DISTANCE LEARNING PACKET

8TH GRADE
SOCIAL STUDIES
8th Grade Social Studies

Day 1 to Day 4

Using History Packet answer the following

1. Unit 1 Geog. Of Ga/Ga’s Beginning
2. Unit 2 Exploration and Georgia Colonization

Day 5 to Day 8

Using History Packet answer the following

3. Unit 3 Rev. Statehood, and Westward Expansion
4. Unit 4 Civil War and Reconstruction

Day 9 to Day 12

Using History Packet answer the following

5. Unit 5 The New South
6. Unit 6 Early 20th Century Georgia

Day 13 and Day 14

Using History Packet answer the following

7. Unit 7 Modern Georgia and Civil Rights

Day 15 and Day 16

Using History Packet answer the following

8. Unit 8 Government

Day 17

Using History Packet answer the following

9. Unit 9 Personal Finance

Day 18 to Day 20

Using History Packet answer the following (complete sentences 5-7)

1. Explain the Worcester V Georgia Case
2. Explain the Leo Frank Case
3. Explain the importance of the 1996 Olympics on the Economy of Georgia
Unit 6: Early 20th Century GA

I. The Great Depression

1. New Deal program that restricted agricultural production by paying farmers to grow less crops; helped to fix the issues of over production of farming products.

2. Period of time with little or no precipitation (rain); huge economic issue states where agriculture (farming) is a major economic activity.

3. New Deal program that created new jobs in order to build parks, sewer systems, bridges, etc.

4. FDR’s plan to ease and lead America out of the Great Depression; created numerous government agencies in order to assist workers (reformed labor laws and farming practices) and create jobs.

5. Elected as President of the United States in 1932; elected to a total of four terms of office as president (served longer than any other president); president during most of the Great Depression and WWII; died in 1945 (replaced by Vice President Harry S Truman; Truman served until the end of WWII and was the leader that decided to use Atomic Bombs on Japan).

6. Powerful governor of Georgia during the 1930’s and 1940’s; very critical of Franklin D. Roosevelt and his New Deal programs.

7. Economic crisis in the United States from 1929 until the start of WWII; began with the Stock Market crash on Black Tuesday (October 29, 1929).

8. New Deal program designed to assist the unemployed and elderly workers; originally served as insurance for employees that lost their jobs during the Great Depression.

9. Insect that destroyed large amounts of cotton grown on southern farms in the 1920’s.

10. New Deal program that helped to bring electric power to rural (country) areas that had not previously received electricity.

II. World War II (WWII)

11. Sneak attack against a U.S. naval base in Hawaii by the empire of Japan on December 7, 1941.

12. Policy used by the United States at the beginning of WWII to allow Great Britain (and other allies) to borrow or rent weapons.
13. Location of two deep water ports in Georgia; factories built “Liberty Ships” at these two locations during WWII.

14. Marietta factory used to build B-29 bombers during WWII; began assembling bombers for the U.S. Air Force in 1943 and created 668 planes prior to closing in 1945.

15. Georgia city visited by Franklin D. Roosevelt many times during his presidency (beginning in 1924); site of the “Little White House” and the location of FDR’s death.

16. Facilities used to train soldiers, serve as military hospitals and prisoner of war camps during WWII; brought to Georgia through the work of Senator Richard Russell.

17. Served 25 consecutive terms in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1914 to 1965; helped to expand the U.S. Navy during this time period by creating bills that built new Navy bases and ship building factories.

18. Served in the U.S. Senate for 38 years; helped to improve the military preparedness of the United States by increasing the military budget and helping to create additional military bases in Georgia.

19. Name given to the systematic extermination (killing) of 6 million Jews and 5-6 million other “undesirables” by Adolf Hitler and Nazi Germany during World War II.

### III. Allied or Axis Powers (21-30)

Directions: Place the following terms into the correct side of the “T” Chart (Allied Power or Axis Power). Each of the ten (10) terms count as their own question!

- Germany
- United States
- Italy
- Japan
- Great Britain
- Soviet Union
- France
- Adolf Hitler
- Franklin D. Roosevelt
- Harry S Truman

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Allied Powers</strong></th>
<th><strong>Axis Powers</strong></th>
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Unit 7: Modern GA and Civil Rights

I. Post-World War II Georgia

1. After World War II there was a transformation of ??????????; synthetic fibers (such as nylon and rayon) lessened the need for cotton; Georgia began to become more industrial; poultry became the main agricultural product.

