

## GUIDED READING

### Georgia Its Heritage and Its Promise

#### Chapter 26: The Economy of Modern Georgia

##### Section 1 Transportation

**Directions:** Use the information from page 650 - 654 to complete the following.

1. Since the late 1990s, Georgia and the rest of the country have been affected economically by \_\_\_\_\_. (Page 649)
2. That is, the economies of the \_\_\_\_\_ countries have become more \_\_\_\_\_ and more \_\_\_\_\_ on each other. (Page 649)
3. What \_\_\_\_\_ in their economies can \_\_\_\_\_ us, and what happens in \_\_\_\_\_ economy can affect them. (Page 649)
4. In 1992, the United States signed an \_\_\_\_\_ called the North American Free Trade Agreement ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) with \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (Page 649)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ means that the countries do not have any trade \_\_\_\_\_ (protective tariffs or quotas) on the amount of \_\_\_\_\_ that can be \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ among them. (Page 649)
6. Our economy is based on the idea of \_\_\_\_\_. (Page 649)

7. This means that \_\_\_\_\_ owned businesses \_\_\_\_\_ without government interference beyond what is necessary to ensure fairness in \_\_\_\_\_, consumer \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ in trade. (Page 649)
8. One key element that has enabled Georgia to \_\_\_\_\_ and modernize its economy is the \_\_\_\_\_ system developed since World War II.
9. The ability to \_\_\_\_\_ Georgia's goods, both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, from their point of \_\_\_\_\_ to their point of \_\_\_\_\_ within the state, nation, or world has been crucial.
10. Our \_\_\_\_\_ transportation system has \_\_\_\_\_ companies to locate their offices, distribution facilities, and factories in Georgia.
11. For example, in 1991, \_\_\_\_\_ (United Parcel Service), which employs several \_\_\_\_\_ Georgians, looked at hundreds of cities before deciding to locate its \_\_\_\_\_ headquarters in Atlanta.
12. Today, Georgia's roads consist of city \_\_\_\_\_, county \_\_\_\_\_, state highways, and \_\_\_\_\_ highways, including the \_\_\_\_\_ highway system.
13. Some of the most important road expansion resulted from the 1956 \_\_\_\_\_ Act, which provided federal funding of 90 percent of construction costs for a system of \_\_\_\_\_ highways that would \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_.

14. President Dwight D. \_\_\_\_\_ wanted a system of well-\_\_\_\_\_, limited access, \_\_\_\_\_ highways that would allow for \_\_\_\_\_ high-speed travel.
15. Eisenhower's system was based on roads that drivers can \_\_\_\_\_ only at \_\_\_\_\_, which have on and off \_\_\_\_\_ with entry and exit lanes.
16. As new \_\_\_\_\_ were built, more \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ took to the roads.
17. Roadside \_\_\_\_\_ such as restaurants, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ stations opened.
18. These \_\_\_\_\_ highways had a \_\_\_\_\_ impact on the \_\_\_\_\_ throughout the country, including Georgia.
19. They lessened the number of traffic \_\_\_\_\_ per miles traveled.
20. They expanded \_\_\_\_\_ by providing \_\_\_\_\_, safer routes for passengers traveling for \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
21. This helped increase \_\_\_\_\_, which became a very important business in many cities.
22. More people moved to the \_\_\_\_\_ (residential areas around cities).
23. That led to growing \_\_\_\_\_ areas.
24. A \_\_\_\_\_ area included a large city surrounded by smaller communities with no green space between them.
25. During World War II, \_\_\_\_\_ use increased due to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ rationing.

26. At the end of the war, \_\_\_\_\_ made a comeback.
27. As interstates and other roads \_\_\_\_\_ travel for cars and trucks, the railroads \_\_\_\_\_ business.
28. More people \_\_\_\_\_ by car, and \_\_\_\_\_ used the passenger \_\_\_\_\_ service.
29. By 2000, two \_\_\_\_\_ lines provided the only passenger rail service in Georgia.
30. Railroads did continue to transport \_\_\_\_\_, although even that has \_\_\_\_\_ because of \_\_\_\_\_ from trucking.
31. For much of Georgia's history, transportation on Georgia's \_\_\_\_\_ has been an important part of the economy.
32. \_\_\_\_\_ were the first competition for river transport.
33. \_\_\_\_\_ ended much of the remaining river trade.
34. The \_\_\_\_\_ on the coast, however, \_\_\_\_\_ a key part of Georgia's growing global \_\_\_\_\_.
35. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are the two major deepwater ports, with Savannah getting the major portion of \_\_\_\_\_ cargo.
36. In 1945, the General Assembly created the Georgia \_\_\_\_\_ to oversee the state's deepwater ports.
37. In the early 2000s, Savannah is one of the top \_\_\_\_\_ ports handling \_\_\_\_\_ cargo business, and it continues to expand.
38. Cargo containers are about the size of \_\_\_\_\_ -trucks.

