

American Revolution

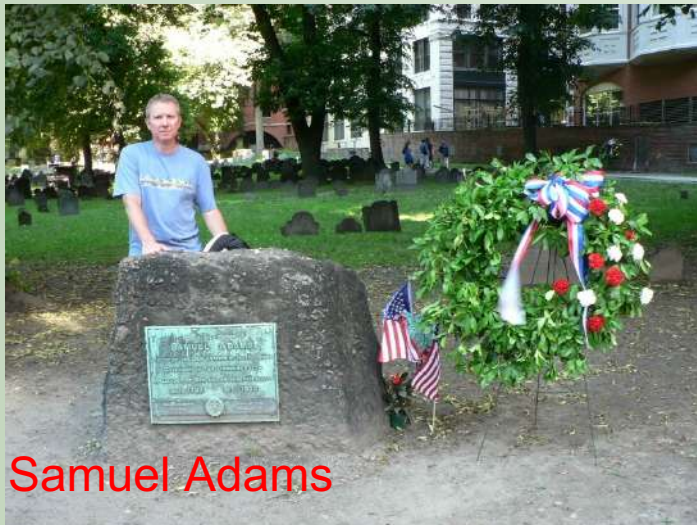
Important Events, Battles, and
People

Burial site of famous Men from Boston

John
Hancock



Paul Revere



Samuel Adams



Paul Revere

More Boston Pictures



Militia



Tower of Old North Church



Site of Boston Massacre



Inside Old North Church

American Revolution

Read the following

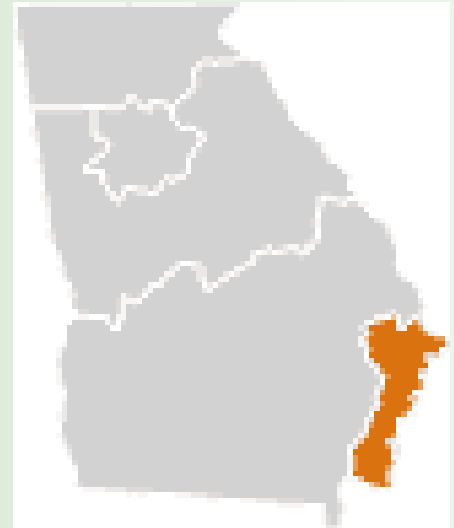
1. The American Revolution is divided into two main parts:
The strategy of the North and The strategy of the south
2. Most of the major battles take place from Virginia north because that is the area where most of the major cities are located
3. In the north, Gen. Washington was heavily outnumbered and had men leaving to return home instead of staying to fight

This was an encouragement to the British

4. In the south, the British felt, they would win because of the large number of citizens who were loyalist
5. In the end both strategies will not be enough to win the war

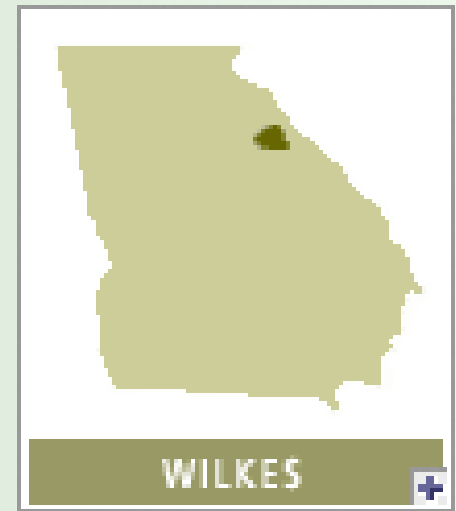
Revolution Comes to Georgia

- What happened in Savannah and why was it important?
- <http://www.todayingeorgiahistory.org/content/siege-savannah>



Battle of Kettle Creek

- Why was the Battle of Kettle Creek important?
- <http://www.todayingeorgiahistory.org/content/battle-kettle-creek>
- February 14, 1779



