I. The Great Depression

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

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

4. **New Deal**
   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. **Franklin D. Roosevelt (FDR)**
   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. **Eugene Talmadge**
   Powerful governor of Georgia during the 1930’s and 1940’s; very critical of Franklin D. Roosevelt and his New Deal programs.

7. **Great Depression**
   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. **Social Security**
   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. **Boll Weevil**
   Insect that destroyed large amounts of cotton grown on southern farms in the 1920's.

10. **Rural Electrification (REA)**
    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. **Bombing of Pearl Harbor**
    Sneak attack against a U.S. naval base in Hawaii by the empire of Japan on December 7, 1941.

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

14. **Brunswick**

15. **Bell Aircraft** 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. **Warm Springs** 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. **Military Bases** 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. **Carl Vinson** 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. **Richard Russell** 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. **Holocaust** 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>Allied Powers</th>
<th>Axis Powers</th>
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