



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 ← Days 9 and 10
6. Unit 6 Early 20th Century Georgia ← Days 11 and 12

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

Name: _____
Date: _____ Period: _____

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
14. _____ Ships” at these two locations during WWII.
15. _____ 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.
16. _____ 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.
17. _____ 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.
18. _____ 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.
19. _____ 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.
20. _____ 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 | • Soviet Union |
| • United States | • France |
| • Italy | • Adolf Hitler |
| • Japan | • Franklin D. Roosevelt |
| • Great Britain | • Harry S Truman |

<i>Allied Powers</i>	<i>Axis Powers</i>

Name: _____
Date: _____ Period: _____

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.
7. _____
8. _____

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. _____
21. _____ 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.
22. _____ 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.
23. _____ 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.
24. _____ 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.

Name: _____
Date: _____ Period: _____

Unit 8: Government

I. Foundations of Government

1. _____ Model for governance where each branch of government have 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.

	Legislative	Executive	Judicial
Members			
Terms			
Qualifications			
Duties			
Elected or Appointed			

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 535 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. _____ 4 Steps in the Juvenile Justice process in Georgia.
21. _____
22. _____
23. _____
24. _____ 7 Delinquent Behaviors that children between the ages of 13 and 17 who are
25. _____ thought to have committed any of these crimes will be tried as adults
26. _____
27. _____
28. _____
29. _____
30. _____

Name: _____
Date: _____ Period: _____

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
9. _____ for Georgia's citizens, products for people across Georgia and the United
10. _____ States and additional tax revenue for our state.