

Unit 7; Societal & Technological Growth



GPS Standard & Essential Question

SS8H11: The student will evaluate the role of Georgia in the modern civil rights movement.

a. 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

Essential Question: How can political policies and decisions create a climate in which individuals and groups can voice opinions to bring about social change?

What happened during the Three Governors episode?

- The players:



Governor Ellis Arnall – 1946 - His term was drawing to a close and he could not succeed himself.



Eugene Talmadge – Arnall's arch rival; segregationist; Democratic primary candidate

The Three Governors episode cont'd.



Former Governor Eurith
Rivers; Democratic primary
candidate



James Carmichael – headed
the Marietta Bell bomber plant
during World War II;
Democratic primary candidate

Three Governors Episode cont'd

- Carmichael won the primary vote, but Talmadge won the county unit vote and became the Democratic candidate
- Republicans had no candidate, so Talmadge ran unopposed in the November general election
- Talmadge was in poor health, and his close advisors were afraid he would not live long enough to begin his term as governor



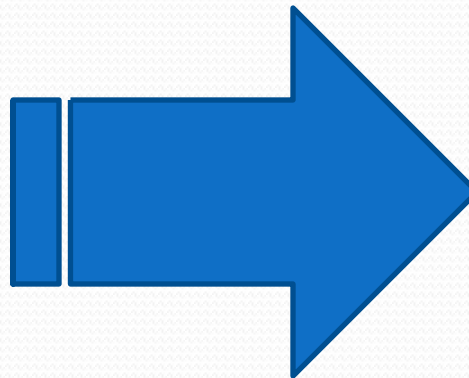
The 'Three Governors Episode' was a tight race from start to finish!

Three Governors episode cont'd

- Talmadge's supporters had a secret plan
 - A few hundred selected supporters would write in the name of Eugene Talmadge's son Herman on the ballot as their second choice for governor.
 - When the general election was over, Eugene Talmadge had been elected governor.
 - Melvin Thompson had been elected lieutenant governor
 - Before Eugene Talmadge could be sworn in, he died and the confusion began.



Eugene Talmadge on his deathbed....sort of



....Eugene Talmadge dead

Three governors episode cont'd

- The legislature chose Herman Talmadge as governor based on the size of the write-in votes for him.
- Governor Arnall declared Lieutenant Governor Thompson was the rightful successor.
- January 15, 1947 – in the early A.M. hours, a group of Eugene Talmadge's men broke into the governor's office and changed the locks on the doors.
- Governor Arnall was locked out of his own office, so he set up a temporary office at the Capitol information counter.



Three governors episode cont'd



- Three days later, Governor Arnall officially resigned
- Lieutenant Governor Thompson opened an office in downtown Atlanta and began legal proceedings to become governor.
- GA's government was in a state of TOTAL CONFUSION!
- Secretary of State refused to turn over the official state seal to either Talmadge or Thompson, so no one was in a position to run the state

Three governors episode cont'd

- The national news media had a field day reporting on the chaos in Georgia. HOW EMBARRASSING
- March, 1947 – the GA Supreme Court ruled that Thompson was the rightful head of state until a special election could be held in 1948 to fill Governor Eugene Talmadge's unfulfilled term
- Herman Talmadge won the 1948 election and became GA's Democratic governor

And now we turn our attention to Georgia...

Right now, they are the laughing stock of the country!



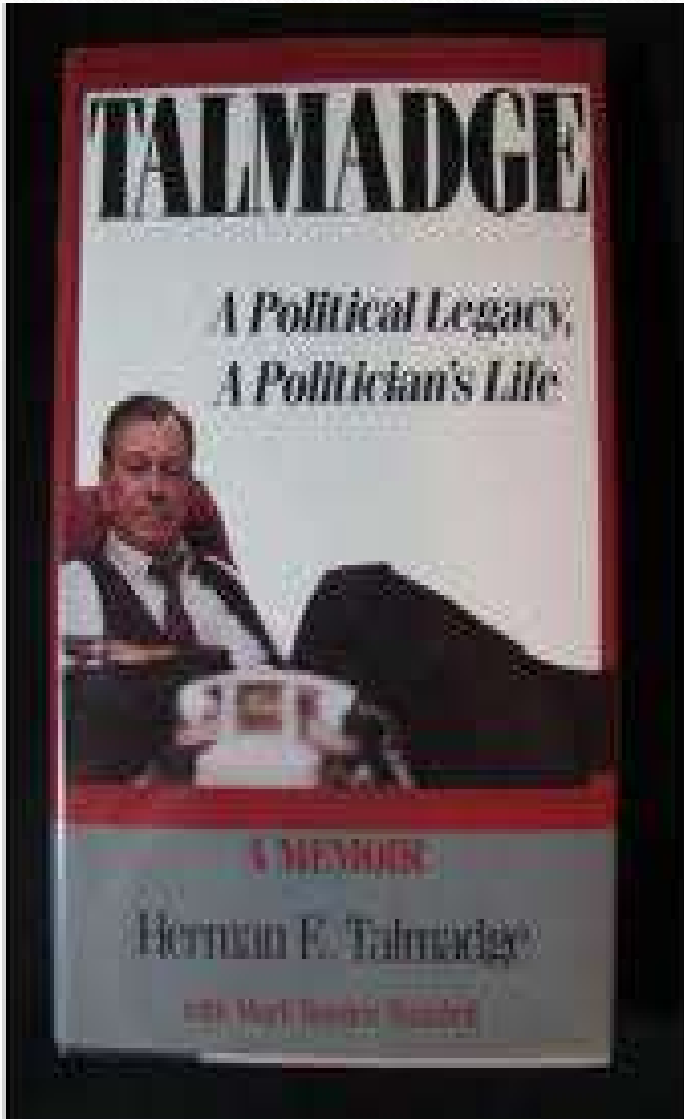
What role did Herman Talmadge play in Georgia politics?

- Elected governor in 1948 and 1950
- Strict segregationist who opposed any attempts to integrate GA's public schools
- Promised voters he would bring back the white primary, but was unable to keep that promise
- During his tenure as governor he
 - Restructured the state highway department
 - Created the GA Forestry Commission
 - Provided leadership for improvements in soil conservation programs, county health departments, and the state's prison system



Herman Talmadge

Herman Talmadge cont'd



- Talmadge
 - Provided leadership for a new state constitution
 - Expanded schools to include grades 1-12
 - 1949 – GA General Assembly passed the Minimum Foundation Program for Education Act
 - Lengthened school year to nine months
 - Raised standards for buildings, equipment, transportation, and school curricula

After leaving office, Talmadge was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1956, and served there until 1981.

What role did Benjamin Mays in Georgia's history?



