

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

GUIDED READING

Georgia Its Heritage and Its Promise

Chapter 27: Education and Culture in Modern Georgia

Section 1 Education

Directions: Use the information from page 680 - 684 to complete the following.

1. Having an _____ citizenry was important for the state [Georgia].
2. _____ replaced much of the physical _____ of farming.
3. The modern farmer has to understand _____ methods of farming.
4. As _____ (computer controlled mechanical devices, such as automated tools) replace some unskilled workers, new workers need _____ skills including _____ skills.
5. In the service industry, _____-paying jobs in health care, education, and nonprofit organizations all require _____ education.
6. Those _____ an education usually end up in _____-paying jobs that require less _____ and _____ skill.
7. In the early _____ century, Georgia began to improve its education system.
8. To be _____, teachers had to meet higher _____.
9. Children between the ages of _____ and _____ were _____ to attend school, although schools found a way around that policy.
10. A _____ amendment was passed to provide state _____ for public high schools in the state.

11. In 1906, the state legislature passed the _____ Act. It created an _____ and _____ school in each congressional district.
12. The _____ was to provide young people, especially those in _____ areas, with courses that would prepare them for _____ farm life or for _____.
13. Eventually, several of the agricultural and mechanical institutes became _____.
14. The University of _____, _____ College of Georgia, and Georgia Institute of _____ were all major institutions with specific roles to fill.
15. UGA was the _____ research university. MCG [Medical College of Georgia] provided medical education for _____ and other health professionals.
16. Georgia _____ was for technological and _____ professionals.
17. In spite of all these improvements, by World War II, many Georgia students still attended _____-_____ schoolhouses.
18. Since they were not _____ to attend school beyond age fourteen, many _____ go beyond an _____-grade education.
19. The _____ since World War II have seen _____ changes in Georgia's _____ system.
20. Standards for _____ rose and so did their _____.

21. In 1947, the _____ passed a law requiring a _____ year in high school.
22. In the 1940s, the state also opened its first _____ - _____ schools to _____ citizens for jobs in the state.
23. By the 1950s, the one-room schoolhouses that had served throughout rural areas began to _____.
24. Small schools were _____ (joined) to form larger schools _____ into grades, with teachers in _____ classroom.
25. Some of the most important changes came under Governor Carl _____.
26. Businesses _____ come to a state that did not have enough _____ workers.
27. Under Sanders, _____ schools were _____ to handle the students of the _____ generation (children born after World War II).
28. In 1964, Sanders began the _____ Program, a 6-week summer program for _____ and _____ gifted students.
29. Another important _____ was the addition of more _____ training with many new tech schools.
30. Sanders also made a major change in the _____ education system.
31. The system started expanding in the late 1940s and 1950s when _____ started using the G.I. Bill to _____ school.
32. The _____ was a program that _____ the tuition of those who had _____ in the war.

33. By the 1960s, the education system had to _____ even more as the baby boom _____ began to _____ from high school.
34. During this major _____ of the public _____ education system, _____ as many students began attending _____.
35. In the mid-1970s and early 1980s, Governor George _____ worked to _____ education in Georgia.
36. His major accomplishment was founding a _____ program throughout the state.
37. _____ [in education] also continued under the next governor, Joe Frank _____, who served two terms in the 1980s.
38. His [Governor Harris] most important reform was a program called _____ Education (QBE), which included _____ students, establishing a standard core _____ (courses of study), providing _____ education for teachers, and further improving teacher salaries.
39. It was the _____ that specified all students would _____ about the _____ of Georgia in the eighth grade.
40. Governor Zell _____ continued the focus on education.
41. In his administration, a _____ amendment to the state constitution _____, creating a state _____.
42. The lottery _____ went to _____ education, _____ Georgia schools and colleges with _____ and new technology.
43. The lottery also funds the popular _____ scholarship.

44. In 2000, Governor Roy _____, created the _____
Education Reform Act.

45. It _____ testing standards, issued _____
on schools and school systems, raised the age for _____ (required)
school _____, and instituted a program of national teacher
certification.

46. In 2002, state teachers and educational experts developed the Georgia Performance
Standards (_____), which were put into effect in stages beginning in 2005.

47. The _____ focus on _____ and _____
that students _____ to complete the curriculum,
and they define what is expected for successful completion.

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GUIDED READING

Georgia Its Heritage and Its Promise

Chapter 27: Education and Culture in Modern Georgia

Section 2

The Arts

Directions:

Use the information from page 686 - 695 to complete the following.

