

# CRCT Review

08/09

# Cultural Periods in Georgia History: Paleo

- Paleo (from Greek, “Very Old”)
- Also called Old Stone Age
- Lasted about 10,000 years
- Nomadic (roaming) hunters
- Most tools and spear points made of stone
- Used an “atlatl”: stone sling-like implement that threw darts from a longer distance

# Cultural Periods in Georgia

## History: Early Archaic

- Archaic (means “Old”)
- Three time spans: Early, Middle, Late
- Early Archaic period: 8,000 B.C. to 5,000 B.C.
- Hunted large animals and small game
- Invented tools from deer antlers
- Moved with each season to find best food resources

# **Cultural Periods in Georgia**

## **History: Middle Archaic**

- Began around 5,000 B.C.
- Water levels moved back along rivers and coastal areas
- People began making hooks from animal bones
- Shellfish was a more common food
- Food was easier to find; people moved around less

# Cultural Periods in Georgia

## History: Late Archaic

- 4,000 B.C. to 1,000 B.C.
- Created grooved axes to clear trees and bushes
- Began saving and planting seeds for plants and seeds for growing seasons (horticulture)
- Made and used pottery for storing, cooking, and serving food

# Cultural Periods in Georgia

## History: Woodland

- 1,000 B.C. to 1,000 A.D.
- **Tribe:** group of people sharing common ancestry, name, and way of living
- Hundreds of families formed tribes
- Built domed-shaped huts with trees
- Used bow and arrows to hunt
- Held religious ceremonies
- Improved pottery-making techniques

# Cultural Periods in Georgia History: Mississippian

- Also called the Temple Mound period
- Farmed with homemade tools and grew most of their food
- Thousands might live in a single settlement, protected by fences and moats
- Very religious; used jewelry and body art

- 1750 no slavery law repealed
  - a. economy- larger workforce= produce +=  
+\$



- Hierarchy- + a lower group=slaves; but the everyday colonists still have no voice in gov't
- Population- increases ( wealthy white return & slaves)

# Life in the Colonies

- 1. What were the Southern Colonies noted for in the mid 1770s?
  - A. farming wheat B. large plantations (tobacco, rice, indigo) C. Logging
- 2. Why was education thought to be a necessity for all young boys and not girls?
  - A. girls can't learn b. not thought of as a necessity for future

- 3. Which is an example of the strict rules of the Puritans?
  - A. no cooking on Sunday    B. No barn raising
  - C. No gambling
- 4. Which is a successful resource in the New England colonies?
  - A. wheat    B. tobacco    c. ship building

- 5. Which is NOT a common form of transportation in the colonies?
  - A. foot B. train C. horseback
- 6. Which colonies practice a lenient religious affiliation ( attendance encouraged not mandatory; variety of religions practiced; second chances offered)?
  - A. southern Colonies B. Middle Colonies
  - C. New England Colonies

# American Revolution

- Belief of the colonists-
  - 1. Great Britain does not truly understand colonists' needs
  - 2. colonists lack a voice in governing body

## Results

-GA's state constitution May 1777

Legislature-unicameral

Leadership-Governor (John Treutlen)

Term- 1yr.

Appointed- legislature

- Problems
- 1. 1 yr. term Gov.= not effective
- 2. everyday citizens still have no voice in gov't
- 3.WWM still in power
- 4. legislature has true power

# American Revolution

- Appointed Commander in Chief of colonial armies-George Washington
- Favoring war w/ Great Britain
- 1/3 neutral
- 1/3 loyal to GB
- 1/3 want to fight
- Indicator to persuade/mandate neutral to fight vs. GB= Rev. fought on colony land

# Shortcomings/weaknesses of Continental Army

- 1.lack of supplies-steal from British arson supplies; utilize dead soldiers weapons; personal property
- 2. \$-loans from French & private persons; printed paper money (inflation)
- 3.lack strong central gov't- Articles of Confederation; inform citizens
- 4. few, weak, untrained, unorganized soldiers- Washington as commander; training; hired help (mercenaries); ask for help from Spain, Holland, France, Poland & Germany; fighting on own land; participation of Blacks



- Why include Blacks in the Revolution? Too few white soldiers.
- Wouldn't Blacks rise up against their white owners? No. Blacks were promised freedom to participate in the war
- How were white soldiers to be compensated for participating in the Continental Army? \$
- What will end the American Revolution? Treaty of Paris September 1783. signed by Great Britain, France, and the United States

- With which of the following is Georgian Gustavus J. Orr most closely associated?
- A. civil rights leadership
- B. *public education leadership*
- C. Bringing industry to Atlanta
- D. serving as governor in the Depression

- During the New South Era, why did Georgia host three “expositions” between 1881-1895?
- A. to encourage tourism
- B. *to attract new industries*
- C. to increase political power
- D. to oppose the New South concept

- What are two world widely known companies which began in GA in the late 1800s and are still in existence today?
- A. Pepsi and Coca Cola
- B. Macys and Richs
- C. Lowes and Coca Cola
- *D. Richs and Coca Cola*

# Geography Review

- Which of the following statements best describes Georgia's population growth?
- *one of the ten fastest growing states*
- the slowest growing states

# **Understanding Georgia: Human Systems**

- **Human Systems:** Where Georgians migrated and settled
- Atlanta (Fulton County) is the capital
- Twiggs County (geographic center)
- Port of Savannah (first major settlement)
- Brasstown Bald (highest geographic point)

# **Understanding Georgia: Places and Regions**

- **Places and Regions:** People create regions to understand Earth's complexities
- Georgia has five physiographic regions
- 18 islands
- 58, 910 square miles
- 854 square inland water miles

# Appalachian Plateau Region

- Georgia's smallest physiographic region
- Many limestone caves, deep canyons, rock formations
- Cumberland Plateau (Lookout Mountain and Sand Mountain separated by limestone ridges)
- Limestone, shale, and sandstone soils



# Ridge and Valley Region

- Between Blue Ridge Mountains and [Appalachian Plateau](#)
- Low open valleys parallel to narrow ridges
- Elevations ranges from 700 to 1600 feet above sea level
- Forests and pastures dominate the region
- Limestone and clay soils in the valley
- Shale and sandstone on the ridges

# Blue Ridge Region

- Northeastern part of state
- Contains state's highest and largest group of mountains
- [Brasstown Bald](#), Georgia highest mountain is here
- Mountains provide much precipitation (water) for the state
- Sandy loam and clay soils
- Hardwood forests, vegetable farming, and apples

