**Great Depression & New Deal**

Guided Notes

**Unit Essential Question:** What political, economic, and social issues impacted the lives of Georgians during the Depression and the New Deal?

**Lesson Essential Question #1:** How did the boll weevil and drought impact Georgia?

**What was going on…**

* WWI had created a huge demand for agricultural products to feed the ­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, benefiting farmers.
* Soldiers needing uniforms created a great demand for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, skyrocketing cotton prices.
* When WWI ended, cotton dropped from 35 cents/lb to \_\_\_\_\_ cents/lb. Hard times were coming for Georgia farmers.

**Roaring Twenties**

* For the middle and upper classes, the 1920s in the United States had been a time of excitement and for many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. “THE \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20s”
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ market was booming.
* 1920: \_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendment gave women the right to vote.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ became **more** available.
* Other inventions included gas stoves, toasters, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, baby food
* Radio: WSB started in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* 1927: first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ motion picture
* Walt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ creates Mickey Mouse

**Boll Weevil**

* Migrated to the U.S. from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* **Introduced** in Georgia in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** Georgia’s cotton fields
* Greatly affected Georgia’s long history of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ production
	+ Damage occurs when female boll weevils deposit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ inside the cotton buds.
	+ When the eggs hatch, the larvae \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on the bud.

**Boll Weevil (cont’d)**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ many small farmers of any prospect of making a living.
	+ Some abandoned their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and moved to cities or out of state.
	+ Others forced off of their land by foreclosure became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on terms dictated by large landowners.
* **Eliminated** as an economic pest in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ Since elimination of the boll weevil as a pest, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**use in cotton has been reduced by approximately \_\_\_\_ percent, and yield losses associated with insects have been reduced by \_\_\_\_ percent.**

**Boll Weevil (cont’d)**

* Today, all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ growers in Georgia are required to participate in the Boll Weevil Eradication Program (BWEP).
* Cotton growers pay an annual fee on each \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of cotton planted to monitor for and eliminate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if they occur.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has been a tremendous success from both an environmental and an economic perspective.

**Leading up to the Drought**

* 1920s: continued dependence on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ agriculture.
	+ Placed enormous pressure on the farmers to plant every available acre of land with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
		- Eventually depleted the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Removal of much of the state’s natural forestland contributed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Georgia’s land, economy, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_were already wearing out.

**Drought in Georgia**

* Lasted from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* U.S. Weather Bureau reported in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that the drought was especially \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in late summer when rivers in some places reached the lowest levels ever known and had a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ impact on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ conditions.
* Over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ farm workers left Georgia between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Number of working \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fell from 310, 132 to 249,095.
* When farms failed, banks that had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the framers money took \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ losses.
* Many farm related businesses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* This caused Georgia to go into a deep \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Drought in Georgia (cont’d)**

* Things improved a little, but the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ drought in Georgia history would occur in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The drought, along with the impact of the boll weevil, led to the **Great** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: southern \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_tenant famers leaving the South to migrate North for work.

**Another Drought**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ drought on record in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The typical Georgia family farm had:
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_ electricity
	+ No running \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were inadequate, consisting mainly of molasses, fatback, and cornbread.
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the state’s most rural counties made the support of even minimal education standards \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* **Few** rural clinics, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or health care workers.
* Some counties had \_\_\_\_\_\_ health facilities at all.

**Ticket out the Door**

Summary:

1. What two factors led to Georgia’s agricultural problems during the Roaring Twenties?
2. Explain how those two factors impacted Georgia.

**Lesson Essential Question # 2:** What factors led to the Great Depression and how did it impact Georgia?

**The Bottom Drops Out**

Stock \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: place where shares of ownership in corporations (stock) are bought and sold.

* “Black Tuesday” – October 29, \_\_\_\_\_\_: Stock market prices fall greatly; millions of people lost all of their wealth.
* Total losses by the end of the year: $40 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Example: U.S. Steel was $262 per share -- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to $22 per share
* Some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ worth less than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Causes of the Depression**

* Many people had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ too much money
* Factories produced more goods that they could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* As people and businesses had problems making money, banks did not get paid for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” in the stock market: paying for only a portion of the price of the stock hoping that the value would go up.
* Runs on banks: people were afraid they would \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their money if it was left in the bank.
* laissez-faire: attitude that the economy would \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ itself if left alone.

**Living through the Depression**

* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**: 13 million unemployed
* **9,000** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ closed
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Georgia banks failed
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: named for President Hoover – shacks where homeless people gathered.
* Soup kitchens set up by ­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and governments to feed hungry
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were often forced to close or shorten schedules
* Georgians were already \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_from economic problems before Black Tuesday

**Easing the Burden**

* President Hoover’s plan: government would buy farmer’s crops to help raise the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Plan did \_\_\_\_\_\_ work, but the food and cotton were used to help the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Another plan was to hire unemployed people to do \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the government
* Plan did not employ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people to really help.

