

Name:
Class Period:

SS8H8: ANALYZE THE IMPORTANT EVENTS THAT OCCURRED AFTER WWI & THEIR IMPACT ON GEORGIA

A. DESCRIBE THE IMPACT OF THE BOLL WEEVIL & DROUGHT ON GEORGIA

The *boll weevil* is an insect whose larva feed on the cotton plant. While the pest is thought to have come from Central America, by the 1890s, it made its way through Mexico and into Texas. By 1915, it migrated into Georgia and drastically reduced the cotton crop in the state. Due to this destruction, cotton production dropped from 5.2 million acres in 1914 to 2.6 million acres in 1923.

It had a huge impact on the economy of Georgia and the rural population. Millions of African Americans, sharecroppers & tenant farmers, both black & white, moved to northern cities and larger cities in Georgia like Atlanta & Macon.

The destruction forced Georgians to diversify their economy. Cotton ceased to be Georgia's primary agricultural product. By 1983, Georgia only produced 115,000 acres of cotton. With the population moving into cities, manufacturing continued to develop, but was slowed down by the Great Depression.

The boll weevil was successfully eradicated from Georgia in 1987. In 2000, Georgia farmers harvested over 1 million acres of cotton.

In addition to boll weevil damage, Georgia farmers suffered through *drought* in the 1920s & 1930s, with the worst ones being from 1924 - 1927 & 1930 - 1935. They severely impacted Georgia farmers' ability to produce agricultural products. With the damage from both the boll weevil & the droughts, Georgia began to suffer from a depression long before the rest of the US.

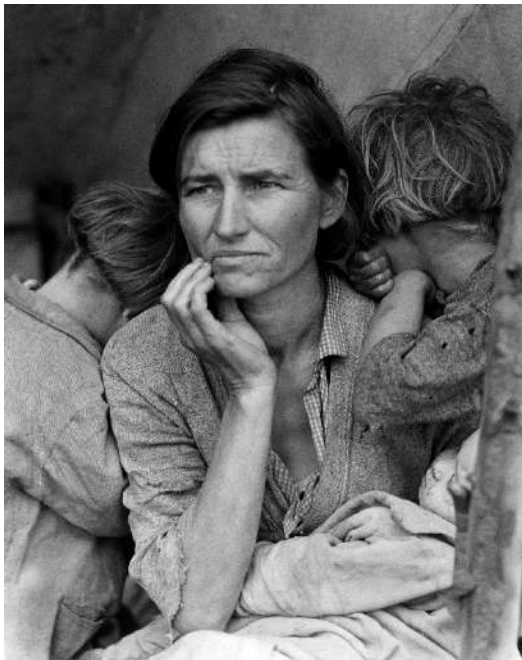


Name:
Class Period:

B. EXPLAIN ECONOMIC FACTORS THAT RESULTED IN THE GREAT DEPRESSION

Georgia was already suffering from a depression before the Great Depression due to the boll weevil & droughts despite the rest of the country experiencing an economic boom. That all ended with the **Stock Market Crash of 1929**. Stock holders lost over 40 billion dollars & businesses were not able to recover losses throughout the 1930s.

Reduction in purchasing: After the stock market crashed and due to other economic fears, the average consumer stopped buying goods. When this happened, companies lowered their production rates. Consumers began to lose their jobs and had no money to spend. The unemployment rate dropped to 25% across the US, thus lessening the purchasing power of the average consumer.



Bank failures: During the 1920s & 30s, there was no insurance protecting deposits. If enough customers tried to withdraw their money, the bank would eventually run out of money. After the stock market crashed, this happened and many banks failed in the early 30s. Many people lost their life savings. Banks that managed to stay in business were hesitant to make loans, thus slowing down purchasing power of big businesses and individual buyers.

Overproduction of Agriculture Products: Before the major droughts hit the Midwest which caused the Dust Bowl, farmers were over producing. In the 1920s, Midwestern farmers produced a record number of agricultural products. This over production led to a huge drop in prices of agricultural products and dramatically limited profit margins of farmers. Millions were starving and farmers destroyed much needed food or stopped growing crops in order to raise the price of agricultural products. Then the drought hit the Midwest driving thousands of farmers from their homes & added to the millions already out of work.



