

THOMASVILLE  
HISTORY CENTER

*Thomasville Treasures*



OUR HISTORY BEGINS HERE. LET US START YOU ON THE JOURNEY.

Share your completed coloring pages with us!

Tag @thomasvillehistory on Facebook and Instagram and use #ourhistorybeginshere!

**THOMASVILLE HISTORY CENTER**


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Coca-Cola Sign, c. 1955


# Hello, from Thomasville History Center!


Pleased to meet you, friends! This is your guide to discovering all of Thomasville's treasures at home and across the community.

When you see a  that means there's something you can find!

When you see a  that means there's something you can color, a question you can answer, or an activity you can complete!

When you see a  that means you're about to learn something new!

When you see a  that means there is something you can make!

Remember, some items with a  don't have to look exactly like the picture. Use it as inspiration to explore something new, find things that are alike, and things that are different.



## Thomasville History Center Word Search

Can you find all of the words that describe the History Center? Words may be horizontal (left to right), vertical (top to bottom), or diagonal (across).

Thomasville  
History  
Center  
Museum  
Dawson Street  
Fountain  
Bowling Alley  
Courthouse  
Log House  
Story  
Explore  
Discover  
Community  
Preservation  
Historic District

D	H	M	X	U	M	G	L	U	H	D	T	D	I	S	C	O	V	E	R
B	Y	I	O	A	R	X	Q	Z	O	I	A	H	O	O	X	Y	C	M	B
C	V	T	S	N	G	O	P	F	O	U	N	T	A	I	N	C	E	M	P
V	O	V	D	T	Q	G	K	H	V	W	F	U	Q	A	U	X	N	I	R
I	Z	U	A	A	O	G	U	C	S	S	L	A	C	H	S	P	T	Z	E
J	E	L	R	V	E	R	Z	I	G	R	V	T	W	R	Q	N	E	G	S
X	D	D	W	T	M	X	I	V	J	Z	F	T	B	V	M	E	R	K	E
J	L	R	P	O	H	A	B	C	M	E	D	A	G	J	U	X	S	B	R
F	Y	D	W	K	E	O	I	F	D	E	A	A	Z	Q	S	P	C	O	V
B	L	L	Y	B	T	J	U	V	U	I	W	I	S	E	E	L	O	W	A
D	L	C	X	H	H	E	P	S	U	R	S	O	I	N	U	O	M	L	T
S	O	A	C	I	O	Z	Z	T	E	C	O	T	I	A	M	R	M	I	I
T	G	H	S	X	M	U	T	Y	B	P	N	Z	R	O	E	E	U	N	O
O	H	Q	Z	Z	A	B	H	N	Q	Z	S	W	Q	I	S	T	N	G	N
R	O	J	L	K	S	Q	X	H	I	S	T	O	R	Y	C	H	I	A	X
Y	U	P	K	H	V	S	S	W	A	H	R	L	B	L	M	T	T	L	M
L	S	Q	Y	I	I	E	G	X	V	B	E	F	Y	E	N	M	Y	L	I
K	E	T	O	Q	L	A	P	S	C	H	E	A	K	G	R	N	P	E	M
Z	G	F	G	Z	L	L	J	H	J	D	T	W	B	A	P	J	H	Y	M
P	X	D	A	Z	E	Y	Z	M	E	A	A	R	P	N	W	F	E	T	R

# The Cold War, 1945-1989

After World War II, there were many changes in day to day life for Americans. New inventions and television were introduced and for some, life was better than it had ever been before. At the same time, the Cold War between America and the Soviet Union (Russia) was a constant threat.

## 1948 Rose Festival & Rose Queen

After World War II, Thomasville was ready for some fun. In 1948, Thomasville added a new event to the Rose Show: a parade. Thousands of people lined the streets to see floats from Boston, Pavo, Ochlocknee, Thomasville, and other local towns as well as to hear the marching bands play.

Floats received prizes for their creativity. One float from Meigs had a farm family including models of a wagon and horse! The WKTG radio station broadcast the parade with commenters describing the what they saw.

For the first time a Rose Queen was crowned to reign over the Festival. Thomasville High School student Doris Gothard was crowned the first queen. The dress that she wore in the parade is on display at the History Center.



## Design a Float

If you got to have a float in the parade, what would it look like? Draw your design below.

A large empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for a student to draw their float design.