# Piedmont Plateau

- Begins in mountain foothills and goes to state's central part
- Gently sloping hills in north, flatlands in the south
- Hardwood timber, pine, and agriculture
- Red clay and [granite base](#)
- Chattahoochee, Flint, Ocmulgee, and Oconee rivers

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# Coastal Plain Region

- Largest region, three-fifths of state
- Inner Coastal Plain: Mild climate, good underground water supply, state's major agriculture region
- Outer Coastal Plain (southwest corner): rich soil for peanuts, pecans, corn, and pulp production
- Low-lying freshwater wetlands

# Okefenokee Swamp

- 681 square miles
- Located south of Waycross
- Largest swamp in North America
- [Freshwater wetland](#)
- Water lies close to the surface

# Fall Line Features

- Hilly or mountainous lands meet the coastal plain
- Runs from Columbus (west) through Macon to Augusta (east)
- Many waterfalls caused by water from the hills cutting channels into the softer soil of the plains
- [Fall Line](#) waterfalls provide power source for several Georgia communities

# Georgia's Temperature

- Mild climate, subtropical feel along the coast
- Hot, humid summers and mild winters
- Four distinct seasons: Spring, Summer, Fall, and Winter
- Vertical climate (higher elevation in mountains causes colder temperatures)
- July is hottest month; January is coldest



- Describe the barrier shoreline.
- eight islands separate from the mainland

- How many major physiographic regions does Georgia have?
- *Five*
- Ten
- Three

- Physiographic refers to
- **natural characteristics of the earth's surface**

- Brasstown Bald is located in which geographic region?
- **Blue Ridge Region**

- The major agricultural region of Georgia lies in which region?
- Coastal Plain

- The geographic center of Georgia is
- Twiggs County

- Textile and carpet manufacturing are important in which geographic region?
- **Ridge and Valley Region**

- About one-third of the state's land area and one-half of its population are located in which region?
- Piedmont Region



- In geography, which term refers to the exact spot where a place is located?
- absolute location

- What is considered a natural resource found in Georgia's coastal plains?
- fertile soil for farming

- The wetlands of Georgia can be best described as
- an ecosystem with an abundance of life

- What is the natural boundary that separates the Coastal Plain and Piedmont regions?
- Fall Line

- The city of Atlanta, Georgia is located in which geographic region?
- Piedmont

- Why do early settlers make their homes along the Fall Line?
- Waterfalls in the area provided a source of power.

- Describe the Okefenokee Swamp.
- It is Georgia's largest freshwater wetland.

- A rural area in Georgia is best described as having a
- small population scattered across a relatively large area



- Which ethnic group contributed to Atlanta's population growth by moving there from rural areas of Georgia to seek new opportunities in the city?
- African Americans

- The textile industry has been one of Georgia's primary industries. The textile industry developed mainly along the
- Fall line

- Which air currents would help travelers sailing from Savannah to London, England in the nineteenth century?
- prevailing westerlies

- How have granite and marble contributed to the economic development of Georgia?
- Georgia ranks first in the nation in the mining of these products
- The estuaries of Georgia are located where rivers
- flow into the ocean

- What geographic region of Georgia is located between the Coastal Plain and the mountains?
- Piedmont
- What is the main reason that the Blue Ridge Mountains have been important to the growth of Georgia?
- Precipitation in the mountains provides water to the entire state.

- Georgia ranks first in the nation in the mining of kaolin, marble, and granite. Which resource is also plentiful in Georgia?
- limestone

- What is the purpose of locating near a river?
- Water source
  - Drinking
  - Bathing
  - Cooking
  - cleaning

- Give one reason dams/reservoirs became popular?
- Hydroelectricity
- Prevent floods
- Supply water
- recreation



- How did Georgia's climate attract the military?
- Mild winters

- Why does Georgia usually not feel the full impact of hurricanes?
- The shape of the southeastern coast

# Reasons for Colonization

- **Gold**-indicator of wealth; usu. not found in Europe
- **Gospel**- belief system1. introduce the truth2. prepare people for next life
- **Glory**-people wanted fame, not wealthy/royalty

# English Settlements in the New World

- The English established colonies on North America's Atlantic coast throughout the 1600s. The goals of the colonists varied, from religious mission, gaining wealth to bettering their lives.
- Great Britain wanted raw materials from the New World's colonies, which it would manufacture into finished goods and sell to other countries. This was **mercantilism**.
- By 1686, as the English colonies reached as far south as South Carolina, the Spanish retreated from Guale to St. Augustine, Florida. Great Britain wanted a "buffer" colony to protect the English colonists from Spanish Florida.



# Hernando De Soto Searches Georgia for Gold

- In 1540, Spanish explorer Hernando De Soto, with hundreds of men, marched north from Tampa, Florida into southwest Georgia (near today's Albany).
- De Soto's weapons, plated armor, and horses overwhelmed the Native Americans; thousands of American Indians in Georgia died, many from disease brought by the Spaniards.
- The Spaniards marched across Georgia into South Carolina, but never found the gold they sought.

# Prince Henry of Portugal

- Henry is given permission to explore. Why? 2 main reasons below
- 1. spread Christianity
  - A. responsibility
  - B. lead people to “heaven”
- 2. expand Portugal’s power
  - A. + land = + power
  - B. growing sugar cane

# 13 English Colonies

## synopsis-remediation 9/25

- Different attributes
- New England- rocky soil, short growing season, self gov't,
- Middle- large # mixture of nationalities, combination of manufacturing & agriculture
- Southern-self sufficient communities, agricultural base of colonies
- Common attributes
- Fishing, all colonists are British citizens



# **What did Europeans gain through their exploration of North America?**

**Inventions- guns**

**Raw materials-corn, spices, wheat, tobacco, cotton,**

**Culture-socio-economics standing (many will begin in same standing)**

**Independence- not under absolute control of royalty**

**Religion- freedom to worship w/o harsh consequences**

# Georgia Becomes a Colony

- James Edward Oglethorpe and 20 other influential men in Great Britain made a plan to create a colony for the working poor. They envisioned a colony for people who faced jail time for bad debts.
- In 1732, King George II created a charter allowing 21 Trustees, including Oglethorpe, to create a Georgia colony and oversee it for 21 years. It included the land between the [Savannah](#) and [Altamaha](#) rivers and extended west to the Pacific Ocean.
- Oglethorpe promised that silk, dyes, wine, spices, and semi-tropical fruit would be sent from Georgia back to England.

# The First Georgia Colonists

- Few debtors, former prisoners, or working poor ever made it to Georgia during its early settlement.
- Georgia's first settlers were given land, tools, and food. They promised to defend the colony from invaders and to grow trees that would attract silk worms.
- Between 114 and 125 settlers sailed from England on the ship *Ann* in 1732. Oglethorpe befriended Tomochichi, chief of the Yamacraw Indians.
- Tomochichi led the settlers to [Yamacraw Bluff](#) overlooking the Savannah River. This became the first settlement of the new Georgia colony.