Name:

Class Period:

C. DISCUSS THE IMPACT OF THE POLITICAL CAREER OF EUGENE TALMADGE

In his governors election campaigns of the 30s, Eugene Talmadge who wore red suspenders and round glasses, promised rural Georgia voters that they had three friends in the world "the Sears Roebuck Company, God almighty and Eugene Talmadge of Sugar Hill, Georgia". Despite his popularity in Georgia, it is debated whether his politics as governor did more harm than good for a state deep in the Depression.

Talmadge was born in Forsyth County, Georgia on his parent's farm. He attended UGA and earned a law degree in 1907. In 1920 & 1922, he unsuccessfully campaigned for the GA General Assembly. In 1926, he won his first election as Commissioner of Agriculture, which he held until 1930. As Agriculture Commissioner, he was able to create a standing with rural Georgia voters by presenting himself as an advocate for the farmer & common man in the departments widely read newspaper the *Market Bulletin*. Despite involvement in a mishandling of funds scandal in the early 30s, he ran and won in 1932 and again in 1934.

In his campaign, he promised Georgia voters he would balance the state's budget, lower the utility rate, reduce the price of auto tags & reorganize the state highway board. Talmadge lived up to those promises, though his means were questionable. He also made decisions that hurt the state. He fought against Roosevelt's New Deal policies especially those that aided African Americans. He also opposed Roosevelt's re-nomination in 1936. Because Talmadge could not be re-elected in 1936, he made 2 unsuccessful campaigns for the US Senate. He was re-elected in 1940 and made a decision that greatly damaged the university system. He forced the Board of Regents to remove 2 faculty members of UGA for supporting integration which led to the Southern Association of College & Schools to remove the state's accreditation for all white colleges. This led to Talmadge's defeat in the next election. But in 1946, rural Georgians helped reelect him, who was running on a segregationist platform, for a 4th term. He died before taking office and upon his death, the GA General Assembly selected his son, Herman as governor even though he did not run in the election.



Name:

Class Period:

D. DISCUSS THE EFFECT OF THE NEW DEAL IN TERMS OF THE IMPACT OF THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS, AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT, RURAL ELECTRIFICATION & SOCIAL SECURITY

Though Georgia voters supported Talmadge who was a New Deal opposer, Georgians overwhelmingly supported Roosevelt and his New Deal programs throughout the Depression. The programs provided aid & support to poor Georgians. Though they did not end the Depression, they helped poor Georgians cope during difficult economic times.

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) had a major impact on the state. Its purpose was to hire unemployed young men to work on public service projects like erosion control, flood prevention & public parks. Volunteers signed a 6 month contract, provided room & board and received \$30 a month. \$25 of which had to be sent back to their families.

This program was probably the most successful & popular. Over the 9 years it existed, over 3 million young men worked in the program & planted millions of trees throughout the country. But once WWII started, these men turned to the military and the CCC disbanded.

The CCC had a lasting impact in Georgia. Over 78,000 Georgians were employed by the CCC. These men planted over 22 million trees & built or improved many state parks like Chickamauga & Kennesaw Mountain & forests like AH Stephens & Hard Labor Creek.

It is believed that while Roosevelt stayed at his Warm Springs home, he was shocked by how expensive his electric bill was. Despite the truth behind this story, Roosevelt wanted to bring electricity to all parts of the country. In 1935, the Rural Electric Administration was established to do this. It was not popular with many members of Congress & state governors who believed it would bring about socialism, but many farmers benefited from it. There was a 25% increase in 1939 of the number of rural homes that had electricity for a reasonable price. If it was affordable, farmers bought appliances run by electricity which helped stimulate the economy & since the majority of Georgia was rural at the time, most Georgians benefited from this program.

2 other New Deal programs had lasting effects on Georgians. The first was the Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA). Basically, with this program, the government paid farmers NOT to grow cotton & tobacco which caused the price to rise, helping farmers make money and eliminate surplus production. It did more harm for sharecroppers & tenant farmers because the land owners kept the money meant for them. Many of those who needed the help never received it. Since they could not work the land, they would be removed. This is a factor that led to urbanization & the end of sharecropping & tenant farming.

The other program was the Social Security Administration (SSA). Until 1935, those too old or unable to work were dependent on others. Social Security offered benefits to those over 65, disabled & survivors of a beneficiary who died. It is one of the longest running programs of the New Deal. Today, most Georgians pay social security taxes or receive benefits.