## Host a Parade

Make your own roses! Using craft paper, scissors, tape, and a little creativity, you can make your own special rose bouquet to recreate the Rose Show at home! See our “How-To: Paper Roses” at [thomasvillehistory.org/athome](http://thomasvillehistory.org/athome) for the full tutorial. Once you’ve made your roses, get a grown-up’s permission and help to decorate your family car, your bicycle, or scooter and have a family parade through your neighborhood.

# Play Ball!

Baseball has been a popular Thomasville past time for more than 120 years. Professional and amateur teams have played games across the community. The first professional team to play in Thomasville was the Pittsburgh Pirates in 1900 when they came south for spring training. Soon after, the Boston Bean-Eaters, now known as the Atlanta Braves, held spring training in Thomasville for a few years.

There were three baseball stadiums in Thomasville. The only one still in use is Varnedoe Stadium, where Thomas University plays.



- Did You Know?** From 1935 until the mid 1960's, the Georgia-Florida Baseball League had franchises of three Major League Baseball teams: the Orioles, the Tigers, and the Dodgers.



**IN WHICH CITIES ARE THESE TEAMS LOCATED?**

**ORIOLES** \_\_\_\_\_ **TIGERS** \_\_\_\_\_ **DODGERS** \_\_\_\_\_



## Take me out to the ball game!

The outfields of Thomasville's baseball stadiums had advertisements for local businesses. Design your own outfield sign advertising an imaginary business or showing support for your favorite team.

# Thomasville Likes Ike!

Thomasville gained national attention during the presidency of General Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1952-1960. During his presidency, "Ike" visited Thomasville 6 times, usually staying at Milestone Plantation, owned by his Treasury Secretary George Humphrey. Ike, Humphrey, and other powerful men spent their early Februaries hunting quail, playing bridge, and golf.



## Made in Thomasville

In addition to farms that grew fresh produce like fruits, vegetables, and peanuts, in the Cold War years, Thomas County had many factories that manufactured food, items, and building materials.

### Word Scramble

Unscramble the letters to learn what each company made:

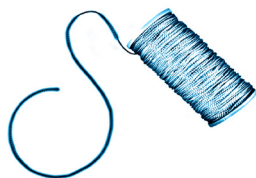
nocppro \_\_\_\_\_ dharet \_\_\_\_\_

bdear \_\_\_\_\_

hulcn emat \_\_\_\_\_



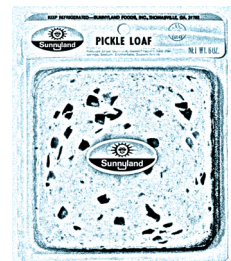
Rose City Foods



Coats & Clarke Thread, Co.



Flowers Baking Co.

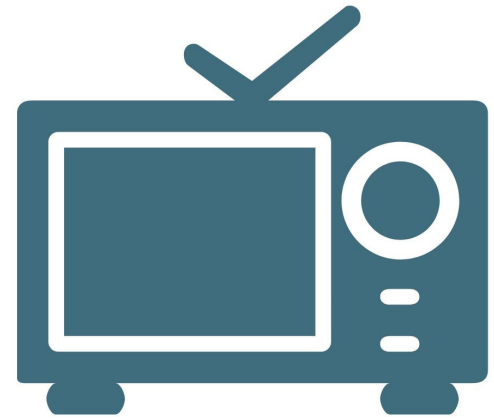


Sunnyland Meat Packing Co.

# Television

The technology that made television possible was invented in the late 1800s. In 1897, Ferdinand Braun invented the cathode ray tube which was required to produce images. It was first used in 1907. Philo Taylor Farnsworth received the patent for his most influential invention, the electric television in 1930. Other inventors had attempted to design a device that would transmit images as well as audio but were unsuccessful. His first transmission was the image of a single horizontal line from one receiver in his home to another. In 1929, Farnsworth successfully transmitted a photograph of his wife, Elma, and her brother. This made Elma the first woman on television!

By the late 1920s, there were more than 15 experimental television stations. RCA, a pioneer in radio broadcasting, was pushing the government to allow experimentation with television. World War II delayed the progress of television production but research continued as a part of the war effort.



After World War II, the earliest television networks, ABC, NBC, CBS, and DuMont were simultaneously broadcasting their radio content to televisions across the country. In 1951, the modern broadcast system was developing quickly with the introduction of advertising revenue and a streamlined system of affiliates that broadcast national programs to local audiences. Now, people could not only listen to the news, but see the world right from their own homes. Not only was the news broadcast live, but viewers could see film footage of the days' events from around the world.

Ownership of televisions skyrocketed in the 1950s as the technology became more popular and some Americans had more income thanks to the post-War economic boom.

