

Georgia Studies

Key Concepts from the Georgia Performance Standards



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SS8G1 Location and physical features of Georgia

a. Georgia is found on **North America** in the North and West **Hemispheres**. It is in the **United States of America**. It is in the Southeastern United States, surrounded by South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida and the Atlantic Ocean.

b. Five Geographic Regions

1. **Blue Ridge Mountains** - Lakes provide water & hydro-electric power to much of the state.
2. **Ridge and Valley** - Region west of the Blue Ridge. Its valleys are known for their rich soil. Also home to textile (clothing) and carpet mills.
3. **Appalachian Plateau** - Southeastern tip of the Appalachian (or Cumberland) Plateau extends into northwestern Georgia. Sandy soil makes for poor farmland. The Chickamauga and Lookout Valleys are located in this region.
4. **Piedmont** - The central region of Georgia, over 1/2 of Georgia's population is found here. It is the home to many businesses and factories.
5. **Coastal Plain** - The southern half of Georgia, much of this region is good farmland. Peanuts, tobacco, soybeans, onions are among this regions leading crops. This region also includes 100 miles of coastline. It is also home to the pine barrens.

c. Importance of key physical features on the development of Georgia

1. **Fall Line** – At the border between the Piedmont and the Coastal Plain, rivers usually drop rapidly (rapids - get it?) along this line. Since boats could not navigate above these rapids and since the rapids afforded an ideal place for hydro-power, some of Georgia's major cities are located alongside rivers as the cross the Fall Line.
2. **Okefenokee Swamp** - The largest swamp in North America is in the southeast corner of Georgia.
3. **Appalachian Mountains** - This chain was once part of an ancient mountain range that included the present-day Atlas Mountains in Africa and the Scottish Highlands. The Blue Ridge is the southernmost section of the Appalachians.
4. **Chattahoochee and Savannah Rivers** - The headwaters of the Chattahoochee River is in the Blue Ridge Mountains. After it runs its course through North Georgia, Atlanta and Columbus, it forms the Alabama/Georgia border. The Savannah River begins in Lake Hartwell and forms the border between Georgia and South Carolina. It is the shipping canal that connects the Port of Savannah to the Atlantic Ocean,
5. **Barrier Islands** - Georgia's Barrier Islands, also called the Golden Isles, form a barrier between the mainland and the ocean. Jekyll, Sea Island, St. Simon's and Tybee Islands are connected to the mainland by bridges, while the other islands are only accessible by boat.

d. Impact of climate on Georgia's development - Georgia's climate is technically classified as **humid subtropical** - mild with cool summers and warm summers. Temperatures are cooler in the northern part of the state, while the Piedmont and the Coastal Plain are more humid and more tropical. The rainiest seasons in Georgia are in the winter and summer. Georgia averages 50" of precipitation per year. Georgia's climate is conducive to producing chickens and eggs, cotton and forest-related goods. Georgia's mild climate also helps to make it a popular tourist destination.

SS8G2 How the **Interstate Highway System**, **Hartsfield-Jackson Airport**, and Georgia's deepwater ports help drive Georgia's economy.

Georgia's three transportation systems interact to provide domestic and international goods to consumers by providing producers and service providers in Georgia with national and international markets. They keep Georgia's economy working and provide jobs for Georgians

a. The Interstate System makes travel and the shipping of goods easy within Georgia and between Georgia and other states. I-95 and I-75 are major north/south highways that bring traffic and goods from the Northeast and the Midwest. I-20, I-85 and I-75 converge in Atlanta making it a center for transportation in Georgia.

b. **Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport**, Georgia's international airport is located in Atlanta. It is one of the busiest airports in the world and serves as the **hub** for Delta Airlines, one of the world's major carriers.

c. Georgia has two **deepwater ports** - one in Savannah and the other in Brunswick. These ports are large enough to handle shipping from all over the world. The inland terminals at Bainbridge and at Columbus handle international shipping that comes into the river system in the western part of the state.



SS8H1 Native American cultures and the impact of European exploration and settlement

a. Evolution of Native American cultures prior to European contact.

1. **Paleo** – 40,000 years ago - people first came to North America from Russia across a “land bridge” that was created in an ice age (now the Bering Strait). Hunted big game animals like woolly mammoths.
2. **Archaic** – 8,000 BC to 1,000 BC
 - a. **Early Archaic** – Clans (family groups) hunted, gathered – nomadic lifestyle
 - b. **Middle Archaic** – Climate warmed – less travel was necessary
 - c. **Late Archaic** – Some permanent settlements
3. **Woodland** – 1,000 BC Eastern Woodlands was from American SE to New England. Some villages, but mainly nomadic. Agriculture grows. “Three Sisters” (corn, beans and squash) were important.
4. **Mississippian** – 900 AD until contact with Europeans. Chiefdoms or villages were common. They built mounds of earth, some for burials, some for worship. The Etowah Mounds are famous surviving examples.

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b. Impact of European contact on Native American cultures

1. **Spanish missions** along the barrier islands
 - a. **Missionaries** were sent to convert Native Americans to Christianity. Also taught them European languages. Contact with the Europeans killed as much as 90% of the natives due to diseases like smallpox. Europeans learned the best crops to farm and other tips for survival from the natives.
 - b. Spanish built missions on the barrier islands. The region was called **Guale**.
2. Explorations of **Hernando DeSoto** – a Spanish **conquistador** who landed in Florida and explored throughout the southeast – including Georgia – looking for gold.

c. Reasons for European exploration and settlement of North America

Europeans sought a western passage to Asia to trade for silks and spices. After Columbus reached the Americas, stories about the wealth of the New World brought explorers and adventurers. The prevailing economic theory of the day, **mercantilism**, held that trading away a nation’s gold weakened it and that there was only a fixed amount of wealth in the world. Nations had to compete for that wealth.

1. **French** – Began by looking for gold, but soon began trading for furs. Tried to establish settlements in South Carolina and Florida but mainly controlled regions in the north and down the major rivers to Louisiana. They learned native languages and took native women as wives.
2. **Spanish** – Established 1st permanent settlement in America at **St. Augustine**, Florida. Used missions to help control the population. Settled SE America, the Caribbean, and much of South and Central America.
3. **British** – During Elizabeth I’s reign the British defeated the **Spanish Armada** and established British domination of the sea. Came looking for gold but began establishing colonies. Families moved to the New World and established homes.