Benjamin Mays

- Born in 1895 to former slaves
- Completed his undergraduate work at Bates College and his masters and doctoral degrees at University of Chicago
- Became an ordained Baptist minister
- A lifelong educator – taught at SC State College and Morehouse College

Benjamin Mays cont'd

- Helped students form the Omega Psi Phi fraternity at Morehouse
- Became dean of the Howard University School of Religion in 1934
- 1940 – became president of Morehouse College
- Active in the Atlanta community and became the first African American president of the Atlanta school board
- Mentored many students, including Martin Luther King, Jr.



HOWARD
UNIVERSITY

Benjamin Mays cont'd

- Dr. King referred to Dr. Mays as his “intellectual father” and “spiritual mentor.”
- Retired from Morehouse in 1967 and became chairman of the Atlanta Board of Education, where he served for 12 years
- In honor of Dr. Mays’ outstanding contributions to education, a street and a high school in Atlanta were named in his honor.
- Dr. Mays died in 1984; he was 86 years old.



Top: The “original” Mays high school
Bottom: architectural rendering for renovations to be made to the existing high school



What was the purpose of the white primary and how was it eventually ended?

- The “white primary” was one of the various ways Democrats in GA tried to keep blacks from voting.
- The 15th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution guaranteed blacks the right to vote; however, the state legislature said this applied only to general elections, not primaries.
- Democrats regained control of GA’s state government after Reconstruction.
- Democratic leaders ruled that only white Democrats could vote in the primaries.

15th Amendment

Section 1: The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

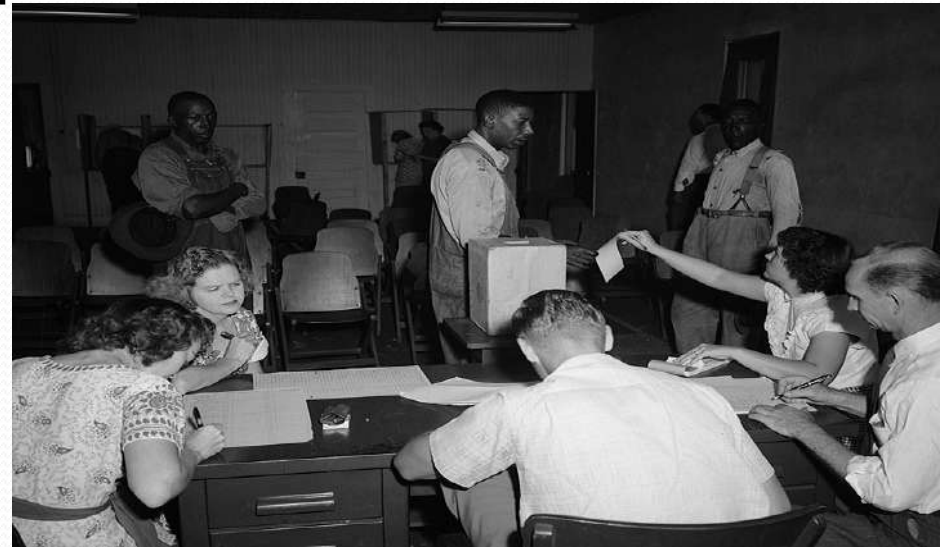
Section 2: The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

White primary cont'd.

- GA was a one party state since Republicans and independent candidates received little support from white voters.
- Candidates for offices were selected during the primaries and African American voters could not participate.
- By the time the general election occurred, candidates had been decided and blacks were not part of the decision making process

White primary cont'd

- 1946 – The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that white primaries in GA were unconstitutional.
- Black voters were able to take part in the primary election of 1946, for the first time since Reconstruction.



How did the *Brown v. Board of Education* case change education in Georgia?

- The Civil Rights Act of 1875 was struck down by the Supreme Court of the U.S.
- The 1896 decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson* made segregation the law of the land
- 1935 – the NAACP began the fight to integrate schools
- 1950 – 7-year-old Linda Brown, a black student, tried to enroll in an all-white school in Topeka, Kansas
- When she was denied entry, the NAACP helped her father sue the Topeka Board of Education.

Brown v. Board of Education cont'd

- The case, referred to as *Brown v. Board of Education*, reached the Supreme Court
- 1954 – Supreme Court ruled that separate-but-equal schools were unconstitutional
- Schools were ordered to integrate “with all deliberate speed”
- Although the Supreme Court had spoken, many states were slow to carry out integration

What was the role of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in the modern civil rights movement?

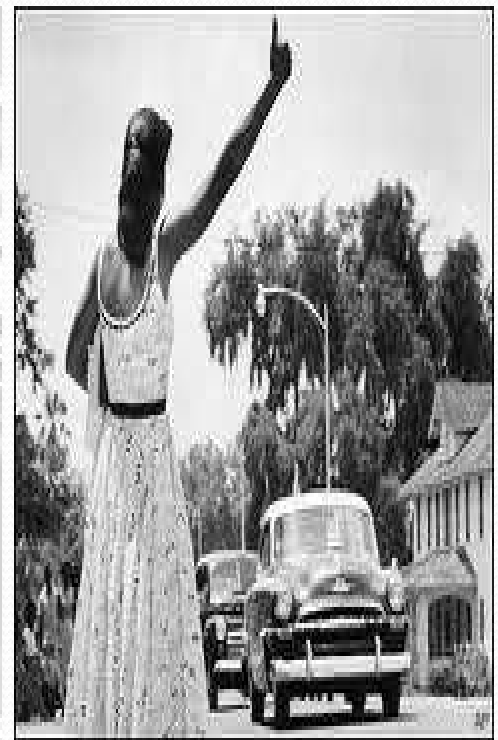
Martin Luther King Jr.

Jan. 15, 1929 – April 4, 1968



What was the role of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in the modern civil rights movement?

- Dr. King was thrust into the national limelight by the Montgomery bus boycott.



Montgomery Bus Boycott



Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

- Dr. King believed in a 4- prong approach for gaining civil rights for all Americans:
 1. direct, non-violent actions
 2. legal remedies
 3. ballots
 4. economic boycotts

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

- 1957 – Dr. King and other prominent southern black ministers formed the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
- 1959 – Dr. King moved back to Atlanta and served as co-pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church
- 1963 – Dr. King and the SCLC organized protests in Birmingham, AL. The city received national attention due to the level of violence used against the protestors.
- Go to T-drive, GA. History, PPT Videos, Unit 7, and click on “1957 The Southern Christian Leadership Conference Non Violent Resistance”

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.



