

Post WWII Georgia

UNIT 8



Standard/Elements

- ▶ SS8H10 The student will evaluate key post-World War II developments of Georgia from 1945 to 1970.
- ▶ a. Analyze the impact of the transformation of agriculture on Georgia's growth.
- ▶ b. Explain how the development of Atlanta, including the roles of mayors William Hartsfield and Ivan Allen, Jr., and major league sports, contributed to the growth of Georgia.
- ▶ c. Discuss the impact of Ellis Arnall

Changes in Georgia and America

- ▶ The U.S. was the greatest military power in the world
- ▶ The U.S. birth rate increased
- ▶ More **women** entered college and the workforce
- ▶ **Baby boomer** – American born between 1946 and 1964
- ▶ The US was engaged in a Cold War against communist countries

GEORGIA AFTER WWII

	Definition	Who/What does it involve	Impact on Georgia & Society
Role of Women	Women's traditional roles changed	Traditional wives and mothers	-women worked outside the home -helped support the family -women sought higher education

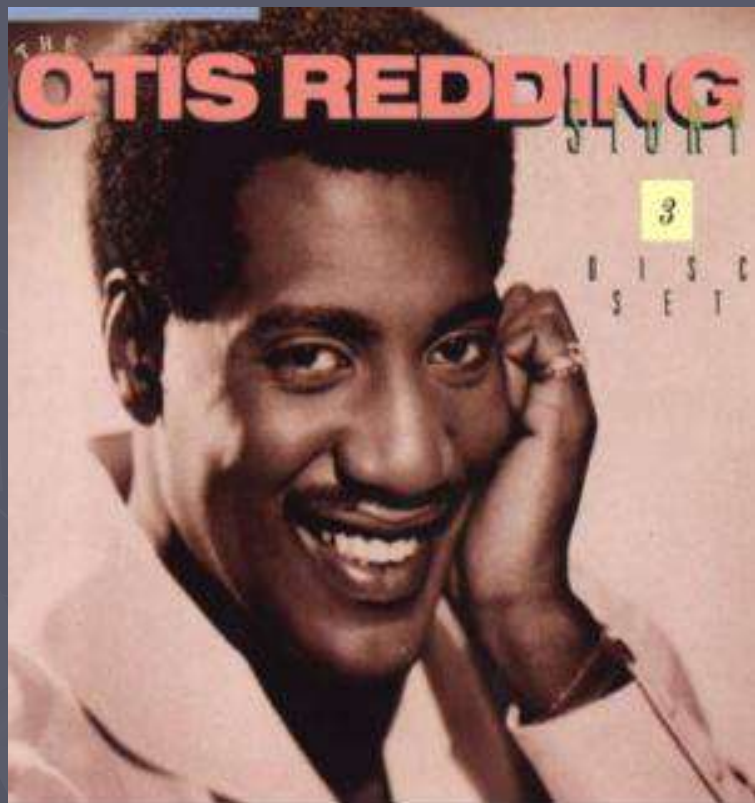
GEORGIA AFTER WWII

	Definition	Who/What does it involve	Impact on Georgia & Society
Role of Women			
Baby Boomers	-a time period after WWII when the pop. Increased	Americans born between 1946 & 1964	This group rep. the growing prosperity of the middle class

