

SS8H12b

Jimmy Carter

Senator, Governor,
& President



Standards

SS8H12 The student will explain the importance of significant social, economic, and political developments in Georgia since 1970.

b. Describe the role of Jimmy Carter in Georgia as state senator, governor, president, and past president.

Teacher Directions – Doors to Understanding...

- Print out the Doors to Understanding... activating strategy handout for each student.
- Have the students write down what they already know about Jimmy Carter in door #1.
- In door #2, they will write down things that they want to know more about or any questions that they have.
- AFTER the unit, the students will write the most important things that they learned on door #3.

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.

Jimmy Carter GLOZE Notes 1

Early Life

- James Earl Carter, Jr. was born on _____ in Plains, Georgia.
- Carter had a _____, but returned home to Plains after his father passed away.
- Jimmy, his wife Rosalynn, and their four kids managed the _____.

Senator

- Carter began his political career in 1962 when he won the _____ for the 14th District of Georgia.
- He _____ in the State Senate and promoted the need for reorganizing Georgia's system while in office.

Governor

- In 1970, Jimmy Carter _____ and quickly began to create a "new Georgia".
- In his inaugural address, he informed Georgians that it was time for _____.
- Carter favored integration and often butted heads with his lieutenant governor, Lester Maddox, over _____.

- Carter used his four years in office to restructure the _____ and completely change the format of the state budget.
- He also pushed for _____, mental health, and criminal justice systems.
- Carter also favored _____ in Georgia.

President

- In the 1976 election, Carter defeated incumbent Republican President Gerald Ford to become the _____.
- President Carter _____ and created several new programs and departments that are still a fundamental part of the federal government today.

Camp David Accords

- For centuries, Arabs and Jews have fought over _____.
- President Carter invited Egypt's president and Israel's prime minister to Camp David (the president's personal retreat) to try to _____.
- On September 17, 1978, the leaders negotiated a peace treaty and signed the _____.
- Many saw this as a _____ and Carter was given credit for his role in negotiating the agreement.

Jimmy Carter GLOZE Notes 2

Soviets

- After Carter exercised his foreign policy in the Middle East, he established the SALT II nuclear limitation treaty with the Soviet Union which limited the number of _____ and invaded Afghanistan.
- President Carter responded with a _____ and a boycott of the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow; however, many Americans questioned whether he was capable of being _____.

Iran Hostage Crisis

- Even more _____ was the Iran Hostage Crisis.
- In 1979, Iranian students _____ in Tehran and took those inside hostage.
- The students were angry at Carter for allowing Iran's former leader to enter the US for _____.
- They demanded the Shah be returned to Iran in _____.
- Carter _____ and the crisis continued.
- Five months later, Carter authorized a _____ when a military helicopter crashed into a transport plane, killing several US soldiers.
- Americans were _____ for not taking better control of the event.
- When Carter lost the 1980 election, the Iranians agreed to _____.

Post-Presidency

- While his approval ratings may not have been high as president, Carter has become one of the _____.
- Carter has worked to _____ around the world, and has often been called on to represent the US in diplomatic efforts.
- He built the _____ in 1982, and it works to fight diseases and starvation throughout the world.
- The Center has also monitored over _____ to ensure fair and balanced results and provided additional assistance to the democratic process.

Nobel Prize

- For his dedication to humanitarian efforts and ending international conflict, Carter was awarded the _____.
- The award is given to the person whose work has _____.

Jimmy Carter GLOZE Notes 1 KEY

Early Life

- James Earl Carter, Jr. was born on **October 1, 1924** in Plains, Georgia.
- Carter had a **military career in the Navy**, but returned home to Plains after his father passed away.
- Jimmy, his wife Rosalynn, and their four kids managed the **family peanut farm**.

Senator

- Carter began his political career in 1962 when he won the **state senate position** for the 14th District of Georgia.
- He **served two terms** in the State Senate and promoted the need for reorganizing Georgia's system while in office.

Governor

- In 1970, Jimmy Carter **won the governor's race** and quickly began to create a "new Georgia".
- In his inaugural address, he informed Georgians that it was time for **segregation to end**.
- Carter favored integration and often butted heads with his lieutenant governor, Lester Maddox, over **promoting civil rights**.
- Carter used his four years in office to restructure the **entire state government** and completely change the format of the state budget.
- He also pushed for **reforms of Georgia's education**, mental health, and criminal justice systems.
- Carter also favored **business and industrial growth** in Georgia.

