

GUIDED READING

Georgia Studies for Georgia Students

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.

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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.

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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.

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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 _____.

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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 _____.

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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.

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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 _____.