

## Georgia History

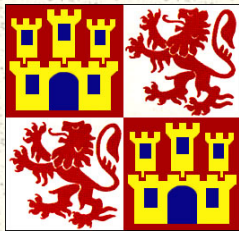


Finding a Place in the Nation,  
From Dream to Deal

## The Flags That Have Flown Over Georgia

More than Six---- There  
Have Been at Least Twenty-  
One in All!

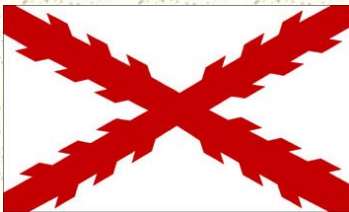
### Castile and Leon, 1248-1516



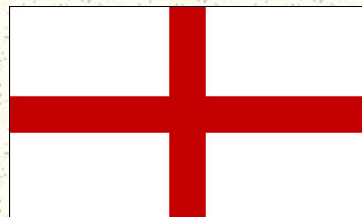
### Royal Banner of Charles I, 1518-1556



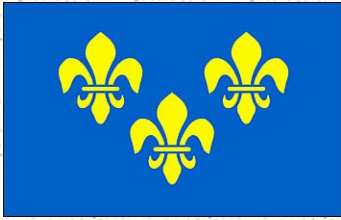
### Spanish Flag of Burgundy, 1520-1785



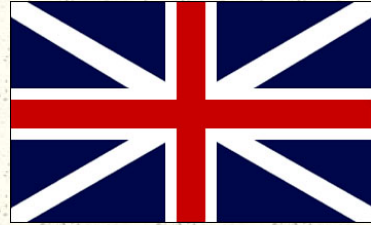
### English St. George's Cross Flag, 1277-1707



French National Flag, 1370-1600



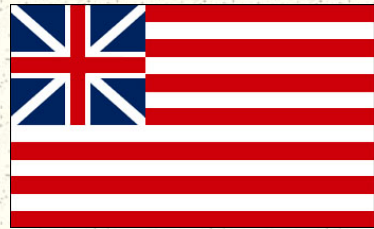
Great Britain Union Flag, 1606-1801



Flags of the American Revolution in Georgia



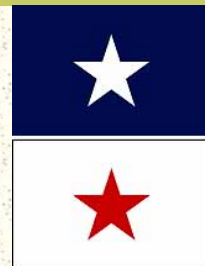
Grand Union Flag, 1775-1777



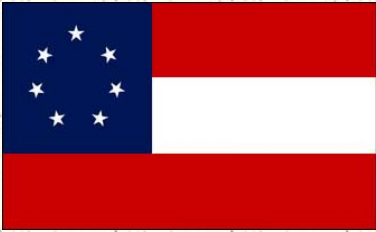
First US National Flag, 1777-1795



Secession Flags, 1861



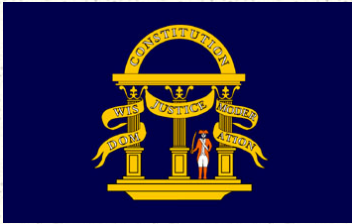
Confederate National Flag, 1861-1863



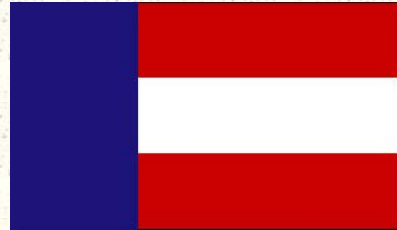
Confederate Battle Flag



First Postwar State Flag, ?-1877



Second Postwar State Flag, 1879-1902



1902-1920s State Flag



1920s to 1956 State Flag



## State Flag, 1956-2001



## Present Georgia Flag, 2001-



## Oglethorpe's Dream, 1732

- ✦ A Refuge for England's Convict's and Debtors
- ✦ A Colony Free of Slavery
- ✦ A Colony Free of Booze
- ✦ A Colony Free of Lawyers
- ✦ The Actual Result: Georgia was Defined by its Settlers, whose "wish list" differed from Oglethorpe's

## The 18th Century Reality



- ✦ The Battle of Bloody Marsh (1742) permanently saved Georgia for an English (and American) future
- ✦ Concern about Indians and the Spanish molded Georgia in the British and South Carolinian image
- ✦ Slavery, Booze and Lawyers were quickly legalized (e.g., The Daniel Boorstin thesis)

## Georgia Before the Revolution

- ✦ A Chartered Colony
- ✦ A Royal Governor paid by the King
- ✦ More importantly, a legislative assembly paid by the King
- ✦ The remoteness of the colony contributed to a dissolving experience as great as any elsewhere in America -- and a dissolving experience that sometimes (but not always) pointed in the direction of democracy

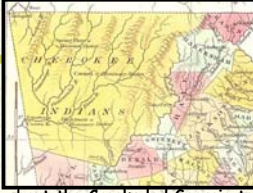
## Georgia in the American Revolution

- ✦ Politically, the Revolution liberalized Georgia as the Tories fled
- ✦ Georgia mirrored the nation, replacing an initial (1777) unicameralism with bicameralism in 1789
- ✦ The British occupied most of Georgia for most of the Revolution
- ✦ Georgia's outstanding leader: Button Gwinnett





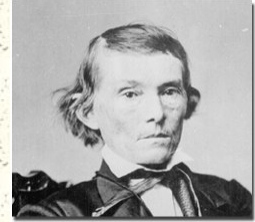
## Ante-Bellum Georgia: Indians, War and Slavery