39. The entire container can be \_\_\_\_\_ by crane from one \_\_\_\_\_ of transportation to another, such as from a \_\_\_\_\_ to a rail car or a truck bed.
40. Georgia's \_\_\_\_\_ ports and inland barge terminal support more than \_\_\_\_\_ jobs throughout the state.
41. They contribute over \$14 \_\_\_\_\_ in income, \_\_\_\_\_ billion in revenue, and \$2.8 billion in state and local \_\_\_\_\_ to Georgia's economy.
42. The other type of transportation that has become \_\_\_\_\_ important to Georgia's economic growth is \_\_\_\_\_ travel.
43. In the years following World War II, some of the \_\_\_\_\_ airfields were converted to \_\_\_\_\_ use.
44. In the last few decades, Georgia continued to develop two kinds of airports - \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ aviation.
45. *General* \_\_\_\_\_ *airports* are those that have \_\_\_\_\_ scheduled airlines; they are used by company planes and private pilots (including \_\_\_\_\_ in some rural areas).
46. \_\_\_\_\_ *airports* have regular \_\_\_\_\_ with scheduled flights.
47. At the top of air travel in the state is \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ Atlanta International Airport, used only by \_\_\_\_\_ airlines.
48. Today, Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport is the \_\_\_\_\_ airport in the \_\_\_\_\_.

49. In February 1010, almost 6 \_\_\_\_\_ passengers took more than \_\_\_\_\_ flights from the airport.
50. One of the most important \_\_\_\_\_ in the growth of Georgia's air travel was the relocation of \_\_\_\_\_ to Atlanta from Louisiana in 1941.
51. At that time, Delta served the \_\_\_\_\_.
52. In the late 1940s and 1950s, the airline \_\_\_\_\_ as it \_\_\_\_\_ out smaller airlines, added \_\_\_\_\_ service, and modernized its \_\_\_\_\_ of planes.
53. In 1955, the company began its first route to \_\_\_\_\_ City.
54. Four years later, Delta added its first \_\_\_\_\_.
55. By the late 1970s, Delta was flying to \_\_\_\_\_; in the late 1980s, it began \_\_\_\_\_ across the \_\_\_\_\_.
56. Today, \_\_\_\_\_ serves more than 160 million \_\_\_\_\_ each year.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## **GUIDED READING**

### **Georgia Its Heritage and Its Promise**

#### **Chapter 26: The Economy of Modern Georgia**

##### **Section 2            Agriculture**

**Directions:**        **Use the information from page 656 - 659 to complete the following.**

1. In the post-World war II period, a larger percentage of Georgia's population left \_\_\_\_\_ areas.
2. Georgia had fewer people \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ and fewer farms to work on.
3. By the 1970s, a very few \_\_\_\_\_ Americans made their \_\_\_\_\_ in farming.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ changed in another important way: its \_\_\_\_\_ became more \_\_\_\_\_.
5. That is, many \_\_\_\_\_ crops are produced.
6. Another major change was \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Modern farms used \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ machines, crop-dusting \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ that keep weeds and pests from destroying crops.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ had been Georgia's \_\_\_\_\_ crop since the late 1700s.
9. Throughout most of that time, cotton \_\_\_\_\_ depended on the labor of \_\_\_\_\_ beings.

10. In the late 1940s, two major farm equipment companies began selling \_\_\_\_\_ that could \_\_\_\_\_ the cotton without \_\_\_\_\_ the cotton bolls.
11. The \_\_\_\_\_ of cotton farms went down, but the \_\_\_\_\_ of the remaining farms went \_\_\_\_\_.
12. The \_\_\_\_\_ for cotton, however, \_\_\_\_\_ after the war.
13. It continued to fall in the 1950s and the 1960s as \_\_\_\_\_ fibers such as \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ became popular.
14. In the 1980s and the 1990s, \_\_\_\_\_ wanted \_\_\_\_\_ fibers again, and cotton made a comeback.
15. Even so, cotton was no longer \_\_\_\_\_.
16. Other crops became important in the farm \_\_\_\_\_.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ were grown in the south-central and western half of the state. By the 1950s, \_\_\_\_\_ was the top peanut-producing state in the country.
18. One peanut \_\_\_\_\_ who became very important to the state and nation was \_\_\_\_\_ Carter.
19. As roads improved and \_\_\_\_\_ decreased \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ farming (growing vegetables for local markets) became an important part of the economy.
20. The best - \_\_\_\_\_ Georgia vegetable is the sweet-tasting \_\_\_\_\_ onion, now grown in twenty Georgia counties.
21. By the twenty-first century, Vidalia \_\_\_\_\_ brought in \_\_\_\_\_ income than any other vegetable produced in the state



