

Chapter 1 : Patient Intake Form

Incident at Copenhill ... 57 on the hill. At around nine thirty, as the young woman and the teenager worked cutting plants, they heard a sound in the woods.

Voting took place over 10 days and counting over three Oct. The extra days of voting and the counting process were conducted transparently. Based on our observation of the counting process, The Carter Center has confidence in the results certified by the commission. The Center encourages Chadwick Smith to once again demonstrate his proven leadership by accepting the results and working with Mr. Baker to restore the confidence of the Cherokee people in the electoral process. Carter Center observers witnessed all three days of the vote counting process. This included the observation of the logic and accuracy testing of the ballot tabulator, tabulation of precinct level results, the processing and tabulation of close of to 10, absentee ballots, and the review and hand tallying of close to challenged ballots cast throughout the ten days of voting. In addition, the Center observed each of the additional days of voting on Sept. The Carter Center will continue to monitor electoral developments in the Cherokee Nation. The September election was, essentially, a rerun of the June election. Federal court orders issued days before the election required a number of adjustments to the process, including: It was in this context that the vote counting process unfolded. Extra Voting Days As per the Sept. Voters also had until Oct. The Carter Center observer present reported that voting proceeded smoothly and was largely without incident. At times, representatives of the candidates visited the CNEC to check on the process, causing concern among some voters. The Carter Center does not believe that this affected the integrity of the process. The Carter Center observed that throughout the extra voting period election commissioners and CNEC staff treated all voters cordially, and with respect. Where voters had questions on the process the commissioners and staff carefully addressed the matter. On rare instances where voters appeared upset because of a misunderstanding of the process, [i] the commissioners and staff consistently remained calm as they worked with the voter to resolve the problem and maintain calm within the polling area. Commission staff ensured correct voter identification procedures were followed each day. Where voters did not have this material, they were not permitted to vote. In most cases, this arose because voters had registered after the March 31, , deadline. In a smaller number of cases, voters insisted that either they or a family member had submitted the voter registration form prior the deadline " although no such voter was able to present confirmation of this. In still other cases, citizens did not appear to understand that the process of voter registration and registration as a tribal citizen were two distinct processes. In each instance, CNEC staff advised the voters to register so that they would be eligible for upcoming elections. General Observations about the Counting Process The counting process was conducted in a convivial atmosphere. This was particularly notable given the scale of the task with commissioners, staff, and counting assistants reviewing and counting close to 20, ballots. Both commissioners and staff equipped themselves well, working long hours with grace and good humor. In addition, in response to the anticipated high volume of ballots to be reviewed and counted, the commissioners recruited assistants to help with the counting process. These assistants were thorough and consistent in their work, despite the long hours required of them. The process of reviewing and counting the ballots in the Cherokee Nation is complex. Each phase of the counting process has numerous steps, which require all commissioners to be present and to participate. Carter Center observers reported that the complexity of each phase of the process, caused some initial confusion among the commissioners, staff, and assistants about how best to complete the task at hand, particularly given the shifting parameters caused by the federal court orders. While this confusion was generally resolved fairly early in each phase of the review and counting process, the Center recommends that for future elections the commission develop standard operating procedures and clear, written criteria for decision-making in each part of the count, which can be shared with everyone in advance of the count beginning. The Carter Center noted that the decision by the CNEC to allow three days to count the almost 20, ballots proved wise. This allowed the commission to be thorough and careful in their review and to avoid errors that might occur had they been working overnight. The Carter Center was pleased to note the patience exhibited by the candidates and their supporters and the

people of the Cherokee Nation during this time. The decision of the election commission to release unofficial, partial results as they were available contributed to a calm atmosphere throughout the process. During the counting process, there are three instances in which the commission is required to make decisions regarding the validity of votes, including the review of notary and signatures, hand tallying of ballots rejected by the tabulator and the review of challenged ballots.

Review of Notary and Signature The commission must review of each absentee ballot to ensure that it bears a notary seal and signature, as well as the signature of the voter. Ultimately, every ballot was reviewed by four people to verify that there was a notary seal and signature, and that the voter had signed the absentee ballot. This process of double checking all ballots ensured consistency in the verification process. The Center noted several instances in which notaries failed to both sign and seal the ballot as required by law. The actions of these notaries disenfranchised voters. The Carter Center suggests that the CNEC to contact the notaries and the appropriate regulatory bodies to inform them of the error they made. Overall, the Center noted that the commission used consistent criteria for determining whether to accept or reject absentee ballots on the basis of the notary and signature, which contributed to the accuracy and transparency of the process.