- Tomochichi- friend to Oglethorpe and GA colony.
- -Allows colonists to leave the Anne and assist in first year.
- -Acts as co-signer at trading post for colonists
- -Acts a proof of successful voyage and new colony

# Savannah: Georgia's Planned City

- Oglethorpe, surveyor Noble Jones, and Colonel William Bell designed the city of Savannah and built along the Savannah River to facilitate shipping.
- The streets formed several squares that were divided into blocks (called “tythings”) and wards. The center of each square was for social, political, and religious gatherings.
- All but three of Oglethorpe's original squares exist in Savannah today.
- Today, nearly 150,000 people live in Savannah.

- Mary Musgrove
- -Interpreter for Oglethorpe

# New Colonists Arrive in Georgia

- Catholics were not allowed to settle in Georgia under the charter signed by King George II.
- Forty original settlers died in the first year. In 1733, 42 Jews were allowed to settle in Georgia, including a much-needed doctor.
- In 1733, a group of German protestants from Salzburg arrived bka [Salzburgers](#), and settled a town called Ebenezer, about 25 miles from Savannah. Three years later they moved to Red Bluff and settled [New Ebenezer](#).
- Oglethorpe and Chief Tomochichi returned from a trip to England in 1736 with 300 more settlers, including German protestants from Salzburg and Saxony. Religious leaders John and Charles Wesley also arrived in Georgia.

# Georgia's Colonists Become Discontent/Malcontents

- Regulations enforced by Oglethorpe did not allow rum trade, buying large tracts of land, or use of slave labor.
- South Carolina used slave labor to successfully grow rice, tobacco, and cotton on large plantations. Farmers in Georgia wanted the same “success” that South Carolina farmers had.
- Many Georgians moved to places in the colony where they basically could live as they wished.
- By 1742, Georgians were allowed to buy and sell rum. Slavery was introduced in 1750. The colony named for King George II was changing.



# The War Against Spain

- The War of Jenkin's Ear broke out between Great Britain and Spain in 1739. Oglethorpe organized an army of about 2,000 men with plans to capture Spanish forts in Florida. Spain responded and forced the Georgians, South Carolinians, and their Indian allies to retreat to St. Simon's Island.
- [The Battle of Bloody Marsh](#) in 1742 caused the Spanish to flee Georgia, marking the end to Spanish threats. Georgia's southern border was protected.
- Oglethorpe left the Georgia colony for England in 1743 and never returned.

# The Post-Oglethorpe Era Begins

- Three different men served as president of the Georgia colony from the time Oglethorpe left the colony until 1754: William Stephens, Henry Parker, and Patrick Graham.
- In 1752, one year before the initial 21-year charter was to expire, the trustees returned Georgia to the authority of King Georgia II.
- In its first 20 years as a colony, Georgia's population grew to 5,500 people, of which one-third were slaves. Protestants from Europe found safe haven in Georgia.
- Treaties with Native Americans and victory over the Spanish settlers in Florida provided security to the Georgia colonists.

# Change in Colonial Government Status

- **Proprietary Colony:** governed by a Board of Trustees
- Georgia ceased to be Proprietary Colony in 1752
- **Royal Colony:** colony directly governed by the King
- Georgia became a Royal Colony in 1752; some people returned to Georgia who had left the colony while it was proprietary

# The First Royal Government

- Naval Captain [John Reynolds](#), first royal governor, arrived in 1754
- Reynolds introduced the idea of self-government
- Two-chamber legislature set up: Commons House of Assembly (Lower House) and Governor's Council (Upper House)
- Court of Conscience settled disputes; overseen by justice of the peace
- Only people owning 50 or more acres of land could vote

# French and Indian War Origins

- France and Great Britain wanted the treasures of the [American continent](#)
- Both countries feared the other would gain the most power
- France had the stronger army with more experienced leadership; British had better navy
- Both sides had allies with certain Indian tribes

# The French and Indian War

- Both sides claimed the [Ohio River Valley](#) area (more than 200,000 square miles)
- The French built several forts in the area; many Indians sided with the French
- The Virginia governor sent Captain George Washington with soldiers to Fort Necessity (near today's Pittsburgh); a battle erupted
- The war soon spread to Europe; by 1758, the British controlled the Ohio Valley
- The Treaty of Paris (1763) ended the war

# Georgia and the War's Aftermath

- Treaty of Paris set Georgia's western boundary at the Mississippi River
- Proclamation of 1763 (King George III): Georgia's southern boundary set at St. Mary's River; Georgia colonists could not settle west of the Appalachian Mountains
- Cherokee and Creek tribes gave up land claims north of Augusta and in the coastal region

# Georgia's First Assembly

- First met in Savannah in 1755
- Passed bills to repair and build roads
- Organized a militia
- Codes created to limit rights of slaves
- Governor Reynolds was replaced in 1757 by Captain Henry Ellis



# Gov. Reynolds

- Est. bicameral legislature
- Qualifications for reps
  - Over 21
  - Own at least 500 acres
  - Male
  - White

Trustees recommend; legislature can make laws

# Governor Henry Ellis

- Believed Savannah was one the world's hottest places
- Colonists immigrated to Georgia from South Carolina and the West Indies
- Offered large land grants and slavery increased (3,600 slaves by 1759)
- The economy flourished; more farms and goods to buy
- In 1761, [Ellis](#) became royal governor of Nova Scotia, in Canada

# Gov. Ellis

- Ans- objective- strengthening GA's defense; increasing population; and improving its economy
- Strengths: 1.took power of Gov. back from council (remember Reynolds gave his power to council in anger)
- 2.brought people together from different political and economic groups

- 3. made treaty of alliance w/Indians to oppose the French
- 4. solved the claims of Mary Musgrove against GA
- Weaknesses: health and inability to continue his service to GA

# Governor James Wright

- Wanted to expand Georgia's western lands to settlers
- Completed Savannah's defenses by strengthening forts and building palisades (fences made of sharpened stakes)
- Sunbury became Georgia's official port of entry
- Land purchases increased greatly
- More schools established, but for upper class children

# Gov. Wright

- Expanded Agriculture- lumber, livestock, rice, corn, tobacco, indigo & wheat
- Population increases why? Influx of slaves

# Unhappy with British Acts

- Great Britain needed money; much debt and security expenses resulted from the French and Indian War
- **Sugar Act:** tax on sugar and molasses imported from the West Indies
- **Stamp Act:** tax on newspapers, legal documents, and licenses
- Georgians disapproved of these acts