22. Georgia also increased its \_\_\_\_\_ production after the war.
23. \_\_\_\_\_ had been grown for decades.
24. Georgia is still known as the " \_\_\_\_\_ State," but it no longer leads in the production of peaches.
25. \_\_\_\_\_ also became important to economic growth, especially in \_\_\_\_\_ Georgia.
26. By the 1950s, Georgia became the nation's \_\_\_\_\_ state in the production of \_\_\_\_\_, and it remains the leader today.
27. In addition, pecan \_\_\_\_\_ is valuable because it makes beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ and floors.
28. Georgia's agricultural economy has also included \_\_\_\_\_, such as \_\_\_\_\_ cattle, hogs, and \_\_\_\_\_ cows for milk production.
29. The \_\_\_\_\_ of refrigeration to keep milk \_\_\_\_\_ and milking \_\_\_\_\_ to speed up the process of milking made dairy farms more \_\_\_\_\_.
30. By 1946, Georgia law required \_\_\_\_\_, the process of heating milk to kill \_\_\_\_\_ that cause disease.
31. One of Georgia's most important \_\_\_\_\_ in the postwar period has been \_\_\_\_\_.
32. \_\_\_\_\_ Georgia became a center for raising chickens.
33. By the late 1990s, Georgia had become the nation's leader in \_\_\_\_\_, chickens weighing less than two and a half pounds.

34. In addition to raising crops and animals, Georgia's economy grew through the \_\_\_\_\_ (farming and the businesses associated with farming) of \_\_\_\_\_ those products for markets.
35. Vegetables and fruits required \_\_\_\_\_; nuts had to be \_\_\_\_\_; milk pasteurized; and animals \_\_\_\_\_, cleaned, and packaged.
36. In coastal areas, \_\_\_\_\_ and other \_\_\_\_\_, especially shrimp, also had to be cleaned and readied for market.
37. No food processing industry was more important to Georgia's economy than the \_\_\_\_\_ industry.
38. In the 1930s, Jesse \_\_\_\_\_ of Gainesville encouraged the \_\_\_\_\_ of chickens as a business by selling farmers \_\_\_\_\_ chicks.
39. When the chicks \_\_\_\_\_ up, he bought them back to \_\_\_\_\_ them.
40. In the 1950s, Georgia's companies began to \_\_\_\_\_ their broilers to \_\_\_\_\_ countries.
41. After the war, most of the \_\_\_\_\_ in the broiler industry were rural white \_\_\_\_\_, often farm wives who needed to earn extra money.
42. In the 1980s, the \_\_\_\_\_ force began to change as \_\_\_\_\_ from Mexico and other Latin American countries began filling those jobs.
43. At the same time, the \_\_\_\_\_ for chicken in the United States was skyrocketing. By the mid-1990s, Americans ate \_\_\_\_\_ chicken than \_\_\_\_\_ and pork.

44. Although \_\_\_\_\_ is no longer the main force in Georgia's economy, it is still important.

45. Today it is \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and efficient.

46. In the twenty-first century, the nation and state, however, face some \_\_\_\_\_ that result from modern agriculture.

47. These challenges include \_\_\_\_\_ in streams and waterways from the chemicals in \_\_\_\_\_, as well as those sprayed on crops to kill \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## GUIDED READING

### Georgia Its Heritage and Its Promise

#### Chapter 26: The Economy of Modern Georgia

##### Section 3 Manufacturing

**Directions:** Use the information from page 660 - 664 to complete the following.

1. In the postwar period, Georgia's \_\_\_\_\_ continued to provide the basic materials for some of the important \_\_\_\_\_ of the state.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Georgia's minerals continued, as did the \_\_\_\_\_ industry.
3. \_\_\_\_\_, fertilizer, chemicals, \_\_\_\_\_, and many other products became important \_\_\_\_\_ producers in Georgia.
4. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ also became important.
5. By the late twentieth century, increased \_\_\_\_\_, including the use of \_\_\_\_\_ in some industries, and the attraction of \_\_\_\_\_-wage workers in other \_\_\_\_\_, led to \_\_\_\_\_ in jobs in many companies.
6. Some companies \_\_\_\_\_ the state altogether. When that happened, Georgia worked to attract \_\_\_\_\_ companies.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ under the ground and \_\_\_\_\_ above the ground were two notable pieces of the postwar economy.
8. Minerals included the hard rock of the Piedmont areas, especially \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

9. In the period after World War II, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of granite boomed. \_\_\_\_\_ remains the 'Granite Capital of the World.'
10. Granite from that area was \_\_\_\_\_ all over the country and the globe.
11. The production and sales of \_\_\_\_\_ marble also increased.
12. Centered in \_\_\_\_\_ County, Georgia's marble contributes to buildings in many places, including the \_\_\_\_\_ of the state and the nation.
13. Georgia is a world leader in the mining of a white \_\_\_\_\_ called \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Kaolin is used in \_\_\_\_\_, paints, \_\_\_\_\_ such as tiles and sinks, and \_\_\_\_\_ dishes.
15. Much of kaolin becomes the white \_\_\_\_\_ coating on the paper for \_\_\_\_\_.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ [in Washington County] is \_\_\_\_\_ the "Kaolin Capital of the World."
17. By the twenty-first century, \_\_\_\_\_ mining and production was a \_\_\_\_\_-dollar business in Georgia.
18. You saw in Chapter 20 how important Georgia-Pacific has been in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ products.
19. Another company involved in \_\_\_\_\_ was Union camp, a maker of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ products.
20. Union Bag and Paper, incorporated in 1875 in New York, moved to the \_\_\_\_\_ area in the late 1930s to be closer to the supply of \_\_\_\_\_.

