

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

GUIDED READING

Georgia Its Heritage and Its Promise

Chapter 23: Georgia and World War II

Section 1 Causes of World War II

Directions: Use the information from page 572 - 579 to complete the following.

1. In the 1920s, _____ had tried to overcome the devastating effects of World War I.
2. Destroyed _____, unstable economies, and poverty had made _____ difficult for many.
3. In the Pacific, _____ need for _____ materials to support its growing industries led it to become _____.
4. In _____ and _____, militaristic _____ emerged.
5. After World War I, most _____ wanted to focus on their own country.
6. They wanted a _____ relationship with other countries, but they did not want to get involved in the _____ of those countries or their relationships with one another.
7. The _____ of Versailles, which ended World War I, was not a treaty that would create a _____ world. Instead, the _____ powers had framed the treaty with the _____ of keeping Germany _____.
8. Under the _____ of the treaty, Germany had to _____ that it _____ the war, pay _____ (compensation for war damages) to Allies, and _____ some of its territory.

9. The U.S. _____ depended on _____ both farm products and manufactured goods to consumers in _____ places. The _____ of those countries was of great interest to the _____.
10. So in the 1920s, the _____ government tried to _____ another war by making _____ that would lessen the chance that war would start.
11. The United States hosted a _____ in Washington, D.C., and invited the major _____ powers to attend. There they worked out _____ major treaties and several other agreements.
12. They _____ the number of certain types of _____ ships each country could have, agreed to _____ each other's _____ in the Pacific Ocean, and agreed to maintain an " _____ " trade policy with _____.
13. In 1928, fifteen _____ signed the Kellogg-Briand Pact (_____), which said that nations would not resort to _____ except in _____.
14. In 1931, _____, in _____ of the pact, took over an area of northern China called _____.
15. Japan had long been a growing _____ power, and it needed the raw materials of Manchuria, such as _____ and _____, for its factories.
16. Japan also wanted to create an _____ in _____.

17. In 1937, it _____ China, brutally _____ thousands in Nanking, and taking several key cities. But the _____ government held on, and the war between the two countries continued.
18. In 1941, _____ invaded the _____ colony of Indochina in southeast Asia.
19. Meanwhile, in Europe, both _____ and Germany fell under the control of _____ governments.
20. _____ is a philosophy of government characterized by a _____ (a leader with absolute power).
21. Fascists believe in the _____ of a particular group, often a _____ or national group.
22. A fascist economy works to _____ the government, although private property remains in private hands. Fascists do not believe in _____ rights or _____.
23. In _____, the fascist leader was Benito _____.
24. In _____, fascist Adolf _____ came to power in 1933 with his _____ political party.
25. In the 1930s, a civil war in _____ also brought a fascist leader to power - Generalissimo Francisco _____.
26. Just as _____ hoped to create an empire in Asia, _____ hoped to create an empire, or _____, in Europe.
27. In 1935, _____ invaded the African country of _____.

28. In 1936, he [Hitler] invaded an area between Germany and France called the _____ . Two years later, he sent troops into _____ , and then into part of _____ a few months later.
29. In 1936, Germany and Italy made an _____ called the Rome-Berlin _____ .
30. _____ became part of the alliance in _____ , so the three became known as the _____ Powers.
31. _____ [Italy] claimed to have _____ the "putrid _____ (dead body) of liberty." In other words, _____ was dead in his country.
32. _____ targeted groups that he considered _____ , not part of the German master _____ , for _____ camps where they were poorly fed and overworked.
33. _____ people in Germany and the conquered lands became targeted not only for slave labor, but for _____ (the deliberate killing of a particular group of people).
34. In the autumn of _____ , the German army invaded _____ in what came to be called a _____ ("lightning war").
35. _____ had begun.
36. Both _____ and _____ declared war on Germany, although they failed to stop Germany.

37. After a few quiet months, country after country _____ to invading German troops - Denmark, _____, the Netherlands, Belgium, and finally _____.
38. German planes began to _____ Great Britain in the second half of 1940.
39. Then in June 1941, Germany invaded the _____, violating an agreement they had made _____ to fight each other.
40. The _____ response to all these developments was to stay _____.
41. Americans believed that this was a _____ war and that the United States should remain _____.
42. In the mid-1930s, Congress passed a series of _____ Acts. This made it _____ to sell _____ to nations at war or to make loans to those that had not paid their World War I _____ (which included the countries at war).
43. By the end of the 1930s, _____ came to America of the terrible _____ of Great Britain, the _____ Japanese treatment of the Chinese, and the _____ persecutions of minorities.
44. The United States also had to deal with the issue of _____.
45. President Roosevelt _____ that the _____ powers might win the war and _____ U.S. trade.
46. In late 1939, the United States _____ the policy that made _____ sales illegal and began to allow _____ nations, especially Great Britain, buy weapons on a " _____ -and- _____ " basis.