# Discontent in the Colonies

- British
- 1. need-\$( recon- taxes, other than land) expand taxes to everyday items(everyday colonists)
- Colonists
  - 1. need-receive land (utilize land-slaves, vacant areas for colonization)



# Stamp Act

- Tax
  - on newspaper
  - Legal documents
  - Licenses
  - Why are colonists upset? Taxing everyday items-form of communication
- Colonists' response- a few Georgians burned an effigy of the stamp master
- Liberty Boys
- Georgia Gazette stopped printing until Stamp Act repealed

# The Liberty Boys

- Georgians who came together to oppose the Stamp Act
- Part of larger group, the “Sons of Liberty”
- Some called them “Liberty Brawlers”
- Met in taverns, such as Savannah’s [Tondee’s Tavern](#)
- Georgia only colony to actually sell the stamps
- Stamp Act was eventually repealed

# Intolerable Acts

- 1. British closed the port of Boston until the tea was paid for
- 2. Mass colonists can't have a town meeting w/o gov
- Gov under command of troops commander
- Capital crimes in England court
- Quartering Act
- Colonists' response
  - Reps gathered in Philadelphia to protest except GA
  - First Continental Congress
  - Committees of safety

# Declaration of Independence

- Thomas Paine's "[Common Sense](#)" pamphlet encourage colonies to break from Great Britain; sold more than 500,000 copies
- Other pamphlets, including "The Crisis" influenced opinion
- August 2, 1776: Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, and George Walton sign the Declaration of Independence
- The Declaration meant the colonists were one nation; Georgians prepared for war

# Georgia's First State Constitution

- About one-third of Georgians remained loyal to Great Britain; they were called Tories
- The Whigs influenced a state constitution allowing separation of powers and giving citizens rights to agree how they were governed
- May 1777: Constitution adopted at Constitutional Convention in Savannah
- Eight counties formed: Burke, Camden, [Chatham](#), Effingham, Glynn, Richmond, Wilkes, and Liberty

# The 1777 Georgia Constitution

- The governor's power was limited
- Executive Council (12 legislators) held greatest power
- Council could overrule the governor's decisions
- [John Treutlen](#) appointed Georgia's first governor
- Georgia's 1777 Constitution changed in 1789

# Constitution of 1777

- During the American Revolution
- Based on the theory-
  - citizens run the gov't (popular sovereignty)
  - Separation of power (legislative, executive, and judicial)
  - Unicameral
  - Weaknesses: executive branch limited power + president for 1 yr; governor and state judges selected by legislature

# The Articles of Confederation

- First Constitution of the United States of America
- Ratified (approved) on July 4, 1776
- Went into effect in January 1781, when ratified by Maryland and Virginia



# Articles of Confederation

- Unicameral gov't
- Weak federal gov't
  - Can't impose taxes, regulate trade, can't override state laws
  - States have the power

- Look at sep. power point for Articles of Confederation weaknesses

# Revolutionary War

- Belief of the colonists-
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## Results

-GA's state constitution May 1777

Legislature-unicameral

Leadership-Governor (John Treutlen)

Term- 1yr.

Appointed- legislature

- Appointed Commander in Chief of colonial armies-George Washington
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- 2. \$-loans from French & private persons; printed paper money (inflation)
- 3.lack strong central gov't- Articles of Confederation; inform citizens
- 4. few, weak, untrained, unorganized soldiers- Washington as commander; training; hired help (mercenaries); ask for help from Spain, Holland, France, Poland & Germany; fighting on own land; participation of Blacks

# Revolutionary War Fighting in Georgia

- Savannah captured and looted by British troops in December 1778; lootings, murders, and burnings occurred
- [Sunbury](#) port captured in early 1779; Augusta was also attacked
- Georgia militia not effective against well-trained British troops
- Governor Wright eventually returned from Great Britain to govern Georgia

# Battle of Kettle Creek (1779)

- Colonel Elijah Clarke led Georgia militia, defeated 800 British troops near Washington, Georgia
- Great victory for morale of the militia and Georgians seeking independence
- Won badly-needed weapons and horses from the British

# Siege of Savannah (1779)

- 15,000 Americans and 4,000 French laid siege to Savannah
- Attack on October 9 resulted in 1,000 American and French deaths in less than an hour; only 40 British troops died
- Polish Count Casimir Pulaski killed
- Savannah remained under British control for nearly four more years
- Guerrilla warfare continued in the Georgia backcountry



# Georgia Wartime Heroes

- Nancy Hart single-handedly captured a group of British loyalists who bragged of murdering an American colonel; Hart County is the only county named for a woman
- Austin Dabney fought with distinction and was wounded at Kettle Creek; he also saved Elijah Clarke's life during that battle

- Why include Blacks in the Revolution? Too few white soldiers.
- Wouldn't Blacks rise up against their white owners? No. Blacks were promised freedom to participate in the war
- How were white soldiers to be compensated for participating in the Continental Army? \$
- What will end the American Revolution? Treaty of Paris September 1783. signed by Great Britain, France, and the United States

# The War Ends

- Elijah Clarke, the Georgia Militia, and the Continental Army regain Augusta from British in June 1781; 11 battles or skirmishes fought in Georgia during the war
- George Washington, with French help, force British surrender at Yorktown, Virginia in October 1781
- British leave Savannah in the spring of 1782
- [Treaty of Paris](#) (September 1783) ends war; treaty is signed by United States, Great Britain, and France

# Constitutional Convention of 1787

- William Few and Abraham Baldwin represented Georgia at the 1787 Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia; George Washington presided
- U.S. Constitution established three governmental branches: Executive, Legislative, and Judicial
- Senate and House of Representatives established; only three-fifths of slave population would count toward representation

# U.S. Constitution Ratified in 1788

- Georgia was fourth state to ratify (approve) the new Constitution
- Constitution could be amended (changed); first 10 amendments became Bill of Rights
- George Washington became the first President

# Bourbon Triumvirate

- Diversify- define; applies to GA
- New South-modernizing the economy. Still desires white supremacy, 1 party politics; low taxes; limited role for state gov't
- Challenges to democratic party-depressed economy (D feared voters would hold them responsible)
  - How will the BT react? Attempt to strengthen support among white voters

# Headright System

- Indian land in Georgia east of the Oconee River was given to settlers
- Every white male counted as a head of household and had the “right” to receive up to 1,000 acres
- This was generally replaced in 1803 by a [land lottery](#) for government-owned land west of the Oconee
- All white heads-of-household could buy a lottery chance and win land; millions of acres in several states were given away

