

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

GUIDED READING

Georgia Its Heritage and Its Promise

Chapter 22: The Great Depression and the New Deal in Georgia

Section 1 Response to the Great Depression

Directions: Use the information from page 546 - 551 to complete the following.

1. The weight of the depression did not fall _____ on everyone.
2. _____ who kept their _____ continued to get by.
3. _____ landowners were usually able to hold on.
4. But for many, life was _____ as they tried to take care of themselves and their families.
5. Some companies did well during the Great Depression, including some _____ companies.
6. For example, Coca-Cola's _____ actually went _____ after the Coca-Cola Export Corporation was founded in 1930 under the leadership of Robert Woodruff.
7. During the depression, Coca-Cola kept its prices _____ to keep its customers buying.
8. Another company that grew in Georgia was _____, founded in the early 1930s.
9. Williamson Stuckey, a _____ grower, began selling _____ and later his wife's pecan _____.
10. The most famous of the candies was the Pecan _____.
11. Almost _____ - _____ of the population was out of work at the height of the depression.

12. In the cities, many families found themselves on the _____ when they could not afford to pay _____ or make payment on their _____.
13. Some people _____ in with other family members.
14. Others were _____ and tried to shelter themselves by _____ makeshift houses from _____ of whatever materials they could find.
15. In some towns, _____ lots filled with these _____; these shack towns became known as "_____." Many blamed President _____ for not doing enough to help the economy.
16. Like factory workers, many _____, including those who had owned their land, _____ their homes and farms.
17. Many farm families took to the roads _____ to find work or _____ to live.
18. _____, like other Americans, responded to the hard times by trying to take _____ of themselves.
19. Those able to _____ their houses often _____ out rooms to help make ends meet.
20. Yards became _____ as people tried to grow food for their families.
21. Women began to return to the _____ ways of taking care of their families, such as _____ foods and _____ their family clothing.
22. Everything was used and _____ (put to another use).
23. Men sometimes _____ their families in the _____ of finding jobs in other places and sending money home.

24. Throughout the depression, there were " _____ " who hopped on _____ or walked the highways looking for work.
25. Private _____ tried to help. _____ kitchens, the _____ Army and churches tried to feed the hungry.
26. Towns and cities tried to get _____ going to help connect people to any _____ that might be available.
27. In Atlanta, a program was set up to put people to work, not for _____, but for _____ or _____.
28. " _____ chest" organizations (the forerunner of the _____) spent weeks raising _____ that might be gone within _____ day because the _____ was so great.
29. The jobs _____ by women were often the _____ of city and state governments. Many believed that men were the _____ and should have the jobs.
30. _____ women could not get _____ and working women who got married were _____.
31. The unemployment rate was _____ as high for _____ as for whites.
32. Many whites took the jobs that had once been reserved for blacks, such as _____ work, _____ work, and serving as elevator operators or hotel bellhops.
33. Some Atlanta _____ tried to _____ the hiring of African Americans as long as any whites were out of work.

34. Many Atlanta businesses _____ by blacks also _____.
35. Citizens Trust Bank was the _____ African American owned bank to _____ and the first to join the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (_____), one of the New Deal programs.
36. Many families had so little _____ that they operated by _____ (trading) goods rather than using cash.
37. The _____ presidential candidate in 1932 was President Herbert Hoover, who was running for _____.
38. Many Americans believed that he _____ done enough to _____ the country once the depression had begun.
39. By 1932, the country was ready for a _____. In general, Americans felt that _____ action was needed.
40. Democratic presidential candidate Franklin Delano _____ promised just that. Roosevelt was willing to _____, to try actions to see what might work to bring the _____ back.
41. Many Georgians already felt a _____ to Roosevelt, or _____ as he was sometimes known.
42. He had been coming to _____ [Georgia] for several years in the belief that the warm, 88-degree waters were _____ for his condition.
43. Roosevelt had contracted the disease _____ paralysis, or _____, in 1921.