Hand Tallying of Ballots Rejected by the Tabulator Once absentee ballots are accepted and removed from both the outer and inner secrecy envelopes, they are tabulated by a high-speed ballot tabulator. This machine counts approximately ballots a minute. These outstacked ballots, as well as ballots that have been damaged in transit, are hand tallied by the commissioners. The commissioners were cautious and thorough in their review of the fewer than 50 "outstacked" and damaged ballots that needed to be hand tallied. There were several instances in which voters did not complete the arrow as required for the ballot to be counted. When reviewing the ballots, the commission used a narrow definition of voter intent, and only accepted those ballots on which the voter marked their preference according to established procedure i. In so doing, the commission strictly adhered to the statute and their interpretation of the guidance provided by the Cherokee Nation Supreme Court during the evidentiary recount conducted in July. The commission was consistent and objective when determining whether to accept or reject ballots. In order to promote efficiency in future counting processes, the Center would suggest that the commission establish clear, written criteria for the acceptance or rejection of ballots prior to the commencement of counting, including determining whether marks other than completion of the arrow will be accepted, and that amendments to the election law in this regard also be considered.

Challenged Ballots In instances in which voters arrived to vote at the commission but had been issued an absentee ballot, commission staff advised them that they would be able to cast a challenged ballot but that, depending on a determination by the commission, their ballot may not be counted. This was a correct interpretation of the Cherokee Nation Election Law, which states that a challenged ballot will only be counted if cast by a voter who has requested an absentee ballot and states that they did not receive their ballot in the mail. In addition, any challenged ballot cast by a Freedmen voter at the commission on any of the 10 days of voting would be accepted regardless of the reason cast. On the final day of vote counting, the CNEC reviewed approximately challenged ballots cast from Sept. The commission was consistent in their decision-making and followed the criteria outlined above. Careful consideration of the federal court order by the commissioners at the beginning of the challenged ballot review process caused some confusion about how to proceed, however, once a system was in place, the process proceeded without incident. Despite the unique circumstances created by the federal court order, pre-established, written procedures would increase the efficiency of future review processes. In addition, the Center urges the Tribal Council to work closely with the CNEC to amend the regulations regarding challenged ballots so that otherwise eligible voters are not needlessly disenfranchised by the limited circumstances in which challenged ballots can now be used.

Counting of Freedmen Ballots The CNEC allowed Freedmen voters to case challenged ballots prior to the receipt of the federal court order that required the commission to vote wither by the standard absentee ballot procedure or in person at the various precincts. By the time the court order was received on Sept. As a result, there were a small number of challenged ballots cast by Freedmen voters that were reviewed and counted on Oct. In addition, the two federal court orders mandated that absentee ballots be sent to all registered Freedmen voters that had requested, one, and in cases where those ballots had not been received by Sept. Where the absentee ballot database indicated that a Freedmen voter had returned two absentee ballots, Carter Center

observers reported that the commissioners always accepted one of those ballots and rejected the duplicate. In cases in which Freedmen voters cast one or more absentee ballots and had also voted a challenged ballot, the Center noted the commissioners accepted their challenged ballots but not their absentees. On each of the five extra voting days and three days of vote counting, poll watchers for both candidates were present. The commission took active steps to ensure that the watchers representing each candidate had access to the process and could move freely about the counting room without interfering in the process. In addition, watchers were requested to follow every movement of election materials on each of the three days. The Center noted that at times it was difficult for watchers to observe notary review as the envelopes and handwriting on them was small or, at times, illegible. Sometimes observation by watchers of the notary review was inhibited because had to observe over the shoulders of commissioners and counters in order to view the envelopes closely. Throughout the counting process, the commission responded to questions from the watchers and observers and asked repeatedly whether they understood what they were seeing. Poll watchers on each of the three days generally adhered to the code of conduct for watchers and remained throughout each day of the extra voting and counting processes. Poll watchers maintained a cordial interaction with one another throughout the process and appeared to remain focused on the procedures followed by the commission. One poll watcher filed a complaint with the commission regarding what he perceived to be unauthorized activity of the other party during extra voting. No other complaints were filed during the extra voting period. The Carter Center previously observed the elections in the Cherokee Nation. Carter Center election observation missions are conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Principles for International Election Observation and Code of Conduct that was adopted at the United Nations in and has been endorsed by 37 election observation groups. The Carter Center was founded in by former U. President Jimmy Carter and his wife, Rosalynn, in partnership with Emory University, to advance peace and health worldwide. However, once commission staff realized the watcher was taking down this information, they promptly advised him to stop doing so.

Chapter 2 : Rage in the Gate City : the story of the Atlanta race riot in SearchWorks catalog

During the hot summer of , anger simmered in Atlanta, a city that outwardly savored its reputation as the Gate City of the New South, a place where the races lived peacefully, if apart, and everyone focused more on prosperity than prejudice.

