

GUIDED READING

Georgia Studies for Georgia Students

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.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

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 _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

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.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

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 _____."

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

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.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

44. They were _____ ships, that 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.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

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.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

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.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

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.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

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.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

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 _____.