21. In 1999, \_\_\_\_\_ Paper Company bought Union Camp. It continues to operate in Georgia as a major \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_ sales.
22. Georgia's \_\_\_\_\_ industry had long been textiles. The need for \_\_\_\_\_, parachutes, and other textiles had \_\_\_\_\_ the industry during World War II.
23. That \_\_\_\_\_ continued into the 1950s.
24. Like other industries across the nation, textile production became more \_\_\_\_\_ as machines performed more of the operations.
25. Companies that could not \_\_\_\_\_ to buy the new \_\_\_\_\_ went out of business or were bought out by those who could.
26. Companies that \_\_\_\_\_ their equipment \_\_\_\_\_ need as many \_\_\_\_\_ resulting in \_\_\_\_\_.
27. In spite of cutbacks in workers, the American textile industry \_\_\_\_\_ it increasingly difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ with the cheaper \_\_\_\_\_ of cloth from other parts of the world.
28. By the late 1900s, many, but not all, companies had either \_\_\_\_\_ out of business or \_\_\_\_\_ their operations to \_\_\_\_\_ countries.
29. An exception to that trend was the business known as " \_\_\_\_\_ ."
30. In a tufted textile, \_\_\_\_\_ stands up \_\_\_\_\_ rather than being \_\_\_\_\_ into cloth. This is how most \_\_\_\_\_ is made.

31. In the late 1800s, Catherine \_\_\_\_\_ (later Catherine Evans Whitener) in north Georgia began making \_\_\_\_\_ by hand using this method.
32. In the 1930s, \_\_\_\_\_ for making bedspreads emerged in \_\_\_\_\_ Georgia.
33. \_\_\_\_\_ for making tufted \_\_\_\_\_ mechanized the process.
34. From making bedspreads, factories began to try other products, including small \_\_\_\_\_.
35. When machinery was developed that could make \_\_\_\_\_ rugs and wall-to-wall \_\_\_\_\_, the carpet industry boomed.
36. In the 1960s, \_\_\_\_\_ was introduced into the tufted textile industry. The nylon carpeting \_\_\_\_\_ and felt as good as \_\_\_\_\_ did, but was far \_\_\_\_\_ expensive.
37. By the early 1960s, \_\_\_\_\_ were buying over \$1 \_\_\_\_\_ of carpeting every year.
38. By the twenty-first century, four companies \_\_\_\_\_ the carpet industry.
39. All were located in \_\_\_\_\_: Shaw, Mohawk, Beaulieu in \_\_\_\_\_, and Interface in \_\_\_\_\_.
40. In the early years, the workers were mainly \_\_\_\_\_ or sometimes men who had \_\_\_\_\_ from their farming or construction work. As the industry \_\_\_\_\_, the carpet companies had a greater need for more \_\_\_\_\_ workers.
41. Beginning in the 1980s, that need was increasingly met by \_\_\_\_\_ workers.

42. By the late twentieth century, the \_\_\_\_\_ of the workers in the carpet industry were immigrants from \_\_\_\_\_ and other Latin American companies.
43. \_\_\_\_\_ events had a major impact on Georgia's economy.
44. After World War II, the relationship between the \_\_\_\_\_ and the United States quickly began to get \_\_\_\_\_.
45. In the Soviet Union's \_\_\_\_\_ economy, \_\_\_\_\_, farms and \_\_\_\_\_ were \_\_\_\_\_ by the government; citizens received \_\_\_\_\_ from the \_\_\_\_\_.
46. In the U.S. \_\_\_\_\_ economy, \_\_\_\_\_ and companies \_\_\_\_\_ the farms, factories, and other businesses.
47. The difference between the two countries \_\_\_\_\_ to a long period of mutual \_\_\_\_\_, competition, and \_\_\_\_\_ known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
48. The U.S. foreign policy during the Cold War was based on a philosophy called \_\_\_\_\_.
49. This meant that the United States wanted to keep \_\_\_\_\_ (the political/economic system of the Soviet Union) from \_\_\_\_\_ to new places and keep it contained to the areas where it already was.
50. There were several ways to \_\_\_\_\_ this. One was by intervening \_\_\_\_\_ in places where communists were trying to \_\_\_\_\_ over.



