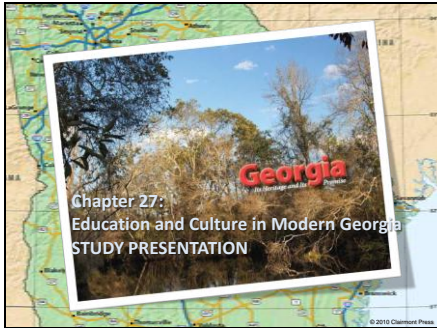
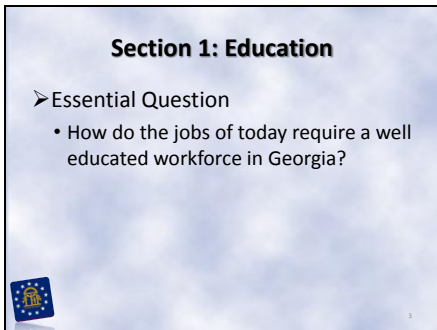


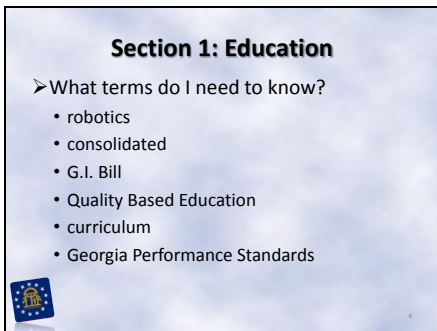
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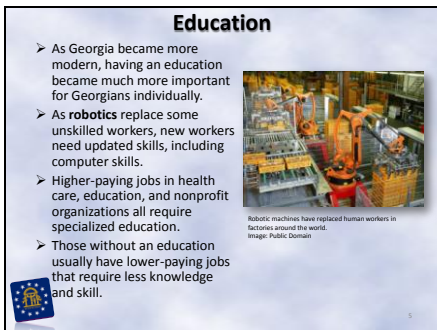
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Pre-World War II


- Before World War II, Georgia passed a constitutional amendment to provide state funding for public high schools in Georgia.
- Children were not required to attend school past the age of 14.
- The Perry Act of 1906 created agricultural and mechanical schools in each congressional district. The goal was to provide young people, especially in rural areas, with courses to prepare them for a successful farm life or for college.
- Schools created by the Perry Act developed into many of the colleges in Georgia today.



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1940s – 1960s


- After World War II, standards for teachers rose and so did their salaries.
- A 12th year of high school was required by law.
- In the 1940s, the state's first technical-vocational school opened to train citizens for jobs in the state.
- Governor Carl Sanders built new schools for children born after World War II. He also started the Governor's Honors Program.
- The **G.I. Bill** paid the college tuition of those who had served in war. This helped to educate veterans of World War II.
- By the 1950s, small schools were **consolidated** to form large schools divided into grades with teachers in every classroom.
- A new system of junior colleges developed. Technical schools opened, which later would train workers in developing fields such as **robotics**.



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1970s - 2000s


- In mid-1970s and early 1980s, Governor George Busbee began a kindergarten program for Georgia.
- Governor Joe Frank Harris in the 1980s developed the **Quality Based Education (QBE)** program, which included testing students, providing teacher training, and establishing a standard curriculum for Georgia.
- In the 1990s, Governor Zell Miller helped create a state lottery to fund pre-kindergarten, upgrade technology in Georgia schools and colleges, and fund the HOPE scholarship.
- Governor Roy Barnes in 2000 created the A Plus Education Reform Act which developed testing standards and issued report cards on schools and school systems.
- In 2002, state teachers and education experts developed the **Georgia Performance Standards (GPS)**, which defined what skills and knowledge students must develop to complete the curriculum.



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Section 2: The Arts

- Essential Question
 - How did popular music, art, and literature bring attention to the state?






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Section 2: The Arts

➤ What terms do I need to know?

