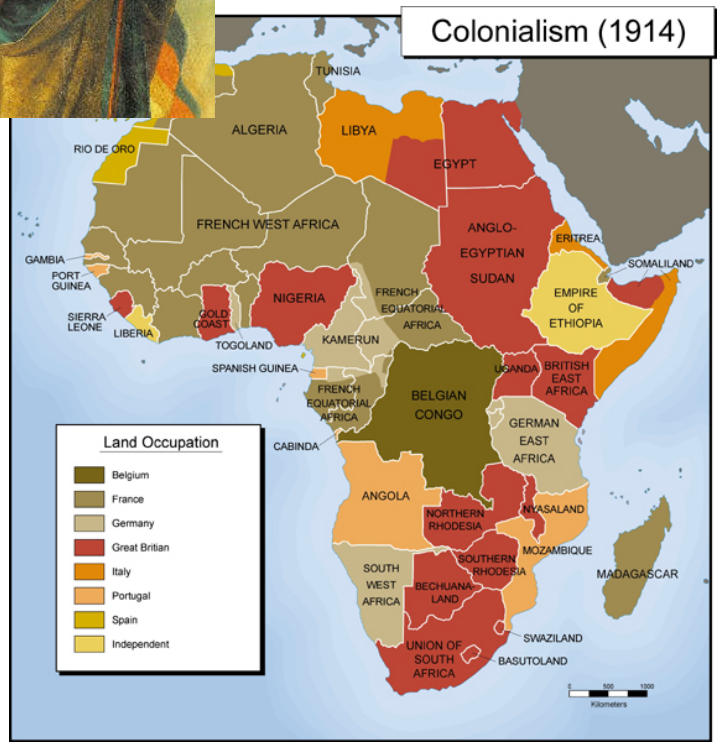
Georgia in the 20th Century

SS8H8 – The student will *analyze* the important events that occurred after World War I and their impact on Georgia.

Lesson One (SS8H7d) – The student will *give reasons* for World War I and describe Georgia's contributions.

As the "New South" era was drawing to a close, the rest of the world was moving closer and closer to DISASTER:

- *Intense nationalism*, a deep loyalty and devotion to one's own ethnic group/nationality, swept Europe (*Panslavism* was particularly strong in Russia and East Europe)
- *Economic rivalry* and *colonialism* (acquiring colonies for the economic benefit of the mother country) led to European clashes throughout the world, particularly in the continent of Africa



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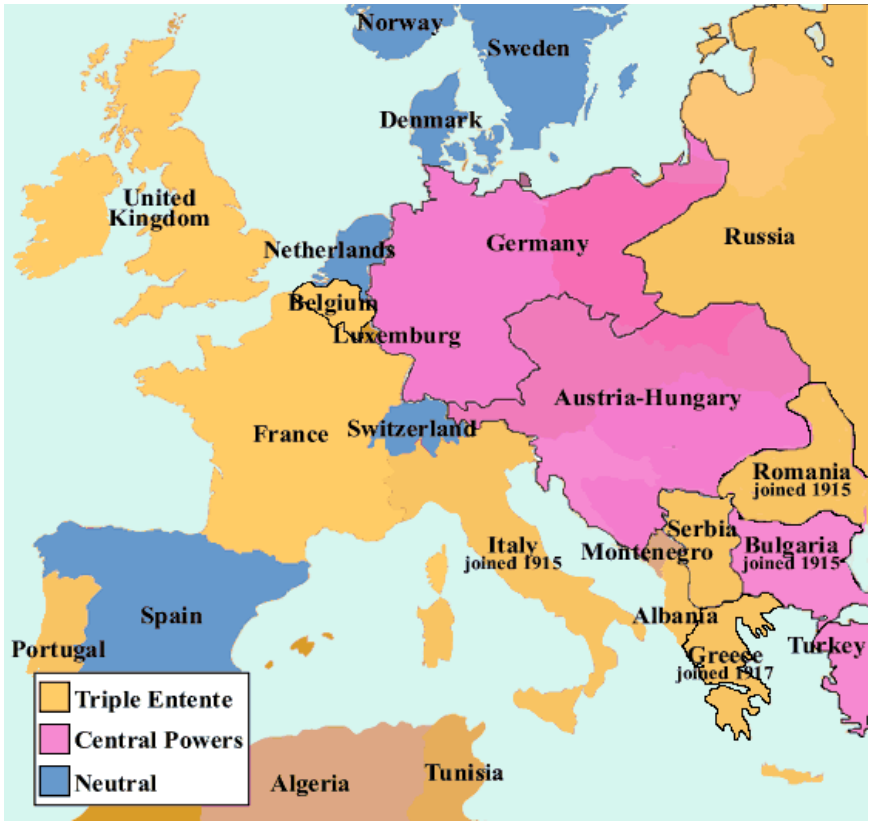
As the "New South" era was drawing to a close, the rest of the world was moving closer and closer to DISASTER:

- *Military Alliances* were formed to maintain a balance of power, but it divided Europe into armed camps:

  - The Central Powers: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and the Ottoman Empire (modern-day Turkey)

  - The Allies (or Triple Entente): Great Britain, France, and Russia (with Belgium, Serbia, and others as minor partners)



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As the "New South" era was drawing to a close, the rest of the world was moving closer and closer to DISASTER:

- By 1914, tensions were extremely high and the world was ripe for war.
- The spark for war came on June 28, 1914 when the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, was assassinated by a Serbian nationalist while touring his empire.
- Austria-Hungary held the Slavic nation of Serbia responsible, and within a matter of hours, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia

Russia considered itself the "father" and "protector" of all Slavic peoples (*Panslavism*); in response, Russia declared war on Austria-Hungary…

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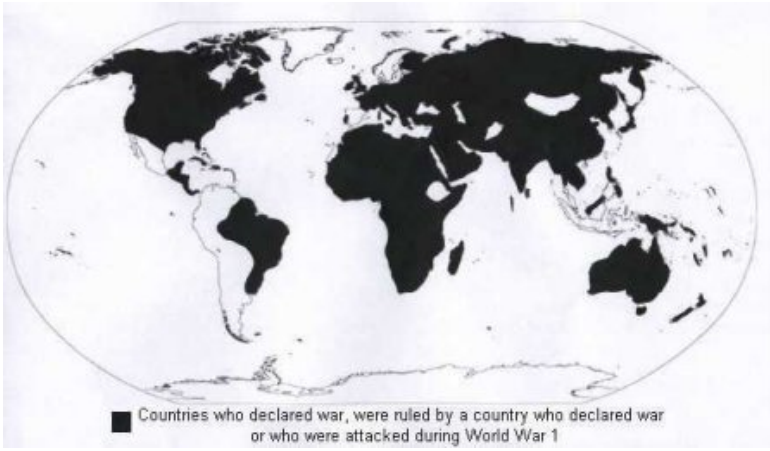
WORLD WAR I (1914-1918)

- **World War I was the greatest war ever fought in human history *up to that point…***
- **So large and disastrous that it was often called "the war to end all wars"**
- **Though it began as a European conflict, it eventually grew into a global war involving 32 countries!!!**
- **The United States was able to stay out of the war and maintain a policy of *neutrality* until 1917**



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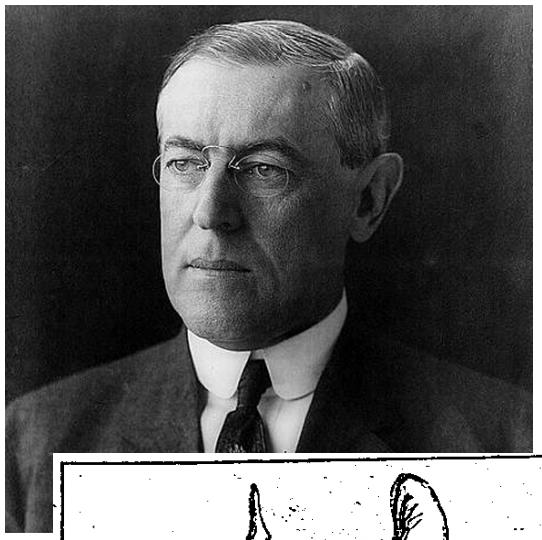
AMERICA ENTERS WORLD WAR I !!!