# Yazoo Land Fraud

- Around 1795, four companies bribed the governor and legislators
- Bought millions of acres in western Georgia (today's Alabama and Mississippi) for 1½¢ an acre
- The public found out and protested; the legislators involved were voted out of office
- General Assembly repealed the law approving the sale; the federal government paid more than \$4 million to help Georgia settle Yazoo land claims



# The Western Territory

- In 1802, Georgia ceded (gave up) its land claims west of the Chattahoochee River to the federal government for \$1.25 million
- President Thomas Jefferson doubled the nation's size in 1803 with the [Louisiana territory purchase](#); the U.S. paid France \$15 million for land that stretched to the Rocky Mountains

# Indian Removal

- Cultural differences (Indians & Whites)
- Religion, language, clothing, weapons, \*

## **Different belief in land ownership**

Why does the white man continuously desire more land? +land= +power

## Fall of the Creek Nation in GA

- 1. Creeks participated in AR on the British side >consequence= loose the land between the Ogeechee River & Oconee River Bka **Treaty of New York 1790**
- **Chief Alexander McGillivray**-ceded Creek land (between Ogeechee River and Oconee River)

- **2. Treaty of Indian Springs-** 1802 Creeks ceded land west of Oconee River (land will be distributed in the 2<sup>nd</sup> land lottery)
- **3. Red Sticks (Upper Creeks) went to war in the War of 1812> consequence=** give up all Creek land in south Ga and most of eastern AL

- 4. Creeks ceded land west to the Flint River 1821
- Chief William McIntosh- chief of lower Creek indians cede remaining Creek land to the United States in 1825. He broke Creek Law-Indians can't sell land. Consequence= killed by own people
- 5. By the end of 1827, Creeks were gone from GA

# Political Parties

- Republicans- Reconstruction Era
- Democrats- Redemption Era
  - Some Democrats believe the Bourbon Triumvirate (brown, colquitt, and gordon) benefited wealthy
  - Bka independent Democrats (William and Rebecca Felton) begin Progressive Movement

# The Bourbon Triumvirate

- Democrats controlled Georgia's government after Reconstruction.
- Powerful Democratic leaders, known as the "Bourbon Triumvirate" were Joseph E. Brown, Alfred H. Colquitt, and John B. Gordon.
- Their goals were:
  - expand Georgia's economy and ties with industries in the North;
  - maintain the tradition of white supremacy.

# Goals of Progressive Movement

- 1. education-
- 2. working conditions in factories
- 3. reforms in prisons and mental hospitals
- 4. improve lives of poor and middle income
- 5. suffrage/temperance



- Reasoning
- 1. state tax \$ cut –supplies
- 2.safety
- 3.state \$ cut; influx of the pop
- 4. lowering state taxes didn't help; hurt assistance
- programs
- 5. increase women rights; influx in prisons and mental hospitals

# The Progressive Movement

Goal: Progress!		
<i>Society</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>Government</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•fight poverty</li><li>•improve working conditions</li><li>•votes for women</li><li>•prison reform</li><li>•outlaw alcohol</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•break up large corporations</li><li>•regulate businesses</li><li>•decrease corporate power in government</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•greater voice of “the people”</li><li>•more voters</li><li>•did not seek to increase participation of blacks in elections</li></ul>

# Convict Lease System

- Why created? Over populated (small crimes-survival crimes)

- Lack of \$ due to state taxes cut

Plan derived by the state to solve the problem of meeting basic needs of prisoners

Basic Plan- State would lease prisoners to companies in exchange for food, shelter, clothing, and medical attention. The companies would pay \$25,000/yr

- Add. Plan- convicts off on Sunday, release on est. release date
- Problems-companies don't pay, sickness prevailed, little food, citizens rights
- Convicts are taking jobs from paid laborers(# of poor and unemployed increased)

# The People's Party

- Populism: political idea that supported the rights of the “common” people in their struggle with the wealthy people
- Poor farmers and low wage workers were followers of Populists
- Grange and Farmer's Alliance worked to protect farmers' rights – joined with unions to create People's Party
- Wanted “Australian ballot” – printed by the government, not local political parties, then collected and locked in ballot boxes
- **Tom Watson, famous Georgia populist, worked for Rural Free Delivery bill to deliver mail to rural areas for free**

# The New South Era

- Challengers to the Bourbon Triumvirate wanted Georgia to be more industrialized.
- Henry Grady was a speaker and newspaper editor.
- Grady described Georgia as a place which could have competitive industry and more efficient farming.
- Grady envisioned improved race relations in a “New South” which left its antebellum past behind.

# The County Unit System

- 1917: Neil Primary Act created “county unit system”
- Plan designed to give small counties more power in state government
- Smaller counties had more county unit “votes” even though they had fewer voters
- People could be elected to office without getting a majority of votes
- Declared unconstitutional in 1962

# Separate But Equal

- Civil Rights: rights a person has as a citizen
- “Jim Crow” laws passed to separate blacks and whites
- *Plessy v. Ferguson*: Supreme Court decision which approved Jim Crow laws – decision in place until 1954
- *Cummings V. Richmond County Board of Education*: Supreme Court decision supporting segregated schools in Georgia



# Booker T. Washington

- Outstanding civil rights leader of the era
- President of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama
- Supported good relations between blacks and whites
- Worked to improve the lives of African Americans through economic independence
- Believed social and political equality would come with improved economic conditions and education
- Famous “[Atlanta Compromise](#)” speech (1895)

# **W. E. B. DuBois**

- Professor at Atlanta University
- Believed in “action” if African Americans and whites were to understand and accept each other
- Thought Booker T. Washington was too accepting of social injustice

# John Hope

- Civil rights leader from Augusta, GA
- President of Atlanta University
- Like DuBois, believed that African Americans should actively work for equality
- Part of group that organized NAACP
- Hope's wife, Lugenia, worked to improve sanitation, roads, healthcare and education for African American neighborhoods in Atlanta

# **A Loss of Voting Rights- disenfranchisement**

- Laws created to keep African Americans in Georgia from voting
  - Grandfather clause: only those men whose fathers or grandfathers were eligible to vote in 1867 could vote
  - Poll tax: a tax paid to vote
  - Voters had to own property
  - Voters had to pass a literacy test (which was determined by the poll worker and could be different for different people)
  - Gerrymandering: election districts drawn up to divide the African American voters

# Race Riots in Atlanta

- 1906: various leaders and newspapers created a climate of anger and fear
- Two-day riot began with over 5,000 people
- Martial law: military forces used to control civilians
- 21 people killed; hundreds wounded
- Lots of property damage

