

SS8G1 SUMMARY: GEORGIA'S GEOGRAPHY

SS8G1a

Locate Georgia in relation to region, nation, continent, and hemispheres.



SS8G1b

Describe the five geographic regions of Georgia; include the Blue Ridge Mountains, Valley and Ridge, Appalachian Plateau, Piedmont, and Coastal Plain.

APPALACHIAN PLATEAU

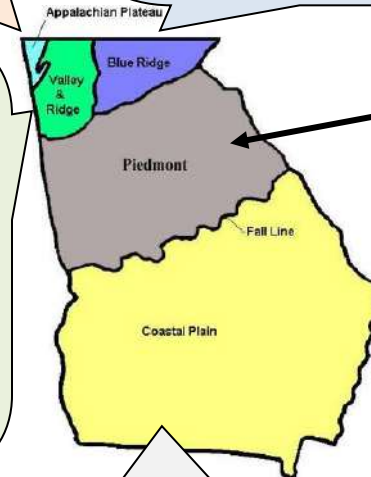
- Smallest region in northwest corner of the state
- Source of coal deposits
- Location of Lookout Mountain, Ruby Falls, and Cloudland Canyon with high elevations as part of the Appalachian Mountain range.
- Poor soil for farming

BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS

- Northeast corner of the state
- Origin of Georgia's rivers due to mountains that cools the warm, moist air from the Gulf
- Brasstown Bald at 4,784 feet above sea level
- Known for marble production, recreational tourism, hardwood forests, and farming of vegetables and apples
- Site of beautiful waterfalls such as Amicalola Falls, Toccoa Falls, and Tallulah Gorge b/c the region receives the most precipitation

VALLEY and RIDGE

- Located between the Appalachian Plateau and Blue Ridge Mountain Regions and the site of Several Civil War battlefields
- Forests and fertile valleys provide land for cattle and crops
- Known for textile and carpet manufacturing such as the Carpet capital of the world in Dalton, Georgia.



PIEDMONT

- Piedmont means 'foot of mountain' and contains rolling hills
- Soil is fertile for farming; crops such as wheat and soybeans. Also famous for Georgia red clay and granite rock such as Stone Mountain
- Contains 1/2 of the state's population primarily in the capital city Atlanta as well as Columbus, Macon, and Augusta; plenty of industries and jobs
- Once known as the cotton belt during the pre-civil war history of Georgia

COASTAL PLAINS

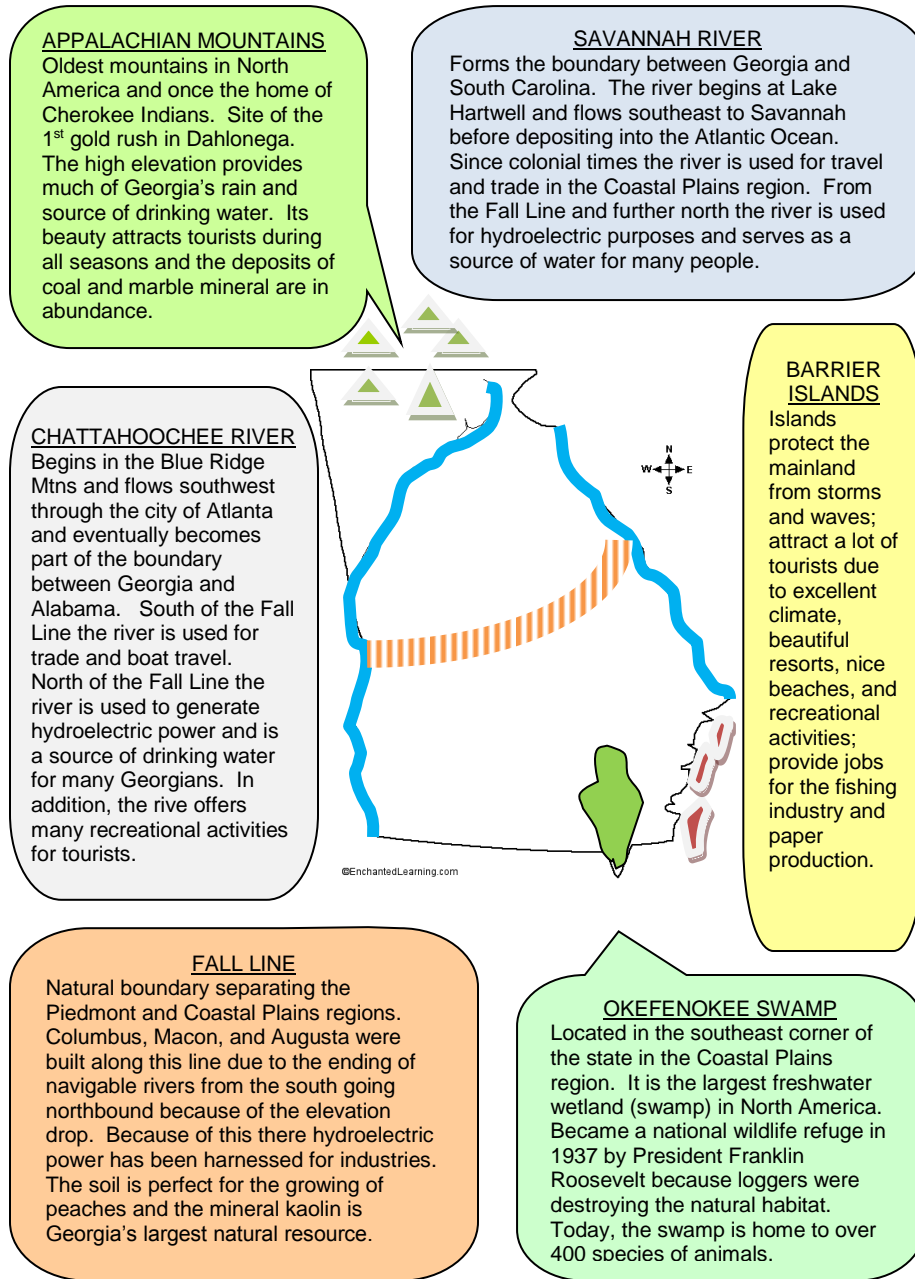
Bordered by the Fall Line to the north this region of Georgia makes up 3/5ths of the state and was once covered by the Atlantic Ocean. As the major agricultural region this area produces crops such as world famous Vidalia onions, tobacco, peanuts, pecans, and sweet potatoes. This region is home to the Okefenokee Swamp the largest freshwater wetland in Georgia. In addition, there are about 100 miles of flat land bordering the Atlantic Ocean with the barrier islands within site from the coast. Rivers in this region are navigable (good for boats) and help transport goods to cities inland or to the sea port for trade. The land is sparsely populated with small cities and towns.

SS8G1c

Locate and evaluate the importance of key physical features on the development of Georgia; include the Fall Line, Okefenokee Swamp, Appalachian Mountains, Chattahoochee and Savannah Rivers, and barrier islands.

SS8G1d

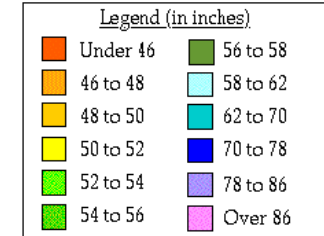
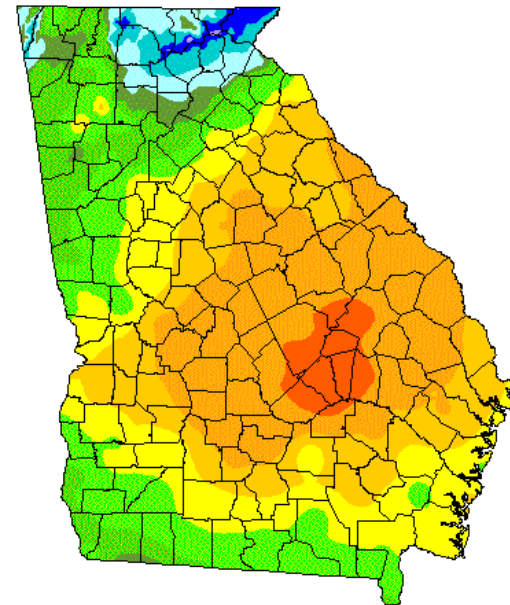
Evaluate the impact of climate on Georgia's development.



Average Annual Precipitation

Georgia

Copyright 2000 by Spatial Climate Analysis Service,
Oregon State University



Georgia has a mild humid subtropical climate. Summers are hot and humid, while winters are cool. Moist air from the Gulf of Mexico provides much of the state's rainfall. The Atlantic Ocean provides rainfall for the coastal areas and barrier islands.

The northern part of the state is cooler and receives the most precipitation, which explains why the Blue Ridge region gets snow in the winter season due to higher elevation and latitude.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Georgia's mild climate and rainfall allow farmers to work the land to grow a variety of crops during a longer growing season than farmers in the north. A variety of crops include apples and vegetables in the Blue Ridge region; wheat soybeans, and corn in the Piedmont; to peanuts, pecans, peaches, and onions in the Coastal Plains region. Agriculture also includes raising animals such as cattle in the Valley and Ridge region for dairy farms like Mayfield and the raising of poultry (chickens) in the Piedmont. The impact of climate on agriculture is huge b/c it provides a lot of jobs for Georgia citizens, not just farmers, but transportation, food processors, and stores.

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

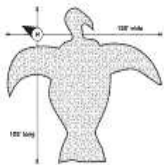
Georgia's climate varies from the cool mountains in the north to the sunny beaches in the southeast. Tourists from Georgia and abroad flock to different areas of the state for vacation. Some families spend days in the Appalachian Mtns camping, whitewater rafting, or even enjoying the snow falls in Blue Ridge region. Georgia's climate allows people to visit plenty of local, state, and national parks, even amusement parks like Six Flags and Whitewater. Families can vacation on one of the many barrier islands off the coast of Georgia as there are golf courses, beaches, parks, and resorts. Tourism brings a lot of money to the state, mainly because Georgia has a warm climate.

SS8H1 SUMMARY: NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURES and EUROPEAN EXPLORATION

SS8H1a Describe the evolution of Native American cultures (Paleo, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian) prior to European contact.



Stone Pot

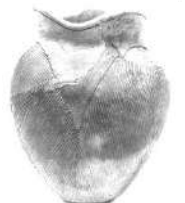


PALEO before 10,000 BCE to 8,000 BCE

Before Europeans came to Georgia, prehistoric Native Americans experienced four stages of cultural development, or traditions. The Paleo Indian period was the first group of people to inhabit **North America** by crossing the Beringia land bridge during the Ice Age from Asia (where the Bering Strait is today) as long ago as 10,000 BCE. Paleo means "ancient or very old", and the Paleo Indians were so ancient that we know little about them. We do know that they got what they needed to survive from nature. Paleo Indians hunted animals that are extinct today, such as giant bison and elephant-like mastodons. Hunting provided meat food, bones for tools, and skins for clothing and blankets. They also ate wild fruits, and vegetables. Stones were used as tools and shaped into spearheads. Paleo Indians did not build permanent homes because they were nomadic. They moved around in bands, or groups of about twenty, in search of food. Very little of Paleo-Indian civilization has survived. The only artifacts that archeologists have found are stone spearheads like the Clovis point and a few other stone tools. There is very little evidence that they existed in GA. Though some archeologist argue that were in Georgia first.

ARCHAIC 8,000 BCE to 1,000 BCE

The second tradition of North America's prehistoric people was the Archaic Indian period. This was the longest period and was divided into three eras early, middle, and late. Around 8,000 BCE, the earth began to get warmer. The animals Paleo Indians hunted disappeared due to climate change or overhunting. Archaic Native Americans hunted smaller animals, such as deer and rabbits with a weapon called the atlatl, a sling like device used to throw spears. They ate a wider range of foods, including nuts and shellfish. Perhaps their biggest innovation was making pottery from clay. This suggests that they moved around less than their ancestors, since it would be hard to travel with many clay pots, however, they were still nomadic as they did not live in permanent villages, but instead moved during each season. Another common artifact from the period is the stone axe used to clear forests and plant seeds for crops. This was the early stages of agriculture that became more advanced in later periods (Woodland / Miss).



CLAY



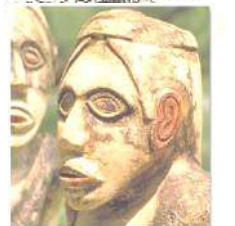
Native American Cultures

WOODLAND 1,000 BCE to 700

The Woodland Indian period of Georgia's prehistoric people lasted some two thousand years and began around 1000 B.C. Arguably these were the first people in Georgia as they have left the most definitive proof of their culture for archeologists to study. Unlike their ancestors, Woodland Native Americans were not as nomadic since they built villages. They developed agriculture. Woodland people cleared fields and planted seeds, growing corn and beans. Woodland hunters began using bows and arrows. Because of these changes, they had a bigger food supply than earlier Native Americans, so the population grew and tribes formed (large groups of people with similar languages and religions led by chiefs). They also began to build mounds of earth and stone in different sizes and shapes. Some mounds were parts of villages; others were religious or burial sites. Examples of Woodland period mounds are Rock Eagle and the Kolomoki mounds. These mounds suggests that the Woodland Indians used religious ceremonies to honor their dead and believed in an after-life because of the items buried in the mounds.

MISSISSIPPIAN 700 to 1500s

Mississippian period was the most civilized prehistoric culture in Georgia. Mississippians population increased due to better agriculture and raising of livestock. Permanent villages and cities with public squares and protective outer walls called palisades were built. Houses were made of wood and clay, a method called wattle and daub. Creek, Seminole, and later the **Cherokee** were tribes with more hierarchy and specialized roles for individuals. Within tribes, groups of relatives formed clans. Both Creek and Cherokee tribes were matrilineal (mother's side of family). Tribes from as far away as the Great Plains, Mexico, and Guatemala traded with the Mississippians. Artifacts such as pipes, instruments, and jewelry show that the culture was religious and artistic. Mississippians left behind many flat top mounds for buildings, houses, and temples. The mounds were also burial sites, holding shell and copper artifacts. Etowah Indian mounds in nearby Cartersville are examples. This period was the high point of prehistoric civilization in Georgia. When Europeans arrived in the 1500s, the germs they brought killed many Native Americans.



