

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

GUIDED READING

Georgia Its Heritage and Its Promise

Chapter 21: The 1920s and the Coming of the Great Depression

Section 1 Modernization and Change

Directions: Use the information from page 526 - 532 to complete the following.

1. The _____ was a period of _____ change, even though many did not want more change.
2. In the growing _____ and _____, the impact of new _____ was felt by more and more people as new goods and devices that had once been _____ by only the wealthy became more _____ and available to the middle class.
3. People's homes had _____ and _____ water supplies.
4. Middle-class homes had _____ machines and electric _____, saving women hours a week in doing _____.
5. _____ kept families and friends in touch with each other, even though many households shared telephone _____ with their neighbors.
6. In the _____, farm people still _____ their water up from _____ or hauled it from nearby springs and creeks.
7. They had _____ rather than indoor bathrooms and cleaned their clothes on _____ boards.
8. _____ had not come to most farm homes, so bedtime was shortly after dark to save on the cost of lighting with _____.

9. With no _____, poor farmers had little access to _____.
10. Throughout Georgia, more people were _____ in cities and towns.
11. _____ city leaders had a clear vision of Atlanta becoming the _____ city of the _____.
12. In 1925, the Atlanta Chamber of _____ established a campaign to _____ and _____ the city in business and other magazines throughout the country. That fall, Atlanta businesses _____ money for the advertising, and _____ Atlanta was launched.
13. In February 1926, the first _____ appeared in the _____ *Evening Post*.
14. The group wanted to convince _____ throughout the country to use Atlanta as the center for their _____ in the South.
15. Forward Atlanta promoted Atlanta as a center of _____ with railroads and trucking.
16. By the end of the [advertising period], over seven _____ companies providing _____ of jobs had _____ to Atlanta.
17. Large businesses were not the _____ groups migrating to the South.
18. Americans of _____, _____, and eastern European heritage opened _____ businesses such as restaurants, _____ stores, _____ stores, and other retail establishments.
19. _____ still carried people and goods in Georgia. However, more and more families began to purchase _____.

20. By World War I, Henry _____ was able to make cars _____ by mass producing automobiles on a _____ assembly line.
21. (An _____ line is a series of stations of workers, machines, and equipment at which people and machines _____ to, or assemble, the parts of a product.)
22. _____ Motors and Ford made it easier to buy their automobiles by offering _____ plans for their _____. These _____ allowed consumers to make regular _____ for the cars over a _____ of time.
23. In many areas of Georgia, the decade began with few _____ roads, so a ride could be bumpy and dangerous.
24. In the early 1920s, Governor Thomas _____ supported a small tax on _____ that the state could use to pay for _____ roads.
25. Another symbol of the new age was the _____. In 1907, Ben _____, at the age of nineteen, had flown the first plane in Georgia in _____.
26. In 1911, the _____ brothers had established a _____ school on the old field of Camp Mackenzie in Augusta.
27. _____ developed quickly during World War I.
28. In the 1920s, air transportation of _____ and goods came more into _____ use.

29. William _____, an _____ (an elected city councilman) in Atlanta, helped to _____ and airfield in Atlanta and worked to make Atlanta an _____ center in the South.
30. In 1927, a young _____ who made his living flying _____ stunned the world when he flew _____ without stopping from the United States to France - the first solo flight across the _____ Ocean.
31. Charles _____ had actually made his first solo flight in _____.
32. The 1920s was a time when _____ continued to move into new roles.
33. As education and _____ had grown, more and more women had gone into those fields.
34. Some [women] even went into fields that were usually for _____. In 1921, the _____ College of Georgia admitted its first woman, Loree _____ from Athens.
35. Able to _____ themselves, some young women moved to cities and lived on their _____ for a while before marrying.
36. These _____ young women got the nickname "_____."
37. They often cut their _____ in a short style called a "_____."
38. _____ no longer came to the _____, but were hemmed at the _____. Some dresses also had no _____, showing _____ arms for the first time.
39. While these styles were _____, some Georgians believed they were not _____.