SS8H2 Georgia's Colonial Period

In 1732, the **Trustee Period** began when **King George II** granted a **charter** (gave his permission) to the Trustees, led by James Oglethorpe, to establish a colony.

a. The importance of:

1. **James Oglethorpe** – a Member of Parliament that became interested in prison reform after his friend died in **debtor's prison**. He liked the idea of having a colony in the New World that would give Britain's poor a chance to thrive.
2. **Charter of 1732** – King George II signed a charter which granted Oglethorpe and 70 other men the right to create a colony. These men are called the **Trustees** and would be in charge of the colony.
3. **Reasons for settlement**
 - i. **Charity** – One of the original ideas was for the Trustees to pay the way for debtors to settle in Georgia. In the end, few debtors actually came to Georgia.
 - ii. **Economics** – Trustees believed the settlers could produce silk and wine. They required colonists to plant **mulberry** trees for **silkworms**. This fit in with the idea of "mercantilism" a economic theory that discouraged trade between nations.
 - iii. **Defense** – The trustees also believed Georgia could help protect South Carolina from the threat of Spanish invasion.
4. **Tomochichi** – Local chief of the **Yamacraw** that aided Oglethorpe and the original settlers. He traveled to England and was buried in Savannah with English military honors.
5. **Mary Musgrove** – Daughter of an English trader and a Creek Indian – she used her connections and translation skills to keep the peace between the Creek Indians and the growing Georgia colony.
6. **City of Savannah** – Was founded in 1733 and is the first city of Georgia. Laid out as a series of squares, it lies on a bluff (**Yamacraw Bluff** after the local tribe of Creek Indians) overlooking the Savannah River.

b. The Trustee Period

1. The **Salzburgers** – **Protestants** who were expelled from Salzburg in present-day Austria. They established the town of **Ebenezer**.
2. The **Highland Scots** – From Scotland they established **Darien**
3. **Malcontents** – Resented limits placed on them, like the prohibition against slavery, passing land to women, selling land, etc.
4. The Spanish Threat from Florida – In the early days, Georgia was concerned about a Spanish invasion. They built Fort **Frederica** and later attacked **St. Augustine**. The Spanish attacked **Fort Frederica** and lost at the **Battle of Bloody Marsh**.

c. Development of Georgia as a royal colony:

*Georgia became a **Royal Colony** in 1752.*

1. **Land ownership** – Under the Trustees, men were limited to 500 acres and could not pass land to their wives or daughters. These rules were removed after the Trustees turned control back over to the Crown.
2. **Slavery** – Was prohibited in Trustee Georgia until 1750. Slavery rapidly increased in Royal Georgia. By 1755 there were 18,000 slaves in Georgia.
3. **Government** - Georgians began self-rule, with the guidance of the **Royal Governors**, of course.
4. Impact of royal governors (appointed by the King)
 - i. **John Reynolds** – not very effective or popular
 - ii. **Henry Ellis** – Was popular and had good relations with Indians
 - iii. **James Wright** – Was popular and served for 16 years.

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SS8H3 The Role of Georgia in the American Revolution

a. The immediate and long-term causes of the American Revolution and their impact on Georgia

1. **French and Indian War (Seven Years War)** As a result – France gave up its land east of the Mississippi and Spain gave Florida to Great Britain. Great Britain ended up with a large war **debt**.
2. **Proclamation of 1763** – Preserved land west of the Appalachians for Great Britain's Native American allies. This angered the colonists who want to expand their colonies.
3. **Stamp Act** – To raise money to pay off their war debt, Great Britain required all documents, newspapers, playing cards, etc. have stamps which the colonist would have to buy. The colonists complained that it was "**Taxation without Representation.**"
4. **Intolerable Act** – Four laws meant to punish the colonies. One closed Boston Harbor as punishment for the **Boston Tea Party**, one cancelled Massachusetts's charter, one allowed Brits accused of a crime to be tried in Great Britain and the last allowed the British to quarter their soldiers in people's homes.
5. **Declaration of Independence** - Georgia was initially divided on whether or not to support the drive for independence. Many decided to support the Revolution once fight began. On **July 4, 1776**, the **Second Continental Congress** decided to approve the Declaration of Independence.

b. Significance of people and events in Georgia on the Revolutionary War

1. **Loyalists (Tories)** - Colonists that remained loyal to the King.
2. **Patriots** – Colonists that supported the Revolution. (Georgia was the last of the colonies to support the revolution.
3. **Elijah Clarke** – Patriot who led the attack at Kettle Creek
4. **Austin Dabney** – African-American who fought (and was wounded) at Kettle Creek – state of Georgia gave him land and paid for his freedom.
5. **Nancy Hart** – a patriot that helped the victory at Kettle Creek. She also captured Tory spies.

6. Georgia Signers of the Declaration of Independence (1776)
 - i. **Button Gwinnett**
 - ii. **Lyman Hall**
 - iii. **George Walton**
7. **Battle of Kettle Creek** – The biggest battle of the Revolution in Georgia, it was a victory that showed that the loyalists had little support in Georgia.
8. **Siege of Savannah** – Attempt by the Patriots to regain Savannah failed. The British held Savannah until the end of the war.

SS8H4 The impact of events that led to the ratification of the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights

a. Strengths and weaknesses of:

1. **Georgia Constitution of 1777** – helped Georgia transition from colony to state – the powers were separated, but the legislature had the most power. Only white male taxpayers over 21 could vote. Guaranteed freedom of religion, but, only Protestants could be legislators.
2. **Articles of Confederation** – Created a weak and loose confederation that could not raise money. It was so weak that people decided a stronger government was required.

b. Role of Georgia at the **Constitutional Convention of 1787**

1. **Abraham Baldwin** – signed the Constitution
2. **William Few** – signed the Constitution
3. Reasons Georgia **ratified** the Constitution: Georgia wanted strong federal government and federal assistance in removing Indians from Georgia.

SS8H5 Georgia between 1789 and 1840

a. Establishment of:

1. **University of Georgia** – First land-grant university to be chartered
2. **Louisville** – Briefly the state capital after Savannah (Later the capital would be **Milledgeville**, then **Atlanta**.)
3. Spread of **Baptist** and **Methodist** churches
 - i. **Revivals** were popular among Methodist churches
 - ii. **Georgia Baptist Convention** organized the Baptist churches

b. Land policies

1. **Headright system** – “Heads” of families were granted the “right” to an allotment of land. This system led to corruption (see the Yazoo Land Scandal)
2. **Land lotteries** – As a result of the Yazoo Scandal land was distributed by lottery. This is how most of the Cherokee land was distributed.
3. **Yazoo land fraud** – Corrupt deal that sold Georgia land (in present day Mississippi) to developers. The public outcry reversed the sale. The federal government paid for the deal. In exchange, Georgia gave up its claim to the western lands. The federal government also

agreed to help remove the remaining Indians from Georgia. (This helped lead to the Trail of Tears).

c. Technological developments

1. **Cotton gin** (and the **flying shuttle** and the **spinning jenny**) made cotton cloth inexpensive to make. After this, cotton became enormously profitable. (**King Cotton**)
2. **Railroads** – important for Georgia’s growth. Intersecting lines would create the town of **Terminus**. (Later named **Marthasville**, then **Atlanta**)

d. Events leading to the removal of the Creeks and Cherokees

1. **Alexander McGillivray** – Creek Indian who helped centralize the Creek tribes.
2. **William McIntosh** – Chief of the Creek who signed away all of the Creek land in Georgia.
3. **Sequoyah** – Cherokee who developed a writing system for the Cherokee language.
4. **John Ross** – Cherokee chief helped establish a written constitution for the Cherokee, he resisted the removal of the Cherokee.
5. **Dahlonega Gold Rush** – Gold was discovered in Licklog, which changed its name based on the Cherokee word *tahlonega* which means golden. This created a rush that brought whites into conflict with the Cherokee.
6. **Worcester v. Georgia** – Case in which the Supreme Court ruled that the Cherokee were a sovereign nation – the decision was ignored by Andrew Jackson and Georgia.
7. **Andrew Jackson** – President that signed the **Indian Removal Act**.
8. **John Marshall** – Supreme Court chief justice that ruled the Cherokee were a “domestic dependent nation.”
9. **The Trail of Tears** – The US Army rounded up the Cherokee people and led them on a forced march to the territory of Oklahoma.

