

Chapter 27

Education and Culture in Modern Georgia

Chapter Preview

TERMS

robotics, consolidated, G. I. Bill, Quality Based Education, curriculum, Georgia Performance Standards, visual arts, philanthropist

PEOPLE

George Busbee, Joe Frank Harris, Roy Barnes, "Fiddlin'" John Carson, Ray Charles, James Brown, Allman Brothers, Ludacris, OutKast, Jessye Norman, Caroline Miller, Margaret Mitchell, Erskine Caldwell, Frank Yerby, Carson McCullers, Flannery O'Connor, Alice Walker, Alfred Uhry, James Dickey, Natasha Trethewey, Judith Ortiz Cofer





In earlier chapters of this unit, you studied how politics, the economy, and race relations had changed since World War II. Georgia has also had social and cultural changes. The lifestyle of Georgians in the late twentieth century was very different from the way their ancestors had lived only one hundred years before.

Most Georgians today live in an urban environment, whether that is a small town, a large city, or a suburb. They have far greater access to both consumer goods and to information from all over the world, first made possible by television, then by cable channels, and finally by the Internet.

In this chapter, you will look at two aspects of the improved opportunities Georgians have had to enhance their quality of life. One area that has made advances in the last few decades is education. From kindergarten through graduate and professional schools, the state provides opportunities for learning and growth. The other important area of progress is the development of rich arts and cultural communities that provide learning and enjoyment outside the formal classroom.

Left: Country blues singer and guitarist Precious Bryant, seen here performing at the Atlanta History Center, was born in Talbot County in 1942 and, despite a lifetime of performing, did not release her debut album until she was 60 years old. She has been described as a “living link” to Georgia’s musical roots and is ranked with Georgia’s greatest blues singers.

Section 1

Education

As you read, look for

- education improvements,
- importance of the G. I. Bill,
- the effects of QBE,
- terms: **robotics**, **consolidated**, **G. I. Bill**, **Quality Based Education**, **curriculum**, **Georgia Performance Standards**.

As Georgia became more modern, having an education became much more important for Georgians individually. Having an educated citizenry was important for the state. Machines replaced much of the physical labor of farming. The modern farmer has to understand scientific methods of farming. As **robotics** (computer-controlled mechanical devices, such as automated tools) replace some unskilled workers, new workers need updated skills includ-

Figure 49
Timeline:
1950 to 2010



1951
Georgia
Historical
Commission
founded

1964
Governor's
Honors
Program
started

1973
State film
commission
founded

1985
Quality
Based
Education

1993
HOPE scholarship
program began

2005
Georgia
Performance
Standards
first
implemented

1950

1960

1970

1980

1990

2000

2010

1964
"War on Poverty" announced

1969
Woodstock rock festival held

1977
Alex
Haley's
Roots
aired

1986
Rock and Roll
Hall of Fame
established

1991
*Beauty and
the Beast*
released

2000
The final
original
Peanuts
comic
strip
published

2007
The final
book of
the Harry
Potter
series
published



ing computer skills. In the service industry, higher-paying jobs in health care, education, and nonprofit organizations all require specialized education. Those without an education usually end up in lower-paying jobs that require less knowledge and less skill. In our modern society, there are fewer of those jobs.

Pre-World War II

In the early twentieth century, Georgia began to improve its education system. To be certified, teachers had to meet higher standards. Children between the ages of eight and fourteen were required to attend school, although schools found a way around that policy. A constitutional amendment was passed to provide state funding for public high schools in the state.

In 1906, the state legislature passed the Perry Act. It created an agricultural and mechanical school in each congressional district. The goal was to provide young people, especially those in rural areas, with courses that would prepare them for successful farm life or for college. Eventually, several of the agricultural and mechanical institutes became colleges. Among those that had roots in the Perry Act are the University of West Georgia in Carrollton, South Georgia College in Douglas, Georgia Southwestern



Top: This restored 1895 classroom can be seen at the Madison-Morgan County Cultural Center, housed in one of the first graded schools in Georgia.

Above: The Needwood School near Darien, a black school in use until the 1960s, illustrates how unequal education was under segregation.



Above: The Medical College of Georgia was founded in Augusta in 1828. In the 1830s, a campaign by members of the faculty to encourage uniform entrance requirements led to the founding of the American Medical Association in 1848. After the Civil War, the college became affiliated with the University of Georgia and in 1913 moved into the former Augusta Orphanage (above) which it occupied until 1956. A School of Dentistry was added in the 1960s. On February 2, 2011, the institution was renamed Georgia Health Sciences University.

State University in Americus, Georgia Southern University in Statesboro, and Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College in Tifton. The University of Georgia, Medical College of Georgia, and Georgia Institute of Technology were all major institutions with specific roles to fill. UGA was the flagship research university. MCG provided medical education for doctors and other health professionals. Georgia Tech was for technological and engineering professionals. The School of Commerce at Georgia Tech added an evening school in 1914, which was later separated to become the school now known as Georgia State University.

In spite of all these improvements, by World War II, many Georgia students still attended one-room schoolhouses. Since they were not required to attend school beyond age fourteen, many did not go beyond an eighth-grade education. The state still had a major divide between rural and urban education. Change, however, was on the way.

1940s -1960s

The decades since World War II have seen major changes in Georgia's educational system. Standards for teachers rose, and so did their salaries. As you saw in Chapter 24, the fear of desegregation led Governor Herman Talmadge to support a three-cent sales tax to improve schools through the Minimum Foundation Program for Education. In 1947, the legislature passed a law requiring a twelfth year of high school. In the 1940s, the state also

opened its first technical-vocational schools to train citizens for jobs in the state. By the 1950s, the one-room schoolhouses that had served throughout rural areas began to disappear. Small schools were **consolidated** (joined) to form larger schools divided into grades, with teachers in every classroom.

