

Name _____

Unit 8 Vocabulary

Key Terms, People, and Concepts

new postwar industries – new industries that became important parts of Georgia's economy after WWII, such as

Lockheed, automotive plants, new office parks, and technological advances in agriculture.

Lockheed – company that took over Bell Aircraft following WWII. It produced needed aircraft and eventually became Georgia's largest employer by the end of the 1950s.

GI Bill – law passed by Congress that contributed to Georgia's growth by helping war veterans get loans for things like homes and education.

postwar agriculture – Agriculture remained important after the war and was made more efficient by new technologies, such as tractors and processors.

interstate highways – highways constructed as part of the National Highway Act of 1956. They were meant to provide easier evacuation and faster movement of troops in the event of a nuclear war. They also made it possible for cities and suburbs to grow by making it easier for people to travel.

William Hartsfield – longest serving mayor in the history of Atlanta. He was progressive, was instrumental in establishing Atlanta as an aviation hub with a thriving airport, and did a masterful job of maintaining relatively peaceful race relations in Atlanta during the 1940s and '50s.

Ivan Allen, Jr. – progressive Atlanta mayor who succeeded Hartsfield. He helped end segregation in city government and was instrumental in bringing professional sports to Atlanta.

Braves – professional baseball team that moved from Milwaukee to Atlanta in 1966.

Henry "Hank" Aaron – Atlanta Brave who broke Babe Ruth's homerun record in 1974 despite death threats because he is an African-American.

Falcons – Atlanta's professional football team; played its first season in 1966.

Hawks – Atlanta's professional basketball team that moved from St. Louis in 1968.

Flames – Atlanta's first professional hockey team.

Thrashers – Atlanta's current professional hockey team.

Ellis Arnall – progressive politician who was the first governor to serve a four-year term and who supported measures to help African-Americans. He ended the poll tax and led Georgia to become the first state to give 18-year-olds the right to vote.

transportation systems – In Georgia, the economy has been helped by such transportation systems as Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport, interstate highways, deepwater ports, and railroads.

Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport – Atlanta's international airport that has been labeled the "busiest airport in the world." It helps the city attract business, events, tourism, and encourages trade. It also helps the economy and employees, either directly or indirectly, over 50,000 people a year.

interstate highways – highways constructed as part of the National Highway Act of 1956. They make it easy for Georgia businesses to transport goods for trade. There are four interstate highways in Georgia: I-95, I-85, I-75, and I-20.

deepwater ports – ports important to Georgia for shipping and receiving goods by sea. Savannah and Brunswick are the state's major ports.

railroads – used to haul cargo to and from shipyards, farms, and warehouses for trade. Having played such a crucial role in Georgia's history, these railroads also help preserve a part of the state's past.

Georgia's economy – how much the state produces, how much debt it has, how many citizens are employed, etc. The better Georgia's economy, the more secure and happier its citizens tend to be.

trade – importing and exporting of products between different nations or regions.

international business – business involving foreign nations.

baby boomer – Americans born between 1946 + 1964