- U.S. President Woodrow Wilson was elected by promising to keep American out of World War I
- By 1917, German actions against the U.S. caused Wilson to change his mind:



1. The Zimmerman Telegram – A secret telegram from Germany to Mexico was discovered. In it, Germany pledged to help Mexico regain the "*reconquista*" in exchange for Mexican support in WWI

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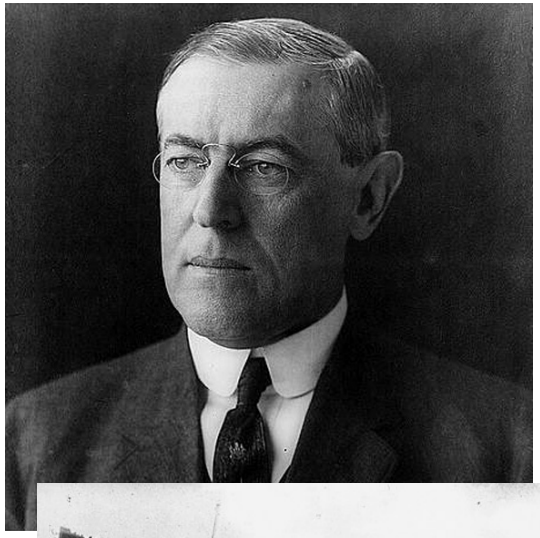
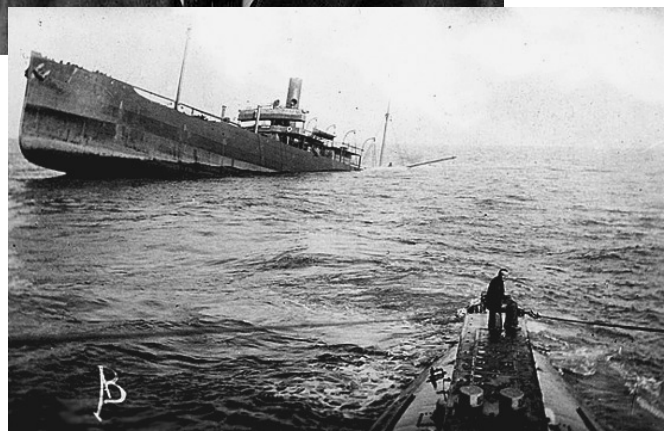


2. Unrestricted Submarine Warfare – By the middle of the war, Germany enacted a policy that stated that any ship, even ships from neutral countries, found in the waters of hostile nations would be attacked!!!



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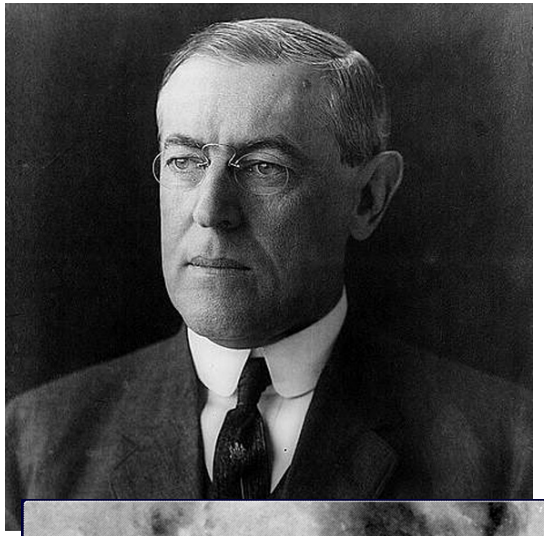
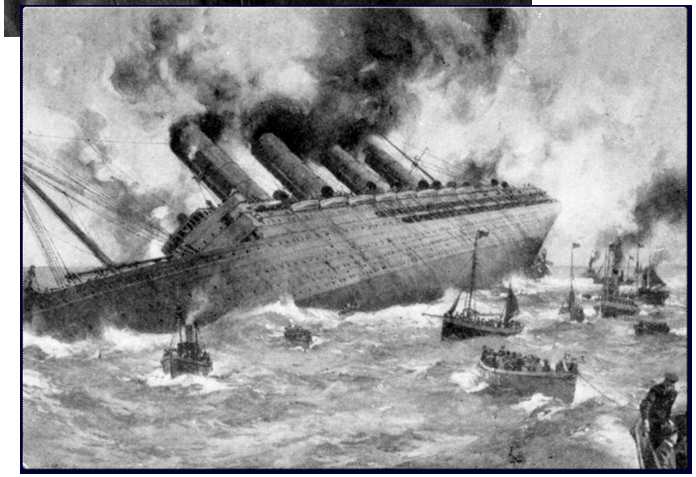


3. The Sinking of the *Lusitania* – In May 1915, a German submarine sunk a British passenger ship, the *Lusitania*, killing hundreds of civilians, including 128 Americans. Several American ships were sunk from February & March 1917.



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AMERICA ENTERS WORLD WAR I !!!

The United States had had enough. In 1917, she entered the war as an ally of France and Britain.

NEW YORK JOURNAL

EIGHTH EDITION

House by a Vote of 373 to 50 Passes Joint Resolution

WAR IS DECLARED BY U. S.

Interned German Ships Seized by Customs Authorities

Washington, April 6.—After a debate of nearly seventeen hours, the House early to-day passed the resolution previously adopted in the Senate, declaring a state of war against the Government of Germany. The vote was 373 to 50.

The resolution now goes to Vice-President Marshall, who must sign it in formal session of the Senate. It will then be taken before the President for his signature.

Amendments to prevent the use of United States military forces in Europe, Asia or Africa unless directed by Congress were voted down. The resolution adopted by the Senate on Wednesday was approved by the House without the crossing of a "t" or the dotting of an "i."

VESSELS IN PORT HERE TAKEN

ALLIES REST BEFORE BIG DRIVE

"LOVE U. S. BUT CAN'T VOTE FOR WAR"—MISS RANKIN

CZAR SUPPLIANT FOR PENSION TO DUMA

CARRANZISTAS MASSING ON BORDER

President's Historic Address Free to Journal Readers

AUSTRIA EAGER TO KEEP PEACE WITH U. S.

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Lesson One (SS8H7d) – The student will *give reasons* for World War I and describe Georgia's contributions.

GEORGIA'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO WORLD WAR I

Georgian's made many contributions to World War I:

- Close to 100,000 Georgians served in the Armed Forces
- Commercial canning plants to process canned peaches and sweet potatoes were opened (boosting GA's farmers *and* industry)
- Meat packing plants were opened in Moultrie, Atlanta, Augusta, and Savannah
- In 1917, a camp was opened in Ft. Oglethorpe to hold German prisoners of war.

- General Hospital #6 at Ft. McPherson treated over 10,000 wounded soldiers from 1917-1919.

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WORLD WAR I ENDS!!!

- WWI was the first war to use tanks, airplanes, submarines, and chemical warfare
- The death toll on both sides of the conflict is estimated at 10 million
- The Allies (Britain, France, and the U.S.) were victorious, forcing the Germans to sign an armistice on November 11, 1918
- The treaty ending the war, the *Treaty of Versailles*, was extremely harsh on Germany

Regular Edition! 3:45 p. m. Third Edition!

THE BRAINERD DAILY DISPATCH

BRAINERD, MINNESOTA MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1918

ARMISTICE IS SIGNED
GERMANY SURRENDERS

By United Press

Washington, Nov. 11, 2:30 a. m.--- Government at Washington officially announced the signing of the armistice by Germany, which occurred at 5:00 a.m. Paris time. Hostilities ceased at 11 a. m. News from Washington flashed to St. Paul 30 seconds after announcement was made.

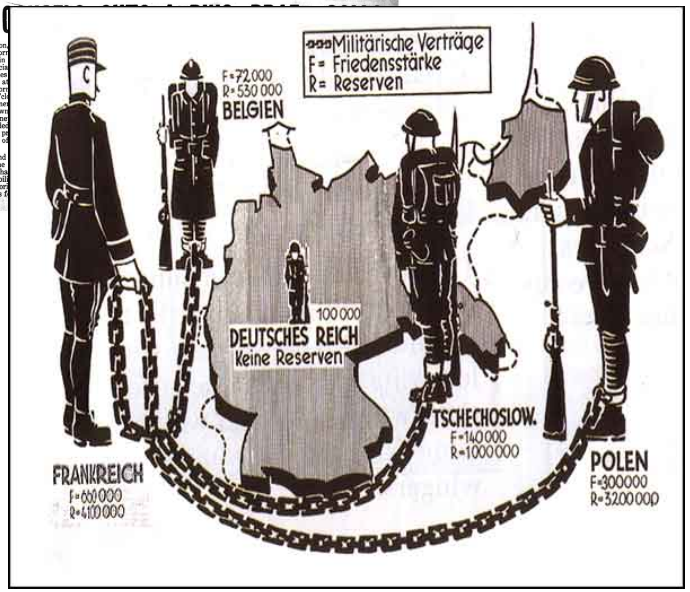
President Reads Armistice Terms

"America Gains All She Fought For."
PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON.

Washington—President Wilson to-day issued the following proclamation: My fellow countrymen—the armistice was signed this morning. Everything for which America fought has been accomplished. It will now be our fortunate duty to assist by example, by wise friendly counsel and by material aid in the establishment of just democracy throughout the world. Signed, WOODROW WILSON, President.

American Boys Delighted Laughed and Sang

PRES.



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What do you remember about…
…World War I ???