44. Although many had _____ that his condition would end his _____ career, he had proven them wrong by winning the governorship of _____ in 1928.
45. After the depression began, New York was one of the states that took _____ to help its citizens, and that made Roosevelt _____.
46. In his campaign of 1932, Roosevelt promised Americans a "_____."
47. Less than one mile outside the small community of _____, Georgia is the National Historic Landmark known as "the _____." (Page 552 - 553)
48. In 1921, Franklin _____ contracted the polio _____. It left him _____ from his waist down. (Page 552 - 553)
49. In 1923, his friend George Peabody bought an old resort in Warm Springs called the _____. (Page 552 - 553)
50. Peabody told Roosevelt about a young _____ victim who had found _____ in the _____ pools of the Inn. These pools were fed by the _____ spring waters of the small town. (Page 552 - 553)
51. In October 1924, Roosevelt _____ the Meriwether Inn and _____ in the spring fed pools. He _____ that the waters did indeed help _____ his condition. (Page 552 - 553)
52. Two years later, Roosevelt _____ the resort and some additional land from Peabody. He founded a _____ organization, which built a _____ to treat those with the _____. (Page 552 - 553)

53. Roosevelt became _____ of New York in 1928. In 1932, he was elected _____ of the United States. Though all this, he _____ to get _____ in the Warm Spring waters.

(Page 552 - 553)

54. In 1932, he _____ a six-room cottage with a deck to serve as his _____ away from _____. When he became _____, the home got the _____ "the Little White House." (Page 552 - 553)

55. He _____ the Rural Electrification Act at Warm Springs. (Page 552 - 553)

56. At the end of March _____, a tired Roosevelt arrived in Warm Springs. On April 12, as he sat for an artist painting his _____, he had a massive _____. He _____ shortly afterward. (Page 552 - 553)

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Georgia Its Heritage and Its Promise

Chapter 22: The Great Depression and the New Deal in Georgia

Section 2 The First New Deal

Directions: Use the information from page 554 - 559 to complete the following.

1. As it developed, the _____ worked to accomplish _____ major goals: (1) bring _____ to the millions of poor and unemployed, (2) help the _____ recover, and (3) put some permanent _____ in place designed to prevent future depressions.
2. The New Deal created a number of programs, _____, and laws, many of which still operate today.
3. President Roosevelt kept the American people _____ about his programs by talking to them over the _____ in what were called his " _____ chats."
4. In his _____ speech on March 4, 1933, _____ tried to boost the _____ of the American people, saying to them "...the only thing we have to _____ is _____ itself."
5. On the day Roosevelt became president, he went into _____. He called _____ into an _____ session to help get the economy back on its feet.
6. Within one _____ days, Congress had _____, and the president had _____, many major acts in what became known as the _____ New Deal.

7. President Roosevelt's other action on his first day in office was to call for a bank "_____." American banks _____ until each could be _____ for soundness.
8. Very quickly, Congress passed a _____ bill. The _____ government would help bankers get their banks reopened.
9. One of the major long-term reform measures of the first one hundred days was _____ as a banking act that separated _____ banking from _____ banking.
10. A _____ *bank* accepts _____, makes _____, and performs other services mainly for businesses.
11. An _____ *bank* raises _____ - for growing companies and the government by _____ and selling _____.
12. The same banking act created the Federal _____ Corporation (FDIC).
13. The _____ insures _____ savings and checking accounts in a bank so that depositors will _____ lose their money if the bank closes its doors.
14. This was one of the _____ achievements of the New Deal.
15. One of President Roosevelt's first considerations was to get the _____ sector of the economy on a sound basis.
16. Roosevelt believed that, for agriculture to _____, the _____ of particular crops grown by farmers had to be _____.

17. One part of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (_____), passed in 1933, _____ (set out) how much a farmer could grow of a particular crop.
18. That farmer then received a _____ for amounts _____ grown. A _____ is a grant of money from the government.) The _____ for the subsidies came from a _____ on the companies that _____ the crops.
19. The _____ was to keep farmers from _____, which always results in _____ prices.
20. The agricultural Adjustment Act did _____ farm prices, but it has some _____ effects.
21. One was that the _____ landowners _____ the most. The subsidies went to the landowners, not the actual _____.
22. When the _____ were not planted, the sharecroppers were often _____ of work.
23. In January 1936, the _____ Court declared the AAA to be _____ because it was _____ to tax one group - the _____ (those who made farm products into goods) - in order to pay the money to another group - the _____.
24. To prevent that [farmers once again overproducing] Congress enacted the _____ Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. Under that act, the _____ paid farmers to _____ planting crops that were bad for the soil because they robbed it of _____.