After the war the population grew rapidly, as did manufacturing, while the city retained its role as a rail hub. Coca-Cola was launched here in and grew into an Atlanta-based world empire. Martin Luther King, Jr. Resulting desegregation occurred in stages over the s. From the mids to mids, nine suburban malls opened, and the downtown shopping district declined. The census showed blacks leaving the city, whites moving to the city, and a much more diverse metro area with heaviest growth in the exurbs at its outer edges. The fort was soon renamed Fort Peachtree. A road was built linking Fort Peachtree and Fort Daniel following the route of existing trails. Four months later, the Georgia Land Lottery Act created five new counties in the area that would later become Atlanta. As part of the land lottery, Archibald Holland received a grant of Holland farmed the land and operated a blacksmith shop. However, the land was low-lying and wet, so his cows often became mired in the mud. He left the area in to farm in Paulding County. In an inn was established which would be known as Whitehall due to the then-unusual fact that it had a coat of white paint when most other buildings were of washed or natural wood. Later, Whitehall Street would be built as the road from Atlanta to Whitehall. From railroad terminus to Atlanta: The zero milepost was later placed to mark that spot. As the settlement grew, it became known as "Terminus," literally meaning "end of the line". By , the settlement at Terminus had six buildings and 30 residents. In , Henry Irby started a tavern and grocery at what would become the intersection of Paces Ferry and Roswell Roads. In , the chief engineer of the Georgia Railroad, J. Edgar Thomson suggested that Marthasville be renamed "Atlantica-Pacifica", which was quickly shortened to "Atlanta. The town of Atlanta was incorporated in The town then began to boom. By , the population had reached 2, In , the town elected its first mayor and appointed its first town marshal, German M. A new city council approved the building of wooden sidewalks and banned conducting business on Sundays. By the city had four large machine shops, two planing mills, three tanneries, two shoe factories, a soap factory, and clothing factories employing 75 people. Civil War and Reconstruction: Atlanta in the Civil War. General Hood ordered that the 81 rail cars filled with ammunition and other military supplies be destroyed. The resulting fire and explosions were heard for miles. He then ordered Atlanta burned to the ground on November 11 in preparation for his punitive march south. The fall of Atlanta was a critical point in the Civil War. Its much publicized fall gave confidence to the Northerners. Atlanta received migrants from surrounding counties and states: In a pattern seen across the South after the Civil War, many freedmen moved from plantations to towns or cities for work, including Atlanta; Fulton County went from Food supplies were erratic due to poor harvests, which were a result of the turmoil in the agricultural labor supply after emancipation of the slaves. The destruction of the housing stock by the Union army, together with the massive influx of refugees, resulted in a severe housing shortage. Two of the three shantytowns sat in low-lying areas, prone to flooding and sewage overflows, which resulted in outbreaks of disease in the late 19th century. It was infamous for vagrancy, desperation, robberies of merchants transiting the settlement. A smallpox epidemic hit Atlanta in December and there were not enough doctors or hospital facilities. Another epidemic hit in Fall, ; hundreds died. Atlanta soon became the industrial and commercial center of the South. From until , U. Center of black education Atlanta quickly became a center of black education. Gate City of the New South: With just 50 cents in their collective purse, the sisters opened the Atlanta Hospital, the first medical facility in the city after the Civil War.

Chapter 3 : The Carter Center Congratulates the Cherokee Nation on the Completion of the Vote Counting

6 Incident at Copenhill (pp.) Forty years after the Civil War ended, the scars of battle lingered not only in the psyches of Atlantans, but on the terrain of the city itself.

What drives an athlete to be the best? How did she get the most of her talent? Why was it she who got derailed by depression? What of her drive for perfection and for winning? Were there attributes that both contributed to her success and led to her downfall? And will the characteristics that made her a champion lead ultimately to her success in recovery? I thought I had in front of me a compelling, but essentially neat and tidy, story: It had a clear beginning from challenging beginnings comes a champion , middle depression and near-suicide derails her and end recovery and advocacy cast light on a social problem. But life intervened and changed our script. Chamique had a serious lapse and setback in an incident that made headlines. She now faced serious legal hurdles, a damaged reputation, and a new diagnosis: This event might have derailed her life and, with it, the film. But Holdsclaw insisted she was in for the full ride, and committed to continuing to reveal her ongoing challenges on camera. I had personal reasons to tell this story. He was a gentle soul, a creative artist and musician, but interacted little with others and lived a life of inner turmoil. Aside from medication, he got very little help. I always wondered, why? I sought out those who deal, in their working life, with these issues every day, such as advocates and mental health experts. The opportunity to consult and work with leading mental health and journalism experts will undoubtedly sharpen the focus and enrich the depth, impact, and reach of the final film. In a recent conversation with Chamique, she and I agreed that her deepening journey could be more powerful, more revelatory, more instructive, and more REAL, for what it says about mental illness and the way we as friends, family, and society, deal with the associated challenges, than either of us had first envisioned. The Unquiet Journey of Chamique Holdsclaw.

