

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

GUIDED READING

Georgia Its Heritage and Its Promise

Chapter 25: Modern Georgia's Changing Politics

Section 1 Postwar Politics

Directions: Use the information from page 630 - 638 to complete the following.

1. For most of the 1940s and 1950s, the Talmadge faction _____ state politics.
2. In the 1960s, however, many _____ oriented urban Democrats began to _____ their stance on segregation and focus instead on _____ growth.
3. By the end of the 1960s, politics in _____ not only included _____ Americans voters but also and emerging _____ Party.
4. Throughout the twenty-five- year period following World War II, Georgia had _____ members in the U.S. _____.
5. In the House of Representatives, Carl _____ was a powerful representative. In the _____, Walter George served until 1957. He was followed by _____ Talmadge, who served through 1980.
6. Georgia's other senator continued to be Richard B. _____ until his death in 1971.
7. Vinson and Russell were particularly _____ men, in the national government.

8. Vinson was elected in 1914 and was considered an _____ in military affairs.
9. Vinson chaired the House _____ Committee from 1949 until his retirement in 1965. He was a leader in building a strong _____ and naval _____.
10. Throughout the _____, Vinson supported a _____ military and was one of the reasons Georgia was able to keep such a strong _____ presence in the state.
11. The other man responsible for the large number of military _____ in the state was _____ Richard Russell.
12. In his first term, he became a member of the Senate _____ Committee, which recommends how _____ will be _____.
13. There he served as _____ of the subcommittee on _____, which was _____ to Georgia's rural area.
14. Russell also served on the _____ Affairs Committee
15. _____ also believed in a strong military during the Cold War.
16. However, he _____ U.S. military _____ unless the United States had _____ interest in a conflict.
17. He advised against the U.S. involvement in _____.
18. As a leading expert in military affairs, Russell was an _____ to Cold War presidents, both Republican and Democrat.
19. At the end of World War II, Ellis _____, whom you studied in Chapter 23, was still Georgia's _____.

20. He was a _____ who supported eighteen-year-old _____, a _____ system for state workers, _____ reform, and _____ of the poll tax that kept many of the poor from voting.
21. In 1946, however, Arnall _____ run for _____ because the constitution _____ two consecutive terms.
22. Because he had been _____ of office for a term, Eugene _____ could run again for _____.
23. The 1946 election was the first since the courts _____ the _____ primary in 1944.
24. Talmadge made that a _____ issue, saying he would _____ in back.
25. He tried to get the _____ of white segregationist voters by stating that blacks' voting was a _____ to white supremacy.
26. Those _____ to Talmadge, including Governor Arnall, supported a Marietta native who was an executive at the Bell Bomber Plant during World War II - James V. _____.
27. Carmichael represented those who wanted to _____ Georgia's business growth.
28. Even with a third candidate in the race, Carmichael _____ the _____ vote by over 16,000 votes. However, Georgia was still under the county unit _____.

29. By getting the votes of the _____ counties, Talmadge was able to win the _____ election.
30. In November, he also won the _____ election, with Melvin _____ elected as _____ governor. Talmadge, however, was very sick and _____ before he was _____ in as governor.
31. A major _____ began when _____ Talmadge (Eugene's son) _____ and even _____ the governor's office on the basis of _____ - _____ votes for him.
32. Some of those write-ins were " _____ " after the election in Herman's _____ county.
33. In spite of that seeming _____, the _____ Assembly, which was _____ by Talmadge supporters, voted to _____ Herman Talmadge as the governor on January 15 and swore him in.
34. _____ still claimed to be governor, because he _____ believe Talmadge was the _____ governor.
35. For a _____, Arnall worked in the _____ governor's office, while Talmadge worked in the _____ area to the office.
36. After Arnall _____ for the day, _____ ordered the adjutant general to _____ the locks on the doors, and moved into the office.
37. Because he was _____ out of his own office, Governor Arnall set up a temporary office at the Capitol _____ counter on January 16.