Learn More: <https://library.duke.edu/specialcollections/scriptorium/adaccess/tv-history.html>

**? DID YOU KNOW?** In 1955, Thomasville's first local television station was licensed. WCTV is still in operation today as a CBS affiliate located in Tallahassee.



## Evening Broadcast

Imagine you are a journalist reporting the evening news. What would be your lead story? Write the script for your newscast.

# Iron Curtain

At the end of World War II, the Allies divided Germany in half with the communist USSR taking control over East Germany and the democratic allies taking control over West Germany. Germany’s capitol city of Berlin was also divided into four sections, controlled by each of the major allies. East and West Berlin was divided by a physical wall constructed along the border to keep not only the people apart but the government styles as well.

The term “Iron Curtain” was used to describe the imaginary barrier between communism in Eastern Europe and democracy in the West. Winston Churchill, the wartime Prime Minister of Great Britain is credited with first using the term. He felt that it was destroying the unity of the earlier alliances.

The economic and political differences between East and West continued to grow in the 1950s.



## Communism vs. Democracy

With a grown-up’s permission, research the differences between Communism and Democracy. Make a list of characteristics beneath each type of government.

### Communism

v.s.

### Democracy

Some Characteristics of Communism:  
No private ownership of property  
The people control the economy  
Government exercises control in the name of the people  
Leader is appointed by the Party  
Leaders may use force to control government & people  
One-Party System  
Leaders stay in control until forced out  
Restricted freedoms and fear of punishment for disagreement

Some Characteristics of Democracy:  
Leader is elected by the people  
Everyone is eligible to vote in elections  
Multi-Party System  
Leaders serve for designated years  
Capitalism (business, land, etc owned by individuals)  
Free-competition  
Supply & Demand  
Protection of freedoms (speech, press, religion, assembly)

# Berlin Air Lift

After Germany was divided, the Soviet Union began restricting movement into and out of its section of Berlin. Berlin was located inside the Soviet controlled section of Germany. In the summer of 1948, the Soviet Union cut off all access to West Berlin in an attempt to give the Soviet Union total control over the City. Residents of West Berlin did not have access to food and other necessary supplies. To help them, the western Allies (United States, Great Britain, and France) took to the skies to drop supplies from above. By the spring of 1949, the Soviet Union realized their efforts failed; the blockade ended which sped up the creation of the nation of West Germany. The work against a common enemy united the western nations and resulted in the creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), an alliance that still exists today.



Learn more about NATO:  
[shorturl.at/ktv28](https://shorturl.at/ktv28)



## Analyze This: What does it mean?

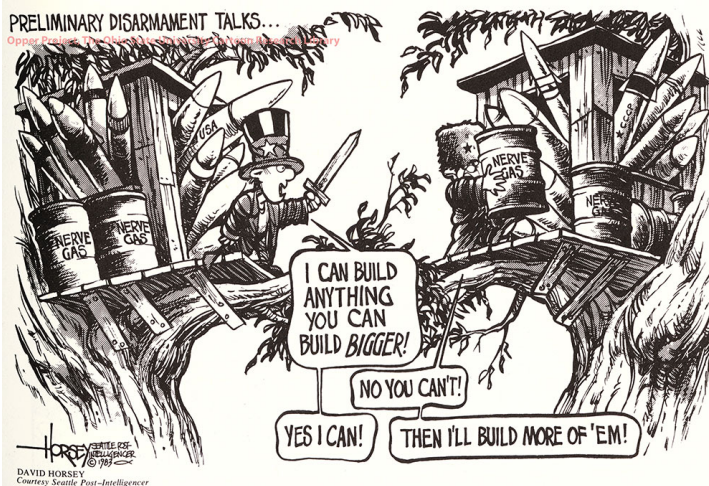
Describe what is happening in the political cartoon then draw your own cartoon illustrating the events of the Berlin Air Lift and the USSR's blockade of Berlin.

# Off to the Races

Much of the Cold War conflict between the Soviet Union and the United States was competition. Competition for influence, power, and leadership on the world's stage. The first, and most dangerous competition between the two nations was the Arms Race. Following the invention and use of the first nuclear weapons during World War II, the two countries worked to make and stockpile weapons.

The second competition was within the world of STEM: Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics, and the next great frontier: space. In the 1950s, both nations invested heavily in efforts to build space programs and to be the first to send a man to space.

