

Georgia's History:

New Deal

SS8H8cd



Standards

SS8H8 The student will analyze the important events that occurred after World War I and their impact on Georgia.

c. Discuss the impact of the political career of Eugene Talmadge.

d. Discuss the effect of the New Deal in terms of the impact of the Civilian Conservation Corps, Agricultural Adjustment Act, rural electrification, and Social Security.

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.

New Deal: Who's & What's

Directions: BEFORE the unit, write what you *think* each term means. AFTER the presentation, you will write down new information about each term.

<p>Eugene Talmadge</p> <p>Who I think this is:</p> <p>Definition:</p>	<p>New Deal</p> <p>What I think this means:</p> <p>Definition:</p>
<p>Civilian Conservation Corps</p> <p>What I think this is:</p> <p>Definition:</p>	<p>Agricultural Adjustment Act</p> <p>What I think this is:</p> <p>Definition:</p>
<p>Rural Electrification</p> <p>What I think this is:</p> <p>Definition:</p>	<p>Social Security</p> <p>What I think this is:</p> <p>Definition:</p>

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.

New Deal CLOZE Notes 1

New Deal

- The New Deal was President Franklin D. Roosevelt's plan to use government programs to _____
- He began by _____ and he sent federal money to states to help the needy.
- Roosevelt, along with his advisors, _____ that would help to get the nation back on its feet.

A.A.A.

- _____ was the main reason farmers could not get out of debt.
- Roosevelt pushed for Congress to pass the **Agricultural Adjustment Act** in _____.
- This law actually _____ in _____ order to raise farm prices.
- It also encouraged Georgia's farmers to _____, and to plant peanuts, corn, tobacco, and other crops.
- The act was successful in Georgia because it restricted the supply of products and drove the prices up so _____.
- By 1950, Georgia was the country's leader in _____ (chicken farms).
- The state's _____ also made a huge comeback after years of decline.

Social Security

- President Roosevelt also introduced _____ as part of the New Deal, and Congress passed the **Social Security Act** in 1935.
- The law provided _____ and other government benefits for workers.
- It also provided _____ for people out of work.
- Social Security is the only New Deal program _____.

C.C.C.

- The **Civilian Conservation Corps** (CCC) _____ between the ages of 18 to 25.
- The CCC built roads, planted forests, and worked on irrigation and _____.
- Projects in Georgia included planting trees in the Chattahoochee National Forest, improving parks like the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, and _____.
- By 1941, more than _____ had worked for the CCC.

New Deal CLOZE Notes 2

R.E.A.

- Roosevelt also set up the **Rural Electrification Administration** in _____.
- At this time, _____ were without electricity.
- The REA offered low-interest loans to companies to _____ in rural areas.
- Within 15 years, most of _____.

The End

- Roosevelt also set up many other programs, such as the Tennessee Valley Authority and the _____.
- While the New Deal did not completely restore the country to the way it was before the Depression, it did help the _____.
- It wasn't until 1942 that the Depression was truly over – when _____ ...

Eugene Talmadge

- Eugene Talmadge, a _____, opposed many of the New Deal programs.
- Talmadge served as _____ from 1933-1937 and from 1941-1943.
- He appealed to Georgia's _____ and they backed him passionately.
- Talmadge _____ for African Americans and fought against integration of schools.
- Talmadge believed that the federal government should _____ and he refused to back many of Roosevelt's policies.
- Because of his opposition, much of the aid offered by New Deal programs _____ until after Talmadge left office.
- The _____ in Georgia led to the election of pro-New Deal governor Eurith Rivers, who brought more helpful programs into the state.

NEW DEAL GLOZE NOTES 1

KEY

New Deal

- The New Deal was President Franklin D. Roosevelt's plan to use government programs to **help the nation recover from the Depression**.
- He began by **pumping money into the economy** and he sent federal money to states to help the needy.
- Roosevelt, along with his advisors, **came up with many programs** that would help to get the nation back on its feet.

A.A.A.