SS8H6 Impact of the **Civil War** and **Reconstruction** on Georgia

a. Importance of the key issues and events that led to the Civil War

1. **Slavery** – Legal in the southern states and essential to that region’s economy. The extension of slavery into the territories was a divisive issue between the North and the South. People opposed to slavery were called **abolitionists**.
2. **States’ Rights** – doctrine that the power of the states should over rule the power of the federal government except in certain specific cases. People who were extreme in their belief in States’ Rights were called “**fire eaters**.”
3. **Nullification** – belief that states had the right to NOT recognize (or nullify) federal laws if it chose. South Carolina created a crisis in the 1820’s when it tried to nullify tariffs that were imposed by the federal government. (**Tariffs** are taxes on imported goods. They gave an advantage to northern manufacturers at the expense of southern consumers.) The crisis was averted when **President Jackson** threatened to invade South Carolina and Congress agreed to scale back the tariffs.
4. **Missouri Compromise** – Agreement between northern and southern states that allowed Missouri to be admitted as a **Slave State** and Maine as a **Free State**. It also banned slavery in territories north of **36-30**.

5. **Compromise of 1850** – A compromise that maintained the balance between the Slave and Free states. It allowed California statehood as a Free State and Texas as a Slave State. It also included the **Fugitive Slave Act**. It required all states to return escaped slaves to their masters.
6. **Georgia Platform** – This proclamation was adopted at a convention in Georgia which held win the approval of the Compromise of 1850.
7. **Kansas-Nebraska Act** – Another compromise that allowed the people in the territories of Kansas and Nebraska to vote on the slavery issue. Much violence resulted from this act as factions from both sides sought to win the vote in Kansas.
8. **Dred Scott Decision** – Dred Scott was a slave who had lived with his master in a free state. He went to court to win his freedom, but the Supreme Court ruled against him, saying that a black man has “no rights a white man is bound to respect.”
9. **Election of 1860** – The **Democratic Party** split into northern and southern halves and another party, the **Constitutional Union** party entered the race. This split the vote and insured that the **Republican** candidate, Abraham Lincoln would win. His victory angered southern states even though Lincoln had promised not to touch slavery where it already existed. Because of Lincoln’s election, **South Carolina**, followed by six other states, **seceded**.
10. Debate over **secession** in Georgia - Georgia was the 5th state to **secede**.
11. Role of **Alexander Stephens** – He wanted Georgia to stay in the union. (He had led the convention that produced the Georgia Platform.) He became the vice president of the **Confederate States of America**.

b. Importance of key events in the Civil War

1. **Battle of Antietam** – A Union victory that gave Lincoln the opening to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.
2. **Emancipation Proclamation** – Lincoln proclaimed that he would free any slaves held in states that continued to be in a state of rebellion. It freed no slaves on the day it was issued, but proved to shift the focus of the war and helped keep European powers from entering the war on the side of the South. It also made possible the recruiting of 180,000 African-Americans into the Union Army.
3. **Battle of Gettysburg** – Confederate General **Robert E. Lee** invaded the north and met the Union Army at Gettysburg. The bloodiest battle of the war was a Union victory.
4. **Battle of Chickamauga** – The biggest battle in Georgia was a Confederate victory.
5. **Union blockade** of Georgia’s coast – The US Navy blockaded the Georgia coast to prevent shipping, closing ports such as Darien and Brunswick. **Blockade runners** (in small fast ships were able to make it through the blockade).
6. **Sherman’s Atlanta Campaign** – Union general Tecumseh Sherman fought a series of battles from Chattanooga to Atlanta along what is now I-75. These battles culminated in his taking of Atlanta. This victory helped insure Lincoln’s reelection in the **1864 campaign**.
7. **Sherman’s March to the Sea** – After Atlanta, Sherman took his army on a march to Savannah intending to “make Georgia howl.” By destroying everything of value in his path, he undermined the South’s will to fight and helped bring an early end to the war.
8. **Andersonville** – Site of a Confederate prisoner of war camp in southern Georgia. Conditions led to the death of almost 13,000 men.

c. Impact of **Reconstruction** on Georgia and other southern states

1. **Freedman's Bureau** – Created during Congressional Reconstruction, this federal agency helped former slaves by providing food and clothes, building schools, and coordinating contracts between freedmen and white landowners.
2. **Sharecropping** – After the war, most white land owners had no money to pay workers for their labor. So people planted crops on the landowners land and then paid the landowner for the use of the land with a portion of their crop. Often the sharecropper was not able to pay off the debt and had to stay in order to pay off the loan. It became a form of virtual slavery.
3. **Tenant Farming** – Similar to sharecropping, the tenants paid cash for rent instead of a share of the harvest.
4. **Reconstruction** – How were southern states to be readmitted back into the Union?
 - i. **Lincoln's Plan** – During the war, Lincoln proposed a lenient form of reconstruction. Only 10% of the people had to vote for readmission. The states would have been required to ban slavery.
 - ii. **Presidential Reconstruction** – After Lincoln was assassinated, **Andrew Johnson** succeeded him as President. Since Congress was not in session, Johnson had free rein. He instituted a very lenient reconstruction. Southern states instituted **black codes**, laws intended to take away the newly won rights of African-Americans.
 - iii. **Congressional Reconstruction** – When Congress returned in the fall, they found themselves surrounded by southern representatives, many of them Confederate leaders and the same congressmen that held office before the war. Outraged, Congress instituted a harsher reconstruction. They created the Freedmen's Bureau and passed the 14th and 15th amendments. Blacks had the right to vote and many were elected to office.
5. **13th Amendment** – Was passed by Congress under Lincoln and ratified under Johnson. It made slavery illegal.
6. **14th Amendment** – Defined citizenship.
7. **15th Amendment** – Insured the right to vote to black men.
8. **Henry McNeal Turner** – African-American black legislator in Georgia.
9. Black legislators – were not uncommon during Congressional Reconstruction, they caused resentment among whites. **Tunis Campbell** was a senator for Georgia.
10. **Ku Klux Klan** – an organization that used violence to intimidate blacks and take away their right to vote.

SS8H7 Key political, social and economic changes in Georgia between 1877 and 1918

a. Impact during this period of:

1. **Bourbon Triumvirate** – Three Democrats (**Joseph Brown**, **Alfred Colquitt** and **John Gordon**) who dominated Georgia politics after Reconstruction. They followed the Republican governor **Rufus Bullock** who was the last reconstruction governor. **Bullock** had angered whites by supporting equal rights for African-Americans. The **Bourbon Triumvirate** encouraged the industrialization of Georgia.
2. **Henry Grady** – Journalist who became known as spokesman for the **New South**. He encouraged investment from northerners.
3. **International Cotton Exposition** – A fair that was held to publicize Atlanta’s textile industry. It brought millions of dollars in investments.
4. **Tom Watson** and the **Populists** – Various groups like the **Grange** and the **Farmer’s Alliance** represented small farmers who felt they were not sharing in the New South’s prosperity. This led to the **Populist Movement** and the formation of the **People’s Party**. This threatened the Democratic Party’s monopoly of Georgia politics. Tom **Watson** was a newspaper editor and politician that led the movement.
5. **Rebecca Latimer Felton** – Her husband was a politician and with him she helped to bring about women’s suffrage in Georgia and an end to the **Convict Lease System**. When her husband died while senator, she was appointed to take his place, becoming the first female senator.
6. **1906 Atlanta Riot** – Resentment against successful blacks and fear of black male attacks on white women (later proven to be untrue) fueled a riot that resulted in the death of dozens of African-Americans.
7. **Leo Frank** – A northern **Jew** who had come south to manage a factory. He was accused in the rape and murder of a 13 year-old girl who worked for him. He was convicted of the crime (much of the evidence was suspicious) and lynched.
8. **County Unit System** – A system of allotting votes by counties. It served to give a larger proportion of the power to rural white voters at the expense of black, urban voters.

