

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

GUIDED READING

Georgia Its Heritage and Its Promise

Chapter 20: The Economy, Expansionism, and World War I

Section 1 The Economy

Directions: Use the information from pages 498 - 507 to complete the following.

1. Over the years of Reconstruction and after, the number of _____ farmers and sharecroppers continued to rise.
2. Some southern leaders began to call for a _____ in the economy.
3. They wanted a _____ that would become more economically _____ and _____.
4. They believed that " _____ " farming and more _____ would put the South on a new economic path.
5. When Reconstruction ended, Georgia farmers continued to plant _____.
6. Among those raising cotton were Georgia's farmers who were either _____ tenants or _____.
7. The year's income [from cotton] for tenants _____ not only on the success of the cotton crop, but also on the ups and downs of the world cotton _____. Bad _____ or _____ prices could mean a year of little to no _____, which meant going into _____ to plant next year's crop.
- 8 .One _____ (long-term effect) of this system on the state and the rest of the lower South was long-term _____.

9. As cotton production _____, fewer acres were planted in other crops, especially corn. This was not what those who called for a New South _____.
10. They believed farmers should _____, or grow more crops of different kinds.
11. New South believers urged farmers to farm "scientifically" by using _____ and methods such as crop _____ (planting a different crop in a particular field from one year to the next).
12. On a small scale, some farmers tried growing vegetables and fruits for market, a practice that came to be called _____.
13. During the 1880s, Georgia began to produce a product for which it would become well known in the mid-twentieth century - _____.
14. The New South supporters, many of whom lived in the state's growing cities, strongly believed in bringing more _____ to the South.
15. The most well known of the New South spokesmen was Georgia's Henry _____, managing editor and partial owner of the _____ newspaper.
16. He first used the term _____ in a piece he wrote for another newspaper before coming to work for the *Constitution*.
17. The industries in Georgia that did emerge and grow in the period before World War I related to the _____ Georgia produced.

18. By the 1880s, the industries that Georgia had before the _____ were up and going again. That included _____ that made board from Georgia trees, especially _____, and gristmills that ground corn or other grains into _____.
19. As they had in the colonial period over one hundred years earlier, Georgians once again began to produce _____ stores from pine trees. In 1902, University of Georgia _____ Charles Herty developed a new technique for collecting _____ from the pine trees that helped revive that industry.
20. The major _____ industry was the _____ industry which produced cloth from Georgia's cotton. This was an area in which _____ were willing to _____ their money.
21. To promote this industry, Georgia held major national " _____ " or fairs to advertise its progress. In 1895, _____ was host to 800,000 visitors during the three-month-long _____ States and International Exposition.
22. The textile mills put hundreds of Georgians - men, women, and _____ - to work. Children had little time for school because _____ was six days a week and eleven to twelve hours a day in most mills.
23. In addition to these older industries, a few _____ business enterprises were founded in this period.
24. Atlanta pharmacist John _____ was working in one of the drugstores of Jewish businessman Joe Jacobs. Pemberton invented a " _____ " drink made from the _____ leaf and kola nut, which he mixed with bubbly water.

25. His partner Frank M. _____ called it " _____ - _____."
26. A few years later, Asa Griggs _____, another druggist and businessman bought the _____ for syrup.
27. In 1919, a group of businessmen in Atlanta led by Ernest _____ bought the company and eventually took the brand _____.
28. Coca-Cola was not the only Georgia _____ to emerge.
29. In the early 1900s, Columbus pharmacist Claude _____ developed a bottled drink to sell in his family's grocery store. It too became popular and developed into a business eventually called _____.
30. Another industry that was born during the late 1800s and early 1900s was not a _____ industry, but what we now call a _____ industry because it provides a service to people. That was the _____ industry.
31. Some enterprising Georgians realized that the state's mild climate might _____ wealthy northerners who wanted to _____ away from the cold and snow of their winters.
32. One of the most successful of these ventures was in the _____ of Georgia's coast.
33. The _____ Island Club was exclusive, allowing only a few members.
34. After the Civil War, some Georgians, both _____ and _____, continued to move to Georgia's towns and cities.
35. No city boomed more quickly than _____.
36. After the destruction of the war, its _____ were rebuilt, keeping it the _____ center of the state.

37. In 1868, it also became the _____ of the state, and government offices relocated there.

38. With its access to transportation in all directions, Atlanta attracted business such as bank and _____ companies.

39. One example [of an insurance company], is now known as _____ of _____

40. The first _____-owned company [insurance] was Pilgrim Health and Life Insurance Company, founded in 1898 in Augusta by Walter _____ and Solomon _____.

