

Sample Pages from

The Story of Georgia

by Ray Notgrass

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For the children and families of Georgia

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*President Jimmy Carter Addresses
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Introduction

A friend of mine, who was a college history professor, once summarized the importance of history with the statement, “If you don’t know history, you don’t know who you are.” Studying the history of Georgia will inspire you, humble you, and help you know who you are as a citizen of this great state.

The story of Sir James Oglethorpe inspires us. He provided a new start for indebted Englishmen and for persecuted believers in Europe by founding the colony of Georgia.

Sidney Lanier captured in poetry the beauty of the Georgia landscape, enriching our minds and our imaginations.

The lives of thousands of people are richer today because of Martha McChesney Berry of Georgia, who gave her life and her possessions to the cause of educating the poor children near her home. Her heart for serving others led to Berry College, which still serves today.

We appreciate the talent and courage of Jackie Robinson of Georgia, the first black player in major league baseball.

The lives of all Americans are better today because of Martin Luther King Jr. of Georgia, who decided he would no longer accept second-class citizenship for himself and all other African Americans. His dream confronted America with itself and sparked a social revolution.

Millard Fuller’s dream for Habitat for Humanity International, which is based in Georgia, has given thousands of people new hope and new homes.

We consider with awe the international accomplishments of Jimmy Carter, a peanut farmer from Plains, Georgia who became President of the United States. His accomplishments won him the Nobel Peace Prize.

We admire the story of Clarence Thomas, who rose from poverty in Pinpoint, Georgia, to become an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Some of the stories from Georgia’s past, like the stories of all people, are sad: the mistreatment of Native Americans, slavery, and the segregation of the races. Knowing these stories can convict us of the need to make better stories for Georgia tomorrow.

I hope that *Exploring Georgia* will help you to appreciate what others have accomplished and that it will inspire you to think about what you can accomplish with the life God has given you.

This has truly been a family project. I wrote the lessons in this volume. My wife Charlene created the activity sheets in the *Student Workbook*. Our son John formatted the lessons to make them readable and attractive. Our daughters Bethany and Mary Evelyn have proofread this text and the *Student Workbook*.

To God be the glory.

Ray Notgrass
August 2011



Suggestions for Parents

Using the Curriculum

We have provided the tools for your family to enjoy an extensive study of Georgia's fascinating history. Feel free to adapt them to your situation. The 75 lessons in this volume survey the history of the state from the Native Americans to the 21st century. They also provide information on the government, culture, and people of Georgia. Nearly every lesson has two or more suggested activities to enhance your study and allow your children to express what they are learning. This curriculum will easily take you through one semester. If you add more activities or follow a slower pace, you can have a full year of meaningful study.

The *Student Workbook* contains worksheets that accompany the lessons. These offer a variety of handwork activities: word games, coloring, writing assignments, and many other activities that give the student a broad range of ways to reinforce the lessons. You may also use the unit quizzes and three exams to measure your student's progress if you wish. Answer keys for the student activities, quizzes, and exams are in the answer booklet.

Finally, nothing makes history come alive like taking field trips. Georgia has an abundance of historic sites, museums, natural areas, festivals, and other fun and educational destinations. Visit www.notgrass.com/eglinks.php for help in finding places to go.



Red Top Mountain State Park, Cartersville

Literature

Georgia has produced or been the subject of a great deal of famous literature. Unfortunately, some of what has been produced by Georgians or about the state is not appropriate for young readers. Listed below are books and other works that are good for children and families.

- *Beneath the Sky of an Angry God* by John Jenkins and Mark Weaver and *Soft Rain* by Cornelia Cornelissen are books for young readers that tell the story of the Cherokee Trail of Tears. The first book is written from a Christian perspective (the main character comes to see that God is taking care of him and is not angry after all). See Lesson 30.
- *Georgia Scenes* by Augustus Baldwin Longstreet was published before the Civil War. This book was one of the first to use local color, a style made famous by Mark Twain and other later writers. Portions of this book are available on the internet. See Lesson 32 for a more complete description and some words of caution.
- *A Mockingbird Sang at Chickamauga* by Alfred Leland Crabb is an out-of-print historical novel that tells the story of the Battle of Chickamauga through the eyes of a Southern spy. It has a few curse words.
- “The Conquered Banner” by Abram Joseph Ryan, and “The Song of the Chattahoochee” and “The Marshes of Glynn” by Sidney Lanier are poems included in this curriculum. (Lessons 40 and 45)
- *Uncle Remus Stories* by Joel Chandler Harris were published in the late 1800s and reflect the black dialect of the times. You can find them on the internet and in several published editions. See Lesson 50 for a more complete discussion of them.
- “Atlanta Exposition Address” by Booker T. Washington is a famous 1895 speech that gives the views of the noted black educator. You can find it on the internet and in books about Washington’s life. See Lesson 48 for more details.
- *A Circuit Rider’s Wife* by Corra May White Harris is a novel based on the life of Mrs. Harris, who was the wife of a circuit-riding Methodist preacher in the late 1800s and early 1900s. See Lesson 50 for more information.
- *A Man Called Peter* by Catherine Marshall tells about the life of one of the most famous preachers of the mid-twentieth century, Peter Marshall, who was educated in Georgia. His widow wrote the book, which is still in print. See Lesson 58.

Movies

Carefully-chosen films can contribute to your understanding and appreciation of historical events. You will need to screen these films to make sure they are suitable for your children, but they may be of benefit to your studies.