b. How rights were denied to African-Americans through:

1. **Jim Crow** – Post-Reconstruction laws requiring the separation of whites and blacks.
2. **Plessy v. Ferguson** – The systematic segregation of whites and blacks was pronounced legal by the Supreme Court in this case. This decision made famous the phrase “**separate but equal**.”
3. **Disenfranchisement** – The taking away of the right to vote. In Georgia, strategies included **poll taxes** (charging a fee for the right to vote), **literacy tests** (a reading test required before voting), **grandfather clauses** (that only allowed the franchise to people whose grandfather had voted), and **white primaries**. (The Democrats would not allow blacks to vote in their primary and since they were the only party, it effectively took away blacks ability to have a voice.)
4. Racial violence – The KKK had died out during Reconstruction, but was resurrected in 1916 in the furor created by the **Leo Frank trial**. Racial violence such as **lynchings** intimidated blacks from seeking equal rights.

c. The roles of:

1. **Booker T. Washington** – African-American leader who advocated putting education and economic success ahead of equal rights for blacks. He was criticized for accommodating racism. He was the President of **Tuskegee Institute** and gave a famous speech at the Cotton States and International Exposition.
2. **W.E.B. DuBois** – A critic of Booker T. Washington – he believed that African-Americans should insist on rights equal to the whites. He wrote *Souls of Black Folk* and helped found the **NAACP** (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People)
3. **John and Lugenia Burns Hope** – African-American educators who supported DuBois and the NAACP.
4. **Alonzo Herndon** – A successful businessman who was the richest African-American in Atlanta. He made his fortune with his barber shop business.

d. Reasons for World War I and Georgia's contributions – Ethnic conflicts in the Balkan Peninsula and an interlocking web of treaties between European Powers led to the "**Great War**". The war began in 1914 and America entered on the side of Great Britain and France against the **Central Powers** (Germany, Austro-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire). Georgia supported the war effort. A famous unit, the 82nd (All-American Division) was based in Georgia.

SS8H8 Important events following World War I and their impact on Georgia

b. Impact of **boll weevil** and **drought** on Georgia – The **boll weevil** is a small insect that migrated from Mexico. In the early 1920's half of the south's cotton crop was destroyed.

c. Economic factors that resulted in the **Great Depression** – WW I had ruined the economies of countries like Great Britain and Germany. In the United States, some parts of the economy boomed during the 1920's (**The Roaring Twenties**) and investors became over-optimistic. They bought "on margin" borrowing money to buy stock. This plunged many into debt and drove stocks to an unnaturally high price. On October 29, 1929 (**Black Tuesday**) the Stock Market crashed and panic set in. The economy became very slow and **unemployment** became high.

d. Effect of the **New Deal** in terms of:

1. **Civilian Conservation Corps** – Provided jobs for young unemployed men in civil works projects. They built parks and work in reforestation, soil conservation and fire prevention.
2. **Agricultural Adjustment Act** – Raises and controls the price of important crops by paying farmers to NOT grow.
3. **Rural Electrification Administration** – It was not profitable for private companies to run electrical lines to people living in the country. The REA was a federal agency that made this possible.
4. **Social Security** – A federal program that collects money from people's paychecks and then pays them a pension when they retire.

d. Discuss the impact of the political career of **Eugene Talmadge**. - Governor of Georgia from 1933-37 and 1941-43. He was a strong governor who used his power to force his will on Georgia's government. An ardent **segregationist**, he tried to force a UGA professor, Walter Cocking, from his position because Cocking favored integration. The controversy hurt UGA's reputation and caused it to lose its accreditation. He was an outspoken critic of Franklin Roosevelt and worked to keep his New Deal programs out of Georgia.

SS8H9 Impact of World War II on Georgia's development economically, socially, and politically

After WW I, European countries continued to have conflicts. The effects of a post-war depression throughout Europe had the greatest impact on Germany because of harsh terms in The Treaty of Versailles. Adolph Hitler and the Nazi Party rose to power by appealing to German pride. He believed that Germany deserved to have an equal status with Great Britain, France and the United States.

Japan had the same ambition and both countries faced a similar problem. Both needed access to natural resources like iron and oil. Japan had visions of an Asian empire while Hitler dreamed of a German empire he called the **Third Reich**.

In 1938, Germany annexed (took over) Austria and then occupied Czechoslovakia. When Germany invaded Poland, however, Great Britain and France declared war on Germany. (The U.S., favoring a policy of isolationism, did not enter the war.) In a matter of months, Hitler was able to conquer most of Europe, including France, using a tactic call blitzkrieg or "lightning war." Mobile mechanized forces (especially tanks) would attack, cut through and encircle the enemy.

In 1937, Japan invaded China and then turned its attention to Southeast Asia. The United States tried to discourage Japan by threatening to cut off supplies like oil. The Japanese attacked the United States' naval base at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. They hoped that by knocking out America's Pacific Fleet, that Americans would abandon attempts to influence events in the Far East.

The United States immediately declared war on Japan and entered the war on the side of the **Allies**, including Great Britain, France and the Soviet Union. (The Soviet Union had an uneasy alliance with Germany early in the war, but joined the Allies when Germany invaded the Soviet Union.) Germany, Japan and Italy were the **Axis** powers, all fascist governments.

Major World Leaders during World War II

<u>Country</u>	<u>Political Leaders</u>
<u>U.S.A.</u>	Franklin <u>Roosevelt</u> , then Harry <u>Truman</u>
<u>Great Britain</u>	Winston <u>Churchill</u>
<u>France</u>	Charles de <u>Gaulle</u>
<u>Soviet Union</u>	Joseph <u>Stalin</u>
<u>Germany</u>	Adolph <u>Hitler</u>
<u>Japan</u>	<u>Hirohito</u> (Emperor) <u>Tojo</u> (Prime Minister)
<u>Italy</u>	Benito <u>Mussolini</u>

The Axis powers underestimated the United States' ability to recover from the attack at Pearl Harbor and its will to fight. Within 3 1/2 years of America's entry into the war, the Allies defeated Germany on May 8, 1945 (VE Day). Japan surrendered on August 15, 1945 (VJ Day) after the United States dropped two atomic bombs on Japan.

a. Impact of events leading up to American involvement in World War II

The United States did not enter the war until after the attack on Pearl Harbor because of its isolationist policies. It did however support the Allies by becoming what Roosevelt called the "great arsenal of democracy." He arranged for the sale of armaments and military supplies to Great Britain and France. Germany angered Americans by attacking shipping between the United States and Europe with submarines (U-boats).

1. **Lend-Lease Act** - As the war progressed, the Allies found it difficult to pay for the weapons they received from America so Congress passed the Lend-Lease Act to lend or lease these weapons to the Allies (especially Great Britain and the Soviet Union).
2. **Pearl Harbor** - After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor the American public committed itself fully to war against the Axis powers.

WW II and the pre-war years were beneficial to the economy of the United States and to Georgia in particular. The need for weapons and supplies expanded the industrial base of Georgia, provided jobs for many of its citizens. A president, a congressman, and a senator are given credit for this industrialization in Georgia.

