

SS8H12 Explain the importance of developments in Georgia since the late 20th century. b. Describe the role of Jimmy Carter in Georgia as state senator, governor, president and past president.

James Earl "Jimmy" Carter (b. 1924) was a state senator, governor, and the only person from Georgia to be elected president. He is also a winner of the Nobel Peace Prize and the second Georgian to win the award (Martin Luther King, Jr. was the first). Carter was a successful and popular governor, and his post-presidential career has been arguably one of the most accomplished of any former president.

Carter was born in Plains, Georgia. Born to farmers and community leaders, Carter attended public schools in Plains and went to Georgia Tech.

While there he received an appointment from the Naval Academy and graduated in 1946. He received a commission and it appeared as if he would have a successful naval career. However, when his father died, he left the Navy to take over the family peanut farm and business.

After becoming a community leader in Plains, Carter became interested in running for office. In 1962, he was elected to the state senate. As a state senator, Carter advocated for education and served as the chairman of the Senate Education Committee. His encouragement of integration and his pro-environment stand resulted in mixed reviews from the state electorate. He was, however, re-elected to the State Senate for a second term in 1964. Ultimately, Carter served as a senator from 1963-1967.

By 1966, Carter was interested in running for governor. He finished in third place, behind Lester Maddox and Ellis Arnall in the Democratic primary. In 1970, he again ran for governor and this time was elected, serving from 1971-1975. As governor, Carter is most well-known for his reorganization of state government and his consolidation of state agencies. In addition, he focused on improving Georgia's educational, justice, and mental health systems. Carter also appointed more women and minorities to governmental positions than all of Georgia's previous governors combined.

After his four-year term as governor was complete, Carter began to set his sights on a presidential run. Due to primary successes, Carter received the Democratic nomination for president and narrowly defeated President Ford in the 1976 election. The lingering disillusionment created by the Watergate scandal and the nation's poor economy were major factors in Carter's election. Carter served as president from January 20th, 1977 to January 20th, 1981. Carter's successes and failures as president are well documented. His achievements include the Camp David Peace Accords between Egypt and Israel and the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II) with the Soviet Union. He also created the Department of Energy in 1977 and the Department of Education in 1979. His disappointments include his decision to boycott the 1980 Olympics based on the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, his management of the Iranian Hostage Crisis (the 1979 seizure of 52 American hostages by Iranian students who were held for 444 days), and the overall perception that he did not do enough to remedy the "stagflation" (persistent inflation and a stagnant economy) that was crippling the U.S. economy.

After losing the 1980 presidential election, Carter returned to Georgia where he founded the Carter Center in 1982. The Center improves human rights by monitoring elections, resolving conflicts, and treating diseases world-wide. Domestically, Carter has supported and increased awareness of the Habitat for Humanity program. Carter was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2002. Carter has also written several books and was inducted to the Georgia Writers Hall of Fame in 2006.

Jimmy Carter Timeline

Create a timeline with the following events. Use your Chromebook to research the two dates **not mentioned in the reading**. Use a bracket to identify an event that spans multiple years. The larger tic marks in the timeline indicate decades- 1920, 1930, 1950, etc. ; smaller tic marks indicate 5 year periods- 1925, 1935, 1945, etc. You may write above and below the timeline.

Decided to boycott the Olympics due to Soviet invasion of Afghanistan

Served as Governor of GA (bracket)

Research- Camp David Peace Accords between Egypt and Israel

Research- Entered Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II) with Soviet Union

Born in Plains, GA

Lost presidential election when running for second term

Won the Nobel Peace Prize

Iranian Hostage Crisis (bracket)

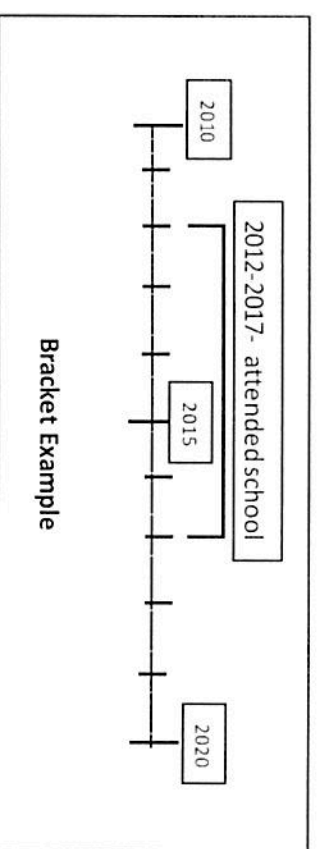
Graduated from the Naval Academy

Founded the Carter Center

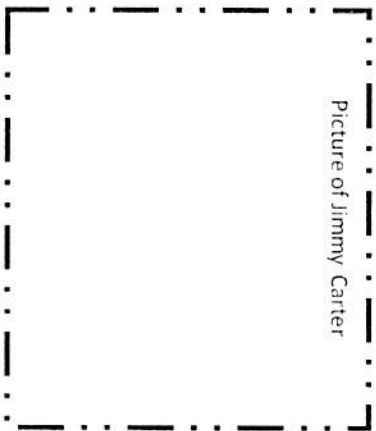
President of the United States (bracket)

Lost governor's selection to Maddox and Arnall

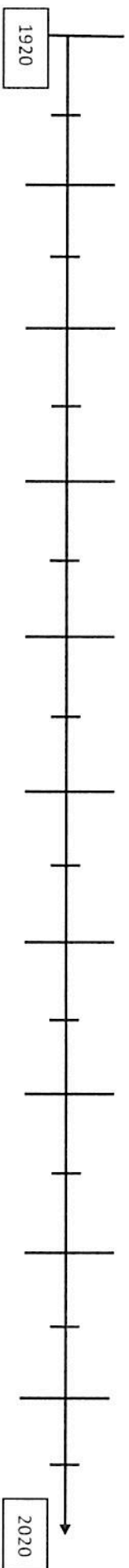
Served as a State Senator (bracket)



Picture of Jimmy Carter



(title of timeline)



MILESTONES PREP QUESTIONS

- 1.) Which of the following was NOT a government position held by Jimmy Carter?
 - A. President of the United States
 - B. Member of Georgia Senate (part of the Georgia General Assembly)
 - C. Governor of Georgia
 - D. Member of Georgia House of Representatives (part of Georgia General Assembly)

- 2.) Post-presidency, Jimmy Carter continues to positively impact people around the world. List the three ways the Carter Foundation fights for human rights globally:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____

- 3.) True or False: Jimmy Carter was anti-integration.
- 4.) True or False: Jimmy Carter was the first Georgian to receive the Nobel Peace Prize.
- 5.) True or False: Jimmy Carter was the first Georgian elected as president.

- 6.) Fill in the blanks:

James Early "Jimmy" Carter was born in _____, Georgia. Carter graduated from Georgia Tech and then joined the _____.

He returned home to run the family _____ farm. Carter's first elected government position was Georgia _____.

his second elected position was Georgia _____, and his last elected position was U.S. _____.

- 7.) List two presidential achievements of Jimmy Carter:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____