Fighting in Georgia begins

- The first fighting in Georgia began in March 1776
- **The British sent a fleet of ships to Savannah to buy supplies**
- Governor Wright wanted Georgians to cooperate
- The British wanted several ships that were loaded with rice
- The colonists set fire to some of the rice boats
- The British sailed away, taking Governor Wright with them
- The Committee of 30 took control and the Royal government came to an end
- All of this happened before we declared independence

Savannah

1. In the summer of 1779, James Wright comes back to Georgia with British troops to take the city back for the colonists
2. It ended up being very easy for the British
 1. Only four British were killed
 2. 40 officers and 500 Colonists were killed
3. The British lay siege to the city: no one allowed in or out
- 4. *In September, America's new French allies anchored a fleet of ships offshore.***
5. The French Haitians and Continental soldiers demanded the 2,500 Redcoats (British soldiers) surrender the city

Siege of Savannah

3. The British general asked for 24 hrs. to consider the demand.
4. The Allies, said yes
5. 800 British reinforcements arrived and refused to surrender
6. The Allies bombed the city and launched an assault but failed
7. The British ended with 18 dead and 40 wounded
8. The allies had 750 killed including Polish count Pulaski who came to fight as a result of Gen. Washington
9. Ft. Pulaski is named after him
- 10. Savannah will remain in the hands of the British until July 1782, cutting off supplies to the Patriots.**

Kettle Creek

1. Battle of Kettle Creek – Fight between loyalists and Patriots
2. ***Considered to be the most significant battle in Ga. for the patriots***
3. A group of about 600 loyalists were camping at Kettle Creek on their way to Augusta
4. A group of patriots with half the number attacked and will win the battle.

Battle of Kettle Creek Continued

- Patriots killed the Loyalists leader, Boyd and 19 of his troops
- 22 loyalists were captured
- Remaining fled
- This battle proved that the loyalists had little support in the southern colonies
- Georgians who were honored as a result of this battle
- **Elijah Clark** – one of the leaders of the patriots
- He will lead a group of militia to fight in several battles
- When the war is over, He will received a large plantation for his service

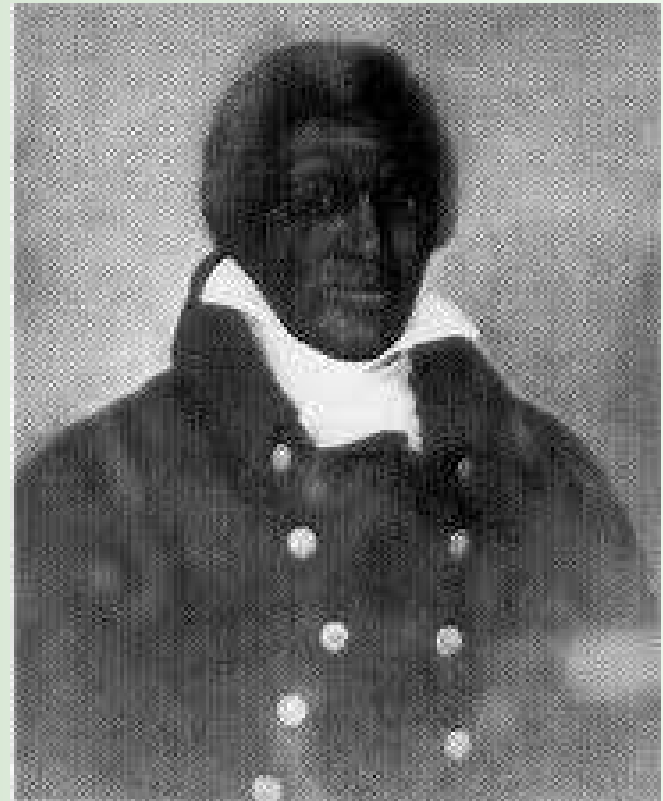
Elijah Clarke continued

- Besides receiving several battle wounds, Clarke also survived smallpox and the mumps during the Revolution.
- The state of Georgia rewarded his services with a plantation.