1. **Richard Russell** - Senator from Georgia who used his influence to bring over a dozen **military bases** to Georgia including Fort Benning, the largest infantry base in the nation.
2. **Carl Vinson** - Congressman from Georgia, known as the "Admiral", because he helped build the Navy up during the pre-war and war years. This made ships available for the Lend-Lease Act. The **Savannah and Brunswick Shipyards** built hundreds of ships and are important to this day.
3. **President Roosevelt**'s ties to Georgia and his impact on the state. - **FDR** began visiting **Warm Springs**, Georgia in the 1920's after he contracted polio. He spent much time in Georgia campaigning and his New Deal won him many friends. His influence brought many jobs and resources to the state. Partly because of his influence, **Bell Aircraft** opened a plant in Marietta where they made the famous "Bell Bomber."

Impact of the **Holocaust** on Georgians - In his book, *Mein Kampf*, **Adolph Hitler** used racial hatred to build his own political support. Jews and other minority groups like homosexuals and gypsies provided him with scapegoats upon which he could blame the problems of Germany. His "**Final Solution**" was an attempt to exterminate those groups and resulted in the deaths of millions. Jewish support groups in Atlanta helped to combat discrimination at home and abroad.

SS8H10 Developments in Georgia from 1945 - 1970

a. Impact of the transformation of agriculture on Georgia's growth - Until WW II, Georgia was primarily a farming state, but became increasingly industrialized during and after the war. Today, less than 2% of Georgians live or work on farms.

b. Development of Atlanta and how it contributed to the growth of Georgia

1. Mayor **William B. Hartsfield** - Longest-serving mayor (1937-1961) in Atlanta's history. While mayor, Atlanta became known as "the city, too busy to hate." Atlanta grew to a million people under his tenure. He promoted the aviation industry. When he died Atlanta's airport was named for him. (Hartsfield-Jackson)
2. Mayor **Ivan Allen, Jr.** - Mayor of Atlanta during the turbulent 60's, he was a liberal that helped to end discrimination in Atlanta's public services. He helped to bring the Hawks and the Falcons to Atlanta.
3. Major league sports
 - i. The NFL's Atlanta Falcons played their first game in Atlanta in 1965.
 - ii. The NBA's Hawks moved to Atlanta from St. Louis in 1968.
 - iii. The MLB's Braves moved from Milwaukee in 1967. The Braves were purchased by entrepreneur, **Ted Turner** who built an Atlanta-based media empire that included WTBS and CNN.
 - iv. The NHL had first the Flames in Atlanta and now the Thrashers.

c. Impact of **Ellis Arnall** - Georgia's governor from 1943 - 1947, He was the first governor to serve a four- year term. He worked aggressively to bring progressive reform to Georgia's government. Georgia's universities had lost their accreditation, which Arnall worked to restore. His reforms allowed blacks to vote in the white primaries. He reformed the state prisons and tax system and lowered the voting age. (Georgia was the 1st state to allow 18 year-olds to vote)

SS8H11 The role of Georgia in the modern Civil Rights movement - Although slavery ended as a result of the Civil War, African-Americans found that change came very slowly in Georgia. The 1940's and 50's saw a rapid change and Georgia was one of the central arenas in the modern civil rights movement.

a. Developments during the 1940's and 1950's

1. The **1946 governor's race** and the end of the White Primary - In 1946, Ellis Arnall could not run because of term limits. In the democratic primary, Eugene Talmadge lost the popular vote to James Carmichael (due to the end of the White Primary which meant that blacks could vote). However, he won the primary because of the County Unit System.

Since there was no Republican candidate, Eugene Talmadge was insured victory. His supporters were afraid Talmadge would soon die, so several hundred of them secretly decided to **write-in** the name of his son, Herman, in the general election. Eugene Talmadge did win the general election but died before he could serve out his term. His supporters pointed to the few hundred votes for Herman Talmadge and declared that he should be the governor.

Ellis Arnall believed the rightful successor should be the Lt. Governor Melvin Thompson. Talmadge and his men broke into the Capital, changed the locks and prepared to become governor. Ellis refused to relinquish power and set up office at the Capital Information Counter.

At this point, Georgia had three men claiming to be governor, Arnall, Thompson and Talmadge. Three days later, Arnall resigned. Finally, two months later, the Georgia Superior Court ruled that Thompson was the rightful governor until a special election could be held in 1948.

2. **Brown v. Board of Education** - In 1954, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled against the Board of Education in Topeka, Kansas. It decided that the "**separate but equal**" concept was **unconstitutional** and required states to **integrate** their public schools. This decision is now seen as the launching point for the modern civil rights movement.
3. **Herman Talmadge** - The son of Eugene, he was elected governor after his father died before he could serve his 4th term. After the controversy of the 1946 election he was elected in the special 1948 election and again in 1950. Like his father, Herman was a segregationist who resisted the changes required by the Brown v. Board of Education decision.
4. **Benjamin Mays** - African-American minister and president of Morehouse College in Atlanta. He was an influential leader whose students including Martin Luther King, Jr.
5. **Martin Luther King, Jr.** - Became one of the principal leaders of the civil rights movement when he proposed a boycott of the bus company the refused **Rosa Parks** a seat in Montgomery, Alabama. His "I Have a Dream" speech is an American classic and 1964 won the **Nobel Peace Prize**, the youngest recipient ever. He was assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee in 1968.
6. **1956 State Flag** - in 1955, a Georgia politician proposed changing the Georgia state flag to include the Confederate Battle Flag as a way of demonstrating Georgia's opposition to the 1954 Brown v. Board of Education ruling. The General Assembly agreed in 1956. The flag was changed again in 2001 in a controversial decision. One side viewed the flag as inherently racist and the other as celebrating Georgia's heritage.

b. 1960's and 1970's - This was a turbulent period that brought many social changes to the nation and to Georgia.

6. **Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)** a group that encouraged young people to use non-violent protests and direct actions such as **sit-ins**. **Freedom riders** rode on segregated buses. They helped plan the 1963 March on Washington. The group died away when it became radicalized and more violent.
7. **Sibley Commission** was formed by the Georgia Assembly in 1960 to gauge the public's opinion on **desegregation** when the governor considered closing Georgia's public schools rather than comply with **Brown v. Board of Education**. Although it found resistance was dwindling, it suggested methods for local school boards to slow down the desegregation process. Desegregation did not begin until the late 1960's.
8. Admission of **Hamilton Holmes and Charlayne Hunter** to the University of Georgia - Holmes and Hunter were the first two African-American students to go to UGA. Hunter's dormitory was the scene of many riots against her attendance. It has since been renamed the Hunter-Holmes Academic Building.
9. **Albany Movement** - beginning in 1961, SNCC volunteers attempted to desegregate Albany, Georgia. MLK, Jr. and hundreds of other protestors were arrested as a result.
10. **March on Washington** - In 1963 thousands of protestors converged on Washington D.C. This was the occasion for MLK, Jr.'s "**I Have a Dream**" speech.
11. **Civil Rights Act of 1964** - A seminal moment in the civil rights movement, this act guaranteed equal voting rights for blacks prohibited segregation in public places and banned segregation by business involved with the federal government or involved in interstate commerce.
12. Election of **Maynard Jackson** as mayor of Atlanta - The first Africa-American mayor of a major southern city, Jackson was honored, after his death by having his name added to Atlanta's airport. (Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport)
13. **Lester Maddox** - Governor in 1967, he was popular among Georgia's segregationists. Famous for wielding an axe handle at his Atlanta restaurant, to warn away blacks who might want to enter.

c. Impact of **Andrew Young** - An aide to MLK Jr., Young was the first black congressman from Georgia since Reconstruction. He was also ambassador to the United Nations.