- *The Great Locomotive Chase* does a reasonably good job of presenting the story from the Civil War about the train chase involving the locomotive *The General*. See Lesson 38.
- *A Circuit Rider's Wife* was the inspiration for the 1951 movie *I'd Climb the Highest Mountain*, filmed in Helen, Georgia. The movie borrows some stories and some characters' names from the novel, but it is quite different in many ways. See Lesson 50.
- Catherine Marshall's book about her husband's life was the basis for a movie by the same name, *A Man Called Peter*. See Lesson 58.
- *Driving Miss Daisy* was voted the Best Picture of 1989. It is set in Atlanta and covers a 25-year relationship between an older Jewish woman and her black chauffeur. The story touches on race relations, pride, acceptance and trust of others, and growing older. It is an excellent portrayal of life in Atlanta from 1948 to 1973, although it has a few objectionable words. See Lessons 62-65.
- Sherwood Pictures, a ministry of Sherwood Baptist Church, in Albany, Georgia, has produced a series of films that honor God and encourage families. Visit <http://www.notgrass.com/eglinks.php> for a link to the Sherwood website.



A Century of Change

Many significant changes occurred during the twentieth century: the development of the automobile, progress in flight from the Wright Brothers' airplane to space travel, the invention of radio and television, computers and the internet, medical advances, and much more. However, the changes that took place in the nineteenth century were almost as world-changing as the innovations of the twentieth century.



Forsyth Park in Savannah, c. 1901

Changes During the 1800s

In 1801, no states existed directly west of Georgia (Tennessee and Kentucky had entered the Union in the 1790s, and Ohio became a state in 1803). U.S. territories extended only to the Mississippi River.

Then came a century of expansion. The Louisiana Purchase of 1803 brought land to the west of the Mississippi under U.S. control. By 1901, the nation had grown to the Pacific Ocean. In addition, the Spanish-American War of 1898 gave the country several territories in other parts of the world.

The invention of the steam engine, which made steamships and railroads possible during the first half of the 1800s, was the first significant change in transportation in many years. For centuries, mankind had only been able to move people and information by foot power, horse power, and sail power.

The telegraph, perfected in 1844, made instantaneous communication possible over long distances. The impact of this change was striking. The last engagement of the War of 1812, the Battle of New Orleans in January of 1815, took place after a peace treaty had been signed in Europe; but it took six weeks for news of



Shoeshiner in Savannah, c. 1901

the treaty to get to America. By contrast, the opposing governments during the Civil War received telegraph reports from the battlefields within minutes of the conflict.

The telephone was invented in 1876; by 1901, telephones were becoming commonplace in larger cities. Automobiles also were beginning to appear in a few large cities.

In 1801, slavery still existed in Georgia and several other states. By 1901, a bloody and costly war had been fought, Atlanta and much of Georgia had been destroyed and rebuilt, and slavery was gone. In 1901, the cities of Georgia were growing and industry was coming into the state.

But Some Things Were the Same

In 1901 few African Americans had the right to vote, and fewer still owned property. Most of them did not have access to the American dream. Life in many parts of rural Georgia was about the same as it had been for decades, for both black and white people. The Democratic Party remained in firm control of Georgia politics and government.

So Georgia embarked upon the twentieth century somewhat behind the rate of change that much of the rest of the country experienced. One example of this can be seen in the state's population growth. The population of Georgia grew between 1900 and 1930, but only half as fast as the growth of the United States as a whole. The 1900 census showed 2.2 million residents in Georgia, while the 1930 census indicated 2.9 million people. This was a growth of 31% over the period. However, the population of the country as a whole grew twice as fast, 62%, over the same thirty years.

The state population increased by less than 13,000 people during the 1920s. This slow growth was the result of relatively poor health conditions as well as the large number of people who left the state in these years. In 1920, three-fourths of the state's population still lived in rural areas.



Morris Brown College (Atlanta) Baseball Team, c. 1899

As the 1900s dawned, most Georgians had little reason to think that their lives would change much. Only a small percentage of people in the state were ready to embrace the modern world. Almost half of the population, African Americans, did not know what to expect. The tumultuous twentieth century brought immense changes to all Georgians. In this unit we will examine some of the most important people and events in Georgia during the first third of the 1900s.

*But as for me, I trust in You, O Lord,
I say, "You are my God."
My times are in your hand.
Psalm 31:14-15a*

Activities

- Which major invention of the 1800s do you think changed the world the most: telegraph, steam engine, telephone, or automobile? Write a few paragraphs explaining why.
- Draw pictures of a wealthy Georgia family in 1800 and a wealthy Georgia family in 1900.



This photo shows prisoners working on a road with telephone wires strung above them (c. 1899).



Politics in Georgia

The Progressive Movement

Farmers and laborers had promoted changes in the Populist Movement. City-dwelling college-educated and professional people pursued many of the same goals in the Progressive Movement of the early 1900s. Their proposals included putting more regulations on big business and reforming the election process. The Progressive Movement achieved more success than the Populists did because it had a greater appeal to middle-class, politically-active Americans. Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson were two Presidents identified with the Progressive Movement.

Hoke Smith was elected governor of Georgia in 1906 as a progressive who wanted to bring about reforms. While he was governor, the state legislature passed more regulations on the railroad industry, enacted a state law prohibiting alcohol, and provided more money for public schools. Smith also ended the convict lease program, in which the state hired out prisoners to work for private companies, often road-building companies. The companies paid the state a fee and paid the prisoners very little for their labor. Smith was later elected to the United States Senate as a progressive.

The Progressive Movement was blind, however, to the plight of black Americans. Progressives did not take up the cause of equal rights for all citizens. Many of the reforms they proposed affected their own circle of influence, and few black people were in that circle.

More of the Same

The Progressives were not strong enough to unseat those who held political power in Georgia. Two developments in the early twentieth century helped strengthen the position of white Democrats in the state. First, in 1908, new voter registration requirements almost completely took voting rights away from African Americans.