Name:
Class Period:

SS8H9: DESCRIBE THE IMPACT OF WORLD WAR II ON GEORGIA'S DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICALLY, SOCIALLY & POLITICALLY

A. DESCRIBE THE IMPACT OF EVENTS LEADING UP TO AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN WORLD WAR II, INCLUDING LEND-LEASE & THE BOMBING OF PEARL HARBOR

When World War II erupted in September 1939, it was seen as a "European" problem & the hope was that American would stay out of the war. Germany continued to win & take over nation after nation while the US watched from the sidelines. In the Pacific, Japan was taking over large portions of China & other countries of Southeast Asia while the US remained neutral.

Though the US stayed out of the war until December 1941, Roosevelt & the US Congress were NOT neutral. Fearing a Japanese & Germany victory, the US supported the Allied Powers of the United Kingdom, France, the Soviet Union & China. Billions of dollars' worth of supplies were sent to help. In exchange, the Allied powers gave the US base rights in those countries military bases. The Lend-Lease Act was passed in March 1941. Over the next 4 years, the US continued to supply the Allied powers while taking part in the war.



On December 7, 1941, one of the most tragic events in US history occurred. The Japanese attacked the Navy base in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Over 300 Japanese planes hoped to cripple the US military while furthering their takeover of more land in the Pacific. Over 2000 Americans were killed. Over 150 US ships were lost. While the attack did in fact damage the US Navy, it also changed the majority opinion of staying out of the war. On December 8, Roosevelt called December 7 "a day that will live in infamy" and asked Congress to declare war on Japan. They did. Days later, Germany and Italy declared war on the US, as did the US. War was now an American problem until victory in 1945.

Name:
Class Period:

B. EVALUATE THE IMPORTANT OF BELL AIRCRAFT, MILITARY BASES, THE SAVANNAH & BRUNSWICK SHIPYARDS, RICHARD RUSSELL & CARL VINSON

The arrival of Bell Aircraft Company in Marietta, Georgia was important because they produced the B-29 bomber which was Americas most technologically advanced aircraft in the war. The company produced over 650 bombers before the end of WWII. Some of these planes were later used in the Korean War.



It was more important for the economy of Georgia. During the war, over 30,000 people were employed at the largest plant that was ever built in the Deep South. After the war, the plant remained open until 1951. The Lockheed Martin Company took over the facility and continues to employ Georgians today. With Dobbins Air Force base nearby, more employment opportunities opened to the area.

During WWI, there were more military bases in Georgia than any other state, During WWII, many of these bases grew due to the number of men & women in uniform. These bases played an important role in training & supplying the military during the war. Fort Benning, near Columbus, was the largest and viewed as the best infantry facility during the war. These bases also held thousands of prisoners of war. Today, these bases provide thousands of jobs for Georgians & bring millions of dollars into the state's economy.



A major contribution during the war came from the large number of civilians (many women) who built liberty ships. These ships transported troops & supplies to both the European & Pacific fronts. 187 ships used during the war were built in either Savannah or Brunswick.

Name:

Class Period:



Richard Russell was a Georgia governor & US Senator who served in the Senate for 38 years. He was born in Winder, Georgia & a graduate of UGA. He served as a lawyer for 1 year and became one of the youngest people to ever be elected to the General Assembly at the age of 23. In 1931, Russell was elected governor, the youngest in the 20th century. His term was short lived with the death of William J. Harris. A seat was vacated and Russell won it.

Russell played a major role as senator. He served on the Armed Services & Appropriations Committee where he gained a great amount of influence on US military policy. As an advocate for a strong military during the 30s, he helped the US prepare to fight in WWII. He was also influential in bringing or maintaining 15 military bases in Georgia along with other research facilities such as the Centers for Disease Control & federal funding for other projects.

Carl Vinson spent 51 years in the US House of Representatives (the longest in history). It was his mission to make sure the US spent funds on the Army & Navy. He was known as the "Father of the Two Ocean Navy". Vinson was born in Baldwin County, Georgia & graduated from Mercer University School of Law. He served as a lawyer before being elected into the Georgia General Assembly in 1908. In 1912, he lost his seat but was elected to the US House of Representatives. His biggest challenge in 51 years was Tom Watson, but mostly ran unopposed for the remainder of his career.