Martin Luther King, Jr. cont'd

- 1967 – Dr. King began a Poor People's Campaign to address economic issues left unsolved by earlier legislation.
- August 28, 1963 – Dr. King delivers his famous “I Have a Dream” speech in Washington, D.C.
- April 3, 1968 – Dr. King delivers his famous “I’ve Been to the Mountaintop” speech in Memphis, TN
- April 4, 1968 – Dr. King is assassinated, and the country lost a great civil rights leader

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. cont'd



“I Have a Dream” speech



“I’ve Been to the Mountaintop”



Dr. King at Lorraine Hotel

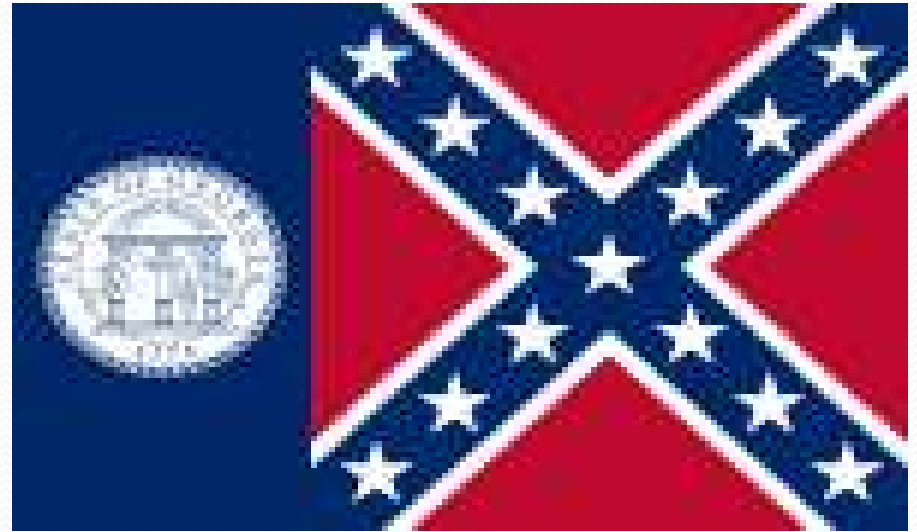


Dr. King’s assassination

What was the controversy surrounding the GA state flag?



1920 - 1956



1956-2001



2001-2003



current GA flag

What was the controversy surrounding the GA state flag?

- 1956 – GA state flag was changed to incorporate the Confederate state battle emblem
 - African Americans were offended by the reference to slavery
 - Modern leaders were offended by the reference that GA was caught up in its past instead of its future
 - Use of Confederate emblem damaged tourist industry, costing the state millions of dollars in lost convention and exhibition dollars by portraying a negative “old-fashioned” image of Georgia

What was the controversy surrounding the GA state flag?

- Governor Roy Barnes was called on to change the flag.
- January, 2001 - GA's new flag was passed into law
 - Citizens who saw the old flag as a memorial to the Confederate dead were outraged about the change
 - Others who saw the 1956 flag as racist, were upset that the new flag still contained a small Confederate emblem
 - Critics said the new flag was too difficult for school children to draw



Georgia Governor Roy Barnes; 1999-2003.

What was the controversy surrounding the GA state flag?

- Sonny Purdue campaigned for governor on a promise to change the flag
- Governor Purdue signed our current flag into law on May 8, 2003



Georgia
Governor
Sonny
Perdue;
2003-2011

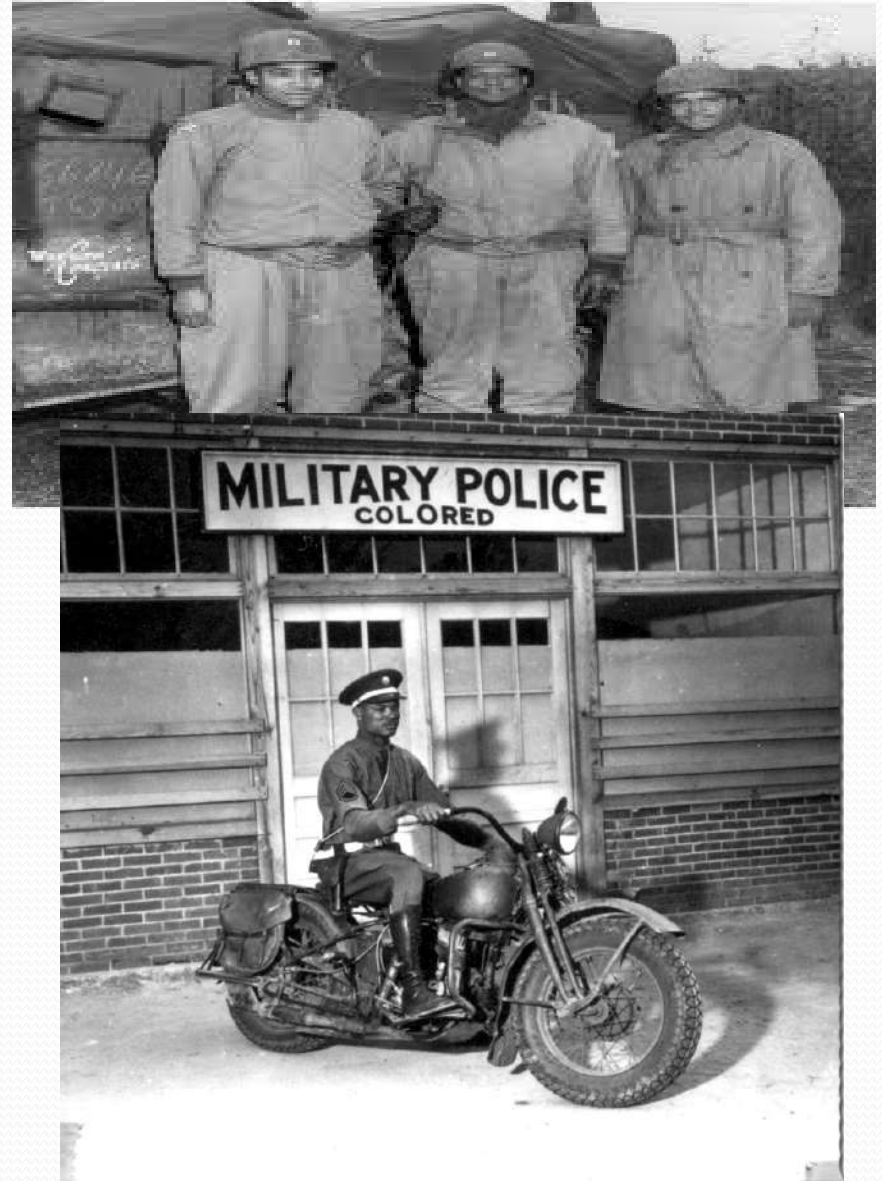
GPS Standard & Essential Question

SS8H11 The student will evaluate the role of Georgia in the modern civil rights movement.

b: 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.

How did the major developments in civil rights during the 1940s and 1950s affect Georgia?