Black citizens were not allowed to vote in Democratic Party primaries. Political parties were seen as private organizations; and thus the parties could limit who was able



William Gibbs McAdoo was born in 1863 in Cobb County. He attended law school at the University of Tennessee and later practiced law in New York. McAdoo became active in the national Democratic Party. From 1913 to 1918, he was Secretary of the Treasury under President Woodrow Wilson. McAdoo had a great deal to do with the formation of the Federal Reserve System, which is the banking and monetary system that the United States uses today. He was a U.S. Senator from California during the 1930s. McAdoo's second wife was Woodrow Wilson's daughter.

to participate in their primary elections. The Democratic Party in Georgia decided not to allow black citizens to participate in their primary elections. This was significant because the state had few Republicans at the time. Winners in the Democratic primary almost always won the general election. This gave black voters little voice in elections.

The second change involved what was called the county-unit system of voting. In the state Democratic Party conventions, which nominated candidates, delegates voted by counties. Each county could cast two votes for a candidate for the state legislature or for governor. In 1917, the legislature applied the county-unit system to primary elections. Whoever received the majority of votes in a county won that county, whether for governor or for a seat in the legislature. At the time, each county had at least one representative in the legislature; and no county had more than three representatives.



This political cartoon from the era shows a white politician beating a black voter.



William David Upshaw from Coweta County was crippled in an accident at age 18. He did not let his disability stop him from working for what he believed in. He was a leader in getting the state of Georgia to pass a prohibition law in 1907. He served as a U.S. Representative from Georgia from 1919 to 1927. During his time in Washington, D.C., he held evangelistic meetings and emphasized the importance of character in public officials. Upshaw was the Prohibition Party candidate for President in 1932.

The county-unit system did two things. First, with few black voters, it insured that white Democrats would win almost every election. Second, it gave rural counties much greater power than their population justified. In voting for governor, for example, a small rural county had as much power as large Fulton County (Atlanta). The United States Supreme Court declared the county-unit system unconstitutional in 1962.

Prohibition

The temperance movement, which encouraged limiting the use of alcohol, began before the Civil War. The movement to outlaw the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages was a major political issue across America during the first third of the twentieth century.

This effort to ban alcohol altogether was called Prohibition. It was a popular issue among those who were considered reformers. Prohibitionists wanted to eliminate the influence of brewery owners in politics and the harmful influence of alcohol in the lives of individuals and families. The popular Christian novel *In His Steps*, published in 1896, makes strong statements against the liquor industry.

Prohibition campaigns took place in many states during the early years of the twentieth century, and several of them were successful. Georgia outlawed the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages in 1907, years before the Eighteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution made prohibition the national law in 1919.

Unfortunately, the ban on alcohol did not end the liquor industry; it only drove it underground. Thousands of small breweries and night clubs called speakeasies operated illegally. The illegal trade in alcohol was a major factor in the rise of organized crime in the United States. Prohibition was repealed in 1933.

The Wilson Connection

Thomas Woodrow Wilson was born in Staunton, Virginia in 1856. When he was two, Tommy’s father moved his family to Augusta, Georgia, where Mr. Wilson was to become pastor of First Presbyterian Church. When Woodrow Wilson grew up (he discontinued using his first name), he said that his earliest memory as a child was of hearing someone say, “Lincoln’s elected—there’ll be war!” He had other memories of seeing the effects of war and Reconstruction near his home.

The war disrupted the operation of schools, so Woodrow Wilson’s earliest education took place at home. His father moved his family in 1870 to Columbia, South Carolina, so that Mr. Wilson could teach in a seminary and minister to a Presbyterian church there.

Woodrow Wilson was President when the United States entered World War I. In the build-up of American forces, the government opened several training camps in Georgia. Some of these became permanent military posts. About 100,000 Georgians served in the armed forces during World War I.

The Great County Count

Georgia voters approved a constitutional amendment in 1904 limiting the number of counties in the state to 145. However, from time to time people still wanted new counties to be organized; so the legislature formed new counties by proposing a constitutional amendment for each one. These amendments had to be passed by voters in regular elections.

When Peach County was established by constitutional amendment in 1924, Georgia had a total of 161 counties. Then in 1932, Milton and Campbell Counties merged with Fulton County, leaving 159. A new constitution adopted in 1945 set the maximum possible number of counties at 159. Counties may not now be divided to form new counties. No new counties can be established unless existing counties consolidate.



*Woodrow Wilson’s Father, Joseph,
During Their Time in Georgia*

What Was Happening in the Rest of the World?

- 1900 - The Boxer Rebellion reaches a crisis point in China.
- 1901 - Marconi sends the first radio signal across the Atlantic.
- 1903 - The Wright Brothers complete the first successful powered flight by a heavier-than-air craft. The airplane flies for twelve seconds and travels 120 feet.
- 1905 - Albert Einstein publishes his special theory of relativity.
- 1908 - The Gideons begin putting Bibles in rooms at a hotel in Montana.
- 1912 - The supposedly unsinkable *Titanic* on its first voyage sinks off the coast of Newfoundland after striking an iceberg.
- 1914 - The Panama Canal opens to traffic.
- 1920 - KDKA becomes the first radio station to broadcast on a regular schedule.



Albert Einstein

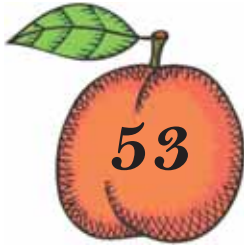
*Solomon had twelve deputies over all Israel,
who provided for the king and his household;
each man had to provide for a month in the year.
1 Kings 4:7*

Activities

- What might be an effective way to discourage the use of alcohol? Write a plan that you think would help decrease drinking.
- What reforms in government do you think need to take place? Write an editorial proposing them.
- Draw a map of your county. Locate towns, major roads, and important sites.



Map of Georgia Counties



Boll Weevils, Peanuts, a Mountain, and a Road

The Boll Weevil Plague

Cotton had been the main product of Georgia farms for over a century. The Civil War had devastated the state's cotton production and shown the weakness of depending on only one crop. Henry Grady's calls for a New South had prompted Georgia farmers to begin growing a wider variety of crops in the late 1800s, especially peaches, watermelons, and other fruits. By 1919, some twelve million peach trees had been planted in the state.