47. When _____ fell in June 1940, the _____
began to _____ itself, not knowing how far the _____
lust for empire might go.
48. In September [1940], the nation's first peace-time _____ went into effect.
Over _____ million men between twenty-one and thirty-five had to
_____ for military service.
49. At the same time, the United States also made a _____ with Great Britain.
The United States traded old U.S. _____ in return for Great Britain
allowing U.S. military _____ on several British _____.
50. In 1940, Roosevelt was the _____ president in United States history to
_____ for a _____ term. He believed that the _____
nature of the times made it better to _____ the same president, to not
"change horses in the _____ of the _____."
51. After the election, _____ agreed to help Great Britain even more
through the _____ - _____ Act. The act gave the president the
_____ to let countries fighting _____ the Axis
Powers " _____ " military supplies.
52. _____ opposed to the United States becoming _____ in
the war were _____ this program.
53. Meanwhile, in the northern _____ Ocean, a German
_____ fired on an American _____ in September
1941.

54. As a result, Roosevelt, as _____-in-_____ of the U.S. _____, issued an order that U.S. navy ships could _____ at German submarines on sight.
55. The U.S. Navy also began to _____ (escort) British ships across the Atlantic until they were about 400 miles away from Great Britain.
56. The _____ believed that all these actions violated any _____ the United States claimed. In October, their submarines _____ one U.S. ship and _____ another.
57. In the _____ Ocean, _____ had become a problem. When the United States began _____ in 1940, it built _____ for a Pacific _____.
58. In 1940, ships began to be based at _____ Naval Base in the U.S. territory of _____.
59. The United States also _____ selling Japan _____ such as iron and steel that could be used in making _____ equipment.
60. When Japan took over _____ from the French in the summer of 1941, the United States stopped selling them _____ and began to send _____ to the _____, which had been a U.S. territory since the Spanish-American War.
61. The United States was also sending _____ to China in its _____ against Japan.

62. _____ made the decision in September _____ that it would go to _____ if the United States did not stop _____ aid to China and _____ Japan's sphere of influence in _____.
63. Japan believed that the only way to stand a chance against the _____ was to _____ it and get as much territory as possible in as short a time as possible.
64. In November [1941], the United States figured out Japanese _____; it knew the Japanese _____ military action. The _____ was where Japan _____.
65. On _____, 1941, over _____ Japanese _____ left _____ carriers to attack the naval base at _____ . The Japanese managed to get the _____ close enough for the attack without being _____.
66. Completely surprised, the Americans could not _____.
67. Almost all the U.S. _____ were destroyed, along with 8 _____ and 11 other ships, were destroyed.
68. The next day, Roosevelt, calling December 7 a " _____ that would live in _____," asked Congress for a _____ of war on Japan.
69. _____ readily agreed.
70. On December 11, Germany and Italy, _____ of Japan _____ war on the United States.

71. Throughout the 1920s and 1930s, Carl _____ of Georgia had _____ the United States to build up its _____.
(Page 577)
72. His efforts helped prepare _____ for the coming war. (Page 577)
73. In 1914, he became the U.S. _____ for his district. (Page 577)
74. In 1917, he became a member of the House _____ Affairs Committee. By 1923, he was the ranking _____ on the committee and so he became its _____ when Democrats were in the majority. (Page 577)
75. His work made him an _____ in military affairs, and he supported a strong national _____. (Page 577)
76. Vinson especially pushed the idea of a _____ and _____ navy. (Page 577)
77. In 1934, Vinson helped _____ the Vinson-Trammell Act, which authorized the building of new _____ to replace aging ones in the fleet. (Page 577)
78. Four years later, the Naval Expansion act, which _____ guided through Congress, expanded the _____ across the board, supported the training of _____ and _____ naval bases. (Page 577)
79. The second piece of legislation also allowed faster _____ of _____ ships. (Page 577)
80. Before World War II, _____ economy had grown dependent on the state's _____ installations. During the war, _____ continued to support military installations in the state. (Page 577)

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GUIDED READING

Georgia Its Heritage and Its Promise

Chapter 23: Georgia and World War II

Section 2 The Georgia Home Front During World War II

Directions: Use the information from page 580 - 590 to complete the following.