40. During the 1920s, African Americans in Georgia continued to _____ the state.
41. _____ Americans had taken part in the country's efforts in World War I and hoped that their _____ might bring more _____.
42. Discouraged by continued _____ and the activities of the KKK after the _____, African Americans left _____ and the other southern states.
43. They went _____ looking for better access to _____, better _____, and _____ opportunities, and the chance for more _____ rights.
44. Some African Americans in both the North and the South were attracted to the ideas of Marcus _____.
45. The Jamaican-born Garvey had _____ the United Negro Improvement Association, which was headquartered in New York.
46. Garvey's _____ included _____ progress, _____ in being black, and _____ from the whites.
47. Another life-changing _____ for Americans was the _____.
48. Families wanted to have this " _____ furniture" in their homes.
49. The first _____ radio _____ was the National Broadcasting Company (_____), which began in 1926, followed a year later by Columbia Broadcasting System (_____).

50. _____ in Atlanta was Georgia's first radio station, coming on the air in March, 1922. It was also the _____ radio station in the _____.
51. _____ became the major way the radio _____ itself, and _____ tried to convince radio _____ to buy everything from soap to soft drinks.
52. _____ also became a popular pastime, even though they did not have _____ until late 1920s.
53. Georgians enjoyed one of their own _____ sons on the big _____, Oliver _____.
54. His first _____ film made with fellow comedian Stanley _____ came out in 1927. Laurel and Hardy became one of the most _____ and respected comedy teams in film _____.
55. In _____, the _____ of the African American community gained a national following in the 1920s.
56. Gertrude " _____ " Rainey of Columbus was a popular blues _____ who began _____ in the 1920s.
57. Many also liked the new music of the period - _____.
58. In the towns, _____ often got into the mood of the " _____ " by performing _____.
59. After years of _____ during the Progressive Era and the change brought on by World War I, Americans were ready for a period of _____.
60. Republican presidential candidate Warren G. _____ was able to capture that feeling in one work: _____.

61. _____, the 1920s saw the beginnings of a generational change in _____ politics.
62. New political leaders were emerging who would be _____ in Georgia politics for many years.
63. One of the most _____ was Richard _____ of Winder.
64. In 1920, at only _____ - _____ years of age, _____ Russell was elected to the Georgia House of _____.
65. The young Russell won the _____ race of 1930 on a platform of saving _____ and reorganizing the state _____.
66. The next year, the _____ Act did just that. Almost one hundred departments were _____ to create just _____.
67. Another politician who made his appearance in state government in the 1920 was Eugene _____.
68. Nicknamed the ' _____ from Sugar Creek," Talmadge became a _____ in Georgia politics for two _____, having his greatest influence in the 1930s and early 1940s.
69. One of the most conservative organizations of the period in Georgia was the _____.
70. A fear of _____ and the rapid change it brought, plus the new groups with different _____, made those who believed in the old ways want to _____ their society.

71. Through _____ and violence, the Klan tried to keep everyone in their " _____ " place in society.
72. From burning _____ to burning _____ churches, from threats to outright violence, the KKK _____ people.
73. By 1922, the _____ had branches in all _____ - _____ states, wherever native-born _____ whites felt threatened by the Catholic and _____ immigrants who had come to the United States from southern and eastern European countries.
74. In 1922, Clifford Walker, a politician with _____ to the Klan was elected _____ of Georgia.
75. That was the group's _____ at both the national and state level.

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GUIDED READING

Georgia Its Heritage and Its Promise

Chapter 21: The 1920s and the Coming of the Great Depression

Section 2 The 1920s Economy and the Causes of the Great Depression

Directions: Use the information from page 534 - 540 to complete the following.

1. Georgia's economy had _____ during the _____ War, but that soon came to an end.
2. _____ remained king, but both _____ and the _____ for it went down, Georgia's _____ industry - _____ - suffered when cotton suffered.
3. The problems of _____ in the South and West and the problems of _____ throughout the country did not receive the _____ they deserved from _____ in the 1920s.
4. But in 1929, the _____ country plunged into the worst economic _____ in its history.
5. In 1919, cotton had sold for _____ cents a pound. Within a year, the price had dropped to around _____ cents per pound. That meant a farmer's _____ was _____ of what it had been only a year before.
6. Low _____ were not the only problem. In the mid-1910s, a little _____ called the _____ arrived in Georgia.
7. The one-fourth-inch-long bug _____ by eating the buds (or _____) of cotton where the fibers are formed.