Nevertheless, in the early twentieth century the main crop on Georgia farms was still cotton. The production of cotton was dealt a new blow with the boll weevil infestation that began in 1914. The boll weevil insect lays its eggs in a cotton bud. When the larvae hatch, they eat the bud and destroy the plant. In 1918, the state produced two million bales of cotton; but in 1923, production was only 588,000 bales.



Boll Weevil

Fewer Farmers, More Peanuts

It is estimated that about one-fifth of Georgia farmers either left their farms and moved to the city or left the state altogether during the 1920s. The economy throughout the South was struggling during this period, while the number of factories in the North was growing. Many families in Georgia and the South moved to the Northern cities so that the husbands and fathers could begin working in factories. Georgia farming suffered another setback during the Great Depression of the 1930s. Still, farming continued to be the main aspect of the state's economy. Tenant farming continued in a few places until after World War II.

The failure of cotton encouraged Georgia farmers to consider other crops more seriously. In 1896, the African American scientist George Washington Carver became director of agricultural research at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. In his experiments with peanuts, he found over 300 uses for the crop. He also demonstrated how peanut plants restore nitrogen to the soil. Carver discovered new uses for sweet potatoes and soybeans, developed a new strain of cotton, and taught improved soil conservation. His discoveries encouraged Southern farmers to grow a greater variety of crops. Georgia farmers soon learned that their soil was perfect for growing peanuts. Today Georgia produces almost half of the peanuts grown in the United States.

The Beginning of the Stone Mountain Memorial

Stone Mountain, east of Atlanta, is the world's largest granite outcropping. It rises to a height of 825 feet, 1,683 above sea level. In 1915 the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) leased the mountain from its owner and commissioned sculptor Gutzon Borglum to carve on it the likeness of General Robert E. Lee.

Borglum envisioned carving a ring of Confederate leaders and soldiers to encircle the entire mountain. He traveled extensively to raise money for the project.

Borglum began work on the project in 1923 and completed part of Lee's head the next year. Then Borglum and the UDC came to a parting of the ways on the project. Borglum began work on the Mount Rushmore National Memorial in South Dakota in 1927 and continued on it until his death in 1941 (his son completed the Mount Rushmore project). Meanwhile, Augustus Lukeman worked on Stone Mountain until the UDC lease expired in 1928.

Thirty years later, the state decided to develop the Stone Mountain project and put Walter Hancock in charge. Work resumed in 1964, and the memorial was dedicated in 1970. The finished sculpture is 90 feet high and 190 feet wide (making it larger than the Mount Rushmore memorial). It includes the figures of Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and Jefferson Davis. The area around Stone Mountain has developed into a diverse tourist attraction.



Close-up View of the Stone Mountain Memorial

The Dixie Highway

As the automobile industry grew rapidly in the first part of the twentieth century, Americans fell in love with the idea of taking auto vacations. Land speculators and vacation promoters discovered the appeal of Florida as a destination for Northern vacationers. The idea developed across the country for an improved highway to take travelers from the North to Florida, and in 1915 the Dixie Highway Association was formed. It promoted a road from Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan to Miami, Florida, a road that would pass through Georgia. Local and state governments paid construction costs.



Henry Ford built this winter home in the 1920s in the community of Richmond Hill near Savannah. He eventually owned 85,000 acres there.

The highway was completed in 1929 and cut through Georgia from northwest to southeast. The route from Chattanooga to Atlanta closely followed the path that Sherman's army took during the Civil War. When the U.S. government began its system of numbered roads, the Dixie Highway became U.S. 41. Traffic on the highway brought gas stations, motor lodges, camping facilities, roadside parks, tourist shops, and restaurants; and the tourism industry was born. Today's Interstate 75 closely follows the route of the Dixie Highway.

George Washington Carver, Gutzon Borglum, Walter Hancock, and all those who worked on the Dixie Highway used the intellect given them by God.

*God created man in His own image,
in the image of God He created him;
male and female He created them.*

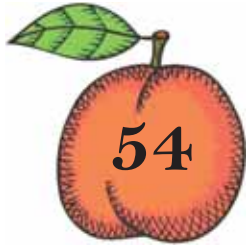
Genesis 1:27

Activities

- Visit a peanut farm and find out some of the many uses of the crop.
- Draw a likeness of the Stone Mountain Confederate Memorial.
- Trace on a map the route of U.S. 41 or the Dixie Highway. What business would you like to begin that would appeal to tourists?



After World War I, veteran Bob McCormack of Albany, Georgia, began making candy canes by hand for his family and friends. Years later his brother-in-law, a Catholic priest, invented a machine to automate production. Bobs Candies became the largest maker of candy canes in the world. The little girl below is Bob McCormack's daughter, Anna Louise. She appeared in ads for the candy wearing a Bobs hat. She is leaning on a box that reads "I am Pure and Sweet."

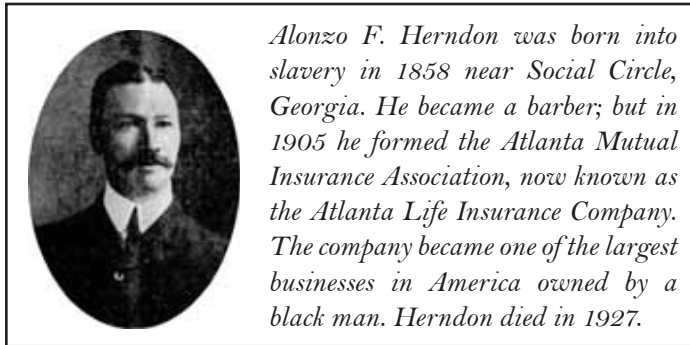


Trials for African Americans

During the first years of the twentieth century, black citizens were not able to participate fully in the political realm, and they faced prejudice and segregation throughout society.