- **Overproduction of farms** was the main reason farmers could not get out of debt.
- Roosevelt pushed for Congress to pass the **Agricultural Adjustment Act in 1933**.
- This law actually **paid farmers not to produce certain crops** in order to raise farm prices. It also encouraged Georgia's farmers to **stop relying solely on cotton**, and to plant peanuts, corn, tobacco, and other crops.
- The act was successful in Georgia because it restricted the supply of products and drove the prices up so **farmers could make a profit**.
- By 1950, Georgia was the country's leader in **peanut production and poultry** (chicken farms).
- The state's **peach farming industry** also made a huge comeback after years of decline.

Social Security

- President Roosevelt also introduced **Social Security** as part of the New Deal, and Congress passed the **Social Security Act** in 1935.
- The law provided **retirement pay** and other government benefits for workers.
- It also provided **unemployment insurance** for people out of work.
- Social Security is the only New Deal program **still around today**.

C.C.C.

- The **Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)** **gave jobs to men** between the ages of 18 to 25.
- The CCC built roads, planted forests, and worked on irrigation and **national park projects**.
- Projects in Georgia included planting trees in the Chattahoochee National Forest, improving parks like the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, and **working on the Appalachian Trail**.
- By 1941, more than **2 million young men** had worked for the CCC.

NEW DEAL CLOZE NOTES 2

KEY

REA.

- Roosevelt also set up the **Rural Electrification Administration** in **1935**.
- At this time, **97% of Georgia's farms** were without electricity.
- The REA offered low-interest loans to companies to **build power lines** in rural areas.
- Within 15 years, most of **Georgia's farms had power**.

The End

- Roosevelt also set up many other programs, such as the Tennessee Valley Authority and the **Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation**.
- While the New Deal did not completely restore the country to the way it was before the Depression, it did help the **nation get back on its feet**.
- It wasn't until 1942 that the Depression was truly over – when **America entered World War II...**

Eugene Talmadge

- Eugene Talmadge, a **powerful Georgia politician**, opposed many of the New Deal programs.
- Talmadge served as **Georgia's governor** from 1933-1937 and from 1941-1943.
- He appealed to Georgia's **rural farmers** and they backed him passionately.
- Talmadge **opposed civil rights** for African Americans and fought against integration of schools.
- Talmadge believed that the federal government should **stay out of state matters** and he refused to back many of Roosevelt's policies.
- Because of his opposition, much of the aid offered by New Deal programs **did not affect Georgia** until after Talmadge left office.
- The **desire for Social Security** in Georgia led to the election of pro-New Deal governor Eurith Rivers, who brought more helpful programs into the state.

New Deal

- The New Deal was President Franklin D. Roosevelt's plan to use government programs to help the nation recover from the Depression.
- He began by pumping money into the economy and he sent federal money to states to help the needy.
- Roosevelt, along with his advisors, came up with many programs that would help to get the nation back on its feet.

United States President
Franklin D. Roosevelt signs
the TVA Act, one part of the
New Deal.



A.A.A.

- Overproduction of farms was the main reason farmers could not get out of debt.
- Roosevelt pushed for Congress to pass the **Agricultural Adjustment Act** in 1933.
- This law actually paid farmers not to produce certain crops in order to raise farm prices.
- It also encouraged Georgia's farmers to stop relying solely on cotton, and to plant peanuts, corn, tobacco, and other crops.

President Franklin
D. Roosevelt
talking with
Georgia Farmers



A.A.A.

- The act was successful in Georgia because it restricted the supply of products and drove the prices up so farmers could make a profit.
- By 1950, Georgia was the country's leader in peanut production and poultry (chicken farms).
- The state's peach farming industry also made a huge comeback after years of decline.

Social Security

- President Roosevelt also introduced Social Security as part of the New Deal, and Congress passed the **Social Security Act** in 1935.
- The law provided retirement pay and other government benefits for workers
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- Social Security is the only New Deal program still around today.