1. The twentieth and early twenty-first century saw a blossoming of _____ and _____ support in Georgia.
2. Many of the difficult periods the state went through _____ its music, writing, _____, and other artistic output.
3. While _____ support often came from the _____ classes, arts in _____ and the growing number of _____, theaters, and other public art spaces tried to reach out to many citizens.
4. _____ remains the cultural center for the arts in Georgia and the Southeast.
5. Other _____ areas in the state, however, also supported and continue to support the arts.
6. Many have local music scenes, artists' studios and _____ (places where artwork is shown), and writers' clubs.
7. The larger communities also fund local _____ companies, _____, theater groups, and _____.
8. _____ centers throughout the state host _____, theater, _____, and other performing acts that tour throughout the country.

9. _____ has been an important part of Georgia's cultural development in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.
10. In the 1920s, a new style of music emerged in the _____ and was made popular by _____.
11. " _____ " John Carson from Georgia was one of the earliest performers.
12. The music he played was called _____ *music* and was originally played by _____ people.
13. In the postwar period, Georgia country singers such as _____ became known nationally.
14. In the 1960s, Albany native and singer _____ helped bring country music to a wider audience.
15. That opened the door for the popularity of such _____ as Alan Jackson, Travis Tritt, and Trisha Yearwood in the twentieth century.
16. The style of music known as the _____ also began in the South.
17. Blues music in Georgia began in the _____ community with people such as Blind Willie McTell of Thomson and Gertrude " _____ " Rainey, whom you studied earlier.
18. By the end of World War II, the blues sound with a strong beat emerged into what became known as _____ *and* _____ or R & B.
19. Georgians Ray Charles, Richard Penniman of Macon (also known as " _____ " _____"), and James _____ of Augusta all became internationally known.

20. By that time, _____ audiences were drawn to this music, which was originally classified by *Billboard Magazine* as "_____ music."
21. Brown and others _____ rhythm-and-blues with _____ to create what was known as _____ *music*.
22. James Brown became known as the "_____ of soul."
23. _____ is a style of rock music that began in _____ with the _____ Brothers in 1969. It is a _____ of jazz, blues, country, and rock-and-roll.
24. _____ Records, based in Macon, had other southern bands with that sound, including the _____ Rhythm Section.
25. By the late 1990s and early 2000s, _____ was also home to _____ and _____-_____ artists.
26. _____ was a _____ at an Atlanta radio station when he released his first solo _____ in 2000.
27. In 2001, the _____ used some of his _____ to found the Ludacris Foundation to _____ underprivileged children in Atlanta.
28. A multi-_____ winner from Atlanta is _____, the duo of Andre Benjamin and Antwan Patton.
29. Another important artist and businessman in the rap/hip-hop _____ (style) is Georgian Jermaine _____.
30. _____ *music* also thrives in Georgia.

31. At the end of World War II, the Atlanta Youth _____ began to hire _____, and in 1947 the _____ Symphony Orchestra was founded.
32. The orchestra grew under its first _____, Henry Sopkin.
33. In 1967, Robert _____ became the _____. Shaw founded the Atlanta Symphony Orchestra _____, _____ African American musicians, and led the orchestra to _____ Grammy Awards and international recognition.
34. One of the most recognized _____ in the world today is opera's Jessye _____, born in Augusta. Norman has sung major roles at _____ houses around the globe including the famous _____ in Italy, the London Royal Opera, the New York _____ Opera, and Carnegie Hall.
35. Norman has received several Grammy Awards and has also received the _____ highest award in the arts, a _____ Center Honor.
36. In the 1930s, two Georgia women won _____ Prizes in _____.
37. Caroline _____ wrote *Lamb in His Bosom*, a story about a mother in South Georgia.
38. Margaret _____ is famous for *Gone With the Wind*, a popular _____ about Georgia during the Civil war and Reconstruction. *Gone with the Wind* became a popular _____.

39. One of the best-known _____ of the depression era was Erskine _____ . His books _____ and *God's Little Acre* told stories of extremely _____ whites, of _____ farms, and of textile mills.
40. In the 1940s, the works of _____ American Frank _____ began to appear. Yerby was an _____ native, and his novel *The Foxes of Harrow* was the first best _____ written by an African American. It too was made into a _____.
41. One of the most _____ of Georgia's writers in the 1940s was Columbus native Carson _____.
42. The theme of _____ runs throughout her novels and other writings, beginning with *The Heart is a Lonely Hunter*.
43. In the postwar period, Flannery _____, James _____, and Alice _____ became well known in American literature.
44. Walker is known for her novels, _____ stories, and _____.
45. Alice Walker was _____ the first African American to win the Pulitzer Prize in _____. That _____ had happened in 1988 when James Alan _____, born and raised in Savannah, won for his collection of short stories entitled _____.
46. One of Georgia's best contemporary _____ is Alfred Uhry. His plays are set in Georgia and deal with _____ of Georgia _____.