## Arms Race



<https://hti.osu.edu/opper/lesson-plans/nuclear-weapons/images/preliminary-disarmament-talks>

**? DID YOU KNOW?** The conflict between the United States and the USSR nearly became a physical war in October 1962 during the Cuban Missile Crisis. For 13 days, the world was on the edge of nuclear war after it was discovered that the Soviet Union had a stockpile of weapons on the island of Cuba, located just off the coast of Florida. President John F. Kennedy decided to use a naval blockade around Cuba to prevent the Soviet Union from bringing in more supplies and demanded the removal of the missiles. The Arms Race continued but it was a turning point in relations between the two countries.



Listen to President Kennedy's radio and television address to the nation following the Crisis

[shorturl.at/lxzIY](https://shorturl.at/lxzIY)

## Space Race



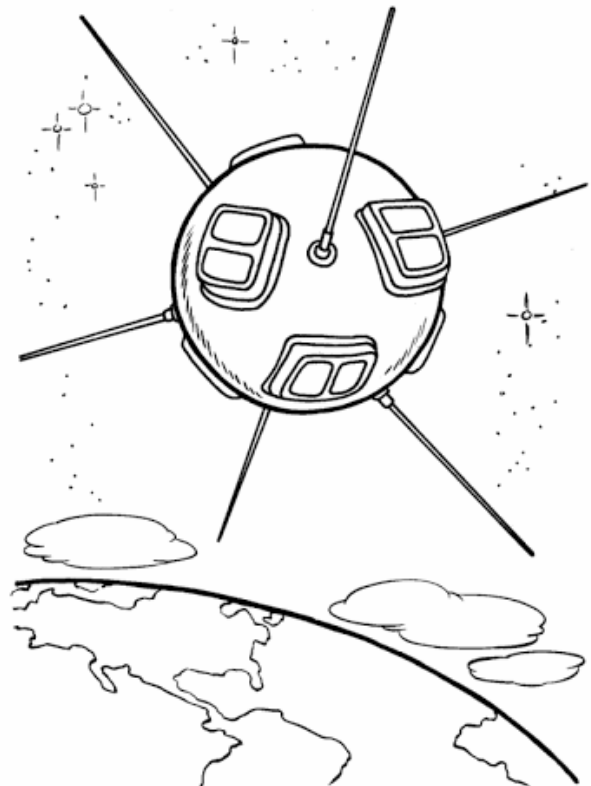
Watch the video below and answer the following questions.

The Space Race: [shorturl.at/cvBT1](https://shorturl.at/cvBT1)

What was the name of the United States' first satellite in orbit?

In what year was it successfully launched?

What was the name of the Soviet Union's first successful satellite?



<http://www.usa-printables.com/Events/Space/1959-0905-space-01.htm>

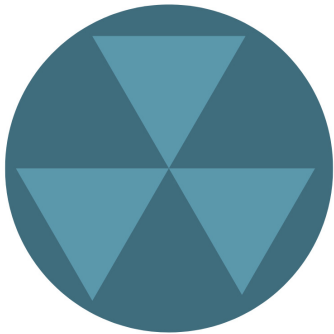
# Be Prepared

The Cold War was a conflict between America and the Soviet Union (Russia) with words and threats instead of guns. The government introduced the “Duck and Cover” trainings to help students know what to do in case of an emergency in the 1950s and 1960s.

## Duck & Cover (1951), Bert the Turtle



“Duck & Cover” became a common motto and bomb shelters were added to public buildings and private homes. In 1951, the Office of Civil Defense released a short cartoon featuring Bert the Turtle that helped to explain what to do in an emergency to children. Click the title of this section to watch the “Duck & Cover” film: [shorturl.at/oJKRX](http://shorturl.at/oJKRX)



Fallout Shelter Sign



**DID YOU KNOW?** Fallout shelter signs include the symbol for radiation. The symbol was designed to be seen at night so it's colors are black and yellow. Fallout shelters were built in public buildings and private homes. They would be stocked with supplies like food and water. The Office of Civil Defense published booklets that provided advice for what to do in case of a bombing and what items to stock in a fallout shelter.



What shapes can you find in the fallout shelter sign?



Take a look at [this advice booklet](#) from 1968 and answer the following questions:



Draw Bert the Turtle and include a special message about safety!



1. What were people supposed to do when sirens sounded?
2. What could people do in an emergency if they didn't have a fallout shelter?
3. What should people have kept in their fallout shelters?
4. How would people know when it was safe to leave the shelter?

What would you bring into a shelter?

# Fallout Shelter Puzzle

Print the puzzle on heavy weight paper. Carefully cut out the puzzle pieces then try to piece the puzzle back together!