- visual arts
- philanthropist




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Music

- Country music, originally played by rural people, emerged in the South and was made popular by radio, including music by "Fiddlin'" John Carson from Georgia.
- Noted country artists of the mid-to-late 20th century include Georgians Brenda Lee, Ray Charles, Alan Jackson, Travis Tritt, and Trisha Yearwood.
- After World War II, blues combined with strong beats to create rhythm-and-blues or R & B. Gospel music crossed with R & B became soul music. Influential artists included Georgians Ray Charles, "Little Richard" Penniman, and James Brown, the "godfather of soul."
- Southern Rock blended jazz, blues, country, and rock-and-roll. The Allman Brothers Band created Southern Rock in Macon in 1969.
- In the 1980s, Athens gained national acclaim for developing college student bands, including the B-52s and R.E.M.
- By the late 1990s, Atlanta became known for Rap and Hip-Hop. Georgia artists in this genre included Ludacris, OutKast, and Jermaine Dupri.
- In the 1920s, Atlanta was the first city in Georgia to have its own orchestra. The Atlanta Symphony Orchestra (founded in 1947) has won multiple Grammy Awards.

One of the world's most recognized musicians is opera's Jessye Norman, born in Augusta. She has won several Grammy Awards.




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Literature

- Pulitzer Prize novelists include Caroline Miller (*Lamb in his Bosom*) and Margaret Mitchell (*Gone with the Wind*). Both novels appeared in the 1930s.
- Erskine Caldwell told stories of Depression-era poor whites in *Tobacco Road* and *God's Little Acre*.
- In the 1940s, Columbus native Carson McCullers wrote several acclaimed novels, including *The Heart is a Lonely Hunter* and *Member of the Wedding*. Frank Yerby wrote the first best seller by an African American, *The Foxes of Harrow*.
- After World War II, Georgia writers Flannery O'Connor, James Dickey, and Alice Walker wrote best sellers and became well known American writers. James Alan McPherson of Savannah and Walker both won Pulitzer Prizes for fiction.
- Alfred Uhry, one of Georgia's best contemporary playwrights, wrote *Driving Miss Daisy*, based on the relationship between his own Jewish grandmother and her African American chauffeur. The play won Uhry a Pulitzer Prize and two Academy Awards.

UGA graduate and Emory University English Professor Natasha Trethewey won the 2007 Pulitzer Prize for her poetry for *Native Guard*.




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Film

- Governor Jimmy Carter established a state film commission in 1973 to attract filmmakers to Georgia. Today there are many tax incentives to encourage filmmakers to produce films in the state.
- In the 1980s and 1990s, several films brought prestige to Georgia, including *Driving Miss Daisy*, *Fried Green Tomatoes*, *Glory*, *Midnight in the Garden of Good and Evil*, and *Forrest Gump*.
- Producer and actor Tyler Perry opened a film studio in Atlanta in 2006.
- The 2009 hit *The Blind Side* was filmed on location in Atlanta.






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Visual Arts

- Georgia has produced several acclaimed visual artists, producing paintings, sculpture, and photography.
- Benny Andrews, an African American artist from Madison, became known as the “Dot Man” for his method of painting dots on everyday objects. His southern-influenced works hang in some of the world’s major museums.
- Lamar Dodd is the most recognized Georgia artist of the 20th century. His works emphasized the natural environment. Dodd chaired the Department of Art at the University of Georgia from 1938 until 1973.




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Heritage and History

- In the 20th century, Georgia began a major effort to preserve its past and tell its story to the public through its parks, historic sites, and heritage trails.
- Three presidents have ties to Georgia: Franklin Roosevelt ([Warm Springs](#)), Jimmy Carter ([Plains](#)), and Woodrow Wilson ([Augusta](#)).
- Savannah was the first city to begin promoting its historic character, establishing the [Historic Savannah Foundation](#) in 1955. Today, most Georgia communities have a history museum.




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Epilogue

- Georgia has many major nonprofit foundations, including more than 50 foundations sponsored by corporations.
- Georgia **philanthropists** include the Chick-fil-A founder Truett Cathy, Home Depot founders Bernie Marcus and Arthur M. Blank, and CNN founder Ted Turner.
- The Watson-Brown Foundation, headquartered in Thompson, gives scholarships to hundreds of students from several Georgia counties.
- The Trebor Foundation, started in 1937 by then Coca-Cola CEO Robert Woodruff, later became the Robert Woodruff Foundation. It has awarded hundreds of millions of dollars to the arts, educational institutions, and other charities.



Additional Notes: