New South, WW1 & WW2 Study Guide Answer Key



1. Look at the picture above. Which court case ruling made this act legal?

**Plessy v. Ferguson**

2. Why was Henry Grady known as the “voice of The New South”?

**In his articles, he said that GA needed to move from agriculture toward industries.**

3. What was the result of the passage of “Jim Crow” laws?

**Separate restrooms, water fountains, railroad cars, dining areas and schools**

4. What was the main purpose of the International Cotton Exposition?

**To showcase the industries in the New South.**

5. What GA leader based his career on supporting poor farmers, on a platform of lower taxes?

**Tom Watson**

6. Who replaced Tom Watson in Congress after he died while still serving his term?

**Rebecca Latimer Felton**

7. The cause of the 1906 Race Riot in Atlanta was caused by

**A series of articles in the newspaper about black violence against white women**

8. Who was accused of killing Mary Phagan at the pencil factory on April 26, 1913?

**Leo Frank**

9. How did the county unit system affect voting and politics in Georgia in the early 1900’s?

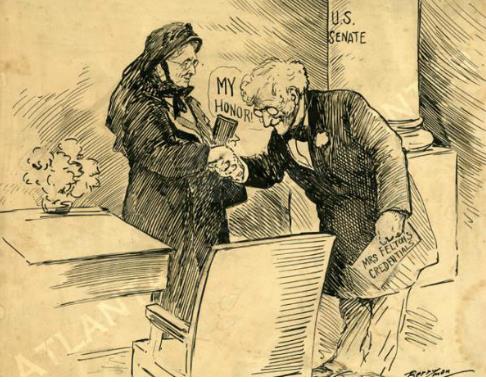
**It gave rural areas more political power.**

10. How did the Bourbon Triumvirate describe the New South Period?

**A blending of the new and the old, keeping old southern traditions while building new traditions around industries to rival the North.**

11. Whose rights did Tom Watson and the Populists fight for?

**Rural Farmers**

12.   
What is the subject of the political cartoon?

**Rebecca Latimer Felton serving as a United States senator.**

13. Due to the lack of enforcement by the federal government, southern states established many laws that prevented blacks, and poor whites from voting. This is called  
**Disenfranchisement**

14. What Constitutional amendment(s) was violated by Jim Crow legislation?

**14th & 15th Amendment**

15. In 1920, the Nineteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was ratified. How did this amendment change the make-up of those who could vote in Georgia? *(SS8H7b)*

**It allowed women to vote**

16. What did Booker T. Washington believe about social equality among blacks and whites of his day?

**He accepted social separation and felt that African Americans could advance faster through hard work than by demanding equal rights.**

17. What did DuBois believe about social equality among blacks and whites of his day?

**He felt that African Americans should speak out against discrimination and that college-educated African Americans should lead the fight against it.**

18. Who was selected as the first black president of both Morehouse and Atlanta University?

**John Hope**

19. What organization did Lugenia Burns Hope establish?

**Neighborhood Union**

20. What business made Alonzo Herndon a successful businessman?

**Atlanta Mutual Insurance Company**

21. What led to the decision for the United States to enter World War I?

**The sinking of the Lusitania, Zimmerman telegram & submarine attacks on US ships**

22. World War I begins with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and ends with the signing of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Assassination of** **Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Treaty of Versailles**

23. Why was Georgia important to the World War 1 effort?

**Many US Soldiers trained in Georgia training camps.**

24. What caused cotton production to drop from 1.75 million bales in 1914 to 588,000 bales in 1923?

**A small long-snouted beetle called the boll weevil destroyed cotton in the field.**

25. This insect caused cotton production to drop and on the hills of that GA suffered a severe \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that made farmers pack up and move.

**Drought**

26. Which U.S. President believed in the practice of laissez-fair policies that helped bring about the depression in the 30s?

**Herbert Hoover**

\* \* Borrowing more money than could be repaid

\* Speculating in the Stock Market

\* Overproducing farm products  
These events led to**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?**

**The Great Depression**

27.

28. What programs were apart of Roosevelt's "New Deal"?  
**Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)**

**Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)**

**Social Security Act (SSA)**

**Rural Electrification Authority (REA)**

29. Place the following events in the correct chronological order they occurred:  
**1. Sharp economic growth -1920’s  
2. Drought and Dust Bowl-1930’s  
3. Black Tuesday-1929  
4. World War I-1914-1918**

**4, 1, 3, 2**

30. Eugene Talmadge became governor of Georgia in 1933. He disliked relief efforts, public welfare and debts. As a result of these beliefs, Governor Talmadge

**Tried to get rid of all of the New Deal programs in Georgia.**

31. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was a popular New Deal program because it put unemployed people to work during the Depression. What was a result of the CCC?

**Many men across Georgia and the U.S. built public facilities, many of which exist to this day.**

32. What was the name of the federal assistance program designed to bring economic relief during the Great Depression?

**The New Deal**

33. What president was responsible for creating the programs that would bring economic relief during the Great Depression?

**Franklin D. Roosevelt**

34. What program loaned money to farmer's cooperatives to help them build power lines and purchase power wholesale?

**Rural Electrification Administration**

35. What New Deal program restricted agricultural production by paying farmers to grow fewer crops?

**Agricultural Adjustment Act**

36. The purpose of Social Security is to

**Create a system of retirement and unemployment benefits**

37. What act encouraged Georgia’s farmers to stop relying solely on cotton, and to plant peanuts, corn, tobacco, and other crops?

**AAA**

38. A major difference between the New Deal and the policies followed by earlier administrations was that the New Deal

**Provided the government with a more active role in the economy**

39. What caused the United States to get involved in World War II?

**The Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor in Hawaii.**

40. What describes the involvement of the United States in WWII before the bombing of Pearl harbor?

**The US provided lend-lease aid to Great Britain and the Soviet Union**.

41. This term means to give into the demands of an aggressor in order to avoid war.

**Appeasement**

42. Why was Carl Vinson recognized by two United States presidents?

**He was a major influence in promoting the US to strengthen its navy before & after WWII**.

43. What was the name of the Marietta factory used to build B-29 bombers during WWII?

**Bell Aircraft**

44. Richard B. Russell helped to bring 15 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to GA

**Military bases**

45. During World War II, the Georgia cities of Savannah and Brunswick were BEST known for

**Building Liberty ships.**

46. In what way did Georgia contribute to the Allies during World War II?

**1. Six-hundred bomber airplanes (Bell Bomber) were built in Marietta and used in WWII.**

**2. Ships were built in both Savannah and Brunswick, which were used in WWII.**

**3. Carl Vinson and Richard Russell had several military bases built in Georgia during WWII.**

47. The systematic killing of 6 million Jewish people by the Nazis was known as the

**Holocaust.**

48. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt’s *Little White House* was in Warm Springs, Georgia. Why did the president often travel to Georgia?

**President Roosevelt suffered from polio and swam in the healing water of Warm Springs.**

49. A ruler with total power over a country who has typically obtained power by force.

**Dictator**

50. The national policy of abstaining (sitting out) from political or economic relations with other countries.

**Isolationism**