# **African Americans Organize**

- NAACP (1909): worked for the rights of African Americans
- W.E.B. DuBois left Atlanta to work for the NAACP in New York
- National Urban League formed in 1910
  - Worked to solve social problems of African Americans in cities
  - Assisted people moving from rural South to urban North

# The Trial of Leo Frank

- 1913: man accused of killing a 14-year-old employee, Mary Phagan in Atlanta
- Mr. Frank was a Jewish man from New York
- Little evidence against Mr. Frank, but he was convicted and sentenced to death
- Governor Slaton changed death sentence to life imprisonment
- Armed men took Frank from the prison, and he was lynched
- White supremacist Ku Klux Klan reborn as a result

# Business in Georgia

- 1895: Cotton States and International Exposition
  - 800,000 visitors in three months
  - designed to show economic recovery in the South
  - encouraged investments in southern businesses



# Rich's

- Famous Atlanta department store
- Started in 1867 by Morris Rich
- Known as a store “with heart”
  - took farmers’ produce in payment
  - took teachers’ scrip as money during the Great Depression
- Grew to be a regional shopping chain

# Coca-Cola

- Invented in [Atlanta](#) in 1885 by John S. Pemberton as tonic
- Business purchased and expanded by Asa Candler
- Sold company in 1919 for \$25 million
- Robert Woodruff grew company to billions of dollars in sales each year
- Woodruff and Candler generous givers to worthy causes

# **Atlanta Mutual Insurance Company**

- Alonzo Herndon started barber business
- 1905: Purchased small insurance company and managed it well
- Now one of the largest African American businesses in the US
- Worth over \$200 million and operates in 17 states

# Do I Qualify?

- Scenario 1: I am a 21 year old white male. I do not have a wife or kids yet. Do I qualify for land under the headright system?

- Scenario 2: My husband was killed in the War of 1812 defending our country. I have no personal land of my own. Will I qualify for land in the Land Lottery?

-

- Scenario 3: My parents are dead. My father was killed in the Revolutionary War and my mother died during childbirth. I am forced to raise my five younger siblings. Do I qualify for land under the headright system

# The 1996 Olympic Games

- **One Man's Dream**
- •Atlanta named host of the **1996 Olympic Games**,
- 1990
- •Atlanta Olympics are dream of Billy Payne, begins
- work in 1987
- -works closely with Atlanta officials to develop bid
- **Reviving Atlanta**
- •Downtown businesses leave for suburbs in late
- 1980s, early 1990s
- •Olympics spark new Atlanta growth; booster spirit
- returns
- •Other Georgia cities will host events; prepare,
- make improvements

- **The Summer of 1996**
- •Not a single venue complete 100 days before
- Olympics
- •Crews work nonstop to ensure Atlanta is ready in
- time
- **Terrorism Cannot Stop the Games**
- •Terrorist bombing in Centennial Park mars
- Olympics, games continue
- •Georgians proud of accomplishments after
- Olympics



- Georgia growing more diverse; Asian, Hispanic
- populations growing
- •Ensuring all citizens have voice important, but
- voter turnout low
- -citizens must vote to have voice in state's
- future
- •Other ways to express opinions:
- -write letters to public officials, newspapers
- -attend public meetings on political decisions

# Ga Politics 1840-1860

- 2 major political parties- Democrats & Whigs
- Whigs-2 beliefs 1. protective tariffs 2. federal help for South
- Democrats 2 beliefs: 1. states' rights 2. slavery

- **Compromise of 1850**
  - N benefits 1. Cali = free 2. District of Columbia stop importing slaves 3. Texas can't take over New Mexico
  - S benefits 1. New Mexico & Utah can decide free/slave 2. District of Columbia can keep their slaves 3. Fugitive Slave Law
  - Many Georgians didn't like but it was approved.

# Georgian's response-Constitutional Union Party

- Many Democrats and Whigs join CUP
- Robert Toombs (former Whig) become Gov. in 1851
- 1852 CUP broke up
- Successful- obj- GA to accept Compromise of 1850

- November 6, 1860 Lincoln elected President
  - Lincoln did not get any southern electoral votes
  - How so? More people in the North
    - \*population: 22 million =North (92% industrial work force)
    - South=9 million (3.5million are slaves)

- Nov 6, 1860 Lincoln is elected
- Response S.C. secedes Dec. 20, 1860
- GA meets Jan. 19, 1861 votes to secede 208 to 89 in favor of secession
- Feb. 1, 1861 6 states have seceded: SC, GA, Ala, MS, LA, and Fla

- 6 states will send delegate to organize the Confederate States of America
- Elect Jefferson Davis President
- Alexander Stephens= vp
- Feb. 22, 1861 VA secedes, capital moved to Richmond
- 4 slave states remain in the Union- Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky, & Delaware

# The United States Enters the War I

- President Wilson worked to keep the US out of the war
- 1915: German submarine sank passenger ship Lusitania killing 128 Americans
- 1917: sub attacks resumed sinking American ships
- Zimmerman telegram: Germany tried to get Mexico to attack the US
- Wilson finally joined the Allied powers



# **Georgia and World War I**

- ±100,000 Georgians volunteered to join the US armed forces
- Training in Georgia at Camp Benning, Fort McPherson, and Camp Gordon helped Georgia economy
- Georgians contributed manufactured goods and farm produce
- 3,000 young Georgians killed in the war
- Ended November 11, 1918

# The Destruction of King Cotton

- Boll weevil: insect which ate Georgia's most important cash crop
- Price of cotton also dropped
- 1924: major drought (period with little or no rain) hit Georgia
- Georgia farmers did not have the "good life" that many Americans enjoyed
- Farms closed forcing banks and farm-related business to close

# The Great Migration

- Many tenant farmers left Georgia to work in northern factories
- Chicago and Detroit were popular destinations
- Many African Americans moved north for better pay, education, and more citizenship rights such as voting
- Young men sent north first to get jobs; sent for the family when they had saved enough money

# The Bottom Drops Out

- Stock Market: Place where shares of ownership in corporations (stock) are bought and sold
- “Black Tuesday” – October 29, 1929: Stock market prices fall greatly; millions of people loose all their wealth
- Total losses by end of year: \$40 billion
- Example: U.S. Steel was \$262 per share – dropped to \$22 per share
- Some stocks worth less than 1¢

# Causes of the Depression

- Many people had borrowed too much money
- Factories produced more goods than they could sell
- As people and businesses had problems making money, banks did not get paid for loans
- “Speculation” in the stock market: paying only a portion of the price of a stock hoping that the value will go up
- Runs on banks: people were afraid they would lose their money if it was left in the bank
- laissez-faire: attitude that the economy would fix itself if left alone