President

- In the 1976 election, Carter defeated incumbent Republican President Gerald Ford to become the **39th president of the United States**.
- President Carter **served from 1977 to 1981** and created several new programs and departments that are still a fundamental part of the federal government today.

Camp David Accords

- For centuries, Arabs and Jews have fought over **land in the Middle East**.
- President Carter invited Egypt's president and Israel's prime minister to Camp David (the president's personal retreat) to try to **work out a peace agreement**.
- On September 17, 1978, the leaders negotiated a peace treaty and signed the **Camp David Accords**.
- Many saw this as a **diplomatic miracle** and Carter was given credit for his role in negotiating the agreement.

Jimmy Carter GLOZE Notes 2 KEY

Soviets

- After Carter exercised his foreign policy in the Middle East, he established the SALT II nuclear limitation treaty with the Soviet Union which limited the number of **nuclear weapons held by the US and the USSR**.
- Not long after agreeing to the terms, the **Soviets ignored the agreement** and invaded Afghanistan.
- President Carter responded with a **grain embargo** and a boycott of the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow; however, many Americans questioned whether he was capable of being **tough enough with the Soviets**.

Iran Hostage Crisis

- Even more **damaging for Carter's presidency** was the Iran Hostage Crisis.
- In 1979, Iranian students **captured the US embassy** in Tehran and took those inside hostage.
- The students were angry at Carter for allowing Iran's former leader to enter the US for **medical treatment**.
- They demanded the Shah be returned to Iran in **exchange for the hostages**.
- Carter **refused the exchange** and the crisis continued.
- Five months later, Carter authorized a **rescue attempt that failed** when a military helicopter crashed into a transport plane, killing several US soldiers.
- Americans were **angry and blamed President Carter** for not taking better control of the event.
- When Carter lost the 1980 election, the Iranians agreed to **let the hostages go**.

Post-Presidency

- While his approval ratings may not have been high as president, Carter has become one of the **most admired ex-presidents in history**.
- Carter has worked to **promote democracy and human rights** around the world, and has often been called on to represent the US in diplomatic efforts.
- He built the **Carter Center in Atlanta** in 1982, and it works to fight diseases and starvation throughout the world.
- The Center has also monitored over **80 elections in 34 countries** to ensure fair and balanced results and provided additional assistance to the democratic process.

Nobel Prize

- For his dedication to humanitarian efforts and ending international conflict, Carter was awarded the **Nobel Peace Prize in 2002**.
- The award is given to the person whose work has **most benefited mankind**.

SS8H12b

Jimmy Carter

Senator, Governor,
& President

Early Life

- James Earl Carter, Jr. was born on October 1, 1924 in Plains, Georgia.
- Carter had a military career in the Navy, but returned home to Plains after his father passed away.
- Jimmy, his wife Rosalynn, and their four kids managed the family peanut farm.

James Earl Carter, Jr.



Senator

- Carter began his political career in 1962 when he won the state senate position for the 14th District of Georgia.
- He served two terms in the State Senate and promoted the need for reorganizing Georgia's system while in office.

Governor

- In 1970, Jimmy Carter won the governor's race and quickly began to create a "new Georgia".
- In his inaugural address, he informed Georgians that it was time for segregation to end.
- Carter favored integration and often butted heads with his lieutenant governor, Lester Maddox, over promoting civil rights.



In his inaugural speech, Carter stated, “No poor, rural, weak, or black person should ever have to bear the additional burden of being deprived of the opportunity of an education, a job, or simple justice.”

Governor

- Carter used his four years in office to restructure the entire state government and completely change the format of the state budget.
- He also pushed for reforms of Georgia's education, mental health, and criminal justice systems.
- Carter also favored business and industrial growth in Georgia.

President

- In the 1976 election, Carter defeated incumbent Republican President Gerald Ford to become the 39th president of the United States.
- President Carter served from 1977 to 1981 and created several new programs and departments that are still a fundamental part of the federal government today.



On inauguration day,
President Carter and his
family walk down
Pennsylvania Avenue.