President Roosevelt
Signing Social
Securities Act (Part
of the New Deal
Plan)
1935

MORE SECURITY FOR THE AMERICAN FAMILY



**THE WIDOW OF A QUALIFIED
WORKER WILL RECEIVE MONTHLY
BENEFITS AT AGE 65. IN CERTAIN
CASES, AN AGED DEPENDENT
PARENT MAY GET BENEFITS.**

FOR INFORMATION WRITE OR CALL AT THE NEAREST FIELD OFFICE OF THE
SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

Join the march... to OLD AGE SECURITY



*Return
YOUR APPLICATION FOR A
SOCIAL SECURITY
ACCOUNT NUMBER
through the post office
NOT LATER THAN
DEC. 5 - 1936*

WHO IS ELIGIBLE ... EVERYBODY WORKING FOR SALARY OR WAGES (WITH ONLY A FEW EXCEPTIONS, SUCH AS AGRICULTURE, DOMESTIC SERVICE, AND GOVERNMENT WORK). APPLICATIONS FOR SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNTS ARE AVAILABLE THROUGH EMPLOYERS. IF YOU DO NOT GET ONE FROM YOUR EMPLOYER, ASK FOR ONE AT THE POST OFFICE.

HOW TO RETURN APPLICATION

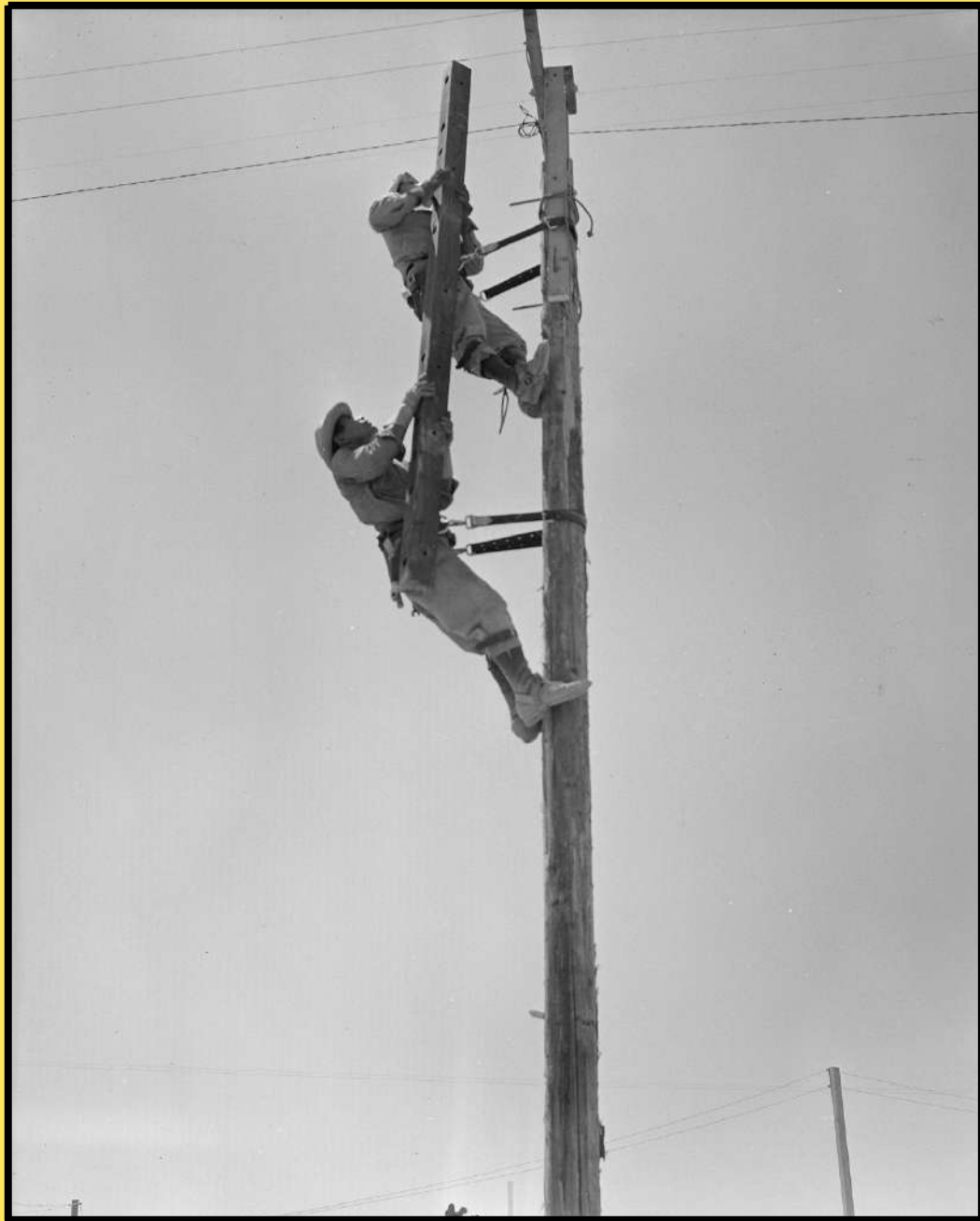
- 1. HAND IT BACK TO YOUR EMPLOYER. *or*
- 2. HAND IT TO ANY LABOR ORGANIZATION OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER. *or*
- 3. HAND IT TO YOUR LETTER CARRIER. *or*
- 4. DELIVER IT TO LOCAL POST OFFICE. *or*
- 5. MAIL IT IN A SEALED ENVELOPE ADDRESSED: POST MASTER, LOCAL DO IT NOW. NO POSTAGE NEEDED.



