

GUIDED READING

Georgia Studies for Georgia Students

Chapter 23: Georgia and World War II

Section 3 Georgia Politics in World War II

Directions: Use the information from page 592 - 597 to complete the following.

1. When the war began, Eugene _____ was the _____ of Georgia.
2. However, his _____ during his administration made him _____, which enabled a progressive named Ellis _____ to win the office in 1942.
3. By the end of Arnall's administration, Georgia had a new _____ and the state government had been _____.
4. In 1940, Georgians once again _____ Eugene Talmadge as governor.
5. The _____ system had given _____ voters far more _____ than voters in the growing cities.
6. The rural areas remained more _____ than the _____, and this was seen in Talmadge's appeal to those voters.
7. In his two-year administration, however, Talmadge made a major _____.
8. In his zeal to _____ white supremacy and _____, Talmadge tried to bring politics into the _____ System.
9. Talmadge wanted to _____ Dean Walter Cocking of the University of Georgia's School of Education for _____ supporting racial _____.

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10. The Board of Regents at first _____. After a _____ about the well-respected Cocking, however, the Board _____ Talmadge's _____ to fire him.

11. Talmadge then _____ three members of the _____ and _____ three new members who would _____ his wishes.

12. The _____ Board then _____ Cocking.

13. Within a year, other _____ members and administrators had been _____, including the president of the Georgia Teachers College in Statesboro (now Georgia Southern University).

14. In further efforts to defend white supremacy, _____ had even been _____ from libraries.

15. The result was a _____ for the University System's _____ students. The agency that _____ (gave official approval to) the state's schools took away the _____ of the white colleges and university in December 1941.

16. Two months later, the _____ College was _____ from the approved list of the American Medical Association.

17. These actions meant that students who _____ from any of the nonaccredited _____ colleges and universities would not have their _____ recognized as _____ anywhere _____ the state of Georgia.

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18. The _____ that followed _____ Talmadge his _____.

19. Arnall ran on a _____ of getting the _____ back.

20. He also wanted to _____ the governor's _____ to _____ future governors from exercising the kind of _____ Talmadge had.

21. Arnall _____ a "new day for Georgia."

22. Thirty-five-year-old Arnall of Newnan became the _____ governor in the _____ when elected in 1942. He was also the _____ governor elected to a _____-year term.

23. _____ was one of the major _____ governors in Georgia history.

24. Another of Arnall's accomplishments was a state system of _____ for all state employees.

25. That meant that a person would be _____ based on _____ for a particular _____, not because of _____ connections.

26. State employees could also _____ be fired for _____ reasons.

27. Arnall also worked to reform the _____ system in Georgia.

28. Back in 1932, Robert Burns had _____ from a Georgia prison for the _____ time and _____ a book, *I am a Fugitive from a Georgia Chain Gang!*

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29. Burns described a system of inhumane _____ , _____ conditions, and _____.
30. In addition to prisoners in the Tattall state Prison in Reidsville, _____ lived in state highway camps and county work camps providing _____ for roads and other projects.
31. The April 1943 escape of _____ - _____ prisoners from the state prison led to several _____ of the entire system.
32. The _____ showed that, _____ to nine other southern states, Georgia had the _____ prisons.
33. After the reports of the investigations came out, _____ Arnall called a _____ session of Georgia's legislature to pass _____.
34. The resulting laws created the Department of _____ with a director to oversee the system, including the county work camps.
35. Eighteen specific reforms also passed, including _____ the use of leg irons and _____, separating _____ offenders and the _____ ill from the general prison population, and providing _____ through education, training, and religious activity.
36. As early as the 1930s, the Institute of Public Affairs (now the Carl Vinson Institute of Government) at the University of Georgia had _____ reforming Georgia's 1877 state _____.
37. Shortly after becoming governor, Arnall established a _____ to do just that.

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38. The _____ constitution was approved by the _____ and then _____ by the voters in August 1945. Most of it was the same as the previous document, but some _____ were important.
39. For example, this constitution included a new _____ officer - the _____ governor.
40. Another addition was the Department of _____ Services, an important agency for the _____ returning from World War II.
41. Arnall, an _____ by profession, also led the fight for the _____ South against _____ railroad rates.
42. In 1885, _____ had established _____ based on regions.
43. The rates to ship _____ materials from the South to the _____ were cheap.
44. It was also _____ to ship manufactured goods from the _____ to the South than it was to ship _____ goods from the _____ to the North.
45. The _____ shipping cost for _____ manufactured goods meant that goods _____ in the South _____ more in the North and _____ consumers from buying them.
46. There were already _____ before the Interstate Commerce Commission by the time _____ became governor, but the investigation had been _____ for years.
47. Angered by the slow process, Arnall _____ the Georgia _____ general to file a _____ in the U.S. Supreme Court.

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48. Arnall himself _____ before the court, trying to _____ them to _____ the case, saying that it was _____ in interstate commerce.

49. Two months later, _____ the case appeared before the _____, the _____ Commerce Commission issued a _____ that railroads had to _____ uniform rates across the nation.

50. One of the most _____ proposals of Arnall's first year was his _____ for a constitutional _____ to change the voting _____ in Georgia from twenty-one to _____.

51. This was during _____ . Arnall argued that, if _____ people were _____ enough to _____ in the war, they were old enough to _____.

52. Opponents, many from the _____ camp, argued that young _____ Americans would be given the _____ to vote. They also feared that young people in _____ and universities would become _____ in _____.

53. When the _____ seemed in danger of _____ in the Georgia House of Representatives, Arnall spoke out and allowed the _____ Administration to send young _____ war veterans to the state capital.

54. Not only did the amendment _____, but _____ percent of the _____ approved the amendment.

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55. _____ was ahead of most of the country in allowing _____ people to vote.

56. The _____ - _____ Amendment to the U.S. Constitution _____ the voting age to _____ nationally in 1971 as a result of the _____ War.

57. Enlarging _____ was another of Arnall's goals. He proposed to end the _____ tax, which had been passed at the end of _____.

58. Arnall believed that this would _____ more _____ whites to vote.

59. While some opponents _____ that it might _____ more African Americans to vote, the white _____ still kept most blacks _____.

60. Arnall _____ the legislature to support the measure and in 1945, the poll tax was _____.

61. In 1964, the _____ - _____ Amendment to the U.S. Constitution _____ the use of poll taxes to _____ voting in national elections.

62. In October 1945, a _____ court said that Georgia's white state _____ was _____. The U.S. _____ Court upheld the decision in 1946.

63. With the poll tax _____, white _____ in Georgia said the state had to be _____ from _____ voting.

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64. They [white supremacists] wanted Arnall to do what South Carolina had done after the court _____; get the state legislature to _____ the primary laws.

65. That would leave the political parties _____ of state control so they could choose their candidates _____ any _____ regulation.

66. The governor [Arnall] _____ to call the legislature into _____ session to consider such a law.

67. Arnall himself _____ run for a second _____, but he hoped that someone who would carry on his _____ could get elected.

68. Meanwhile, _____ Talmadge was using the _____ decision and the _____ of African American _____ to _____ his power among Georgia voters.

69. He [Talmadge] played on _____ fears that white supremacy _____ come to an end.

70. The _____ the year after the war ended was one of the most _____ elections for a governor in the _____ of the state and the nation.