Chapter 4 : Carter Center - Wikipedia

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Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Remnants of battle sites were still detectable throughout the growing metropolis. Walter Lawrence, the England-born owner of West View Floral Company on Peachtree Street, moved his wife, Annie, and children from Whitehall Street in the crowded downtown retail district to a new development of homes about a quarter mile from the end of the Copenhill streetcar line. At around nine thirty, as the young woman and the teenager worked cutting plants, they heard a sound in the woods. Mabel looked up and saw a black man coming up the hill toward them. As she slipped away, the man turned and threw the rope like a lasso, catching Ethel around the neck. Mabel tried to help her aunt, but she also was hit with the stick. Ignoring her, the man turned his attention to Ethel, and Mabel slipped away unnoticed. She ran to the home of her neighbor, dairy farmer C. Hunter, to get help. When she and Mr. Hunter returned to the breastworks, they found Ethel lying blood-covered and unconscious on the old battle site, her right eye almost entirely gouged out of its socket. The attacker had gone. Hunter, in the meantime, called Mrs. Lawrence, who in turn telephoned her husband, doctors, and the police. Then she called as many neighbors as she could reach. Hunter carried Ethel to his home. The two doctors who had hurried to the scene attended to her most serious wounds then bundled her into a car and rushed to Wesley Hospital. By early afternoon, hundreds of men and boys had gathered at the Lawrence home. In the second paragraph, the News asserted: You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

Chapter 5 : Schedule - Atlanta Chiropractor

6 Incident at Copenhill "Aby brings to life the Atlanta race riot, a seminal event in the city's history, yet one that has largely been forgotten.

History[edit] The Center was founded in and dedicated in with William Foege as its executive director. A community advisory group " the Board of Councilors " includes public and private-sector leaders who support The Carter Center and its activities in their communities and organizations. More than student interns from universities around the world assist the staff each year. Observing elections[edit] The Carter Center performs election observation , sending teams of observers to determine the legitimacy of elections [13] in 39 countries since The presence of impartial election observers deters interference or fraud in the voting process, and reassures voters that they can safely and secretly cast their ballots and that vote tabulation will be conducted without tampering. Teams typically include highly qualified impartial observers " regional leaders, political scientists, regional specialists, and election observation professionals. Observers do not interfere in the electoral process and do not represent the U. Electoral Assistance Division and the National Democratic Institute " in building consensus on a common set of international principles for election observation. For example, the Center is supporting the efforts of civic leaders in Ethiopia to convene discussions about the most pressing and contentious political and social issues facing the country, and in the Palestinian Territories , it maintains a small presence in Ramallah focused on the ongoing monitoring and analysis of critical issues of democratic development. The Center-based Council of Presidents and Prime Ministers of the Americas plays an important role in accomplishing these objectives. The goal is to empower those in transitioning countries who are trying to build stronger democratic institutions and practices. Advancing human rights[edit] The Carter Center believes all people are entitled to basic human rights. These rights include political rights, such as peace, freedom, and self-governance, as well as the social rights of health care, food, shelter, and economic opportunity. The Center actively supports human rights defenders around the world. In partnership with Human Rights First and the U. High Commissioner for Human Rights , the Center holds an annual human rights defenders policy forum hosted by President Carter in Atlanta. Carter have intervened with heads of state on behalf of human rights defenders and victims for more than 20 years. They often take their human rights concerns to heads of state in personal meetings and through letters. The Center and President Carter are strong supporters of the U. Both oppose the death penalty and urge its abolition in the U. Lacking any official authority, the Center has become a trusted broker for peace, serving as a channel for dialogue and negotiation. Holding summits in Egypt and Tunisia in to address violence in the Great Lakes region of Africa [27] An agreement on the restoration of low-level diplomatic relations between Colombia and Ecuador under a deal brokered by the former president, as announced by the Carter Center on June 8, In , the Carter Center was asked by the Chinese government to no longer observe elections and instead focus on advancing the US- China relationship. Health programs[edit] The Center has prevented the suffering of millions of people around the world from illnesses often ignored by others. Health programs seek to provide people with the information and access to services they need to treat their illnesses and take steps to prevent future spread of disease. An emphasis is placed on building partnerships for change among international agencies, governments , nongovernmental organizations , and corporations and on working with ministries of health to strengthen or establish permanent health care delivery systems in the poorest nations. During his acceptance speech for the Nobel Peace Prize in , Carter commented on what he felt is the greatest challenge the world faces: Citizens of the ten wealthiest countries are now 75 times richer than those who live in the ten poorest ones, and the separation is increasing every year, not only between nations but also within them. Tragically, in the industrialized world there is a terrible absence of understanding or concern about those who are enduring lives of despair and hopelessness. We have not yet made the commitment to share with others an appreciable part of our excessive wealth. This is a necessary and potentially rewarding burden that we should all be willing to assume. At the time, there were about 3. In there were 25 reported cases in three countries: South Sudan , Chad and Ethiopia. Within affected countries, the Center reinforces existing disease eradication