- Social Security Board

C.C.C.

- The **Civilian Conservation Corps** (CCC) gave jobs to men between the ages of 18 to 25.
- The CCC built roads, planted forests, and worked on irrigation and national park projects.
- Projects in Georgia included planting trees in the Chattahoochee National Forest, improving parks like the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, and working on the Appalachian Trail.
- By 1941, more than 2 million young men had worked for the CCC.



CCC Workers Building Telephone Poles

Lunch Time at a CCC Camp.



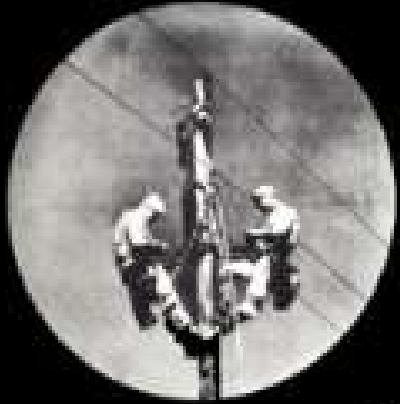
Workers Building a Road - 1932



R.E.A.

- Roosevelt also set up the **Rural Electrification Administration** in 1935.
- At this time, 97% of Georgia's farms were without electricity.
- The REA offered low-interest loans to companies to build power lines in rural areas.
- Within 15 years, most of Georgia's farms had power.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION - U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE



IT'S COMING—
ELECTRICITY
FOR YOU

ELECTRICITY COMES TO US



STORY BY ROSE WYLER & WARREN W. McSPADDEN
PICTURES BY TH. D. LUYKX

Rural School Receives Electricity



The End

- Roosevelt also set up many other programs, such as the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
- While the New Deal did not completely restore the country to the way it was before the Depression, it did help the nation get back on its feet.
- It wasn't until 1942 that the Depression was truly over – when America entered World War II...

Eugene Talmadge

- Eugene Talmadge, a powerful Georgia politician, opposed many of the New Deal programs.
- Talmadge served as Georgia's governor from 1933-1937 and from 1941-1943.
- He appealed to Georgia's rural farmers and they backed him passionately.
- Talmadge opposed civil rights for African Americans and fought against integration of schools.



Eugene Talmadge
Inaugurated as Governor
1933

Eugene Talmadge

- Talmadge believed that the federal government should stay out of state matters and he refused to back many of Roosevelt's policies.
- Because of his opposition, much of the aid offered by New Deal programs did not affect Georgia until after Talmadge left office.
- The desire for Social Security in Georgia led to the election of pro-New Deal governor Eurith Rivers, who brought more helpful programs into the state.