# Georgia and the New Deal

- CCC: Civilian Conservation Corps – built many parks, sewer systems, bridges, etc.
- REA: Rural Electrification Authority – brought electric power to rural areas
- AAA: Agriculture Adjustment Act-paid farmers not to over produce & govt purchase selected crops
- Social Security- supplemental income for those of retirement age

# Georgia's New Deal Governors

- Eugene Talmadge
  - Did not like New Deal programs in Georgia
- Talmadge re-elected in 1940
  - Began to use some New Deal programs
  - Used his power as governor to remove state officials working to integrate Georgia's state colleges

# **A Neutral United States (WWII)**

- Most Americans did not want to get involved in the war, but Roosevelt wanted to help Britain
- Hitler turned on Stalin in 1941 and invaded the Soviet Union
- Lend-lease: policy to lend or lease (rent) weapons to Great Britain and the Soviet Union
- American ships began escorting British ships in convoys



# “A Day that Will Live in Infamy”

- President Roosevelt stopped exports to Japan to protest its expansion into other countries
- Exports of oil, airplanes, aviation gasoline and metals were stopped
- The Japanese attacked the U.S. Navy fleet at [Pearl Harbor](#), Hawaii on Dec. 7, 1941
- Japan hoped to destroy the fleet giving them control of the Pacific Ocean
- The USA declared war on Japan
- Allied Powers: USA, Great Britain, Soviet Union
- Axis Powers: Germany, Italy, Japan

# Georgia During World War II

- 320,000 Georgians joined the armed forces – over 7,000 killed
- Military bases were built in the state which improved the economy
- Farmers grew needed crops – income tripled for the average farmer
- Limits were put on the consumption of goods such as gasoline, meat, butter, and sugar (rationing)
- Students were encouraged to buy war bonds and defense stamps to pay for the war
- Victory Garden: small family gardens to make sure soldiers would have enough food
- POW (prisoner of war) camps in Georgia at some military bases

# Georgia Loses a Friend

- President Roosevelt visited Georgia often at his “[Little White House](#)” in Warm Springs
- His polio symptoms were eased in the mineral springs
- April 24, 1945: President Roosevelt died at Warm Springs
- Millions of Georgians and Americans mourned
- Vice President Harry Truman became president

# The Supreme Court and Education

- 1948: racial integration ordered in armed forces
- 1950: *Brown v. Board of Education* – case struck down “separate but equal” concept; schools were to be integrated
- Sibley Commission: found that most Georgians would rather close schools than integrate
- More private schools opened
- 1961: Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes first African American students at UGA
- 1971: All Georgia public schools integrated

# Montgomery Bus Boycott

- Dec. 1, 1955: Rosa Parks, African American, refused to give up her bus seat to whites in Montgomery, AL
- Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and the NAACP organized civic leaders and prepared marches
- Supreme court ruled segregation on public transportation unconstitutional

# A Nonviolent Movement is Born

- Martin Luther King, Jr. of Atlanta
- Developed a nonviolent approach to social change
- Four-prong approach:
  - direct, nonviolent actions
  - legal remedies
  - ballots
  - economic boycotts
- SCLC: Southern Christian Leadership Conference – civil rights group led by Dr. King
- Sit-in: Dr. King's strategy to people refuse to leave a public building until their demands are met

# The Albany Movement

- 1961: Albany, GA becomes center of civil rights activity
- SNCC: Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee – challenged segregated bus system in Albany
- Nearly 500 people jailed
- Biracial committee formed to study concerns of African Americans

# The Civil Rights Act

- President Kennedy created new civil rights laws
- Kennedy was assassinated before the new laws came into effect
- Lyndon Johnson became president and pushed for passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
- All public facilities had to be integrated
- Discrimination was prohibited in business and labor unions



# Georgia Governors

- Lester Maddox: elected 1967; surprise winner; appointed more African Americans to state office than all other governors combined; integrated the State Patrol; “People’s Days” – any Georgian could visit and talk with the governor

# Georgia in the 1970s

- James Earl Carter: 1970 – elected governor of Georgia; enforced intergration in public schools in GA
- 1977-1980 served as President of the United States
  - As president, negotiated peace between Israel and Egypt
  - Problems as president: high energy costs, high interest rates, high inflation, 52 American hostages held in Iran

# Jimmy Carter is Elected

- **An Honest Politician**
- •Carter promises honesty, human rights support;
- runs as “outsider”
- -“outsider”—one who runs political career outside
- of Washington D.C.
- •Election is close; Carter becomes first president
- from Georgia

# Carter and Domestic Issues

- **Carter and the Energy Crisis**
- •Oil, natural gas shortage cause gasoline, heating oil prices to jump
- •Carter asks public to conserve energy; proposes energy program
- •OPEC, a mainly Arab organization, raises prices; gas, oil jump again
- -**OPEC**—Organization of Petroleum Exporting Companies
- •Results in inflation—rise in prices, fall in value of money
- •Economy worsens; workers laid off; Carter unable to solve problems

# Carter's Foreign Policy

- **The Panama Canal**
- •U.S. finishes Panama Canal, 1914; U.S. pays to control canal zone
- •Many Latin Americans resent U.S. presence in Panama
- •Carter signs treaty which turns canal over to Panama in 2000
- **The Middle East**
- •Carter tries to reduce Middle East tensions, 1978
- •Invites leaders of Egypt, Israel to Camp David to discuss peace
- •Egypt, Israel sign **Camp David Accords**, to end longstanding disputes

- **The Hostage Crisis in Iran**
- •Muslims in Iran overthrow their shah (king),
- November, 1979
- •Iranians take over U.S. embassy in Iran, take 52
- hostages
- •Begins 444 day **Iran hostage crisis**; Carter
- blamed as time wears on
- •Presidential candidate Ronald Reagan gains
- popularity; wins election
- •Hostages freed January 21, 1981—the day after
- he takes office

# The Legislative Branch

- **The General Assembly**
- •**Legislative branch** responsible for making laws
- •Georgia legislative branch is the **General**
- **Assembly**
- -has two houses: House of Representatives,
- Senate
- •Voters elect members for two-year terms

- **The Legislative Session**

- •General Assembly meets for 40 days; begins
- second Monday in January
- -one of shortest sessions in U.S.
- •Bills to tax or spend must come from House of
- Representatives
- •Senate confirms governor's choices for
- appointments
- •Georgia has second-largest state legislature in
- country
- •Often debate district boundaries to ensure fair
- representation



