

World War I

Questions - KEY

1. What happened in 1914?

World War I began when the archduke of Austria-Hungary was murdered.

2. Name the Allies at the beginning of WWI:

Serbia, Russia, France, Great Britain, Italy, Belgium

3. Name the Central Powers:

Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire

4. Which president thought that the US should remain neutral?

President Woodrow Wilson

5. What was the name of the British passenger liner that was sunk by German submarines?

Lusitania

6. Why did the US get involved in WWI?

German submarines sunk several US ships.

7. How many men did the US military draft to send to Europe?

4 million

8. How did the US contribute to the Allies?

US sent men, battleships, and supplies.

9. In what ways did Georgia contribute to the war effort?

Over 100,000 Georgians enlisted, farmers grew food, cotton, tobacco, etc., forts were built to train soldiers, house prisoners, and help the wounded

10. What happened on November 11, 1918?

Central Powers surrendered to the Allies.

Great Depression

Questions - KEY

1. What impact did the boll weevil have on the South's economy?
It destroyed the South's cotton crop and devastated cotton production.
2. How did drought impact Georgia's farms?
There wasn't enough rain for the crops to grow.
3. What happened on October 29, 1929?
The Stock Market crashed (Black Tuesday).
4. What was the severe downturn of the US economy during the 1930s called?
The Great Depression
5. What was the Dust Bowl?
Severe drought struck the Great Plains and prairie winds picked up the dust and it covered everything.
6. Where did many Georgia farmers go to find work?
Atlanta or other cities up north
7. What was life like for Georgians who remained on their farms during the Depression?
Lived in shacks, little education available, unable to buy food and other necessities
8. Which president was in office during the beginning of the Great Depression but didn't do much to help Americans?
Herbert Hoover
9. What were soup kitchens?
Charities that provided food to unemployed and homeless.
10. Which president was elected in 1932 with promises to pull America out of the Depression?
Franklin D. Roosevelt

New Deal Vocabulary - KEY

CCC	Program that put young men back to work preserving the nation's national resources.
AAA	Legislation that set up a system that paid farmers to plant less in order to restrict the supply and drive up prices.
Social Security	Program that provides retirement pay and other government benefits for workers
Rural Electrification	Offered loans to companies to build power-lines in rural areas and provided electricity to small farmers who previously didn't have any

New Deal CLOZE Notes 1

KEY

New Deal

- The New Deal was President Franklin D. Roosevelt's plan to use government programs to help the nation recover from the Depression.
- He began by pumping money into the economy and he sent federal money to states to help the needy.
- Roosevelt, along with his advisors, came up with many programs that would help to get the nation back on its feet.

A.A.A.

- Overproduction of farms was the main reason farmers could not get out of debt.
- Roosevelt pushed for Congress to pass the Agricultural Adjustment Act in 1933.
- This law actually paid farmers not to produce certain crops in order to raise farm prices.
- It also encouraged Georgia's farmers to stop relying solely on cotton, and to plant peanuts, corn, tobacco, and other crops.
- The act was successful in Georgia because it restricted the supply of products and drove the prices up so farmers could make a profit.
- By 1950, Georgia was the country's leader in peanut production and poultry (chicken farms).
- The state's peach farming industry also made a huge comeback after years of decline.

Social Security

- President Roosevelt also introduced Social Security as part of the New Deal, and Congress passed the Social Security Act in 1935.
- The law provided retirement pay and other government benefits for workers.
- It also provided unemployment insurance for people out of work.
- Social Security is the only New Deal program still around today.

C.C.C.

- The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) gave jobs to men between the ages of 18 to 25.
- The CCC built roads, planted forests, and worked on irrigation and national park projects.
- Projects in Georgia included planting trees in the Chattahoochee National Forest, improving parks like the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, and working on the Appalachian Trail.
- By 1941, more than 2 million young men had worked for the CCC.

New Deal CLOZE Notes 2

KEY

R.E.A.

- Roosevelt also set up the Rural Electrification Administration in 1935.
- At this time, 97% of Georgia's farms were without electricity.
- The REA offered low-interest loans to companies to build power lines in rural areas.
- Within 15 years, most of Georgia's farms had power.

The End

- Roosevelt also set up many other programs, such as the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
- While the New Deal did not completely restore the country to the way it was before the Depression, it did help the nation get back on its feet.
- It wasn't until 1942 that the Depression was truly over – when America entered World War II...

Eugene Talmadge

- Eugene Talmadge, a powerful Georgia politician, opposed many of the New Deal programs.
- Talmadge served as Georgia's governor from 1933-1937 and from 1941-1943.
- He appealed to Georgia's rural farmers and they backed him passionately.
- Talmadge opposed civil rights for African Americans and fought against integration of schools.
- Talmadge believed that the federal government should stay out of state matters and he refused to back many of Roosevelt's policies.
- Because of his opposition, much of the aid offered by New Deal programs did not affect Georgia until after Talmadge left office.
- The desire for Social Security in Georgia led to the election of pro-New Deal governor Eurith Rivers, who brought more helpful programs into the state.

World War II Questions

1. Why did Adolf Hitler gain so much power in Germany's government in the early 1930s?
He promised to restore German's position in the world.
2. How did Hitler ignore the terms of the Treaty of Versailles?
He rebuilt Germany's military and he started taking back former German territories.
3. Japan's Emperor Hirohito wanted to spread his empire throughout:
East Asia
4. Germany signed an alliance with _____ in 1936.
Italy
5. Which country joined the Axis alliance in 1940?
Japan
6. Why did the US initially remain neutral when the war broke out in 1939?
Many people in the US believed that the war was Europe's problem, not America's.
7. What legislation allowed the US to provide supplies to Britain and its allies?
Lend-Lease Act
8. What happened on December 7, 1941?
Japanese airplanes attacked US naval base at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii.
9. What did the US do as a result of Pearl Harbor?
Entered the war on the side of the Allies.
10. What role did Bell Aircraft play during World War II?
It produced more than 660 bombers and created jobs in Marietta.
11. What were "liberty ships"?
US ships constructed at Georgia shipyards
12. What was the Holocaust?
Murder of millions of Jews by Hitler's Nazis during WWII