programs by providing technical and financial assistance, as well as logistics and tools, such as donated filter cloth material, larvicide , and medical kits. The group has reviewed more than infectious diseases and identified six as potentially eradicable – dracunculiasis , poliomyelitis , mumps , rubella , lymphatic filariasis , and cysticercosis. The Center has worked to stop the spread of the disease in 11 countries across Africa and the Americas by helping residents and local health workers institute and sustain drug treatment programs and health education activities. The international river blindness campaign seeks to eliminate the disease from the Western Hemisphere by Trachoma is prevalent in places that lack the tools for basic hygiene, clean water, and adequate sanitation. As of March [update] , The Carter Center has helped to build more than one million latrines in its effort to fight trachoma. The Center has distributed four million long-lasting insecticidal bed nets. Emphasis is on helping national and local governments establish programs that they can sustain into the future. Since , the Center established with the Ethiopian ministries of health and education the Ethiopia Public Health Training Initiative to improve academic training for health care personnel in Ethiopia and increase access to health care in rural communities throughout the country. Strengthening agricultural production[edit] In partnership with the Sasakawa Africa Association, the Center has worked since in 15 sub-Saharan African countries to teach million small-scale farmers improved techniques that double or triple their crop yields. The Center works to improve U. The Center also seeks to raise public awareness of mental health issues globally through the Rosalynn Carter Fellowships for Mental Health Journalism, which enable journalists to explore mental health issues. To date, more than journalists have participated in the program.

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But as anxieties surge and tempers boil here in the U. Tanizaki novel that seemed serendipitously planted for her to unearth in a London bookshop. The color in question? A rich, royal amethyst dripping in drama. Unveiled tonight, the Color of the Year is accompanied by a palette of 22 others, meant to pair well with the chosen one. The ski slope was specifically designed as Copenhagen wins for coolest city ever with this ski slope roof on a power plant. Some of the ideas are more creative than others. The ski slope was specifically designed as part of the waste-to-power incinerator. The building will not only help Copenhagen on its mission of being more eco-friendly, it is meant to draw tourists to its roof. Halloween is one of the few holidays when indulging in candy and sweets is not only allowed but expected. Childhood obesity affects 1 in every 3 children in the U. Plus, 86 million are diagnosed with prediabetes. Foods that are full of sugar and carbohydrates have no desired nutritional value, unlike foods full of fiber, protein, vitamins and minerals. But we can "trick" our trick-or-treaters into choosing healthier options. Copenhagen wins for coolest city ever with this ski slope roof on a power plant. The roof of the incinerator will turn into a meter 1,foot ski slope every winter. There will be three different lines stretched across the area with varying levels of difficulty. Slopes will be accessible by moving carpet lifts and elevators inside the building. How to stop skiers from falling off the foot roof. Some have suggested installing nets as a safety precaution. In the summertime, the roof will act as a scenic picnic area. There will also be a climbing wall for visitors wishing to scale the building. An investigation found four major retailers sell aloe vera gel products that are less than they appear to be. The unlikely location for a new year-round ski track is the sloping roof of a state-of-the-art green power plant. The top of the ski runs will be accessed by elevators running up through the interior of the plant. The plant is projected to provide enough power for at least 50, homes every year. The plant is located near Copenhagen airport and three miles from Town Hall Square. Apartment buildings in both Kazakhstan and Finland have expressed interest in installing rooftop ski slopes. And Dubai has an indoor winter complexâ€”called Ski Dubaiâ€”that will let visitors tear the slopes indoor any time of year. The best way to spice up any dreary winter day? Seed shopping, of course! Alright, non-gardeners may not find this so spicy, but let us nerd out for a sec. The new facility will be providing

Chapter 7 : NTL Conservative Blog: History of Atlanta

When the company finally admitted to design problems at Copenhill, on June 28, , it presented them as an "isolated incident" and did not admit to the influence on other projects. Still, its stock fell by 21%.