# The Executive Branch

- **Enforcing Laws**
- **Executive branch**—enforces laws; chief officer
- is **governor**
- -governor proposes budgets, vetoes, appoints
- board members
- -represents state to federal government and
- other state governments
- **Executive branch** includes constitutional officers
- heading departments
- -elected by voters for four-year terms
- -duties, authorities explained in constitution

# The Judicial Branch

- **Georgia's Court System**
- **Judicial branch** applies, interprets law; has
- different court levels
- Trial courts include superior courts, juvenile courts, state courts
- -civil cases: courts settle disputes between two or more parties
- -criminal cases: state takes legal action against accused criminals
- Court of appeals, Supreme Court review fairness of trial court cases
- -Supreme Court is Georgia's highest court, does not hear trials

# The Juvenile Court System

- **Juvenile Court Categories**
- •**Juvenile court system** for people below 17; up to 21 if minor offense
- •Three juvenile court case categories:
  - -delinquent—juvenile committing acts considered criminal
  - -unruly juvenile—juvenile considered unmanageable by parents
  - -deprived juvenile—neglected or needing help from court
- •Superior courts may try juveniles as adults for serious crimes

# City and County Government

- Local government provides many day-to-day
- services
- -police, fire protection, road maintenance, building
- inspectors
- •County, city government focus on local needs, rely
- on available funds
- •Local governments are closest to your community

- **County Government**
- •County governments usually in county seats,
- often county's oldest city
- •County funds come from federal, state
- government; taxes, fees
- •**Property taxes** paid on value of owned land,
- buildings
- -other taxes include local sales taxes, special
- purpose taxes
- •Fees include fines, penalties, licenses, permits,
- usage fees
- -usage fees—small fees to use a facility, such
- as a county park

- **City Government**

- •Georgia cities have one of three forms of government:
- -weak mayor-council, strong mayor-council, or council-manager
- •State charters cities; charters describe form of government
- •Voters elect primary officials in all forms
- •Atlanta, large cities have strong mayor-council
- -medium, small cities usually have one of other forms

# Citizenship

- **Voting**
- •Citizens get rights, services, protection from each government level
- •Citizens are “**fourth branch**” of government in a democratic republic
- •Voting one of most important rights, responsibilities of citizenship
- -voters must be 18 and a legal resident of the state and county
- **Paying Taxes**
- •Taxes pay for the government services citizens receive
- **Other Ways to Be Good Citizens**
- •Volunteer groups improve quality of life for others
- -found at each level of government

# Johnson's Reconstruction Plan

- In addition to Lincoln's requirements, President Johnson added a few more. Southern states had to:
  - approve (ratify) the [13<sup>th</sup> Amendment](#) (outlawing slavery);
  - nullify their ordinances of secession;
  - promise not to repay money borrowed during the war.



# **The Constitutional Convention of 1865**

- President Johnson appointed James Johnson as Georgia's provisional Governor.
- Governor Johnson held a Constitutional Convention. The representatives voted to abolish slavery and repeal the ordinance of secession.
- Elections were held in November 1865 for a new legislature.
- The General Assembly voted to extend rights to freedmen.

# Black Codes

- Black Codes were laws passed to keep freedmen from having the same rights as whites.
  - Didn't allow blacks: the same jobs as whites, the right to vote, the right to marry a white person, jury service, or the right to testify.
  - Blacks could be: whipped as punishment, forced to work from sunrise to sunset six days per week, or put in jail if they didn't have a job.

# Congressional Reconstruction

- Congress was angry about Georgia's Black Codes, so it passed the Civil Rights Act of 1866. This law gave:
  - citizenship to all freedmen;
  - the federal government power to intervene any time civil rights were taken from freedmen.
- The 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment was passed granting citizenship to freedmen and required “equal protection under the law.”

# Congressional Reconstruction

- Congress required southern states to ratify the [14<sup>th</sup> Amendment](#).
- Georgia and most of the other southern states refused.
- Congress abolished these states' governments and put them under military rule.
- Georgia was ruled by General John Pope.
- Pope was required to register all male voters – black and white. These voters would elect new representatives to form a new state government.

# Ku Klux Klan

- Secret organization – originally started as a social club for men returning from the war.
- Members hid behind robes and masks.
- The group terrorized blacks to keep them from voting.
- As a result, Congress passed “The Georgia Act” and sent troops back to Georgia.
- The act required Georgia to pass the 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment giving all males the right to vote.

# Economic Reconstruction

- Without slaves, landowners needed laborers to work their large farms.
- Two systems emerged: tenant farming and sharecropping.
- Cotton was Georgia's most important crop.
- Continuous growing of tobacco and cotton ruined the soil on many farms.
- Railroads expanded across the state.
- [Savannah](#) and Brunswick became important shipping ports.
- [Atlanta](#) began its growth into an important business center.

# Tenant Farming and Sharecropping

Sharecropping	Tenant Farming
<p data-bbox="112 476 948 648">Landowner provides a house, land, equipment, animals, fertilizer and seeds.</p> <p data-bbox="112 753 935 933">The landowner issued credit to the worker to buy medicine, food, clothing and other supplies.</p> <p data-bbox="112 1033 929 1205">The landowner gets a share of the crop and crops to pay any debt owed.</p> <p data-bbox="112 1310 962 1362">Sharecroppers rarely had any cash.</p>	<p data-bbox="1006 476 1754 585">Landowner provides house and land.</p> <p data-bbox="1006 691 1818 862">Landowner received a set amount of cash or a portion of the crop at the end of the season.</p> <p data-bbox="1006 968 1740 1082">Tenant farmers usually made a small profit.</p>

# Juvenile Law

- 1. A juvenile in GA is one who is under the age of? 15 16 **17** 18
- 2. What was the first GA county to est. a juvenile court? Cobb **Fulton** Laurens Richmond
- 3. How many yrs. have special juvenile courts existed in GA? 150 **100** 50 25



- 4. A purpose of juvenile cts. Is NOT to? Ensure equal care and guidance
- Help protect the well being of children
- Provide a good home life for juvenile offenders
- Provide care for children removed from homes
- **5. Juveniles in GA are NOT guaranteed the right to:**
- A fair trial; an attorney ; bail when being detained; protection from self-incrimination
- **6. What three amendments to the Constitution generally provide protection for the rights of juveniles? 1,2,3 or 1,4,5 or 1,3,6 or 1,14,15**

- 7. The first step when a juvenile is taken into custody is? Formal hearing; adjudicatory hearing ; dispositional hearing; **intake investigation**
- 8. Juveniles who commit specific serious and violent crimes may be placed under the jurisdiction of? State magistrate court; state supreme court; **state superior court**; state juvenile court