25. The new program paid _____ (bonuses) for trying out _____ crops such as _____ and other kinds of beans.
26. One of Roosevelt's goals was to help people by _____ them to work.
27. There were many programs for this, but one of the most important was the _____ Corps (CCC).
28. Under this program, young men aged _____ to twenty-five years old worked on projects to help America's _____.
29. Projects included planting _____, draining _____ land, and building _____.
30. The young men lived in _____ camps, where they were provided with _____ and _____ and given _____ care if needed. In return, they received _____ a month in pay, _____ of which went home to their families.
31. In Georgia, the CCC's young men worked on _____ to stop _____.
32. The CCC became very popular and lasted until _____, when the American _____ became the major _____ for most young men.
33. Just as the Agricultural Adjustment Act was intended to bring about _____ recovery for _____, the National Industry Recovery Act (_____) had the goal of _____ the _____ sector of the economy recover.

34. The _____ set up the National Recovery Administration (_____) to try to _____ industry's _____ as the AAA did for agriculture.
35. It also tried to help _____ by allowing them to have _____ unions.
36. (A _____ union is an organization of workers formed to _____ their wages, benefits, and working conditions by _____ with management.)
37. The second part of the NIRA created the _____ Administration (PWA). This program funded _____ projects all over the country, creating _____ of jobs.
38. This also helped other industries that _____ the constructions projects with building _____ and _____.
39. Georgia Congressman Carl _____ was chairman of the _____ Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives. He was able to get some of the money _____ to build thirty-two new _____.
40. The program came from Secretary of Labor Frances _____, the first _____ to serve in a _____ cabinet.
41. Throughout the country, the _____ funded construction projects such as dams, _____, schools and _____.
42. Georgia's _____ remained generally _____ of the president, who was very popular throughout the country.

43. Some Americans feared that the New Deal was _____ too much money.
44. No one _____ the New Deal in Georgia more than the _____ elected in 1932, Eugene _____.
45. He believed that _____ (money and goods, loans, and jobs, given to the people in specific need) should come only from _____ agencies, even though that had already _____ to be _____.
46. Talmadge opposed all the _____ programs, even the popular _____, which he complained would make young men into "_____."
47. His _____ concern was to maintain the status quo and _____ everyone in their proper " _____ " in society.
48. Talmadge and other southern leaders were also afraid of recognizing _____ right to _____. Southern _____ owners had long _____ about the lack of _____ in unions in southern factories.
49. But in September 1934, thousands of _____ workers across the country, afraid that the NRA's regulation of _____ would also result in less _____ for them, walked off their jobs on _____ (a work stoppage in protest over some grievance).

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Chapter 22: The Great Depression and the New Deal in Georgia

Section 3 The New Deal: 1935 and Beyond

Directions: Use the information from page 560 - 566 to complete the following.

1. Roosevelt's _____ resulted in the election or reelection of _____ to Congress in 1934, giving him a Congress that _____ his ideas.
2. New programs were enacted including _____ important ones - rural _____ and _____.
3. In spite of the early New Deal programs, _____ were still out of _____ and the president wanted to provide _____ jobs.
4. A huge reelection win in 1936 brought new groups of _____ into the Democratic Party.
5. In Georgia, a _____ administration elected in 1936 began to work with the _____.
6. Georgia was now able to _____ in New Deal programs that Talmadge had _____ and in new programs that began in FDR's second administration.
7. As a southern state with many citizens who lived in _____ areas, Georgia benefited from the _____ Act.
8. _____ - making power companies had not extended their _____ to the countryside.

9. The _____ of running those electric lines, about _____ a mile, was more than they could make back by _____ electricity in the South.
10. The Rural Electrification Administration (_____) provided government _____ to groups of farmers in an area. Those farmers could then form an electric _____.
11. A _____, in this case an electric company, is an organization _____ by and _____ for the benefit of those using its services.
12. For the first time, _____ families had electricity and all the wonderful _____ - saving devices in their homes that city folks had enjoyed.
13. Another important act was the _____ Act.
14. The Social Security Act had _____ parts. The part that we hear about most often is the _____ portion, where Americans receive a retirement _____ based on money they pay _____ Social Security while they are _____. The amount _____ put in is _____ by their employer.
15. _____ laborers and _____ workers were not covered by the act, so many _____ were not covered.
16. Another part of the act provided for _____ insurance paid for by the _____ and _____ governments.
17. The act also provided that _____ money would go to the states to _____ aid for dependent _____ and their mothers.

