

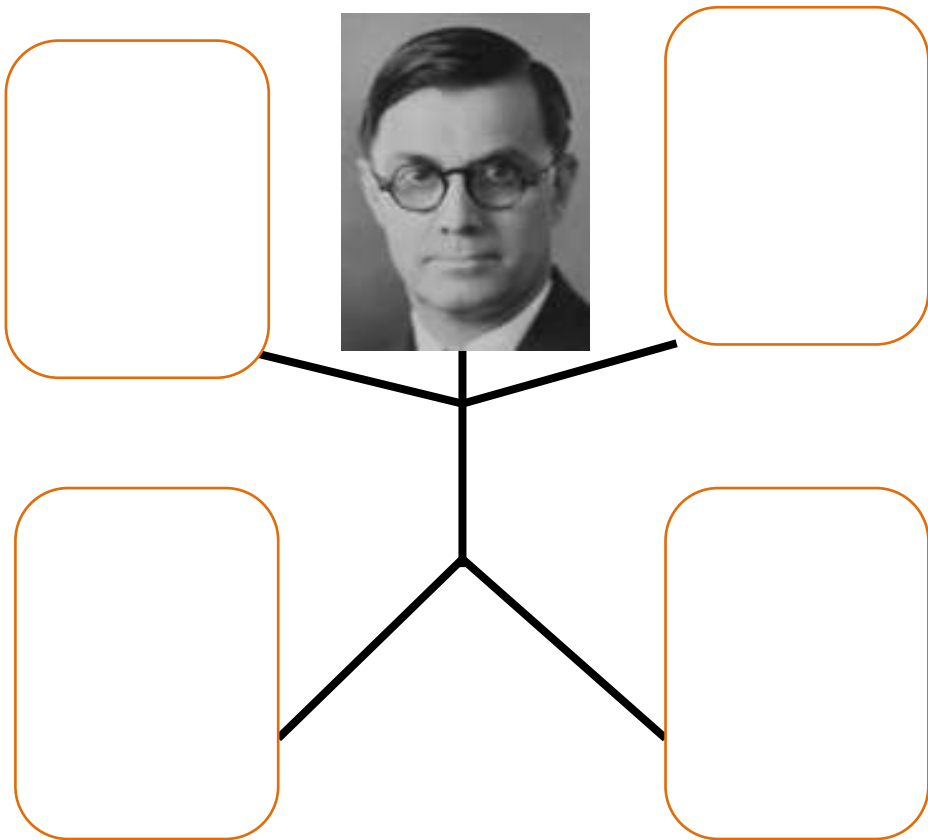
SS8H8abcd SUMMARY: 1920s – 1930s Georgia History –The Great Depression and New Deal

SS8H8c Discuss the impact of the political career of Eugene Talmadge.

EUGENE TALMADGE

Eugene Talmadge was elected as governor of Georgia four times (1933-1937) and (1941-1943). He had a very controversial political career in that he supported white supremacy in Georgia and his supporters were mostly people living in rural counties. Because of the County Unit System that gave rural counties a huge advantage in primary elections, Eugene Talmadge was able to win his elections despite not having the popular vote. In other words, a majority of Georgians did not vote for Talmadge, but he won the election because he received most of the

While Eugene Talmadge was governor he opposed many of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal programs b/c he didn't want the Federal government interfering with Georgia politics. Sadly, many of FDR's New Deal programs were designed to help people living in rural areas. Talmadge also was criticized for abusing his power as Rural County Unit votes. Rural people like Talmadge favored university faculty members for trying to end segregation in colleges.



SS8H8a Describe the impact of the boll weevil and drought on Georgia.

BOLL WEEVIL

The boll weevil is a beetle insect that lays its eggs in the boll (seed pod) of a cotton plant. The maturing boll weevil survives by feeding off the cotton fibers inside the boll. The impact of the boll weevil on Georgia is that it destroyed part of the cotton farmer's crop. This led to farmers (especially sharecroppers) not being able to make a profit, which also meant that they could not pay off their loans from banks, or their debt to landlords. In addition, the decrease in cotton production also affected textile mills and other cotton industries. The boll weevil killed King Cotton and in a strange way helped Georgia to diversify its agricultural economy by focusing on other crops like peanuts.