Camp David Accords

- For centuries, Arabs and Jews have fought over land in the Middle East.
- President Carter invited Egypt's president and Israel's prime minister to Camp David (the president's personal retreat) to try to work out a peace agreement.
- On September 17, 1978, the leaders negotiated a peace treaty and signed the Camp David Accords.
- Many saw this as a diplomatic miracle and Carter was given credit for his role in negotiating the agreement.

On 17th September 1978, Sadat and Begin signed a document entitled "The Framework for Peace in the Middle East", also known as the Camp David Accords.



Soviets

- After Carter exercised his foreign policy in the Middle East, he established the SALT II nuclear limitation treaty with the Soviet Union which limited the number of nuclear weapons held by the US and the USSR.
- Not long after agreeing to the terms, the Soviets ignored the agreement and invaded Afghanistan.
- President Carter responded with a grain embargo and a boycott of the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow; however, many Americans questioned whether he was capable of being tough enough with the Soviets.



Carter & Brezhnev
sign SALT II - 1979

Iran Hostage Crisis

- Even more damaging for Carter's presidency was the Iran Hostage Crisis.
- In 1979, Iranian students captured the US embassy in Tehran and took those inside hostage.
- The students were angry at Carter for allowing Iran's former leader to enter the US for medical treatment.
- They demanded the Shah be returned to Iran in exchange for the hostages.

Iranian students storm US embassy



Iran Hostage Crisis

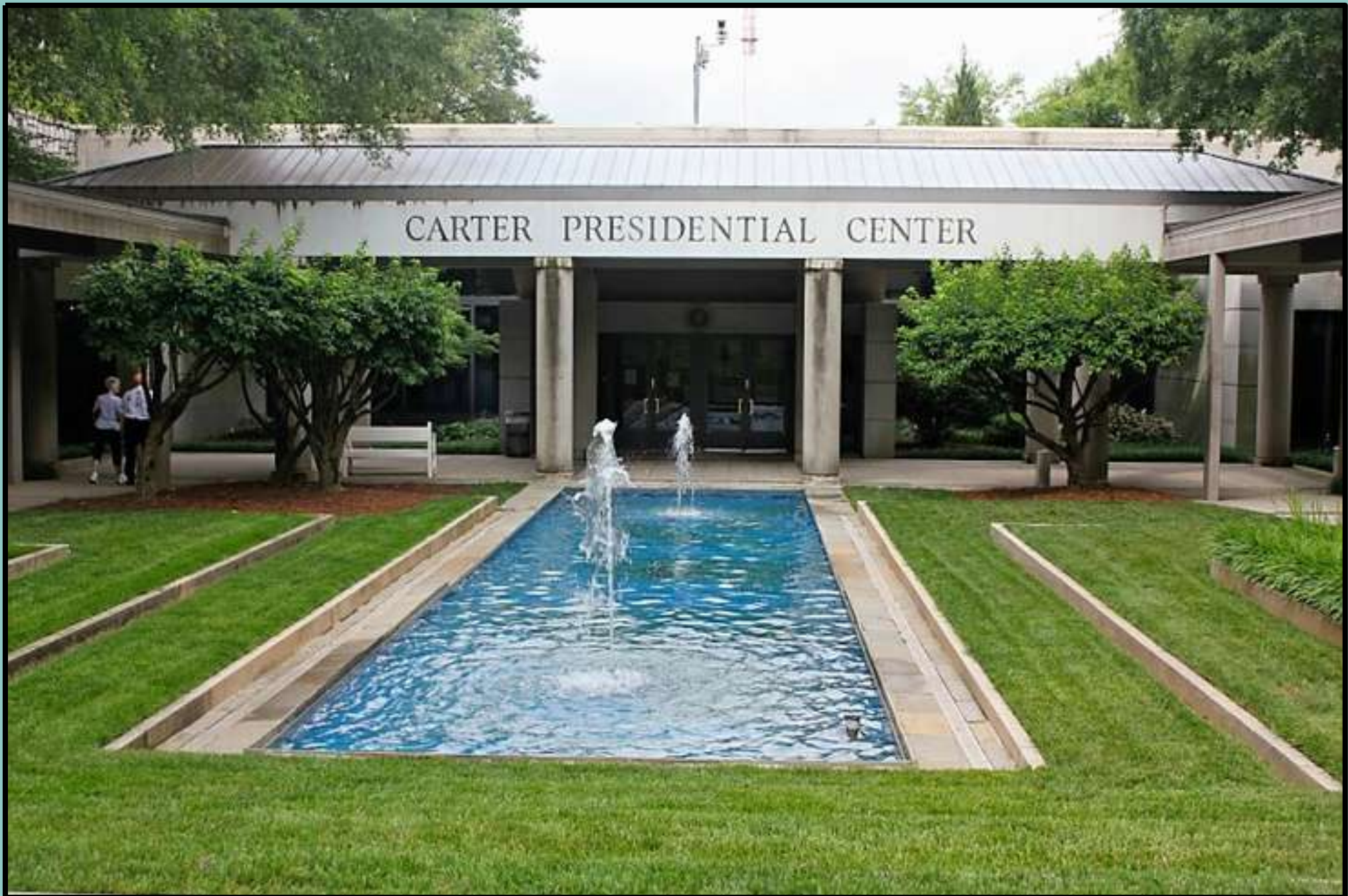
- Carter refused the exchange and the crisis continued.
- Five months later, Carter authorized a rescue attempt that failed when a military helicopter crashed into a transport plane, killing several US soldiers.
- Americans were angry and blamed President Carter for not taking better control of the event.
- When Carter lost the 1980 election, the Iranians agreed to let the hostages go.