Some of the most important changes came under Governor Carl Sanders. He knew that having an educated workforce was important for continued growth. Businesses would not come to a state that did not have enough educated workers. Under Sanders, new schools were built to handle the large number of students of the baby boom generation (children born after World War II). New teachers were added. In 1964, Sanders began the Governor's Honors Program, a 6-week summer program for academically and artistically gifted students. Another important improvement was the addition of more vocational training with many new tech schools.

Sanders also made major changes in the higher education system. The system began expanding in the late 1940s and 1950s when veterans started using the G.I. Bill to attend school. The **G.I. Bill** was a program that paid the tuition of those who had served in the war. By the 1960s, the education system had to expand even more as the baby boom generation began to graduate from high school. The junior colleges in Augusta, Columbus, Savannah, and Americus became four-year colleges, and a new system of junior colleges was built. Faculty salaries increased by almost one-third. In Augusta, a School of Dentistry was added to the Medical College of Georgia. During this major overhaul of the public higher education system, twice as many students began attending college.

1970s-2000s

In the mid-1970s and early 1980s, Governor George Busbee worked to improve education in Georgia. His major accomplishment was founding a kindergarten program throughout the state. Reform also continued under the next governor, Joe Frank Harris, who served two terms in the 1980s. His most important reform was a program called **Quality Based Education** (QBE), which included testing students, establishing a standard core **curriculum** (courses of study), providing continuing education for teachers, and further improving teacher salaries. It was the QBE that specified all students would learn about the history of Georgia in the eighth grade. (Georgia history had been required since 1923, but the grade level had been determined by each county.) In the 1980s and continuing in the 1990s, local vocational schools came under the state of Georgia, which had created a State Department of Technical and Adult Education (now the Technical College System of Georgia).

Governor Zell Miller continued the focus on education. In his administration, a controversial amendment to the state constitution passed, creating a state lottery. The lottery money went to fund education, upgrading Georgia

Something Extra!

About 400 high school students from around the state participated in the first Governor's Honors Program, which was hosted by Wesleyan College in Macon.



Above: Governor George Busbee was the first Georgia governor to serve consecutive four-year terms. He was responsible for the establishment of the kindergarten program in Georgia.



Top: North Georgia Technical College is one of 28 colleges in the Technical College System of Georgia. North Georgia has three campuses, including this one in Blairsville. **Above:** Quality Based Education (QBE) was a reform program initiated by Governor Joe Frank Harris.

schools and colleges with computers and new technology. The lottery also funds the popular HOPE scholarship.

In 2000, Governor Roy Barnes, created the A Plus Education Reform Act. It developed testing standards, issued report cards on schools and school systems, raised the age for compulsory (required) school attendance, and instituted a program of national teacher certification.

In 2002, state teachers and educational experts developed the **Georgia Performance Standards (GPS)**, which were put into effect in stages beginning in 2005. The standards focus on skills and knowledge that students must develop to complete the curriculum, and they define what is expected for successful completion.

Reviewing the Section

1. Define: robotics, consolidation, curriculum.
2. What was the purpose of the Perry Act?
3. What did Quality Based Education accomplish?

Of Special Interest

HOPE Scholarship Program

In 1990, Zell Miller campaigned for governor on a platform that included a state lottery. The money raised from the lottery was to be used only for educational purposes—for Georgia schools, for kindergarten programs, and for the HOPE scholarship program for higher education. In 1992, the legislature passed a constitutional amendment allowing for the lottery, which voters ratified in 1993.

HOPE stands for Helping Outstanding Pupils Educationally. When it began in 1993, the program was only for academically qualified students who needed financial help for education beyond high school. Colleges, universities, and technical colleges were all part of the program. Only those who had annual family incomes less than \$66,000 were eligible. When the lottery brought in more money than expected, that cap was raised to \$100,000 a year. In 1995, the scholarships became totally merit based, with no income measurement.

Major changes were made to the HOPE Scholarship Program by the Georgia legislature and signed into law March 15, 2011 by Governor Nathan Deal. The new scholarship program will give the equivalent of 90 percent of current tuition levels to high schoolers who achieve a 3.0 GPA and keep that GPA throughout college. Those students entering college with a 3.7 GPA and a 1200 SAT score will receive 100 percent tuition coverage via the Zell Miller Scholarship program as long as they maintain a 3.3 GPA in college. Books and any mandatory fees will not be covered by the revised program.

The original goal of the HOPE scholarship was to provide financial help to academic students who might not have enough money to continue their education. After becoming totally merit based, it



Above: Governor Zell Miller was responsible for the establishing of a state lottery in 1993. The HOPE scholarship program was started the same year, funded by the lottery.

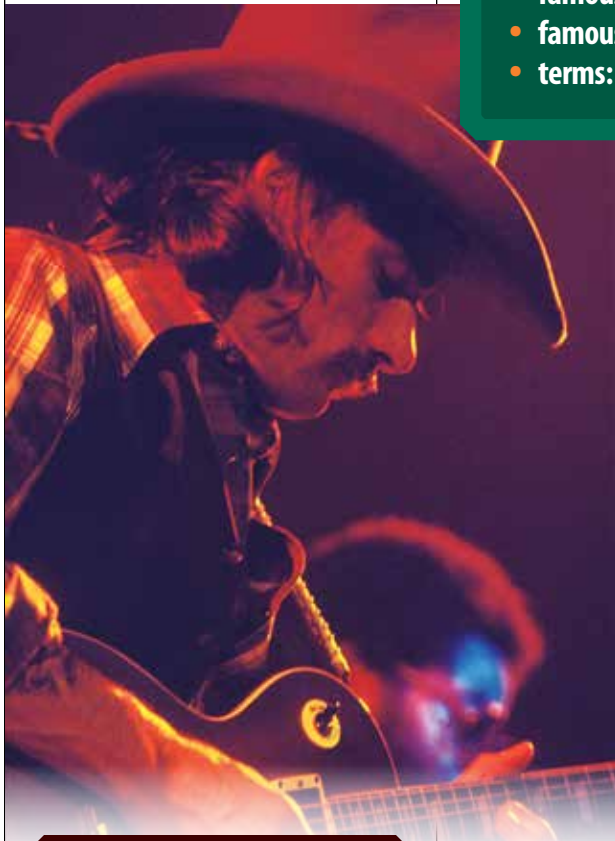
also kept some very talented students in Georgia schools who might otherwise have gone to out-of-state schools. This, in turn, raised the ranking of some of Georgia's top universities. HOPE also had a goal of inspiring students to study hard in high school and college in order to become eligible for HOPE and to remain on the HOPE scholarship during their years of higher education. Georgia's HOPE scholarship program has been a model that other states have adopted.