47. Uhry is best known for his play _____, which premiered in New York in 1987.
48. He won a _____ Prize for the play, and the movie won an _____ Award for _____ Picture and for Best Adapted Screenplay. He is the _____ playwright to win all _____ awards.
49. Georgia has many well-known _____. In the postwar period, one was James _____.
50. Although perhaps best known for his prize-winning novel _____ and the screenplay for the movie version, Dickey was first recognized and admired in literary circles for his _____.
51. In 2007, Natasha _____ won the Pulitzer Prize in _____.
52. Originally from _____, Trethewey came to _____ in the early 1970s when she was six years old.
53. Daughter of an _____ American mother and _____ father she often explores the nature of being _____.
54. Another _____, novelist, and short story writer in Georgia is _____ writer Judith Ortiz _____. In her _____-winning poetry and stories, she _____ of the experiences of Latinas, especially Puerto Rican women.
55. In the last few decades, Georgia has been the setting or location for _____ of feature _____, commercials, and music _____, along with television movies, series, and specials.

56. In 1973, then Governor Jimmy _____ established a _____ film commission, now known as the Georgia Film, Music and Digital Entertainment Office, to _____ filmmakers to Georgia.
57. In this century, the state has worked to provide _____ in the hopes of continuing to attract _____ to Georgia.
58. The _____ are works of art - such as painting, sculpture, and photography - that you can look at and that typically exist in permanent form.
59. Since the 1970s, the work of some [artists] became more _____ (something that does not represent 'real' life).
60. Two of the most _____ artists are Benny _____ and Lamar _____.
61. Benny Andrews, an _____ American artists, was raised near Madison on a _____ where his _____ were sharecroppers.
62. His {Benny} father George Andrews had no formal training in _____, but became known as the " _____ " for his method of painting _____ on everyday objects.
63. In New York, he [Benny] quickly became recognized for his _____ and his _____-influenced paintings.
64. His [Benny] paintings have been _____ by more than thirty _____ including the Metropolitan Museum of Art in _____, the Museum of Modern Art, and the _____ High Museum of Art.

65. Lamar _____ is considered by many to be the most _____ Georgia artist of the twentieth century.
66. Dodd's early work emphasized the natural _____.
67. The Georgia colony began as a _____ venture.
68. The spirit of _____ lives on in the twenty-first century.
69. In 1937, Coca-Cola CEO Robert _____ began a foundation that he named the Trebor Foundation.
70. This foundation has donated hundreds of _____ of dollars to organizations such as Emory University, the Centers for _____ Control, CARE, and the Woodruff _____, which houses the Atlanta Symphony, the Alliance Theater, the High Museum of Art, the 14th Street Playhouse, and Young Audiences.
71. In 1970, _____ Walter J. Brown started the Watson-Brown Foundation, headquartered in _____.
72. Each year, hundreds of students from several Georgia counties attend _____ on Watson-Brown _____.
73. Chick-fil-A founder Truett _____ has focused his charity on _____ people.
74. WinShape Homes supports _____; Cathy and his wife _____ over _____ children themselves.
75. His Leadership _____ Program helps _____ of his restaurants further their _____.

76. From modest beginnings, he became an important _____ (one who gives money or other help to improve the quality of human life).
77. _____ founders Bernie _____ and Arthur _____ have both become major philanthropists.
78. The Marcus Institute provides treatment for children with _____ diseases.
79. Marcus also contributed _____ million toward the Georgia _____.
80. Arthur Blank founded the Arthur M. Blank _____.
81. Its Fostering Opportunity program supports charities aimed at _____ up to five years of age and at higher education for teens. The Youth Foundation of his Atlanta _____ focuses on organizations in the Atlanta area that help get young people _____ and fit.
82. Georgian Ted _____ has been an extremely _____ philanthropist. In fact, he gave one of the _____, if not the largest, single _____ ever given by a person - \$1 _____ to the United Nations Foundation.
83. Millard _____ was not a Georgia by birth, but he _____ Georgia as his home when he and his wife Linda gave up their _____ (he had become a millionaire by the age of twenty-nine) to live a life of _____.
84. He founded what is perhaps Georgia's best-known service _____.
85. In the mid-1960s, Millard and Linda moved to a small _____ community called Koinonia Farm near _____.

86. There they developed the basic idea that in 1976 became _____ for
_____, a nonprofit, Christian-based charity.

87. His _____ was to use _____ to build
_____ for those who _____ them.