SS8H1c Explain reasons for European exploration and settlement of North America, with emphasis on the interests of the French, Spanish, and British in the southeastern area.



SS8H1b Evaluate the impact of European contact on Native American cultures; include Spanish missions along the barrier islands, and the explorations of Hernando DeSoto.



HERNANDO de SOTO - A Spanish born explorer and first European to set foot in Georgia, in 1540. De Soto led 600 conquistadors through the southeast region of North America in search of gold. His expedition failed as he did not find the gold he was looking for and died of illness near the Mississippi River.

Two social studies concepts: Conflict & Change, and Individual – Groups, help explain the impact Hernando de Soto had on Native Americans.

Despite being outnumbered by the native people the Spanish conquistadors were militarily superior with horses, war dogs, and metal armor. Hernando de Soto often tortured, enslaved, and killed Native Americans along his path in his quest for gold and glory. The violence and diseases left behind by Europeans crippled the rich cultures of the Mississippian tribes and the population decreased dramatically. A positive note is that several of de Soto's conquistadors kept journals which described, located, and named many of the tribes in Georgia, which helps archeologists today learn more about their history.

GREAT BRITAIN – England and Spain were bitter religious rivals. While both were Christian kingdoms, Spain was Catholic and England was Protestant. This led to many disagreements and conflicts. England feared Spain could become too rich and powerful from controlling the New World and decided to attack Spanish trade ships. The Spanish Armada, the world's greatest navy, attacked England in retaliation, only to get beat by the quicker British navy. This shift in European power allowed Great Britain to colonize the eastern coast of North America. Also, the economic practice of mercantilism made it profitable for England to settle the land and use its resources to gain wealth.

FRANCE – France was not as strong as England or Spain, so they explored and settled the North American interior that was less valuable such as the Florida coast, Mississippi valley region, and areas in modern day Canada. The French gained wealth from fur trading with Native Americans and exploring a route to the Pacific Ocean.

SPAIN – Spanish conquistadors used Gold-God-Glory as reasons to explore and settle the New World. Having taken gold from the Aztecs and Incas the Spanish turned their attention to the southeast region. Increasing their personal wealth while also making their mother country of Spain rich and powerful was their glory. Spain also spread Christianity in order to civilize the Indians and for trade by building missions on the barrier islands along Georgia's coast.



SPANISH MISSIONS

The Spanish missions built on the barrier islands off the coast of Georgia were intended to convert the Native Americans to the Catholic faith, a branch of Christianity. This would allow the Spanish to settle and colonize the region and help future trade and exploration efforts, as well as protect the region from French and British settlement. Over time, the enslaved Indians died of disease or fled the area and the Spanish missions failed.

SS8H2abc SUMMARY: COLONIAL HISTORY OF GEORGIA

SS8H2a Explain the importance of James Oglethorpe, the Charter of 1732, reasons for settlement (charity, economics, and defense), Tomochichi, Mary Musgrove, and the city of Savannah.

King George II of England granted **The Charter of 1732** to James Oglethorpe and 20 other Trustees to settle Georgia as the 13th colony. The charter outlined who will govern the colony (the trustees); for how long (21 years); where the colony is to be located (lands between Savannah and Altamaha Rivers); and what rules colonists could and could not do, which are listed below. The colony of Georgia would be designed differently than the previous 12 royal



CHARITY

This reason for colonizing Georgia involved giving some of England's worthy poor citizens a second chance in life in order to populate the colony. Previous attempts to create a colony in Georgia failed which is why King George II delegated power to Oglethorpe and the Trustees. Originally, James Oglethorpe tried to create a debtors colony for those citizens in England who were in prison for owing the government money, however, the trustees decided on worthy poor citizens instead. These worthy poor were given 50 acres of land and supplies for one year.

ECONOMICS

The economic policy of **mercantilism** was another reason for colonizing Georgia. Because England imported silk, wine, and blue dyes from rival countries in Europe it made more sense to produce these goods themselves. The climate in England did not support agriculture very well, but the colony of Georgia could. This led to colonists growing grapes, mulberry trees, and indigo plants in order to provide raw materials to the mother country of England, then manufacture goods from these materials and export to other countries, even back to the colonies.

DEFENSE

A major reason for colonizing Georgia was to protect the other 12 English colonies from Spanish invasion. Spain has always been a big rival and threat to Britain's dominance in Europe and the New World. Oglethorpe would build towns and forts in order to claim the "debatable lands" between the Altamaha River and Florida. Eventually, Spain and England would fight in the War of Jenkins's Ear over control of the east coast of North America. Colonists would defeat the Spanish in the Battle of Bloody Marsh to secure the colony from any Spanish threat.



TOMOCHICHI



Tomochichi was a Yamacraw Indian Chief who signed the Treaty of Savannah which provided land to the colonists (Yamacraw Bluff) that would later turn into the colonial capital of Georgia – the city of Savannah. The treaty also promised the Indians would receive fair prices on future trades, which developed a peaceful relationship between Creek Indians and colonists in order to gain wealth from trade and protect the colony from Spanish invasion. Tomochichi and his family would eventually travel to England to meet the Trustees, building a trustworthy relationship for future land treaties. Tomochichi and James Oglethorpe are a great example of two cultures working together for the common good.

MARY MUSGROVE



Mary Musgrove's mother was Creek Indian. Her father was an English trader. She played an important role in Georgia becoming a colony because she served as a translator in helping the Indians and colonists co-exists. She was the bridge between Tomochichi and James Oglethorpe. She also was a trader and made her living operating a trading post. This helped the relationship between English colonists and Creek Indians remain peaceful.

JAMES OGLETHORPE



James Oglethorpe played a significant role in persuading the monarch of England King George II to create a colony in Georgia. He was the Resident Trustee of the Georgia colony and sailed on the ship Ann with the original colonists in 1732-33. He also signed the Treaty of Savannah to create the 1st settlement town in Georgia. Oglethorpe helped design the city of Savannah using a modern grid system with town squares. He enforced strict rules in the colony such as banning slavery and rum. He also put a limit on land at 500 acres to keep social classes from developing. Some of his rules would later be challenged by the Malcontents and eventually force him out of the colony. After Oglethorpe, the King appointed Royal Governor to rule the colony.

CITY OF SAVANNAH

The first permanent settlement in the colony of Georgia was located on Yamacraw Bluff along the Savannah River. Savannah would become the colonial capital of Georgia. The town is unique because of its many town squares that offered political, social, and religious community centers. Roads were built using a grid system that were parallel and perpendicular to one another. A palisade was built to protect the city from invasion.



SS8H2b Evaluate the Trustee Period of Georgia's colonial history, emphasizing the role of the Salzburgers, Highland Scots, malcontents, and the Spanish threat from Florida.

SALZBURGERS



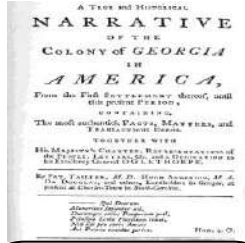
Protestant colonists led by Johann Martin Boltz who migrated to Georgia seeking religious freedom because they were persecuted in Germany / Austria for not being Catholic. They also built the town of Ebenezer along the Savannah River. Some moved to Fort Frederica. They also helped defend the colony from the Spanish invasion, and also opposed slavery due to

HIGHLAND SCOTS



Well trained soldiers from Scotland who were recruited by James Oglethorpe to help defend the colony from the Spanish threat in Florida. They built the fort / town of Darien on the southern border of the colony on the Altamaha River. Helped defeat Spanish troops in the Battle of Bloody Marsh. This group also opposed slavery in Georgia.

MALCONTENTS



Upset colonists who opposed the laws created by the Trustees and wanted Georgia to be more like South Carolina so that they could succeed economically. They wanted rum and slavery to be legalized, and they wanted to own more land and for women to be able to inherit that land. The Trustees gave in to their demands and the colony of Georgia



SPANISH THREAT FROM FLORIDA

The Battle of Bloody Marsh was an important battle on St. Simons Island in which James Oglethorpe, English colonists, Salzburgers, Highland Scots, and Creek Indians defeated the Spanish who tried to invade Georgia. The Spanish retreated back to Florida, and Georgia claimed the "debatable land" between the Altamaha and St. Mary's River. The event helped make the colony of Georgia safe and secure allowing the colony to grow geographically and economically.

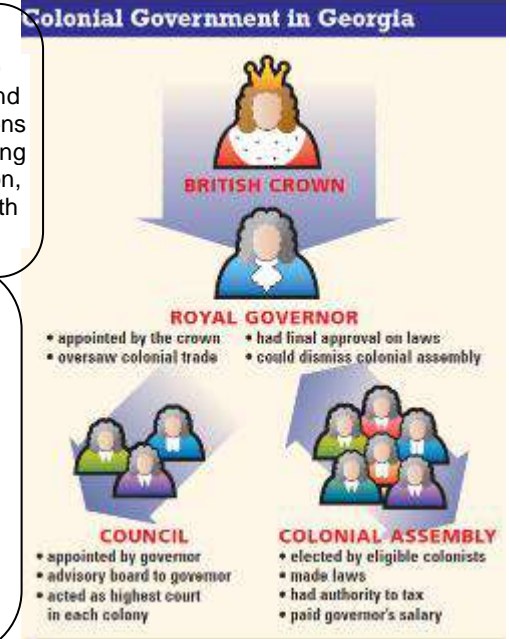
SS8H2c Explain the development of Georgia as a royal colony with regard to land ownership, slavery, government, and the impact of the royal governors.

LAND OWNERSHIP

Colonists allowed to own more than 500 acres of land. Land can now be sold and women can inherit land. Large plantations (farms) develop with slave labor producing more profitable crops such as rice, cotton, and tobacco. Social classes develop with planters gaining wealth and power.

SLAVERY

Slavery is legalized in Georgia in 1751 after the Malcontents pressured the trustees to change their policy banning slavery. Only wealthy white landowners could own slaves who worked on rice plantations along Georgia's coast. Slavery changed the economy of Georgia allowing land owners to grow rich. Slaves were property and had no rights, despite the belief by the Salzburgers, Highland



John Reynolds
1754-57



1st is worst

Allowed colonists to vote and make laws thru a bi-cameral legislature. Set up a court system in the colony. However, he became very unpopular and refused to listen to colonists; did not relate to the Indians very well; tried to move the capital out of Savannah. Colonists convinced the King of England to remove him from office

Henry Ellis
1757-60



2nd is 2nd Best

He helped restore the colony by allowing colonists to have a voice in government. He reformed government and helped improve the economy. He improved the colony's relationship with the Creek Indians and he also divided the colony into parishes (counties) to help government become

James Wright
1760-76



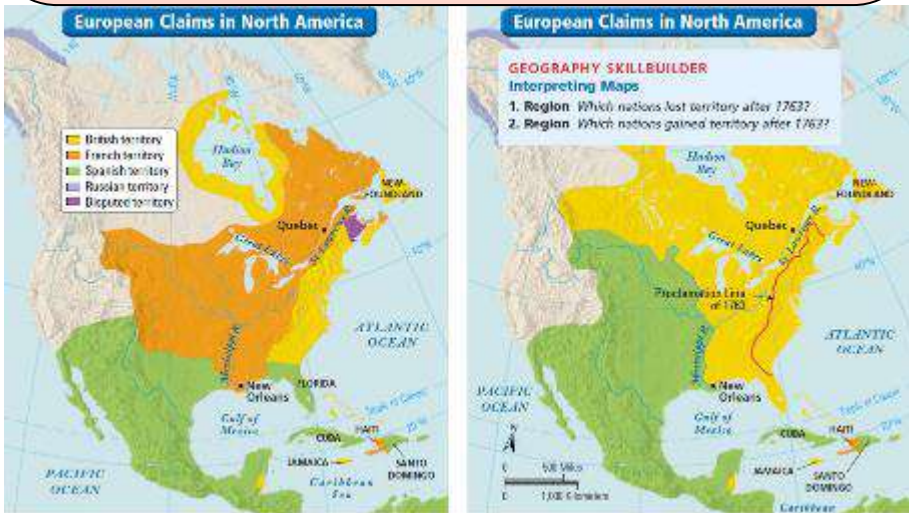
3rd brought the treasure

He was very popular because the economy of Georgia became very developed and **rich**. The size of Georgia increased to include modern day Mississippi and Alabama and the southern border extended from the Altamaha River to St. Mary's River. He would remain Royal Governor until the American Revolution.

SS8H3a Explain the immediate and long-term causes of the American Revolution and their impact on Georgia; include the French and Indian War (Seven Years War), Proclamation of 1763, Stamp Act, Intolerable Acts, and the Declaration of Independence.

FRENCH and INDIAN WAR 1754 -1763

Great Britain and its Indian allies fought against the French and their Indian allies over control of the land in North America located between the Mississippi River and Appalachian Mountains. Great Britain defeated the French and gained control over this territory. The British colonists expanded their boundaries westward knowing that the French were no longer a threat, however, the Indians already living in these lands did not want colonists to settle there. The war created a huge debt that the British government and citizens thought the colonists should help pay for. King George III and Parliament agreed to start taxing the colonists, however, this made colonists very upset since they were not allowed to vote for representatives in Parliament. The slogan "No Taxation Without Representation" became the battle cry for colonists protesting unfair laws and taxes.



PROCLAMATION of 1763

At the end of the French and Indian War many American colonists wanted to settle the territory gained by Great Britain that was located between the Mississippi River and the Appalachian Mountains. However, already in debt from the French and Indian War, King George III could not afford to protect the colonists from Indian attacks that would occur when colonists moved onto tribal lands. So, he created a boundary line (red line on map above) and told the colonists they could not settle west of that Appalachian Mountains. In addition, allowing colonists to settle further west would weaken the control the British would have on the colonists. Again, the colonists were upset that they had to pay for the War without any representation in Parliament, yet could not even settle on land they helped gain for Britain.

STAMP ACT 1765

Another tax colonists were forced to pay to help pay for the French and Indian War. The colonists had to buy a stamp (British seal) on all legal and commercial documents. This included books, newspapers, court documents, land deeds, and even playing cards. Colonists were upset because they never had to pay this tax in the past. Since the colonists did not have a voice in Parliament they felt their rights were being ignored. The colonists protested and boycotted and eventually Great Britain repealed the act.