18. The _____ required that states have _____ in place to administer the program. If they did not, they could _____ participate.
19. _____ did not. _____ Talmadge did not like the act and _____ to cooperate.
20. Talmadge was not _____; many _____ states did not like the _____ of government into this area of providing for the well-being of _____ citizens.
21. At the national Democratic Convention [1935], Roosevelt was quickly _____ for reelection. His victory that fall was _____; Roosevelt carried every _____ but two.
22. He received the support of _____, factory workers, southern whites, _____, and, for the _____ time, African Americans.
23. Since Reconstruction, _____ Americans had been _____ of the Republican Party, which had been the party of Lincoln, _____, and the Reconstruction amendments to the Constitution.
24. But African Americans _____ from the New Deal, and they saw Roosevelt as a _____ more sympathetic to their problems.
25. Roosevelt had _____ African Americans to _____ in his administration. Mary Beth _____, who had taught for a year with Lucy Laney at the Haines Institute in Augusta, was the _____ of the Negro division of the National Youth Administration.

26. Although _____ had _____ as a "true friend" of the farmer and the _____ man, his _____ to the New Deal programs had _____ him.
27. Talmadge's own _____ had helped the _____. He [Talmadge] had also helped _____ interests, including _____ companies and _____ mills.
28. Talmadge also reduced the _____ tax, which _____ the wealthy considerable money. It meant _____ money for Georgia's _____.
29. Talmadge's _____, especially in 1936, was most openly _____ because he believed that would make a connection with the poor, _____ whites.
30. Georgia _____ would not allow Talmadge to _____ again for governor, so he considered running for _____.
31. Talmadge, when he realized he would _____ get support to run for president against Roosevelt, _____ to run instead against Richard _____ for the _____.
32. _____ campaigned as a _____ of the New Deal.
33. Richard Russell _____ his race for his Senate seat, _____ Talmadge. This meant _____ was out of _____ office for the time being.
34. Talmadge's choice to _____ himself as governor was one of his supporters, Charles _____.

35. Speaker of the Georgia House of Representatives and New Deal supporter Eurith D. "Ed" _____ opposed Redwine and _____ to take the state actions necessary to _____ in all the New Deal programs.
36. Ed Rivers won the _____. Under the Rivers administration, the state began participating in New Deal programs to the benefit of thousands of Georgians, who could now _____ unemployment insurance, _____ - _____ pensions, and aid for the _____ and for poor children.
37. On a state level, Governor Rivers worked for reform in _____. For example, a law was passed extending the school term to _____ months a year.
38. Another important reform _____ the state to supply _____ for students without _____.
39. Programs like these, as well as the matching state _____ required for some of the New deal programs, _____ money.
40. Additional money would have to come from _____. Because of the cost, the _____ to the programs grew.
41. Roosevelt saw his great _____ in 1936 as a signal that Americans liked the New Deal.
42. He was upset that the _____ Court had ruled two of his most important programs - the AAA and the NRA - to be _____.

43. He asked Congress to consider a _____ that would allow the president to _____ more _____ to the court. Many feared this would upset the _____ between the _____ of government. The bill did _____ pass.
44. In 1938, the country went into _____ (an economic slowdown).
45. Part of the problem with farm prices for cotton producers in Georgia and the south was that _____ had not kept to their _____ (the maximum amounts they were supposed to produce).
46. A new 1938 AAA put allotments on _____ crops and _____ subsidies to farmers who followed them
47. The law also allowed the government to _____ farm surpluses and _____ food to those on _____.
48. One of the _____ important bill to pass that year, although with considerable opposition from southerners, was the _____ major _____ of the New Deal.
49. The Fair Labor Standards Act put into place a minimum _____ and a _____ - hour work week.
50. A _____ wage is the _____ amount an employer can _____ an employee for a certain number of hours worked.
51. Most _____ politicians, Georgians included, _____ the bill as government _____ with business.
52. In the years from 1933 to 1940, the New Deal left its _____ on Georgia.

53. Roads were _____, schools _____, murals painted, and plays performed.
54. Most significantly, the _____ government enacted programs that _____ benefited its citizens rather than leaving that up to the state or local government.
55. Georgians who benefited from the _____ programs were in _____ of them [programs]; _____ Georgians, who believed that the national government should not be _____ in work relief opposed them.
56. One of the major concerns of Georgia's _____ leaders was that the New Deal would change white _____ and bring more _____.
57. In Georgia and other states of the South, the New deal sped up the process of _____.
58. By the end of the 1930s, Georgia _____ was changed permanently. Farmers had finally gotten away from the focus of _____ and had begun to plant other crops.
59. New Deal programs and state programs had improved Georgia's _____ system, making it _____ to get crops to market before they spoiled.
60. _____ workers in Georgia, while still paid _____ than workers in other parts of the country, were doing _____ than they had been at the beginning of the New Deal.
61. Although _____ Americans had benefited from New Deal jobs programs, most still lived in _____ and suffered from poor _____ and continued _____.