1. After Pearl Harbor, _____ in the United States became focused on _____ production.
2. By the end of the war, American _____ had turned out several _____ planes, thousands of _____, and millions of _____.
3. In the desert of _____, scientists worked _____ to unlock the mystery of the atom's nuclear power and make the first workable _____.
4. World War II brought _____ economy out of the _____.
5. During the war, _____ industries also built factories in the state, including the important _____ Aircraft plant in _____.
6. Both the military and defense manufacturers _____ civilians, including many who had been unable to find work before.
7. The South had several major _____ for the establishment of _____ bases.
8. Throughout the South were large tracts of open _____ that required moving far fewer people than in some of the more densely _____ areas of the country.

9. The land was also _____ in the southern states.
10. Because _____ were lower in the South, the _____ of employees both as construction workers and as the civilian workers on the bases was _____.
11. The South also had a _____ climate that allowed for _____ year-round.
12. Georgia had _____ political figures in _____, including Congressman _____ and Senators Walter F. _____ and Richard _____ who had _____ Roosevelt's military preparedness.
13. Every major Georgia _____ had a military _____ of some kind for _____ soldiers, caring for the _____, or housing _____ of war.
14. One of the largest [bases] was Fort _____, in Atlanta, which had been a permanent base for the U.S. _____ since 1885.
15. During the war, it was a major center for _____ for the 4th Command Division as well as a _____ center to study _____ diseases that sickened soldiers in the jungles.
16. The United States _____ training school had moved to Fort _____, near Columbus in World War I.
17. Some of those who trained there became the military _____ of World War II, including Generals Omar _____, Dwight D. _____, and George _____.

18. In the middle of the 1930s, the United States had decided to build several new army _____ depots. _____ Air Depot was located outside _____ near the Southern Railroad Depot at Wellston (renamed Warner Robins).
19. It became the workspace for over 20,000 people who received training and did repairs on _____ for the Army Air Corps.
20. _____ also became a training ground. A large area south of the community became Camp _____.
21. As the war progressed, Camp Gordon and the _____ in Augusta held _____ of _____ from both Germany and Italy. During the war, the arsenal in Augusta made _____ for weapons sights and _____ for submarines, as well as _____ (military supplies).
22. _____ and the area around it also _____ from the military build-up that began in 1940. An effort led by Congressman Hugh _____ of Ailey resulted in Camp _____, an _____ - _____ training installation located near the small town of Hinesville.
23. Like Camp Gordon in Augusta, Camp Stewart housed _____.
24. The Army also took over the new Savannah municipal airport, _____ Field, for the duration of the war.

25. One of the more unusual _____ groups in Georgia during the war was the U.S. Navy Training center in _____ for the _____, or Women Accepted for Voluntary Emergency Service.
26. From January 1943 to May 1945, over fifteen _____ women volunteers from all over the United States trained there for three months before receiving their _____ assignments.
27. All of the military facilities made a _____ impact on Georgia's _____.
28. The same _____ that made the South attractive to the military - _____, lower _____, and open _____ - also brought _____ who manufactured _____ equipment.
29. _____ prewar efforts to make itself a _____ center in the South paid off.
30. One of the _____ of the _____ plants was the Bell _____ Company, also known as Bell _____.
31. The company had been founded in 1935 by Laurence _____ in New York.
32. General Lucius _____, whom Roosevelt had chosen to head up a program to _____ more airports, worked with the _____ mayor and a _____ county commissioner to get a facility in his hometown.
33. Of the thousand who worked there [Bell Aircraft Company], 37 percent were _____, Georgia's own version of the famous " _____ the _____."

34. The Rosie the Riveter _____ was used in government _____ to convince women that working was not only _____, but _____.
35. These women and their male co-workers turned out over six hundred _____, also known as " _____ " because of their size and _____ - carrying capacity.
36. The _____, which dropped the first _____ bomb, was a B-29.
37. The _____ industry was important along Georgia's coast.
38. In 1942, the United States began _____ troops and war supplies across the Atlantic Ocean.
39. Trying to stop these efforts, German _____ roamed the ocean in groups known as " _____."
40. They were having success _____ American ships and tons of supplies.
41. American needed to expand its _____ - carrying capabilities.
42. Both Southeastern Shipbuilding on the Savannah River and J. A. Jones Shipyard in Brunswick turned out " _____."
43. These were cargo _____ over 440 feet long and 56 feet wide that carried rifles and _____, tanks, _____, and airplanes.

