WT:

- 1.DO and EQ
- 2.Brain Pop WWI. Do you remember?
- 3.WWI/Depression Notes
- 4.Closure: VENN WWI/CW/WWII

Learning Target:

I can explain the impact of WWI and the Great Depression on Georgia.

EQ:

What were the causes of the outbreak of WWI?

During the late teens of the 1900's, what natural forces resulted in significant negative impact on the economy of the south? How did economic factors lead to the Great Depression?

How did the governmental programs designed to ease the economic problems of the Great Depression impact Georgia?

U.S. Joins the War

Upon discovering the Zimmerman telegram, the United States declared war on Germany on April 6, 1917

Georgia's Contributions During the War

Georgia provided many military training camps.

- Fort McPherson, Camp Gordon, Camp Benning, Camp Stewart

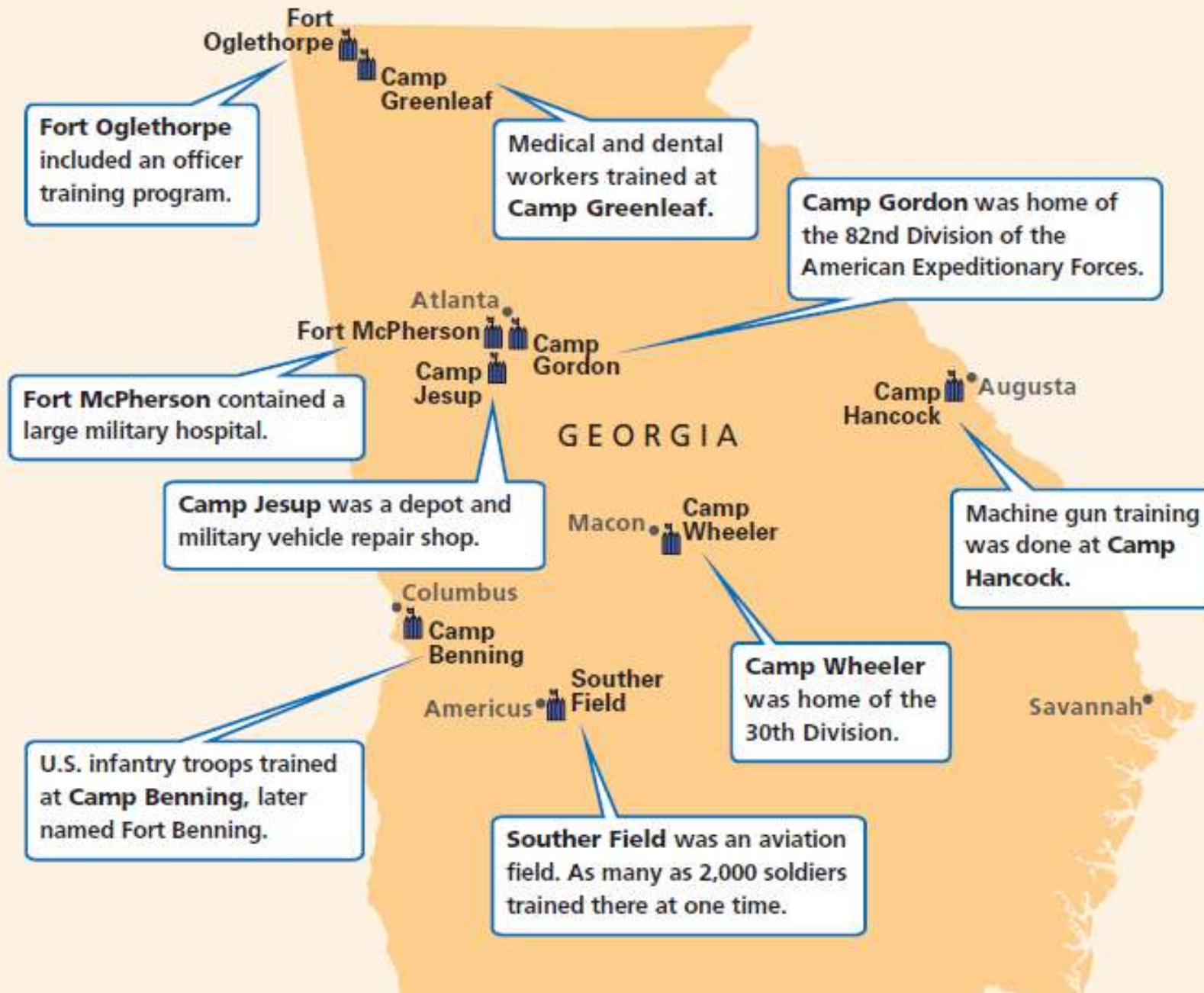
100,000 Georgians joined the war

Georgians bought war bonds

Georgians made products in its factories that contributed to the war effort.

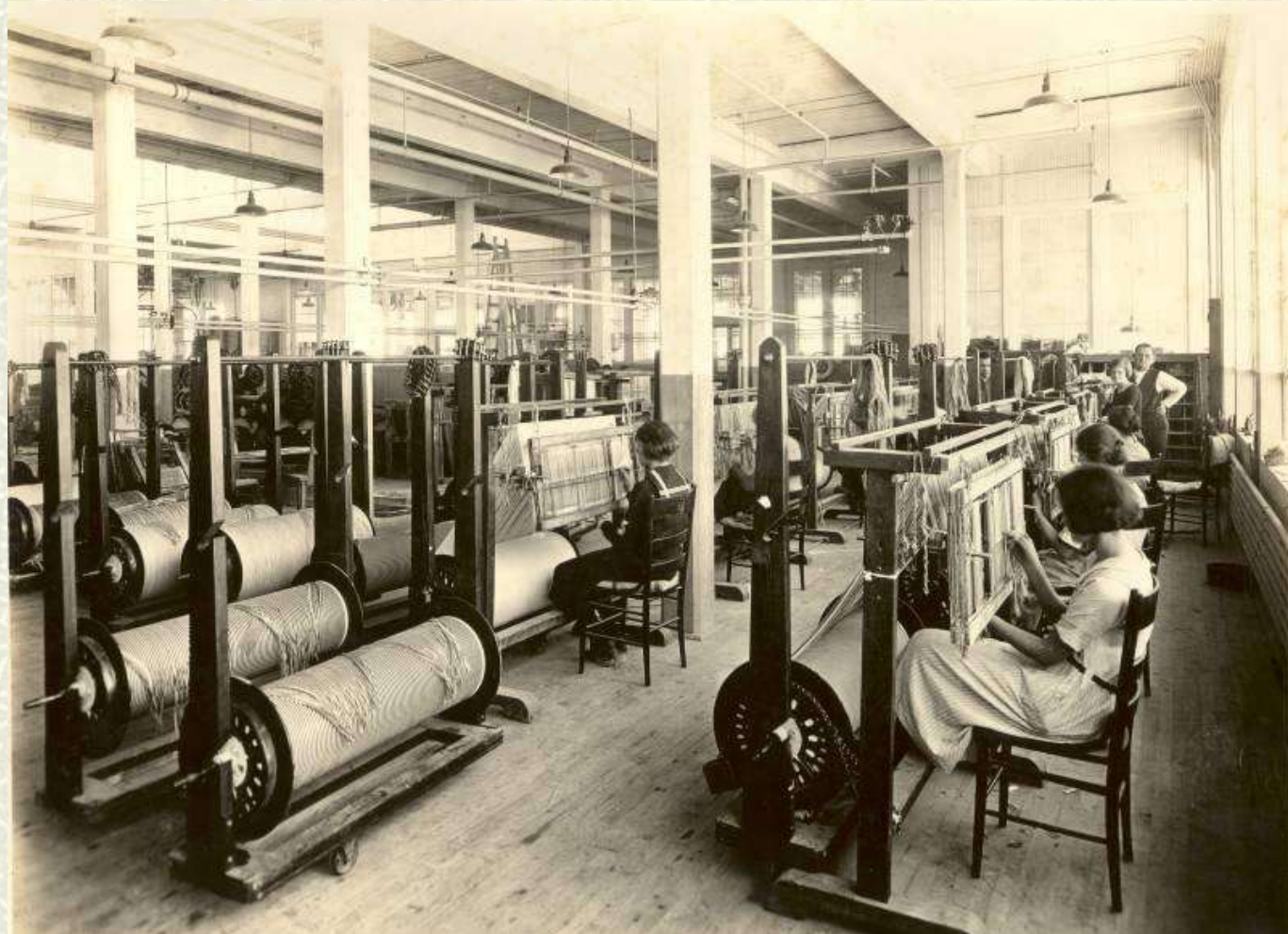
Georgians grew victory gardens to help supply the troops.