Vinson earned his nickname because of his advocacy for a strong Navy during the 20s & 30s. His calls for strengthening the US military was ignored during the 20s. But as war raged in Europe & Asia, his policies became more accepted as the nation prepared for war. He continued to be involved in military matters until his retirement in 1964. Due to his hard work for over 50 years, Vinson received the Presidential Medal of Freedom & had a US nuclear powered aircraft carrier named for him.

Name:

Class Period:

C. EXPLAIN THE IMPACT OF THE HOLOCAUST ON GEORGIANS

The Holocaust was a systematic mass murder of over 6 million Jews in Europe. The Nazis used Concentration Camps to imprison, work & execute those they saw as inferior to them. It had a huge impact on Georgia. Many survivors moved to Georgia after the war. Their stories touched many people. It also made many rethink their treatment of minorities in the state. Despite taking more than a decade for the modern civil rights movement to gain momentum in Georgia & the rest of the South, the horror of what happened in Europe made Georgia take a "look in the mirror" and re-examine their racial practices. Former governor Joe Frank Harris established the Georgia Commission on the Holocaust to educate people about the Holocaust in order to create awareness.



D. DISCUSS ROOSEVELT'S TIES TO GEORGIA, INCLUDING HIS VISITS TO WARM SPRINGS & HIS IMPACT ON THE STATE

Franklin Delano Roosevelt visited Georgia over 40 times from 1913 - 1945. He came to stay in his Georgia home in Warm Springs, which became known as the "little White House" during his presidency. He exercised in the warm water pools of the spring to help ease the crippling effects of polio, a disease he contracted in 1924. He also went there to take a break from the strain of his time in office.

While in Georgia, he made several appearances and gave many speeches throughout the state. He was well loved by Georgians due to his New Deal programs which provided aid to many suffering during the Depression.



Georgians overwhelmingly supported Roosevelt in all of his presidential elections. His visits to Georgia was not without controversy though. Many in the North, including his wife

Name:

Class Period:

Eleanor, did not think he did enough to end segregation and the lack of civil rights in Georgia and the rest of the South. He angered many Georgians when he spoke against unfair labor practices in Georgia's textile industry, urging them to remove conservative Democratic senator Walter F. George from office because of his efforts in blocking New Deal legislation.

In April 12, 1945, on a visit to Warm Springs, Roosevelt passed away from a massive stroke. Most Georgians were extremely saddened by the loss. Today, many people visit Warm Springs for treatment of strokes and injuries at the Warm Springs Rehabilitation Center as well as Roosevelt's home.



Name:
Class Period:

SS8H10: EVALUATE KEY POST-WORLD WAR II DEVELOPMENTS OF GEORGIA FROM 1945 TO 1970

A. ANALYZE THE IMPACT OF THE TRANSFORMATION OF AGRICULTURE ON GEORGIA'S GROWTH

Several things caused Georgia's population to change from rural to urban: the destruction of cotton crops by the boll weevil, the great migration of African Americans to northern cities, the movement of both blacks & whites to Georgia's industrial centers & factories during both world wars & the AAA's payment to stop farmers from growing crops during the Depression. Another factor occurred after World War II. A major technological change in agricultural equipment lessened the need for large numbers of agricultural workers. Tractors, reapers & other machinery became larger and better fertilizers helped crops grow and required less man power. Today, the rural population of Georgia is less than 25%, but farming is still the most important part of Georgia's economy, bringing in \$56 billion a year.

B. EXPLAIN HOW THE DEVELOPMENT OF ATLANTA, INCLUDING THE ROLES OF WILLIAM B. HARTSFIELD & IVAN ALLEN JR. & MAJOR LEAGUE SPORTS, CONTRIBUTED TO THE GROWTH OF GEORGIA

Atlanta (already a major railroad hub) became a major air & trucking hub after World War II. The Bell Aircraft Company and other major businesses moved to the city during the war. Racial segregation was still a major issue in the 1950s & 60s. Atlanta mayors William B. Hartsfield & Ivan Allen Jr, along with other business leaders such as Coke Chairman Robert Woodruff promoted the city as the "city too busy to hate", sending an image that allowed African Americans to gain civil rights. Sports teams came to Atlanta, making it a "major league" city as well. Due to these factors, Georgia has grown to become the 9th most populated state in the nation with Atlanta being one of the most important cities in the Southeast.