Section 2

The Arts

As you read, look for:

- popular kinds of music in Georgia,
- famous musicians from Georgia,
- famous writers and artists from Georgia,
- terms: **visual arts**, **philanthropist**.



Something Extra!

The Allman Brothers Band was inducted into the Georgia Music Hall of Fame in 1998.

The twentieth and early twenty-first centuries saw a blossoming of artists and artistic support in Georgia. Many of the difficult periods the state went through inspired its music, writing, painting, and other artistic output. Themes of changing landscapes, race, economic change, loss of old ways of life, and modernization appear throughout the works of Georgia artists, musicians, and writers.

In addition to producing art, more and more Georgians came to appreciate the arts. While financial support often came from the upper classes, arts in schools and the growing number of museums, theaters, and other public art spaces tried to reach out to many citizens.

Atlanta remains the cultural center for the arts in Georgia and the Southeast. Much of the Atlanta art scene has an impact on the nation. Other urban areas in the state also support the arts. Many have a local music scene, artists' studios and galleries (places where artwork is shown), and writers' clubs. The larger communities also fund local ballet companies, symphonies, theater groups, and opera. Civic centers throughout the state host concerts, theater, circuses, and other performing acts that tour throughout the country.

Music

Music has been an important part of Georgia's cultural development in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. The state has also made important contributions to the development of American music. From country to gospel, rock-and-roll to classical, rhythm-and-blues to rap, Georgia supports many types of music.

Country Music

In the 1920s, a new style of music emerged in the South and was made popular by radio. “Fiddlin’” John Carson from Georgia was one of the earliest performers. Carson was a textile mill worker who played a fiddle (violin) and made an early phonograph recording (the forerunner to CD players and iPods). The music he played was called *country music* and was originally played by rural people. As farmers moved to towns, they still liked their own style of music. Fiddles and steel guitars were popular instruments of country music.

In the postwar period, Georgia country singers such as Brenda Lee became known nationally. In the 1960s, Albany native and singer Ray Charles helped bring country music to a wider audience. That opened the door for the later popularity of such Georgians as Alan Jackson, Travis Tritt, Trisha Yearwood, and Charles Kelly and Dave Haywood of Lady Antebellum. This music influenced other styles, including southern rock.

Blues

The style of music known as the *blues* also began in the South. Blues music in Georgia began in the African American community with people such as Blind Willie McTell of Thomson and Gertrude “Ma” Rainey, whom you studied earlier. Atlanta became an early center for blues, blues musicians, and other forms of music in the African American community. By the end of World War II, the blues sound with a strong beat emerged into what became known as *rhythm-and-blues* or R & B.

Georgians Ray Charles, Richard Penniman of Macon (also known as “Little Richard”), and James Brown of Augusta all became internationally known. By that time, white audiences were drawn to this music, which was originally classified by *Billboard Magazine* as “race music.” R & B eventually crossed over to the pop charts. Brown and others crossed rhythm-and-blues with gospel to create what was known as *soul music*. James Brown became known as the “godfather of soul.”

Opposite page: The Allman Brothers Band created the genre of southern rock in the late 1960s. Despite losing two key members in tragic accidents a year apart, including founder Duane Allman, the band continues to perform to sell-out audiences around the world.



Albany’s Ray Charles (top) and Macon’s ever-flamboyant Little Richard (above) were two of the key figures in the early development of rhythm and blues and rock ’n roll in the 1950s.



Southern Rock

Southern rock is a style of rock music that began in Macon with the Allman Brothers Band in 1969. It is a blend of jazz, blues, country, and rock-and-roll. Capricorn Records, based in Macon, had other southern bands with that sound, including the Atlanta Rhythm Section.

In the 1980s, Athens became an important place for new bands that went on to national acclaim. The B-52s, R.E.M., and Wide-spread Panic were all started as college student bands. All continue to perform in the 2000s, and R.E.M. released a new album in 2008.

Rap and Hip-Hop

By the late 1990s and early 2000s, Atlanta was also home to *rap* and *hip-hop* artists. Ludacris was a deejay at an Atlanta radio station when he released his first solo album in 2000. In 2001, the rapper used some of his earnings to found the Ludacris Foundation to benefit underprivileged children in Atlanta. By 2006, he won a Grammy Award for his seventh album.

A multi-Grammy winner from Atlanta is OutKast, the duo of Andre Benjamin and Antwan Patton. OutKast released eight albums between 1994 and 2008. Another important artist and businessman in the rap/hip-hop genre (style) is Georgian Jermaine Dupri. He is a songwriter and producer and began producing records with the So So Def label in 1992.



Something Extra!

Atlanta Symphony Orchestra conductor Robert Shaw said, "Art is not a privilege of a few, but the necessity of us all."