INTOLERABLE ACTS of 1774

To bring the colonies under control because the events of the Boston Tea party, Britain's Parliament passed several Coercive Acts:

1. closing of Boston Harbor until damages from Boston Tea Party were paid for
2. outlawing patriot groups such as the Sons of Liberty; and allowing colonists to assemble for only one town meeting a year.
3. British troops in colonies who committed a crime were tried back in British courts, not colonial courts
4. Quartering Act – house and feed British soldiers

DECLARATION of INDEPENDENCE July 4th, 1776

The Declaration of Independence was a formal document that was written to officially announce the colonies' break from Great Britain. Thomas Jefferson explained to King George III of Great Britain why the colonists were upset and the reasons for wanting liberty. Each colony sent delegates to approve and sign the document before it was sent to England.



At the conclusion of the French and Indian War the boundary of Georgia expanded westward to the Mississippi River. Sir James Wright was the royal governor of Georgia during this time. He created treaties with Creek Indians in Georgia that allowed colonists to settle new lands.



SS8H3b Analyze the significance of people and events in Georgia on the Revolutionary War; include Loyalists, patriots, Elijah Clarke, Austin Dabney, Nancy Hart, Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, George Walton, Battle of Kettle Creek, and siege of Savannah.

LOYALISTS

Though Georgians opposed British trade regulations, many hesitated to join the revolutionary movement that emerged in the American colonies in the early 1770s and resulted in the Revolutionary War (1775-83). The colony had prospered under royal rule, and many Georgians thought that they needed the protection of British troops against a possible Indian attack.

- New Georgia Encyclopedia

PATRIOTS

Colonists who opposed British rule and wanted to break away and form their own country. These colonists were angered over the many ACTS (rules and taxes) that they were forced to pay and follow, especially since they had no voice in government (Parliament). The slogan “no taxation without representation” was what they rallied behind. The Patriots would eventually fight the British in the American Revolutionary War.

BUTTON GWINNETT

LYMAN HALL

GEORGE WALTON



Georgia was the youngest and most loyal colony. In fact, Georgia was the only colony that did not send representatives to the First Continental Congress in 1774 that united the colonies together to protest the Intolerable Acts. While Georgians were loyal to the crown at the beginning of the Revolution they began to protest and fight for independence. In 1775, the 2nd Continental Congress was formed after fighting began between the patriots and British army. Each colony sent delegates to Philadelphia to sign the Declaration of Independence. The three men who represented the colony of Georgia were Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, and George Walton.



NANCY HART

Georgia's most acclaimed female participant during the Revolutionary War (1775-83) was Nancy Hart. A devout patriot, Hart gained notoriety during the revolution for her determined efforts to rid the area of Tories, English soldiers, and British sympathizers. Her single-handed efforts against Tories and Indians in the Broad River frontier, as well as her covert activities as a patriot spy in the Battle of Kettle Creek, have become the stuff of myth, legend, and local folklore.

- New Georgia Encyclopedia



ELIJAH CLARKE

Elijah Clarke was a patriot and a hero of the Revolutionary War from Georgia. Clarke County is named for him. On February 14, 1779, Clarke led a charge in the rebel victory at the Battle of Kettle Creek, Georgia.

- New Georgia Encyclopedia



AUSTIN DABNEY

Austin Dabney was a slave who became a private in the Georgia militia and fought against the British during the Revolutionary War (1775-83) in the Battle of Kettle Creek. He was the only African American to be granted land by the state of Georgia in recognition of his bravery and service during the Revolution and one of the few to receive a federal military pension.

BATTLE OF KETTLE CREEK 1779

The most important event to occur at Kettle Creek took place on Sunday, February 14, 1779. On that morning 600 American supporters of the British cause, popularly known as Loyalists or Tories, encamped atop a hill in a bend of the creek. Elijah Clarke and other patriot soldiers were able to defeat the loyalists and prevented the British from invading northern Georgia.

- New Georgia Encyclopedia



SIEGE OF SAVANNAH 1779

In 1779, Patriot forces with the help of the French navy tried to regain control of Savannah, but were badly defeated by the British army. 752 patriots died while only 18 British troops died. The British controlled the colony of Georgia until 1783 when the Treaty of Paris was signed – when Britain officially gave up the fight to keep control of the colonies – ending the Revolutionary War.

SS8H4a Analyze the strengths and weaknesses of both the Georgia Constitution of 1777 and the Articles of Confederation and explain how weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation led to a need to revise the Articles.



GEORGIA CONSTITUTION OF 1777



STRENGTHS

Georgia could rule itself and not have to be governed by the British King and Parliament.

Separation of powers in government. Legislative branch made the laws while the executive branch enforced them, and the judicial branch settled disputes.

Georgians were guaranteed freedom of speech, assembly, religion, and trial by jury.

Parishes were turned into counties and each county had its own local government and representatives; and militia, school, and courts.

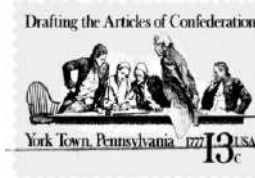
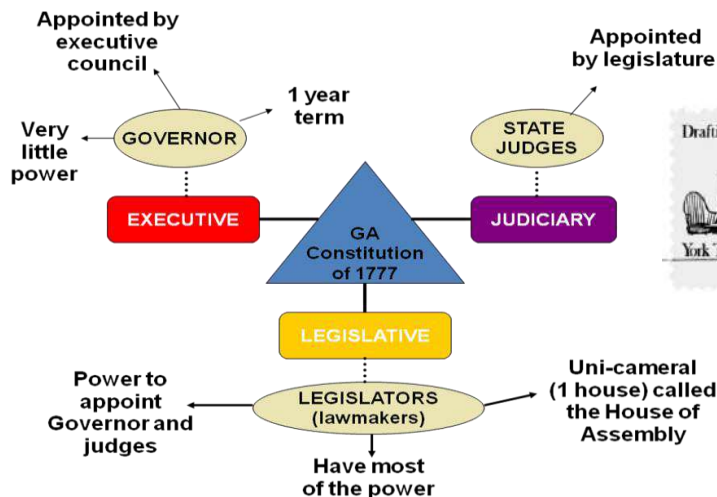
WEAKNESSES

Before Georgians declared independence they were governed by James Oglethorpe, the Trustees, and eventually royal governors appointed by the King of England. These people represented the executive branch of government. When Georgia declared independence and created their own constitution they intentionally created a government that had a weak executive branch and a strong legislative branch so that one person would not have too much power.

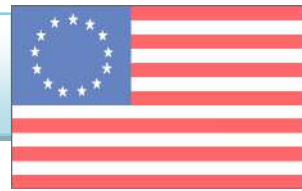
Their legislative branch was so strong that it not only made the laws in Georgia, but also appointed (selected) the Governor as well as the judges. This is considered a weakness because too much power was in the hands of only one branch of government. In addition, Georgia was a uni-cameral legislature called the House of Assembly which made it easier to create and pass laws. That is a negative because there is little opposition.

Another weakness is that not everyone could vote or represent the people in government. Only white males, age 21 and older with property could participate in government.

Finally, the Georgia Constitution was very hard to amend (change)



ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION



STRENGTHS

Because the 13 independent states needed to unite together and defend themselves from Great Britain they had to create a national (central or federal) government. This is known as Federalism.

The Articles of Confederation served as the 1st constitution for the states after they declared independence from Great Britain.

The Articles gave power to a national Congress to declare war, sign treaties, deliver mail, and to create money. During the Revolutionary War states did a good job of providing Congress with what it needed to fight the British. However, there were many weaknesses to the Articles of Confederation.

WEAKNESSES

The flag above shows the 13 colonial stripes along with the 13 states united together in a circle. However, once the Revolutionary War ended the states basically acted like 13 independent countries and really didn't unite together at all.

There were able to do this because the Articles of Confederation gave the states most of the power by intentionally creating a weak national government. The last thing Americans wanted was a national government telling them what to do, taxing them unfairly, and taking away their rights.

States had too much power and began to get into conflicts with other states and the national government didn't have any power to keep the states united together. For example, the federal government could not levy taxes, therefore, the US government did not have any money to create an army to protect the young nation from Indian or foreign attacks or rebellions in the states, nor could they provide economic help to struggling states. The US government also could not regulate trade and each state issued its own currency which also made trade difficult.

The national government could not enforce any laws because under the Articles of Confederation there was no executive branch, nor was there a President. Also, there was not a judicial branch and not a Supreme court to help settle disputes between the states. States argued over boundary lines and taxed each other over trade (tariff). Congress had a uni-cameral legislature and each state received 1 vote regardless of their population size. Lastly, it was difficult to amend or change the Articles of Confederation since all 13 states had to unanimously agree.

Why did the articles of confederation fail?
13 states with more power than the central Government... the US couldn't tax or raise an army...



SS8H4b Describe the role of Georgia at the Constitutional Convention of 1787; include the role of Abraham Baldwin and William Few, and reasons why Georgia ratified the new constitution.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1787

US citizens realized that having too much power in state government was hurting the national government and country as a whole. To solve this problem each state sent delegates (representatives) to Philadelphia in 1787 to revise (improve) the Articles of Confederation. Abraham Baldwin and William Few were delegates who represented Georgia. After weeks of debates the Founding Fathers agreed that a new constitution was needed to be written that gave more power to the federal government. In order to be effective the national government needed the power to levy and collect taxes in order to have money to operate a working government and a military.

The US government also needed an Executive branch that had the power to enforce laws. The national government also needed a judicial branch with judges and a court that could settle disputes between the states. The new constitution created three branches of government that were equal in power. Each branch had certain powers that kept the other two powers in check. This was called Checks and Balances.

The problem at the Constitutional Convention was getting states to agree on certain issues. For example, states with large populations like Virginia wanted more representation in government, not just one vote which all states under the Articles of Confederation received, even states with small populations. Eventually, the Great Compromise created a bi-cameral legislature that allowed states to be represented based on their population in the House of Representatives which satisfied the big states, while small states were happy with each state being able to send two representatives to the Senate House.

Another problem was the issue of slavery. Northern states wanted to ban slavery, but the southern states threatened to not sign the constitution because their economy and way of life depended on slave labor, even though it was immoral and wrong. To avoid this conflict the states agreed to the 3/5th Compromise which allowed the southern states to count 3 out of 5 slaves as population which helped increase their representation in the bi-cameral legislature. However, the southern states had to pay taxes on those slaves they counted toward their population.

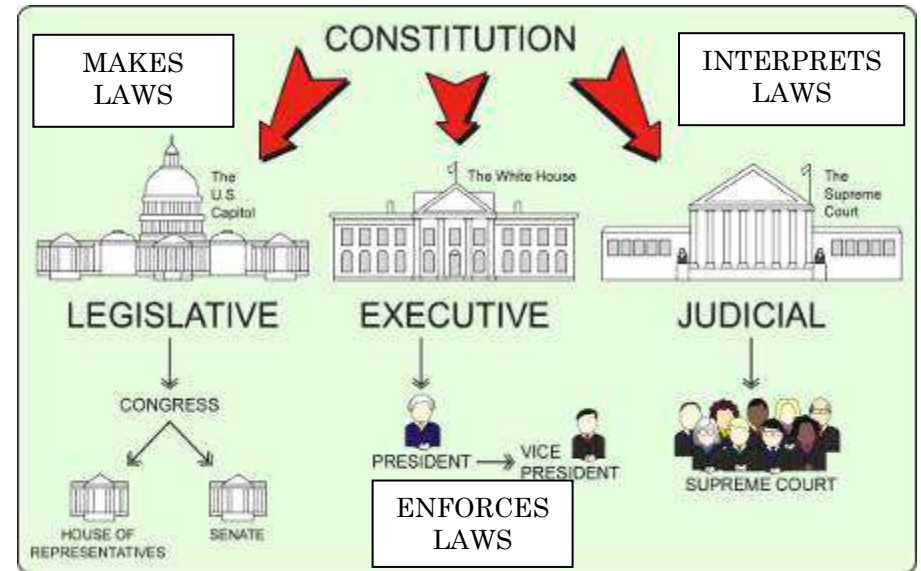
States also wanted to guarantee the rights of citizens and their individual liberties, so it was promised that a Bill of Rights would be amended to the constitution, which they were in 1791.

ABRAHAM
BALDWIN

WILLIAM
FEW



As delegates from Georgia, both Abraham Baldwin and William Few participated in the Constitutional Convention of 1787 and signed the Constitution. William Few helped write the Constitution and Abraham Baldwin's key vote help create the Great Compromise which created a bi-cameral legislature.



SS8H5a Explain the establishment of the University of Georgia, Louisville, and the spread of Baptist and Methodist churches.



UNIVERSITY of GEORGIA

1785: Federal US government provides money to purchase land for a public university (land grant charter) - Thus becoming the oldest public university in the United States of America. The university was created to improve the knowledge and skills of Georgia citizens in an effort help the economy and improve the standard of living of Georgian.

1801: Students (only all-white / all-male) attend classes in the Franklin College building

1918: Women were allowed to attend the university.

1961: Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes became the first black students to attend the University of Georgia after desegregation of schools.

CAPITAL CITY of LOUISVILLE

Savannah was the first capital because it was the 1st permanent settlement in Georgia. Augusta became the 2nd capital but it was located too far east. So, in 1786, the Georgia legislature decided to build a new city that would serve as the 3rd capital of Georgia and would be centrally located for citizens to travel there. The city was named after King Louis XVI of France for his help in America's Revolutionary War. Louisville was not a capital city for very long because of the state's westward expansion due to Indian lands becoming opened for settlers. Milledgeville became the 4th capital in 1807, followed by Atlanta in 1877, the current capital. One of the most memorable events to occur in the capital city of Louisville was the burning of all of the Yazoo Land Fraud records in front of the capitol building in 1796.

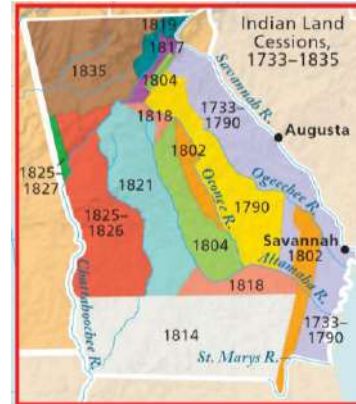


SPREAD of BAPTIST and METHODIST CHURCHES

The Great Revivals are periods of time in American history where there is a renewed focus on religion - personally, socially, and politically.