38. On January 18 Melvin _____ took the oath of lieutenant governor and two days later that of _____.
39. With the man he believed to be the _____ governor sworn in, Arnall officially _____.
40. Secretary of State Ben _____ refused to give the official state _____ (used to legalize documents) to _____ Talmadge or Thompson. The secretary of treasury _____ the state treasury.
41. As a result, _____ was in position to run the state.
42. The case worked its way through the _____. Before reaching the Supreme Court, the *Atlanta Journal* broke the _____ that some of the supposed voters in Telfair County were _____ or no longer _____ there, meaning that those Talmadge votes had been the result of _____.
43. Finally, in March, the Georgia Supreme Court _____ that Thompson was the rightful _____ of _____ until a special election could be held in 1948 to fill the unexpired term of Governor-elect Eugene Talmadge.
44. Thompson had some _____ accomplishments during his term, including _____ teacher salaries, _____ of roads and bridges, and the _____ of Jekyll Island by the state.
45. The _____ Governors Controversy made _____ all over the country, much to the dismay of business leaders in _____ cities, especially Atlanta.
46. They did not want the rest of the country to see Georgia politics as _____.

47. White _____ worried about the growing _____ for civil rights from President Truman and some of the national _____.
48. In fact, some southern Democrats _____ from the national Democratic Party in 1948 to _____ the Southern Rights Party and support its presidential candidate, Governor Strom _____ of South Carolina.
49. In the elections in the late 1940s, the major themes of Georgia politics continued to revolve around _____ and economic _____.
50. The _____ of the white-only primary in 1946 led to the _____ of thousands of black voters over the next few years.
51. In 1949, African American leaders in Atlanta founded the Atlanta _____ League with the _____ of registering voters.
52. They planned to use the black vote to get _____ from _____ politicians for the _____ of black citizens.
53. The _____ chose which whites it would _____ in particular elections.
54. Atlanta Mayor William B. _____ fit into that _____.
55. When African Americans _____ voting, Hartsfield _____ with black leaders to forge a working _____.
56. When _____ Talmadge left the governor's office in 1955, his lieutenant governor, Marvin _____, took his place.
57. After Griffin's term, Talmadge _____ Ernest Vandiver became _____. Much of their effort [Talmadge faction] was trying to _____ the "southern way of life," which meant _____.

58. As the U.S. _____ Court began to make _____ that ended segregation and _____ civil rights to African Americans, _____ of the state's [Georgia] _____ resisted those changes.
59. However, these governors did make _____ to state education and the state's system of roads and highways.
60. Ernest Vandiver cleaned up state government after _____ in the Griffin administration, improved _____ of the mentally ill at the state hospital in Milledgeville, and worked to _____ Georgia trade.
61. The other Georgia institution _____ by the leaders in power in the 1950s was the _____ unit system.
62. As you learned, that _____ gave far more power to the voters in _____ counties than to the voters in the _____.
63. When the county unit system was first put in place, the _____ between rural and urban counties were not as great.
64. Over the years, however, the _____ counties grew much more _____, and the _____ became much greater.
65. In 1962, a _____ U.S. Supreme Court decision was about to _____ the foundation of Georgia's _____.
66. In the 1962 *Baker v. Carr* case from Tennessee, the Supreme Court _____ to hear cases about how _____ districts were _____ (divided up) based on the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

67. This was an important decision that _____ the door for citizens to _____ in states where voting districts were _____ to _____ a particular group.
68. The next year, _____ voter James Sanders _____ the Democratic Party of Georgia, headed by James Gray, for _____ the county unit system to _____ the outcome of statewide elections.
69. He _____ that it _____ his Fourteenth Amendment right to equal protection of the law.
70. The state of Georgia argued back that it was _____ the system to get a _____ between rural and urban areas.
71. As you learned in Chapter 18, _____ for statewide office were chosen not by _____ vote but by the county unit system.
72. Since there were more _____ and _____ counties, they always _____ the urban counties.
73. Sometimes, if there were more than two candidates running against one another, no one candidate would get more than _____ percent. The _____ two vote-getters in the state would have a _____ - _____ to choose the candidate.
74. Whoever _____ got all the county unit _____; they were _____ split between candidates.
75. The _____ for Sanders used the 1960 _____ to illustrate the _____ of the system.

76. When the _____ was in district court, the _____ tried to _____ the county unit system by passing a _____ making it a little more representative.

77. But the court _____ that, even with those _____, the system still _____ the rights of Fulton county voters. The state _____ the decision to the U.S. Supreme Court.

78. In 1962, Georgia's Democratic Party even agreed to _____ the _____ vote to _____ the outcome of the elections that year.

79. By the time of the primary, the _____ district court had issued an _____ against _____ the county unit system in the fall primary while the appeal was being decided.

80. The U.S. Supreme Court _____ that what Georgia did voluntarily in _____ year did not _____ that the popular vote would determine every election.