44. They were _____ ships, which could be built _____. Parts were _____ in factories throughout the country, and the ship itself was _____ in the shipyards' _____ (a sloping surface used to build or repair boats before returning them to the water).
45. President Roosevelt nicknamed the ships the "_____."
46. The Savannah Shipyard, Inc. was taken over by the United States _____ Commission in 1942. The first ship was _____ at the end of 1942.
47. Named the U.S.S. _____ in honor of _____ founder, the ship did not survive the war.
48. The Savannah yards turned out _____ - _____ Liberty ships during the war, each costing almost \$2 _____.
49. In Brunswick, a new _____ - _____ yard was constructed by Brunswick Marine. The _____ shipyard also built _____ ships, _____ - _____ in all.
50. Because the ships were relatively simple in _____, workers _____ shipbuilding experience could be hired.
51. During the war, Georgia _____ also worked in the _____ industry.
52. Women from other areas came to the state as members of the _____ (Women's Airforce Service Pilots) of the Army Air Corps and the WAVES of the Navy.

53. WASPs in Georgia towed the _____ used in anti-aircraft _____ practice, although WASPs in many areas _____ aircraft to their bases, _____ male pilots and _____ troops.
54. The war had several _____ effects in the state. It put Georgians to _____.
55. _____ were up in all jobs, providing more income than many had had in almost two decades. These Georgians also learned new _____ that they could use after the war.
56. Georgia cities had _____ (United services Organization) facilities, where Georgians _____ and interacted with _____.
57. As in other parts of the country, Georgians lived with the _____ that the _____ made necessary.
58. The _____ of the troops and the war effort became more important than the wants of American _____.
59. _____, limiting the purchase of certain items, was instituted.
60. Beginning in 1942, new _____ were no longer produced.
61. The need for _____ for military vehicles and other equipment led to the _____ of rubber.
62. _____ rationing conserved fuel for the war. The average American had a regular "A" ration, which allowed _____ gallons a week.
63. Americans had to _____ more, carpool, use _____ transportation, and carefully plan the miles they drove.

64. The " _____ " was no more than thirty-five miles an hour on all the nation's roads and highways.
65. Most _____ was rationed by points. Each person had a certain number of _____ a month to use in any combination for _____ foods, _____, _____, and other items
66. _____ was rationed separately, not by points but by fixed amounts for _____ person.
67. Companies like _____ - _____ continued to have access to _____ because their products were considered a _____ for the _____ of soldiers.
68. To add food to their rationed items, citizens planted _____ and grew a large percentage of their own _____.
69. By 1944, Americans got _____ pairs of _____ a year.
70. More women began to wear _____ when it became difficult to get _____ to cover their legs. _____ was needed for _____, not hosiery.
71. Helping the war effort was part of a citizen's _____ duty.
72. However, a _____ in rationed goods did emerge, as _____ sales of rationed goods could make a _____ person considerable money.
73. To keep the United States supplied with _____, _____, and other _____ materials, the government encouraged Americans to turn in any _____ they had.

74. Another patriotic action was to _____ to the war effort by buying the war _____ sold by the _____ government. By buying a bond, a citizen was _____ the government money.

75. Americans were urged to spend less on _____ in order to " _____ more to your country."

76. In areas considered possible targets of _____, air raid _____ were held so people could practice what to do if there was a real bombing _____.

77. In Georgia, the _____ cities watched the shores for _____ submarines.

78. _____ were common along the coast. _____ were turned off or windows and doors covered to make it difficult for a _____ [enemy] flying over to find towns, cities, and other landmarks at night.

79. For _____ long years, Georgians and other Americans, along with _____ from other countries, fought battles on _____ and _____.

80. In _____, a major assault on the _____ of _____ in northern France began on _____ - June 6, 1944.

81. That led to the _____ of France from the Germans and made it possible for the _____ to begin to push the Germans from their country.