The Methodist and Baptist denominations (branching off of the Protestant branch) were small at the time, however, the 2nd Great Awakening helped these churches grow in number and spread across the southeast United States. Interest in religion increased during this time period by allowing people to attend large camp meetings called "revivals", and the southeast region came to be known as **The Bible Belt**.

Today, religion has a large influence on the culture of the South. Examples include the many churches in each county, **blue laws** (illegal to sell liquor on Sundays), and fast food chain Chic-fil-A not being open for business on Sunday, to name a few.



HEADRIGHT SYSTEM

To attract settlers for economic development and political representation in US government, the Georgia government provided land to Americans east of the Oconee River. Each white male counted as a "head" of a family and had the "right" to receive anywhere from 200 - 1,000 acres of land. Farmers and ranchers were able to start up their business. In

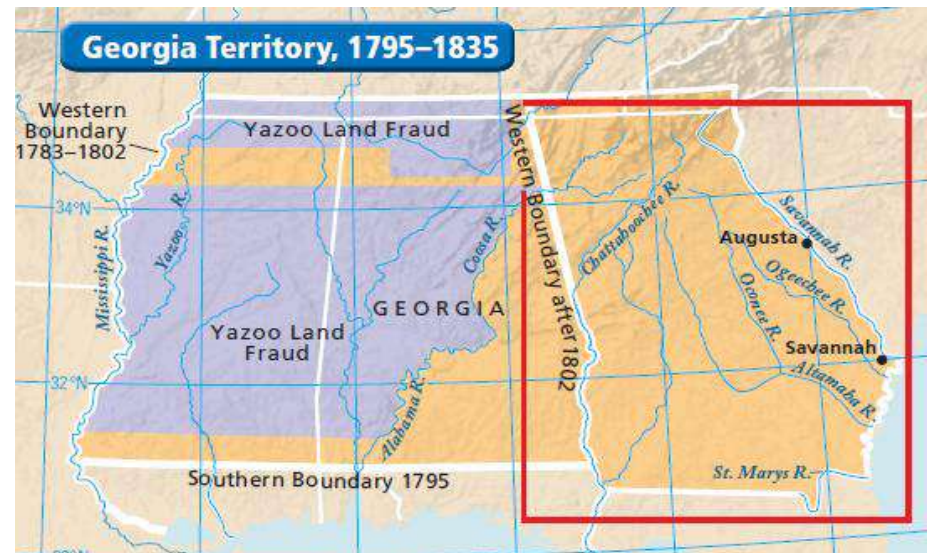
1782, most of the land was given to Revolutionary War veterans for their service. If you recall, this is how Elijah Clarke and Austin Dabney received land.

LAND LOTTERY

White males, orphans, and widows were eligible to receive lands west of the Oconee River that became available after the Creek Treaty of Indian Springs and the Cherokee Treaty of New Echota. The map above shows the land lotteries from 1804 -1835 that encouraged white settlement in western and northern Georgia due to the ability to make money from cotton plantations and the discovery of gold.

YAZOO LAND FRAUD

Four land companies bribed the governor of Georgia and the General Assembly (legislature) to pass a bill to buy large tracts of land near the Yazoo River in Mississippi. The companies bought up to 50 million acres of land for only 1 1/2 cents per acre. The companies would then sell the land at much higher prices and share the profits with the legislators. The US government solved the scandal by forcing Georgia to cede (give up) the lands west of the Chattahoochee River in exchange for \$1.25 million dollars and a promise to help remove Creek and Cherokee Indians from the Georgia territories. Georgia's western border is became the Chattahoochee River

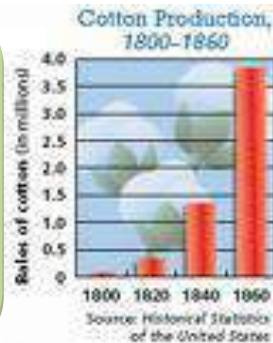


SS8H5c Explain how technological developments, including the cotton gin and railroads, had an impact on Georgia's growth.



IMPACT OF THE COTTON GIN ON GEORGIA

In 1793, Eli Whitney invented a machine that would make producing cotton much easier and profitable. The production of cotton increased tremendously in the 1800s. The unintended consequence was that white settlers needed more land to produce cotton which led to the removal of Creek Indians in Georgia. In addition, the South became more dependent on slave labor and the plantation system of agriculture dominated the southern states, whereas the northern states were more industrial. This would lead to one of the causes of the American Civil War.



IMPACT OF THE RAILROAD ON GEORGIA

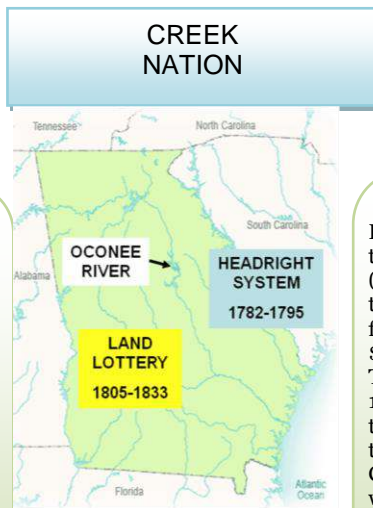
In 1837, during the removal of Cherokee Indians from north Georgia the Western & Atlantic railroad company helped build the city of Terminus (later named Atlanta) where Underground Atlanta is located next to the Coca Cola museum. Atlanta becomes a major transportation hub in the southeast as the railroad transports Georgia agricultural products to the Midwest and Atlantic coast. This helps connect Atlanta to other cities in the state.

SS8H5c Analyze the events that led to the removal of Creeks and Cherokees; include the roles of Alexander McGillivray, William McIntosh, Sequoyah, John Ross, Dahlonega Gold Rush, Worcester v. Georgia, Andrew Jackson, John Marshall, and the Trail of Tears.



ALEXANDER MCGILLIVRAY

Bi-racial Creek Indian chief during the 1780-90s that fought against white settlement on Creek lands during the Oconee War. He signed the Treaty of New York with President George Washington that allowed headright system land to be given to whites east of the Oconee River in exchange for US protection of Creek lands west of the Oconee River.



CREEK NATION



WILLIAM MCINTOSH

Bi-racial Creek Indian chief in the early 1800s that ceded (gave up) Creek lands west of the Oconee River in exchange for private property and \$200,000 by signing the Treaty of Indian Springs in 1825. Because he did not get the permission of other Creek tribal chiefs he violated a Creek law whose punishment was death. William McIntosh was dragged from his burning house, shot, and stabbed in the chest for his betrayal to the Creek Nation.



SEQUOYAH

Created a syllabary-written Cherokee language for Cherokees to be accepted by the white culture. The Cherokee Phoenix newspaper developed as a result.

JOHN ROSS

Principal chief (president) of the Cherokee Nation 1827-1866. Refused to leave Georgia after the illegal Treaty of New Echota and survived the Trail of Tears.



DAHLONEGA GOLD RUSH

In 1828, white settlers discovered gold in Cherokee territory in north Georgia (present day Dahlonega). Georgia legislators created the Indian Removal Act in 1830 that paved the way for white settlers to remove the Cherokees from Georgia. In 1835, Georgia held another land lottery and the Cherokees were eventually forced out in an event known as the Trail of Tears by the US government.



WORCESTER v. GEORGIA

Sam Worcester was a white missionary the Georgia gov't arrested by the for not having a license to live on Cherokee land. He appealed his case to the Supreme Court which ruled that Georgia acted unconstitutionally and that Georgia laws did not apply in Cherokee lands. Sadly, President Jackson refused to enforce this decision & Cherokees were forced to leave.



ANDREW JACKSON

Signed the Indian Removal Act and the Treaty of New Echota that led to the Trail of Tears. Did not enforce (support) the Supreme Court decision Worcester v. Georgia.



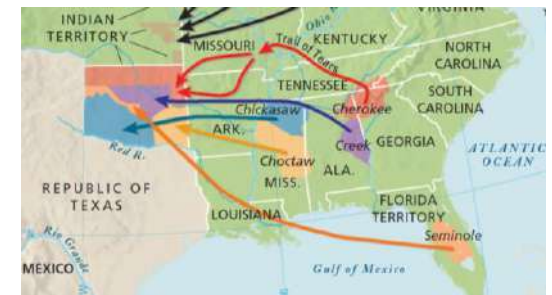
JOHN MARSHALL

Chief Justice of the US Supreme Court that ruled in favor of the Cherokee Indians in the court case Worcester v. Georgia. The ruling was not enforced by the President.



TRAIL OF TEARS

In 1835, a Cherokee chief named Major Ridge signed the Treaty of New Echota with US President Andrew Jackson but without the permission of Cherokee principal chief John Ross. This treaty gave up all Cherokee lands in Georgia in exchange for lands in Oklahoma and 5 million dollars. John Ross and other Cherokees thought the US government would protect Cherokee lands from white settlement because of the Worcester v. Georgia Supreme Court case. Instead, the US Army enforced the 1830 Indian Removal Act and in 1838 Cherokee homes and farms were burned the Cherokee were rounded up in concentration camps and them forced to migrate to Oklahoma. Many of the Cherokee suffered from cold exposure, disease, and starvation. As a result, approximately 4,000 or 25% of the Cherokee people died on the Trail of Tears. Major Ridge and others Cherokees who signed the Treaty of New Echota were soon executed in Oklahoma by supporters of Cherokee chief John Ross.



SS8H6a Explain the importance of key issues and events that led to the Civil War; include slavery, states' rights, nullification, Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850 and the Georgia Platform, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Dred Scott case, election of 1860, the debate over secession in Georgia, and the role of Alexander Stephens.

STATES' RIGHTS and SLAVERY: The economy of southern states depended on agriculture and the growing of cotton and tobacco. Slave labor was used to earn large profits for plantation owners. Whites with land and slaves often controlled the rules and laws of a state and had an interest in keeping slavery legal in the south, despite others knowing slavery was immoral. Slave states argued that individual states should have the power to determine what laws to obey and many wealthy southerners feared that federal (national) laws would abolish slavery.

In 1820, there were 11 free states in the north and 11 slave states in the south. Territories applying for statehood had to decide if they were to be a free or slave state. Missouri wanted to become a slave state, but that would make representation in US government unbalanced, so the US admitted Maine as a free state. Territories above the 36 degree latitude would become free states.

1820
Missouri
Compromise

In 1832, South Carolina nullified (or refused to accept) a federal tariff or tax on British imported goods because it was unfair to southern consumers while it benefited northern factories. The US began to enforce the tariff causing South Carolina to threaten to secede from the Union. To avoid this conflict, the US government backed off and lowered the tariff.

1832
Nullification
Crisis

In 1850, California was admitted as a free state, and Texas as a slave state. Slavery became illegal in Washington DC, and the southern states demanded that runaway slaves be captured and returned back to their owners in the south. This was known as the Fugitive Slave Act. Northerners who wanted to abolish slavery were upset that they could go to jail or fined for helping slaves escape.

Compromise
of
1850

In 1854, Kansas and Nebraska were territories applying for statehood. Ignoring the Missouri Compromise 36 degree latitude policy the US government allowed citizens in these territories the opportunity to vote on whether slavery would be legal or illegal. This was known as popular sovereignty. After bloody conflicts between pro-slavery and abolitionists, Kansas became a free state.

1854
Kansas-
Nebraska Act

In 1857, the United States Supreme Court made its decision on the Dred Scott case. Dred Scott was a slave who sued for his freedom b/c his master took him to a free state. The court ruled that since Dred Scott was a slave he was not a citizen, therefore, he had no rights and could not sue. Also, since slaves were considered property, his master could take him anywhere. This was a defeat for abolitionists.

1857
Dred Scott
Case

Election
of
1860

In 1860, Abraham Lincoln was elected President from the Republican Party. Lincoln was an abolitionist and southern slave states feared that his power as president could eventually outlaw the institution of slavery, a threat to their economic success. Shortly after his election, southern states held conventions to discuss whether or not they should leave or secede from the Union.

Debate over Secession and the role of Alexander Stephens

South Carolina became the 1st state to secede from the Union. Georgia held a convention to debate whether they should secede as well. Georgia US Representative Alexander Stephens was pro-slavery like other politicians in the state, but he was against secession. He tried to warn that seceding against the Union States was disloyal to the US Constitution and that the South risked losing states' rights and slavery if they were to lose in war.



SS8H6b State the importance of key events of the Civil War; include Antietam, the Emancipation Proclamation, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, the Union blockade of Georgia's coast, Sherman's Atlanta Campaign, Sherman's March to the Sea, and Andersonville.



Union Blockade
After South Carolina fired the 1st shot of the Civil War at Fort Sumter, President Lincoln ordered a Union Naval blockade of southern ports. This cut off trade in the South and hurt the economy while also weakening the Confederate Army by reducing the amount of supplies they received. Southerners became poor as a result.

BATTLE OF ANTIETAM

In 1862, Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee tried to invade the north to capture the capital- Washington D.C. Union Army forced the Confederates back into Virginia, which is why this battle is a Union victory. This one day battle was the single bloodiest day in American history with

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

After the battle of Antietam President Lincoln tried to get the South to surrender and rejoin the Union. The South did not surrender so he freed all slaves in the Confederacy. The Civil War was officially about secession and slavery. The South lost the support of other countries b/c they

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

In 1863, Robert E Lee once again tried to bring war onto northern soil in Pennsylvania in an attempt to capture the capital. The battle lasted three days and was the bloodiest battle of the war (51,112 casualties). The Confederacy lost again and this became the turning point in the war as the Union gained momentum and began to weaken the southern army.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU

Government organization created to provide food, clothing, education, and job contracts for freed blacks and poor whites after slavery was abolished.

SHARECROPPING and TENANT FARMING: After the Civil War plantation owners needed labor and freed blacks needed jobs. Since it was illegal for slaves to be educated or receive money many freed blacks were forced into borrowing money (credit) from white plantation owners to pay for a place to live, food, medicine, tools, seed, and fertilizer. Freed blacks would receive a "share" of the profits or crops that they worked from the planters land. The money earned could not pay down the debt they owed to the planter, thus a cycle of poverty continued. Laws were passed to keep blacks working on the planter's property until all debts were paid.