The Atlanta Race Riot

The city of Atlanta was shaken by a riot for four days in September of 1906. Rumors had spread of black people attacking white people. Although such an incident might well have occurred, it was hard to separate fact from fiction in the highly charged emotional atmosphere. Crowds of white citizens responded to the rumors



Alonzo F. Herndon was born into slavery in 1858 near Social Circle, Georgia. He became a barber; but in 1905 he formed the Atlanta Mutual Insurance Association, now known as the Atlanta Life Insurance Company. The company became one of the largest businesses in America owned by a black man. Herndon died in 1927.

by invading black neighborhoods and attacking residents. Twelve people were killed in the disturbances. Most of those arrested for rioting served less than thirty days in jail. No white people were tried on murder charges.

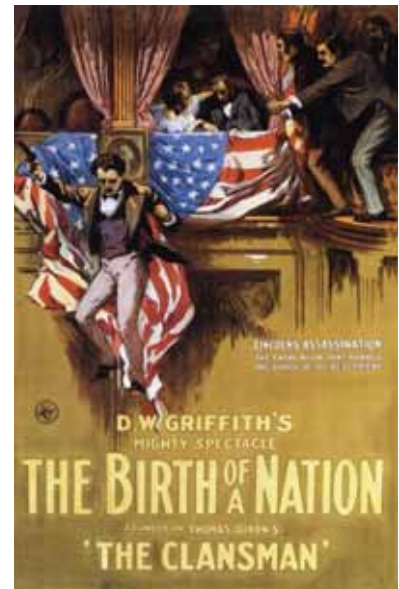
Atlanta had seen great progress in relations between black people and white people, especially compared to other parts of the South. However, the riot and later events made for an ugly and even dangerous atmosphere in the city.

The Movie and the Klan

In December of 1915, the motion picture *The Birth of a Nation* opened in Atlanta. It had premiered earlier in New York. The movie showed the effects of the Civil War and Reconstruction on a South Carolina family. It included scenes of a Ku Klux Klan attack on black people. The film was strongly prejudiced against African Americans. Many traditional Southerners cheered the movie, while many other Americans, both black and white, lamented its tone and message.

A few days before the movie opened in Atlanta, another even more ominous event took place. William Simmons led a small group to the top of Stone Mountain to recreate the Ku Klux Klan. Part of the ceremony was the burning of a cross, a symbol that the Klan later used in many rallies and in intimidating its enemies. By 1920, the Klan had about 5,000 members in Georgia. Then a nationwide campaign resulted in as many as five million members. In 1925, 40,000 white-robed Klansmen staged a march on Washington, D.C.

The new Klan was organized on the principle of what it called 100% pure Americanism. The group opposed not just African Americans, but Catholics, immigrants, foreigners, communists, and evolutionists.



1915 Movie Poster

Interest in the Klan was sparked by events that were taking place in America. Millions of immigrants had come to the United States in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Many of them were Catholics from Italy and other countries in Europe. Some Americans feared both the influence of Catholicism and increased competition for jobs.

The Great War (now known as World War I) had begun in Europe in 1914. The United States became involved in 1917 after Germany attacked ships that carried American passengers. Also in 1917, the Communist Revolution in Russia overthrew the tsar and created a socialist state. Following the war, a great fear of foreign infiltration swept the United States. All of these factors increased the appeal of a group supporting what they called “100% pure Americanism.” Of course, every Klan member was a descendant of someone who was at one time an immigrant to America.

Hiram Wesley Evans became leader of the Klan in 1922. The Klan intimidated and sometimes attacked and killed people its members did not like. Interest in the Klan decreased after 1926 after publicity revealed the vicious tactics that the Klan used. However, the Klan was able to control politics in some places because of its terrorist techniques.

Future U.S. Supreme Court justice Hugo Black was at one time a Klan member in Alabama, and future United States Senator Robert Byrd was for a time a Klan member in West Virginia. They became members because it was helpful to them politically at the time; but both later denounced the Klan and its activities. The



“True Sons of Freedom” Poster Showing Black American Soldiers During WWI

The Atlanta World began publication in 1928. It was the first successful African American newspaper in the country. Its founder, William Alexander Scott II, started it as a business venture more than as a political forum. As a result, white business owners were willing to advertise in it. The paper became a daily publication in 1932. Scott owned newspapers in other cities, thus creating the first African American newspaper chain. The World generally avoided taking controversial stands, although it did encourage readers not to shop where black workers were not hired (“Don’t Buy Where You Can’t Work”) and it sponsored black voter registration drives during the 1940s. The World was the first newspaper to have a full-time White House correspondent (1941), who was also the first African American reporter in the White House. Scott was shot to death near his home in 1934. No one was ever found guilty of the murder. His brother Cornelius became head of the newspaper. Cornelius retired in 1997 at the age of 89, and his great-niece was named publisher.

Klan was also hurt by arguments and divisions among its own members and leaders. Georgia governor Thomas Hardwick denounced the Klan while he was in office.

Coming Home from “Over There”

Black soldiers had another reason for unhappiness after World War I. About ten percent of the U.S. forces in Europe during the war were black. They served in segregated (all-black) units. Some observers feared that black soldiers might rebel in combat or work against the American effort, but they proved themselves to be loyal.

However, when they returned from fighting a war to free Europe from German domination, they found little freedom at home. Black sergeants and captains carried out important responsibilities on the battle lines, but they were excluded from most roles of responsibility in American society. African American soldiers who served with distinction on the battle front wondered how they might achieve freedom and equality

on the home front. Although black and white Americans served in the same army, the experience generally served to widen the gap between black and white in America.

Responding to the urban and rural poverty they knew and the discrimination they saw directed toward them, thousands of African Americans left Georgia to find work in Northern cities. They usually found work; but they also found segregation, prejudice, and opposition by Northern white workers. Life wasn't much better in the North.