8. In the 1920s, strong _____ to kill _____ like the boll weevil had not been developed.
9. Eventually, the boll weevil _____ farmers in Georgia and other parts of the South to _____ other _____.
10. To make matters worse, from 1925 to 1927, Georgia suffered through a _____, which resulted in a poor harvest.
11. Farmers reacted to their worsening economic situation in _____ ways.
12. Some farmers who owned their own land _____ off part of it to _____ their debts.
13. _____ did not have the option of selling land to pay their debts because they owned _____ land.
14. Eventually, thousand of Georgians _____ away from _____.
15. Some farmers began to grow other crops, including garden vegetables like beans, peas, _____, and squash. _____ production was up in the 1920s.
16. Others tried to raise more animals, especially _____. _____ and _____ became more important farm products.
17. The boll weevil had done what Henry _____ and others had tried to do - convince southern, including Georgian, farmers to produce _____ cotton and _____ with other crops and products.
18. White farmers who moved to towns and cities often tried to get work in the _____, especially _____ mills.

19. _____ work remained segregated. _____ performed the work on _____. _____ worked at _____ tasks, so the number of jobs for African Americans was _____.
20. Moving into mill _____ and neighborhoods in towns like Columbus, Macon, and Augusta, former farmers adjusted to working _____ and on a _____ schedule.
21. They lived in _____-owned housing for which they paid _____ from the wages they earned.
22. Getting work in mills became increasingly _____. _____ improved and required _____ human hands to operate it.
23. Changing _____ required less _____.
24. Then a _____ called _____ was invented in Europe.
25. Cotton had a new _____.
26. The _____ stores industry continued to produce _____ and _____.
27. _____ and _____ were also extracted from the Georgia _____ for sale.
28. Cottonseed _____ and _____ processing also did well.
29. One industry that did _____ in the 1920s was the _____ industry, and in particular _____-_____.

30. Rising _____ prices had caused problems for the business during the war. In 1919, the Candler's _____ the company to a group of investors that included businessman Ernest _____.
31. Robert Woodruff [son of Ernest] led the company in an _____ of sales throughout the twenties.
32. The _____-bottle carton was introduced to make buying several easy.
33. _____ began to stress Coke as "the pause that _____" and associated the drink in ads with _____ a good life.
34. In the 1920s, another soft drink company, _____ - _____, began to produce _____ fruit-flavored soft drinks in Columbus.
35. Columbus was also the home of Tom Huston _____ Company. In 1925, Tom Huston began selling packages of _____ peanuts throughout the country.
36. He [Huston] had invented a machine to _____ the nuts and another to _____ them.
37. Georgia also continued to draw northern _____, but that industry now had a major _____ from the state's southern neighbor _____.
38. However, after a Category 4 _____ hit Miami in 1926, _____ took a major economic downturn [in Florida].
39. In the early 1920s, Miami developer Henry _____ announced his plans to build a grand luxury _____ on land that had belonged to the old Fruitland Nursery owned by the Berckmans family [in Augusta].

40. The 1926 Miami hurricane _____ Stoltz's Miami property [and his money]. His plans in Augusta _____, and so did the Augusta land boom.
41. A few years later, the successful and famous young _____ Bobby _____ created his dream golf course on that property [owned by Stoltz] for a national golf _____.
42. Now that clubhouse at the _____ Golf Club is probably the most famous in the world. Millions of viewers see it on their televisions when they watch the _____ Golf Tournament every April.
43. When Republican Herbert _____ took the oath as president in March 1929, he _____ that America was on the path to continued _____ growth and an end to poverty.
44. Only a few months later, on _____, October 29, _____, the stock market _____.
45. The _____ is the place where shares of _____ (called stock) in corporations are bought and sold.
46. The " _____ " meant that the _____ of shares of companies that investors owned dropped dramatically.
47. Stock values had gone down the Thursday before, but wealthy J. P. _____, Jr. and other investors had begun to _____ stocks to try to _____ people's confidence.
48. By Tuesday, many _____ investors, nervous that their stocks would not hold their value, began to _____ again.