___ 1. An intense devotion/loyalty to one's own ethnic group

___ 2. Alliance made up of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire

___ 3. Major ethnic group in Russia and Eastern Europe

___ 4. Promised to give Mexico lands in the U.S. in return for support for Germany in World War I

___ 5. British ship sank by Germans, killing 128 Americans

___ 6. Alliance made up of Great Britain, France, and the U.S.

___ 7. Name of the Treaty ending World War 1

A. Allies

B. Slavic

C. *Lusitania*

D. Central Powers

E. Versailles

F. nationalism

G. Zimmerman Telegram

SS8H8 – The student will *analyze* the important events that occurred after World War I and their impact on Georgia.

Lesson Two (SS8H8a) – The student will *describe* the impact of the boll weevil and drought on Georgia.

GEORGIA AGRICULTURE TAKES A HIT!!!

During the "New South" era, agricultural experts had urged farmers to *diversify*, rather than to continue their heavy dependence on cotton. Before farmers made changes, however, disaster struck:

1. The Boll Weevil:

- The boll weevil is a destructive insect that laid its eggs in cotton plants. As the larvae matures, it devours the cotton bolls.
- The insect was first swept into GA in 1915 in dust clouds from the west. By the early 1920s, it had destroyed nearly 2/3 of Georgia's cotton crops.

By 1923, Georgia's total cotton crop had dropped from 1.75 million bales a year to 588,000 bales.

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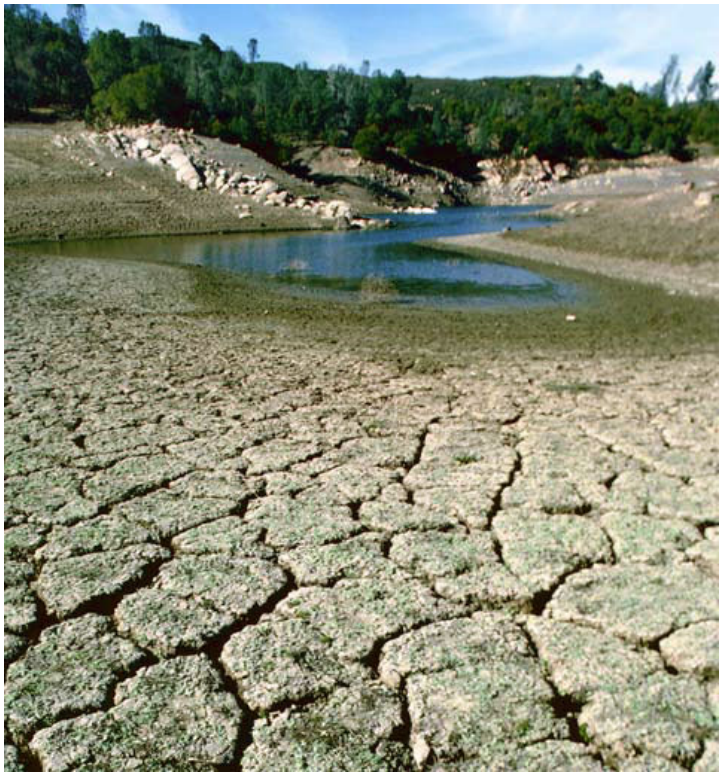
2. The 1920s Drought:

- Soon after the boll weevil crisis, a severe drought struck Georgia and the entire southeastern from 1924-1927.
- The 1920s drought was the worst drought in Georgia history on record. The year 1925 was the year "you could walk across the Chattahoochee River."



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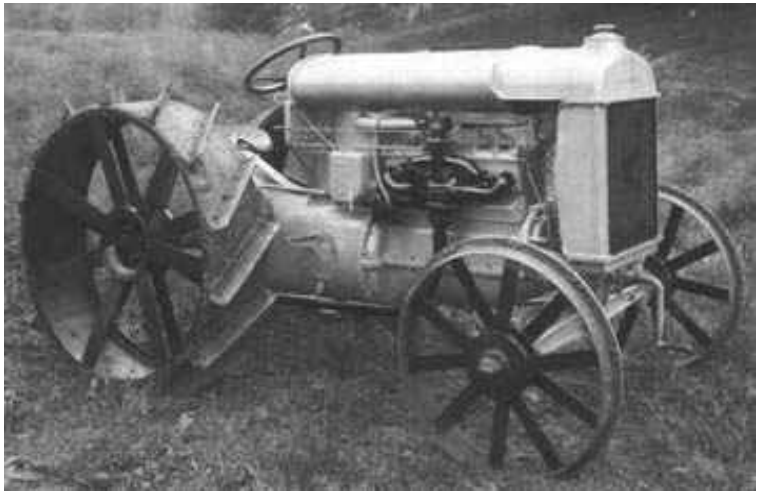
3. The Cost of Farm Equipment:

- Farm machinery producers began to stop producing old equipment, and began to turn to new farm technology, such as the motorized tractor.
- Unfortunately, the boll weevil and the drought drastically cut farm production, making it impossible for farmers to buy new equipment.



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During the "New South" era, agricultural experts had urged farmers to *diversify*, rather than to continue their heavy dependence on cotton. Before farmers made changes, however, disaster struck:

4. The Migration of Farmers:

- The boll weevil catastrophe, the great 1920s drought, and the rising cost of farm equipment made it difficult for many farmers to survive.

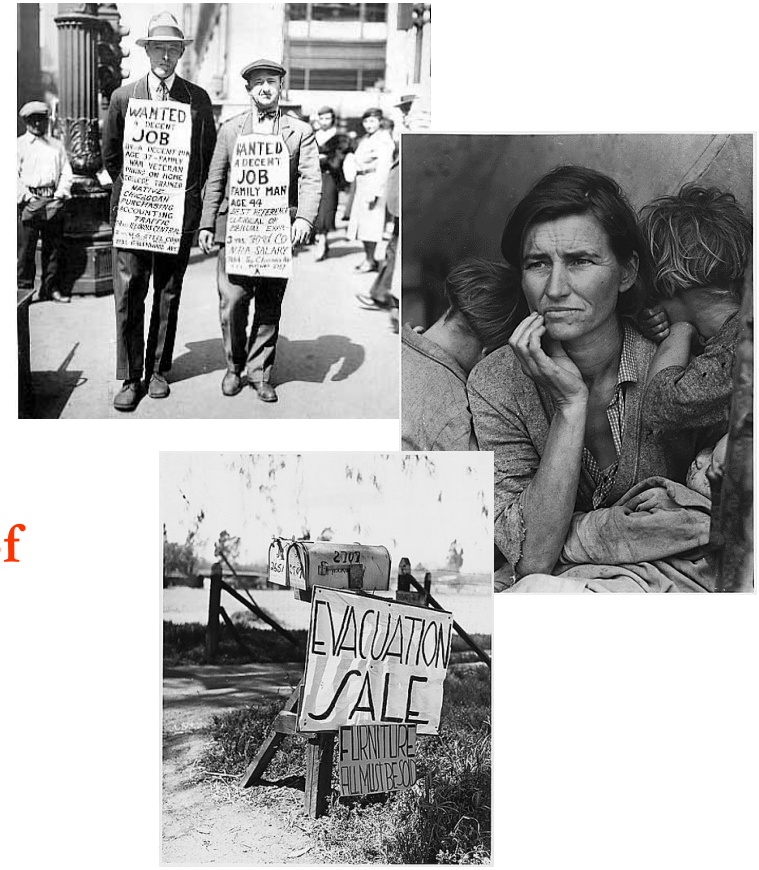
- In the late 1920s, many farmers began to leave the farm and move to the city to find work.

SS8H8 – The student will *analyze* the important events that occurred after World War I and their impact on Georgia.

Lesson Three (SS8H8b) – The student will *explain* economic factors that resulted in the Great Depression.

THE GREAT DEPRESSION

Troubled times in Georgia throughout the 1920s were followed by a economic disaster on a national scale, with the Great Depression, lasting from 1929 to the late 1930s.



- The Great Depression was the longest period of high unemployment and low economic activity in modern history.
- The stock market crash of 1929 triggered the collapse of banks, the failure of businesses, and the start of the Great Depression.
- By 1932, ¼ of all Americans were unemployed, and already struggling farm incomes dropped by 50%.