Georgia's Military Training Facilities, 1918



Cotton Before WWI

Cotton has always been an important crop in Georgia. After the Civil War, textile mills popped up throughout Georgia to process cotton here instead of sending it overseas to be processed.



Cotton During WWI



Georgia's textile mills made fabric for military uniforms. With the increased demand for cotton, prices went up and helped improve the state's economy.

Cotton After WWI

The demand for cotton decreased and so did the price.





What does the Boll Weevil do?

The adult Boll Weevil punctures the cotton buds and lays its eggs inside. The larvae hatches inside the bud and feeds on the cotton bolls. Because the larvae stay inside the buds, insecticides cannot kill the boll weevil.



Question?

Why would the boll weevil be such a major problem for Georgia farmers?



What impact did the Boll Weevil have in Georgia?

The boll weevil appeared in southwest Georgia in 1915 and quickly spread across the state. Destroyed thousands of acres of cotton. Georgia went from producing 5.2 million acres of cotton in 1914 to 2.6 million acres in 1923. Cotton no longer primary agricultural product. By 1983, Georgia only produced 115,000 acres of cotton.



Other Impact

African Americans moved North for jobs.

Sharecroppers and tenant farmers moved to cities such as Atlanta and Macon for jobs.

Population shift led to manufacturing development.

Note- By 1987, Georgia had eradicated the boll weevil. In 2000, Georgia harvested over 1 million acres of cotton.

Drought

In 1924, Georgia farmers were hit with another major problem... a major drought.

A drought is a long period of abnormally low rainfall, especially one that negatively affects growing or living conditions.



Drought

The drought's sun-baked fields slowed down the destruction of the boll weevil, but it ruined most of Georgia's other crops.

Over 375,000 farm workers left Georgia between 1920 and 1925.



Drought

Notice bargain farm
THIS PLACE IS FOR SALE

When farms failed, banks that had loaned the farmers money took huge losses. Many farm-related businesses closed. Georgia was suffering from a farm depression that would change farming in Georgia from then on.

Depression hit GA long before it impacted the rest of the country.



1924-1927 DROUGHT IN GEORGIA

- Lack of rainfall over extended period of time

DROUGHT

EFFECT

- Food shortage
- Farmers went into debt
- Farmers (sharecroppers) move to urban areas
- Agricultural related businesses struggle
- Georgia was in an economic depression before the rest of the country

The Roaring Twenties

The 1920s was a decade of prosperity. People were buying more things, which strengthened the economy. Factory jobs meant steady work and higher wages. People had money to spend on items such as automobiles, houses, and new appliances. Companies grew in size and wealth.

IN Georgia the JAZZ age did not catch on as it did in other places because GA was more rural. The Roaring 20's also ended much sooner in GA because of the Boll Weevil and the Drought in 1924.

BUT ALL GOOD THINGS MUST COME TO AN END...

How Agriculture Woes Affected Georgia (1920s)

Cause

Effect

- _____
- _____

- _____
- _____

Overall effect on Georgia:

The Great Depression

What do the following pictures and document tell you about the Great Depression?



THE ROARING 20s - AMERICANS BECOME RICH



ECONOMICS

- Business prospers in the 1920s.
- Some groups, including Georgia farmers, face hardships.