82. As Soviet soldiers began to _____ their way through Eastern Europe and Germany, they were _____ by what they found - Nazi _____ camps where over _____ million _____ as well as millions of others considered " _____ " had been _____.
83. _____ regime had always targeted Jews, who had been _____, rounded up, and initially _____ to work, along with thousands of other, as _____ labor in work camps.
84. The _____, Roma Gypsies, some Poles, homosexuals, and other were among those _____ to eliminate " _____ " groups.
85. But the " _____ " to what Hitler called 'the Jewish problem' had been to _____, or kill, them all.
86. At some camps, huge _____ and _____ chambers stood as testimony to the horror of _____.
87. Known as the _____, this killing of two-thirds of Europe's Jews showed the _____ effect of philosophies of _____ and _____ superiority.
88. Georgia Jews also focused on fighting _____ - _____ at home.
89. After World War II, some _____ from the Holocaust came to the United States, some settling in _____.
90. Many American Jews, including Georgia Jews came to support the idea of a Jewish _____ in the _____.
91. The founding of _____ in 1948 was the realization of that idea.

92. By April 1945, Franklin D. Roosevelt's _____ was suffering, no doubt made worse by the heavy _____ of conducting the war.
93. He had come to his Little White House at _____ [Georgia] when he had a stroke and _____.
94. Vice President Harry S. _____ became president.
95. After Germany's _____ in May 1945, the United States focused on _____ the war in the _____.
96. _____ had _____ to surrender in spite of defeats in the islands of the Pacific Ocean and heavy _____ of its homeland.
97. In July, a secret project that had been going on for the entire war _____ met its goal - the building of an _____ bomb.
98. After testing one in the desert of New Mexico, _____ Truman decided to use the new _____ to end the war against _____.
99. One bomb was dropped on _____ on August 6 and one on _____ on August 9; they unleashed a _____ never before seen, killing tens of _____ and bringing about Japan's _____.

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Georgia Its Heritage and Its Promise

Chapter 23: Georgia and World War II

Section 3 Georgia Politics in World War II

Directions: Use the information from page 592 - 597 to complete the following.

1. When the war began, Eugene _____ was the _____ of Georgia.
2. However, his _____ during his administration made him _____, which enabled a progressive named Ellis _____ to win the office in 1942.
3. By the end of Arnall's administration, Georgia had a new _____ and the state government had been _____.
4. In 1940, Georgians once again _____ Eugene Talmadge as governor.
5. The _____ system had given _____ voters far more _____ than voters in the growing cities.
6. The rural areas remained more _____ than the _____, and this was seen in Talmadge's appeal to those voters.
7. In his two-year administration, however, Talmadge made a major _____.
8. In his zeal to _____ white supremacy and _____, Talmadge tried to bring politics into the _____ System.
9. Talmadge wanted to _____ Dean Walter Cocking of the University of Georgia's School of Education for _____ supporting racial _____.

10. The Board of Regents at first _____. After a _____ about the well-respected Cocking, however, the Board _____ Talmadge's _____ to fire him.
11. Talmadge then _____ three members of the _____ and _____ three new members who would _____ his wishes.
12. The _____ Board then _____ Cocking.
13. Within a year, other _____ members and administrators had been _____, including the president of the Georgia Teachers College in Statesboro (now Georgia Southern University).
14. In further efforts to defend white supremacy, _____ had even been _____ from libraries.
15. The result was a _____ for the University System's _____ students. The agency that _____ (gave official approval to) the state's schools took away the _____ of the white colleges and university in December 1941.
16. Two months later, the _____ College was _____ from the approved list of the American Medical Association.
17. These actions meant that students who _____ from any of the nonaccredited _____ colleges and universities would not have their _____ recognized as _____ anywhere _____ the state of Georgia.

18. The _____ that followed _____ Talmadge his _____.
19. Arnall ran on a _____ of getting the _____ back.
20. He also wanted to _____ the governor's _____ to _____ future governors from exercising the kind of _____ Talmadge had.
21. Arnall _____ a "new day for Georgia."
22. Thirty-five-year-old Arnall of Newnan became the _____ governor in the _____ when elected in 1942. He was also the _____ governor elected to a _____-year term.
23. _____ was one of the major _____ governors in Georgia history.
24. Another of Arnall's accomplishments was a state system of _____ for all state employees.
25. That meant that a person would be _____ based on _____ for a particular _____, not because of _____ connections.
26. State employees could also _____ be fired for _____ reasons.
27. Arnall also worked to reform the _____ system in Georgia.
28. Back in 1932, Robert Burns had _____ from a Georgia prison for the _____ time and _____ a book, *I am a Fugitive from a Georgia Chain Gang!*

