**THE GROWTH OF GEORGIA AFTER**

**WORLD WAR II**

Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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 B. Hartsfield and Ivan Allen, Jr., and major league sports, contributed to the growth of Georgia.

c. Discuss the impact of Ellis Arnall.

**After World War II, Georgia experienced tremendous growth & transformation in several ways:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. The “Progressive” Leadership of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**1. Changes in agriculture:**

•  Tenant farmers were no longer needed because of:

A. The New Deal’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

B. A new invention ….\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

•  Agriculture became focused on fewer but larger farms:

1945 – GA had 226,000 farms averaging 105 acres large

1969 – GA had 67,000 farms averaging 500 acres large

•  Farmers reduced the number of crops and turned to a new product: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

•  Thousands of displaced farmers had to find work elsewhere….

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ = 1/3 of farm output by 1970

**2. The Growth of Atlanta**:

After World War II, Atlanta became a major city.

In 1940, 65% of Georgians lived in rural areas. By 1976, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_…

AND ATLANTA WAS THE LARGEST…. thanks to:

**A. William B. Hartsfield**

• Was a champion and pioneer of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ throughout his career.

• In 1925, he helped \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_t. It was named

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1971. Today it is THE \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!!!

• He directed the building of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

• Was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**B. Ivan Allen, Jr.**

•  Became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and served from 1962 – 1970.

•  Built \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ($13 million).

•  Built \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ($9 million).

•  Brought in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ franchises: the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (baseball), the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (basketball), & the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (football).

**3. The “Progressive” Leadership of Governor Ellis Arnall:**

•  Considered one of the most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Georgia history

•  Served as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

•  In a major surprise victory, the little known Arnall\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for

Governor in 1943.

1. Education – Arnall’s TOP PRIORITY; he removed the Governor from the University of

Georgia’s Board of Trustees and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Arnall lowered the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!!!

3. Arnall \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in Georgia.

4. Arnall \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. Arnall \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_t.

6. Arnall was a champion of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, ending many practices such as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Georgia and the Modern Civil Rights Movement**

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.

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.

c. Discuss the impact of Andrew Young on Georgia.

**In the 1940s and 1950s, Georgia took a central role in the demand for change for African Americans in the U.S.:**

1. The influence of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Modern Civil Rights Movement

• Minister & educator; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Atlanta

• Heavily influenced by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

• Believed that all human beings must be treated with dignity

• Spoke out against segregation before the Civil Rights movement began

• Became a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Jr.

2. The influence of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_., \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Modern Civil Rights Movement

•  Born in Atlanta, GA

•  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

•  Believed in non-violent methods of protest to bring about change:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

•  Led a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that ended bus segregation in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

•  Founded the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (SCLC) to lead \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**3. THE GOVERNMENT GETS INVOLVED!!!**

A. In 1946, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Georgia was an unconstitutional \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (the “equal protection” clause).

B. The “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” – In November 1946,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as governor, but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before taking office. A struggle ensued, with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – the son of Eugene Talmadge

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – the current Governor

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – the Lieutenant Governor

C. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

In 1954, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (NAACP) won a landmark decision in the United States Supreme Court. According to the Supreme Court, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(the “equal protection” clause).

“Separate but equal”

 was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because….

SEPARATE IS NEVER EQUAL!!!

Many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Supreme Court’s decision, including Georgia…In 1956, to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the decision, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**By the 1960s, the Civil Rights Movement was well underway and was gaining momentum:**

**1. The founding of the SNCC:**

•  Several \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and formed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

•  One of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was Georgia native and Morehouse College graduate, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Bond was later elected to the U.S. Senate for Georgia.

•  SNCC used \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and later expanded to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the South

**2. The Sibley Commission:**

•  After schools were ordered desegregated in 1954 by the Brown decision, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and threatened to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any schools that integrated.

•  In 1960, Georgia’s government formed a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about the matter. The commission was led by influential Atlanta banker John Sibley.

According to the Commission’s findings...\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Therefore, Sibley recommended:

a) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ should be able to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their own policy on integration

b) State laws \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3. The Integration of the University of Georgia:**

By order of the U.S. District Court in Athens, GA, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**4. The Albany Movement:**

•  From fall 1961 to summer 1962, a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ took place in Albany, GA, involving the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

•  Goal – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by ending all types of segregation in Albany (buses, trains, libraries, hospitals, juries, etc. ).

•  In order to draw American attention to Albany, the NAACP and SNCC recruited…

•  Despite King’s assistance, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_…

a) By December 1961, 500 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

b) Albany’s police chief used peaceful tactics to avoid negative publicity.

c) The NAACP and the SNCC were often at odds with one another.

d) The Albany movement did not concentrate on a single kind of segregation – IT TRIED TO DO

TOO MUCH.

**5. The March on Washington**:

•  In August 1963, more than 250,000 people converged on Washington, D.C. to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

•  Here, Martin Luther King, Jr. delivered his famous “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ...

**6. The Civil Rights Act of 1964:**

•  The March on Washington led the Senate to consider passing the Civil Rights Act, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and making it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the basis of race or sex.

•  Georgia Senator \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and organized a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

with 18 other Southern Democratic Senators. Finally, in June 1964, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by a vote of 73-27.

•  The Civil Rights Act was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, widely considered the Civil Rights President.

**7. The Election of Governor Lester Maddox:**

•  Lester Maddox became a GA celebrity in 1964 when he chose to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_rather than\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

•  In 1966, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and was elected.

•  He surprised many by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than any previous Governor of GA.

•  As Governor, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and increased spending for GA’s universities. He also started “People’s Day” where, once a month, average citizens could come talk to the Governor directly at the Governor’s office

**One of GA’s greatest Civil Right’s leaders was Andrew Young:**

•  In the 1950s and 1960s, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Albany and other southern cities.

•  He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. and the SCLC.

•  In 1972, Young was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the U.S.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

•  In 1977, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ appointed Young to be the U.S. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

•  In 1981, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Atlanta.

**How did GA play an important role in the Civil Rights movement?**

**What was the SNCC?**

**What was the Sibley Commission?**

**How was UGA integrated?**

**What was the Albany movement?**

**What was the March on Washington?**

**What was the Civil Rights Act of 1964?**