THE GROWTH OF GEORGIA AFTER WORLD WAR II

SS8H10 – The student will evaluate key post-World War II developments of GA from 1945 – 1970.
Lesson One (SS8H10a) – The student will analyze the impact of the transformation of agriculture on Georgia’s growth.

After World War II, Georgia experienced tremendous growth & transformation in several ways:

1. Changes in agriculture
2. The Growth of Atlanta
3. The “Progressive” Leadership of Governor Ellis Arnall

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Lesson One (SS8H10a) – The student will analyze the impact of the transformation of agriculture on Georgia’s growth.

After World War II, Georgia experienced tremendous growth & transformation in several ways:

1. Changes in agriculture:
   - Tenant farmers were no longer needed because of:
     A. The New Deal’s Agricultural Adjustment Act
     B. A new invention …. 

SS8H10 – The student will evaluate key post-World War II developments of GA from 1945 – 1970.
After World War II, Georgia experienced tremendous growth and transformation in several ways:

1. Changes in agriculture:

   - Agriculture became focused on fewer but larger farms:
     
     1945 – GA had 226,000 farms averaging 105 acres large
     
     1969 – GA had 67,000 farms averaging 500 acres large

SS8H10 – The student will evaluate key post-World War II developments of GA from 1945 – 1970.

Lesson One (SS8H10a) – The student will analyze the impact of the transformation of agriculture on Georgia’s growth.
After World War II, Georgia experienced tremendous growth & transformation in several ways:

1. Changes in agriculture:

   • Farmers reduced the number of crops and turned to a new product:

     ![Image of chickens](image)

     \[ \frac{1}{3} \text{ of farm output by 1970} \]

     • Thousands of displaced farmers had to find work elsewhere....
Lesson One (SS8H10a) – The student will analyze the impact of the transformation of agriculture on Georgia’s growth.

What do you remember about…
…Georgia’s agricultural transformation?

Match the cause on the left with its effect on the right?

___ 1. New systems of farming required less manpower.  A. Cities grew & prospered

___ 2. Landowners did not have enough money to pay workers.  B. Sharecropping developed

___ 3. People moved to the cities to find work.  C. Tenant farming system dissolved

4. From 1945-1969 the number of Georgia’s farms decreased by approximately about __%.

SS8H10 – The student will evaluate key post-World War II developments of GA from 1945 – 1970.
Lesson Two (SS8H10b) – The student will explain how the development of Atlanta, including the roles of mayors William B. Hartsfield and Ivan Allen, Jr., and major league sports, contributed to the growth of Georgia.

After World War II, Georgia experienced tremendous growth & transformation in several ways:

2. The Growth of Atlanta:

After World War II, Atlanta became a major city. In 1940, 65% of Georgians lived in rural areas. By 1976, 60% lived in or near cities…

AND ATLANTA WAS THE LARGEST….

thanks to:

A. William B. Hartsfield   B. Ivan Allen, Jr.
After World War II, Georgia experienced tremendous growth & transformation in several ways:

2. The Growth of Atlanta:

   A. William B. Hartsfield
   - Was a champion and pioneer of advancements in transportation throughout his career.
   - In 1925, he helped purchase the racetrack that became Atlanta’s first airport. It was named Hartsfield International Airport in 1971. Today it is THE BUSIEST IN THE WORLD!!!
   - He directed the building of Atlanta’s expressway system.
   - Was mayor of Atlanta from the 1930s to the 1960s.
After World War II, Georgia experienced tremendous growth & transformation in several ways:

2. The Growth of Atlanta:

B. Ivan Allen, Jr.

• Became mayor after Hartsfield, and served from 1962 – 1970.
• Built Atlanta’s Memorial Arts cultural center ($13 million).
• Built Atlanta’s Civic Center ($9 million).
• Brought in Atlanta’s three major professional sports franchises: the Braves (baseball), the Hawks (basketball), & the Falcons (football).
Lesson Two (SS8H10b) – The student will explain how the development of Atlanta, including the roles of mayors William B. Hartsfield and Ivan Allen, Jr., and major league sports, contributed to the growth of Georgia.

After World War II, Georgia experienced tremendous growth & transformation in several ways:

2. The Growth of Atlanta:

A. William B. Hartsfield = Transportation

B. Ivan Allen, Jr. = Entertainment

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Lesson Two (SS8H10b) – The student will explain how the development of Atlanta, including the roles of mayors William B. Hartsfield and Ivan Allen, Jr., and major league sports, contributed to the growth of Georgia.

What do you remember about…
…the growth of Atlanta?

Indicate if the following statements are true or false.