2. The Atlanta Braves, Hawks, and Falcons are all examples; provide additional tax money (revenue) for Atlanta, GA.

3. Mayor of Atlanta from 1962-1970; removed the “Colored” and “White’s Only” signs from City Hall; oversaw the construction of skyscrapers and buildings in Atlanta; integrated the fire department and city governments; Atlanta Braves (MLB), Atlanta Hawks (NBA), and Atlanta Falcons (NFL) all came to Atlanta during his tenure.

4. Elected governor of Georgia in 1942; first governor to serve a four year term of office; corrected the college accreditation problems created by ex-governor Eugene Talmadge; removed the prison system from the governor’s control; gave 18 year old citizens the right to vote.

5. Served as mayor of Atlanta from 1937-1961 (6 terms; longer than any other mayor); oversaw many building projects (including the Atlanta Airport, expressways, and parks); after his death Atlanta Airport renamed after him.

6. Four major transportation systems in GA; one by air, one by sea, and two by land.

II. Segregation and Civil Rights

9. Under this system only white citizens were allowed to vote in primary elections; made elections unfair by allowing only white citizens to choose the candidates for general elections.

10. The “Three Governors” controversy began as a result of this election; Eugene Talmadge was elected Georgia’s governor but died before taking office; current governor Ellis Arnall, Lt. Governor Melvin Thompson, and Herman Talmadge fought to choose the new governor; Herman Talmadge eventually elected in 1947.

11. Segregationist Georgia governor that promised (unsuccessfully) to bring back the white primaries; big supporter of education; expanded the school year to 9 months; opposed the integration of Georgia’s schools.

12. Symbol of Georgia; changed to incorporate St. Andrews Cross (Confederate Battle Flag); became a controversy between white and black citizens.

13. Student organization founded to help black citizens register to vote and led protests, sit-ins, and boycotts of businesses that would not serve blacks.

14. U.S. Supreme Court case/decision that ruled that segregation to be unconstitutional (illegal); dealt with a group of young people trying to attend (and being denied the right to attend) an all white school in Topeka, Kansas.
15. 14 member committee; studied the problem of integration after Brown v. Board of Education; discovered most Georgians would rather close schools than integrate.

16. Lifelong educator and President of Morehouse College; mentored Martin Luther King, Jr. while at Morehouse; founded Omega Psi Phi Fraternity and was the first African American school board president in Atlanta.

17. Civil Rights leader that used a non-violent approach (such as sit-ins) to ending racial segregation; delivered the “I Have A Dream” speech at the March on Washington in 1963; assassinated by James Earl Ray in 1968.

18. Desegregation movement that led by Dr. William Anderson, that challenged segregation; began in Albany, Georgia through the work of the SNCC, the NAACP and local activists.

19. First two African American students admitted to the University of Georgia.

20. New civil rights laws created by John F. Kennedy and approved in 1964 by Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson; required all public facilities to be integrated and prohibited discrimination in business and labor unions.

21. Became GA’s governor in 1967; had previously owned and forcefully removed African Americans from the restaurant he owned; once governor, appointed more African Americans to positions than all previous governors combined; established People’s Days so that people could visit and have discussions with the governor.

22. Assisted MLK during the Civil Rights Movement; executive director of the SCLC; won election to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1972 (first African American from GA to be elected to Congress since the 1860’s); U.N. Ambassador for Carter.

23. Became the first African American mayor of a major southern city in 1973; increased programs for the arts, expanded the Atlanta Airport and was mayor of Atlanta leading up to the 1996 Summer Olympic Games.

III. Georgia in Recent History

25. Term that refers to redrawing the boundaries of election districts; allowed more African American (and other minorities) and women to be elected in GA.

26. People that have migrated (moved) from other places to find jobs, shelter, and opportunity; important to the growth and economy of GA.

27. Elected U.S. President in 1976 (only President from GA); also served as a Senator and Governor of GA; negotiated the Camp David Accords in 1978 between Israel and neighboring Arab states; received the Nobel Peace Prize in 2002.

28. Voting method that gave rural (sparsely populated) areas more power in GA than larger urban counties; violated the 14th Amendment; made unconstitutional in 1962.