- African American soldiers returning from World War II found little change in attitude toward blacks in the South
- Jim Crow laws were still in effect that segregated entrances to doctor's and dentist's offices, movie theater entrances and seating, lunch counters, restaurants, public schools, libraries, city pools, and transportation services
- 1946 – President Truman set up the President's Committee on Civil Rights to study the problems of discrimination



Civil Rights Movement of 1940s and 1950s continued

- 1948 – segregation outlawed in the armed forces
- 1949 – racial discrimination banned in federally financed housing by the Federal Housing Act



What was the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)?

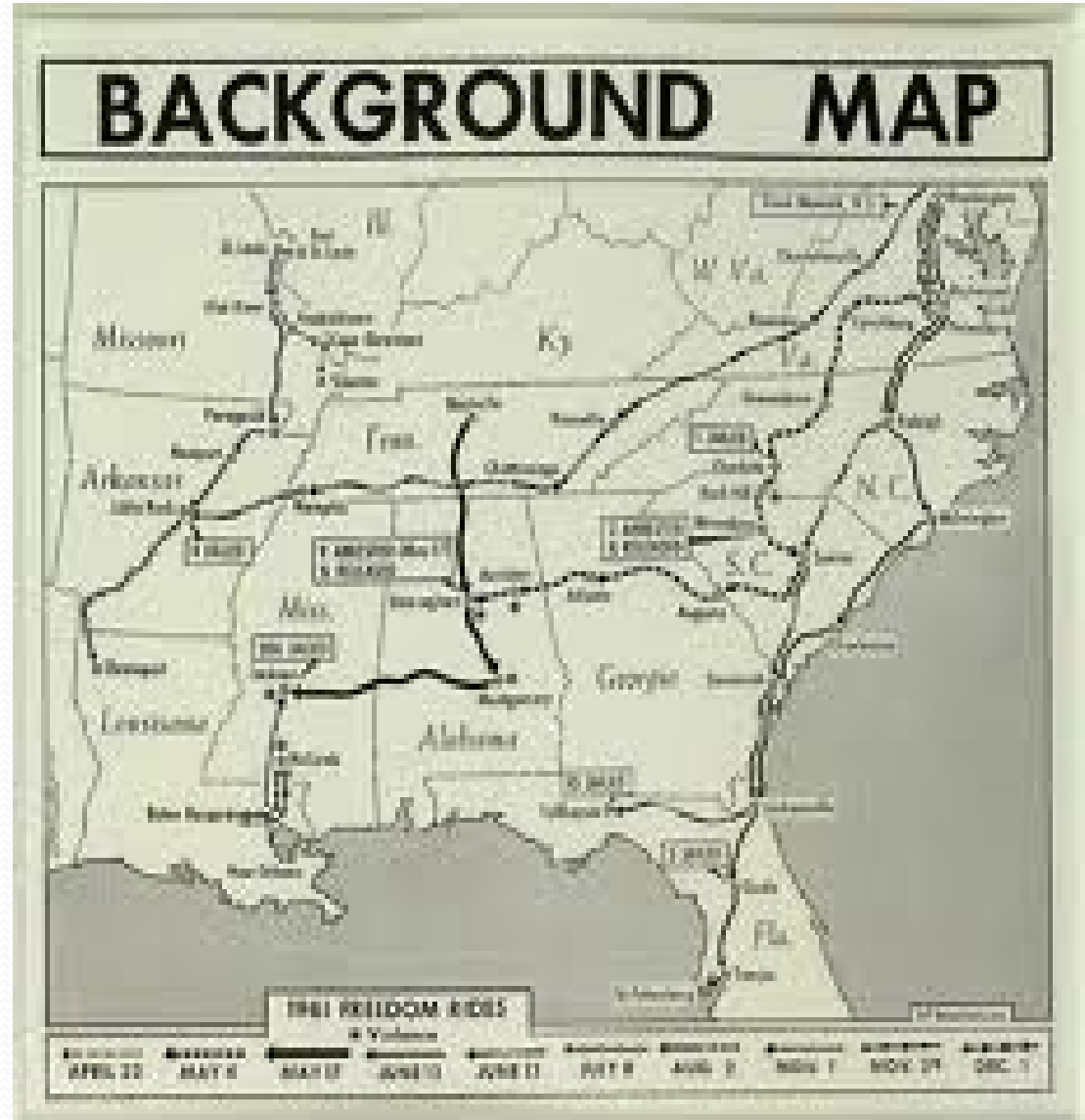


- An organization founded in April, 1960 in response to the success of the lunch counter sit-ins
- The first president of the organization was Georgian John Lewis
- Tested the desegregation rule related to bus terminals by sitting in the “whites only” waiting room



SNCC cont'd

- SNCC members were quickly arrested
- This action prompted the creation of the Albany Movement



What was the role of the Albany Movement in the civil rights movement?

- The Albany Movement was formed in 1961 in Albany, GA, in response to the arrest of members of the SNCC and NAACP who sat in the “white only” railway waiting room of the Trailways Bus station
- Six years after the ruling of *Brown v. Board of Education*, Albany schools were still segregated and only a small number of African Americans were allowed to vote
- “Freedom riders” arrived in Albany to support the Albany Movement



Albany Movement cont'd

- The “freedom riders” were arrested at the Central Railway Terminal
- The next day, SNCC organizers led a march of African American high school students to the same train station.
- The students were arrested and jailed while members of the national press watched
- During the months of protest in Albany, over 500 protestors were either in jail or out on bond



Top: Albany police officers arresting protestors.

Bottom: King, Jr. and Abernathy are arrested in Albany.



Albany Movement cont'd

- Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and Rev. Ralph Abernathy traveled to Albany to ask city officials for a meeting to resolve the dispute.
- By the end of 1961, a biracial committee had been formed to study concerns of the African American citizens in Albany