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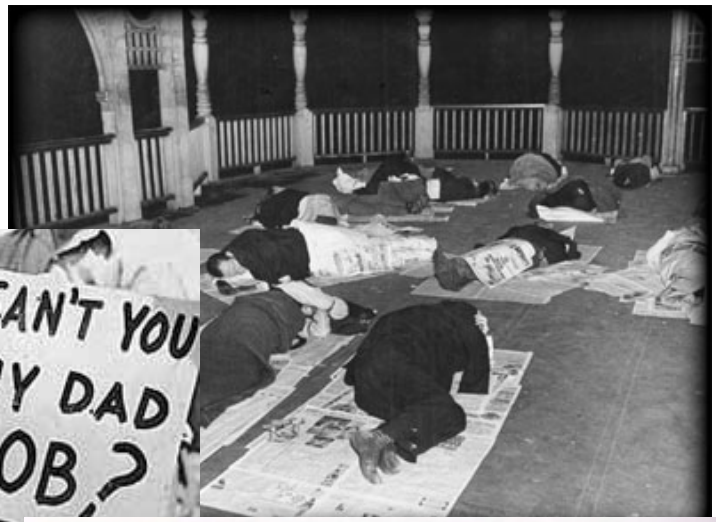
THE GREAT DEPRESSION



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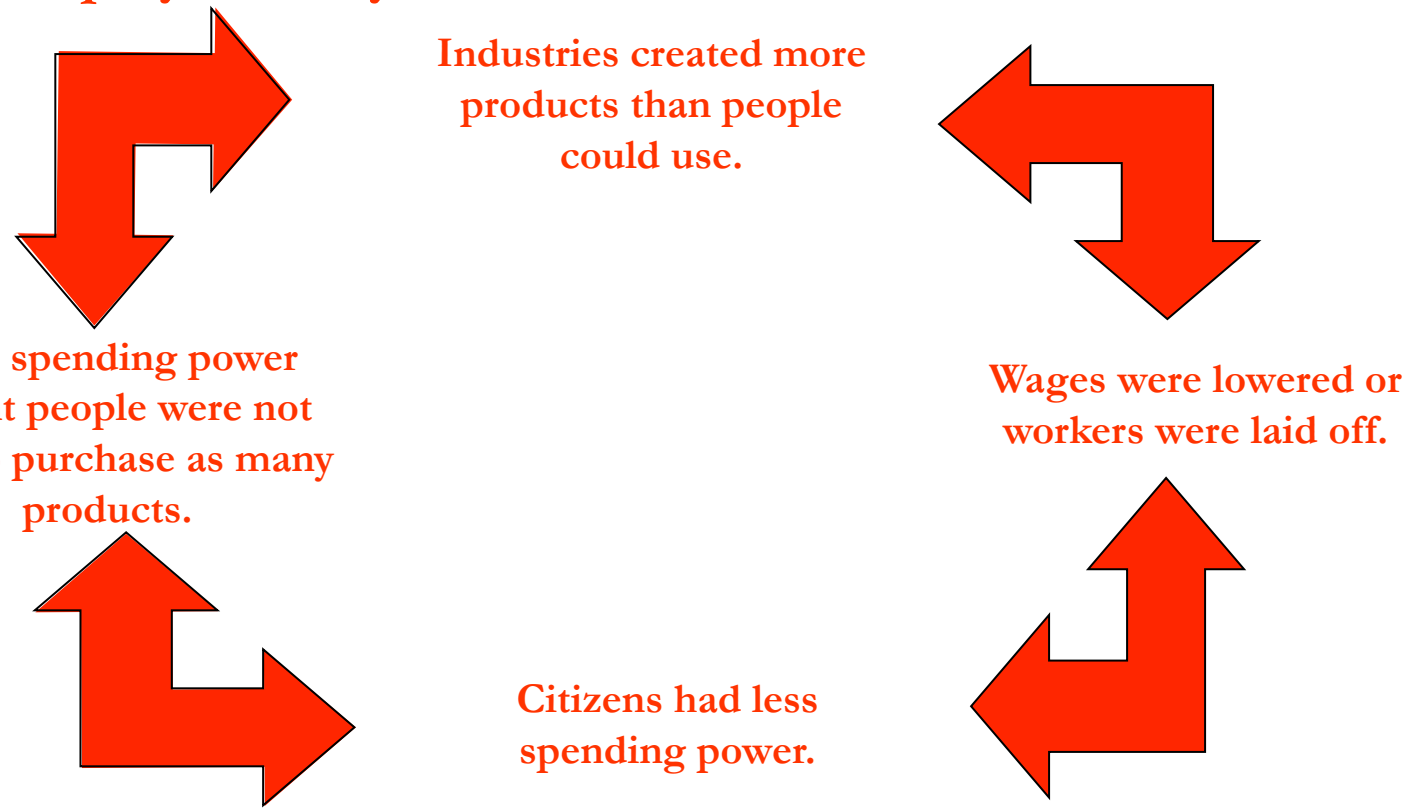
THE GREAT DEPRESSION

Multiple factors contributed to the Great Depression:

1. The Unemployment Cycle:



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THE GREAT DEPRESSION

Multiple factors contributed to the Great Depression:

2. Workers, being paid low wages, bought on credit they couldn't repay.

3. The U.S. loaned money to struggling European nations after World War 1, but placed high tariffs on European goods, making it difficult for them to repay the loans.

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THE GREAT DEPRESSION

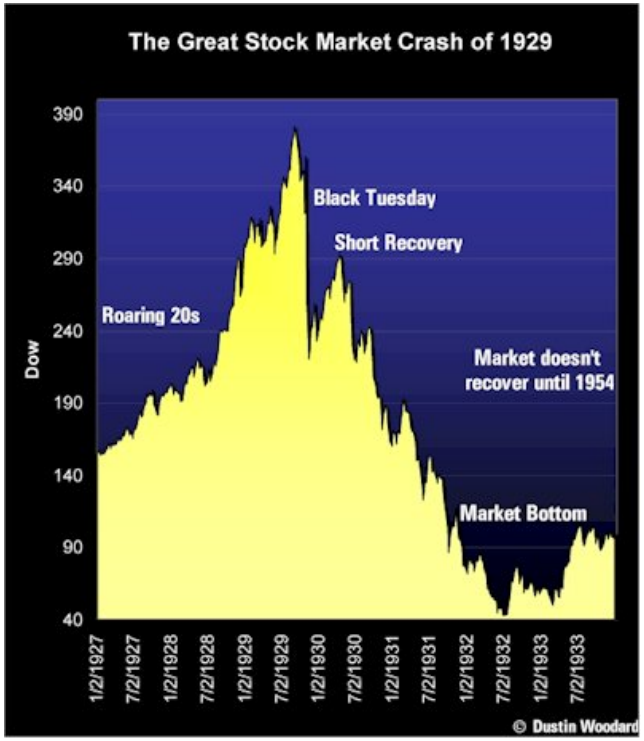
Multiple factors contributed to the Great Depression:

4. People over-speculated on stocks, using borrowed money they couldn't repay when the stock-market crashed.

The Stock Market crashed in 1929 and would not fully recover until 1954!!!

BLACK TUESDAY

THE STOCK MARKET CRASH OF 1929



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Lesson Three (SS8H8b) – The student will *explain* economic factors that resulted in the Great Depression.

What do you remember about…
…the Great Depression ???

1. Instead of relying exclusively on cotton, agricultural experts encouraged Georgia's farmers to _____.

2. Georgia's cotton industry was severely hurt by the _____ insect, which destroyed approximately ___ of Georgia's cotton crop.

3. From 1924-1927, Georgia experienced a _____, receiving the lowest amounts of rainfall in recorded history.

4. The natural hardships experienced by farmers resulted in a _____, as farmers left the farms to find work in the cities.

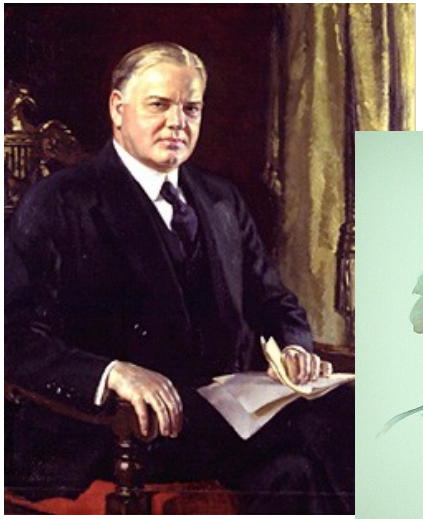
5. Over-speculation in the stock market, unwise loans to foreign governments, and a high unemployment cycle resulted in the _____, the longest period of high unemployment and low economic activity in modern history.

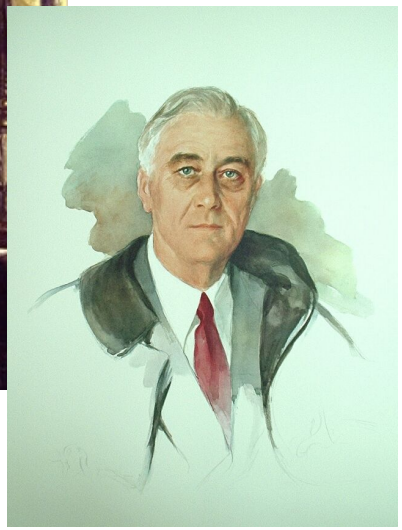
SS8H8 – The student will *analyze* the important events that occurred after World War I and their impact on Georgia.

Lesson Four (SS8H8d) – The student will *discuss* the effect of the New Deal in terms of the impact that the Civilian Conservation Corps, Agricultural Adjustment Act, rural electrification, and Social Security had on Georgia.

THE NEW DEAL

American's turned to the leadership of Franklin Delano Roosevelt to end the Great Depression and return America to economic prosperity.