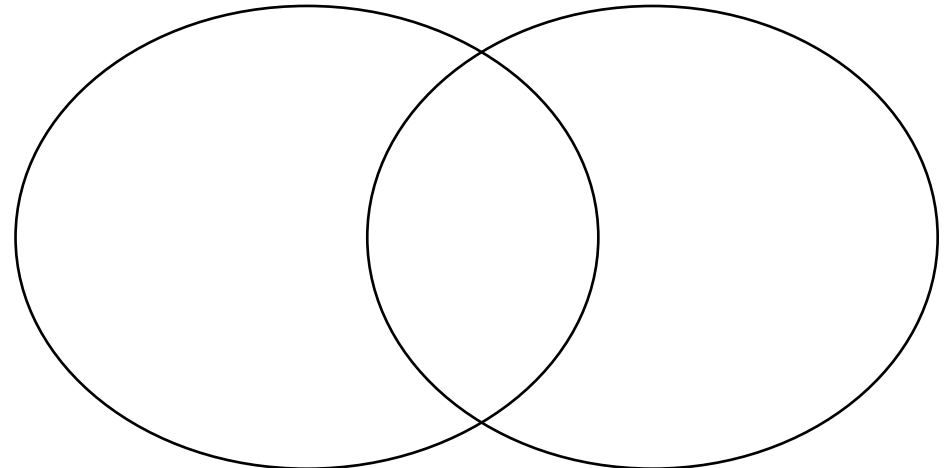
1924-1927 DROUGHT IN GEORGIA

A drought is a period of time when a region receives less than normal rainfall over an extended period of time. In the 1920s, Georgia experience a severe drought and it was devastating to the Georgia economy. Unlike the boll weevil which destroyed cotton, the drought affected all agricultural crops. Many farmers lost money because their production decreased, which resulted in either less profits or losing money. Sharecroppers were unable to pay off their debts to landowners and those who were not in debt decided to quit farming and move to the urban areas of the state and work in factories. Georgians were suffering and the Great Depression was just beginning.



BOLL WEEVIL

DROUGHT



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SS8H8b Explain economic factors that resulted in the Great Depression.



1920s: THE ROARING-TWENTIES

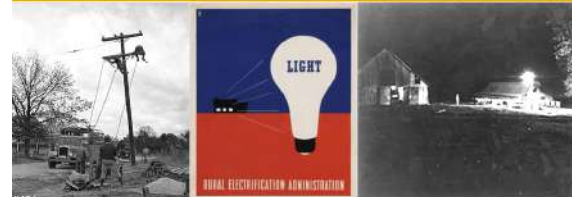
After World War I ended in 1918 the United States experience a decade of economic growth. The assembly line process allowed for the mass production of consumer goods such as refrigerators, radios, and telephones. Businesses grew when consumers started using CREDIT to pay for the new goods and services. In 1920, women finally had the right to vote and Americans were enjoying a period of freedoms, however, in the South, Jim Crow laws still denied African-Americans equal opportunities economically, politically, and socially.

ECONOMIC FACTORS OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION



SS8H8d 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.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION (REA)



IN THE 1930s, ONLY 10% OF THE POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS HAD ELECTRICITY, COMPARED TO 90% OF THE POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS. WHY? ELECTRIC COMPANIES CLAIMED IT WAS TOO EXPENSIVE TO BUILD THE INFRASTRUCTURE (TELEPHONE POLES, POWER LINES, AND POWER STATIONS) TO PROVIDE ELECTRICITY OUTSIDE CITY LIMITS. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT KNEW WHAT IT WAS LIKE FOR RURAL GEORGIANS TO BE WITHOUT ELECTRICITY BECAUSE HE HAD A HOME KNOWN AS 'THE LITTLE WHITE HOUSE' IN WARM SPRINGS, GEORGIA THAT HE USED TO HELP TREAT HIS POLIO MEDICAL CONDITION. SO, ONE OF THE NEW DEAL PROGRAMS HE CREATED WAS THE RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION (REA), WHICH IMPROVED THE LIVING CONDITIONS IN RURAL AREAS OF AMERICA.

PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

President Roosevelt helped the U.S. economy during federal government programs. Each program was designed to help the economy and certain groups of America's population. He gave jobs, they spend money on goods and services, more workers, which starts the cycle over with spending. The government then benefits from collecting money.

Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)

Georgia had over 100 CCC camps, including 15 camps for African American workers. CCC workers planted trees, restocked lakes and rivers with fish, drained swamps, built roads for fire control, worked as firefighters, worked to stop erosion, and erected buildings in state and national parks.



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SOCIAL SECURITY
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THIS NUMBER HAS BEEN ASSIGNED FOR
JONATHAN DOE
MINISTER
John Doe
SIGNATURE

WHAT IS SOCIAL SECURITY?



1. THE U.S. GOVERNMENT TAKES MONEY OUT OF A WORKER'S PAYCHECK THROUGH A PAYROLL TAX CALLED: FICA (FEDERAL INCOME CONTRIBUTIONS ACT)
2. THAT MONEY IS THEN PUT INTO A SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUND
3. WHEN WORKERS REACH THE AGE OF 62 THEY CAN APPLY FOR SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS – MONEY THE GOVERNMENT PAYS TO RETIRED WORKERS SO THEY CAN HAVE AN INCOME TO PAY FOR THEIR LIVING EXPENSES
4. THIS HELPS PROTECT AMERICANS FROM UNEMPLOYMENT, A MAJOR PROBLEM DURING THE GREAT DEPRESSION