TECHNOLOGY

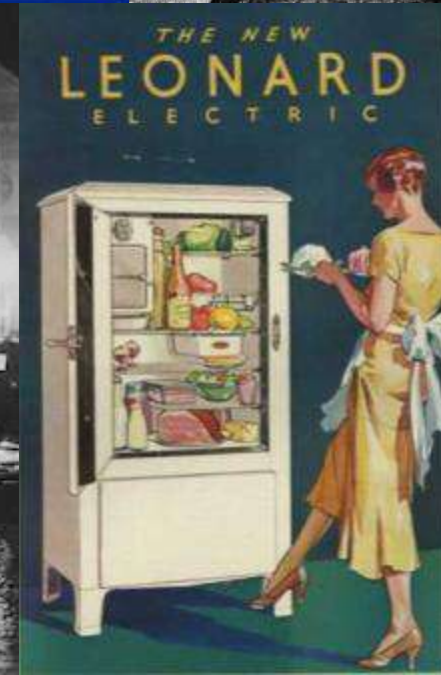
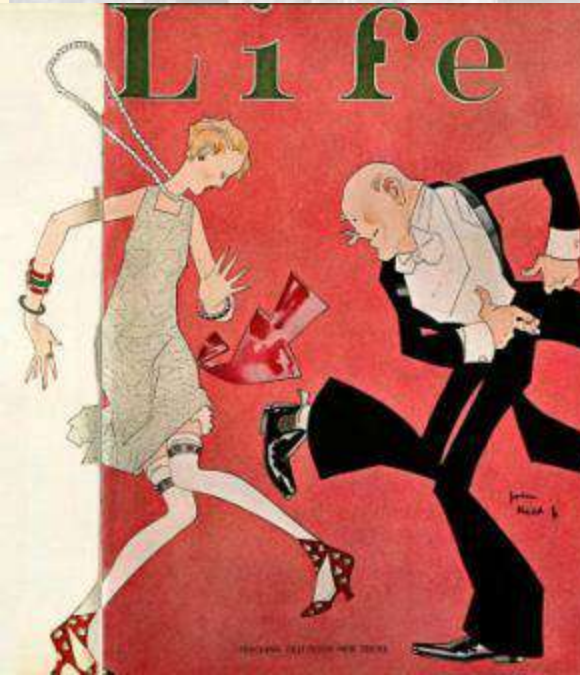
- Technological developments, such as the assembly line, power new prosperity.
- The growing importance of flight and airports enables Atlanta to become a major economic center.



SOCIETY AND CULTURE

- Changes in society bring new attitudes and lifestyles, especially for young people and women.
- Social changes meet with resistance. It is a time of cultural clashes.

The 1920s were an age of dramatic social and political change. For the first time, more Americans lived in cities than on farms. The nation's total wealth more than doubled between 1920 and 1929, and this economic growth swept many Americans into an affluent but unfamiliar "consumer society." People from coast to coast bought the same goods (thanks to nationwide advertising and the spread of chain stores), listened to the same music, did the same dances and even used the same slang!





U.S. Family Income Distribution (1929)

Annual Income	Percent of American Families Earning this Income	
Over \$10,000	4%	2%
\$5,000 - \$10,000	6%	6%
<u>\$1,500 - \$5,000</u>	32%	
\$1,500 - \$2,000	18%	
\$1,000 - \$1,500	21%	6%
Under \$1,000	21%	

Not
enough
to eat

Note: In 1929, a \$2000 income was considered the minimum necessary for meeting basic needs of the average US family. It marked the poverty line.

Note: In 1929, the wealthiest 5% of the US population received about 33% of the nation's personal income. In 1948, the wealthiest 5% received less than 20%. (Galbraith, *The Great Crash*, pp. 197-198.)