- Because Herbert Hoover was U.S. President when the Great Depression began, many in the nation blamed him for the nation's hardships.
- Franklin Delano Roosevelt promised to act immediately and to use all of the government's resources to end the hardships.
- FDR's program to end the Great Depression was called the "New Deal."

FDR is the only President to have been elected to more than two terms. He was elected to four!!!

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THE NEW DEAL

American's turned to the leadership of Franklin Delano Roosevelt to end the Great Depression and return America to economic prosperity.

- Four of FDR's "New Deal" programs had particularly significant impact on Georgia:

1. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) – This agency was created to put young men to work in projects aimed at conserving the nation's natural resources (soil conservation, tree planting, improving national parks, etc.).

The CCC improved Kennesaw Mt. National Battlefield, Cloudland Canyon State Park, and helped to construct the Appalachian Trail.

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2. The Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) – Because many agricultural products had been overproduced (including cotton and peanuts), the AAA was passed to pay farmers subsidies in order to *not* grow certain products, restrict supply, and drive prices up

"I think I'll plow under every third parsnip."

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3. Rural Electrification – In 1935, only 3% of Georgia's farms had power. The Rural Electrification Administration offered low-interest loans to organizations to build power lines in rural areas. By 1950, over 90% of GA farms had electricity.

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THE NEW DEAL

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4. Social Security – The Social Security Act created insurance for elderly, unemployed, and disabled people through contributions made by employees and their employers.

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Lesson Five (SS8H8c) – The student will *discuss* the impact of the political career of Eugene Talmadge.

EUGENE TALMADGE

President Franklin Roosevelt's greatest political rival in the state of Georgia was Eugene Talmadge, a powerful, colorful, and controversial figure in Georgia politics from 1926-1946.

- Talmadge served three times as the commissioner of agriculture and three times as governor.
- Farmers backed Talmadge passionately, and he fought for farmer's issues througout his entire career.
- As governor, Talmadge resisted efforts to give more civil rights to African-Americans.

UGA lost its *accreditation* when Talmadge forced the University to dismiss two faculty members who favored integrating the school.

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- Talmadge believed in low taxes and limited government, and he became a bitter opponent of increased government under FDR's "New Deal."
- Though many Georgians, especially farmers, loved Talmadge, his opposition to the New Deal and to civil rights created negative publicity for the state.
- In 1936, the pro-Talmadge forces suffered defeat when the pro-"New Deal" E.D. Rivers was elected Governor of Georgia.

In 1936, governors could not serve consecutive terms, so Talmadge was not eligible to run for office against E.D. Rivers.

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- **Despite the election of Rivers, the popularity of Talmadge remained high, and many considered him a potential candidate to run for President against FDR.**
- **For decades, Georgia's Democratic Party was divided between big-government Democrats who supported the New Deal and the small-government, pro-farmer Democrats who supported Talmadge.**

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What do you remember about…
…the "New Deal"???

___ 1. Paid farmers to not grow certain crops that were in large supply.

___ 2. Powerful Georgia leader who was pro-farmer, anti-New Deal, and opposed to civil rights for blacks.

___ 3. Provided insurance for the elderly, unemployed and disabled.

___ 4. Georgia governor who supported the New Deal.

___ 5. Employed young men in jobs that conserved America's natural resources.

___ 6. Provided low-interest loans to organizations that would build power lines to benefit farms.

A. E.D. Rivers

B. Civilian Conservation Corps

C. Rural Electrification

D. Social Security Act

E. Agricultural Adjustment Act

F. Eugene Talmadge

SS8H8 – The student will *analyze* the important events that occurred after World War I and their impact on Georgia.

Lesson Six (SS8H9a) – The student will *describe* the impact of events leading up to American involvement in World War 2 to include Lend-Lease and the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

WORLD WAR 2

Political and economic conditions in Europe and throughout the world after World War 1 led directly to World War 2:

1. *The Treaty of Versailles*, ending World War 1, was particularly harsh on Germany and many Germans came to blame western Europe and America for their hardships.

2. The Great Depression spread, causing unemployment and low economic activity in many nations throughout the world, including Germany, Italy, and Spain.

SS8H9 – The student will *describe* the impact of World War 2 on Georgia's development economically, socially, and politically.

Lesson Six (SS8H9a) – The student will *describe* the impact of events leading up to American involvement in World War 2 to include Lend-Lease and the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

WORLD WAR 2

Political and economic conditions in Europe and throughout the world after World War 1 led directly to World War 2:

3. Just as America turned to Roosevelt as a means to recover from the Depression, many European nations began to turn to *fascist* dictators who promised to end the Depression.

- Germany – Adolf Hitler
- Italy – Benito Mussolini
- Japan – Hideki Tojo

SS8H9 – The student will *describe* the impact of World War 2 on Georgia's development economically, socially, and politically.

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WORLD WAR 2

World War 2 began on September 1, 1939 with Nazi Germany's surprise attack on Poland. For the second time in the 20th Century, the world was divided into two hostile armed camps/alliances:

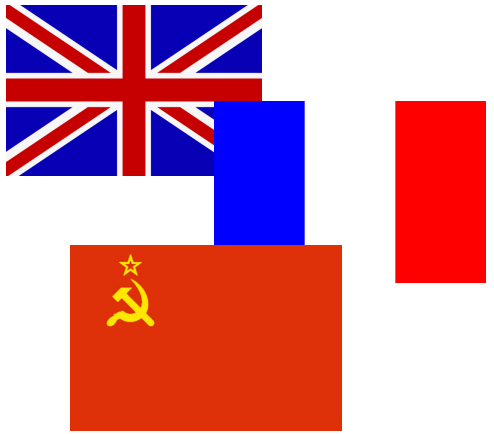
The Axis:

- Germany
- Japan
- Italy

VS.

The Allies:

- Great Britain
- France
- The Soviet Union



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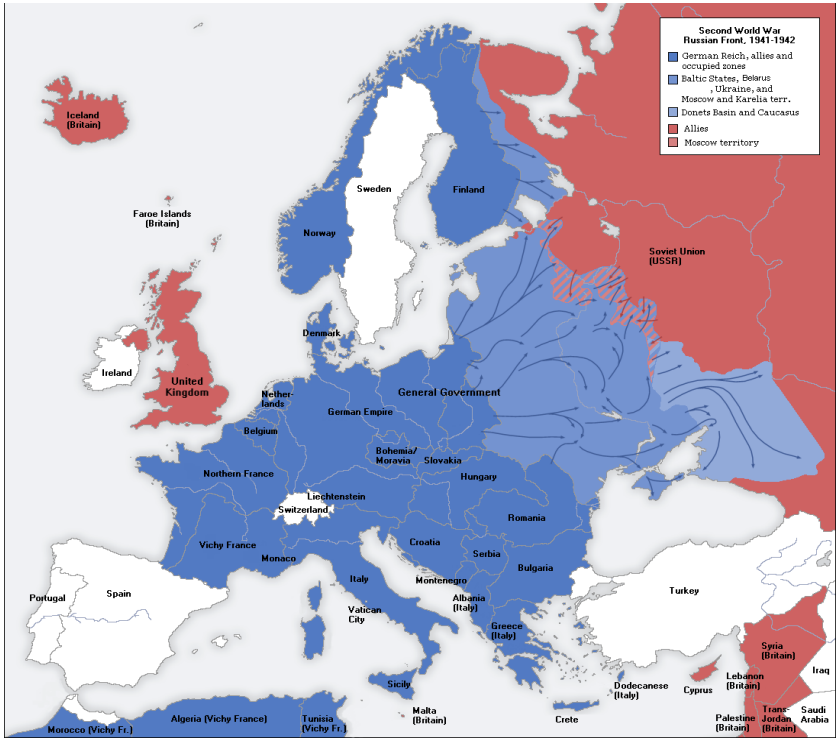
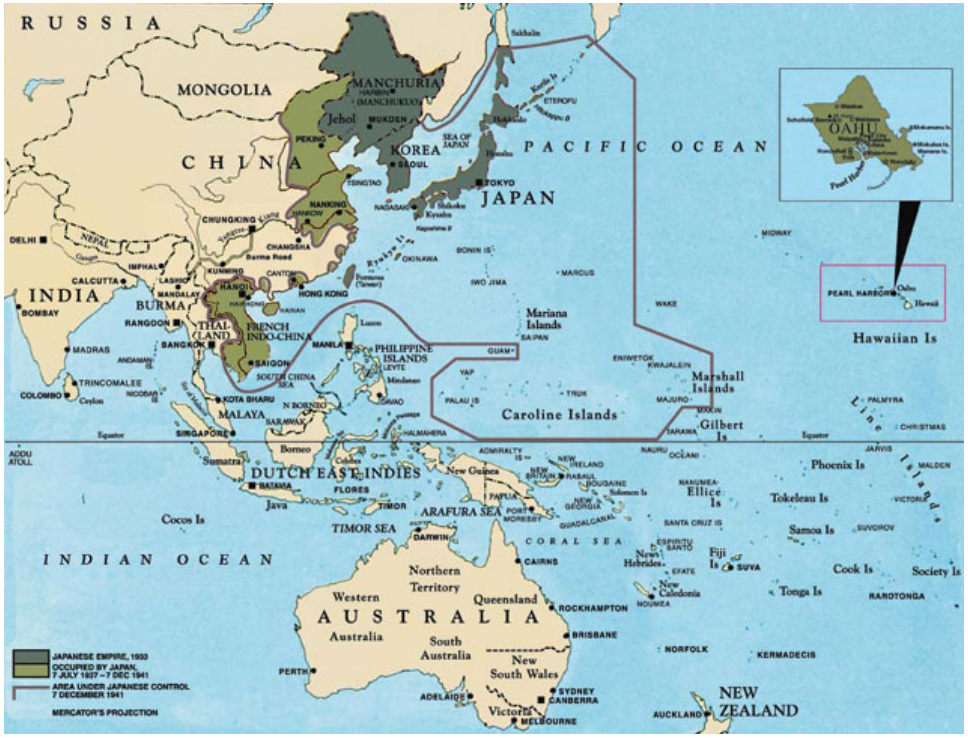
WORLD WAR 2