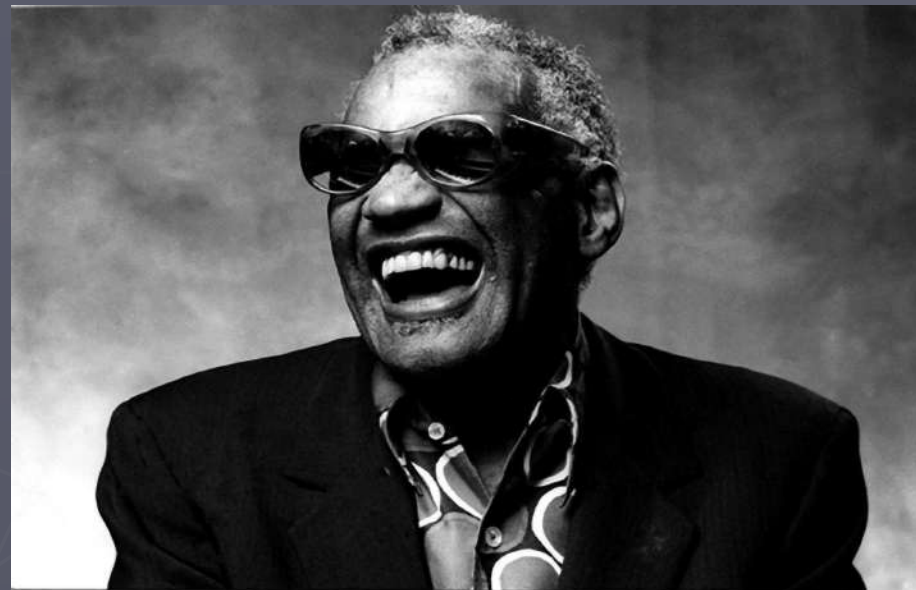
Music in the 50s

- ▶ The creation of rock & roll, rhythm & blues, & jazz
- ▶ A time when teens embraced a new type of music
- ▶ many GA musicians contributed to this new type of music & used it to make a living

Otis Redding



Ray Charles





JAMES BROWN

Godfather of Soul

Gladys Knight



Little Richard



GEORGIA AFTER WWII

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- ▶ Automobile and carpet production, banking, transportation, public utilities, and real estate were important industries
- ▶ **Georgia's economy flourished after the war**
- ▶ People began leaving small farms to work in cities and towns
- ▶ The *county unit system* guaranteed rural areas control of the state and kept segregation in place

Literature

- ▶ Literature was a reflection of how many American writers saw problems in society
- ▶ Author's wrote about coping with the fast changing America
- ▶ People identified with the writer's concerns
- ▶ People did not have a feeling of security

GEORGIA AFTER WWII

	Definition	Who/What does it involve	Impact on Georgia & Society
Role of Women			
Baby Boomers			
Music in the 50s			
Literature	-a reflection of how Americans saw problems in American society	-author's who wrote about dealing with a quickly changing America	-People identified with the author's concerns -people lost a sense of security

Changes in Agriculture

- ▶ **Agriculture** still remained an important postwar industry
- ▶ **New technology** helped those who remained on the farm by making planting and harvesting faster and more efficient.
- ▶ Farmers were given the financial opportunities to **diversify** – growing a variety of plants and no longer depending on cotton.

- ▶ The **wartime demand for crops** finally gave farmers opportunities for financial growth and crop diversity.
- ▶ Georgia **no longer depended on cotton** as a main source of income.
- ▶ The **livestock industry** also became increasingly important after the war
- ▶ Livestock included the raising of animals like cows, chickens, hogs, etc.

-Other crops,
such as **peanuts**
and **pecans**,
became
increasingly
important.

-Nearly half of
the US peanut
crop comes from
Georgia.



GEORGIA AFTER WWII

	Definition	Who/What does it involve	Impact on Georgia & Society
Role of Women			
Baby Boomers			
Music in the 50s			
Literature			
Agriculture & Farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-The wartime demand for crops gave farmers financial growth-small farms declined	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Depression era farmers-	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-new technology helped large farms become more efficient-farmers understood crop diversity



ATLANTA, GA

What else contributed to the growth of Atlanta?

The Growth of Atlanta

Atlanta grew due to the following:

- ▶ 1. surge in population
- ▶ 2. new industries: Ford Motor Plant, General Motors Plant, and Lockheed all opened new plants in Georgia

The Lockheed SR-71 Blackbird

FORD MOTOR PLANT





3. office parks: allowed companies to locate close to the inner city, which was less expensive

- ▶ 4. migration : people moving to the city
- ▶ 5. **GI Bill** – a law passed to help war veterans readjust to society after returning from the war. They were allowed to get loans for things such as housing and education.

GEORGIA AFTER WWII

	Definition	Who/What does it involve	Impact on Georgia & Society
G.I. Bill	Law passed by Congress that helped war vets get loans for housing & education	-war veterans -home builders -colleges & univ. -banks	-home ownership increased -vets furthered their education -jobs created
Baby Boom	-a time period after WWII when the pop. Increased	Americans born between 1946 & 1964	This group rep. the growing prosperity of the middle class
Music in the 50s			
Role of Women			
Literature			
Agriculture & Farming			

The National Highway Act

- ▶ After WWII the US entered what was called the Cold War – the threat of a nuclear war.
- ▶ The threat of another war led the president (Dwight D. Eisenhower) to support the **National Highway Act.**
- ▶ This act authorized the construction of new **interstate highways.**

These highways were built for several reasons

1. So the military could move efficiently in the event of a nuclear attack
2. Helped cities to grow by making it easier for people to travel.
3. Built as alternative airstrips in case the airports were bombed



William B. Hartsfield

- William B. Hartsfield was the longest serving mayor in the history of Atlanta.
- He served for six terms (1937-41, 1942-61)
- He is credited with developing Atlanta into an aviation powerhouse
- He did a great job of maintaining relatively peaceful race relations in Atlanta
- He helped to build Atlanta's image as "A City Too Busy to Hate."