William B. Hartsfield is mostly known for 2 things: his active support of bringing air transportation to Georgia and his coining of "the city too busy to hate". Despite never graduating from high school or college, he was a significant part of Georgia's history. He was Atlanta's longest serving mayor (1937-1941 & 1942-1961) & his support of civil rights kept Atlanta from racial violence that other southern cities were experiencing.



Name:

Class Period:

Hartsfield was born in Atlanta & attended public schools there. Though he never finished high school, he found work in a law firm while studying for the bar exam as a young man. After he passed the bar exam, he opened his own law firm in 1921. In 1922, he began his political career when elected to Atlanta's city council. As a member of the council, he was able to commence his lifelong support of aviation & was instrumental in opening Atlanta's first airport in 1925.

In 1937, he was elected mayor of Atlanta. In his first term, he did many things to help the city during the depression, including convincing Robert Woodruff, the president of Coca-Cola, to finance the city's 1936 December payroll. Despite losing the 1940 election, he was reelected in 1942 when Atlanta mayor Robert Le Crew left to fight in World War II. He remained mayor for almost 20 years.



During his second term, he was instrumental in the calm integration of Atlanta's public schools as well as tripling Atlanta's size, overseeing the building of several public parks and expanding the highway system. He retired from office in 1961. After his death in 1971, Atlanta's airport was named Hartsfield International Airport in his honor.

Ivan Allen Jr. continued Hartsfield's aggressive development policies. He was more adamant in the fight for civil rights also. On his first day as mayor, he had all of the "Whites Only" and "No Colored" signs removed from city hall & desegregated the building's cafeteria.

Allen was the son of business leader Ivan Allen Sr. He was born in Atlanta & graduated from Georgia Tech then worked in his father's office products company. He served in World War II from 1942-1945 and became president of his father's company in 1946. As a leading figure in Atlanta after WWII, he decided to run for mayor in 1961. A civil rights advocate, he worked with Martin Luther King Jr and Atlanta business leaders to secure the city's smooth transition into desegregation.



Name:

Class Period:

Allen continued to bring growth to the city. He was instrumental in building I-285, was an early advocate of the M.A.R.T.A commuter rail line & was responsible for 55 new building projects.

He was best known for his support of bringing major league sports teams to the city. He convinced the people of Atlanta to financially support construction of stadiums as well as making deals to bring the Braves, Hawks & Falcons to Atlanta. Allen retired from politics in 1970.



Though not always successful, the Braves were the only team in the city's history to win a major championship. Major league sports teams in Atlanta have brought thousands of jobs to the state & millions of dollars to the economy. They have also given Atlanta the title of a "Major League City" as well as their stadiums helped to bring the 1996 Olympics to Atlanta. The Braves & Falcons came to Atlanta in 1966. The Hawks came in 1968. Over time, Atlanta has been home to men's hockey, arena league football & women's soccer & basketball.

Name:

Class Period:

C. DISCUSS THE IMPACT OF ELLIS ARNALL



Ellis Arnall made major changes in Georgia to modernize the state. For a period of time, Georgia was the most forward thinking and progressive of the southern states in terms of racial relations. But after Arnall left office, Georgians voted several segregationist governors into office.

Arnall was born in Newnan County, Georgia and received a law degree from UGA in 1931. His career in politics began in 1932 when he was elected to the Georgia General Assembly. In 1938, he was appointed the nation's youngest attorney general at the age of 31. In 1942, he defeated Eugene Talmadge for governor. His victory was mostly due to Talmadge's part in the university system of Georgia losing its accreditation which Arnall was responsible for restoring. He also abolished the poll tax, lowered the voting age & established the teacher retirement program. He lost support based on his support of liberal causes and leaders. He accepted the Supreme Court's ruling against the white primary. He also wrote 2 books that many southerners felt criticized the South.

Arnall could not run for reelection in 1947, but he was involved in the "three governor's controversy" by refusing to give up the governor's office until the issue was resolved. He was a strong candidate for governor in 1966, but lost the segregationist Lester Maddox. After the defeat, he never ran again and was a successful businessman & lawyer until his death.