The Axis powers quickly gained the upper hand in the war, conquering much of Europe and the Pacific…but the United States chose to remain neutral in the conflict.





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WORLD WAR 2

Several events began to draw America into the war:

1. **The Lend-Lease Act:**
   - Though the U.S. was neutral, **Roosevelt wanted** the democratic nations of Europe (mainly **France and Great Britian**) **to survive.**
   - In 1941, Congress passed the **Lend-Lease Act, lending supplies to any country whose defense was critical to U.S. security,** in exchange for bases on Greenland and Iceland.
   - The U.S. ultimately provided the Allies with $50 billion in supplies.

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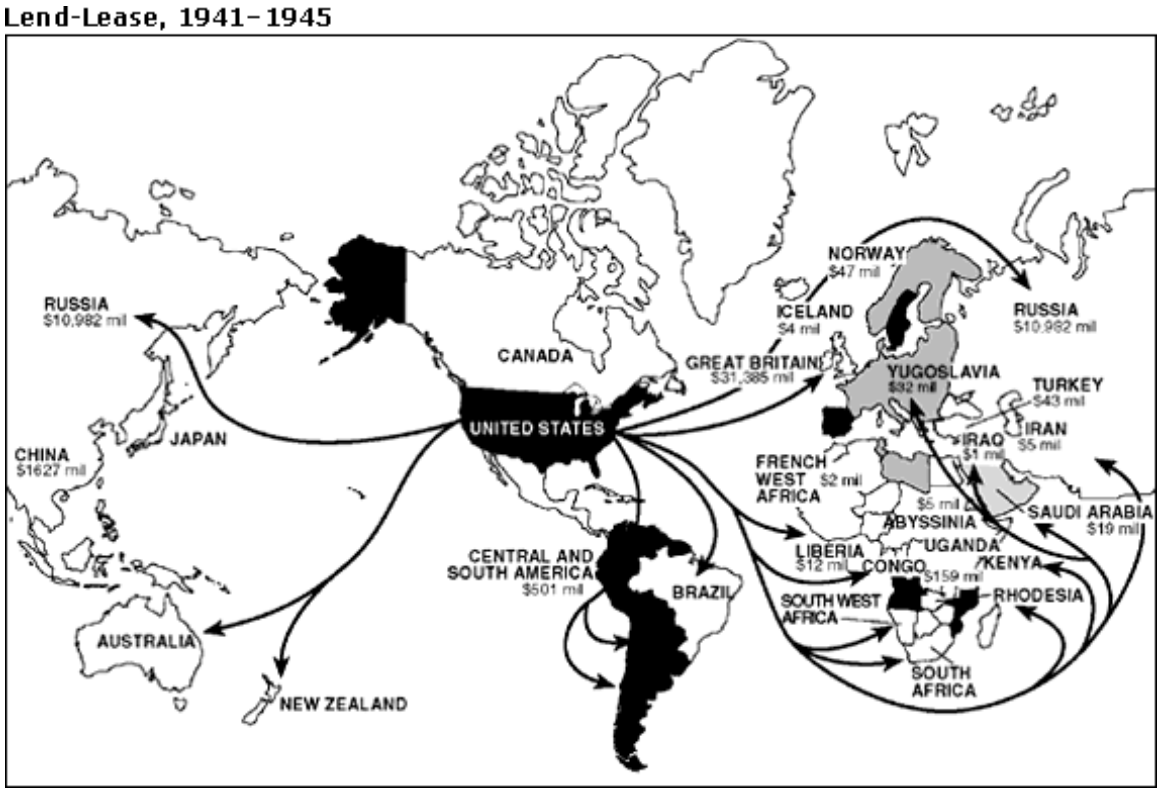
WORLD WAR 2

Several events began to draw America into the war:

1. The Lend-Lease Act:

- Lend-Lease was able to allow the U.S. to support the Allies without committing U.S. troops.

- Roosevelt referred to the United States as an "*arsenal* for democracy."



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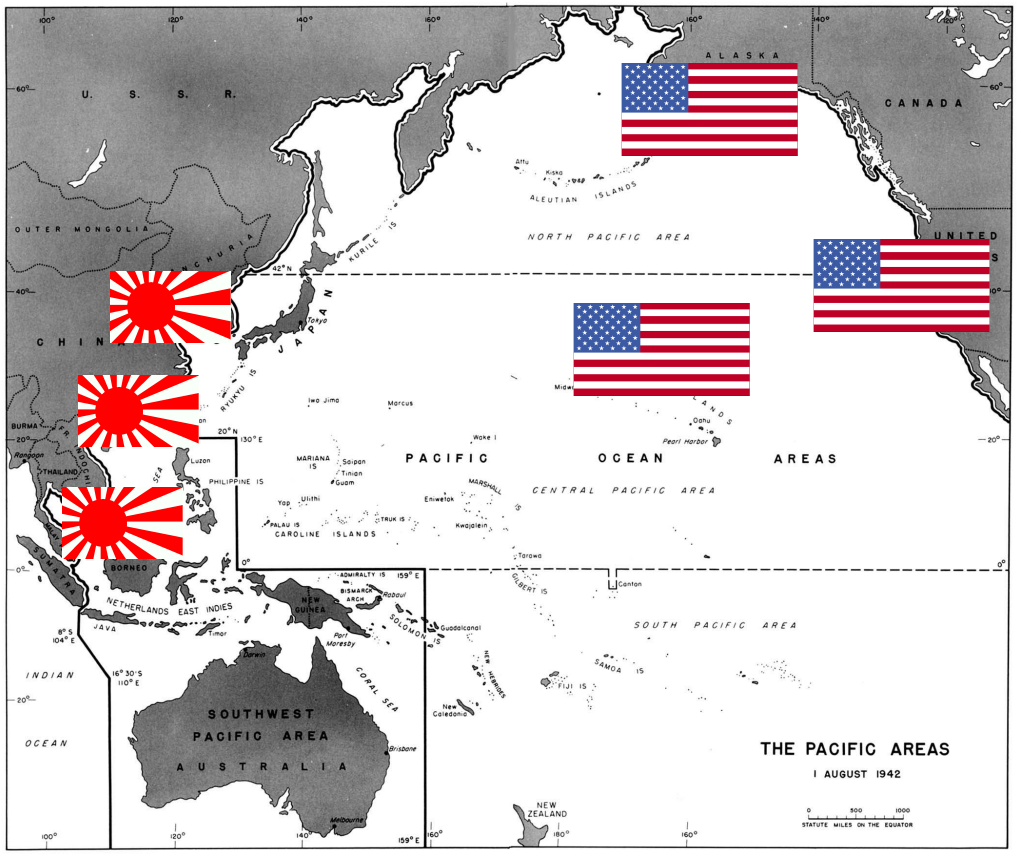
WORLD WAR 2

Several events began to draw America into the war:

2. Japanese Aggression in Asia:

- Tensions between the United States and the Empire of Japan increased because of Japanese conquests of China, Thailand, and Indochina.