51. Another was by \_\_\_\_\_ a military force that would \_\_\_\_\_ the communists from starting a war with the United States or its allies.
52. The Cold War resulted in the \_\_\_\_\_ building up its military forces.
53. In \_\_\_\_\_, many of the \_\_\_\_\_ located in the state during World War II became \_\_\_\_\_ instead of being \_\_\_\_\_.
54. Georgia's large \_\_\_\_\_ installations brought \_\_\_\_\_, income, and people to Georgia towns and cities.
55. Containment led the United States into a \_\_\_\_\_ in 1950 in the country of \_\_\_\_\_.
56. The northern and southern halves of Korea were \_\_\_\_\_ into two separate governments after World War II.
57. \_\_\_\_\_ Korea became \_\_\_\_\_ and South Korea became \_\_\_\_\_. Both were ruled by \_\_\_\_\_.
58. In June 1950, North Korea \_\_\_\_\_ South Korea to try to \_\_\_\_\_ the country under communism.
59. The United States worked with the \_\_\_\_\_ to try to stop the \_\_\_\_\_ so communism would not spread to \_\_\_\_\_ Korea.
60. The policy of containment also brought the \_\_\_\_\_ industry back to Georgia.
61. The conflict in Korea required military equipment, including \_\_\_\_\_.

62. After World War II, the huge \_\_\_\_\_ Bomber Plant in Marietta was \_\_\_\_\_ and used for \_\_\_\_\_.
63. \_\_\_\_\_ Corporation of California took over the old plant in 1951 and began to \_\_\_\_\_ planes that \_\_\_\_\_ troops and equipment: the C-130 Hercules and the large C-141 Starlifter.
64. In the 1960s, the company got the contract for building an even \_\_\_\_\_ transport plane, the C-5 Galaxy.
65. In the 1990s, with the Cold War \_\_\_\_\_, Lockheed merged with \_\_\_\_\_ Marietta Company, a manufacturer for the \_\_\_\_\_ industry and \_\_\_\_\_.
66. While Ford and General Motors no longer have plants in Georgia, \_\_\_\_\_ opened a manufacturing plant for its \_\_\_\_\_ in 2009.
67. \_\_\_\_\_, the world's largest maker of \_\_\_\_\_, has its headquarters in Georgia.
68. Both \_\_\_\_\_ and Club Car \_\_\_\_\_ carts are made in Georgia.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## **GUIDED READING**

### **Georgia Its Heritage and Its Promise**

#### **Chapter 26: The Economy of Modern Georgia**

##### **Section 4**

##### **Services**

##### **Directions:**

**Use the information from page 665 - 670 to complete the following.**

1. As you have seen, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ both went through the processes of mechanization and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. This led to greater \_\_\_\_\_ but also \_\_\_\_\_ workers.
3. As \_\_\_\_\_ in these areas became more difficult to find, many workers turned to jobs in the \_\_\_\_\_ industries.
4. As you learned, service industries do not produce a \_\_\_\_\_ but a service such as health care, education, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
5. By the 2000s, a \_\_\_\_\_ of the jobs in the state and throughout the entire country were in the \_\_\_\_\_ sector.
6. Following World War II, \_\_\_\_\_ expanded its \_\_\_\_\_, insurance, entertainment, and \_\_\_\_\_ services.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ became a center for banking, and other communities also had important banking institutions.
8. In the 1960s, professional major league \_\_\_\_\_ were introduced in Atlanta and were important to the city's \_\_\_\_\_ and its image as a major U.S. city.
9. The other major service industry to reemerge in Georgia was \_\_\_\_\_, which became the major engine for Georgia's \_\_\_\_\_.

10. Georgia cities have always been the \_\_\_\_\_ for retail business in Georgia.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ includes all the stores through which consumers buy goods.
12. By the 1950s, \_\_\_\_\_ in the suburbs began to emerge. (A shopping center is a \_\_\_\_\_ of retail and service stores, and often \_\_\_\_\_, that has common off-street parking.)
13. By the 1970s, shopping centers had become \_\_\_\_\_ malls where consumers could shop in all kinds of weather.
14. Georgia is also the home of \_\_\_\_\_ retailers.
15. One of the fastest-growing and largest is the \_\_\_\_\_.
16. Bernie \_\_\_\_\_ and Arthur \_\_\_\_\_ opened a \_\_\_\_\_-type store that sold supplies for \_\_\_\_\_ improvements. Selling to both \_\_\_\_\_ in the house building and renovations business and to \_\_\_\_\_ customers.
17. Its \_\_\_\_\_ have always been professionals in various areas of home \_\_\_\_\_ and improvements who know their \_\_\_\_\_ and can provide customers with \_\_\_\_\_.
18. Beginning with \_\_\_\_\_ Atlanta stores in 1979, the company has \_\_\_\_\_ to hundreds of stores all \_\_\_\_\_ the country.
19. One of the important aspects of Georgia's \_\_\_\_\_ has been banking and insurance.
20. Banks help \_\_\_\_\_ businesses and other \_\_\_\_\_, while insurance helps \_\_\_\_\_ businesses and individuals from \_\_\_\_\_.