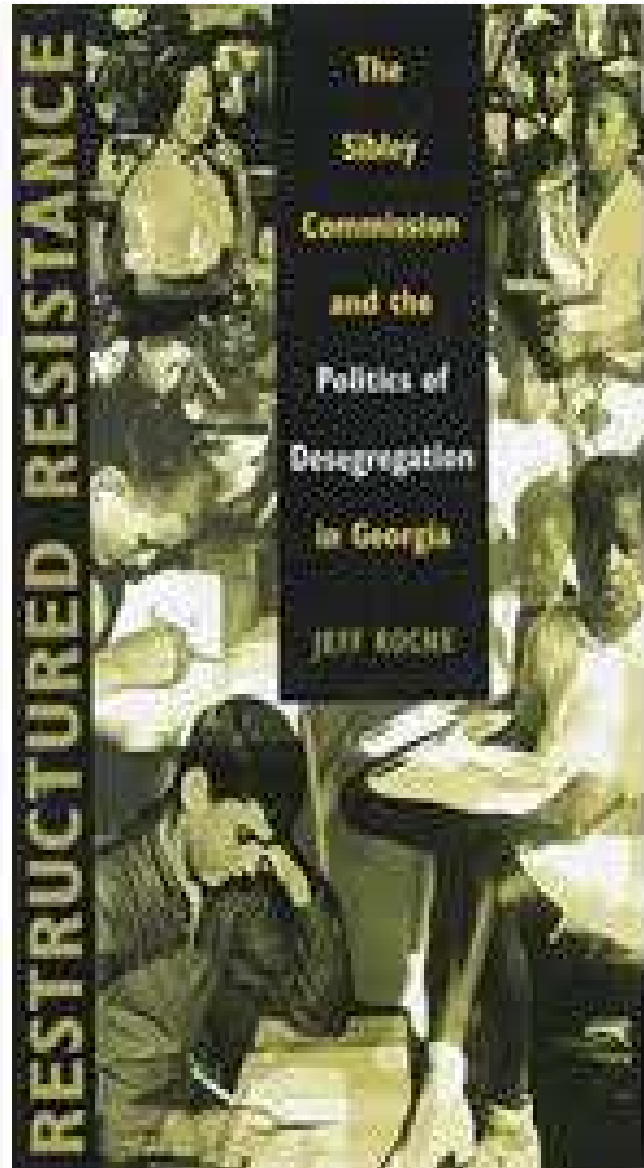
What was the role of the Sibley Commission in the civil rights movement?



- An organization formed in 1960 to study the problem of integrating Georgia's public school systems
- The organization was headed by Atlanta attorney and banker John Sibley

Sibley Commission cont'd

- The commission held hearings all over the state to learn how the public felt about integration.
- Georgians said they would rather close their schools than integrate them.
- The commission recommended that local school systems decide if they would integrate or close.



How did the state of GA respond to the *Brown v. Board of Education* ruling?

- Jan. 6, 1961 – the University of GA allowed its first two black students to enter
- Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes were escorted to the school by state patrol officers.



Integration of GA schools cont'd.

- Governor Vandiver refused to bend to pressure to close the university rather than integrate it.
- Vandiver asked the GA legislature to repeal other segregation laws in GA
- The governor's actions made the integration of schools in GA go calmer and smoother than in other southern states.
- 1961 – the Atlanta city school system enrolled its first nine black students



Left: Georgia Gov. Vandiver

Bottom: Photographers and police prepare for Atlanta Public School's first African American students



Integration of GA schools cont'd

- During the next 3 years, the courts ordered all systems in the state to integrate schools.
- After the Civil Rights Act of 1964 passed, the federal government refused federal funds to any system that did not end segregation.
- 1969 – the U.S. Department of Justice sued the GA State Board of Education, demanding that the state withhold funds from systems that failed to integrate
- By 1971, all GA schools were integrated.

UNIVERSAL NEWSREEL
CIVIL RIGHTS
President Signs
Historic Bill
VOICE: ED HEARNY

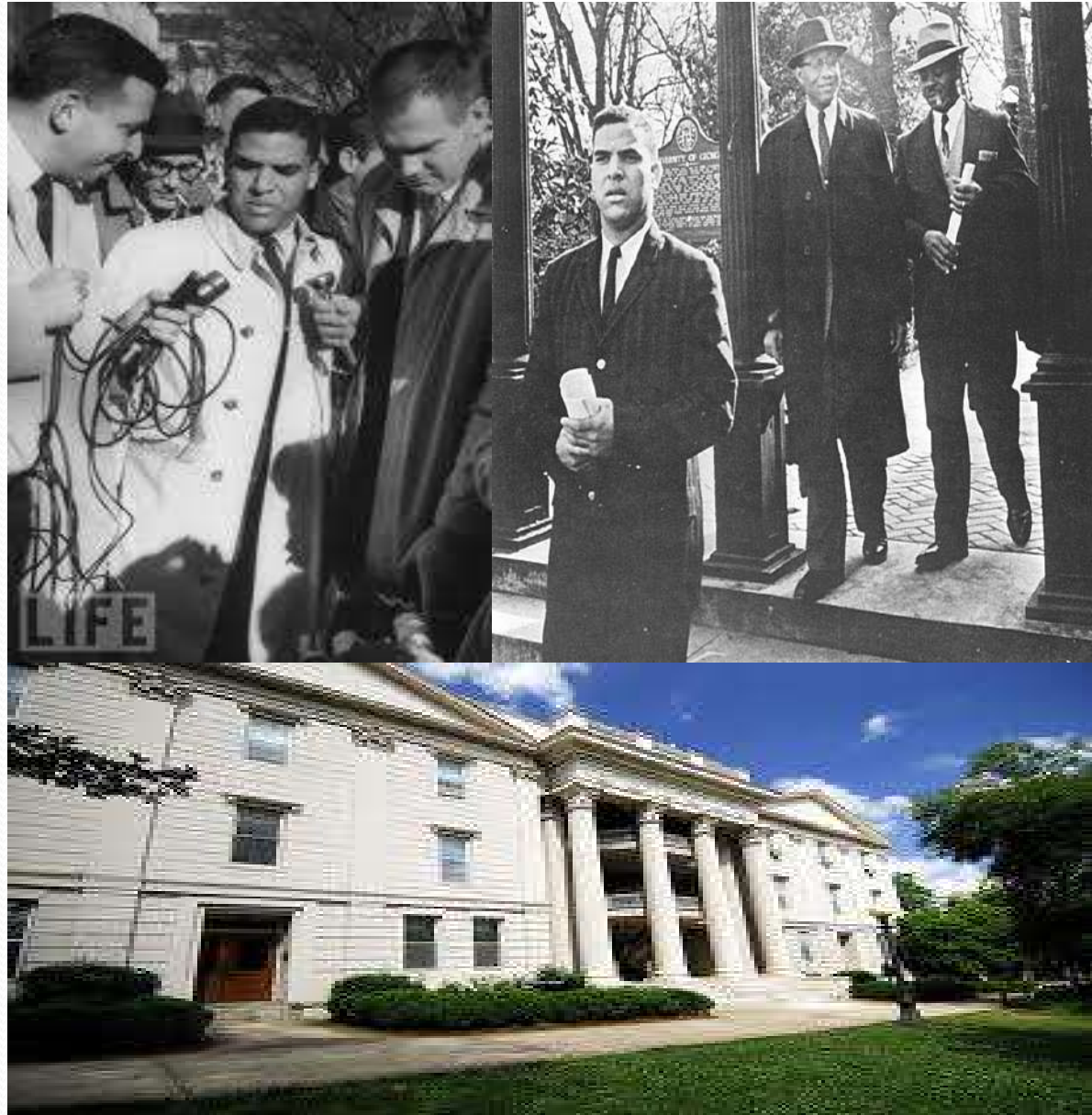
Who is Charlayne Hunter?