SS8H12 Significant social, economic, and political developments since 1970

a. Consequences of the end of the county unit system and reapportionment - The **County Unit System** began in 1898 and was legally adopted in 1917. Instead of each individual's vote counting in statewide elections, the votes were tabulated by county. Each county was assigned voting "units" depending upon its size. The candidate receiving the majority of a county's votes received all of that county's "voting units." This system had the effect of concentrating power among the rural (usually white and more conservative) counties at the expense of the urban (black and more liberal) counties.

Because of this system, many inequalities were allowed to exist throughout Georgia and segregationists were able to slow the advance of civil rights in Georgia. In 1962, first a Georgia Court, then (in 1963) the U.S. Supreme court ruled that the County Unit System violated the "**one man, one vote**" concept and was unconstitutional. The Court also ordered the state to **reapportion** (redraw) its congressional districts so they would more fairly represent Georgia.

b. **Jimmy Carter** as state senator, governor, president and past president - From **Plains, Georgia**, this son of a peanut farmer became a state senator and governor of Georgia. He worked to improve education and to end racial discrimination.

He was elected **President in 1976**. He established diplomatic relations with China, signed a nuclear weapon reduction treaty with the Soviet Union, and signed the **Panama Canal Treaty**. The highlight of his term in office was his brokering of peace between Israel and Egypt with the **Camp David Accords**. He faced economic issues while in office, including high **inflation** and **unemployment**. Angry Iranians stormed the American Embassy in Tehran and took the Americans there as hostages. They kept the hostages for 444 days and only released them when Ronald Reagan succeeded Carter as president.

Carter has had an active post-presidency, supporting **Habitat for Humanity**, human rights and peace throughout the world. His Carter Center helped eradicate the Guinea Worm in Africa, saving millions of lives. Carter was awarded the 2002 **Nobel Peace Prize**.

c. Impact of the rise of the two-party system in Georgia - Since Reconstruction Georgia politics had been dominated by one political party, the Democrats. With the end of the County Unit System and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, African-Americans began to gain influence in the **Democratic Party**. Conservative voters began to move to the **Republican Party** and Democratic influence in Georgia has waned. Since **Ronald Reagan's** victories in 1980 and 1984, the South has been increasingly dominated by the Republican Party.

d. Effect of the **1996 Olympic Games** in Atlanta - The Olympic Games brought tourist and development dollars to Atlanta and surrounding communities. It elevated Atlanta to the rank of a world-class city.

e. Importance of new **immigrant** communities to the growth and economy of Georgia - Immigrant communities have always been a part of Georgia's story and a powerful force in Georgia's growth. In recent history an influx of immigrants has come into Georgia from Latin America, the Caribbean and Southeast Asia. These immigrants have helped to revitalize the carpet industry in Dalton and the **poultry industry** in North Georgia.

SS8CG1 The role of citizens under Georgia's constitution

Our political philosophy in the United States is based on the premise of **Natural Rights**. That is to say that people are **endowed** (by a creator or by nature) with rights that cannot be taken away (**inalienable**). In other words, we are born with these rights by virtue of our humanity. The United States and Georgia Constitutions provide the structure of our government while serving to limit the government and to protect our rights from being taken away by the government.

a. Basic structure of the Georgia Constitution - There are many similarities between the Georgia Constitution and the United States Constitution. Both:

1. Begin with a **Preamble** which serves as an introduction.
2. Include a **Bill of Rights** that protect the rights of citizens and limit the government power.
3. Separates governmental powers into three branches of government
 - i. **Legislative** - Makes the laws. The **Georgia General Assembly** (analogous to Congress) is composed of the **Senate** and the **House of Representatives**.
 - ii. **Executive** - The leader of the government is responsible for executing (carrying out or enforcing) the laws. In Georgia the **Governor** and the **Lieutenant Governor**.
 - iii. **Judicial** - decides upon guilt or innocence when someone breaks the laws and resolves disputes between the other two branches.
4. **Balances** the powers of the three branches by giving each one powers that allow it to **check** (control) the powers of the other branches.

c. The rights and responsibilities of citizens - Citizens have rights that are guaranteed by both Constitutions. These include the Freedom of Religion, the Freedom of Speech and the Freedom of the Press. These rights carry with them responsibilities, notably the recognition that other people are **entitled** to those same rights.

d. Voting requirements - In Georgia, voters must be **18** or older, **citizens** of the U.S. and live in the county where they wish to vote. People convicted of certain crimes may not vote while they are serving their sentence. Judges may disallow voters with mental handicaps from voting.

e. Elections in Georgia - Every two years, Georgians vote for members of the General Assembly. Every four years they vote for the governor and lieutenant governor.

e. The role of political parties in government - Political parties are groups of voters who have joined together because of common political beliefs. The two major parties in the United States are the **Republicans** and the **Democrats**. Voters are not required to register (identify) themselves as members of a party, but political candidates usually do. Parties hold **primary elections** to determine which candidate will represent the party in the **general election**. **Third parties** have come and gone through the years. Current third parties include the Green, Libertarian, and Independent Parties.

SS8CG2 The role of the **legislative branch** in Georgia state government

Like the United States Congress, Georgia’s **General Assembly** is made up of two houses, the **Senate** and the **House of Representatives**.

	Senate	House of Representatives
Number in the General Assembly	<u>56</u>	<u>180</u>
Qualifications	At least 25 years old	At least 21 years old
	Legal resident of the district he/she represents Has lived in Georgia for at least two years Must be <u>citizen</u> of the U.S. Cannot be serving in the <u>military</u>	
Term	<u>Two</u> years	
Election	On the Tuesday after the first Monday in November on even-numbered years.	
Duties	The regular session begins on the 2nd Monday in January and usually last two months. Important duties include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Making <u>laws</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Approving the <u>budget</u> 	
Leaders	<p><u>Speaker of the House</u> (Elected by majority vote and usually a member of the majority party responsible for the management of the House)</p> <p><u>Majority Leader</u> (Makes certain the ideas of the majority party are represented)</p> <p><u>Minority Leader</u> (Makes certain the ideas of the minority party are represented)</p> <p><u>Floor Leader</u> (Promotes the ideas and the agenda of the governor)</p> <p><u>Chairmen</u> of 26 Committees (Appointed by the Speaker, they are usually members of the majority party)</p>	<p><u>President of the Senate</u> (Is the Lt. Governor and may or may not be a member of the majority party)</p> <p><u>President Pro Tempore</u> (Leader of the majority party)</p> <p><u>Majority Leader</u> (Also a leader of the majority party. Makes certain the ideas of the majority party are represented)</p> <p><u>Minority Leader</u> (Makes certain the ideas of the minority party are represented)</p> <p><u>Chairmen</u> of 36 Committees (Appointed by the President of the Senate)</p>

The Legislative Process

1. **Drafting** - Legislators and their **staff** write the bills
2. **Introduction** - Only senators or representatives may introduce bills in their own house. So a bill must be introduced in the House of Representatives by a representative and in the Senate by a senator. (Tax bills must always originate in the House of Representatives.)
3. **Committee Consideration** - The bill is assigned to a committee where it is considered. **Legislators**, the public, and **lobbyists** (representing special interest groups) may make comments. The committee may change the bill, send it forward, or it may kill the bill. (**Committees** are where most of the work in the legislative process is done.)
4. **Floor Consideration** - If the committee does send the bill forward it is read aloud in either the House of Representatives or the Senate and a vote is called. If it passes by a **simple majority** (50% plus 1 vote) it goes on to the other house. If the two houses pass different versions of the bill the differences must be ironed out in a special committee and then re-voted by both houses.
5. If both houses pass identical versions of the same bill, that **bill is sent to the governor**. If the governor signs the bill it becomes law. If the governor **veto**s the bill both houses may **override** the veto by voting to pass the bill with a 2/3's majority. If the governor neither signs nor vetoes the bill it becomes a law after 40 days.