Classical

Classical music also thrives in Georgia. Atlanta was the first city in the state to found its own orchestra in the 1920s. Unfortunately, the depression ended that. At the end of World War II, the Atlanta Youth Orchestra began to hire adults, and in 1947 the Atlanta Symphony Orchestra was founded. The orchestra grew under its first director, Henry Sopkin.

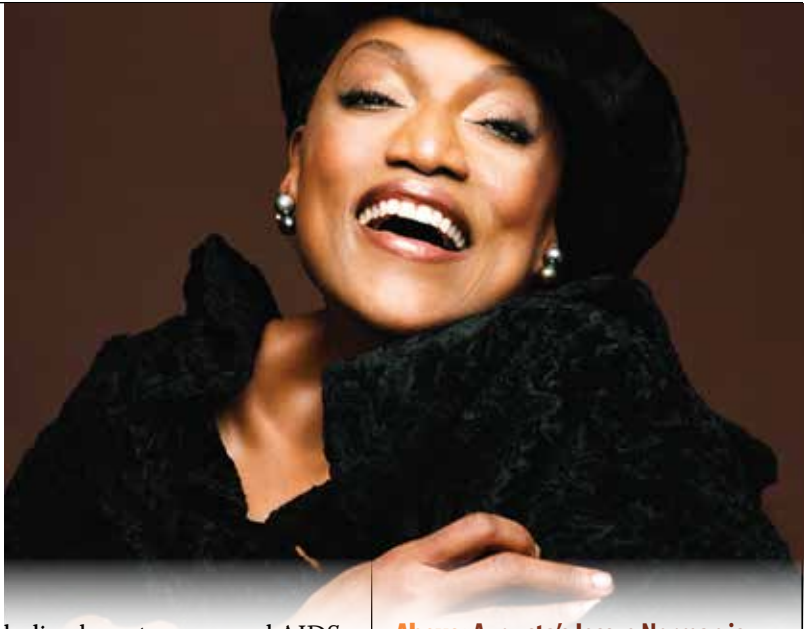
In 1967, Robert Shaw became the conductor. Shaw founded the Atlanta Symphony Orchestra Chorus, hired African American musicians, and led the orchestra to multiple Grammy Awards and international recognition. The orchestra's quality and recognition continued after Shaw's retirement. It still gives more than two hundred performances each year.

Opera

One of the most recognized musicians in the world today is opera's Jessye Norman, born in Augusta. Norman has sung major roles at opera houses

around the globe including the famous La Scala in Italy, the London Royal Opera, the New York Metropolitan Opera, and Carnegie Hall. In 1989, the French government asked her to sing the French national anthem at the 200th Anniversary of the French Revolution on Bastille Day (the French equivalent of the 4th of July). She also thrilled millions of viewers throughout the world when she sang at the opening of the 1996 Olympics.

Norman has received several Grammy Awards and has also received the United States's highest award in the arts, a Kennedy Center Honor. Norman is a generous supporter of many causes, including breast cancer and AIDS. She works to bring arts training to her hometown through the Jessye Norman Schools for the Arts. She has also endowed a scholarship at Howard University in the name of her voice teacher Carolyn Grant.



Above: Augusta's Jessye Norman is one of the most celebrated operatic sopranos of her generation. In 2009, she was presented with a National Medal of Arts by President Barack Obama in a White House ceremony. **Opposite page, above:** The Atlanta hip-hop duo OutKast won the 2003 Grammy Award for best album for *Speakerboxxx/The Love Below*, a double album which consisted of a solo disc by each of the members. **Opposite page, below:** The hard-working musicians of the Atlanta Symphony Orchestra, founded in 1947, give over 200 performances a year.

Literature

The writers mentioned in the following sections represent only some of the many excellent writers that Georgia has produced. Their poetry, plays, novels, and short stories explore many themes of the human condition. For some, Georgia is the setting. For others, their experiences or their ancestors' experiences in Georgia and the South provide the material on which their work is based. Many of them deal with issues of race, modernization, and adapting to a modernizing society.

Novels

In the 1930s, two Georgia women won Pulitzer Prizes in literature. Caroline Miller wrote *Lamb in His Bosom*, a story about a mother in South Georgia. Margaret Mitchell is famous for *Gone With the Wind*, a popular novel about Georgia during the Civil War and Reconstruction. Millions of copies of the book have been sold since it was published in 1936. *Gone With the Wind* became a top movie. Its grand opening was held at the Fox Theater in Atlanta in 1939 with the stars of its famous cast in attendance.

One of the best-known writers of the depression era was Erskine Caldwell. His books *Tobacco Road* and *God's Little Acre* told stories of extremely poor whites, of sharecropping farms, and of textile mills.

In the 1940s, the works of African American Frank Yerby began to appear. Yerby was an Augusta native, and his novel *The Foxes of Harrow* was the first best seller written by an African American. It too was made into a movie. Most of his stories are romances that draw millions of readers and have been translated into many languages. Only toward the end of his career did Yerby begin to write about African American themes.

Something Extra!

In 1934, Caroline Miller was the first Georgian to win the Pulitzer Prize for fiction. She was inducted into the Georgia Writers Hall of Fame in 2007.



Above: Carson McCullers' first novel, *The Heart is a Lonely Hunter*, was published to great acclaim in 1940 when she was only 22 years old. In 1950, her theatrical adaptation of her novel *The Member of the Wedding* won the New York Drama Critics Circle Award for best American play of the season.

Something Extra!

Frank Yerby was the first African American to have a book purchased by a Hollywood studio for a film adaptation. He was inducted into the Georgia Writers Hall of Fame in 2006.

One of the most respected of Georgia's writers in the 1940s was Columbus native Carson McCullers. The theme of loneliness runs throughout her novels and other writings, beginning with *The Heart is a Lonely Hunter*. Her other two best-known works are *The Member of the Wedding* and *The Ballad of the Sad Café*. Three of her books have been made into films. She was inducted into the National Institute of Arts and Letters in 1952, the Georgia Women of Achievement in 1994, and the Georgia Writers Hall of Fame as a charter member in 2000.