- First African American female student to be admitted to the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism at UGA
- Became a nationally known newspaper and public television reporter

Who is Hamilton Holmes?

- First African American male to be admitted to UGA
- Installed in Phi Beta Kappa (honors fraternity)
- Graduated with honors from UGA
- Went on to practice medicine as an orthopedic surgeon in Atlanta until his death in 1995



What was the purpose of the March on Washington?

- June 19, 1963 – President Kennedy sent the strongest civil rights bill in history to Congress.
- The bill called for
 1. An end to discrimination in public facilities
 2. Assurance of fair employment and voter registration practices
 3. Withholding of federal funds from projects where discrimination was practiced
 4. The authority of the attorney general of the U.S to file suit against school districts where desegregation had not been carried out



March on Washington cont'd



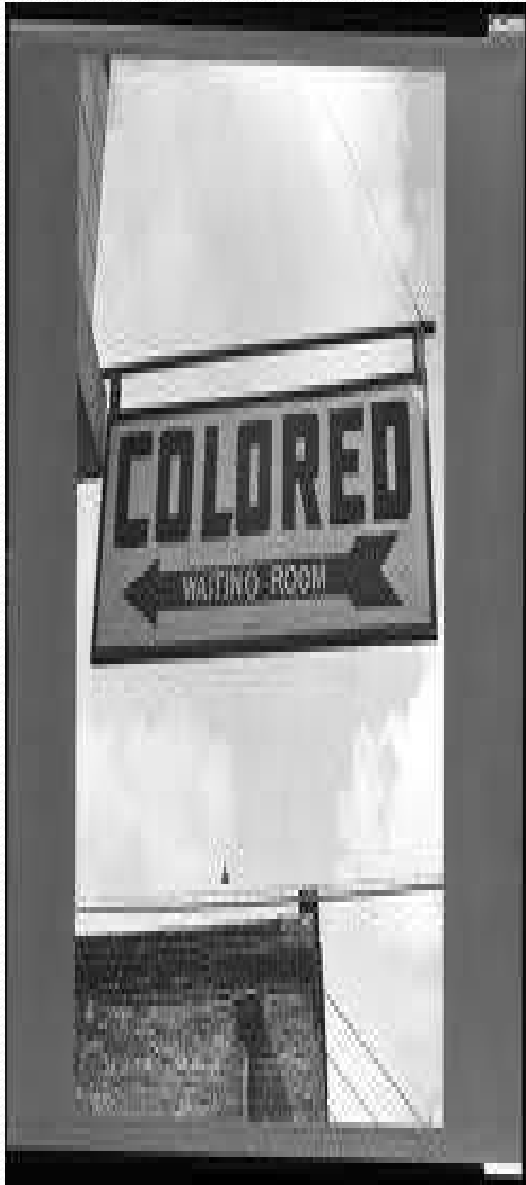
- Congress was taking its time with the bill.
- August 28, 1963 – over 250,000 people representing all races, creeds, and nationalities gathered before the Washington Monument to demonstrate for the passage of President Kennedy's bill
- Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. delivered his famous “I Have a Dream” speech at the demonstration

What effect did the passage of the Civil Rights Act have on Georgians?

- June, 1963 – President Kennedy went on national television and described segregation as “a moral crisis for the country.”
- He sent Congress the strongest civil rights bill in history.
- President Kennedy was assassinated before he could see the civil rights bill passed.
- President Johnson vowed to continue the fight to get President Kennedy’s bill passed.



Civil Rights Act cont'd



- The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was passed due to support of President Johnson and political pressure applied by both black and white supporters.
 - Segregation of public schools was now illegal.
 - Segregation of public facilities was now illegal. Restaurants, theaters, hotels, public recreational areas, schools, and libraries could no longer be segregated.
 - The federal government had the right to withhold funds from schools that refused to integrate.
 - The law also prohibited discrimination in businesses and labor unions.



Civil Rights Act of 1964

**EMPLOYMENT
DISCRIMINATION**

**IS
ILLEGAL**

Federal law prohibits discrimination because of RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, NATIONAL ORIGIN, SEX, AGE (40 YEARS AND OVER), AND PHYSICAL OR MENTAL HANDICAP AND RETALIATION FOR PARTICIPATING IN ACTIVITIES PROTECTED BY THE CIVIL RIGHTS STATUTES.

Employees or applicants for employment who believe that they have been discriminated or omitted against may contact an EEO Counselor. The Counselor will attempt to resolve the matter and furnish information about filing a complaint of discrimination.

To exercise your rights under the law, you must contact an EEO Counselor within 180 CALENDAR DAYS of the date of alleged discrimination.

TO INITIATE EEO COUNSELING OR FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT:

Civil Rights Office, NOAA
VOICE (301) 713-6500
TDD (301) 713-6982
1-800-453-6728



Who was Atlanta's first black mayor?



Maynard
Jackson takes
the oath of
office to become
Atlanta's first
black mayor

Maynard Jackson cont'd

- Maynard Jackson was sworn in as Atlanta's youngest and first African American mayor in January, 1974
- Jackson earned a BA degree from Morehouse College
- Graduated with a law degree in 1964
- Worked as an attorney in Atlanta until he entered politics and was elected mayor
- Called the "ultimate mayor" because
 - Created "neighborhood planning units" to give citizens a voice in city politics

Maynard Jackson cont'd

- Tackled charges of police brutality
- Made changes in the organization and administration of the police and fire departments and city government
- Led the development and expansion of MARTA
- Expanded Hartsfield International Airport into one of the largest, busiest airports in the world
- He was a lifelong supporter of the arts; established a Bureau of Cultural Affairs and provided funds to support arts programs in the community



Maynard Jackson cont'd

- Led the efforts to secure Atlanta's selection as the host city for the 1996 Olympic Summer Games
- Maynard Jackson died in 2003
- In recognition of his many achievements, Atlanta's airport was renamed Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport

Hartsfield-Jackson
Atlanta International Airport



What impact did Lester Maddox have on Georgia during his tenure as governor?

- 1967 – segregationist and restaurant owner Lester Maddox of Atlanta became governor
- Maddox had become famous for choosing to close his restaurant rather than desegregate it.
- 1966 gubernatorial election
 - No candidate received a majority in the Democratic primary, so there was a runoff.
 - Maddox was the surprise winner over former Governor Ellis Arnall.



Lester Maddox cont'd.

- In the general election, Maddox faced Republican candidate “Bo” Callaway.
- Callaway received more votes than Maddox, but a write-in campaign for Arnall prevented Callaway from getting a majority of the vote.
- The election went to the Democratic legislature to be decided. They chose Maddox, the Democratic candidate.