49. As people _____, stock prices dropped even more. By the end of the day, many Americans had _____ all they had _____.
50. Throughout the 1920s, more and more Americans - not just the wealthy- had decided to buy _____. In 1928 and early 1929, the _____ of stocks had risen especially _____, so people expected the value of their shares of stock to _____ even more.
51. The stock market, however, was _____ by laws or rules, so a _____ could not actually know how _____ and investment was.
52. While the stock market crash was a disaster, it was just one of the _____ that led to the economic crisis that came to be known as the _____.
53. Even though the 1920s seemed like a period of great _____, underlying problems made the economy _____.
54. The prosperity _____ _____ been spread out among the population. Half of the population of the country was _____ getting by, and the situation had gotten worse for them during the 1920s.
55. Two groups in the country that were not doing well were _____ and _____ workers.
56. When farmers and workers did not earn _____ money to buy goods that the nation's factories and farms were producing, they had very little _____.

57. The farms and factories, however, continued to _____ more than people could _____. This is known as _____.
58. When a particular industry has a _____ of goods (more goods on the market than consumers are buying) one strategy to sell more is to _____ the price.
59. Another response to overproduction is to produce _____ until the surplus is gone.
60. When _____ produce less, they need _____ workers, and people _____ their jobs.
61. _____ people _____ buy as many goods.
62. During the 1920s, there were several _____, sometimes referred to as " _____ " industries, that were _____ with these problems long before the rest of industry declined.
63. One was Georgia's major industry - _____.
64. _____ were not doing as well.
65. To compete, farmers really needed to buy the new farm _____, but they often could not _____ it.
66. Without the _____ power of farmers and workers - two large segments of the population - the economy _____ keep growing.
67. _____ too had invested in _____.
68. When the market crashed, these banks lost a _____ of money.

69. In the South, after the bad _____ of 1930, many _____ banks began to _____ (close).
70. Throughout the country, ordinary Americans who had money in bank _____ tried to get it out. In those days, there was no _____ for people's _____.
71. When people _____ money in a bank, the bank uses the money for _____ to others.
72. Only a small amount is held in cash " _____ " in the bank. When people were _____ to pay back their loans and other were _____ their money out of their accounts, some banks _____ all of their reserves.
73. When banks went _____ and closed, those people who had not yet _____ -their money lost it.
74. In 1930, Mother _____ also brought another _____ to farmers - another _____.
75. In the _____ states, such as Kansas and Oklahoma, the _____ of rain was so severe that the _____ dried up and blew away. The entire region became known as the " _____."
76. By 1932, _____ of America's industries was less than _____ of what it had been before the crash.
77. _____ of people lost their jobs, and the _____ rate rose steadily, reaching 25 percent by 1932. The _____ sector of the economy was affected by the high unemployment rate in industry.

78. The 1920s produced one of Georgia's leading examples of _____
in the United States - the company that eventually became _____ -
_____. (Page 541)
79. (An _____ is a person who _____ a business
and assumes all of the _____.) (Page 541)
80. In 1827, Owen R. _____ was listed in the City Directory of
Augusta as a _____. (Page 541)
81. In his next listing, he was _____ of the Georgia Hardwood
Lumber Company, a wholesale company that he founded that year. (Page 541)
82. He began Georgia Hardwood with money he had _____ and some that
he _____. (Page 541)
83. In spite of the Great Depression, Cheatham was able to _____ his
company in the 1930s. By 1938, he had bought _____ lumber yards in the
South. (Page 541)
84. In 1947, Georgia Pacific expanded to the West Coast, buying a _____
plant in Bellingham, Washington. (Page 541)
85. The following year, Georgia Hardwood Company became Georgia-Pacific
_____ and Lumber Company. By 1949, its _____ was sold
on the New York Stock Exchange. (Page 541)
86. In the early 1950s, the company moved its headquarters to the Northwest, settling by
1954 in _____, Oregon. (Page 541)

87. Throughout the 1950s and the 1960s, the company continued to _____ into other _____ products, including _____, resins and adhesives, _____ paper boxes, and gypsum wallboard.

(Page 541)

88. In 1968, the company's sales went over the \$1 _____ mark for the first time. (Page 541)

89. In 1982, the company moved its headquarters back to _____, and its building became part of Atlanta's skyline. (Page 541)

90. In 2005, _____ Industries acquired Georgia-Pacific, and it is now an independent unit of that giant company. (Page 541)