The 52 hostages
were released
within hours of
Carter leaving
office.

Post-Presidency

- While his approval ratings may not have been high as president, Carter has become one of the most admired ex-presidents in history.
- Carter has worked to promote democracy and human rights around the world, and has often been called on to represent the US in diplomatic efforts.
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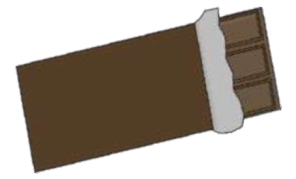


Jimmy Carter
receives Nobel
Peace Prize.

Teacher Info – Carter’s Candy Bar

- The students will choose one of the significant events from Jimmy Carter’s lifetime.
- They will create a new candy bar wrapper to commemorate the event.
- In the textbox, they will explain the wrapper’s design and how it is significant to the event.

Carter's Candy Bar



Directions: Design a new candy bar to represent one of the events from Jimmy Carter's lifetime. In the box, explain your wrapper's design.

Teacher Directions – TIME Man of the Year

- The students will create a *Time Magazine* “Man of the Year” spread for Jimmy Carter.
- They will draw a picture of Carter (or something that he’s known for) and write a paragraph about why he was chosen for this honor.
- *The slide with red text has helpful hints for the students so that they know what to write/draw in each section.

Year

TIME

Draw an illustration Jimmy Carter (or of something that he's known for).

Write a short caption that includes the person's name & what he's known for.