Austin Dabney

- Austin Dabney – a slave who was sent to fight for his owner
- Was the only black to fight in the Battle of Kettle Creek under Elijah Clark
- He was wounded in the leg cared for by the Harris family
- He received a land grant of 50 acres for his bravery
- The only black to receive this honor
- The state paid for his freedom from his owner
- For the rest of his life, he worked for the Harris family as a free man

Austin Dabney



Nancy Hart

- Her husband served under Elijah Clark
- Accounts state she was six foot tall, cross eyed, red headed, and an expert shot
- According to some she shot at least 2 loyalists
- She is considered to be a patriot spy and is the only woman to have a county named after her

Nancy Hart



Journal #37 – Review of Government copy and answer the following

1. What was the first form of government we had in our country?
2. Name two reasons why it was weak.
3. How many branches did it have?
4. Why were the delegates invited to Philadelphia in 1787?
5. Who attended from Georgia?
6. Why did the meeting end up being called the Constitutional Convention?
7. Name one topic on which the delegates had to reach a compromise.

Two Column Notes on Plans of Government – take out a sheet of paper and fold it in half

- On the left hand side:
- **New Country 1st plan of Government:**
- **Articles of Confederation** – written at the same time as the Declaration of Independence
- Every state was equal – if one voted no, the law did not pass.
- They did not want a strong central government (they were fighting one)
- On the right side – draw a document that has an illustration showing 13 equal parts (these represent the 13 states are all equal and there is no central government)
- Draw a line

Two Column Notes continued

- On the left hand side: **Problems in the New country shows problems with the Articles**
- No money to pay for the war (what does this remind you of) because they **can not tax people**
- Rebellion in Mass. and **no army** to stop it.
(volunteer militia stopped it)
- **No single leader** to oversee any problems
- Meeting was called to revise the articles
- On the right side, draw an illustration showing problems in the new country
- Draw a line

Articles of Confederation

What Congress could do

Regulate foreign affairs

Declare war

Run a postal service

Determine the value of money

Problems/Weaknesses

Could not tax states- no army

Only a legislative branch

Could not enforce laws

No court system to settle disputes

Unanimous approval to change document

Weak central government

On the right: Answer- Answer- Do you think having to have a unanimous decision to make changes would have been a good thing or a problem? Why?

Draw an illustration of the good things about the new government

Draw a line

Two column notes continued

- **On the left hand side: Meeting to revise the articles**
- Some representatives found the articles too weak to revise and wanted a whole new plan
- Weaknesses: List 3 weaknesses
- These representatives were mainly from the large states
- Representatives from small states were upset because they were afraid they would have no voice (look at map)
- Discussions ended with a new plan
- This will become known as a constitutional convention
- **On the right side** draw an illustration showing how representatives argued on the articles of confederation
- Draw a line

Meeting to Revise the Articles

■ Left hand side: The Constitutional Convention of 1787

Representatives knew the importance of these meetings so they posted guards at the doors and blocked the windows so no one on the street could hear

- **Representatives debated** over several issues
- Finally **2 main compromises** were achieved.
- **1st Compromise: the Great Compromise**
- Created a **bicameral legislative branch**:
 - **Senate:** every state has 2 senator (regardless of population)
 - **House of Representatives** the number of representatives are based on population
- **Right hand side: Why was this a compromise?**

Two Column Notes Continued

- **2nd Compromise: The 3/5's Compromise**
- Large slave holding states wanted to count their slaves in their population for representation
- Many small states and northern states said no
- For every 5 slaves, the state can count 3 people,
- Finally, the U.S. Constitution was written.
- ***On the right hand side,*** draw an illustration for the 3/5's compromise/
- Draw a Line

Two column notes continued – U.S. Constitution

- **On the left hand side: U.S. Constitution**
- It is made up of **3 parts**:
- **Preamble** – States role of government for the new country
- **7 Articles** – Breaks down specifically how the government will be set up
- **Amendments**: A way to add to the rights and responsibilities of the government (*they can still be added today*)
- **First 10** are called the **Bill of Rights** and will come after the constitution is sent to each state for approval
- **On the right hand side** draw an illustration showing how the U.S. Constitution is broken into the 3 parts – you must include the purpose of each part

Ratifying the Constitution

- Before the proposed constitution could become the law of the land, it had to be approved by the states
- The members of the Constitutional Convention decided that **once 9** of the 13 states approved the new constitution, it would become law for all 13
- Right hand side: what do you think the political cartoon is saying?