13TH AMENDMENT

In 1865, slavery is officially abolished and illegal.

14TH AMENDMENT

Ratified in 1868, citizenship is granted to people born in the United States, guaranteeing freedoms and rights found in the United States Constitution.

15TH AMENDMENT

Ratified in 1870, the United States cannot deny a citizen the right to vote based on "race, color, or previous condition of servitude".

PRESIDENTIAL RECONSTRUCTION:

After the South surrendered during the Civil War Abraham Lincoln and later Andrew Johnson wanted to quickly readmit the Confederate states back into the Union. First, states had to abolish slavery by ratifying the 13th Amendment. Secondly, 10% of the population had to take an oath of allegiance to the United States. This plan was not very strict and did not punish the rebellious governments, which caused Congress to come up with their own Reconstruction plan.

CONGRESSIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

Radical Republicans who controlled the US Congress wanted to make sure the South provided freedoms to all of its citizens, not just the wealthy whites. To do this, the South had to ratify the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments in order to rejoin the United States. The US military temporarily governed the southern states, while former Confederate officers were denied political power. The US provided financial aid to rebuild cities, schools, and railroad to improve the South.

ANDERSONVILLE PRISON

45,000 captured Union soldiers were imprisoned in Andersonville during the war. 13,000 died of starvation, exposure to cold, and disease.

ATLANTA CAMPAIGN: In 1864, Union Gen. William T. Sherman invaded Georgia from Chattanooga and successfully pushed toward Atlanta by flanking the enemy from one battle after another in Northwest Georgia. In Paulding County the battles of Dallas, New Hope, and Pickett's Mill are all part of the Atlanta Campaign. Gen. Sherman wanted to capture Atlanta b/c it was a very important railroad hub for the Confederacy supplying much of their needed supplies. In 1864, Atlanta was burned and destroyed, which helped end the Civil War sooner.

SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA: After capturing Atlanta, Gen. Sherman waged 'total war' against the South by destroying crops, and burning some homes and businesses that supported the Confederacy. His troops marched from Atlanta to Savannah and up to North Carolina living off the land and freeing slaves along the way. Confederate soldiers quit and returned to home.

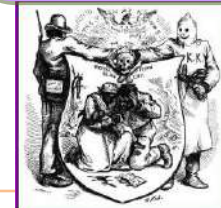
BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA

In 1863, Confederate forces were able to defeat and push the Union Army back into Tennessee. This was the bloodiest battle on GA soil and the 2nd bloodiest of the War. Union forces regrouped and took over Georgia the next spring during the Atlanta



HENRY McNEAL TURNER

African-American who was very influential as a religious leader and Georgia politician. Turner and 26 other black legislators were denied acceptance by the majority white General Assembly. After protest and US support the legislators were able to participate in the second legislative session.



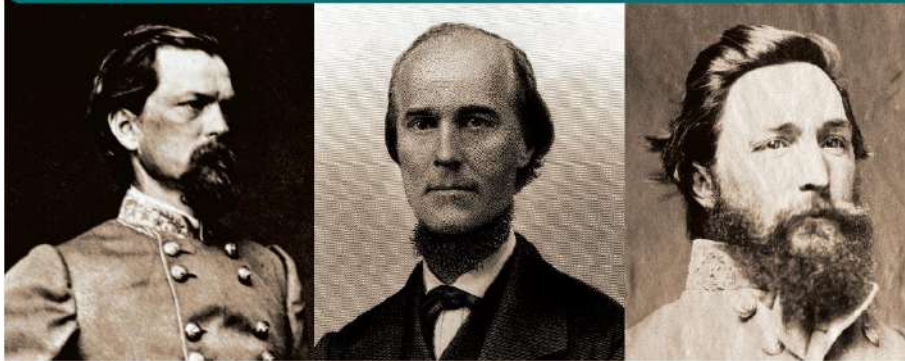
KU KLUX KLAN

A terror group created by former Confederate soldiers that used violence and intimidation tactics to disenfranchise blacks (denying the right to vote and other freedoms). The Klan was successful in getting southern white Democrats elected, albeit illegally and through corruption and violence. The KKK harassed, harmed, and killed many blacks, Jews, Catholics, carpetbaggers (northern whites rebuilding the South), and scalawags (southern whites who supported the



SS8H7a Evaluate the impact the Bourbon Triumvirate, Henry Grady, International Cotton Exposition, Tom Watson and the Populists, Rebecca Latimer Felton, the 1906 Atlanta Riot, the Leo Frank Case, and the county unit system had on Georgia during this period.

The Bourbon Triumvirate



In 1872, the Georgia Assembly elected John B. Gordon to the U.S. Senate. He was elected governor twice in the 1880s.

Joseph E. Brown was governor of Georgia for four terms from 1855 to 1865. After Reconstruction, Brown served as a U.S. senator.

Alfred Holt Colquitt was governor of Georgia from 1877 to 1882 and was a U.S. senator from 1883 to 1894.

BOURBON TRIUMVIRATE - All three men had something in common: conservative Democrat Governors who embraced the New South movement by wanting to transform Georgia from an economy based on King Cotton agriculture to a more modern industrialized economy that traded with the northern states. At the same time these three conservative Democrats wanted to keep the old traditions of white supremacy in the South during the "Redemption Period", a period of regaining political power from the Radical Republicans and restoring the type of government that once ruled before the Civil War.



HENRY GRADY

Spokesman for the New South movement. Henry Grady used persuasive articles in the Atlanta Constitution newspaper to convince citizens that Georgia needed to become more industrialized and modern. As an orator (public speaker) he traveled to New York and gave speeches to wealthy northern businessmen. Grady persuaded northerners to invest money in southern businesses who wanted to become more industrialized. This changed and improved the Georgia economy that relied mostly on agriculture to one that started to have more manufacturing. As a result, the city of Atlanta became one of the largest cities in the South.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON EXPOSITION

The city of Atlanta became a place for Georgia farmers and factory owners to showcase what Georgia had to offer (especially cotton). Over 800,000 visitors came to Atlanta and viewed over 6,000 exhibits that demonstrated how cotton and new machinery could be used to make new products. This attracted northern investment dollars which helped industrialize the South and transform the state of Georgia and its cities into industrial centers. At another Cotton Exposition, Booker T. Washington gave his famous Atlanta Compromise speech.

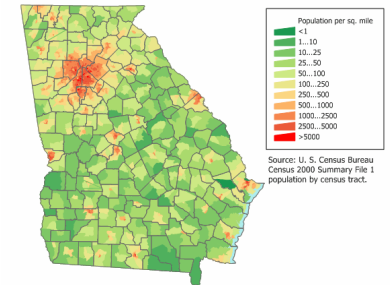


TOM WATSON and the POPULIST POLITICAL PARTY

As a US Congressman and Senator from Georgia and leader of the Populists Political Party, Tom Watson helped support Georgia's poor and struggling farmers. He created the RFD (Rural Free Delivery) which helped deliver US mail to people living in rural areas that helped build roads and bridges. Tom Watson opposed (was against) the New South movement and many of the conservative Democrat politicians. He believed that new industry in the South only helped people living in urban areas and did not benefit rural farmers. Early in his career Tom Watson tried to help both white AND black sharecroppers, but later in politics he became openly racist.

COUNTY UNIT SYSTEM

Elections were decided by a unit vote and not by a popular vote of the people. The population in each county determined how many unit votes a candidate would receive. There were 8 Urban counties that had the most population, but they only received six unit votes each. There were 30 Town counties that received four unit votes each. Finally, there were 121 Rural counties that received 2 unit votes each. This allowed small rural counties to have a lot of power in politics, however, the majority of the population of Georgia resided in Urban and Town counties. This system would later be declared unconstitutional.



REBECCA LATIMER FELTON

She is best known as a supporter of women's suffrage (the right to vote) and she also was in favor of prohibition -the banning of alcohol. Rebecca While her husband was a politician, Rebecca Felton used his political power to oppose the Bourbon Triumvirate's New South movement. She supported small farmers from rural areas. As a writer for a newspaper, she openly expressed her views of white supremacy. She became the first female US Senator, but it was only for a day and under suspect circumstances.

LEO FRANK CASE

In 1915, a Jewish man named Leo Frank was lynched by an angry mob of racist whites for a crime he did not commit. Leo Frank had been falsely accused of killing a young 14 yr old girl named Mary Phagan at the Atlanta Pencil Factory. He was sentenced to death in prison but Georgia Gov. John Slaton changed his sentence to life in prison even though the evidence showed Leo Frank did not kill the girl. Tom Watson called for people to take action and Leo Frank was kidnapped from prison and the mob hanged him from a tree near Marietta Square. An Atlanta preacher started the rebirth of the Ku Klux Klan by burning a cross on top of Stone Mountain because of the Leo Frank case.

1906 ATLANTA RACE RIOT

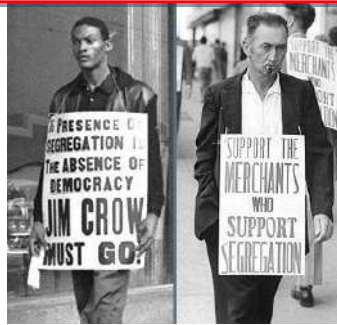
Atlanta had gained a reputation as a southern city that prospered under white and black entrepreneurship as evident by the success of Alonzo Herndon and Booker T. Washington. However, political candidates like Tom Watson and Hoke Smith used the newspaper to spread racial fears and rumors of black men attacking white women. An angry mob of racist whites killed 26 innocent black men and wounded 100s of others. Military troops had to restore order to the city. Atlanta was no longer the same.



SS8H7b Analyze how rights were denied to African-Americans through Jim Crow laws, Plessy v. Ferguson, disenfranchisement, and racial violence.

JIM CROW LAWS

After Reconstruction in 1877, conservative white Democrats regained control of government through the KKK and black codes that restricted freedmen's rights. In order to preserve white supremacy, state and local governments began to create Jim Crow laws that segregated (or separated) blacks from whites in most public settings. Schools, military, housing, transportation, restaurants, restrooms, water fountains, and even cemeteries among other public settings were segregated. Blacks received inferior facilities and were punished for entering places designated for whites only.



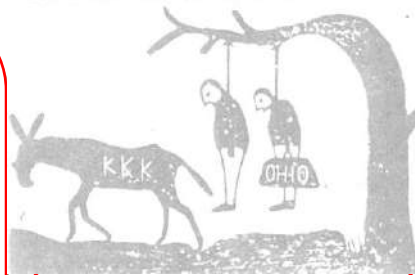
PLESSY v. FERGUSON

Supreme Court case in 1896 that made it constitutionally legal for racial segregation, as long as facilities were "separate but equal". Homer Plessy, a man with only 1/8th black ancestry and 7/8 white ancestry was arrested for riding in a "whites only" railroad car. He tried to sue claiming that his 14th amendment rights had been violated, however, 7 Supreme Court justices ruled that it was not against the law to keep the races segregated. This ruling allowed racism to go unpunished in the South.



DISENFRANCHISEMENT

The 15th amendment of the US Constitution provided voting rights for African Americans. Angry southern racist whites did not want to let go of their power in state and local government. In order to preserve white supremacy, Georgia politicians began passing laws to restrict or deny (disenfranchise) the right of blacks to vote in elections. Literacy tests and poll taxes were targeted to keep blacks from voting that had been denied the right to an education and denied money for their work because of slavery. However, this kept poor & uneducated whites from voting too. The Grandfather clause gave back the right to vote to poor whites if they were related to someone who could vote before 1867, however, since blacks could not vote prior to 1867 this excluded them from being able to vote. Other unfair ways to disenfranchise blacks were white primaries, gerrymandering, and racial violence by KKK.



RACIAL VIOLENCE

Riots, lynchings, mob attacks, threats and intimidation were ways whites were able to enforce black codes and Jim Crow laws. The legal system did very little to protect the rights of blacks in the South. Hate groups like the KKK used violence to keep blacks from voting or exercising other rights that were supposed to be protected in the US Constitution. Racial violence also played a role in the Great Migration of blacks moving to northern cities.

Former slave who received education from a Freedmen's school and promoted education for African Americans. Helped create the Tuskegee Institute to prepare blacks for agricultural and domestic work. Gave a famous speech in Atlanta called the Atlanta Compromise that whites approved because it kept the races separate socially, but economically the races helped each other.

Alonzo Herndon



Former slave and sharecropper who became a millionaire in Atlanta from his barber shop business, rental properties, and insurance company. Was also a founding member of the NAACP.

Booker T. Washington



Influential African-Americans

W.E.B. DuBois



This married duo were both educators who dedicated their lives to improving the quality of life for African Americans. John Hope was the 1st black president of Morehouse College and later Atlanta University. Both supported public education, health care, job opportunities, and recreational facilities. They also supported W.E.B. DuBois Niagara movement and the creation of the NAACP. Lugenia Burns Hope also supported universal suffrage.



John and Lugenia Burns Hope

Professor of Atlanta University who led the Niagara movement that created the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People). He disagreed with Booker T. Washington about improving racial and social equality slowly through economic friendships. Instead, W.E.B. DuBois felt that social change needed to happen sooner, rather than later because rights and freedoms of blacks were being abused.

REASON FOR WWI

Densely populated European countries were economic and political rivals with one another. Ethnic conflicts, militarism, and the assassination of Austrian-Hungary Archduke Franz Ferdinand were causes of World War I. The US became involved after German U-boats sank the Lusitania ship carrying 128 Americans. US also feared Germany was trying to help Mexico invade the southern part of the United States known as the Zimmerman telegram.



GEORGIA WWI CONTRIBUTIONS

Georgia helped win WWI by providing over 100,000 soldiers and many women volunteers. Military camps around the state trained soldiers, pilots, and doctors and later became Forts that are still used today for training. There was also a prison camp that housed captured German soldiers. Cotton grown in Georgia made uniforms and food was sent overseas to the troops. Citizens bought Liberty Bonds and grew Victory Gardens to help.