29. Political change during the 1980’s and 1990’s where more Republican candidates won election in Georgia than any previous time; replaced the Democrat dominated One-Party System.

30. 72 million visitors came to GA to witness this event; created revenue of more than $5 Billion; built sports venues and parks and increased international recognition; also the event that killed Alice Hawthorne and wounded 117 others at Centennial Olympic Park.
Unit 8: Government

I. Foundations of Government

1. ________________ Model for governance where each branch of government has different and independent duties, powers, and responsibilities.

2. ________________ Paying taxes, serving on a jury when called, protecting your country are examples of ?????????? of citizens.

3. ________________ A set of laws for a nation or state; document that creates the government for a nation or state and describes voting rights, limits of power, and rights of citizens; Georgia and the United States each have one of these.

4. ________________ System created so that each branch of government can limit the powers of the other branches; ensures that one branch of government does not become more powerful than the others.

5. ________________ Three requirements to register to vote in the state of Georgia.

II. Branches of Government

Directions: Complete the following table by listing the members, terms, qualifications, duties, and whether the members are elected or appointed (and who elects or appoints the members) for each of the three branches of Georgia's government.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Members</th>
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<th>Executive</th>
<th>Judicial</th>
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<tr>
<td>Elected or Appointed</td>
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6. ________________ 5 Steps for a bill to become a law in Georgia.

7. ________________

8. ________________

9. ________________

10. ________________
III. Local Governments in Georgia

11. __________________ Groups created to perform a specific task; includes housing authorities, recreation and park authorities, and downtown development authorities.

12. __________________ Term that refers to cities and towns; there are approximately 555 of these in Georgia, each with their own governments.

13. __________________ Level of government responsible for the building and maintenance of roads, controls licenses for cars and trucks, runs Georgia’s welfare programs, and has their own court systems; there are 159 of these in Georgia.

14. __________________ Type of city government that has a city council responsible for making laws and a mayor that holds no special executive powers (no power to veto, choose committee members, or overriding say in the budget).

15. __________________ Type of city government that has a city council responsible for making laws and a mayor that is very powerful (has the power to veto bills, choose committee members, and has overriding say in the budget).

16. __________________ Type of city government that has a city council responsible for making laws and the executive branch is led by a city manager that holds all special executive powers while the mayor is a member of the legislative branch.

IV. Juvenile Justice

17. __________________ Behavior that is considered a status offense when committed by children (would not be a crime if committed by an adult); examples include a child refusing to go to school and running away from home.

18. __________________ When a child commits a crime it is considered to be this type of behavior; a child between 13 and 17 will be punished according to the law, which may include up to serving 5 years in a juvenile detention facility.

19. __________________ Term for a person between the ages of 13 and 17 in Georgia.

20. __________________
21. __________________
22. __________________
23. __________________

24. __________________ 4 Steps in the Juvenile Justice process in Georgia.

25. __________________
26. __________________
27. __________________
28. __________________
29. __________________
30. __________________

7 Delinquent Behaviors that children between the ages of 13 and 17 who are thought to have committed any of these crimes will be tried as adults.
Unit 9: Personal Finance

I. Personal Finance

1. ________________ Amount of money that a person makes by selling products or providing a service to the citizens of an area; serves as a basis for the collection of taxes by State and Federal Governments.

2. ________________ Spending and savings plan; developed by citizens to assist with saving and spending decisions and by governments to determine how tax money is spent and allocated to different agencies and programs.

3. ________________ Money that is not spent but instead kept for use in the future; this money is usually kept in certain bank accounts or invested.

4. ________________ A person who creates, organizes, and manages a new business; usually involves the risk of invested money (capital) in order to make money.

5. ________________ Putting money aside for future benefit and growth (usually through interest) or by using the money to start a business, buy stocks, bonds, certificates of deposit, and/or mutual funds.

6. ________________ Monetary gain a business owner makes by selling goods or providing services; calculated by subtracting the total expenses from the total income.

7. ________________ Term that applies to the ability to buy something now and pay for it later over a period of time (usually with having to pay a finance charge and/or the addition of interest).

8. ________________ List three (3) examples of large businesses from Georgia that provide jobs for Georgia's citizens, products for people across Georgia and the United States and additional tax revenue for our state.