___ 1. In 1940, most Georgians lived in cities.

___ 2. William B. Hartsfield helped start Atlanta’s 1st airport.

___ 3. The Atlanta airport was named after Ivan Allen, Jr.

___ 4. Ivan Allen is responsible for bringing pro sports to Atlanta.

___ 5. Hartsfield was involved in building Atlanta’s expressways.

SS8H10 – The student will evaluate key post-World War II developments of GA from 1945 – 1970.
3. The “Progressive” Leadership of Governor Ellis Arnall:
   • Served as governor of Georgia from 1943-1947
   • Considered one of the most open-minded and effective governors in Georgia history
   • In a major surprise victory, the little known Arnall defeated the legendary Eugene Talmadge for Governor in 1943.
3. The “Progressive” Leadership of Governor Ellis Arnall:
   • Unlike Talmadge, who often ruled Georgia like a dictator, Arnall promised a “people’s administration” and made several important changes:

1. Education – Arnall’s TOP PRIORITY; he removed the Governor from the University of Georgia’s Board of Trustees and restored UGA’s accreditation.

SS8H10 – The student will discuss the impact of Ellis Arnall.
Lesson Three (SS8H10c) – The student will discuss the impact of Ellis Arnall.

3. The “Progressive” Leadership of Governor Ellis Arnall:

2. Arnall lowered the voting age to 18 YEARS OLD!!!

SS8H10 – The student will evaluate key post-World War II developments of GA from 1945 – 1970.
Lesson Three (SS8H10c) – The student will discuss the impact of Ellis Arnall.

3. The “Progressive” Leadership of Governor Ellis Arnall:

3. Arnall abolished the poll tax in Georgia.
Lesson Three (SS8H10c) – The student will discuss the impact of Ellis Arnall.

3. The “Progressive” Leadership of Governor Ellis Arnall:

4. Arnall revised the state’s constitution.

5. Arnall paid off the state debt.

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3. The “Progressive” Leadership of Governor Ellis Arnall:

6. Arnall was a champion of prison reform, ending many practices such as the chain gang.
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3. The “Progressive” Leadership of Governor Ellis Arnall:

ARNALL

= 

PROGRESS!!!
Lesson Three (SS8H10c) – The student will discuss the impact of Ellis Arnall.

What do you remember about…

…Ellis Arnall?

What are five of Governor Ellis Arnall’s major achievements?

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

SS8H10 – The student will evaluate key post-World War II developments of GA from 1945 – 1970.
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What are five of Governor Ellis Arnall’s major achievements?

1. He restored accreditation to the University of Georgia.

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What are five of Governor Ellis Arnall’s major achievements?

1. He restored accreditation to the University of Georgia.

2. He lowered the voting age to 18 years old.

3. He abolished the poll tax.

4. He revised the state’s constitution.

5. He paid off the state debt.

6. He modernized the state prison system.

SS8H10 – The student will evaluate key post-World War II developments of GA from 1945 – 1970.
SS8G2 – The student will explain how the Interstate Highway System, Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport, and Georgia’s deepwater ports, and the railroads help drive the state’s economy.

SS8E1 – The student will give examples of the kinds of goods and services produced in Georgia in different historical periods.

SS8E2 – The student will explain the benefits of free trade.
Lesson Four (SS8G2a) – The student will explain how the four transportation systems interact to provide domestic and international goods to the people of Georgia.

Georgia is the center for transportation in the Southeast because of location and its FOUR MAJOR SYSTEMS:

1. Aviation – Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport

SS8G2 – The student will explain how the Interstate Highway System, Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport, and Georgia’s deepwater ports, and the railroads help drive the state’s economy.

SS8E1 – The student will give examples of the kinds of goods and services produced in Georgia in different historical periods.

SS8E2 – The student will explain the benefits of free trade.
Georgia is the center for transportation in the Southeast because of location and its
FOUR MAJOR SYSTEMS:

2. The Interstate Highway System – I-95, I-75, I-85 and I-20 all pass through Georgia

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Georgia is the center for transportation in the Southeast because of location and its FOUR MAJOR SYSTEMS:

3. The Deepwater Ports of Savannah, Brunswick, and St. Mary’s interact to bring domestic and international goods to Georgia (including heavy cargo, such as automobiles).

Lesson Four (SS8G2b) – The student will explain how the four transportation systems interact to provide producers and service providers in Georgia with national and international markets.

SS8G2 – The student will explain how the Interstate Highway System, Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport, and Georgia’s deepwater ports, and the railroads help drive the state’s economy.