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

EUGENE TALMADGE

Eugene Talmadge was elected governor of Georgia four times (1933-1937) and (1941-1943) due to the County Unit System's power in rural areas. This allowed Eugene Talmadge to win his elections despite not having the popular vote in the state. Many of his supporters were rural residents who favored a white supremacy culture of Jim Crow laws and disenfranchisement of African-Americans. While Talmadge was governor he opposed many of President Roosevelt's New Deal programs b/c he did not 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 (AAA and REA). Talmadge also was criticized for abusing his power as governor. He once fired university faculty members for trying to integrate (allow blacks to attend all-white Georgia colleges). As a result, the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS) withdrew Georgia's accreditation in all of the all-white colleges. Talmadge's actions angered many white voters. Talmadge lost the next election to Ellis Arnall.

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

BOLL WEEVIL

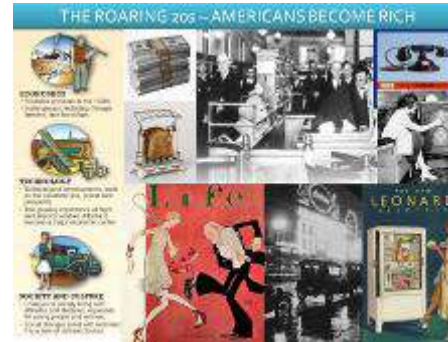
The boll weevil is a beetle insect that lays its eggs in the boll (seed pod) of a cotton plant. The maturing boll weevil survives by feeding off the cotton fibers inside the boll. The impact of the boll weevil on Georgia is that it destroyed part of the cotton farmer's crop. This led to farmers (especially 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, but also helped to diversify the economy by focusing on other crops like peanuts and onions.



1924-1927 DROUGHT IN GEORGIA

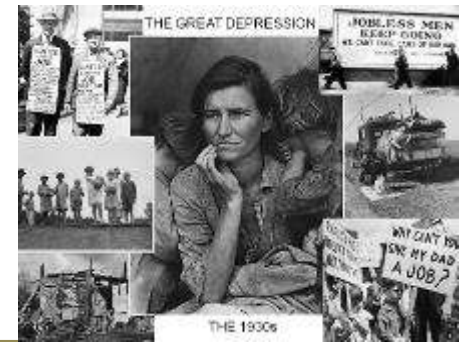
A drought is a period of time when a region receives less than normal rainfall over an extended period of time. In the 1920s, Georgia experienced a severe drought that devastated the economy. Unlike the boll weevil which destroyed cotton, the drought affected all agricultural crops. Many farmers lost 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 even before the Great Depression.

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



DESCRIBE THE GREAT DEPRESSION

The country experienced deflation, which is a decline in the average price level. The prices of goods and services decreased by nearly 30 percent. With lower prices, businesses such as textile mills, railroads, farmers, car manufacturers and others earned less revenue (money). With less revenue, businesses could not afford to pay people as much and/or employ as many people. The economy suffered unemployment as high as 25 percent, and wages fell. As prices decreased, business revenues decreased, wages decreased and unemployment increased. When people were earning less or were unemployed and were not earning any income, they bought fewer goods and services. As a result, businesses earned even less revenue. With wages decreasing and unemployment increasing, borrowers were not able to repay loans. Loan defaults and bankruptcies followed, which produced more bank failures and further declines in output, prices and employment. These events would lead to the stock market crash in 1929, further weakening

ECONOMIC FACTORS OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION

**TOO MUCH
CREDIT**

Americans borrowing money from banks, getting into debt



**OVER
PRODUCTION**

Farmers and Businesses made too many products that did not get sold



**STOCK
MARKET
CRASH**

Banks, Businesses, and Investors all lost money



**GREAT
DEPRESSION**

Unemployment was 25%, economy was weak

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.

PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT AND THE NEW DEAL PROGRAMS

President Roosevelt helped the U.S. economy recover from the Great Depression by creating many federal government "New Deal" programs. The purpose of the New Deal programs were to provide economic "relief, recovery, and reform". Each program was designed to fix or help different parts of the economy and certain groups of America's population, especially the unemployed. When people have jobs, they spend money on goods and services, which allow businesses to grow and hire more workers, and the cycle continues. The government also benefits by collecting (revenue) money from income, property, and sales taxes.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION (REA)



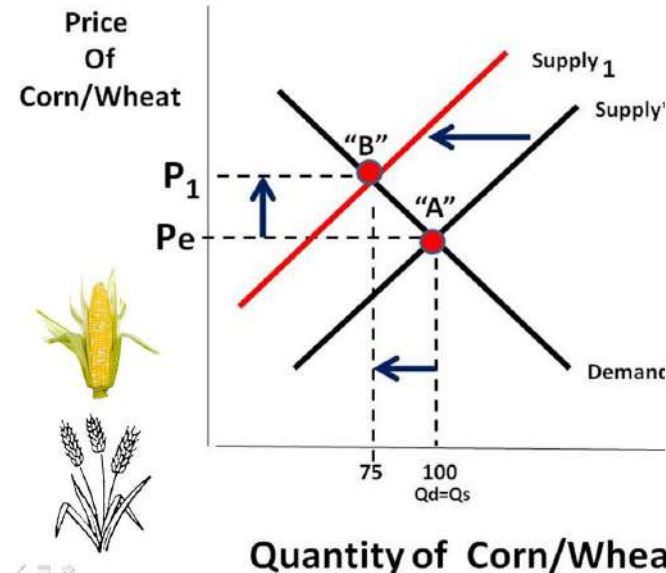
IN THE 1930s, ONLY 10% OF THE POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS HAD ELECTRICITY, COMPARED TO 90% OF THE POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS. WHY? ELECTRIC COMPANIES CLAIMED IT WAS TOO EXPENSIVE TO BUILD THE INFRASTRUCTURE (TELEPHONE POLES, POWER LINES, AND POWER STATIONS) TO PROVIDE ELECTRICITY OUTSIDE CITY LIMITS. PRESIDENT 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.

Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)

3 million unemployed men work to create parks, roads, and other public facilities. Unemployment rates dropped and more income meant more spending to increase economic growth.



Supply and Demand Supply DECREASES



Agricultural Adjustment Act

The government subsidizes (pays) farmers NOT to grow crops or raise livestock on portions of a farmer's land. This lowers the quantity of products, which increases the price of the goods at the market, allowing farmers to earn a greater profit and pay off their debt. Sharecroppers, however, suffered due to losing their jobs on the farm.



WHAT IS SOCIAL SECURITY?



Gadoe.org - The last program that had a lasting effect on Georgia was the ***Social Security Act (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. This income is taxed through FICA (Federal Income Contributions Act).

SS8H9a Describe the impact of events leading up to American involvement in World War II; include Lend-Lease and the bombing of Pearl Harbor

LEND-LEASE ACT

In 1939, Germany's Adolf Hitler invaded Poland. Great Britain and France then declared war on Germany beginning World War II. The United States did not want to become involved in WWII as the economy was still recovering from the Great Depression. However, there was a growing fear that Germany would conquer Europe, which was a threat to U.S. security. To help out the Allied Powers without sending US troops into battle Franklin D. Roosevelt persuaded Congress to pass the Lend-Lease Act. The purpose of this act was to provide economic and military aid to the Allied Powers (countries fighting against the Axis Powers of Germany, Italy, and Japan) and they would repay America after the war. The United States provided \$50 Billion dollars worth of military supplies such as tanks, airplanes, guns, and ammunition, along with foods and other needed materials. The Lend-Lease Act also helped jumpstart the US economy, which ended the Great Depression era. Once Japan bombed Pearl Harbor the United States officially declared war on the Axis Powers and entered WWII.



PEARL HARBOR

At the same time Germany was invading European countries, Japan was trying to conquer Asia and the Pacific Ocean territories. When Japan invaded China the United States stopped trading steel and oil. This is called an embargo, when one country refuses to trade goods with another country as a form of punishment. Japan saw the United States as a threat to their desire to conquer Asia and the Pacific. In the early morning on December 7, 1941, Japan launched a surprise attack on the US naval base located at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. There were 353 Japanese fighter, bomber, and torpedo planes that attacked US battleships, cruisers, destroyers, and air fields. There were 3,684 US casualties (2,402 killed, and 1,282 wounded), while only a combined 65 Japanese soldiers were killed or wounded. President Franklin D. Roosevelt urged Congress to declare war on Japan and the United States began fighting in World War II.

MARIETTA - BELL BOMBER AIRCRAFT

With the help of President Roosevelt, the federal government created Bell Aircraft which produced 663 B-29 bombers that helped the United States win World War II. The manufacturing plant turned rural Cobb County into a thriving industrial region in Georgia. Marietta, Georgia began to experience a lot of economic and population growth because of Bell Aircraft as thousands of jobs were created. It also proved that the South could be an industrial region of America. After WWII, the plant shut down, but in 1951 Lockheed-Georgia (now called Lockheed-Martin) bought the company and still produces airplanes for the US military today.



RICHARD RUSSELL

Former Georgia Governor, served as Georgia US Senator for 38 years. He helped pass FDR's New Deal programs through Congress and he was a big supporter of the US military. Richard Russell helped Georgia increase its military bases that would help train soldiers for World War II. He also helped create the National School Lunch Program as well as the CDC (Center for Disease Control) which is one of the best high-tech laboratories in the nation, located in Atlanta. Richard Russell used his political experience to help Georgia.



CARL VINSON

US House of Representative from Georgia for 50 years. Member of the Naval Affairs Committee and is known as "the father of the two-ocean navy" because he convinced the US government to build up its naval forces and shipyards in both the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. Like Richard Russell, Carl Vinson was a respected and experienced Congressman who helped the United States during WWII while also providing thousands of jobs for Georgians.

MILITARY BASES IN GEORGIA

Just as in World War I, Georgia helped train many soldiers, sailors, and aviators during World War II. Fort Benning (Columbus), Fort Gordon (Augusta), Fort Stewart (Savannah), and Robins Air Force Base were just some of the many training facilities that brought jobs and businesses for local area civilians. Today, these bases are still important for the US military and local economies.

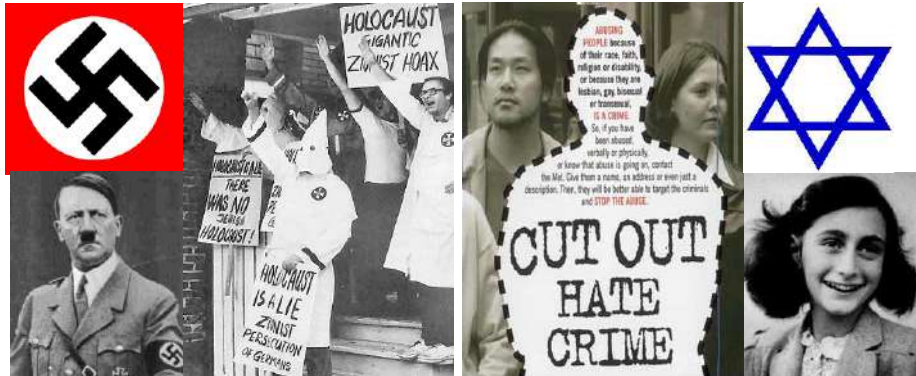
SAVANNAH & BRUNSWICK SHIPYARDS

As Marietta's Bell Aircraft produced B-29 bombers the port cities of Savannah and Brunswick manufactured 180 "Liberty Ships". These US naval ships helped the US win World War II, and they also provided thousands of jobs for Georgia citizens along the coast. US Representative Carl Vinson of Georgia is credited for bringing the military

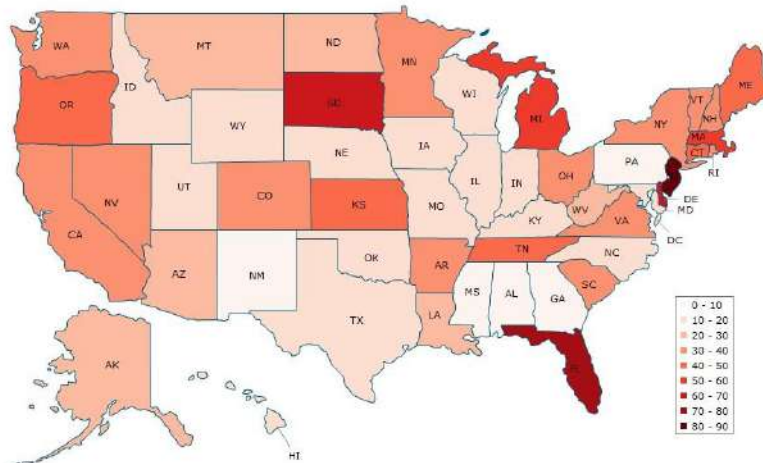
SS8H9d Discuss President Roosevelt's ties to Georgia including his visits to Warm Springs and his impact on the state.

THE HOLOCAUST: LESSONS TO BE LEARNED

In 6th and 7th grade you learned about World War II and the Holocaust. It is estimated that over 6 million Jews died while imprisoned in concentration camps. The main reason for learning about the Holocaust in 8th grade Georgia Studies class is to remind students about the dangers of intolerance (not accepting others because of ethnic or cultural differences). We have already learned that even prior to the Holocaust Jews have been discriminated against in Georgia, such as the 1913 Leo Frank case. We study history to learn about the past – to continue progressing forward and eliminating some of the mistakes people have made against others. In 1986, the Georgia government created the Georgia Commission on the Holocaust to promote tolerance. This is from their website, “The Georgia Commission on the Holocaust was established to teach the lessons of the Holocaust to present and future generations of Georgians in order to create an awareness of the enormity of the crimes of prejudice and inhumanity and a vigilance to prevent their recurrence.”



**2008 US HATE CRIME RATE BY STATE
(REPORTED CRIMES PER MILLION RESIDENTS)**



GEORGIA HELPS FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT



Warm Springs has attracted visitors since 1832 and developed into a small rural community in West Georgia.

From www.gastateparks.org “Franklin Delano Roosevelt built the Little White House in 1932 while governor of New York, prior to being inaugurated as president in 1933. He first came to Warm Springs in 1924 hoping to find a cure for polio that had struck him in 1921. Swimming in the 88-degree, buoyant spring waters brought him no miracle cure, but it did bring improvement.” Franklin D. Roosevelt would fall in love with the small town atmosphere and the people of Warm Springs, Georgia. He made a total of 41 trips to Warm Springs and created the Roosevelt Institute, a facility that was constructed to provide rehabilitation and treatment for those who suffered from polio. Sadly, Roosevelt died in 1945 at his Warm Springs, Little White House from a stroke while his portrait was being painted.



FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT HELPS GEORGIA

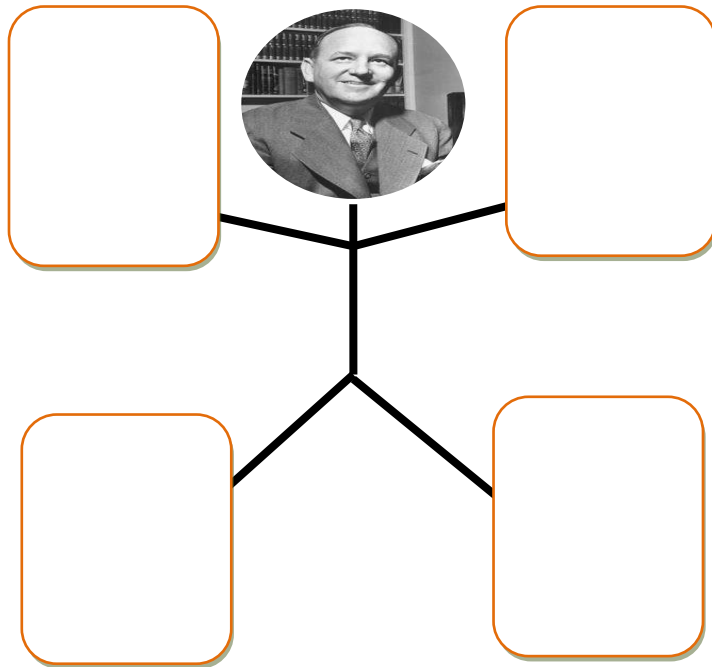


Historians credit Warm Springs, Georgia and the Little White House as the location where President Roosevelt came up with his New Deal policies that helped the United States recover from the Great Depression. Warm Springs was a small rural community that consisted of hard working people that did not have the luxuries of the standard of living of those who lived in urban areas. New Deal Programs such as the REA (rural electrification administration) made it affordable for rural residents to have electricity. The AAA (agricultural adjustment act) increased profits for poor farmers, and the CCC (civilian conservation corps) provided thousands of jobs for Georgia's unemployed workers. One of their projects was creating Franklin D Roosevelt state park, the largest state park in Georgia. Georgia helped Roosevelt, and Roosevelt helped Georgia recover from the Great Depression.

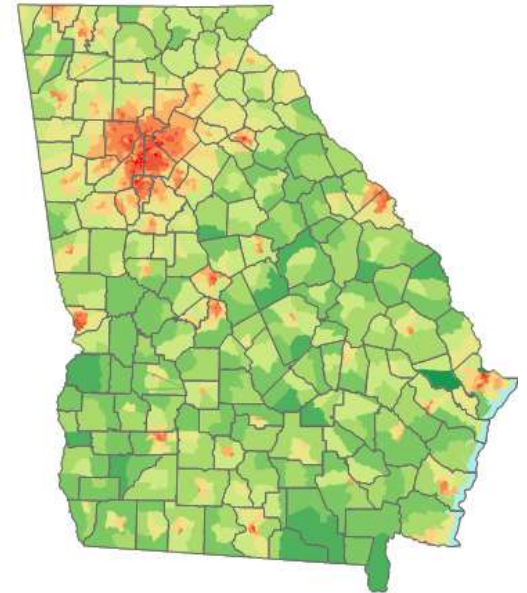


ELLIS ARNALL

Ellis Arnall defeated Eugene Talmadge in the gubernatorial (governor) election in 1942. Eugene Talmadge had been the incumbent (already in office) governor and received a lot of criticism from Georgia voters because of his role in Georgia losing their accreditation from the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools because Talmadge forced the firing of faculty members who tried to integrate blacks into white colleges. Ellis Arnall promised to fix this problem if elected and he did. He also helped Georgia make progress in Civil Rights for African-Americans by outlawing the poll tax and the white primaries, two methods that were used to disenfranchise blacks. Arnall was also governor of Georgia during World War II and since 18 year old young men were being drafted into the military he believed that 18 year old men and women should also be mature enough to vote. Because of Governor Arnall, Georgia was the first state in the United States to lower the voting age from 21 to 18. Governor Arnall most likely would have been re-elected governor, but Georgia's Constitution was recently changed to increase the term limits from 2 years to 4 years, but no longer allowing consecutive terms served. This would lead to a big controversy in the next unit.

**AGRICULTURAL CHANGE**

Georgia farmers benefitted from F.D.R.'s New Deal programs such as the AAA, as well as the demand for crops to be grown to feed the soldiers in World War II. After the war technological innovations of combines, tractors, and processing plants allowed Georgia farmers to diversify the variety of crops they would grow. King Cotton would no longer rule Georgia agriculture as farmers began growing other crops that thrived in Georgia's different soil types and climate conditions. Today, Georgia is a leading producer of the crops shown in the map below. In addition to crops, Georgia is also a leading producer of livestock (cattle, pigs, chickens, etc...) One in seven Georgians are employed in some type of agricultural related business. These are known as Agri-business and they include processing plants that take the raw crop or livestock and produce a finished product, such as a packaging plant.

**URBANIZATION**

Another change related to agriculture is the urbanization of Georgia as more and more farm workers have moved to larger towns and cities. Part of this is because of new technologies requiring fewer workers to plant or harvest a crop. For example, with new and improved tractors and combines a farmer who owned his land no longer needed sharecroppers to help plant and harvest the crop. As a result, many sharecroppers moved to cities to work in factories or other agri-business jobs. Georgia's five geographic regions have all played a role in the transformation of Georgia's agriculture and economic growth.



SS8H10b Explain how the development of Atlanta, including the roles of mayors William B. Hartsfield, Ivan Allen, Jr., & major league sports, contributed to growth of Georgia.



William B. Hartsfield was Atlanta's longest serving mayor from 1937-1961. He is most famous for his role in making the city of Atlanta an aviation hub. Today, Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport is the busiest airport in the world. It also provides thousands of jobs for people living in Metro Atlanta. William B. Hartsfield wanted Atlanta to be a model southern city and once said, "Atlanta is the city too busy to hate". Race relations in Atlanta were more progressive than in other southern cities. Hartsfield also helped to desegregate Atlanta's schools. The city was viewed as a modern city and attracted other businesses to relocate to the state of Georgia



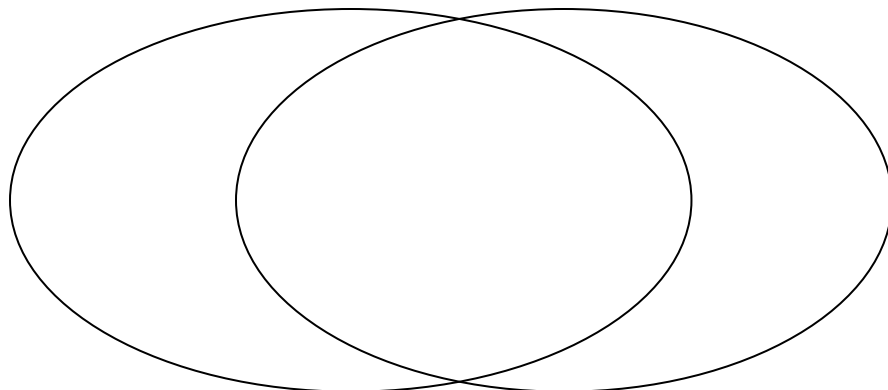
WILLIAM B. HARTSFIELD



Ivan Allen, Jr. succeeded William B. Hartsfield as mayor of Atlanta in 1962. He is most famous for bringing professional sports to Atlanta which allowed the city to expand and grow economically. Mayor Allen helped build Fulton County Stadium which is where the Atlanta Braves and Atlanta Falcons originally played their games starting in 1966, and two years later the Atlanta Hawks came to town. Ivan Allen, Jr. is also remembered for his role in the Civil Rights movement during the 1960s. He was good friends with Martin Luther King, Jr. and mayor Allen helped desegregate Atlanta. For the first time black police officers were allowed to arrest white criminals.



IVAN ALLEN, Jr.



MAJOR LEAGUE SPORTS and the ECONOMY

Ivan Allen, Jr. helped bring professional sports to Atlanta (Braves, Falcons, and Hawks). The impact these professional sports teams have had on the economy of Atlanta and the state of Georgia is enormous. The biggest contribution is in the form of jobs. Think of the Falcons for example. Owner Arthur Blank has a payroll of hundreds of people including the players, coaches, trainers, and the behind the scenes employees who work in offices. Then you have stadium crews ranging from parking lot attendants, ticket agents, concession stand workers, custodial staff, lighting and camera crews, and so on. But it doesn't end there, because there are hundreds of businesses who profit off of the games being played in Atlanta such as hotels, restaurants, transportation services, shopping plazas, museums, etc... Sports teams require stadiums or arenas to play their games and the construction of these provides jobs as well from construction workers to architects and engineers. The reason why Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr. wanted Atlanta to become the Sports Capital of the South was because of the revenue the city and state government would earn through the form of taxes. There are three major types of taxes that help the economy (property, income, and sales). Businesses and residents pay a property tax once a year. Employers and workers pay income tax every time they receive a paycheck. Businesses are required to charge sales tax for every good they sell or service they provide. All of this adds up and helps the government provide infrastructure, schools, police / fire stations, public transportation, courts, jails, parks and many other facilities and programs for the citizens of Georgia. Without professional sports the city of Atlanta would not have the thriving economy that has attracted many people and dollars to the state.



SS8H11c Discuss the impact of Andrew Young on Georgia.

1964 CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

On June 11, 1963, President John F. Kennedy gave a televised speech talking about the importance of civil rights for ALL Americans. He then asked Congress to create an Act (law) that protected the freedoms of African Americans by outlawing discrimination and segregation. The bill was passed in both the House of Representatives and the Senate, and signed into law by President Lyndon B. Johnson (who succeeded President Kennedy after he was assassinated). It should be noted that many Southern US Congressmen did not support the Civil Rights Act. Only 8 out of 127 Southern politicians voted to pass the Civil Rights Act, compared to 355 out of 394 of non-Southern politicians, and Southern attempts to preserve white supremacy failed.



CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN THE 1970s

1900 1910 1920 1930 1940 1950 1960 **1970** 1980 1990 2000



1967

LESTER MADDOX

A strict segregationist who became governor of Georgia in 1967. He once shutdown his own restaurant business "Pickrick Cafeteria" instead of desegregating. However, once he became governor of Georgia he promoted and hired more African-Americans in government jobs than previous governors. He also integrated the Georgia State Highway Patrol and GBI. He also appointed the first African American to head a state department.



1974

MAYNARD JACKSON

In 1974, Maynard Jackson became the 1st African-American mayor of a major southern city (Atlanta). Jackson played a important role in expanding and modernizing Atlanta's airport, which has become the busiest airport in the world and employs thousands of workers in the Atlanta area, now named Atlanta Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport to honor his contributions. Played a role in bringing the 1996 Olympics to Atlanta.



1977

ANDREW YOUNG

Former Civil Rights activist during the Civil Rights movement who was friends with Dr. King. Andrew Young also became the first African-American US Representative from Georgia since the Reconstruction Era. President Jimmy Carter appointed Young as the first African-American UN Ambassador. Like Maynard Jackson he also became mayor of Atlanta and later helped bring the Olympics to Georgia.

SS8H11a Describe major developments in civil rights and Georgia's role during the 1940s and 1950s; include the roles of Herman Talmadge, Benjamin Mays, the 1946 governor's race and the end of the white primary, Brown v. Board of Education, Martin Luther King, Jr., and the 1956 state flag.

CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN THE 1940s

1900 1910 1920 1930 **1940** 1950 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000

1946: END OF WHITE PRIMARIES

As governor of Georgia, Ellis Arnall enforced the court decision to stop the unfair practice of White Primaries, which had disenfranchised black voters. African-Americans could now vote during the primary election in July for either black candidates or non-racist white candidates. Racist white candidates no longer automatically advanced to the General Election because there was no opposition in white primaries. However, the county unit system still gave rural counties a huge advantage, which is where a majority of the racist voters lived in Georgia.



Ellis Arnall?

Wanted to remain governor until controversy was settled

1946 GOVERNOR'S RACE "the 3 governors controversy"

Who will replace Eugene Talmadge?

Herman Talmadge?

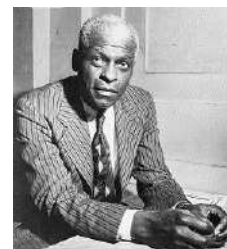
Received enough "write-in" votes on the ballot

Melvin Thompson?

Was elected Lieutenant Governor of Georgia

HERMAN TALMADGE

Just like his dad, Herman Talmadge was a racist governor who supported segregation. He became governor during the "3 governor's controversy" when Eugene Talmadge won the 1946 Governor's Race in November, but died before taking office. Herman received write-in votes because voters knew his dad was ill. The Georgia Supreme Court ruled that a special election must be held between Herman Talmadge and Melvin Thompson. Talmadge won because of the county unit system.



BENJAMIN MAYS

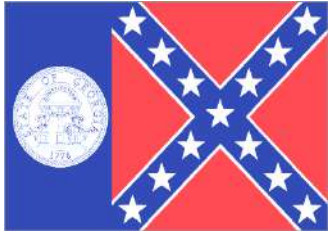
As president of Morehouse College in Atlanta, Dr. Mays was a civil rights activist and mentor to Martin Luther King, Jr. In 1936, Dr. Mays traveled to India and visited with Mohandas Gandhi and learned Gandhi's philosophy of non-violent protests and boycotts. Martin Luther King, Jr. would learn this from his mentor Benjamin Mays and it would be the strategy during the Civil Rights movement to end segregation and gain racial equality. Dr. Mays gave the Benediction at the March on Washington, as well as Dr. King's eulogy.

CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN THE 1950s

1900 1910 1920 1930 1940 **1950** 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000

1954 BROWN vs BOARD OF EDUCATION

This landmark US Supreme Court case overturned the 1896 Plessy v. Ferguson case which had made the segregation of races legal as long as facilities were equal. In 1954, all 9 of the Supreme Court justices ruled that segregation did not provide equal facilities or opportunities for African-Americans. This federal ruling meant that states would eventually have to outlaw segregation in public schools and begin integrating their school systems. Former Confederate States used a "massive resistance" policy as a way to avoid desegregating their schools. This only promoted racism in the Deep South.