SEP 15, 2005 - APR 30, 2006

Benjamin Franklin

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WORLD PREMIERE EXHIBITION
NATIONAL CONSTITUTION CENTER

We the People of the United States
do hereby certify that we are one people; that we are created equal;
that we are entitled to the same rights and privileges;
and our forefathers, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, intended that the same should be enjoyed by all.













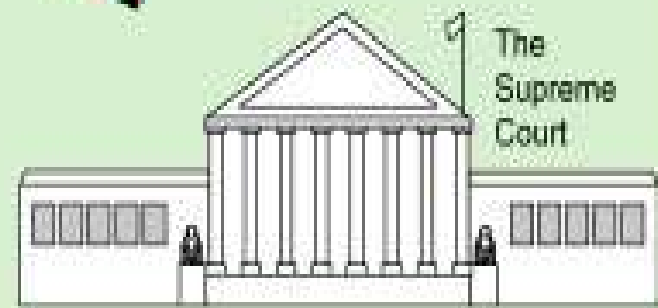
CONSTITUTION



The
U.S.
Capitol



The White House



The
Supreme
Court

LEGISLATIVE

EXECUTIVE

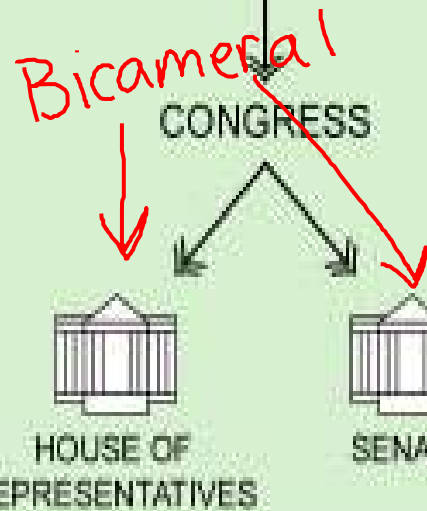
JUDICIAL

CONGRESS

PRESIDENT → VICE
PRESIDENT



SUPREME COURT



HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES

SENATE

Two Column Notes Continued – Georgia's' Role in the constitution

■ On the left hand side: **Georgia's role in the Constitutional Convention**

The Georgia Assembly appointed 4 men as delegates to the Constitutional Convention

- Only 2 Ga. Delegates stayed until the end and signed the new U.S. Constitution
 - Abraham Baldwin
 - William Few
- **Played two important roles:**
- **Supported the counting of slaves** in state population and helped to force the 3/5th compromise
- **A. Baldwin ended up voting with a proposed plan that favored small states and forced the Great Compromise**

Baldwin considered his role in the Great Compromise to be his greatest public service

On the right hand side: Write a letter to Abraham Baldwin stating you think he was right or wrong

Two column notes on Georgia's first constitution

- **On the left hand side: Write Georgia's first constitution written in 1777** (during the war)
- They had **separate branches** but there were **several weaknesses**
- **All power** given to the **unicameral** legislative branch
- They **appointed the governor**, who could only serve one year
- Citizens were given limited rights: press, religion, and trial by jury
- This constitution will be changed after the U.S. Constitution is approved. (The Georgia Constitution was changed to match the U.S Constitution. *YOU NEED TO KNOW THIS FOR YOUR TEST*)
- **On the right hand side**, give 2 bullet notes stating why it was considered weak and 2 bullet notes stating how it is similar to the U.S. Constitution

Compare the plans of government

- Look at the worksheet: A New Government for a New County
- Using your two column notes, complete the front side
- Remember the back side was homework
- Discuss the information
- Put your 2 column notes as well as your Government graphic organizer away and take out your study guide