SS8CG3 The role of the **executive branch** in Georgia state government

	Governor	Lieutenant Governor
Qualifications	At least 30 years old Has lived in Georgia for at least six years Must have be <u>citizen</u> of the U.S. for at least 15 years	
Term	Four years May run for a 2nd <u>term</u>	Four Years No limit on the number of terms
Election	Unlike the President and Vice-President of the United States, candidates for these offices are elected separately. The elected officials can be members of different parties.	
Duties	<p><u>Head of state</u></p> <p><u>Commander-in-chief</u> of Georgia’s military</p> Signs legislation into law Can <u>veto</u> legislation Appoints people to lead executive offices Address General <u>Assembly</u> with a “ <u>State of the State</u> ” speech. Suggests where and how state money should be spent	<p><u>Succeeds</u> governor if he/her becomes <u>incapacitated</u> or dies</p> <p><u>President of Senate</u> - decides committee memberships and committee chairs</p>

The Executive branch consists of many departments each headed by a commissioner. Three commissioners are elected. The rest are appointed by the governor.

ELECTED COMMISSIONERS

Office	Purpose
Department of <u>Agriculture</u>	Helps farmers
Office of the Commissioner of <u>Insurance</u>	Oversees programs related health, safety and insurance
Department of <u>Labor</u>	Services related to jobs, taxes, wages, unemployment benefits

APPOINTED COMMISSIONERS

Office	Purpose
Department of <u>Corrections</u>	Operates Prisons
Department of <u>Defense</u>	Oversee Ga. National Guard and State Defense Force
Department of <u>Education</u>	Oversees Georgia’s public school system
Department of <u>Natural Resources</u>	Protects beaches, mountains, forests and other natural resources
Department of <u>Transportation</u>	Oversees matters related to Georgia’s transportation systems.

SS8CG4 The role of the judicial branch in Georgia state government

There are two main types of courts in Georgia:

Trial Courts where people's actions and intentions are measured against the law. They may be ruled as being against the law or NOT against the law. These judgments can be made by a **jury** or a **judge**. Trial courts are divided into 5 classes. Two are decided by judges and three by jury.

Trial Courts oversee two types of cases.

1. A **civil case** comes about when one person or group thinks that another person or group has done them wrong. The person or group making the complaint is called the plaintiff. The defendant is the person or group that is the subject of the complaint. If the plaintiff succeeds in convincing the judge or jury that there is a basis for the complaint, the defendant may have to pay money to the plaintiff. The rules that apply in these cases is called **civil law**.
2. A **criminal** case occurs when the government (local, state or federal) claims that a person or group has committed a crime. The government representative is called the prosecutor and the person or group charged is called the defendant. If the prosecutor convinces the judge or jury that the defendant is guilty, the defendant may have to serve time in jail, pay a fine, or both. The rules that apply in these case is called **criminal law**. Criminal law comes in two classes. Crimes for which the penalty is less than one year are called **misdemeanors**. Crimes for which the penalty is more than one year are called **felonies**.

Appellate courts look over the judgments of the trial courts. If someone convicted by a trial court thinks a mistake was made, he/she may appeal the verdict. Appellate courts do not judge the facts about the person's actions, only if the trial was fair and **constitutional**. There are two appellate courts, the **Supreme Court** and the **Court of Appeals**.

Note:

Most civil cases are settled out of court. The plaintiff and defendant may be able to work out their differences between themselves or they may use an **unbiased** 3rd party called a **mediator**.

The Georgia Court System

Court		Jurisdiction	Judges and Qualifications	Selection of Judges and Terms
Appellate Courts	<u>Supreme Court</u>	<p><u>Highest Court</u></p> <p>Reviews trials court cases</p> <p>Reviews Court of <u>Appeal</u> Cases</p> <p>Reviews cases relating to the <u>Death Penalty</u></p> <p>Makes sure elections are fair</p>	<p>7 Justices including a <u>Chief Justice</u></p> <p>(have been lawyers for at least 7 years)</p>	<p>State-wide, elections</p> <p>Non-partisan</p> <p>6-year terms</p>
	<u>Court of Appeals</u>	Reviews trials court cases	12 judges (have been lawyers for at least 7 years)	<p>State-wide, non-partisan elections</p> <p>6-year terms</p>
Trial Courts	<u>Superior Court (Jury)</u>	<p>49 Circuit Courts</p> <p>Handles many civil and misdemeanor cases</p> <p>Handles all felony cases</p>	193 judges (have lawyers for at least 7 years, at least 30, Ga. residents for at least 3 years)	<p>Non-partisan elections within circuit</p> <p>4-year terms</p>
	<u>State Courts (Jury)</u>	<p>71 county-level courts</p> <p>Handles misdemeanors. Civil cases and traffic violations</p>	110 judges (have lawyers for at least 7 years, at least 25, Ga. residents for at least 3 years)	<p>Non-partisan elections within circuit</p> <p>4-year terms</p>
	<u>Probate Courts (Jury in high population counties)</u>	<p>159 county courts</p> <p>Handle wills, inheritances, marriage and firearm licenses</p>	150 judges (high school graduates, at least 25, lived in county for 2 or more years. In high population counties, must have been lawyer for at least 7 years)	<p>Non-partisan elections within county</p> <p>4-year terms</p>
	<u>Magistrate Court (No Jury)</u>	<p>159 county courts</p> <p>Issue arrest and search warrants.</p> <p>Handle small civil cases</p>	159 chief magistrates and 364 magistrates. (high school graduates, at least 25, lived in county for 1 or more years)	<p>Most elected in non-partisan elections at the county level.</p> <p>Some are appointed by county legislators or by chief magistrates.</p>
	<u>Juvenile Courts (No Jury)</u>	<p>159 county courts</p> <p>Judge children 18 and under who are determined to be deprived or neglected. Judges children 17 and under who are judged unruly or delinquent.</p>	120 judges and associates (have lawyers for at least 5 years, at least 30, Ga. residents for at least 3 years)	Appointed by Superior Court judges

The **Juvenile Justice System** has jurisdiction over children. In Georgia, a child is anyone under 17 years or younger. In addition anyone that is 18 and deprived (without the supervision of a parent or caretaker) is also considered a child.

A juvenile court may decide that a child is showing:

1. **Unruly Behavior** by:

- i. Refusing to go to school
- ii. Disobeys caregivers
- iii. Runs away from home
- iv. Roams about between 12:00 am and 5:00 am
- v. Goes into a bar without a caregiver or is caught possessing alcohol

Unruly Behavior is a status offense. The behavior would not be considered a crime if committed by an adult

2. **Delinquent behavior** by committing a crime.

A child less than 13 years old cannot be tried for a crime in Georgia.