Ivan Allen Jr.

- Progressive Atlanta mayor
- Succeeded William Hartsfield
- Helped end segregation in city government
- Instrumental in bringing professional sports to Atlanta



Atlanta's Professional Sports Teams

- ▶ Baseball
- ▶ Football
- ▶ Basketball
- ▶ Ice Hockey*

*(Atlanta no longer has a hockey team)

THE ATLANTA BRAVES

- Atlanta's first professional sports team was the Braves baseball team.
- The Braves came to Atlanta from Milwaukee
- The Braves team included a spectacular African-American homerun hitter named **Henry (Hank) Aaron**.
- He eventually broke Babe Ruth's homerun hitting record, despite death threats.





The Atlanta Falcons professional football team played their first season in 1966.

(maybe next year)



The Atlanta Hawks professional basketball team moved to Atlanta from St. Louis in 1968.





Atlanta's first professional ice hockey team was the Atlanta Flames.



Atlanta's last professional ice hockey team was the Thrashers. The Thrashers have since moved to Canada.



Practice question

How would you best describe
Georgia's economy after
WWII?

answer

rural farmers did well thanks to
more diversified crops, but
rural populations declined



Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport

The busiest airport in the world is named in his honor.

Ellis Arnall

- Elected governor in 1942
- Supported measures to help African-Americans
- Ended the poll tax
- Led Georgia to become the first state to allow 18 year olds to vote



- ▶ Arnall's four years as governor of Georgia (1943-47) are considered to be among the most progressive and effective in the modern history of the state.
- ▶ He refused to step down after the death of Eugene Talmadge, leading to a controversy in Georgia's election for governor.

Georgia's economic growth and development

- ▶ One of the reasons for Georgia's growth is its transportation systems. These systems include:
 1. Interstate Highway System
 2. Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport
 3. Georgia's deepwater ports
 4. Railroads
- ▶ These systems help the economy because they **allow goods to be hauled, imported, and exported more efficiently.**

The Economic Impact of Georgia's Deepwater Ports

Georgia has traditionally relied on **Brunswick** and **Savannah** to serve as important **deepwater ports**.

These ports allow ships to import and export many products Georgians use.

295,443 full & part-time jobs

\$61.7 billion in sales

\$26.8 billion in gross state product

\$15.5 billion in income

\$2.6 billion in state & local taxes

\$3.5 billion in federal taxes*

8.6% of U.S. containerized trade**

12.4% of U.S. containerized exports**





***Interstate highways* make it easy for Georgia businesses to transport goods throughout the country and for suppliers outside the state to ship products to Georgia.**



Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport
contributes greatly to the economy and
is considered the “busiest” airport in the
world



Although they have been replaced with other forms of transportation, *railroads* are used to haul cargo.



Conducting business internationally has also impacted Georgia by boosting the state's economy and increasing its international reputation.

Economics

- ▶ **SS8E1** The student will give examples of the kinds of goods and services produced in Georgia in different historical periods.