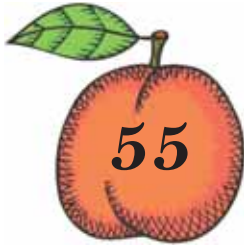
*The Spirit of the Lord is upon Me,
because He anointed Me
to preach the gospel to the poor.
He has sent Me to proclaim release to the captives,
and recovery of sight to the blind,
to set free those who are oppressed,
to proclaim the favorable year of the Lord.
Luke 4:18-19*

Activities

- Look back at the families described in Lesson 3. Write a paragraph about what their descendants might have been doing in the early 20th century.
- Describe a time when you overcame prejudice; that is, when you had unfavorable ideas about a person or a group, only to learn later that you were wrong.



This 1941 photograph shows Max Killie of Heard County, Georgia. Beside Mr. Killie is a photo of him when he was a soldier during World War I.



Three Notable Georgia Women



Rebecca Felton

Rebecca Felton, First Female U.S. Senator

Rebecca Latimer Felton was born in Decatur in 1835. Her husband was a physician and Methodist minister who served as a U.S. Congressman and state legislator. They lived on a farm near Cartersville. Mrs. Felton was a political advisor and speechwriter in her husband's campaigns. She was a prolific writer and had a regular column in the *Atlanta Journal* for many years.

Mrs. Felton had outspoken views on many issues. She encouraged prison reforms and the temperance movement and was a critic of evolution. Sadly, however, she had a deep distrust and even hatred toward Catholics, Jews, and African Americans. Mrs. Felton was a delegate to the 1912 Progressive Party national convention that nominated former President Theodore Roosevelt as a candidate for president. As World War I approached, she strongly opposed American involvement.

Women received the right to vote through the Nineteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which was ratified in 1920. In 1922, U.S. Senator Tom Watson of Georgia died. Governor Thomas Hardwick appointed Mrs. Felton to fill Watson's seat

until the next election. She thus became the first female United States Senator. However, the appointment was made on October 30, 1922, when Congress was adjourned; so the appointment was largely symbolic. Walter F. George was elected to fill the seat that fall. He agreed to delay taking his seat by one day. Mrs. Felton was sworn in, gave a short speech predicting that more women would be coming to the Senate, and then resigned. George was sworn in the next day.

Mrs. Felton was 87 years old when she became a U.S. Senator. She died in 1930 at the age of 94.

Jeannette Rankin was the first female member of Congress, elected to the House of Representatives from Montana in 1916. Hattie Caraway of Arkansas was the first elected female Senator, winning her seat in 1932 after being appointed to it to take her late husband's place in 1931.

Juliette Low, Founder of the Girl Scouts

Juliette Gordon was born into a wealthy Savannah family in 1860. Her father was a captain in the Confederate army. She attended a boarding school in Virginia and a French school in New York City. In 1886 she married William Low, an Englishman. The couple moved to England, but Mrs. Low spent much time in America. She came to the States during the Spanish-American War in 1898 to help wounded soldiers. Her husband died in 1905.

Mrs. Low looked for some meaningful way to spend her life. In 1911 she met Sir Robert Baden-Powell, who had begun the Boy Scout movement in England a few years earlier. He had also started a parallel Girl



Juliette Low (right) With Girls from Troop 1

named for a woman when it was dedicated in 1983. Mrs. Low has been inducted into the National Women's Hall of Fame. Today over 3 million American girls are Girl Scouts. Over 50 million American women participated in the program as girls.

Martha McChesney Berry, Educator

Born in 1866 to a wealthy family in Floyd County, Martha Berry used her life and resources to help those who were less fortunate. Berry attended a finishing school in Boston, then returned home. One day Miss Berry was going through some of her childhood possessions in a log cabin on her family's property. She noticed three little boys peeping through the window, and she invited them inside. The Bible stories she read to them fascinated them, so she invited them back the next Sunday. They returned with several of their friends. Her interest in sharing her knowledge with them grew to be a passion.

Miss Berry began teaching the Bible regularly to poor children in the area. Realizing their need for training in many aspects of life, she opened several schools in rural areas not served by publicly funded instruction. Continuing to grow in her desire to help children, in 1902 Miss Berry dedicated her family inheritance of 83 acres as the location for an industrial boarding school for boys. The students worked to help pay their tuition. A girls' school began in 1909 (the boys built the girls' dorm). Berry College opened with a two-year program in 1926 and began offering bachelor degrees in 1930.

The Berry Schools attracted the attention of national figures such as Thomas Edison, Andrew Carnegie, and Henry Ford; and they continued to grow. Miss Berry died in 1942, but Berry College in Rome continues today. A graduate school opened in 1972. The school has a non-denominational Christian emphasis as it trains the heads, hearts, and hands of students. The college motto, from one of Miss Berry's favorite verses, is "Not to be ministered unto, but to minister."



Martha Berry

Guides organization. Mrs. Low returned to Savannah, and in 1912 gathered eighteen girls to register as the first Girl Guide troop in America. She changed the name of the group the next year to Girl Scouts.

Mrs. Low was hearing impaired. She lost most of the hearing in one ear due to improper treatment for ear infections as she was growing up. At her wedding, a grain of rice thrown at the happy couple lodged in her other ear, punctured the eardrum, and caused an infection that resulted in total deafness in that ear.

Mrs. Low died in 1927. She had a Liberty Ship named for her during World War II. A U.S. stamp was issued in her honor in 1948. A federal building in Savannah was named for her. It was only the second one in the country

*For even the Son of Man did not come
to be served, but to serve,
and to give His life a ransom for many.
Mark 10:45*

Activities

- Read a biography of one of these three notable Georgia women.
- Look for a way you can volunteer your time in a worthy organization that seeks to help others.
- Write the story of a woman you know whom you admire. Tell what it is about her life that you respect.