Man of the Year

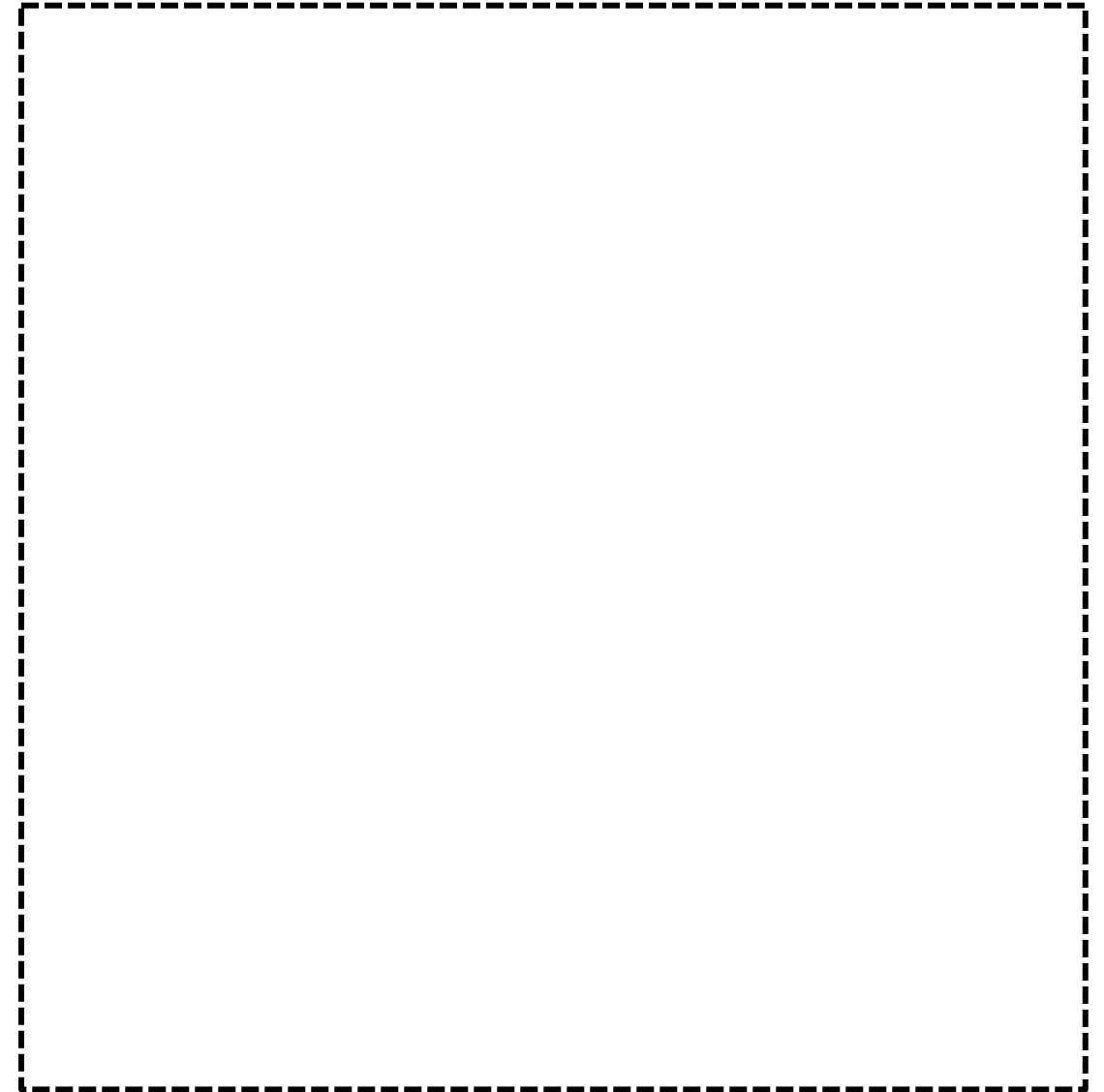
Write a description that includes who the person is and why he was selected as the Man of the Year.