81. No longer could politicians _____ the state by controlling the rural areas.

82. _____ Governor Marvin Griffin thought trying to change the message meant _____ in to _____, so he decided to run for governor.

83. His main _____ was a young Augusta lawyer and state senator Carl _____.

84. Sanders _____ on the New South ideas of _____ and _____. Griffin was a _____ Democrat who focused on _____ segregation.
85. In this election, _____ on the popular _____, Sanders won a major victory.
86. Other court decisions required that Georgia _____ (redraw) the voting districts both for the General Assembly (_____ and _____) and for the U. S. House of Representatives.
87. These voting districts had to be _____ so that each type of district had _____ the same number of people living in it.
88. In a 1964 case, brought by citizens in the _____ area, the court _____ that new _____ be drawn for _____ serving in the U.s. House of Representatives.
89. In all of these decisions, the U.S. Supreme Court used the one-_____ - one-_____ principle.
90. That means that the vote of _____ citizen should be _____ to every other citizen's vote no matter where that citizen _____.
91. Every _____ years, after the U.S. _____ is taken and new population figures become known, the Georgia legislature _____ its districts for both the state legislature and the U.S. House.
92. While Carl Sanders was an _____ popular and _____ governor, he could _____ succeed himself.

93. The person _____ to _____, however, was former governor Ellis Arnall, who was a _____ like Sanders.
94. There were many candidates in the _____ primary, so no one _____ got the majority.
95. Although Ellis Arnall had _____ votes than the other candidates, he _____ have over _____ percent of the vote.
96. Lester _____ came in _____ in the primary, an indication that many Georgians still _____ on to ideas of segregation and were _____ to change.
97. _____ Maddox had a _____ as a strong _____ . In fact, he _____ his very successful Atlanta restaurant rather than _____ African Americans to eat there after the _____ of the Civil Rights Act.
98. In the _____ - _____ for the 1966 Democratic nomination, _____ and his supporters campaigned _____, while _____ was so _____ of victory that he did not campaign.
99. In one of the greatest election _____ in Georgia, Maddox _____ the Democratic nomination.
100. While most Georgians _____ to vote Democratic on the state level, many became increasingly _____ with the _____ of the national Democratic Party in the 1950s and 1960s.

101. The _____ were attractive to some of the _____ upper classes because the party _____ big business and called for _____ regulation.
102. Howard "Bo" _____ was from a very wealthy family who made their money in _____.
103. He had been in the _____ faction in the 1940s and 1950s. In 1964, he _____ to the Republican Party.
104. Callaway ran that year for the _____ House of Representatives and became the first _____ since Reconstruction to _____ the state when he won that election.
105. In the 1966 election, _____ Callaway and Maddox were too _____ for some Georgian _____.
106. They [progressives] _____ people to _____ - _____ a vote for Ellis Arnall.
107. Congressman Callaway won the _____ vote for governor.
108. The write-in votes for Arnall, however, _____ Callaway from having a _____ (over 50 percent) of the vote.
109. Under the Georgia _____, if no candidate had a majority, the election was _____ by the state _____.
110. In spite of the popular vote, the legislature, _____ by the Democrats, chose _____ as governor.
111. Even though the Republicans _____ that _____, they moved closer to being accepted in _____ politics.

112. In the 1968 _____ election, Independent George _____, a former governor of _____, carried the state's electoral votes and about 43 percent of the state's popular vote.

113. The second most popular choice for _____ was not _____ candidate Hubert Humphrey, but _____ candidate Richard Nixon.

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GUIDED READING

Georgia Its Heritage and Its Promise

Chapter 25: Modern Georgia's Changing Politics

Section 2 Politics in Georgia since 1970

Directions: Use the information from page 640 - 644 to complete the following.

1. Although _____ continued to win statewide offices, since 1970 Georgia has had _____ organized political _____.
2. As the period progressed, the _____ Party grew as voters began to shift.
3. Increasingly, white _____ voters began to shift from the Democratic Party to the _____ Party.
4. _____ Americans, for the most part, remained _____ Democrats, as did white _____ and some moderates.
5. Although _____ continued to elect Democrats to _____, they tended to be conservative Democrats who often voted _____ many of the bills that the _____ Democratic Party supported.
6. In 1970, state leaders wanted to _____ Georgia's national _____ with a _____ kind of leader who would seem more _____.
7. In 1970, the race for _____ was once again in the democratic primary.
8. Carl _____ came back into politics. His opponent was a former state senator from southwest Georgia named Jimmy _____.
9. Jimmy Carter grew up during the depression in the small town of _____.