Ford Buildings on the Campus of Berry College

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Front Cover

Top Row (left to right)

Mary Evelyn McCurdy, church on St. Simon's Island
 La.blasko (Flickr, CC-BY-2.0), peanuts
 JupiterImages, Columbus
 Library of Congress, Cotton field near Plains

Center

Jeremy Keith (Flickr, CC-BY-2.0), peaches

Bottom Row (left to right)

Library of Congress, painting in Rome Federal building
 (Carol Highsmith)
 JupiterImages, Oglethorpe and Atlanta skyline
 Tim Parkinson (Flickr, CC-BY-2.0), Okefenokee swamp

Back Cover

Mary Evelyn McCurdy, St. Simon's Island

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Sample Pages from the

Exploring Georgia Student Workbook

by Charlene Notgrass

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Exploring Georgia Student Workbook

Introduction

Using the Activities

The student workbook provides a wide variety of learning activities to reinforce the history lessons. It includes at least one activity page for each lesson of *Exploring Georgia*. Several lessons have more than one page of activities. Each activity page is labeled with a lesson number that corresponds with a lesson in *The Story of Georgia*. Students should complete the activity pages after reading the lesson in *The Story of Georgia*. Sometimes students will need to refer to *The Story of Georgia* to find information needed to complete an activity page. The only additional items your child will need are a pencil, colored pencils, and a Bible.

Bible Study

Each five-lesson unit in the student workbook includes a Bible study worksheet related to the topic of that unit. These lessons help your child to apply the teachings of the Bible to his study of Georgia.

Each lesson in *Exploring Georgia* ends with a Bible verse. The student workbook gives children a place to copy the verse for each lesson from the translation you choose. This exercise offers handwriting practice as well as practice in copying and in following instructions. More importantly, it helps plant God's Word in the student's heart. In Deuteronomy 17:14-20, Moses told the Israelites that when they appointed a king, he was to write a copy of the law on a scroll (verse 18). He was to read this copy of the law that he had written all of his life "that he may learn to fear the Lord his God" (verse 19).

Planning Your Family's Study

Enjoy *Exploring Georgia* at your own pace. You can read one lesson per day (five lessons per week) from *The Story of Georgia*, and complete the worksheets that go along with that lesson. At that pace, you can complete the course in one semester. Or, you may want to read only two or three lessons per week, spread a unit out over two weeks, and add a field trip every week or two so you can enjoy a year-long study.

Studying Georgia history can be more than just an academic activity. We hope that it will help your child grow "in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man" (Luke 2:52). Have fun *Exploring Georgia*!

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Front Cover

Top Row (left to right)

Mary Evelyn McCurdy, Jekyll Island

Library of Congress, Girls from a Georgia cotton mill, 1909 (Lewis W. Hine)

pwbaker (Flickr, CC-BY-2.0), Jekyll Island

John Benson (Flickr, CC-BY-2.0), brown thrasher

Matt Howry (Flickr, CC-BY-2.0), Georgia capitol building

Center

Library of Congress, painting in Rome Federal building (Carol Highsmith)

Bottom Row (left to right)

Library of Congress, Jimmy Carter

Kathleen Cavalaro (Flickr, CC-BY-2.0), peaches

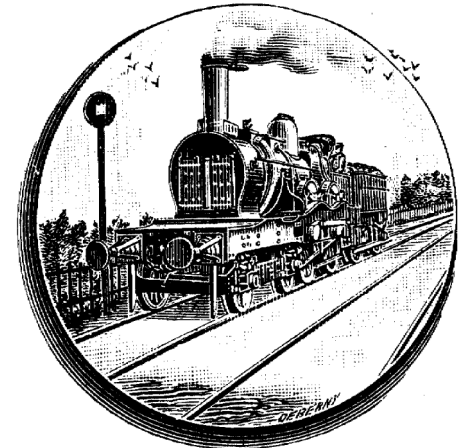
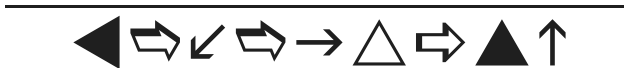
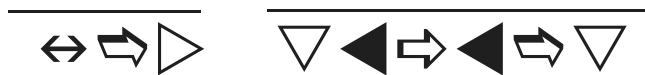
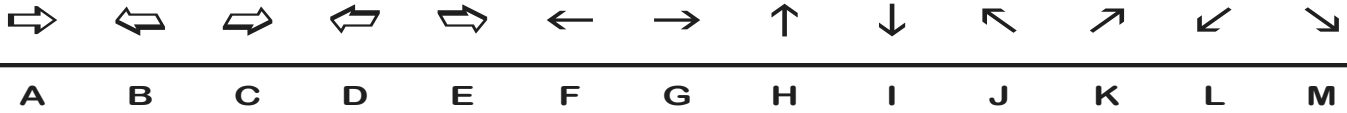
Jenny Barnes, Red Top Mountain State Park

Library of Congress, citizens of Heard County, 1941

Mary Evelyn McCurdy, Savannah

A Century of Change

Instructions: Use the secret code below to discover major changes that took place during the 1800s.



Psalm 31:14-15a

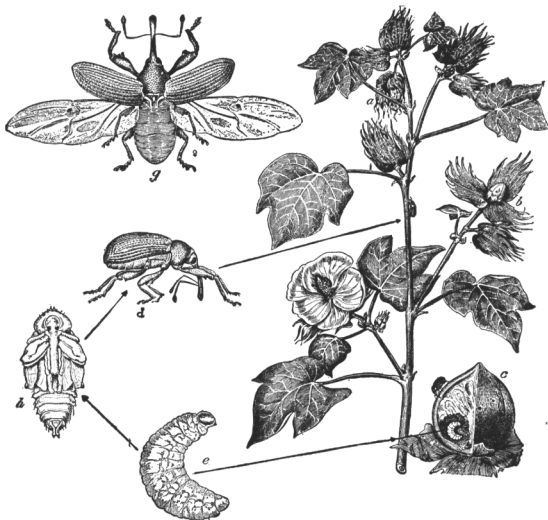
Copy Psalm 31:14-15a from your Bible.