In the postwar period, Flannery O'Connor, James Dickey, and Alice Walker became well known in American literature. O'Connor's short stories and novels have made her one of the most important writers in the United States. O'Connor was one of the influences on Alice Walker. Walker is known for her novels, short stories, and poems. While her works do have race as a theme, she is also known for exploring women's issues, as well as family and place.

Alice Walker was not the first African American to win the Pulitzer Prize in fiction. That honor had happened in 1988 when James Alan McPherson, born and raised in Savannah, won for his collection of short stories entitled *Elbow Room*. In addition to his poetry, McPherson is known for his essays on many topics.

Playwrights

One of Georgia's best contemporary playwrights is Alfred Uhry. His plays are set in Georgia and deal with themes of Georgia history. His 1999 play *Parade* told the story of the Leo Frank case, which you studied in Chapter 19. Uhry is best known for his play *Driving Miss Daisy*, which premiered in New York in 1987. It was based on the relationship between Uhry's own Jewish grandmother and her African American chauffeur. He won a Pulitzer Prize for the play, and the movie won an Academy Award for Best Picture and for Best Adapted Screenplay. He is the only playwright to win all three awards. He has written other award-winning plays as well.

Poets

Georgia has many well-known poets. In the postwar period, one was James Dickey. Although perhaps best known for his prize-winning novel *Deliverance* and the screenplay for the movie version, Dickey was first recognized and admired in literary circles for his poetry. In it, he often dealt with man and his relationship with nature and sometimes with other people.

In 2007, Natasha Trethewey won the Pulitzer Prize in poetry. Originally from Mississippi, Trethewey came to Georgia in the early 1970s when she was six years old. She graduated from the University of Georgia and eventually became a professor at Emory University. Her poetry often draws on the experiences of her own life. Daughter of an African American mother and

white father, she often explores the nature of being biracial. She also tries to capture forgotten stories from history.

Another poet, novelist, and short story writer in Georgia is Latina writer Judith Ortiz Cofer. She was born in Puerto Rico, lived in Paterson, New Jersey, and moved to Augusta when she was fifteen. She graduated from Augusta College with a degree in English and received a master's degree from Florida Atlantic University. Since the mid-1980s, she has been a professor of writing at the University of Georgia, while continuing to write in these genres. In her award-winning poetry and stories, she writes of the experiences of Latinas, especially Puerto Rican women.

Film

In the last few decades, Georgia has been the setting or location for hundreds of feature films, commercials, and music videos, along with television movies, series, and specials. In 1973, then Governor Jimmy Carter established a state film commission, now known as the Georgia Film, Music and Digital Entertainment Office, to attract filmmakers to Georgia. Since then, Georgia has been the location for dozens of films.

In the 1980s and 1990s, several films brought prestige to Georgia, including *Driving Miss Daisy*, *Fried Green Tomatoes*, *Glory*, and *Midnight in the Garden of Good and Evil*. Forrest Gump, the lead character in the movie by that name, tells the story of his life from a bench in Savannah's historic Chippewa Square. The 2009 hit *The Blind Side* was filmed on location in Atlanta. Tyler Perry, after filming *Diary of a Mad Black Woman* in Atlanta, opened a film studio in the city in 2006.

In this century, the state has worked to provide incentives in the hopes of continuing to attract filmmakers to Georgia. In 2001, legislation exempted the television and film industry from sales and use taxes on production-related expenses. In 2005, filmmakers who worked in Georgia were offered income tax credits. And, in 2008, the state passed a law granting a 20 percent tax credit for companies filming in Georgia.

Visual Arts

The **visual arts** are works of art—such as painting, sculpture, and photography—that you can look at and that typically exist in permanent form. As in the other areas we have discussed, Georgia visual artists have made their mark in the art world. Up until the 1960s, most Georgia artists drew and painted scenes that reflected their local environments and life. Since the 1970s, the work of some became more abstract (something that does not represent “real” life). Some artists have worked in more than one genre.

Two of the most admired artists are Benny Andrews and Lamar Dodd. Benny Andrews, an African American artist, was raised near Madison on a farm where his parents were sharecroppers. His father George Andrews



Above: Emory University English professor Natasha Trethewey won the 2007 Pulitzer Prize for poetry for *Native Guard*, published in 2006.

Something Extra!

The film *Deliverance*, based on James Dickey's screenplay, was nominated for three Academy and five Golden Globe awards. Dickey was inducted as a charter member into the Georgia Writers Hall of Fame in 2000.



Above: Lamar Dodd served for 35 years as the chairman of the Department of Art at the University of Georgia. His painting “Georgia Cotton Fields,” was painted in the 1930s.

had no formal training in art, but became known as the “Dot Man” for his method of painting dots on everyday objects. Benny was the first of his family to graduate from high school. He studied at Fort Valley State College before entering the Air Force. Later, he studied at the Institute of Art in Chicago. In New York, he quickly became recognized for his talent and his southern-influenced paintings. He taught art at New York colleges, served as director for Visual Arts for the National Endowment of the Arts in the 1980s, and exhibited his works in major museums and galleries throughout the country. His paintings have been purchased by more than thirty museums including the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, the Museum of Modern Art, and the Atlanta’s High Museum of Art. He has also illustrated books, including the novels of his brother Raymond Andrews. He and his wife founded the Benny Andrews Foundation to introduce art to large, diverse audiences, including those from deprived areas.

Lamar Dodd is considered by many to be the most recognized Georgia artist of the twentieth century. Born in Fairburn, Dodd grew up in LaGrange. After training in New York, he accepted a position to teach art at the University of Georgia. Dodd was the chair of the Department of Art from 1938 until 1973, and he turned the department into one of the most respected in the country. During that time, he continued to produce his own works of art. Dodd’s early work emphasized the natural environment. He returned to that theme in the 1980s and 1990s. In between he did, among other works, a major series on space for NASA (National Aeronautical and Space Administration) and a series on the human heart. Dodd died in 1996 after a lifetime of teaching, promoting art, and creating his own work.

Heritage and History

As we have seen in this book, Georgia has a rich history and heritage that dates back thousands of years when the first native peoples made their way

here. In the twentieth century, Georgia began a major effort to preserve its past and to tell its story to the public through its parks, historic sites, and heritage trails. In 1951, the legislature created the Georgia Historical Commission. Later, the Department of Natural Resources assumed most of its efforts.

Savannah was the first city to begin promoting its historic character with the founding of the Historic Savannah Foundation in 1955. With its beautiful squares originally laid out by James Oglethorpe, Savannah began to attract tourists from throughout the country. By the 1970s, cities and towns throughout the state joined Savannah in preserving and presenting their heritage.

Three presidents had ties to Georgia. The “Little White House” of Franklin Roosevelt in Warm Springs provides a glimpse of how Roosevelt worked while treating his polio in the warm spring waters. The home of President Jimmy Carter not only tells the story of his growing up but also gives insight into life in that period for children on Georgia farms. In the 1990s, Augusta restored and opened the boyhood home of President Woodrow Wilson, who was influenced by his childhood there during the Civil War and Reconstruction.

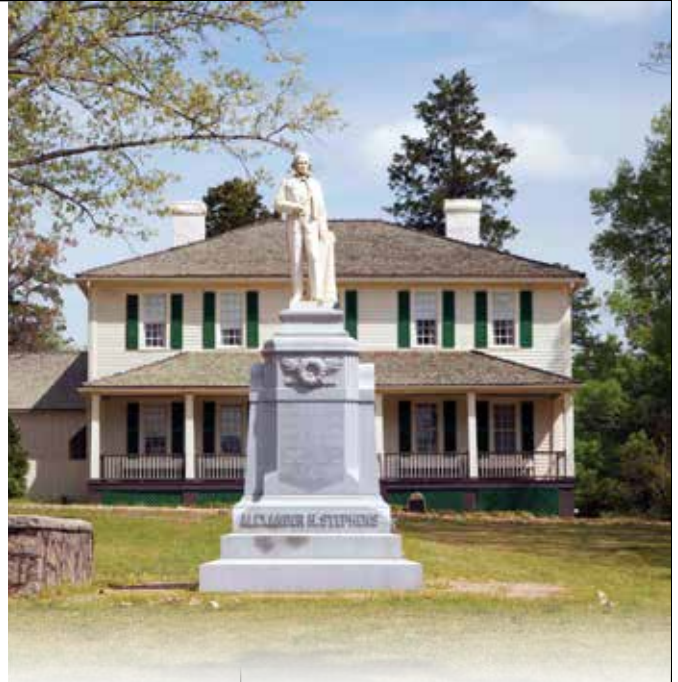
In many cities and towns, museums big and small tell of life in earlier times and sometimes of important people from Georgia’s past. The King Center and other sites throughout the state became important destinations for learning about the story of African Americans. Most Georgia communities have a history museum that presents the story of the community’s past. Some museums are dedicated to a particular subject, such as the Coca-Cola Museum in Atlanta, the Georgia Music Hall of Fame in Macon, or the Ships of the Sea Museum in Savannah. The Agrirama in Tifton is a living history museum that recreates life in the nineteenth century.

State and national parks in Georgia tell about many different time periods from Rock Eagle near Eatonton to the Kennesaw Mountain Battlefield to Fort Pulaski in Savannah. In the Okefenokee Swamp, the life of a swamp dweller comes alive. Throughout Georgia, places of history, recreation, and natural beauty are available for the state’s citizens and those who visit from other states and countries.

Epilogue

The Georgia colony began as a charitable venture. James Oglethorpe and the other trustees wanted to give people a helping hand and a new start. The trustees hoped the settlers they sent to Georgia would then be able to create better lives for themselves and their children.

That spirit of charity lives on in the twenty-first century. Many modern Georgians use their own resources to improve the lives of others and make the state of Georgia a better place in which to live. Like those early trustees, they have started nonprofit foundations, which provide funding and grants



Above: Some of the more important historic houses in Georgia have been preserved as state parks. The A. H. Stephens Historic Park in Crawfordville preserves Liberty Hall, the 1857 home of Alexander H. Stephens, the vice president of the Confederacy.

Something Extra!

In 1973, the Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation was founded. It has become the largest state-wide historic preservation group in the country.



Above: Arthur Blank, the co-founder of the Home Depot chain and owner of the Atlanta Falcons football team, established the Arthur M. Blank Family Foundation in 1995. The foundation provides funds for education, environmental causes, and the arts.

to programs and other charities, and nonprofit organizations that provide various services.

Some of these private charities were founded by those who became wealthy in their business ventures; they believed that “to whom much is given, much is required.” Corporations sponsor over fifty foundations in Georgia. Others were founded by those of more modest means but great vision. Many nonprofits receive small donations or gifts of time from ordinary citizens who want to help their communities and other people. We will examine a few major foundations, and a Georgia nonprofit that became known throughout the world.

In 1937, Coca-Cola CEO Robert Woodruff began a foundation that he named the Trebor Foundation. “Trebor” is Robert spelled backward; Woodruff wanted to perform his charity work without people knowing. When he died, the name of the charity was changed to the Robert Woodruff Foundation. This foundation has donated hundreds of millions of dollars to organizations such as Emory University, the Centers for Disease Control, CARE, and the Woodruff Arts Center, which houses the Atlanta Symphony, the Alliance Theater, the High Museum of Art, the 14th Street Playhouse, and Young Audiences. Each year, the Woodruff Foundation gives grants to educational institutions and other charities. Its work has enhanced the lives of millions of people.