Teacher Directions – Foldable

- The next page is for an Interactive Foldable. (*This is also an alternative way for your students to take notes if you do not want to use the CLOZE notes.)
- Print out the foldable pages for each student.
- The students will cut the template out along the thick outside lines.
- Next, they will cut along the thin lines that divide each word, stopping at the gray rectangle.
- They should attach the side of the template (gray rectangle) to their notebooks.
- They will now be able to open up each flap and write the definitions underneath.
- *If time allows, have students color the flaps.

New Deal

Civilian

Conservation

Corp

Agricultural

Adjustment

Act

Social

Security

Rural

Electrification

New Deal Vocabulary - **KEY**

CCC	Program that put young men back to work preserving the nation's national resources.
AAA	Legislation that set up a system that paid farmers to plant less in order to restrict the supply and drive up prices.
Social Security	Program that provides retirement pay and other government benefits for workers
Rural Electrification	Offered loans to companies to build power-lines in rural areas and provided electricity to small farmers who previously didn't have any

Teacher Info – Executive Emails

- The students will write an email from Eugene Talmadge to Franklin Roosevelt. The email should include why Talmadge disagreed with Roosevelt's New Deal programs, and why he didn't do much to help the majority of Georgians during the Great Depression.
- Next, the students will write a response from Roosevelt's perspective.

Executive Emails

Directions: Why do you think Eugene Talmadge disagreed with Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal plan and his programs that helped many Americans during the Great Depression? Imagine that they were both alive today. Write an email from Talmadge to Roosevelt that explains why he didn't help much with the Depression and what he thought of FDR's New Deal programs. Next, write a response from Roosevelt.

New Message

To:

From:

Subject:

Send

New Message

To:

From:

Subject:

Send

Teacher Info – Google It

- If the students typed the 3 New Deal programs that they've studied into a search engine, what would come up?
- They will need to write as many facts, key words, phrases, and images as they can about each program.

Search: New Deal Programs

Directions: Write several important facts, words, and phrases that would pop up about the terms in the “search results” boxes. Images can also pop up!



Civilian Conservation Corps

Send

Search Results:



Agricultural Adjustment Act

Send

Search Results:



Social Security

Send

Search Results:

Teacher Directions – Help Wanted Flier

- Print out the Help Wanted Flier for each student.
- The students will choose one of the New Deal programs (CCC, AAA, REA, or Social Security Administration) and create a Help Wanted advertisement for that particular program.
- The ad should include a job description, skills needed, location (city, national park, etc.), and an illustration of workers in action.

Help Wanted

Program Title: CCC, REA, AAA, or Social Security

Pay: \$

Job Description:

Describe the job. What will the workers be doing? Where will they be working (city, national park, etc.)?

Skills Needed:

Describe the skills that the workers will need for the job.

Help Wanted

Directions: Create a Help Wanted flier for one of the New Deal programs – CCC, REA, AAA, or Social Security Administration. Describe the job that the program is working on, and draw a picture of workers in action.

Draw an illustration of workers in action.

Write a caption.

Help Wanted

Program Title:

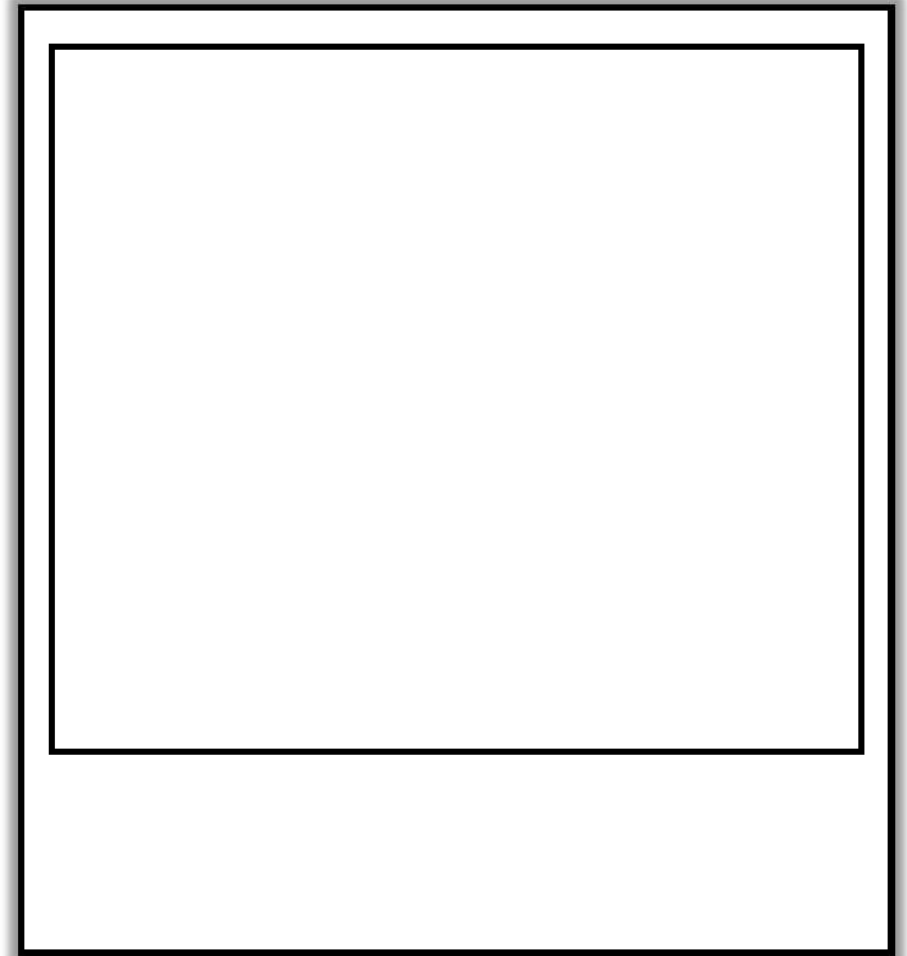
Pay:

Job Description:

Skills Needed:

Help Wanted

Directions: Create a Help Wanted flier for one of the New Deal programs – CCC, REA, AAA, or Social Security Administration. Describe the job that the program is working on, and draw a picture of workers in action.

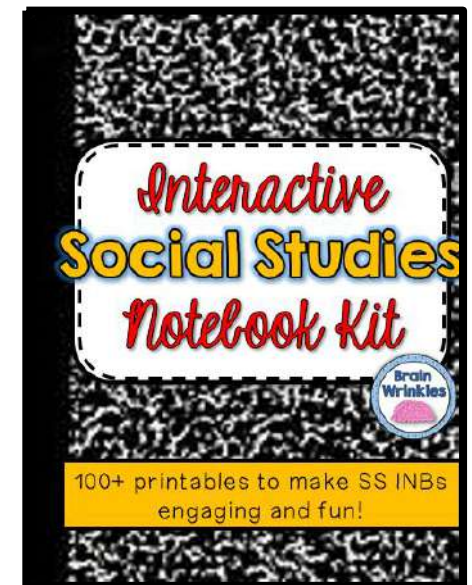
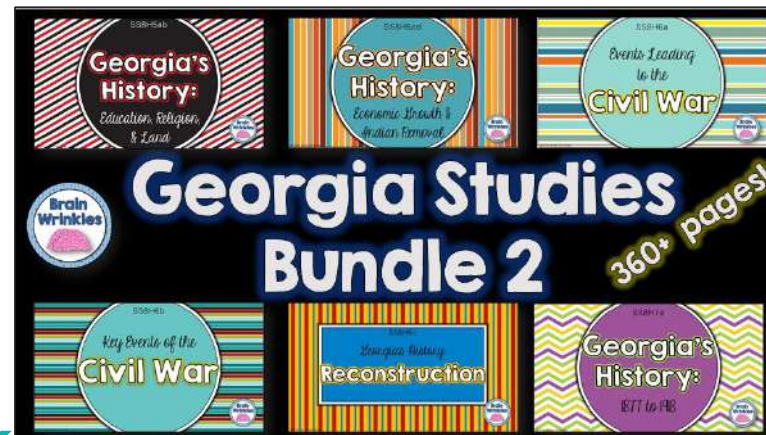


Thank You!



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Best of luck to you this school year,

Ansley at Brain Wrinkles

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