What impact did Lester Maddox have on Georgia during his tenure as governor? Cont'd

- Maddox appointed more African Americans to state boards and commissions than all prior governors combined.
- Named the first black member of the Board of Pardons and Paroles
- Reformed state prisons
- Integrated the GA State Patrol
- Increased spending on teachers' salaries and higher education



Lester Maddox went from staunch segregationist and racist to governor who integrated Georgia's government

What impact did Lester Maddox have on Georgia during his tenure as governor? Cont'd

- Instituted “People’s Days” – twice each month, any Georgian could visit the governor’s mansion to talk to Governor Maddox about anything they wished
- Ran for lieutenant governor in 1970, and was elected overwhelmingly.



Lester Maddox served as Lieutenant Governor while Jimmy Carter served as Governor

GPS Standard & Essential Question

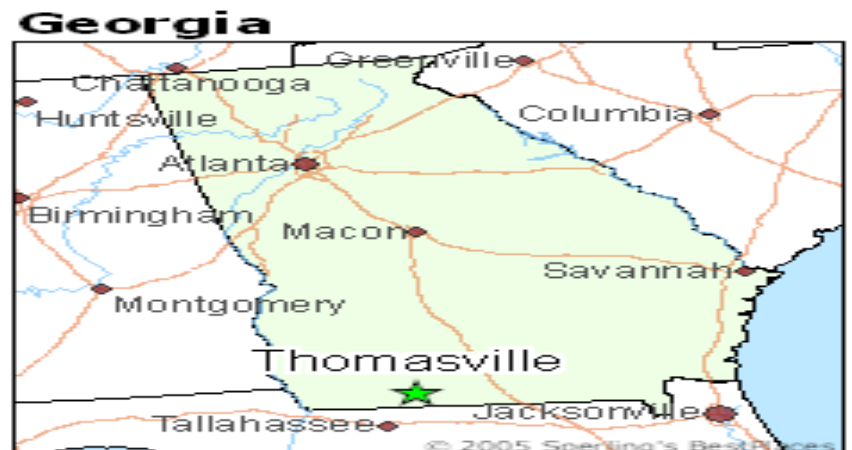
SS8H11 The student will evaluate the role of Georgia in the modern civil rights movement.

c. Discuss the impact of Andrew Young on Georgia

Essential Question: How can political policies and decisions create a climate in which individuals and groups can voice opinions to bring about social change?

What impact did Andrew Young have on Georgia?

- Young was a pastor in a Thomasville church when he became involved in the civil rights movement.
- Joined the SCLC and became its executive director.
- While there, he helped establish "citizenship" schools to teach nonviolent organizing strategies to potential black leaders
- Young was a trusted advisor to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and was with him when he was assassinated.



What impact did Andrew Young have on Georgia

- 1972 – Young was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives becoming the first African American elected from GA since Reconstruction.
- Reelected to House twice
- 1977 – named by President Jimmy Carter as U. S. Ambassador to the United Nations
- 1981 – returned to Atlanta and was twice elected as mayor of Atlanta
- Served as co-chair of the committee to bring the 1996 Summer Olympic Games to Atlanta



Top: Young with King, Jr.
Left: Young International Boulevard in downtown Atlanta

GPS Standard & Essential Question

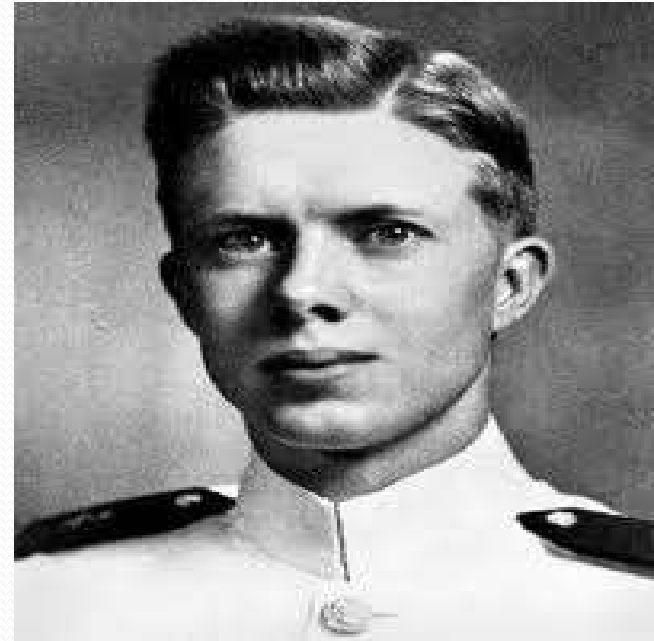
SS8H12: The student will explain the importance of significant social, economic, and political developments in Georgia since 1970.

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

Essential Question: How did the policies and actions of Jimmy Carter influence the state, nation and world politically and socially?

Describe the impact of Jimmy Carter as state senator, governor, and President of the United States.

- James Earl “Jimmy” Carter, Jr. was born in Plains, GA on Oct. 1, 1924.
- Graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy and served in the Navy for seven years.
- 1954 – Carter resigned his naval commission and returned home to Plains to take over his family’s business
- 1962 – Carter was elected to the GA State Senate, where he served two terms.
 - Served on the Education Committee



Describe the impact of Jimmy Carter as state senator, governor, and President of the United States.

- 1970 – elected governor of Georgia. During his tenure as governor, Carter
 - Reorganized the state's executive branch by cutting the number of government agencies from 300 to 25
 - Influenced GA's court system by bringing a unified approach to the courts and changing the selection of judges to a merit process
 - Appointed the first woman as a state judge
 - Created the Georgia Heritage Trust, which is designed to protect our state's natural and cultural resources



Describe the impact of Jimmy Carter as state senator, governor, and President of the United States. Cont'd

- Worked to equalize funding for public schools across the state and expanded special education, vocational education, and pre-school education
- Expanded state mental health services for Georgians

Carter began his campaign for the U. S. Presidency in 1976

Ran as a Democratic candidate on a platform of revival and reform



Describe the impact of Jimmy Carter as state senator, governor, and President of the United States. Cont'd



- During his term as President, Carter
 - Established a national energy policy
 - Completed major civil service reforms
 - Expanded the national park system
 - Deregulated the trucking and airline industries
 - Created the Department of Education

However, domestic problems plagued his term as President.

Inflation and interest rates were extremely high; his efforts to reduce them caused a recession.

For what will Jimmy Carter best be remembered as President?

- Foreign Policy
 - Negotiated the 1978 Camp David Peace Accords between Israel and Egypt
 - Obtained congressional ratification of the Panama Canal treaties
 - Established full diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China
 - Withdrew the U.S. from the 1980 Summer Olympics in Moscow after Russia invaded Afghanistan
 - Championed worldwide human rights



What event probably led to President Carter's defeat in the 1980 election?