- \* Concern about the Creeks led Georgia to take a "hawkish" line on the War of 1812
- \* Georgia challenges the Supreme Court and Constitution in Worcester v. Georgia (1830) over the Cherokees of N. Georgia
- \* Georgia Mirrors the Nation in the Slavery Debate, 1780-1832
- \* Georgia on Abolitionism and the Slavery Debate: Initially moderate and unionist, Georgia eventually moves to the extreme under the pressure of events

## Georgia During the Civil War

- \* The Secession Convention of 1860
- \* Analyzing the Vote: Did Georgia Vote to Remain in the Union?
- \* The View of Alexander Stephens
- \* The Verdict of the GHA



Alexander Stephens

## Georgia During the Civil War

- \* Trapped by History: The Secession Convention of 1860
- \* Alexander Stephens, moderate, Unionist -- and Vice President of the Confederacy
- \* Governor Joe Brown: Jefferson Davis's sharpest burr
- \* The Battle of Jonesboro
- \* Georgia's 120,000 combatants

## Andersonville Prison and Henry Wirtz

"Although prisoner-of-war camps existed in both the North and the South during the Civil War--and conditions in none were good--one particular Georgia camp has become synonymous with inhumane treatment. Located outside Americus, in Sumter County, Andersonville housed 30,000 prisoners, of whom almost one-half died. The principal causes of death were starvation, diarrhea, and other infections. Today, replicas exist at the Andersonville National Historic Site of the makeshift shelters that the prisoners created to shield themselves from the hot Georgia sun."

Wirz was the only Confederate leader to be executed for war crimes in the



entire Civil War, setting a precedent for the Nuremberg trials after World War II

## Georgia During Reconstruction: No Tragic Era in the Peach State

- \* Southern Defiance provoked Radical Reconstruction, in Georgia as elsewhere
- \* Much Needed Reforms were instituted for the lower classes, black and white
- \* Reconstruction was no more a protracted agony in Georgia than it was anywhere else, ending after three tries in 1870

## 1877-1914: Georgia and the 'New South:' A State Too Busy to Hate?



- ✦ **One Theory:** In economics, Georgia proposed a New South of wealth and prosperity based on industry (Henry Grady) -- seen at left.
- ✦ **The problem:** Reform in Georgia as elsewhere in the South was based on the political separation of the black and white poor through white supremacist violence and so-called "reform"

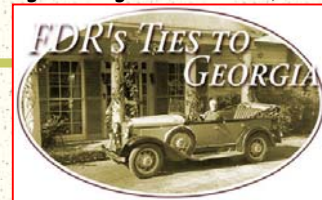
## Coca-Cola: A New South/Georgia Connection

- ✦ "People around the world drink a Coca-Cola 600 million times a day, consuming 8,000 drinks a second. It is the most recognized trademark and one of the most recognized words in the world. This soft drink began in 1886 when a druggist named John "Doc" Pemberton started selling the syrup that he used in his drugstore fountain drinks. When he died, the formula (still a very well kept secret) was sold to Asa Candler, a marketing genius. Candler devoted \$50,000 a year to advertising, an unheard-of amount at the turn of the century. His goal was to make Coca-Cola a national product. He did this partially by bottling the product and not relying totally on fountain sales. There were constant legal battles to keep copy-cat products off the market, a fight eventually won with the patenting of a uniquely-shaped bottle that could not be imitated. Coca-Cola advertising even influenced our view of Santa Claus and made Coke a part of American culture."

## Georgia in the Age of Progressivism, 1914-1933

- ✦ The Beginnings of the Urban-Rural Conflict: Leo Frank and Georgia Anti-Semitism
- ✦ Previewing the Great Depression: Agricultural Distress in the 1920s
- ✦ The Main Reason for Georgia Provincialism: The County Unit Rule

## Georgia During the New Deal, 1933-1945



- ✦ The significance of the State in Democratic politics
- ✦ FDR, Squire of Warm Springs
- ✦ Eugene Talmadge and the continued significance of Race
- ✦ Roosevelt versus Sen. Walter George of Georgia (1938)

## Rural Supremacy?

- ✦ Eugene Talmadge's Invasion of GA. Higher Education, 1941
- ✦ The Three Governor's Controversy, 1947-1948



Eugene Talmadge



Angrily shaking his fist so fast the camera couldn't catch it is Georgia's Governor, Eugene Talmadge. He was ringmaster when his trained seals voted, 10 to 5, to dismiss Dr. Cocking and Dr. Pittman. This bit of action came when Talmadge got a mad on at Chairman Sandy Beaver.

Photographs by Kenneth Rogers.

## Georgia and the Second Reconstruction of the 1950s and 1960s

- # Martin Luther King, Georgian
- # The Continued Disenfranchisement of Blacks
- # The Flag Controversy of 1956
- # The Southern Manifesto of 1957
- # UGA, Albany and Civil Rights, 1962-1963



## Atlanta, the City too Busy to Hate

- # Ralph McGill
- # MLK again
- # Rich's, Atlanta Hotels, Segregation and the Civil War Centennial Commission
- # No "Mississippi Burning" in Georgia

## From Lester Maddox to Jimmy Carter, 1967-1970

- # There is a Difference
- # The County Unit System, Black Voting and the Revolution in Georgia Politics
- # Zell Miller as a symbol of the bridge
- # Jimmy Carter: From Plains to the White House, Reasons for an Improbable Journey

## Whither Georgia Since the 1980s: State of Hope?

- # A state facing in two directions: Republican nationally, Democratic statewide
- # Zell Miller, 1990-1999: The Flag Imbroglia, the Olympics and the Hope Grant