I Kings 4:7

Copy I Kings 4:7 from your Bible.

Genesis 1:27

Copy Genesis 1:27 from your Bible.



Instructions: Fill in the vowels to discover the pest that destroyed many acres of Georgia cotton in the early twentieth century:

B _ _ LL W _ _ _ V _ _ L

Peanuts, a Mountain, and the Dixie Highway

Instructions: Each question below has a correct answer at the bottom of the page.
Write the number of each question beside its correct answer.

1. Who found over 300 uses for peanuts?

2. What is the world's largest granite outcropping?

3. Who was the first sculptor of Stone Mountain?

4. Who resumed the work at Stone Mountain?

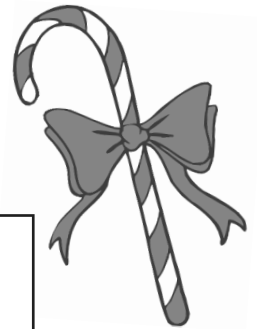
5. What was the original name of U.S. Highway 41?

6. What route did the Dixie Highway take?

7. When was the Dixie Highway completed?

8. What Georgian made candy canes by hand?

9. Where did Henry Ford build a summer home?



- ___ a. Dixie Highway
- ___ b. 1929
- ___ c. George Washington Carver
- ___ d. Walter Hancock
- ___ e. The one Sherman's army took
- ___ f. Richmond Hill near Savannah
- ___ g. Stone Mountain
- ___ h. Bob McCormack
- ___ i. Gutzon Borglum

Travel in Bible Times

Instructions: Read the passages and follow the directions.

Genesis 6-8

Draw a simple picture of the vehicle in which Noah traveled.

Genesis 24:61-67

Draw a picture of what Rebekah rode on her journey to Isaac.

Genesis 39:1

Joseph traveled to Egypt. Perhaps he saw a pyramid there. Draw one.

Exodus 14:6-9

Draw the vehicle in which some Egyptians followed the Israelites.

Exodus 14:21-22

Draw a picture of the Israelite path through the Red Sea.

Ruth 1

Write the name of the country from which Ruth and Naomi traveled.

Write the name of the village to which they traveled.

Matthew 2:13-15

Draw a scene from the country to which Joseph and Mary took Jesus.

Luke 2:41

Write the name of the city where Jesus went every year with his parents.

Matthew 4:18-22

Draw what James and John left when they followed Jesus.

Matthew 14:22-33

Draw a picture of the place where Jesus and Peter walked.

Mark 11:1-10

Draw a picture of what Jesus rode into Jerusalem.

Acts 23:23-24

Draw a picture of what Paul rode when he went to see Felix.

African American Business Success

Instructions: Use this secret code to review facts about African American business success.

1=A 2=B 3=C 4=D 5=E 6=F 7=G 8=H 9=I 10=J 11=K 12=L 13=M 14=N
15=O 16=P 17=Q 18=R 19=S 20=T 21=U 22=V 23=W 24=X 25=Y 26=Z

1 12 15 14 26 15 _____ 8 5 18 14 4 15 14 _____ was born into slavery near 19 15 3 9 1 12 _____ 3 9 18 3 12 5 _____, Georgia in 1858. He became a 2 1 18 2 5 18 _____. In 1905 he formed the 1 20 12 1 14 20 1 _____ 13 21 20 21 1 12 _____ 9 14 19 21 18 1 14 3 5 _____ Association. It became one of the largest businesses owned by a black man in America.

23 9 12 12 9 1 13 _____ Alexander 19 3 15 20 20 _____ II founded a newspaper as a business venture. He began publishing the 1 20 12 1 14 20 1 _____ 23 15 18 12 4 _____ in 1928. White business owners advertised in it. Scott created the first 1 6 18 9 3 1 14 _____ 1 13 5 18 9 3 1 14 _____ newspaper chain in the country. Although it avoided taking 3 15 14 20 18 15 22 5 18 19 9 1 12 _____ stands, it did encourage readers not to shop where they would not be hired and it sponsored voter 18 5 7 9 19 20 18 1 20 9 15 14 _____ drives. It was the first newspaper with a full-time White House 3 15 18 18 5 19 16 15 14 4 5 14 20 _____ . That correspondent was the first African American 18 5 16 15 18 20 5 18 _____ in the White House.

The *Atlanta World* encouraged African Americans with this slogan:

4 15 14 ' 20 _____ 2 21 25 _____
23 8 5 18 5 _____ 25 15 21 _____
3 1 14 ' 20 _____ 23 15 18 11 _____.

Three Notable Georgia Women

Instructions: Each statement below is about one of the women listed in the box.
On the line beside each statement, write the letter of the woman spoken of in the statement.

- ___ 1. She was born in Decatur in 1835.
- ___ 2. She began the first Girl Guide troop in America in 1912. She renamed it the Girl Scouts the following year.
- ___ 3. She was a delegate to the 1912 Progressive Party national convention.
- ___ 4. She was born in Floyd County in 1866.
- ___ 5. She helped wounded soldiers during the Spanish-American War.
- ___ 6. She was born into a wealthy Savannah family in 1860.
- ___ 7. She opened schools for poor children where there were no publicly-funded ones.
- ___ 9. Her husband represented a Georgia district in the U.S. Congress.
- ___ 10. At age 87, she became the first female United States Senator. She served for one day.

A. Rebecca Felton

B. Juliette Gordon Low

C. Martha McChesney Berry



Juliette Low

- ___ 11. She taught the Bible regularly to poor children.
- ___ 12. She married an Englishman.
- ___ 13. A U.S. postal stamp has been issued in her honor.
- ___ 14. She had a regular column in the *Atlanta Journal*.