10. Carter became a civil leader in his area of southwest Georgia before being _____ to the state _____, where he served two 2-year terms.
11. He was interested in _____ improvements and served as _____ of the Committee on Education.
12. He was also concerned about the problems of the _____.
13. In 1966, Carter came in _____ in the Democratic primary for _____ behind Ellis Arnall and Lester Maddox.
14. After that loss, he began _____ for 1970.
15. Carter's _____ to win led to an _____ campaign in which he courted the vote of _____.
16. He _____ his Democratic opponents and the Republican candidate to become _____.
17. During his campaign, he projected himself as the traditional _____ man from rural Georgia.
18. He _____ both supporters and opponents in his _____ address when he called for an _____ to racial discrimination.
19. During his administration, _____ appointed _____ African Americans and _____ to state government and other boards than _____ the governors before him.
20. He also undertook a major _____ of _____ government, making it more _____ and much more _____.

21. He was interested in _____, preservation of both natural and historic _____, and _____ in mental health, a cause his wife _____ championed.
22. After serving his term, _____ was not eligible for _____.
23. He began his campaign for the U.S. _____.
24. President Richard _____ and his aides were caught in a web of _____ and _____ activity that became known as the _____ was forced to _____.
25. The _____, including Carter, knew that the _____ were out of favor because of the _____ of Nixon's administration.
26. When Carter _____ that he was going to _____ for the presidency, many people _____ take it very seriously.
27. But Carter ran a _____, meaning he traveled all over the country for two years, _____ and _____ directly to ordinary people in small town and big cities.
28. He talked about _____ values and _____ and he began to _____ state Democratic presidential primaries.
29. When the Democratic _____ was held in the summer of 1976, he won the _____ on the first ballot.
30. In a very close election, Carter defeated his Republican opponent, President Gerald _____.

31. The _____ had been in trouble for several years with two major problems: high _____ and high _____.
32. An _____ crisis had begun in 1973 when _____ - oil-producing countries in the _____ stopped selling _____ to the United States as a punishment for U.S. _____ of Israel.
33. Then in 1979, _____ militants in _____ took the Americans at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran as _____.
34. _____ did have several accomplishments. As he had in Georgia, Carter appointed _____, African Americans, and other _____ to government positions.
35. He also created two new departments in the executive branch: the Department of _____ and the Department of _____.
36. In _____ policy, Carter became a strong advocate for _____ rights and for _____ peace.
37. One of the accomplishments for which Carter became best _____ would be an omen of some of his important work after his presidency: _____.
38. In 1979, Carter was able to work out the _____ Accords, a peace _____ between _____ and _____.
39. In 1980, however, he was _____ popular because he had not been effective in _____ many of the country's _____.
40. He was able to get the Democratic presidential nomination, but his Republican opponent _____ handed him a major _____.

41. _____ Carter was in his fifties when he returned to _____ convinced that his life was meant to be of _____ to others.
42. Over the next thirty years, he wrote over a _____ books.
43. With his _____ Rosalyn, he founded the _____ in Atlanta. The Carter Center supports research on _____ issues and their impact on people.
44. It also does work around the world promoting _____, _____ rights, and _____.
45. Carter himself has _____ elections in _____ all over the world and has worked to find _____ solutions to _____.
46. In 2002, Carter became the second native Georgian to win the _____ Prize.
47. Georgia's _____ vote went to Carter [Democratic] in the 1976 and 1980 _____.
48. Since then, _____ electoral votes have gone to _____ in every election except, the first election of _____ in 1992.
49. On national issues, the _____ of Georgians supported the strong _____ represented by the Republican Party platforms of the last three decades.

50. However, Georgians did not always vote a _____ ticket (voting for the candidates of only one party). At the same time Georgians were helping to elect a Republican _____, they were voting to send _____ to the U.S. Senate and the governor's office.

51. The _____ Republican senator from Georgia since Reconstruction was _____ elected until 1992 when Paul _____ of Atlanta won in a very close race.

52. _____ of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives depended on what _____ of people lived in the voting districts. It was also affected by how those districts were _____ by the state legislature following the _____.

53. _____ were more likely to elect Democrats, while the _____ were more likely to elect Republicans.

54. Georgia continued to elect _____ governors until 2002, when Sonny _____ of Houston County became the first _____ governor since Reconstruction.

55. At the end of this period, Georgia was a _____ - party state, although the Republican Party was more _____.