TIME



Man of the Year

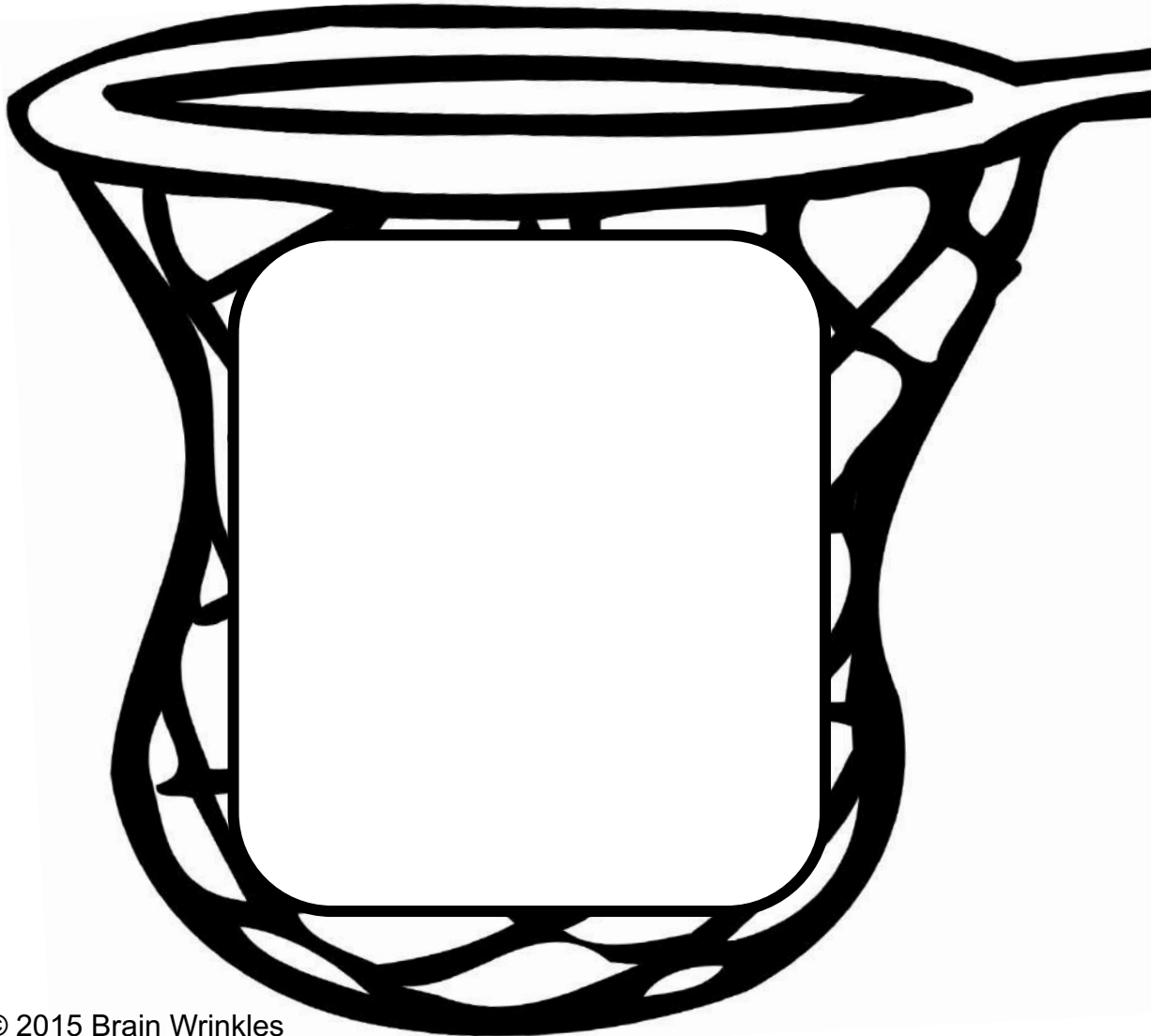


Teacher Directions – “Catch It!” Ticket Out the Door

- Have students write down three important things that stood out to them from the lesson.
- (You can also use this at the beginning of class the next day to see what they really remembered.)