1956 GEORGIA STATE FLAG

Many white Georgians were angered by the federal Supreme Court decision to outlaw segregation of public schools. As a symbol of protest, the Georgia General Assembly approved a new state flag that contained the old Confederate battle flag. This flag was a symbol of states' rights that was once used to preserve the practice of slavery, and now was used to preserve segregation.

Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.

Recognized as the most influential leader during the Civil Rights movement. Martin Luther King, Jr. was educated at Morehouse College and Boston University. While at Morehouse College in Atlanta, Martin Luther King, Jr. learned about non-violent protest and civil disobedience from his mentor Dr. Benjamin Mays. As pastor of a Baptist church in Montgomery, Alabama, Dr. King began organizing the Montgomery Bus Boycott after Rosa Parks was arrested for violating an unfair segregation law on a public city bus. Dr. King also founded the SCLC (Southern Christian Leadership Committee) to help build the Civil Rights movement. In 1961, Dr. King along with the NAACP and SNCC organized the Albany Movement to help desegregate the south Georgia city, only to be arrested by police. On August 28th, 1963, Dr. King gave his most empowering "I have a Dream" speech during the March on Washington. In 1968, Dr. King was assassinated, but his legacy will be remembered forever by many.



SS8H11b Analyze the role Georgia and prominent Georgians played in the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s and 1970s; include such events as the founding of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), Sibley Commission, admission of Hamilton Holmes and Charlayne Hunter to the University of Georgia, Albany Movement, March on Washington, Civil Rights Act, the election of Maynard Jackson as mayor of Atlanta, and the role of Lester Maddox.

CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN THE 1960s

1900 1910 1920 1930 1940 1950 **1960** 1970 1980 1990 2000

1960 SNCC (Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee)

Throughout the South, groups of black and white students were inspired by Dr. King's methods of non-violence and civil disobedience in order to challenge unfair segregation laws. Young students began to boycott segregated businesses, using sit-ins to cause businesses to lose money and eventually desegregate. SNCC also used Freedom Rides as a way to protest unfair segregation on buses.

1960 SIBLEY COMMISSION

Desegregate means to end the practice of segregation. Many school districts in Georgia threatened to close their schools if they were forced to desegregate. The Sibley Commission was a plan by the Georgia government to decide how Georgia's counties should integrate their schools. Eventually, the federal government threatened to cut off funding to Georgia schools because the state was very slow in outlawing segregation.

1961 UGA DESEGREGATION

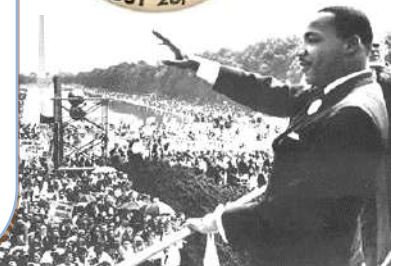
It wasn't until 1961 that African-Americans were allowed to attend the University of Georgia. Hamilton Holmes and Charlayne Hunter were the first black students integrated in the all-white college. Both students were harassed, taunted, and threatened as they first began attending classes. By 1963, both had earned their degrees and went on to have successful careers. Today, the Holmes-Hunter Academic Building is named in their honor.

1961 ALBANY MOVEMENT

SNCC, NAACP, and Dr. King helped to organize a large movement to end segregation in the south Georgia city of Albany. In addition to marches and boycotts, the protestors also helped African-Americans register to vote. Their efforts to desegregate the city stalled when the Albany police arrested many of the protestors, including Dr. King. Overcrowding jails caused the police to put activists in neighboring county jails.

1963 MARCH ON WASHINGTON

One hundred years after Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation, over 250,000 citizens marched to the Lincoln Memorial in Washington D.C. in order to gain jobs and freedom for African Americans. Many activists spoke to the large crowd, including Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. The highlight of the March on Washington was Dr. King's "I Have a Dream" speech, which reminded America of the struggles of African-Americans in society (especially in the South), and the hope that racism and discrimination would no longer be part of the culture of America. The march was so effective that Congress signed the Civil Rights Act and the Voting Rights Act. Dr. King would earn the Nobel Peace Prize and the March on Washington was a major turning point of the Civil Rights movement.



- SS8E3b Explain how entrepreneurs take risks to develop new goods and services to start a business.
- SS8E3c Evaluate the importance of entrepreneurs in Georgia who developed such enterprises as Coca-Cola, Delta Airlines, Georgia-Pacific, and Home Depot.



WHAT IS PROFIT?

Profit is the amount of money earned after subtracting all of your expenses. The economic system of capitalism involves the production and consumption of goods and services. Making a profit is the ultimate incentive (or reason) for entrepreneurs and businesses. It is how they stay in 'business' and earn a living.



WHAT IS AN ENTREPRENEUR?

An entrepreneur is someone who opens their own company or business to provide a good and/or a service. The main risk is losing a lot of money if the business fails. Usually, an entrepreneur must get credit (borrow from a bank) just to start a business, but if you don't earn a profit then your business goes bankrupt. This forces entrepreneurs to be creative and make smart decisions.



1886, Dr. John Pemberton invented the drink in Georgia and sold the rights to Asa Candler who marketed Coca-Cola to the world. Both men took a risk, but their efforts paid off and today Coca-Cola is the largest beverage company in the world.



1924, C.E. Woolman started a crop dusting business in Macon, GA. Eventually, he began delivering mail via airfreight for the US government. Relocated to Atlanta after the airport became popular and expanded Delta airlines to focus on passenger travel.



1927, Owen Cheatham turned a small lumber mill in Augusta, Georgia, into North America's largest plywood and lumber company supplying paper products such as tissue paper, paper, packaging, and building materials.



1979, Arthur Blank and Bernie Marcus created the first home improvement center in Atlanta that combines a variety of products and building experts for both business contractors and the "Do-It-Your-Selfer". Like the others, headquarters located in Atlanta.

SS8E5 The student will explain personal money management choices.

INCOME- money earned from a job or from selling something of value (personal items, property, stocks, etc)

SPENDING- using money to buy goods and services. These are things we both need and want. Also called expenses.

SAVING- not spending money in order to purchase goods or services later, or to have extra money in the future.

CREDIT- borrowing money (loan) and paying a fee (interest) to buy something you need / want now, and will pay for later.

INVESTING- letting the value of your money grow or earn interest through banks, stocks, bonds, mutual funds, certificates of deposit, and collectible items.



- SS8G2a Explain how the four transportation systems interact to provide domestic and international goods to the people of Georgia.
- SS8G2b Explain how the four transportation systems interact to provide producers and service providers in Georgia with national and international markets.
- SS8G2c Explain how the four transportation systems provide jobs for Georgians.

INTERSTATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM

Interstates I-75, I-85, and I-20 intersect in the city of Atlanta and connect the state of Georgia to Alabama, Tennessee, South Carolina, and Florida. In addition, I-95 runs along Georgia's coast from Florida to Maine. This highway system allows the citizens of Georgia to receive imported goods from other states and countries. At the same time, this system allows Georgia's farmers and factories to transport goods to other states and countries. This helps the economy of Georgia by providing Georgians with products from abroad, and creates thousands of jobs in the transportation industry and related businesses.

RAILROAD

Prior to the Civil War the city of Atlanta became a railroad hub in order to export Georgia cotton to outside markets and to import agricultural products and manufactured goods from the Midwest and northern states. Today, the railroad continues to transport large quantities of goods in and out of the state with Atlanta being the hub of activity. The interstate and deep water ports are also connected to the railroad allowing raw materials and finished products to be transported to just about any location in Georgia, or the United States, or to another country overseas.

HARTSFIELD-JACKSON INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Atlanta mayors William B. Hartsfield and Maynard Jackson built and expanded Atlanta's airport to become the busiest in the world. Passenger travel and cargo shipments fly into and out of Atlanta every hour of every day. The airport interacts with the highway system to deliver imports and exports to different markets in Georgia, the United States, and throughout the world. Without the airport, many industries in the state would suffer and thousands of jobs would be lost, which would hurt the economy and government of Georgia.

DEEP WATER PORTS

As Georgia's first city, Savannah has always been a port city helping the citizens of Georgia to receive needed goods and ship products to other markets. During WWII, US Representative from Georgia Carl Vinson helped the coastal cities of Savannah and Brunswick receive government contracts to build navy ships, known as Liberty Ships. This greatly helped the local and state economies. Today, these two deep water ports are the busiest on the east coast and provide many jobs for Georgia workers and help Georgia play a major role in international trade.

- SS8E2a Describe how Georgians have engaged in trade in different historical time periods.
- SS8E2b Explain how the four transportation systems contribute to Georgia's role in trade.

TRANSPORTATION and TRADE THROUGHOUT GEORGIA'S HISTORY

Prehistoric Indian Period: Native cultures bartered from tribe to tribe (crops, tools, jewelry)

Colonial Period: System of mercantilism – colonies produced raw materials and shipped them to Europe in exchange for finished products that were manufactured in Europe.

Antebellum & Civil War Period: Georgia shipped cotton by boat and railroad to northern states and Europe in exchange for manufactured goods. The impact of the Naval Blockade on the South during the Civil War's and the Atlanta Campaign / Sherman's March was devastating.

Late 1800s and Early 20th century (1900s) Period: Georgia attracted industry and trade by hosting several International Cotton Expositions. Railroad and port cities continued to thrive.

World War II Period: Savannah and Brunswick deep water ports provided economic growth.

Post WWII Period: Atlanta becomes an aviation hub, and three major interstates intersect at the city of Atlanta which helped attract new industries, factories, and businesses to Georgia.

Modern Georgia Period: The four transportation systems interact together to help Georgia export its goods to outside markets while also importing goods from foreign markets.

SS8H12a Evaluate the consequences of the end of the county unit system and reapportionment.

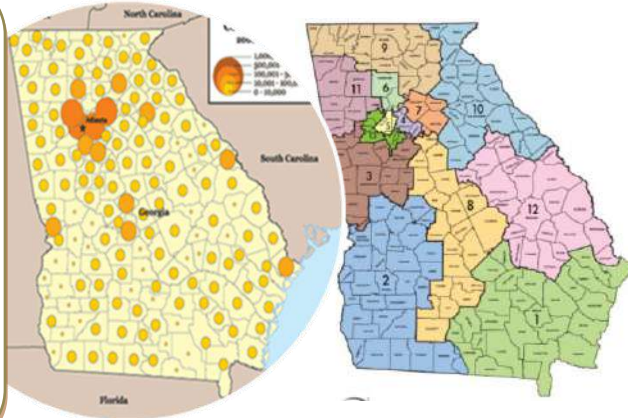
END OF COUNTY UNIT SYSTEM

County Unit System became unconstitutional and was replaced by the "one person, one vote" popular vote concept.

This decreased the voting power of rural areas that were often dominated by white supremacy views. Black and white candidates had a fair chance of winning elections.

REAPPORTIONMENT

District lines would be drawn based on more fair equal representation of the population.



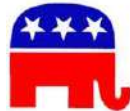
SS8H12c Analyze the impact of the rise of the two-party system in Georgia.

ONE PARTY SYSTEM 1877 – 1970

- Conservative Democrats controlled Georgia politics
- White supremacy, County Unit System, disenfranchisement of blacks (white primaries, poll taxes, literacy tests, grandfather clause, KKK intimidation), and Jim Crow laws once preserved conservative Democrat rural power in state politics

TWO PARTY SYSTEM 1970 – PRESENT

- Conservative Republicans and Liberal Democrats share power
- White supremacy decreased, equal opportunity increased
- Standard of living has increased for all Georgians



SS8H12b Describe the role of **Jimmy Carter** in Georgia as state senator, governor, president, and past president.



STATE SENATOR

• **Helped improve education in the state**



GOVERNOR

• **1st Deep South governor to speak out against segregation and racism**
• **Improved schools**



United States PRESIDENT

• **Created Dept of Education & Energy**
• **Camp David Accords Middle East Peace**

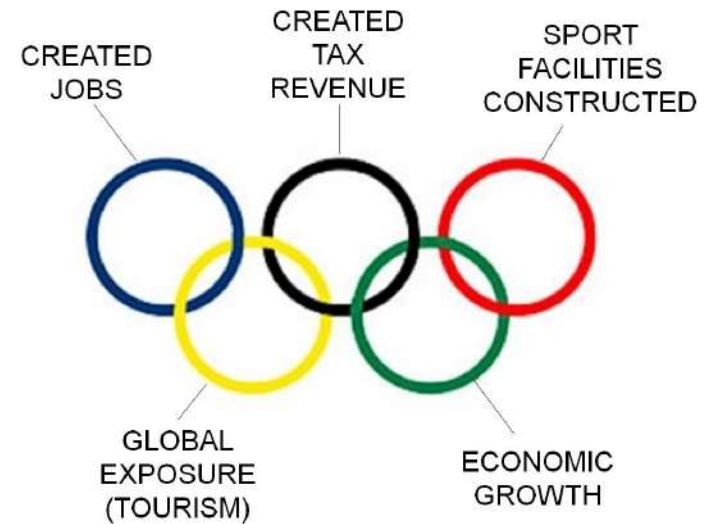


Humanitarian

• **Habitat for Humanity**
• **Nobel Peace Prize**
• **Carter Center to help human rights**

1996 OLYMPIC GAMES

The city of Atlanta and the entire state of Georgia benefitted economically from hosting the Olympics. Many jobs and facilities were created before the Olympics Games began in 1996. Sporting arenas / stadiums, hotels, and other businesses were created to accommodate the many people who visited Georgia. The local and state government also increased their revenue through income, property, and sales taxes, which then was spent on providing programs and services for the citizens of Georgia. Since the Olympics, new businesses have relocated to Georgia to take advantage of Atlanta being an international city.



SS8H12e Evaluate the importance of new immigrant communities to the growth and economy of Georgia

NEW IMMIGRANT COMMUNITIES

Some legal immigrant communities can provide low cost labor for many industries, which helps businesses grow while providing cheaper products and services for the general population. New populations also equal new markets for other Georgia businesses. Income and sales taxes provide the government more revenue, and new communities also increase the cultural diversity of an area.

Georgia's economy has grown since the mid-1990s partly due to new immigrant communities in the state.