In , the Creeks, who had been recruited by the British to assist them in the War of , attacked and burned Fort Mims in southwestern Alabama. The conflict broadened and became known as the Creek War. Fort Gilmer was situated next to an important Indian site called Standing Peachtree , named after a large tree which is believed to have been a pine tree the name referred to the pitch or sap that flowed from it. The site traditionally marked a Native American meeting place at the boundary between Creek and Cherokee lands, at the point where Peachtree Creek flows into the Chattahoochee. The fort was soon renamed Fort Peachtree. A road was built linking Fort Peachtree and Fort Daniel following the route of existing trails. Four months later, the Georgia Land Lottery Act created five new counties in the area that would later become Atlanta. However, the land was low-lying and wet, so his cows often became mired in the mud. He left the area in to farm in Paulding County. Later, Whitehall Street would be built as the road from Atlanta to Whitehall. The Whitehall area would be renamed West End in and is the oldest intact Victorian neighborhood of Atlanta. In , some leaders of the Cherokee Nation ceded their territory to the United States without the consent of the majority of the Cherokee people in exchange for land out west under the Treaty of New Echota , an act that led to the Trail of Tears. From railroad terminus to Atlanta: The plan was to eventually link up with the Georgia Railroad from Augusta , and with the Macon and Western Railroad , which ran between Macon and Savannah. Army engineer, Colonel Stephen Harriman Long, was asked to recommend the location where the Western and Atlantic line would terminate. A marker identifies the location of Thrasherville at Marietta Street , N. This is the oldest existing man-made structure in Downtown Atlanta. It is at this location that the zero milepost can now be found, adjacent to the southern entrance of Underground Atlanta. By , the settlement at Terminus had six buildings and 30 residents. In , Henry Irby started a tavern and grocery at what would become the intersection of Paces Ferry and Roswell Roads. In , when a two-story brick depot was built, the locals asked that the settlement of Terminus be called Lumpkin, after Governor Wilson Lumpkin. Lumpkin asked them to name it after his young daughter instead, and Terminus became Marthasville. In , the chief engineer of the Georgia Railroad, J. Edgar Thomson suggested that Marthasville be renamed "Atlantica-Pacific", which was quickly shortened to "Atlanta. The town of Atlanta was incorporated in Growth and development into a regional rail hub[edit] A slave auction house on Whitehall Street The first Georgia Railroad freight and passenger trains from Augusta to the east of Atlanta , arrived in September and in that year the first hotel, the Atlanta Hotel , was opened. The town then began to boom. In late , the Washington Hall hotel was opened. By , the population had reached 2, In , the town elected its first mayor and appointed its first town marshal, German M. Lester, [16] coinciding with the first homicide and the first jail built. A new city council approved the building of wooden sidewalks and banned conducting business on Sundays. In Oakland Cemetery was founded southeast of town, where it remains today within the city limits. In a third rail line, the Western and Atlantic Railroad - for which the site of Atlanta had been identified as a terminus - finally arrived, connecting Atlanta to Chattanooga in the northwest and opening up Georgia to trade with the Tennessee and Ohio River Valleys, and the American Midwest. The union depot was completed in on State Square. By , the town had grown to 6, residents [17]: Manufacturing and commerce[edit] Atlanta Confederate Rolling Mill, The first true manufacturing establishment was opened in , when Jonathan Norcross , who would later become mayor of Atlanta, arrived in Marthasville and built a sawmill. The mill was destroyed by the Union Army in As an example, in the Georgia Railroad alone sent 3, empty rail cars to the city to be loaded with cotton. There were several slave auction houses in the town, which advertised in the newspapers and many of which also traded in manufactured goods. Civil War and Reconstruction: Atlanta in the Civil War. In , the city became the target of a major Union invasion the setting for the film Gone with the Wind. On the night of September 1, his troops marched out of the city to Lovejoy, Georgia. General Hood ordered that the 81 rail cars filled with ammunition and other military supplies be destroyed. The resulting fire and explosions were heard for miles.