ECONOMIC FACTORS OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION

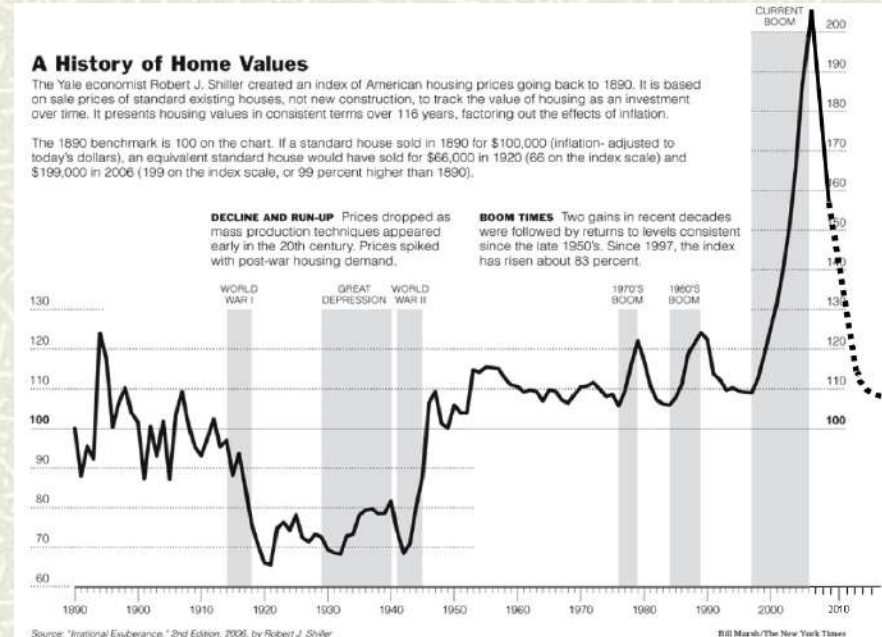


Economic Factors Causing the Great Depression

In the United States, it is normal for the economy to go through highs and lows.

A depression is a sustained, long-term downturn in economic activity .

The Great Depression started in 1929 and lasted until late 1930s to early 1940s



- High Unemployment
- People cannot afford goods and services
- Businesses and banks suffer or fail

The Great Depression

Georgia and other rural states were already in a depression due to the boll weevil and drought.

The rest of the country started with the Stock Market Crash of 1929. Stock holders lost over 40 million dollars and businesses were never able to recover from these losses throughout the 1930s.

However, a series of other factors contributed to the depression...



Economic Factors Causing the Great Depression

Many businesses had produced more goods than they could sell.

When the demand for the goods fell, the businesses had to slow production and people lost their jobs.

Unemployed people do not have money to spend.



The Stumbling Block



Economic Factors Causing the Great Depression

Farmers had
overproduced.

The surplus of crops
caused the prices to
decline steadily.

The decline in farm
income meant
farmers could not
repay their debts or
buy goods.



Economic Factors Causing the Great Depression

Smoot-Hawley Tariff- It was designed to protect American business interests but it actually hurt them.

The high tariffs made it difficult for other countries to sell their goods in the United States which meant that they did not have the money to repay wartime loans or buy American products.



Causes Continued

Speculation

- People bought stock in a company lower than it was worth, stocks were then sold for a higher price to pay off the debt
 - Banks purchased large amounts of stock
 - Stock market crashed on September 29, 1929- the banks failed and people lost their money
-

Causes Continued

Laissez- faire economics

- The idea that the economy will fix itself
 - Herbert Hoover, president, did nothing to help people during the depression
 - "Prosperity is right around the corner"
-

Economic Factors Causing the Great Depression

The companies and people of the United States had borrowed more than they could afford to repay. This hurt the banks that had loaned the money and the businesses waiting for their payments. Businesses that did not get paid had to lay off workers.