41. Born the son of his slave owner and a slave mother, Alonzo _____ worked with his African American family members as a sharecropper for many years after the Civil War.

42. He was an enterprising young man who managed to save enough _____ to move from the fields to the city.

43. He learned the trade of _____ and eventually moved to _____.

44. The money he made allowed him to invest in _____.

45. In 1905, Herndon bought what later became _____ Life Insurance Company.

46. Herndon was a _____ member of the National Negro Business League (which Booker T. _____ began) and one of the founders in 1905 of the _____ Movement spearheaded by W.E.B. DuBois.

47. Atlanta's growing population also led to more _____ stores.

48. By the late 1800s and early 1900s, cities had access to many of the new _____ of the age.

49. For example, _____ came to Georgia's cities.

50. Electricity not only provided _____, but ran _____ in both factories and homes. It was also used to power _____ cars, which became important means of transportation that allowed cities to grow _____.

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Chapter 20: The Economy, Expansionism, and World War I

Section 2 World War I

Directions: Use the information from pages 510 - 515 to complete the following.

1. During this period the United States became a more important _____ in the world.
2. The country underwent a change from its long-standing foreign policy of _____ (not getting involved in other areas of the world) to a policy of expansion of _____ and territory.
3. The countries growing _____ led to increased interaction with other countries.
4. In 1912, _____ who had lived much of his boyhood in _____ during the Civil War and Reconstruction, was elected _____ of the United States.
5. During his presidency, Wilson had a number of _____ policy (international relations) problem.
6. On June 28, 1914, a Bosnian Serb terrorist _____ the heir to the throne of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the Archduke Franz _____.
7. The terrorist belonged to a group that wanted to break away from _____ and become part of _____.
8. The group was supported by Serbia, which was allied to _____, which was _____ to France and Great Britain. The Austro-Hungarian Empire was allied to _____.

9. The fighting started when Germany launched a surprise _____ on the _____ country of Belgium on its way to invading France. That action led _____ to declare war on Germany.
10. Thus, began _____, or the "Great War."
11. Although Germany did not have as large a navy as Great Britain, Germany had an important asset - the _____ or U-boat.
12. Within days of the start of war, President Woodrow Wilson made a major speech declaring that the _____ would remain neutral.
13. In May 1915, a German U-boat sank the British passenger ship _____ believing it was also carrying _____. Among its dead were 128 _____.
14. Much of the anti-war _____ changed in March [1917]. At that time, President Wilson gave the press a _____ that had been captured from the _____ Foreign Minister Arthur Zimmerman.
15. The note proposed that _____ become Germany's ally if the United States entered the _____. Mexico could get back the _____ it had lost in its war with the United States in the 1840s.
16. On April 4, 1917, Woodrow Wilson asked _____ to _____ war.
17. Most Georgians became _____ war supporters, although many opposed the _____ that required young men to register and _____. They believed it was _____ to require military service.

18. The state benefited greatly from the many _____ camps established in the state, more than any other state.
19. The war was _____ for Georgia's economy. _____ prices went up, helping Georgia's farmers and sharecroppers. _____ crops were also in demand.
20. _____ food became important, leading to the creation of businesses that _____ foods.
21. Georgians supported the war effort by buying _____ _____ to help finance the war.
22. Textile mills made cloth for _____ and bandages.
23. Many town residents planted "liberty _____" to raise their own food so there would be more food for the _____.
24. The input of American _____ and materials helped break the war's _____ (deadlock) in Europe and brought _____ to the Allies.
25. In January 1918, President Wilson issued his _____ Points on which he hoped the _____ ending the war would be based.
26. On _____ 11, 1918, at 11 a.m., both sides signed an _____, an agreement to stop fighting while coming to terms for a peace treaty.
27. Unfortunately for Wilson's plan, the Allies were more concerned about _____ Germany and making it pay for _____ damages than in creating a new world.

28. In the end, the _____ of Versailles was a _____ treaty that made Germany admit _____ for causing the war and pay the Allies for damages.

29. President Wilson did manage to save his fourteenth point, and the _____ of _____ was founded in 1919. However, there was _____ to the treaty in the United States, and the _____ did not ratify it.

30. As the war ended with major _____ and loss of _____ in Europe, _____ added to the problems the world already faced.

31. In the winter of 1918, a deadly form of _____ called the Spanish _____ broke out.

32. This horrible illness became a worldwide epidemic, or _____.

33. The disease killed more people worldwide - some scholars think as many as 40 _____ - than did World War I.

34. Like other Americans, Georgians wanted to return to a period of _____ after the Great War. They mourned for their _____ built _____ to Georgia's " _____ " (soldiers who had fought in foreign lands).