The fall of Atlanta was a critical point in the Civil War. Its much publicized fall gave confidence to the Northerners. Together with the Battle of Mobile Bay, the fall of Atlanta led to the re-election of Abraham Lincoln and the eventual surrender of the Confederacy. Atlanta received migrants from surrounding counties and states: In a pattern seen across the South after the Civil War, many freedmen moved from plantations to towns or cities for work, including Atlanta; Fulton County went from There, housing was substandard; an AMA missionary remarked that many houses were "rickety shacks" rented at inflated rates. Two of the three shantytowns sat in low-lying areas, prone to flooding and sewage overflows, which resulted in outbreaks of disease in the late 19th century. It was infamous for vagrancy, desperation, robberies of merchants transiting the settlement. Another epidemic hit in Fall, ; hundreds died. Atlanta soon became the industrial and commercial center of the South. From until, U. In, Atlanta became the Georgia state capital, taking over from Milledgeville. Center of black education[edit] Atlanta quickly became a center of black education. Atlanta University was established in, the forerunner of Morehouse College in, Clark University in, what is now Spelman College in, and Morris Brown College in Gate City of the New South: Grady, the editor of the Atlanta Constitution, promoted the city to investors as a city of the "New South," by which he meant a diversification of the economy away from agriculture, and a shift from the "Old South" attitudes of slavery and rebellion. With just 50 cents in their collective purse, the sisters opened the Atlanta Hospital, the first medical facility in the city after the Civil War. Washington Street south of downtown, and Peachtree Street north of the central business district, became wealthy residential areas. Disfranchisement of blacks[edit] See also: Disfranchisement after Reconstruction era As Atlanta grew, ethnic and racial tensions mounted. Late 19th and early 20th-century immigration added a very small number of new Europeans to the mix. After Reconstruction, whites had used a variety of tactics, including militias and legislation, to re-establish political and social supremacy throughout the South. Starting with a poll tax in, by the turn of the century, Georgia passed a variety of legislation that completed the disfranchisement of blacks. Not even college-educated men could vote. Nonetheless, African Americans in Atlanta had been developing their own businesses, institutions, churches, and a strong, educated middle class. Coca-Cola[edit] The identities of Atlanta and Coca-Cola have been intertwined since, when John Pemberton developed the soft drink in response to Atlanta and Fulton County going "dry". By the time of its 50th anniversary, the drink had reached the status of a national icon in the USA. Nearly, visitors attended the event. The exposition was designed to promote the region to the world and showcase products and new technologies as well as to encourage trade with Latin America. The exposition featured exhibits from several states including various innovations in agriculture and technology. President Grover Cleveland presided over the opening of the exposition. But the event is best remembered for the both hailed and criticized "Atlanta Compromise" speech given by Booker T. Washington in which Southern blacks would work meekly and submit to white political rule, while Southern whites guaranteed that blacks would receive basic education and due process in law. Streetcar suburbs and World War II: In, print media fueled these tensions with hearsay about alleged sexual assaults on white women by black men, triggering the Atlanta Race Riot, which left at least 27 people dead [32] 25 of them black and over 70 injured. In, Fortune magazine called Sweet Auburn "the richest Negro street in the world", a phrase originally coined by civil rights leader John Wesley Dobbs. Jim Crow laws[edit] Sign at entrance to Ponce de Leon amusement park in indicating "colored persons admitted as servants only" Jim Crow laws were passed in swift succession in the years after the riot. The result was in some cases segregated facilities, with nearly always inferior conditions for black customers, but in many cases it resulted in no facilities at all available to blacks, e. In, the city council passed an ordinance requiring that restaurants be designated for one race only, hobbling black restaurant owners who had been attracting both black and white customers. If not enough seats were available for all white riders, the blacks sitting furthest forward in the trolley were required to stand and give their seats to whites. In, the city created official boundaries for white and black residential areas. And in, the city prohibited black-owned salons from serving white women and children. And although they were required to address whites by the title "sir," blacks rarely received the same courtesy themselves. In, Leo Frank, a Jewish supervisor at a factory in Atlanta, was put on trial for raping and murdering a thirteen-year-old white employee from Marietta, a suburb of Atlanta. They kidnapped Frank from the State Prison Farm in the city of

Milledgeville, with the collusion of prison guards, and took him to Marietta, where he was lynched. Later that year the Klan was reborn in Atlanta. Country music in Atlanta Many Appalachian people came to Atlanta to work in the cotton mills and brought their music with them. Atlanta would become an important center for country music recording and talent recruiting in the s and s, and live music center for an additional two decades after that. The fire resulted in 10, people becoming homeless. Only one person died, a woman who died of a heart attack when seeing her home in ashes. In the s, the Great Depression hit Atlanta. An enormous crowd, numbering , people according to the Atlanta Constitution , filled the streets on this ice-cold night in Atlanta. A rousing ovation greeted a group of Confederate veterans who were guests of honor.

Chapter 8 : The Carter Center

During the hot summer of , anger simmered in Atlanta, a city that outwardly savored its reputation as the Gate City of the New South, a place where the races lived peacefully, if apart, and everyone focused more on prosperity than prejudice. But racial hatred came to the forefront during a.