Georgia's Modern Economy

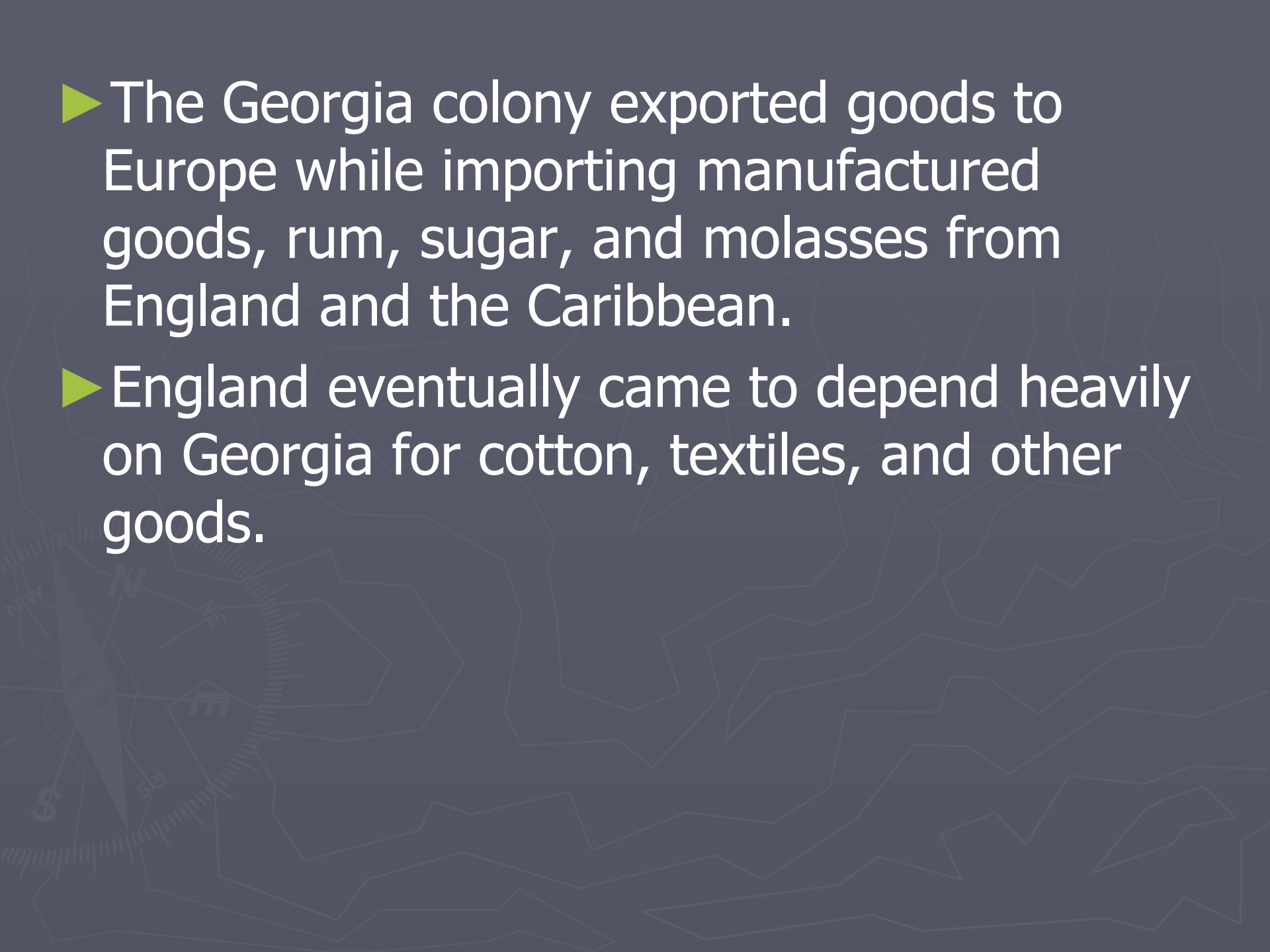
- ▶ How nations and states use their resources refers to it's **economics**.
- ▶ The economy of Georgia is connected to the **amount of goods produced, debt, and unemployment rates**.
- ▶ Trade has had a significant impact on Georgia

- ▶ free trade - International trade left to its natural course without tariffs, quotas, or other restrictions
- ▶ goods - A **good** is something that you can use or consume, like food, CDs, books, a car, or clothes.
- ▶ You buy a good with the idea that you will use it, either just once or over and over again.



Historically, a variety of products were produced in Georgia

- ▶ Countries established colonies that they used for resources and trading partners.
- ▶ England founded the Georgia colony to produce goods for trade.
- ▶ **After the colony was first settled rice, indigo, lumber, tobacco, and cotton were produced**

- 
- ▶ The Georgia colony exported goods to Europe while importing manufactured goods, rum, sugar, and molasses from England and the Caribbean.
 - ▶ England eventually came to depend heavily on Georgia for cotton, textiles, and other goods.

- ▶ In the 1770's Georgia produced turpentine.
- ▶ Georgia is now a big producer of peanuts, tobacco, cotton, soybeans, corn, paper, peaches, and poultry
- ▶ Georgia's exports continue to be supported by agricultural related businesses such as meat packing, textiles, and retail foods.

- ▶ Today Georgia exports agricultural products, paper, forest products, and machinery
- ▶ Georgia also imports clothing, furniture, and foreign manufactured goods

- ▶ Georgia continues to engage heavily in international trade.
- ▶ Trade enables Georgia to earn money by exporting goods the rest of the world needs and importing products Georgian's need and desire.