21. \_\_\_\_\_ Bank, Inc., has its headquarters in Georgia.
22. One of the most \_\_\_\_\_ Georgia-founded banking and financial institutions is \_\_\_\_\_ in Columbus.
23. Under the leadership of James \_\_\_\_\_, Sr. and Jr., the company grew to own about \_\_\_\_\_ banks throughout the South.
24. It [Synovus] also operates TSYS, a company that processes \_\_\_\_\_ payments.
25. The Blanchards have established worker-and-family-friendly policies that have made Synovus one of the "100 \_\_\_\_\_ to Work For" in the country, according to \_\_\_\_\_ magazine.
26. Another \_\_\_\_\_-based company is the insurance giant \_\_\_\_\_ (American Family Life Assurance Company).
27. The company was founded in 1955 by the three \_\_\_\_\_ brothers - John, Paul and William.
28. It sold \_\_\_\_\_ insurance policies, and within one year had sold over six \_\_\_\_\_ policies.
29. In 1958, the company began a new type of policy specifically for \_\_\_\_\_.
30. One of the most successful \_\_\_\_\_ of the company was selling insurance in \_\_\_\_\_, which began in 1974.
31. In 1960, young Georgian \_\_\_\_\_ built his father's \_\_\_\_\_ company, Turner Advertising, into the largest billboard company in the \_\_\_\_\_.

32. In 1964, he relocated to Atlanta, and in 1970 Turner bought his first \_\_\_\_\_ station, which he eventually named \_\_\_\_\_ (for Turner Broadcasting).
33. In 1980, Turner launched his \_\_\_\_\_ Network (CNN).
34. That was followed by Headline News Network (\_\_\_\_\_), Turner Network Television (\_\_\_\_\_), Turner \_\_\_\_\_, Sports South, Cartoon Network, and Turner Classic Movies (\_\_\_\_\_).
35. In 1966, Turner \_\_\_\_\_ with Time Warner Corporation.
36. Turner's enterprises brought \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ and made Atlanta an important world \_\_\_\_\_ center.
37. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ led to the rising popularity of another major economic booster for Georgia - \_\_\_\_\_ sports.
38. \_\_\_\_\_ who could not \_\_\_\_\_ games in person could \_\_\_\_\_ on radio to their favorite announcers calling the \_\_\_\_\_ as it happened or \_\_\_\_\_ the action on television.
39. Cities in the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ already hosted major league professional teams in many sports.
40. However, because being home to major league teams was \_\_\_\_\_, minor league sports continued to dominate \_\_\_\_\_ and the south for almost two decades after World War II.
41. Mayor Ivan \_\_\_\_\_, Jr., [in the 1960s] believed \_\_\_\_\_ had to have professional sports to \_\_\_\_\_ the southeast.

42. He finally convinced Atlanta business leaders to \_\_\_\_\_ the construction of Atlanta-Fulton County \_\_\_\_\_ to host professional major league sports.
43. In 1966, the \_\_\_\_\_ baseball team played its first game in Atlanta.
44. In the mid-1970s, Ted Turner \_\_\_\_\_ the team and broadcast its games via \_\_\_\_\_ throughout the country on his "\_\_\_\_\_."
45. In the 1980s, the Braves even got the \_\_\_\_\_ "America's Team."
46. The main \_\_\_\_\_ for the Braves in the late 1960s and early 1970s was not a \_\_\_\_\_ record.
47. It was slugger \_\_\_\_\_. In 1974, Aaron \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ record formerly held by \_\_\_\_\_.
48. In 1966, the \_\_\_\_\_ football team came to Atlanta, playing its first game in the fall.
49. The new \_\_\_\_\_ team was owned by Rankin \_\_\_\_\_, executive vice president of the \_\_\_\_\_ Insurance Company of Georgia.
50. In the late 1980s, Smith \_\_\_\_\_ to move the team out of the state unless a \_\_\_\_\_ stadium was built for them. The result was the \_\_\_\_\_, which now hosts not only the Falcons but other sporting events and large gatherings.
51. In 2002, the estate of Rankin Smith \_\_\_\_\_ the Falcons to Arthur \_\_\_\_\_, owner of \_\_\_\_\_, who has continued to make improvements for the team.
52. Atlanta became home to the \_\_\_\_\_ basketball team in 1968.
53. Ted Turner \_\_\_\_\_ the team in the 1970s.