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SS8E2 – The student will explain the benefits of free trade.
Georgia is the center for transportation in the Southeast because of location and its FOUR MAJOR SYSTEMS:

4. Railroads – Dominated Georgia transportation during the 1800s; destroyed during the Civil War; rebuilt during the late 1800s; businesses rely less on rail transportation today than the other three networks.

SS8G2 – The student will explain how the Interstate Highway System, Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport, and Georgia’s deepwater ports, and the railroads help drive the state’s economy.

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Georgia is the center for transportation in the Southeast because of location and its **FOUR MAJOR SYSTEMS:**

The four systems interact to get goods into and out of Georgia. Nearly 16,000 jobs are supported for every $1 billion in goods exported.

**SS8G2** – The student will explain how the Interstate Highway System, Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport, and Georgia’s deepwater ports, and the railroads help drive the state’s economy.

**SS8E1** – The student will give examples of the kinds of goods and services produced in Georgia in different historical periods.

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Lesson Five (SS8E1) – The student will give examples of the kinds of goods and services produced in Georgia in different historical periods.

…but, Georgia’s economy has not always been based on transportation...

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Lesson Five (SS8E1) – The student will give examples of the kinds of goods and services produced in Georgia in different historical periods.

COLONIAL ERA (1733-1800):

GOODS: Rice (largest, making up 1/3 of all GA exports), silk, lumber, indigo, corn, peas, and naval stores (pitch, tar, turpentine)

SERVICES: Craftsmen, such as spinners, weavers, furniture makers, silversmiths, shoemakers, and dressmakers provided services, primarily for locals.

SS8G2 – The student will explain how the Interstate Highway System, Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport, and Georgia’s deepwater ports, and the railroads help drive the state’s economy.

SS8E1 – The student will give examples of the kinds of goods and services produced in Georgia in different historical periods.

SS8E2 – The student will explain the benefits of free trade.
ANTEBELLUM ERA (1800-1860):

GOODS: Cotton ("King Cotton"), corn, tobacco, wheat, oats, sweet potatoes, honey

SERVICES: Growing industries included cotton gins, grist mills, textile mills, sawmills; Savannah became a huge industrial and shipping center.

SS8G2 – The student will explain how the Interstate Highway System, Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport, and Georgia’s deepwater ports, and the railroads help drive the state’s economy.

SS8E1 – The student will give examples of the kinds of goods and services produced in Georgia in different historical periods.

SS8E2 – The student will explain the benefits of free trade.
Lesson Five (SS8E1) – The student will give examples of the kinds of goods and services produced in Georgia in different historical periods.

POST-WAR TO WWII (1865-1940):

GOODS: Economy was severely depressed; farmers grew peaches, watermelons, pecans, and peanuts, but came to rely on poultry!!!

SERVICES: Growing industries included cotton textiles, lumber mills, meat packing (thanks to WWII), and commercial canning (thanks to WWI).

SS8G2 – The student will explain how the Interstate Highway System, Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport, and Georgia’s deepwater ports, and the railroads help drive the state’s economy.

SS8E1 – The student will give examples of the kinds of goods and services produced in Georgia in different historical periods.

SS8E2 – The student will explain the benefits of free trade.
MODERN GEORGIA (1940-Today):

• By 1950, more people were employed in manufacturing than agriculture.

• The transportation industry became extremely important.

• Though poultry, peanuts, and pecans are still important agricultural products, Georgia, particularly Atlanta, has become the business center of the Southeast.

Lesson Five (SS8E1) – The student will give examples of the kinds of goods and services produced in Georgia in different historical periods.

SS8G2 – The student will explain how the Interstate Highway System, Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport, and Georgia’s deepwater ports, and the railroads help drive the state’s economy.

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SS8E2 – The student will explain the benefits of free trade.
MODERN GEORGIA (1940-Today):

TODAY, 80% OF THE NATION’S LARGEST BUSINESSES HAVE BRANCH OFFICES IN OR AROUND ATLANTA, INCLUDING...

SS8G2 – The student will explain how the Interstate Highway System, Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport, and Georgia’s deepwater ports, and the railroads help drive the state’s economy.

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MODERN GEORGIA (1940-Today):

The most widely recognized product in the world.

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Lesson Five (SS8E1) – The student will give examples of the kinds of goods and services produced in Georgia in different historical periods.

MODERN GEORGIA (1940-Today):

- Invented by Atlanta pharmacist Dr. John Pemberton, who mixed coca leaf and kola nut extracts
- First sold at Jacob’s Pharmacy in Atlanta in May 1886
- Purchased by Asa Candler in 1891, who formed the Coca-Cola Company in 1892
- Became an international product under the leadership of Company President Robert Woodruff

SS8G2 – The student will explain how the Interstate Highway System, Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport, and Georgia’s deepwater ports, and the railroads help drive the state’s economy.