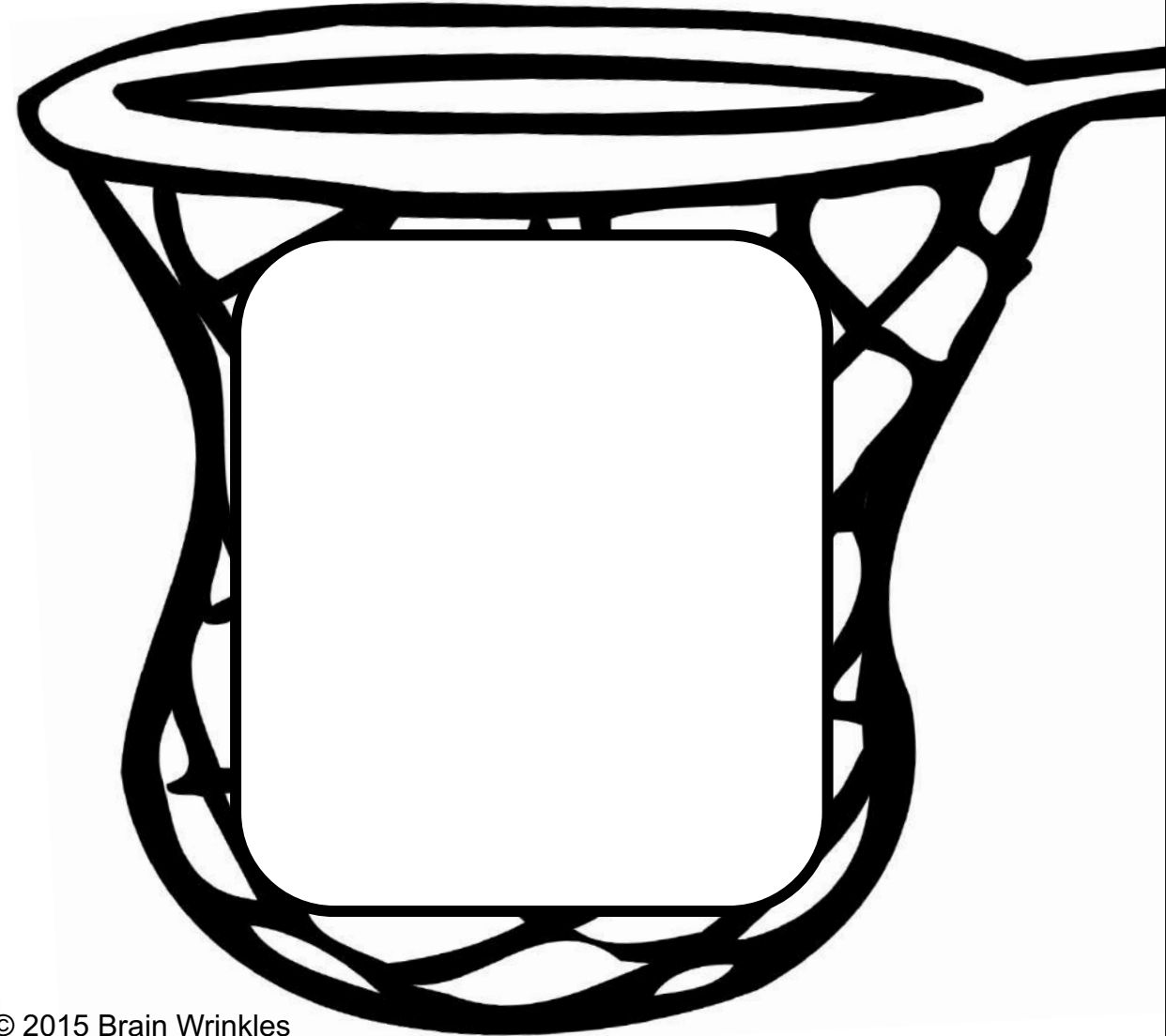
Catch It!

Write down three things that caught your attention from today's lesson in the net below.



Catch It!

Write down three things that caught your attention from today's lesson in the net below.

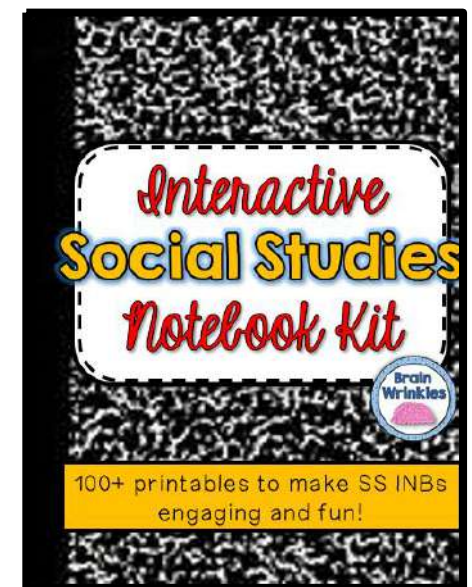
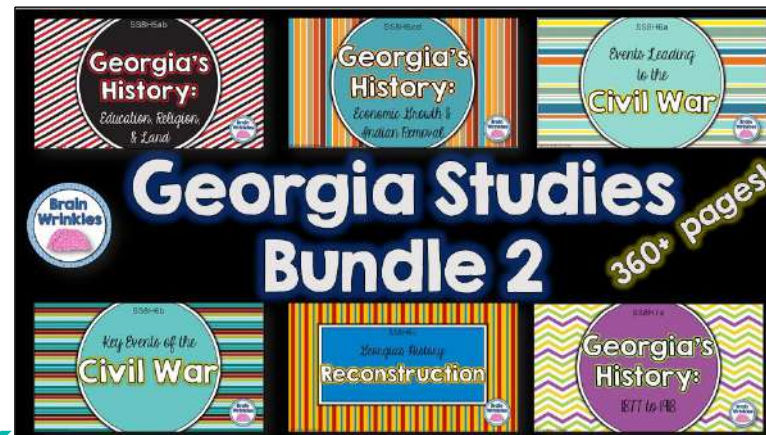


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Best of luck to you this school year,

Ansley at Brain Wrinkles

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