Economic Factors Causing the Great Depression

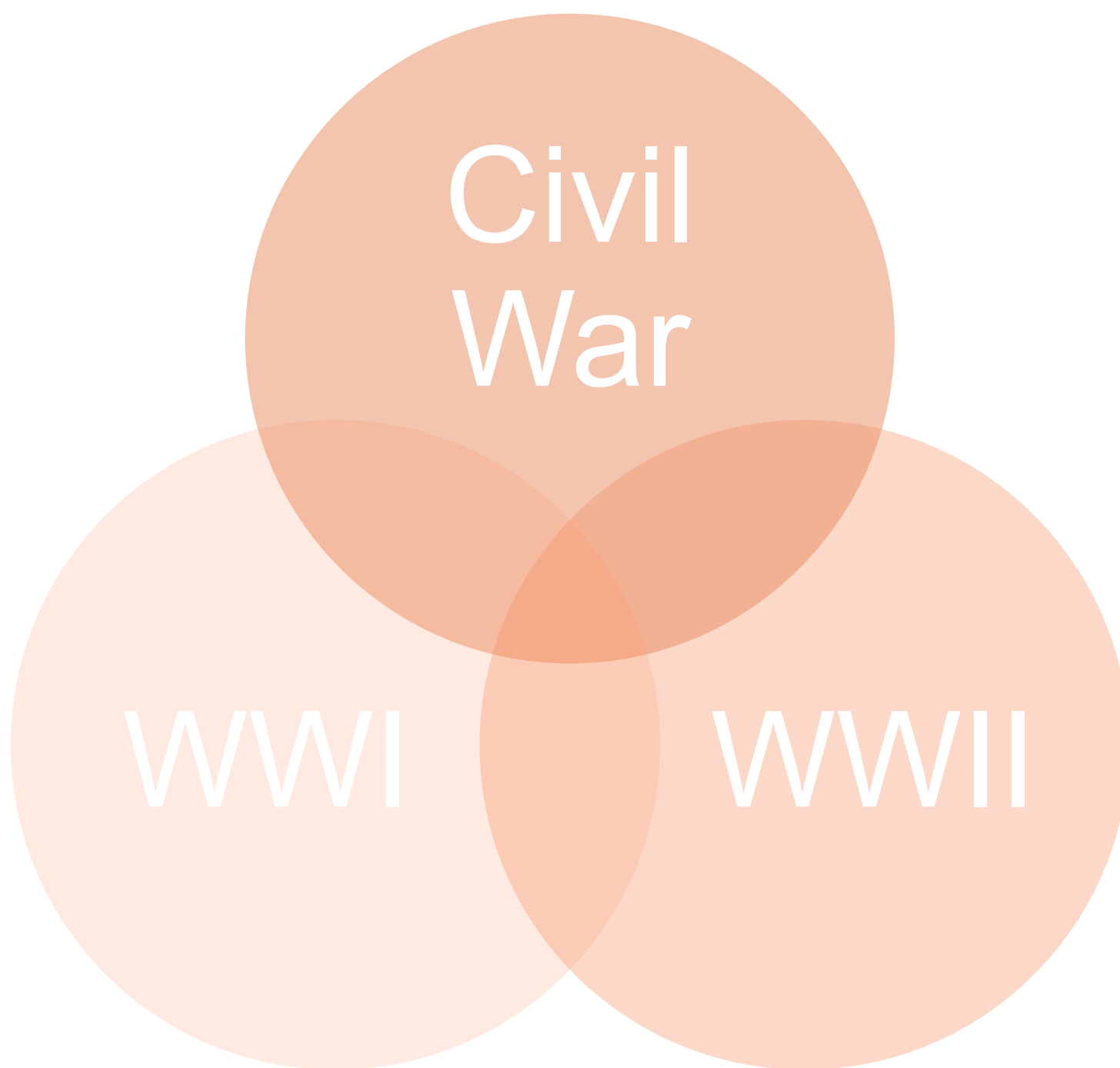
During the 1920s and 1930s there was no insurance protecting deposits.

If enough bank customers tried to withdraw their money, banks would eventually run out. This was called a bank failure.

Many people lost their life savings.

Banks that did not fail were hesitant about making loans which hurt businesses and individuals.





January 5th 2018

RIGHT NOW

Please get out a pencil/pen your notebook, folder, and any signed forms.

Before class begins write down what the focus of our work time today is as well as your homework.

WT:

- 1.How did WWI impact GA?
- 2.Georgia Stories Warm Springs
- 3.WWI/Depression Notes
- 4.Baseball Cards

5.Closure:

<https://www.brainpop.com/socialstudies/ushistory/tuskegeeairmen/>

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Eugene Talmadge

In his gubernatorial election campaigns of the 1930's Eugene Talmadge, wearing red suspenders and rounded glasses, promised Georgia's rural voters that they had three friends in the world "the Sears Roebuck Company, God almighty, and Eugene Herman Talmadge of Sugar Hill, Georgia."