- November, 1979 – militants took control of the U.S. Embassy in Iran and seized 52 Americans, holding them captive for fourteen months.
- Iran did not release the hostages until 1981 on the day that President Carter left office.



What impact has former President Jimmy Carter had on the U. S. since he left the presidency?



Carter winning 2002 Nobel Peace Prize

- President Carter is much admired for his efforts to
 - Negotiate peace
 - Defeat diseases
 - Ensure fair elections around the world
 - Build affordable housing with Habitat for Humanity

What huge event did Atlanta host in 1996?

- The games of the XXVI Olympiad or the Centennial Olympic Games



Centennial Olympic Park in Atlanta, Georgia



Site of the Olympics in Atlanta; today serves as home to the Atlanta Braves

How did the Centennial Olympic Games in Atlanta positively impact the state's economy and development?

- Brought in over 10,000 athletes representing 197 countries
- Sites for events were in Atlanta but also in Athens, Columbus, Jonesboro, and Savannah
- Millions of dollars were spent to create world-class competition facilities such as the \$189 million Olympic stadium, the 1,400-acre Georgia Horse Park, the \$17 million Wolf Creek Shooting Range complex, a Stone Mountain tennis facility, and the \$10 million Lake Lanier Rowing Center

Positive impact of 1996 Olympics cont'd.



This complex was known as Olympic Village during the Olympics. This complex housed the thousands of athletes from around the world. Today, it serves as dormitories for college students.

- Georgia Tech and Georgia State University received new residence facilities to house the athletes during the games as well as renovated competition sites
- The Olympics brought international recognition to Atlanta. Millions of visitors came to see the games and millions more watched on television. Atlanta received tremendous media coverage as one of the world's leading business centers

Positive impact of 1996 Olympics cont'd

- The Olympics brought volunteer programs, educational and training programs, and employment opportunities for thousands of Georgians
- The Olympics brought millions of dollars into Georgia's economy



What were some negative aspects of the Olympics?

- Poor infrastructure that led to street and highway congestion, making travel difficult
- The Centennial Park bombing on July 29, 1996 that killed 1 and wounded 117 and more
- Street vendors on every corner inundated visitors and left them uncomfortable



How have immigrant communities impacted the growth and economy of Georgia?

- Northwest GA carpet mills use Mexican and Latin American immigrants to fill the many jobs in the mills
- The poultry industry in Gainesville, GA, also employs immigrants in the production and processing of millions of chickens
- In south GA, the agricultural industry relies on immigrants to pick seasonal crops
- Immigrant populations live and work all over GA
- Churches and ethnic businesses have sprung in many towns to serve immigrants



Shaw Carpet headquarters in Dalton, Georgia



How have immigrant communities impacted the growth and economy of Georgia? Cont'd

- All of GA is impacted by the contributions of immigrants, and the economy of the state grows as a result.



GPS Standard & Essential Question

SS8CG5: The student will analyze the role of local governments in the state of Georgia.

a. Explain the origins, functions, purposes, and differences of county and city governments in Georgia.

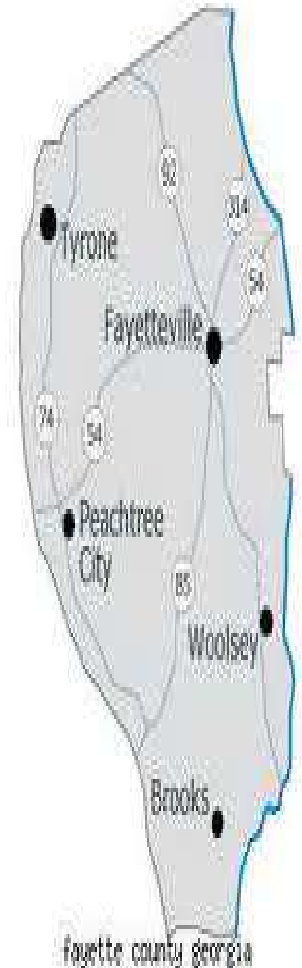
What is the role of local governments in the state of Georgia?

- GA has 159 counties. Each county has its own government.
- GA has almost 600 cities. Each city has its own government.
- Local governments are the closest to the people and the most likely to affect the people directly.
- Local governments get their powers and their right to exist from the Georgia state constitution.



What are the functions and purposes of county governments?

- Counties are subdivisions of the state set up to carry out certain governmental functions.
- The state constitution gives county governments their powers and allows counties to tax the citizens to cover county services such as
 - Police (sheriff) and legal systems
 - Construction and maintenance of roads and bridges
 - County health services
 - Medical care for people who cannot afford to pay
 - Assistance to dependent children
 - Parks and libraries
 - Public education



What are the functions and purposes of county governments? Cont'd

- The state constitution requires that all county governments be uniform (organized the same way).
- Most county governments are headed by an elected board of commissioners.
- Commissioners are elected for 4-year staggered terms
- A county administrator, appointed by the board of commissioners, serves as the chief administrative officer.

- The board of commissioners has the power to
 - Establish county policies
 - Adopt county ordinances (laws)
 - Establish the county budget
 - Establish tax rates
 - Provide services to the citizens of the county



Fayette County Board of Commissioners

What are the functions and purposes of county governments? Cont'd

- The number of officials in each county is based on its population.
- Most counties have the following elected officials:
 - Commissioners
 - Clerk of the Superior Court
 - Judge of the Probate Court
 - Tax Commissioner
 - Sheriff
 - Coroner

What are the functions and purposes of county governments? Cont'd

- Most county officials are appointed rather than elected.
- Appointed county officials:
 - County clerks
 - Attorneys
 - Tax assessors
 - Emergency management services directors
 - Fire chiefs
 - Planning and building inspectors
 - Registrars
 - Roads supervisors
 - Animal control officers
 - Surveyors
 - environmentalists

What are the functions and purposes of city governments?

- A city with its own government is called a municipality.
- A city exists as a political unit when it receives a charter from the state legislature.
- To be chartered, a city area must meet 3 requirements:
 1. Have at least 200 residents
 2. Be located at least 3 miles from the boundaries of the nearest city
 3. Must have 60% of its land divided into tracts or being used for residential, business, industrial, institutional, or government purposes

What are the functions and purposes of city governments? Cont'd

- A city government can only do what its charter authorizes it to do.
- Most city charters allow city charters to
 - Provide police protection
 - License businesses
 - Maintain streets and sidewalks
 - Control traffic
 - Provide water and sewerage services

What are the functions and purposes of city governments? Cont'd

- Some city charters allow the cities to provide their own school system.
- Atlanta and 20 other cities in the state operate their own school systems because that power was granted by the state in their charters.