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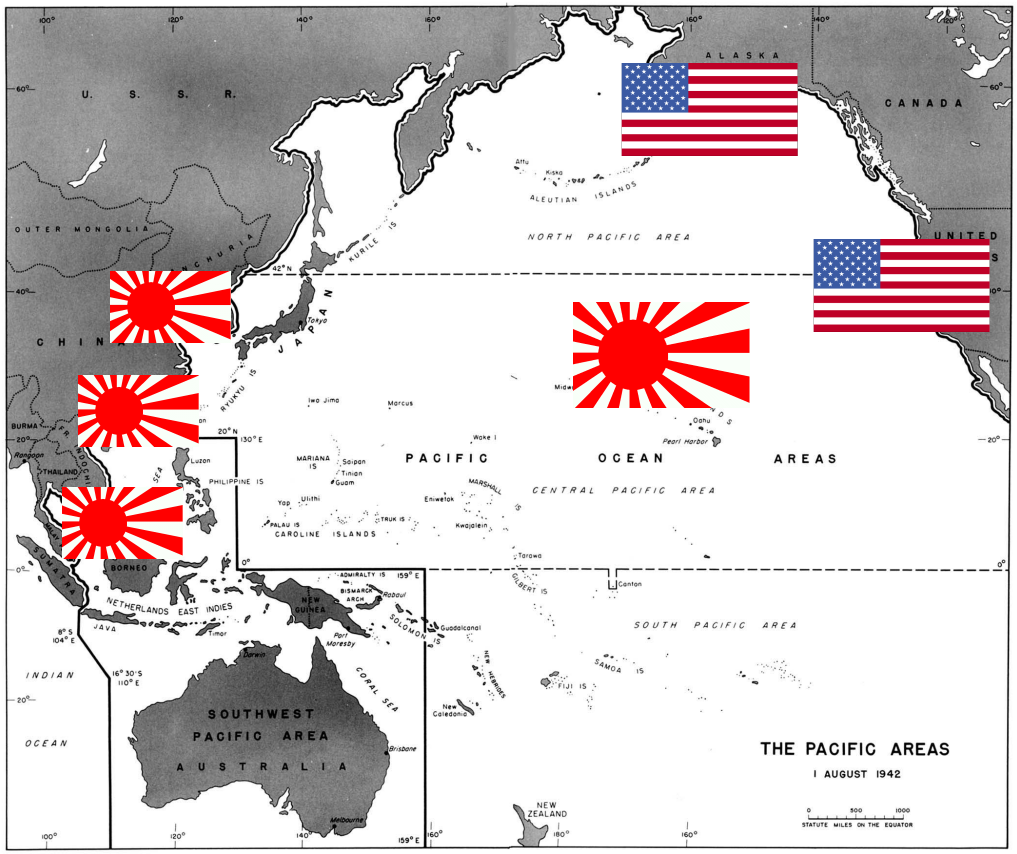
WORLD WAR 2

Several events began to draw America into the war:

3. The Attack on Pearl Harbor:

- On December 7, 1941, the Empire of Japan launched a surprise attack on the U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.



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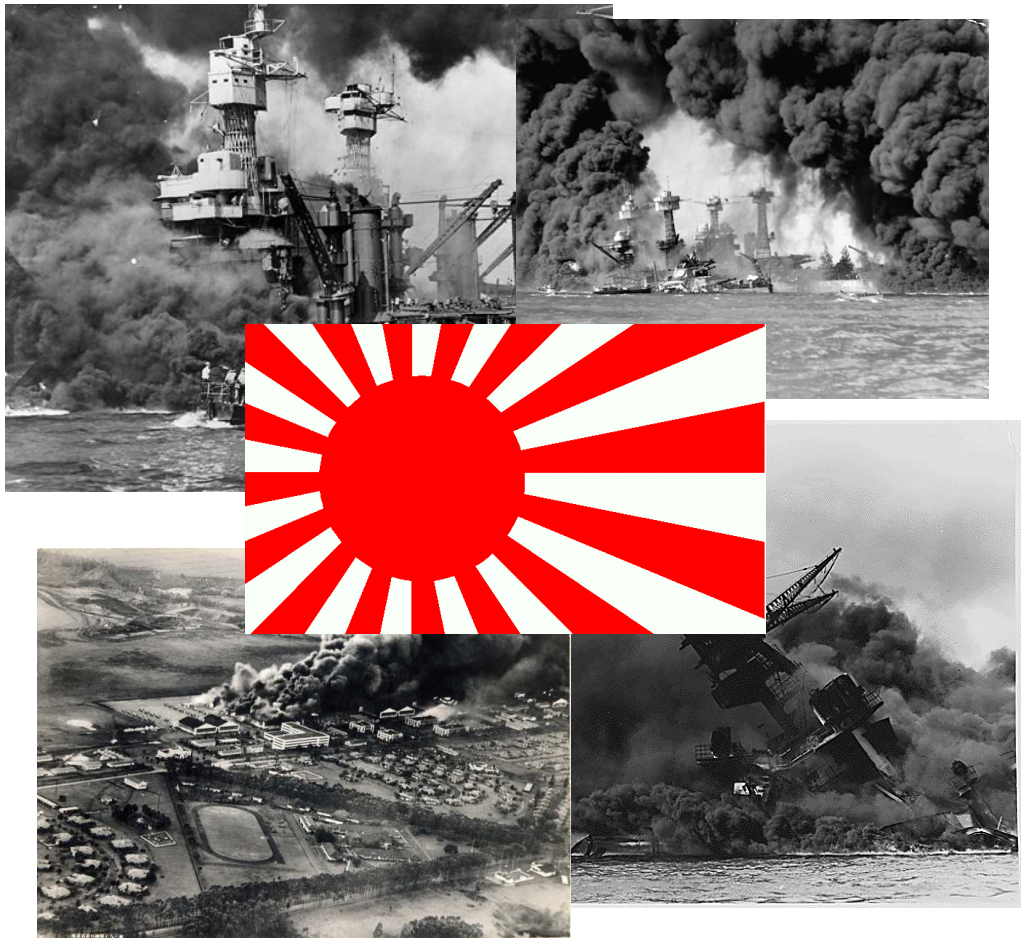
WORLD WAR 2

Several events began to draw America into the war:

3. The Attack on Pearl Harbor:

- The attack crippled the U.S. Pacific fleet, sinking or damaging 8 battleships, 13 other ships, 188 planes, and killing 2,400.
- Pearl Harbor was the 2nd greatest attack in the history of the United States, only behind the terrorist attacks of 9-11.



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WORLD WAR 2

Several events began to draw America into the war:

3. The Attack on Pearl Harbor:

- The following day, December 8, 1941, the U.S. Congress declared war on Japan.

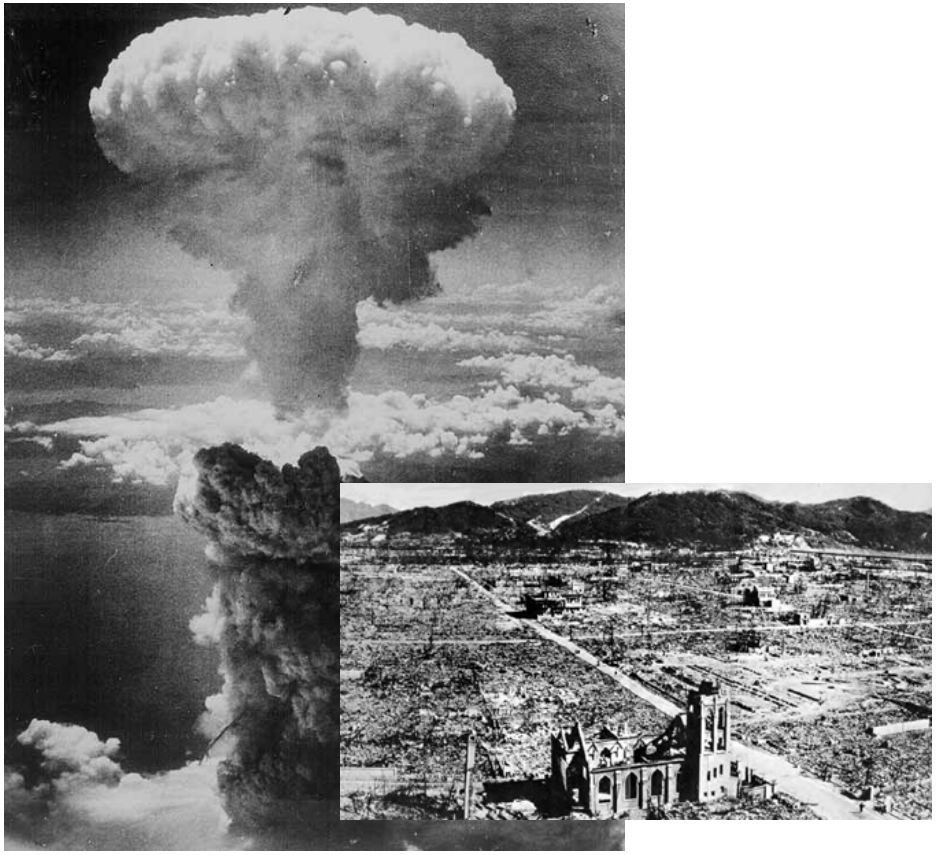
SS8H9 – The student will *describe* the impact of World War 2 on Georgia's development economically, socially, and politically.