Punishment

1. Unruly Behavior may result in:

- i. Supervision by an adult
- ii. Treatment if alcohol or drug abuse is involved
- iii. Commitment to a place of detention for up to two years

2. Delinquent behavior may result in:

- i. Up to five years in a **detention facility**

Rights of Juveniles

1. Right to a lawyer
2. Right to cross-examine witnesses
3. Right to provide own witness
4. Right to remain silent
5. Right to appeal
6. Right to a transcript of the trial

Juvenile Justice Process - When a child is thought to be delinquent:

1. Police notify caregivers.
2. Police decide whether to release or detain the child.
3. If detained, the juvenile judge holds a **probable cause hearing** to decide if the child should be detained or released.
4. If released a petition must be filed within 30 days if the child is thought to be delinquent. If detained the petition must be filed within 3 days.
5. An **adjudicatory hearing** takes places within 60 days or less for released children and ten days or less for detained children. Here the judge decides if the charges in the petition are true.
6. If the judge rules that the charges are true a **dispositional hearing** takes place. Here the judge decides upon the punishment.

In certain case, the judge may assign the child (aged 13 -17) to a Superior Court to be tried as an adult. The **seven delinquent behaviors** that are outside the jurisdiction of juvenile court are:

1. Aggravated child molestation
2. Aggravated sexual battery
3. Aggravated sodomy
4. Murder
5. Rape
6. Voluntary manslaughter
7. Armed robbery with a firearm

SS8CG5 The role of local governments in the state of Georgia

There are two types of local government in Georgia - Municipal and County

	<u>Municipal</u> (Cities and Towns)	<u>County</u> (These were called parishes in the colonial days)
Number	535 (Not limited by the GA Constitution)	159 (Set by the GA Constitution)
Elected Officials	Depends upon the form of government (see below)	Board of <u>Commissioners</u> (They run the county government) Also: Clerk of Superior Court Judge of Probate Court Sheriff Tax Receiver Tax Collector
Courts	Depends upon the size of the municipality	Probate Court Magistrate Court Juvenile Court
Responsibilities and Services	Varies by municipality - can include: <input type="checkbox"/> Police and fire protection <input type="checkbox"/> Electric or gas utility services <input type="checkbox"/> Storm water and sewage treatment <input type="checkbox"/> Building Codes, Planning and Zoning <input type="checkbox"/> Garbage Collection <input type="checkbox"/> (Can include others)	Protection through <u>Sheriff</u> Build and maintain roads Control licenses for cars and trucks Run Georgia's welfare programs (Can include others)

Citizens living in the same area may ask the legislature for a **charter** in order to form a municipality.

Requirements for forming a new municipality:

- At least 200 people
- At least three miles from another municipality
- At least 2/3 of the land is divided for living or business purposes

Three Forms of Municipal Government

	<u>Council-Manager</u>	<u>Strong Mayor-Council</u>	<u>Weak Mayor-Council</u>
Legislative	City Council	City Council	City Council
Executive	City <u>Manager</u> is hired by the council and is in charge of city services and the budget Mayor can be elected or appointed by the council, but is a member of the council.	Mayor is elected Can veto legislation Chooses the heads of the various departments Runs the city budget	Mayor is elected Mayor is a figurehead with no executive powers

The Georgia Constitution also allows **Special Purpose Districts** to be created. These have special governments that allow them to meet a specific need. Examples include Development Authorities, Park and Recreation Authorities and Housing Authorities.

SS8E1 Examples of goods and services produced in Georgia during different historical periods

Agricultural

- Early in Georgia's history, farming was the main source of Georgia's economy:
- The earliest settlements were along the coast. The most important crops were rice, sugar cane, indigo. (Silk and wine never took off)
- From the 1700's until the 1920's the main crop was cotton. (lousy boll weevil)
- Today's farming is NOT the main source of Georgia's economy, but important crops are, cotton, peaches, peanuts, corn, tobacco, chickens, soybeans

Manufacturing

- The textile industry began in the 1830's.
- Other early industries produced cottonseed oil, cattle feed and fertilizer.
- After the Civil War and WW II demand increased and Georgia's manufacturing capacity increased.
- Today's products include textiles, carpets, transportation equipment, processed foods, chemicals, paper and plastic

Natural Resources

- Early in Georgia's history was a source for naval stores, products from pine trees like pitch and tar.
- The discovery of gold in Dahlonega brought settlers and prospectors into northern Georgia.
- Building materials mined in Georgia include marble, granite, limestone and shale.
- Clay products like kaolin (filler for paint, plastics and rubber) and fuller's earth (kitty litter).
- Forestry products like lumber and paper

Services

- Legal advice, computer work, trade, finance, real estate, construction

Tourism

- Georgia's mountains, beaches, cultural and historical attractions bring tourists into the state.

SS8E2 Benefits of free trade

Early in Georgia's history, the economic theory of the day was mercantilism which discouraged trade between nations. Georgia could only trade with other colonies and Great Britain. After independence conflict arose between the north and the south over the issue of tariffs. These taxes on imported goods benefited northern manufacturers but hurt consumers in the south.

Free trade occurs when nations allow trade between each other without tariffs. This gives consumers the best choice of products and allows for free competition between companies.

SS8E3 Influence of Georgia's economic growth and development

Entrepreneurs take **risks** to develop new goods and services in starting a new business. The hope for **profit** drives them to take the risk and put in the work that a new business requires. **Competition** between businesses, in the end, produces the best possible product for the best possible price.

Importance of entrepreneurship in Georgia - Each of these companies were begun by entrepreneurs who took personal **risks** in order to **compete** with other businesses. Their good ideas and hard work made them successful (and **profitable**).

1. **Coca-Cola** - began in the 1880's when a pharmacist, **John Pemberton** created the cola formula and sold it as a **tonic** (medicine). His business has grown into one of the best known in the world.
2. **Delta Airlines** - began by Collett Woolman in the 1920's as a crop **dusting** service he bought three planes and began flying passengers to between Texas and Mississippi. As the airline industry grew in the 1930's the government began to regulate the industry. This enabled **Delta** to compete with the major airlines. It is now one of the largest airlines in the nation.
3. **Georgia-Pacific** - Owen Cheatham started a lumber mill in 1927. He used his profits to buy other lumber mills. In 1947, he bought his first mill on the Pacific Coast. Today his company is one of the largest producers of forestry products.
4. **Home Depot** - was started in 1978 by Bernie Marcus and Arthur Blank. They saw the need for a store where homeowners and builders could buy everything they need in one stop. **Home Depot** is now the largest home improvement chain in America.

SS8E4 Revenue sources and services provided by state and local governments

a. Sources of state **revenue**

1. **Sales tax** - levied on most retail goods and services. The state rate is 4% plus 3% added by Hall County for a total of 7%.
2. Federal grants - money received for programs from the Federal Government
3. Personal **income taxes** - tax on a person's income
4. **Property taxes** - a tax on personal property (valued over \$500) such as land, homes, boats, cars, etc.

b. Distribution of state revenue to provide resources - is decided by the **General Assembly**.

c. How choices are made given the **limited** revenues of state and local governments - legislators, other politicians, government employees, **special interest groups**, and citizens compete with one another in the debate over how money will be divided.

SS8G5 Personal money management choices in terms of:

1. **Income** - the money people have coming in because of work, investments, etc.
2. **Spending** - how people use their money
3. **Credit** - money that is borrowed
4. **Savings** - Setting aside money for a future purchase
5. **Investing** - Spending money in the hopes of earning more money