In 1970, broadcaster Walter J. Brown started the Watson-Brown Foundation, headquartered in Thomson. Each year, hundreds of students from several Georgia counties attend college on Watson-Brown scholarships. The foundation also supports historic preservation activities (including operating museums in the homes of Thomas E. Watson and T. R. R. Cobb), higher education, and scholarly research on Georgia and the South. The foundation is one of the largest private foundations in Georgia.

Chick-fil-A founder Truett Cathy has focused his charity on young people. WinShape Homes supports foster homes for children; Cathy and his wife fostered over 150 children themselves. His Leadership Scholarship Program helps employees of his restaurants further their education. He has also partnered with Berry College to provide scholarships to young people who attend that institution. From modest beginnings, he became an important **philanthropist** (one who gives money or other help to improve the quality of human life).

Home Depot founders Bernie Marcus and Arthur Blank have both become major philanthropists. The Marcus Institute provides treatment for children with brain diseases. Marcus also contributed \$200 million toward the Georgia Aquarium. Not only does this teach us about the creatures of the sea, but it provides jobs and brings tourism to Georgia, boosting the economy in many ways.

Arthur Blank founded the Arthur M. Blank Family Foundation. Its Fostering Opportunity program supports charities aimed at children up to five years of age and at higher education for teens. The Enhancing Quality of Life program supports environmental initiatives such as parks; it also supports the arts. The Youth Foundation of his Atlanta Falcons focuses on organizations

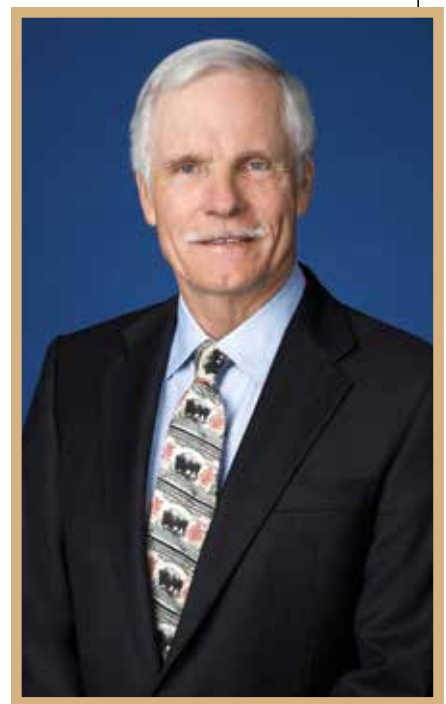
in the Atlanta area that help get young people healthy and fit.

Georgian Ted Turner has been an extremely important philanthropist. In fact, he gave one of the largest, if not the largest, single gift ever given by a person—\$1 billion to the United Nations Foundation. His Turner Foundation has given hundreds of millions of dollars to environmental causes, and he funded a quarter-billion-dollar initiative headed by former Georgia Senator Sam Nunn to end the threat of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons. Turner's work has not only had a major impact on Georgia; it is felt in many parts of the globe.

Millard Fuller was not a Georgian by birth, but he adopted Georgia as his home when he and his wife Linda gave up their wealth (he had become a millionaire by the age of twenty-nine) to live a life of service. He founded what is perhaps Georgia's best-known service nonprofit. In the mid-1960s, Millard and Linda moved to a small Christian community called Koinonia Farm near Americus. There they developed the basic idea that in 1976 became Habitat for Humanity, a nonprofit, Christian-based charity. His concept was to use volunteers to help build homes for those who needed them. Homeowners—called partners—contribute their own labor as part of their “equity” in the homes. The remaining cost of the homes is funded by low-interest loans that the partners pay back over time. By 2001, Habitat had built 100,000 houses; by 2005, there were 200,000 Habitat houses; and in 2009, over 300,000. In the early twenty-first century, disputes with the Habitat board resulted in the Fullers establishing in 2005 a new nonprofit: the Fuller Center for Housing. It continues to build homes and to renovate homes for the elderly and others who cannot afford renovation. After Millard Fuller's death in 2009, Linda Fuller continued the work she and her husband began.

Georgia has thousands of charities. Your own local community probably has charities for helping the poor, such as soup kitchens and shelters; for helping children, such as Boys and Girls Clubs; for helping the sick and injured and their families, such as Ronald McDonald houses and Wounded Warriors programs; for support of the arts and history; for preserving and protecting the environment; for education at all levels, and many, many others. Like Oglethorpe and his trustees, you can also lend your time, talents, and resources to help create a better community.

In this book, we have explored the story of our state from the time of the first native peoples who gathered their food to the modern era of instant messaging and global connections. We end our story where we began our recorded history, with people having a vision of a better future and working to make it so. Georgia's story will continue in the twenty-first century, and today's events will become tomorrow's history. You are part of that ongoing epic; your story will one day be part of Georgia's history.



Above: From the founding of the Turner Broadcasting Company and CNN to his ownership of the Atlanta Braves and the Atlanta Hawks, few people have done as much to put the national spotlight on Atlanta as Ted Turner. In 1998 he pledged one-third of his fortune—\$1 billion—to the United Nations. The Turner Foundation, created in 1990, funds mostly environmental causes.

Reviewing the Section

1. Define: visual arts, philanthropist.
2. Who was the first Georgian to win the Pulitzer Prize? the first African American?
3. Who was the only playwright to win both a Pulitzer Prize and an Academy Award?

Georgia Portraits

Flannery O'Connor and Alice Walker

Two of the most revered American writers of the twentieth century are Georgia women: Flannery O'Connor and Alice Walker. One white and one African American, both spent their childhoods in central Georgia, O'Connor in Milledgeville and Walker in Eatonton. Their experiences as southern women influenced their writings.