SS8E1 – The student will give examples of the kinds of goods and services produced in Georgia in different historical periods.

SS8E2 – The student will explain the benefits of free trade.
Lesson Five (SS8E3c) – The student will evaluate the impact of entrepreneurs in Georgia who have developed such enterprises as Coca Cola, Delta Airlines, Georgia-Pacific, and Home Depot.

MODERN GEORGIA (1940-Today):

• Behind every new business is an entrepreneur who takes a risk to produce goods and services.

• The goal of every entrepreneur is to make a profit, a company’s earnings after all expenses are paid.

• Often times, entrepreneurs will share the risk with other investors/lenders.

• Other examples of successful risks include…

SS8G2 – The student will explain how the Interstate Highway System, Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport, and Georgia’s deepwater ports, and the railroads help drive the state’s economy.

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MODERN GEORGIA (1940-Today):

- Founded in 1927, by Owen R. Cheatham, as the Georgia Hardwood Lumber Company
- Cheatham used $6000 of his own money and $6000 from investors to start the business
- Renamed Georgia-Pacific in 1956
- Today, it is one of the world’s largest manufacturers of forest products (I.e., bath tissue, paper, boxes, paper plates, etc.)

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MODERN GEORGIA (1940-Today):

• Founded by crop-dusters, B.R. Coad and C.E. Woolman in the 1920s to fight the boll weevil

• Renamed Delta Air Service in 1928

• Moved to Atlanta in 1941 as an air passenger service

• Today, it is one of the world’s largest international airlines

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MODERN GEORGIA (1940-Today):

- Founded in the 1970s by Bernie Marcus and Arthur Blank to provide all home improvement products in one single location
- Home Depot now has over 1700 stores in the United States and across the world.
- Marcus and Blank’s influence led to the creation of other super chains (i.e., Wal-Mart, Lowes, Bass Pro Shop, etc.)

SS8G2 – The student will explain how the Interstate Highway System, Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport, and Georgia’s deepwater ports, and the railroads help drive the state’s economy.

SS8E1 – The student will give examples of the kinds of goods and services produced in Georgia in different historical periods.

SS8E2 – The student will explain the benefits of free trade.
Lesson Five (SS8E1) – The student will give examples of the kinds of goods and services produced in Georgia in different historical periods.

MODERN GEORGIA (1940-Today):

THIS MEANS….

GROWTH,

JOBS, and…

SS8G2 – The student will explain how the Interstate Highway System, Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport, and Georgia’s deepwater ports, and the railroads help drive the state’s economy.

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Lesson Five (SS8E1) – The student will *give examples* of the kinds of goods and services produced in Georgia in different historical periods.

**Georgia’s Growing Economy**

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<td>GOODS</td>
<td>silk, rice, peas, indigo, corn, wheat, tobacco</td>
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<td>Cotton gins, grist mills, textile mills, sawmills; Savannah’s port grows</td>
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Lesson Five (SS8E1) – The student will give examples of the kinds of goods and services produced in Georgia in different historical periods.

### Georgia’s Growing Economy

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<tr>
<th>TIME PERIOD</th>
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<td>spinners, weavers, artisans, trade</td>
<td>Cotton gins, grist mills, textile mills, sawmills; Savannah’s port grows</td>
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Lesson Six (SS8E2a) – The student will describe how Georgians have engaged in trade in different historical time periods.

**Georgia’s Trade Throughout History**

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SS8E2 – The student will explain the benefits of free trade.
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Lesson Six (SS8E2b) – The student will describe how the four transportation systems contribute to Georgia’s role in trade.

Georgia’s Trade Throughout History

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* Today, Georgia’s railroads, international airport, deep water ports, and highway system interact to move items from anywhere in Georgia, to anywhere in the world!!!

SS8E2 – The student will explain the benefits of free trade.
ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS:

Movement and migration of ideas affect all societies involved. Technological innovations have intended and unintended consequences.

What impact did technology have on Georgia’s farms. How did changes on the farm effect Georgia’s economy and the growth of Georgia’s cities?

SS8H10 – The student will evaluate key post-World War II development of GA from 1945 – 1970.
ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS:

Explain how Georgia’s four major transportations systems, combined with the contributions of entrepreneurs, have interacted to transform Georgia into a global economy.

SS8G2 – The student will explain how the Interstate Highway System, Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport, and Georgia’s deepwater ports, and the railroads help drive the state’s economy.

SS8E1 – The student will give examples of the kinds of goods and services produced in Georgia in different historical periods.

SS8E2 – The student will explain the benefits of free trade.
Acknowledgements