The library and museum are owned and operated separately by the United States National Archives and Records Administration. The Center was founded in and dedicated in with William Foege as its executive director. A community advisory group – the Board of Councilors – includes public and private-sector leaders who support The Carter Center and its activities in their communities and organizations. More than student interns from universities around the world assist the staff each year. Peace programs Observing elections The Carter Center is a trusted pioneer of election observation , sending teams of observers to determine the legitimacy of 98 elections [13] in 38 countries since The presence of impartial election observers deters interference or fraud in the voting process, and reassures voters that they can safely and secretly cast their ballots and that vote tabulation will be conducted without tampering. Teams typically include highly qualified impartial observers – regional leaders, political scientists, regional specialists, and election observation professionals. Observers do not interfere in the electoral process and do not represent the U. Electoral Assistance Division and the National Democratic Institute – in building consensus on a common set of international principles for election observation. For example, the Center is supporting the efforts of civic leaders in Ethiopia to convene discussions about the most pressing and contentious political and social issues facing the country, and in the Palestinian Territories , it maintains a small presence in Ramallah focused on the ongoing monitoring and analysis of critical issues of democratic development. The Center-based Council of Presidents and Prime Ministers of the Americas plays an important role in accomplishing these objectives. The goal is to empower those in transitioning countries who are trying to build stronger democratic institutions and practices. Advancing human rights The Carter Center believes all people are entitled to basic human rights. These rights include political rights, such as peace, freedom, and self-governance, as well as the social rights of health care, food, shelter, and economic opportunity. The Center actively supports human rights defenders around the world. In partnership with Human Rights First and the U. High Commissioner for Human Rights , the Center holds an annual human rights defenders policy forum hosted by President Carter in Atlanta. Carter have intervened with heads of state on behalf of human rights defenders and victims for more than 20 years. They often take their human rights concerns to heads of state in personal meetings and through letters. The Center and President Carter are strong supporters of the U. Both oppose the death penalty and urge its abolition in the U. Lacking any official authority, the Center has become a trusted broker for peace, serving as a channel for dialogue and negotiation. Holding summits in Egypt and Tunisia in to address violence in the Great Lakes region of Africa [27] An agreement on the restoration of low-level diplomatic relations between Colombia and Ecuador under a deal brokered by the former president, as announced by the Carter Center on June 8, In , the Carter Center was asked by the Chinese government to no longer observe elections and instead focus on advancing the US- China relationship. Health programs The Center has prevented the suffering of millions of people around the world from illnesses often ignored by others. Health programs seek to provide people with the information and access to services they need to treat their illnesses and take steps to prevent future spread of disease. An emphasis is placed on building partnerships for change among international agencies, governments , nongovernmental organizations , and corporations and on working with ministries of health to strengthen or establish permanent health care delivery systems in the poorest nations. During his acceptance speech for the Nobel Peace Prize in , Carter commented on what he felt is the greatest challenge the world faces: Citizens of the ten wealthiest countries are now 75 times richer than those who live in the ten poorest ones, and the separation is increasing every year, not only between nations but also within them. Tragically, in the industrialized world there is a terrible absence of understanding or concern about those who are enduring lives of despair and hopelessness. We have not yet made the commitment to share with others an appreciable part of

our excessive wealth. This is a necessary and potentially rewarding burden that we should all be willing to assume. At the time, there were about 3. In , there were reported cases in four countries: South Sudan , Chad , Mali , and Ethiopia. Within affected countries, the Center reinforces existing disease eradication programs by providing technical and financial assistance, as well as logistics and tools, such as donated filter cloth material, larvicide , and medical kits. The group has reviewed more than infectious diseases and identified six as potentially eradicable – dracunculiasis , poliomyelitis , mumps , rubella , lymphatic filariasis , and cysticercosis. The Center has worked to stop the spread of the disease in 11 countries across Africa and the Americas by helping residents and local health workers institute and sustain drug treatment programs and health education activities. The international river blindness campaign seeks to eliminate the disease from the Western Hemisphere by Trachoma is prevalent in places that lack the tools for basic hygiene, clean water, and adequate sanitation. As of March [update] , The Carter Center has helped to build more than one million latrines in its effort to fight trachoma. The Center has distributed four million long-lasting insecticidal bed nets. Emphasis is on helping national and local governments establish programs that they can sustain into the future. Since , the Center established with the Ethiopian ministries of health and education the Ethiopia Public Health Training Initiative to improve academic training for health care personnel in Ethiopia and increase access to health care in rural communities throughout the country. Strengthening agricultural production In partnership with the Sasakawa Africa Association, the Center has worked since in 15 sub-Saharan African countries to teach million small-scale farmers improved techniques that double or triple their crop yields. The Center works to improve U. The Center also seeks to raise public awareness of mental health issues globally through the Rosalynn Carter Fellowships for Mental Health Journalism, which enable journalists to explore mental health issues. To date, more than journalists have participated in the program. News and World Report, "Our internal sourcing tells us that there was fraud in the Venezuelan central commission.

Chapter 9 : History of Atlanta - Wikipedia

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