Born in Savannah in March 1925, O'Connor attended Catholic schools in Savannah, before moving to Milledgeville and attending high school there. She stayed at home in Milledgeville for college, graduating in 1945 from Georgia State College for Women (now Georgia College & State University). She began graduate work in journalism at the State University of Iowa but realized that she wanted to write creatively. She enrolled in the university's Writer's Workshop.

During her writing career, she wrote two novels and over thirty short stories. Several won the O. Henry Award, the highest award for a short story. These works have made her one of the most important writers in the United States. Both her short stories and her novels are often described as "dark," as she wrestles with issues such as religion in a society becoming less religious. Her characters are often twisted and tormented.

In 1950, O'Connor developed lupus, and she returned to Milledgeville. She lived the rest of her life writing on her family's farm "Andalusia," now a historic site. She died in 1964 at the age of thirty-nine. In 1972, the complete collection of her short stories won the National Book Award.



Above: Flannery O'Connor holds a copy of her first novel, *Wise Blood*, which was made into a movie in 1979.

Opposite page, below: O'Connor always referred to this house in Savannah as "the house I was raised in."

O'Connor was one of the influences on Alice Walker. The daughter of sharecroppers, Walker was born in Eatonton in February 1944. She was an excellent student and received a scholarship to Spelman College in 1961. After two years, Walker

Something Extra!

Flannery O'Connor was inducted as a charter member into the Georgia Writers Hall of Fame in 2000. Alice Walker was inducted in 2001.

transferred to Sarah Lawrence College in New York from which she graduated. Throughout her college years, Walker was active in the civil rights movement.



Above: Alice Walker's novel *The Color Purple* won both the Pulitzer Prize and the National Book Award in 1983.

Walker's output as a writer is remarkable. She is known for her novels, short stories, essays, and poems. While her works do sometimes address race, she explores many issues of women, as well as family and place. She is interested in relationships within the African American community.

Her first book of poetry appeared in 1968, and her first novel the next year. Her best-known work is *The Color Purple*, which won the Pulitzer Prize and the National Book Award in 1983. The novel, which takes place in Georgia, is written as a series of letters, most of them to God. It explores the relationship of men and women, but also the support and friendship between women. It was made into a movie in 1985.

Throughout her long writing career, Walker has remained an activist working for political causes that include women's rights and environmental policy. She has also taught writing at many colleges and universities in the United States. Although Walker has lived her adult life outside the state of Georgia, she donated her papers to Emory University in Atlanta in 2007.



Chapter Review

Chapter Summary

Section 1 Education

- After World War II, smaller schools were consolidated into larger ones.
- The G. I. Bill provided education benefits to those who had served in World War II. When veterans started using the G.I. Bill, the higher education system was expanded.
- When the baby boom generation began attending schools, new schools had to be built. Later, junior colleges became four-year colleges, and a new system of junior colleges was built.
- In 1964, the Governor's Honors Program was implemented, and more vocational training was added to the system.
- In the 1980s, the Quality Based Education (QBE) program was introduced, establishing among other things a standard core curriculum.
- In 1993, a state lottery was created, and the lottery money funded education, including the HOPE scholarship program.
- The A Plus Education Reform Act was passed in 2000.
- In 2002, the Georgia Performance Standards were developed.

Section 2 The Arts

- Georgia has a vibrant arts scene that includes music, writing, film, and visual arts.
- Among the types of music made by Georgians and enjoyed by Georgians and others are country music, the blues, soul, southern rock, rap and hip-hop, classical, and opera.

- The Atlanta Symphony Orchestra was founded in 1947.
- Georgia writers have produced and continue to produce poetry, plays, novels, and short stories. Many have received such awards as the Pulitzer Prize.
- Georgia has honored its writers in the Georgia Writers Hall of Fame and the Georgia Women of Achievement.
- Caroline Miller was the first Georgian to win the Pulitzer Prize for fiction.
- African American writer Frank Yerby had the first best seller written by an African American. James Alan McPherson was the first African American to win the Pulitzer Prize in fiction, for his collection of short stories entitled *Elbow Room*.
- Georgia has been the setting or location for hundreds of feature films, commercials, and music videos, along with television movies, series, and specials.
- The state of Georgia, as well as numerous cities and towns, has made an effort to preserve its past and tell its story to the public through its parks, historic sites, and heritage trails.
- The Georgia colony began as a charitable venture. Today, many Georgians continue in that tradition by using their resources and time to improve the lives of others and make the state a better place to live.



Understanding the Facts

1. Describe the role of Governor Carl Sanders in reshaping the education landscape of Georgia.
2. Explain the requirements to earn and maintain the HOPE scholarship.
3. How did African Americans contribute to the birth of blues music?
4. Review the list of movies that were filmed in Georgia. Discuss the movies you and your classmates have seen and any of the scenes that might look familiar.



Developing Critical Thinking

Explain why it is important for a society to demonstrate value for art and artists. Remember, art can come in many forms, including music, museums, and plays.



Writing Across the Curriculum

Write a persuasive essay that describes why high school graduation is so important. Assume your audience is a peer who is considering dropping out of school next year.



Extending Reading Skills

Read the Education section on pages 680-685. Make a summarizing chart like the one on page 602 to record information on the improvements made to education in Georgia since the beginning of the twentieth century. Then, write a summary from the information you collect.



Exploring Technology

Use your favorite search engine to find out how many languages *Gone With the Wind* has been translated into. How many copies of the book have sold?



Practicing Your Skills

Using directions from your teacher, research and assemble a sample of artwork from artists mentioned in this chapter. Make a PowerPoint out of the pictures and allow the class to view and discuss the art you find.