29. Burns described a system of inhumane _____ , _____ conditions, and _____.
30. In addition to prisoners in the Tattnall state Prison in Reidsville, _____ lived in state highway camps and county work camps providing _____ for roads and other projects.
31. The April 1943 escape of _____ - _____ prisoners from the state prison led to several _____ of the entire system.
32. The _____ showed that, _____ to nine other southern states, Georgia had the _____ prisons.
33. After the reports of the investigations came out, _____ Arnall called a _____ session of Georgia's legislature to pass _____.
34. The resulting laws created the Department of _____ with a director to oversee the system, including the county work camps.
35. Eighteen specific reforms also passed, including _____ the use of leg irons and _____, separating _____ offenders and the _____ ill from the general prison population, and providing _____ through education, training, and religious activity.
36. As early as the 1930s, the Institute of Public Affairs (now the Carl Vinson Institute of Government) at the University of Georgia had _____ reforming Georgia's 1877 state _____.
37. Shortly after becoming governor, Arnall established a _____ to do just that.

38. The _____ constitution was approved by the _____ and then _____ by the voters in August 1945. Most of it was the same as the previous document, but some _____ were important.
39. For example, this constitution included a new _____ officer - the _____ governor.
40. Another addition was the Department of _____ Services, an important agency for the _____ returning from World War II.
41. Arnall, an _____ by profession, also led the fight for the _____ South against _____ railroad rates.
42. In 1885, _____ had established _____ based on regions.
43. The rates to ship _____ materials from the South to the _____ were cheap.
44. It was also _____ to ship manufactured goods from the _____ to the South than it was to ship _____ goods from the _____ to the North.
45. The _____ shipping cost for _____ manufactured goods meant that goods _____ in the South _____ more in the North and _____ consumers from buying them.
46. There were already _____ before the Interstate Commerce Commission by the time _____ became governor, but the investigation had been _____ for years.
47. Angered by the slow process, Arnall _____ the Georgia _____ general to file a _____ in the U.S. Supreme Court.

48. Arnall himself _____ before the court, trying to _____ them to _____ the case, saying that it was _____ in interstate commerce.

49. Two months later, _____ the case appeared before the _____, the _____ Commerce Commission issued a _____ that railroads had to _____ uniform rates across the nation.

50. One of the most _____ proposals of Arnall's first year was his _____ for a constitutional _____ to change the voting _____ in Georgia from twenty-one to _____.

51. This was during _____ . Arnall argued that, if _____ people were _____ enough to _____ in the war, they were old enough to _____.

52. Opponents, many from the _____ camp, argued that young _____ Americans would be given the _____ to vote. They also feared that young people in _____ and universities would become _____ in _____.

53. When the _____ seemed in danger of _____ in the Georgia House of Representatives, Arnall spoke out and allowed the _____ Administration to send young _____ war veterans to the state capital.

54. Not only did the amendment _____, but _____ percent of the _____ approved the amendment.

55. _____ was ahead of most of the country in allowing _____ people to vote.
56. The _____ - _____ Amendment to the U.S. Constitution _____ the voting age to _____ nationally in 1971 as a result of the _____ War.
57. Enlarging _____ was another of Arnall's goals. He proposed to end the _____ tax, which had been passed at the end of _____.
58. Arnall believed that this would _____ more _____ whites to vote.
59. While some opponents _____ that it might _____ more African Americans to vote, the white _____ still kept most blacks _____.
60. Arnall _____ the legislature to support the measure and in 1945, the poll tax was _____.
61. In 1964, the _____ - _____ Amendment to the U.S. Constitution _____ the use of poll taxes to _____ voting in national elections.
62. In October 1945, a _____ court said that Georgia's white state _____ was _____. The U.S. _____ Court upheld the decision in 1946.
63. With the poll tax _____, white _____ in Georgia said the state had to be _____ from _____ voting.

64. They [white supremacists] wanted Arnall to do what South Carolina had done after the court _____; get the state legislature to _____ the primary laws.

65. That would leave the political parties _____ of state control so they could choose their candidates _____ any _____ regulation.

66. The governor [Arnall] _____ to call the legislature into _____ session to consider such a law.

67. Arnall himself _____ run for a second _____, but he hoped that someone who would carry on his _____ could get elected.

68. Meanwhile, _____ Talmadge was using the _____ decision and the _____ of African American _____ to _____ his power among Georgia voters.

69. He [Talmadge] played on _____ fears that white supremacy _____ come to an end.

70. The _____ the year after the war ended was one of the most _____ elections for a governor in the _____ of the state and the nation.