54. At the end of the 1990s, they [Hawks] began playing in the new \_\_\_\_\_  
Arena.
55. Philips Arena also is home to the Atlanta \_\_\_\_\_, a new expansion team in  
professional \_\_\_\_\_.
56. Until he [Ted Turner] sold to \_\_\_\_\_, Turner owned  
\_\_\_\_\_ of the four major league professional sports teams in Atlanta.
57. Other professional \_\_\_\_\_ also had an impact in the state.
58. The \_\_\_\_\_ sports audience in the state appeared at \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ events at the Atlanta Motor Speedway in Henry County, built by  
Atlanta real estate developers.
59. Another major professional sporting event is the \_\_\_\_\_ Golf Tournament  
held in August every April.
60. Georgia's modern \_\_\_\_\_ system, along with the state's history,  
natural \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ also led to the development  
of what became, by the late twentieth century, the \_\_\_\_\_-largest industry in  
the state - \_\_\_\_\_.
61. By the 1970s and 1980s, Georgia began \_\_\_\_\_-funded efforts to attract  
\_\_\_\_\_ and tourists with a special agency dedicated to that purpose.
62. Local communities started their own Convention and \_\_\_\_\_ Bureau to bring  
visitors to their towns.
63. Atlanta and other major cities built large \_\_\_\_\_ facilities for meetings,  
\_\_\_\_\_, and other events.



64. In addition to conventions, Georgia attracts travelers from other states and from other \_\_\_\_\_ to visit and \_\_\_\_\_ in the state.
65. Attractions include Georgia's beautiful natural environment such as the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_, as well as interesting historic and cultural sites.
66. Over two \_\_\_\_\_ Georgians work in the businesses and organizations related to this \_\_\_\_\_ industry, which has an economic impact of almost \$30 \_\_\_\_\_.
67. In \_\_\_\_\_, the state \_\_\_\_\_ one of the most significant events in the world - the Summer \_\_\_\_\_.
68. The idea for bringing the Olympics to Georgia began with businessman \_\_\_\_\_.
69. This was an especially important Olympics because it was the \_\_\_\_\_ (one-hundred-year) anniversary of the first modern Olympics held in 1896.
70. Not only did the Olympics bring \_\_\_\_\_ of dollars, but it changed many \_\_\_\_\_ of Atlanta and other places in Georgia.
71. Old sports arenas were \_\_\_\_\_ and brand new sports facilities were built including the Olympic \_\_\_\_\_, which is now \_\_\_\_\_ Field for the Atlanta Braves.
72. Over \_\_\_\_\_ hotel rooms were \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ restaurants were built.
73. \_\_\_\_\_ were repaired and expanded.

74. New \_\_\_\_\_ such as \_\_\_\_\_ cameras and other systems were added to the interstate system.

75. Olympic Centennial \_\_\_\_\_ provided a beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ space in the city.

76. Tourism in Atlanta \_\_\_\_\_, and the \_\_\_\_\_ of the downtown area continued after the games were over.

77. Atlanta became seen as a major \_\_\_\_\_ city.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## GUIDED READING

### Georgia Its Heritage and Its Promise

#### Chapter 26: The Economy of Modern Georgia

##### Section 5 Personal Finance

**Directions:** Use the information from page 672 - 675 to complete the following.

1. Our [Georgia] economy is also affected by the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of individual \_\_\_\_\_ like you and me.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ consists of the decisions individuals make in the \_\_\_\_\_ of their money.
3. The money that an individual acquires is called \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Income can come from a \_\_\_\_\_ or prize, from \_\_\_\_\_ money performing a specific task, from an \_\_\_\_\_ given by a parent or guardian, from earnings at a regular \_\_\_\_\_, or from earnings from an \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ are the \_\_\_\_\_ of some or all of that money, for various purposes.
6. Some income may be spent for \_\_\_\_\_ goods or services.
7. Expenses can also be \_\_\_\_\_ - items or services not \_\_\_\_\_ necessary, but \_\_\_\_\_.
8. People with a steady income usually \_\_\_\_\_ some of their money in a \_\_\_\_\_ at a bank so they can pay their expenses.
9. It is important to \_\_\_\_\_ all \_\_\_\_\_ written, either on paper or online, and \_\_\_\_\_ the amount of each check from the \_\_\_\_\_ (total amount) in the account.

10. If a check is written for \_\_\_\_\_ money than is in the account, the bank will \_\_\_\_\_ pay the check.
11. This is called an \_\_\_\_\_, or "bouncing a check."
12. Overdrafts usually result in \_\_\_\_\_ - one charged by the bank and one \_\_\_\_\_ by the person or company to whom the check was written.
13. The best way to manage money is to have a \_\_\_\_\_, or plan, for how money will be used.
14. The most \_\_\_\_\_ rule is that amounts for expenses should \_\_\_\_\_ be more than the amount of income.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ money means that rather than \_\_\_\_\_ all income on goods or services now, some income is budgeted for something that will bring a \_\_\_\_\_ benefit or will earn more money.
16. Savings should be \_\_\_\_\_ of any budget.
17. The simplest saving method is through a \_\_\_\_\_ *account*.
18. A savings account usually pays a small amount of \_\_\_\_\_ on the amount deposited.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ can be important for several reasons. One is to provide an \_\_\_\_\_ fund for a job loss or other unexpected expenses such as expensive car repairs or \_\_\_\_\_ bills.
20. Savings can also be a way of achieving a \_\_\_\_\_ goal.
21. An \_\_\_\_\_ is money \_\_\_\_\_ with the goal of making a \_\_\_\_\_ (more money).