<http://tinyurl.com/EugTal>

Pros and Cons of Eugene Talmadge

Pros:

Extremely popular among rural Georgians

Strong supporter of farmers

Lowered utility costs

Lowered car tag rates

Cons:

Fought against New Deal Policies

Supported County Unit System

Caused University System to lose accreditation

Promoted segregationist policies

Franklin D. Roosevelt



Franklin Roosevelt

Went to Warm
Springs, GA. (the
Little White
House) for polio
treatments

He was respected by
Georgians because of
his New Deal Program



THE NEW DEAL CHANGES
EVERYTHING



The New Deal

Though Georgia voters supported Governor Eugene Talmadge, a critic of the New Deal, in several elections Georgians also overwhelmingly supported President Franklin Roosevelt and his New Deal programs throughout the Great Depression.

The New Deal Programs provided aid and support to many poor Georgians.

Though these programs did not end the Great Depression, they helped many poor Georgians cope during the difficult economic times.

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)

The purpose of the program was to hire unemployed young men to work on public service projects.

Some of these projects included erosion control, flood prevention, and public parks.

Men who volunteered for this service signed six month contracts and were provided room and board.

In addition, they also received \$30 a month, \$25 of which had to be sent back to their families

The CCC in GA

78,000 Georgians were employed by the CCC and these men planted over 22 million trees and built or improved several state parks.

These parks are still used today, including historic battle fields such as Chickamauga and Kennesaw Mountain, and "forest parks" such as A.H. Stephens and Hard Labor Creek.

Segregation was incorporated in these federal groups. For example, an all black CCC unit helped to develop the infrastructure of the Okefenokee Wildlife Refuge.

When WWII broke out, these men traded their CCC uniforms for army uniforms.

Ft. Pulaski

The CCC and WPA were used to restore and refortify national monuments and to do work projects around the state.



Rural Electrification

Roosevelt had an interest in bringing electricity to all parts of the country.

Only 10% of rural areas had electricity

This act provided loans for rural areas.

Provided work for unemployed workers.

Though many members of Congress and state governors, such as Talmadge, fought against this program, fearing it would lead to socialism, many farmers benefited from it.

http://www.gpb.org/georgiastories/stories/rural_electrification_administration

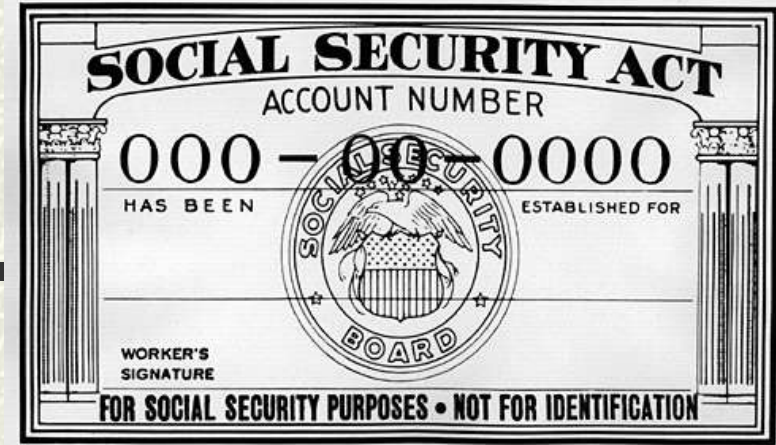
Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)

The basic premise of the AAA was that since so many farmers continued to grow crops such as cotton and tobacco during the Depression, driving the prices of these products down, **the federal government offered to pay farmers not to grow those crops.**

This caused the price of agriculture products to rise which helped farmers make more money and eliminate surplus production.

AAA did just as much harm as good because many GA farmers were sharecroppers or tenant farmers, so land owners just kicked them off the land that was not needed to farm and kept the money the government was reimbursing.

Social Security ACT



Designed to help with poverty among senior citizens.

Government provided income to retired and unemployed wage earners.

Georgia didn't participate until 1937.

Social Security Administration (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.

Baseball Cards

Choose 10 of the most important events and people.

Title your card and create a symbol for each and then write stats, 3 word summaries for the event/person that you have chosen. Each card should cover the importance of this person/event if you need to include multiple 3 word summaries do so.