Lesson Six (SS8H9a) – The student will *describe* the impact of events leading up to American involvement in World War 2 to include Lend-Lease and the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

WORLD WAR 2

The attack at Pearl Harbor brought the enormous military might of the U.S. into the war:

- On June 6, 1944, the U.S. led the D-Day invasion of Nazi-occupied Europe.
- By May 8, 1945, Hitler was dead and Nazi Germany surrendered to the Allies.
- By August 15, 1945, Japan surrendered to the Allies after the United States dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.



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Lesson Six (SS8H9a) – The student will *describe* the impact of events leading up to American involvement in World War 2 to include Lend-Lease and the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

What do you remember about…
…World War 2 ???

1. At the start of the war, the Allied powers were _____ _____.

2. The Axis powers were _____.

3. The leader of Nazi Germany was _____.

4. The U.S. provided the Allies with supplies through the _____.

5. The U.S. entered World War 2 after the attack on _____.

6. The attack on Pearl Harbor occurred on _____.

7. The nation that attacked the U.S. at Pearl Harbor was _____.

8. Japan surrendered after the U.S. dropped atomic bombs on _____ and _____.

SS8H9 – The student will *describe* the impact of World War 2 on Georgia's development economically, socially, and politically.

esson Seven (SS8H9b) – The student will *evaluate* the importance of Bell Aircraft, militar bases, the Savannah and Brunswick shipyards, Richard Russell, and Carl Vinson.

THE WAR BRINGS PROSPERITY!!!

Prior to World War 2, Georgia was in a poor economic state. After America's entrance into the war, Georgia gained economic prosperity as federal money poured into the state:

Bell Aircraft

- In 1942, Bell Aircraft built the Bell Bomber plant in Marietta, GA to produce the B-29 bombers.
- Marietta became home to 28,000 Bell Aircraft employees who built 663 B-29s during WW2.
- Bell Aircraft offered multiple job opportunities to women and African-Americans.

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Savannah and Brunswick Shipyards

- Savannah and Brunswick, both deep-sea ports, provided ideal naval yards for the construction of war ships.
- GA became the home of the Liberty Ship, a large, simple, square-hulled ship designed to carry supplies to troops (grain, trucks, mail, etc.).

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THE WAR BRINGS PROSPERITY!!!

Prior to World War 2, Georgia was in a poor economic state. After America's entrance into the war, Georgia gained economic prosperity as federal money poured into the state:

Military Bases

- Georgia became home to more military training bases than any other state in the U.S. besides Texas.
- GA's military installations include: Ft. Benning (Columbus), Fort Gordon (Augusta), Fort McPherson (Atlanta), Robins Air Service Command (Macon), and Hunter Field (Savannah).

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THE WAR BRINGS PROSPERITY!!!

Prior to World War 2, Georgia was in a poor economic state. After America's entrance into the war, Georgia gained economic prosperity as federal money poured into the state:

Senator Richard B. Russell

- Former GA Governor Richard Russell was elected to the U.S. Senate for seven consecutive terms.
- Russell became the Chairman of the powerful Senate Armed Services Committee responsible for overseeing the U.S. Armed Forces
- Russell used his power and influence to bring bases to GA

SS8H9 – The student will *describe* the impact of World War 2 on Georgia's development economically, socially, and politically.

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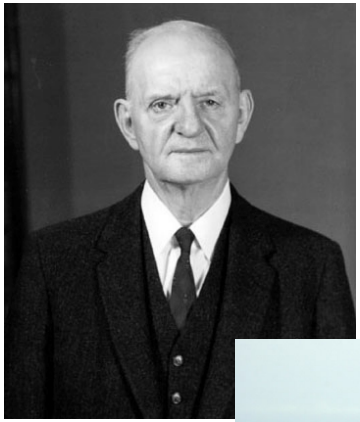
THE WAR BRINGS PROSPERITY!!!

Prior to World War 2, Georgia was in a poor economic state. After America's entrance into the war, Georgia gained economic prosperity as federal money poured into the state:

Rep. Carl Vinson

- Carl Vinson was served in the U.S. House of Representatives for 50 years.
- During his 50 years in Congress, Vinson concentrated mostly on military matters.
- Rep. Vinson teamed with Sen. Russell to bring many of the military installations to Georgia



In 1973, President Nixon named a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier the USS Carl Vinson.

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esson Seven (SS8H9b) – The student will *evaluate* the importance of Bell Aircraft, militar bases, the Savannah and Brunswick shipyards, Richard Russell, and Carl Vinson.

What do you remember about…
…Georgia's Contributions to World War 2 ???

1. Georgia constructed shipyards at the port cities of _____ and _____.

2. At Georgia's shipyards, _____ were built to transport supplies to troops.

3. The B-29 bomber was built by the _____ corporation.

4. The home of the B-29 bomber was _____.

5. The U.S. Senator and Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee who used his influence to bring military installations to Georgia was _____.

6. _____ served in the U.S. House of Representatives for 50 years and worked hard on military matters.

SS8H9 – The student will *describe* the impact of World War 2 on Georgia's development economically, socially, and politically.

Lesson Eight (SS8H9c) – The student will *explain* the impact of the Holocaust on Georgians.

GEORGIA AND THE HOLOCAUST

One of the most horrible events in human history was the *Holocaust* that occurred during World War 2 at the hands of Hitler and Nazi Germany:

- The *Holocaust* describes the persecution and murder of 6 million Jews and 6 million other minorities by the Nazis.
- Hitler was motivated by *anti-Semitism*, and his goal was the destruction of all Jews and others inferior to the German master race.
- Jews and others were forced into ghettos, slave labor camps, and ultimately, extermination/death camps.

SS8H9 – The student will *describe* the impact of World War 2 on Georgia's development economically, socially, and politically.

Lesson Eight (SS8H9c) – The student will *explain* the impact of the Holocaust on Georgians.

GEORGIA AND THE HOLOCAUST

Georgians are determined *not* to forget the Holocaust or other forms of racial persecution and genocide:

- In 1986, Gov. Joe Frank Harris established the Georgia Commission on the Holocaust.
- In 1988, the commission became a permanent state agency whose goal is to teach future generations about the dangers of prejudice, racial hatred, and *genocide*.
- Jewish organizations like the Jewish Federation of Greater Atlanta and the Jewish Family and Career Services provides assistance to Holocaust survivors.

SS8H9 – The student will *describe* the impact of World War 2 on Georgia's development economically, socially, and politically.

Lesson Nine (SS8H9d) – The student will *discuss* the ties to Georgia that President Roosevelt had and his impact on the state.

GEORGIA AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Despite the opposition of Eugene Talmadge, many Georgians felt uniquely close to President Franklin Delano Roosevelt:

- President Roosevelt sufferered from a painful, paralyzing disease called polio.
- To treat his polio, Roosevelt often visited Warm Springs, GA, where the natural warm spring waters provided therapeutic pain relief for their pain.
- Roosevelt established the Warm Springs Foundation in 1927 and built a home nearby after his presidential election in 1932.

FDR enjoying a therapeutic swim in Warm Springs, Georgia

FDR visited his Warm Springs home so often, it became known as the "Little White House."

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GEORGIA AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Despite the opposition of Eugene Talmadge, many Georgians felt uniquely close to President Franklin Delano Roosevelt:

- Roosevelt's exposure to rural Georgia during his visits to Warm Springs helped him create effective New Deal programs that would address real problems.

- Many of Roosevelt's New Deal policies assisted farmers and youth, and the National Youth Administration (NYA) helped female and minority youth between 16-25 receive jobs so they could finish their education.

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Lesson Nine (SS8H9d) – The student will *discuss* the ties to Georgia that President Roosevelt had and his impact on the state.

What do you remember about…
…the Holocaust and FDR's Georgia Connection ???

1. The Nazi persecution of the Jews and other races during World War 2 was called the _____.

2. During World War 2, approximately _____ Jews were murdered by the Nazis.

3. _____ means hatred of the Jews.

4. _____ is the systematic murder of a specific ethnic group or race of people.

5. In 1986, Governor Joe Frank Harris created the _____ _____.

6. President Franklin D. Roosevelt suffered severely from a disease called _____.

7. To treat his disease, Roosevelt often traveled to _____.

8. The _____ provided jobs to female and minority youth.

SS8H9 – The student will *describe* the impact of World War 2 on Georgia's development economically, socially, and politically.

ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS:

Location affects a society's culture, economy, and development. Georgia's location made it particularly vulnerable to the ravages of Mother Nature (e.g., the boll weevil and the drought). In what ways could Georgia have prevented the agricultural disasters of the early 20th Century? In what ways was the long-term development of GA impacted by the agricultural disasters of the 20th Century?

SS8H8 – The student will *analyze* the important events that occurred after World War I and their impact on Georgia.

ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS:

The beliefs and ideals of a society influence the social and political decisions of a society. How have America's views of the role of government changed as a result of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt presidency and the New Deal? In what ways did the New Deal Continue to impact our society. What particular impact did FDR have on Georgia?

SS8H9 – The student will *describe* the impact of World War 2 on Georgia's development economically, socially, and politically.

Acknowledgements

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