

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

GUIDED READING

Georgia Studies for Georgia Students

Chapter 22: The Great Depression and the New Deal in Georgia

Section 1 Response to the Great Depression

Directions: Use the information from page 546 - 551 to complete the following.

1. The weight of the depression did not fall _____ on everyone.
2. _____ who kept their _____ continued to get by.
3. _____ landowners were usually able to hold on.
4. But for many, life was _____ as they tried to take care of themselves and their families.
5. Some companies did well during the Great Depression, including some _____ companies.
6. For example, Coca-Cola's _____ actually went _____ after the Coca-Cola Export Corporation was founded in 1930 under the leadership of Robert Woodruff.
7. During the depression, Coca-Cola kept its prices _____ to keep its customers buying.
8. Another company that grew in Georgia was _____, founded in the early 1930s.
9. Williamson Stuckey, a _____ grower, began selling _____ and later his wife's pecan _____.
10. The most famous of the candies was the Pecan _____.
11. Almost _____ - _____ of the population was out of work at the height of the depression.

12. In the cities, many families found themselves on the _____ when they could not afford to pay _____ or make payment on their _____.
13. Some people _____ in with other family members.
14. Others were _____ and tried to shelter themselves by _____ makeshift houses from _____ of whatever materials they could find.
15. In some towns, _____ lots filled with these _____; these shack towns became known as "_____." Many blamed President _____ for not doing enough to help the economy.
16. Like factory workers, many _____, including those who had owned their land, _____ their homes and farms.
17. Many farm families took to the roads _____ to find work or _____ to live.
18. _____, like other Americans, responded to the hard times by trying to take _____ of themselves.
19. Those able to _____ their houses often _____ out rooms to help make ends meet.
20. Yards became _____ as people tried to grow food for their families.
21. Women began to return to the _____ ways of taking care of their families, such as _____ foods and _____ their family clothing.
22. Everything was used and _____ (put to another use).
23. Men sometimes _____ their families in the _____ of finding jobs in other places and sending money home.

24. Throughout the depression, there were " _____ " who hopped on _____ or walked the highways looking for work.
25. Private _____ tried to help. _____ kitchens, the _____ Army and churches tried to feed the hungry.
26. Towns and cities tried to get _____ going to help connect people to any _____ that might be available.
27. In Atlanta, a program was set up to put people to work, not for _____, but for _____ or _____.
28. " _____ chest" organizations (the forerunner of the _____) spent weeks raising _____ that might be gone within _____ day because the _____ was so great.
29. The jobs _____ by women were often the _____ of city and state governments. Many believed that men were the _____ and should have the jobs.
30. _____ women could not get _____ and working women who got married were _____.
31. The unemployment rate was _____ as high for _____ as for whites.
32. Many whites took the jobs that had once been reserved for blacks, such as _____ work, _____ work, and serving as elevator operators or hotel bellhops.
33. Some Atlanta _____ tried to _____ the hiring of African Americans as long as any whites were out of work.

34. Many Atlanta businesses _____ by blacks also _____.
35. Citizens Trust Bank was the _____ African American owned bank to _____ and the first to join the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (_____), one of the New Deal programs.
36. Many families had so little _____ that they operated by _____ (trading) goods rather than using cash.
37. The _____ presidential candidate in 1932 was President Herbert Hoover, who was running for _____.
38. Many Americans believed that he _____ done enough to _____ the country once the depression had begun.
39. By 1932, the country was ready for a _____. In general, Americans felt that _____ action was needed.
40. Democratic presidential candidate Franklin Delano _____ promised just that. Roosevelt was willing to _____, to try actions to see what might work to bring the _____ back.
41. Many Georgians already felt a _____ to Roosevelt, or _____ as he was sometimes known.
42. He had been coming to _____ [Georgia] for several years in the belief that the warm, 88-degree waters were _____ for his condition.
43. Roosevelt had contracted the disease _____ paralysis, or _____, in 1921.

44. Although many had _____ that his condition would end his _____ career, he had proven them wrong by winning the governorship of _____ in 1928.
45. After the depression began, New York was one of the states that took _____ to help its citizens, and that made Roosevelt _____.
46. In his campaign of 1932, Roosevelt promised Americans a "_____."
47. Less than one mile outside the small community of _____, Georgia is the National Historic Landmark known as "the _____." (Page 552 - 553)
48. In 1921, Franklin _____ contracted the polio _____. It left him _____ from his waist down. (Page 552 - 553)
49. In 1923, his friend George Peabody bought an old resort in Warm Springs called the _____. (Page 552 - 553)
50. Peabody told Roosevelt about a young _____ victim who had found _____ in the _____ pools of the Inn. These pools were fed by the _____ spring waters of the small town. (Page 552 - 553)
51. In October 1924, Roosevelt _____ the Meriwether Inn and _____ in the spring fed pools. He _____ that the waters did indeed help _____ his condition. (Page 552 - 553)
52. Two years later, Roosevelt _____ the resort and some additional land from Peabody. He founded a _____ organization, which built a _____ to treat those with the _____. (Page 552 - 553)

53. Roosevelt became _____ of New York in 1928. In 1932, he was elected _____ of the United States. Though all this, he _____ to get _____ in the Warm Spring waters.

(Page 552 - 553)

54. In 1932, he _____ a six-room cottage with a deck to serve as his _____ away from _____. When he became _____, the home got the _____ "the Little White House." (Page 552 - 553)

55. He _____ the Rural Electrification Act at Warm Springs. (Page 552 - 553)

56. At the end of March _____, a tired Roosevelt arrived in Warm Springs. On April 12, as he sat for an artist painting his _____, he had a massive _____. He _____ shortly afterward. (Page 552 - 553)