22. \_\_\_\_\_ investments involve putting money into things like \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ as a way to make money in the future.
23. \_\_\_\_\_ investment involves putting money into something \_\_\_\_\_ such as equipment or \_\_\_\_\_.
24. Investments can be \_\_\_\_\_, but they can also be \_\_\_\_\_.
25. If a company does \_\_\_\_\_ a profit, its stock can lose value.
26. \_\_\_\_\_ investments do not earn as much profit, but they \_\_\_\_\_ against \_\_\_\_\_.
27. One safe investment is a bank's \_\_\_\_\_ of deposit (CD). CD \_\_\_\_\_ rates are usually higher than savings accounts. But the money must be \_\_\_\_\_ in the CD for the full time specified.
28. The interest rates on CDs and savings accounts \_\_\_\_\_ on what is happening in the \_\_\_\_\_ economy.
29. CDs are a safe investment because the money in them, just like money in checking and savings \_\_\_\_\_, is \_\_\_\_\_ up to a certain dollar amount by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (\_\_\_\_\_).
30. Another type of investment is a \_\_\_\_\_. Basically, the investor is \_\_\_\_\_ money to the government or to a company.
31. U.S. Savings \_\_\_\_\_ and U.S. \_\_\_\_\_ Bills are bonds issued by the U.S. government.
32. At the end of a specific period, \_\_\_\_\_ will receive all the money they invested \_\_\_\_\_ interest.

33. Cities also issue \_\_\_\_\_ bonds, and \_\_\_\_\_ boards issue school bonds if they need money to make improvements to buildings or build new ones.
34. Stocks are another kind of \_\_\_\_\_. A corporation issues \_\_\_\_\_ (ownership shares in the company) to raise money.
35. The investor who \_\_\_\_\_ stock is actually buying a \_\_\_\_\_ of the company.
36. If a company issues 100,000 shares of stock and you buy one of them, then you own 1/100,00th of the company and become a \_\_\_\_\_.
37. If the company makes a \_\_\_\_\_ profit, then the investors get a portion of this profit, based on the \_\_\_\_\_ of shares of stock they own.
38. \_\_\_\_\_ the stock for more than the \_\_\_\_\_ price earns the investor a \_\_\_\_\_.
39. \_\_\_\_\_ are usually safer than individual stocks.
40. A mutual fund \_\_\_\_\_ money from many investors and \_\_\_\_\_ many different stocks and bonds.
41. Because the money is \_\_\_\_\_ out in different investments, the \_\_\_\_\_ is also spread out.
42. As you learned earlier, \_\_\_\_\_ is an arrangement by which a \_\_\_\_\_ can take \_\_\_\_\_ of something now and \_\_\_\_\_ for it in the \_\_\_\_\_, usually with interest.
43. Credit \_\_\_\_\_ businesses to start up or expand. It allows families to buy \_\_\_\_\_ and other products such as cars and furniture.

44. All of this keeps the \_\_\_\_\_ going by keeping money \_\_\_\_\_.
45. Common forms of \_\_\_\_\_ credit include personal \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and credit \_\_\_\_\_.
46. Taking out a loan or buying something on credit can cause a financial \_\_\_\_\_ if a person borrow or spends \_\_\_\_\_ much.
47. \_\_\_\_\_ on loans and credit cards are usually made \_\_\_\_\_.
48. How much of a monthly payment a buyer can \_\_\_\_\_ often affects what type of car or how big a house the buyer buys.
49. If the buyer \_\_\_\_\_ payments, the \_\_\_\_\_ can \_\_\_\_\_ (take back ownership of) the item.
50. \_\_\_\_\_ cards make it easy to purchase things, but it is also easy to buy too \_\_\_\_\_ things on credit.
51. Some credit card companies \_\_\_\_\_ you to pay the \_\_\_\_\_ owed in \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of each billing period. Other allow you to make \_\_\_\_\_ payments each month, but the companies \_\_\_\_\_ interest on the \_\_\_\_\_ balance.
52. \_\_\_\_\_ credit card companies charge fees for \_\_\_\_\_ payments.
53. Making \_\_\_\_\_ on time and in full is important to a person's \_\_\_\_\_.
54. Based on credit history, each individual earns a \_\_\_\_\_.

55. Financial institutions and businesses \_\_\_\_\_ credit scores to decide whether or not a person \_\_\_\_\_ for a loan or a credit card and, if so, how \_\_\_\_\_ credit that person is able to get.