**Lesson Essential Question # 3:** How did the New Deal programs impact Georgia and American society?

**The New Deal**

* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**: Franklin D. Roosevelt elected President.
* New Deal: Roosevelt’s plan to end the depression through government \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and support.
	+ Examined \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for soundness
	+ Give \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to unemployed workers
* Paved the way for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, though all programs did not work

**New Deal Programs and their Impact**

* **CCC – Civilian Conservation Corps:** New Deal government agency that hired \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ men ages \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_as well as war \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of all ages to work on environmental conservation projects such as national parks, sewer systems, and bridges.
	+ **Impact** – Provided \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for many unemployed citizens. It worked very well in Georgia due to so much rural land and unemployed farmers due to the boll weevil problem.
* **AAA – Agricultural Adjustment Act:** Law passed by congress to pay farmers to grow and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to grow certain crops. This was an effort by the government to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ farm prices by paying farmers to change from growing cotton to produce more diverse crops.
	+ **Subsidies** – Payments made to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the government as incentive to produce or not produce certain crops.
	+ **Impact** – Encouraged farmers to produce crops such as peanuts, corn, livestock, and **not** grow \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Today, Georgia is a leading producer of those crops, as well as peaches, poultry, and chicken.

**New Deal Programs and their Impact (cont’d)**

* **REA – Rural Electrification Administration:** New Deal program that provided \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to people in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ areas.
	+ **Impact** – Within \_\_\_\_\_ years most farms and people that lived in rural areas had electricity.
* **SSA – Social Security Act:** Anew deal program that provided \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pay and other government benefits such as unemployment insurance to workers. The act passed in \_\_\_\_\_\_ despite the opposition from then Georgia Governor Eugene \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ **Impact** – People now had a government backed retirement and help if they lost their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ **Fact** – Social Security is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ New Deal program still in effect today.

**African Americans during the New Deal**

* Did \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ benefit from many New Deal programs
* WPA: Works Public Administration – did employ many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Roosevelt’s “Black Cabinet”: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ African Americans working with President Roosevelt.
	+ **.**

**Georgia’s New Deal Governors**

* Richard B. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Worked to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ state government like a successful business
	+ Elected to U.S. Senate and served for \_\_\_\_\_\_ years
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Talmadge
	+ Did **not** like New Deal programs in Georgia
* Eurith “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” Rivers
	+ Worked with Roosevelt to increase New Deal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Georgia
	+ Began programs for public \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Term ended with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ problems

**Georgia’s New Deal Governors (cont’d)**

* Talmadge re-elected in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Began to use some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ programs
	+ Used his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as governor to remove state officials working to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Georgia’s state colleges
* Ellis \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Reformed Board of Regents and state \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Removed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tax
	+ New state \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**The Talmadge Years**

**Lesson Essential Question # 4:** How did the political career of Eugene Talmadge impact Georgia?

**Eugene Talmadge**

Eugene Talmadge served as **governor of Georgia** from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and again from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. His *personality* and *actions* polarized voters into Talmadge and anti-Talmadge factions in the state’s *one-party politics* of that era. His death in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ touched off the unprecedented “**three \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ controversy.”**

**Eugene Talmadge (cont’d)**

* Political figure that rose about the same time as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Served \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ consecutive terms as Governor starting in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Known as a tireless politician who gave \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ speeches and whose personality gave him the nickname “the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”
* Appealed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and took advantage of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Eugene Talmadge (cont’d)**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ much of the New Deal
	+ Thought government should keep its hands \_\_\_\_\_\_ of state matters and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to back any of Roosevelt’s policies
	+ Resulted in money from New Deal programs not reaching \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ until Talmadge \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ office (1937)
		- Despite this, because he preached \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ supremacy and related well to “country folk,” Talmadge became the most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rural candidate since the days of Tom Watson

**Eugene Talmadge (cont’d)**

* Ran for \_\_\_\_\_\_th term as governor in 1942 and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Ran again in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and was elected
	+ Promoting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ supremacy
	+ Said “poor dirt farmers in Georgia ain’t got but three friends on this earth: God Almighty, Sears & Roebuck, and Gene \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!”
	+ **Strengthened** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Georgia and reinforced the idea that the federal government was something for white Southerners to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before he could take office (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

**Three Governors Controversy (1946-1948)**

* When Eugene Talmadge died shortly after being elected governor of Georgia, his supporters came up with a new plan allowing the legislature to elect his son, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, to fill the office.
* The newly elected Lt. Governor, Melvin \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, also claimed the office.
* The outgoing governor, Ellis \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, refused to leave the office.
* The Georgia Supreme Court chose \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to fill the role until a special election could be held to decide the remainder of the term.
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ easily won the special election and served as governor from 1948 – 1951.
* The controversy was a source of great embarrassment for business leaders of Georgia and our national reputation took yet another \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ blow.