

Georgia History: Midterm Exam, Covering Units 1-5

Write out the answers to the following on a separate sheet of paper to turn in. Study guides MUST be handwritten – no typing! Worth a quiz grade and extra credit on the exam.

UNIT 1: Geography and Prehistory (SS8H1, SS8G1)

Georgia Chapters 1 & 8

1. 5 physical regions of Georgia:

Coastal Plain- located south of the fall line it makes up 60% of the state characteristics include sandy soil and low lying land and relatively flat; was once covered by the Ocean

Piedmont- Atlanta is here; 30% of the state; located north of the fall line; gently rolling hills; means foot of the mountains in French; agricultural

Ridge and Valley- located in northwest between the Appalachian Plateau and the Blue Ridge; sandstone ridges separated by fertile valleys

Blue Ridge is located in Northeast Georgia to the east of the Ridge and Valley; highest peak in Georgia is Brasstown Bald; highest amount of rainfall; beginning of the Appalachian Trail

Appalachian Plateau – smallest region located in North West Georgia; coal and iron deposits.

2. Define: Equator- divides the northern and southern hemispheres; Prime Meridian- divides the eastern and western hemispheres, latitude- imaginary lines that run east and west but measures north and south of the equator, longitude- imaginary lines that run north and south but measures east and west of the Prime Meridian.
3. Describe and explain the importance of the following: Okefenokee Swamp- largest freshwater wetland in Georgia, Brasstown Bald-highest point in Georgia above sea level, Appalachian Mountains - Mountain region in North Georgia that stretches up the eastern part of the United States, barrier islands- chain of islands that protect the mainland from hurricanes, strong winds, and storms.
4. Identify the location of Georgia: region (in the USA)- located in the southeast, east, south, Sun Belt nation- United States of America, time zone- Eastern Standard Time, continent- North America, and hemisphere- Northern and Western hemispheres.
5. Contrast relative and absolute location. Relative location is a place that is described in relation to another (east of this, south of that, etc.) and absolute location is described by exact coordinates to pinpoint an exact spot on the earth's surface (measured with latitude and longitude).
6. Identify characteristics of Georgia's Prehistoric Indian Civilizations: Paleo-(10,000-8,000 B.C.) used the Clovis point & spears, traveled in bands, ate giant sloths, mastodons, and giant bison, Archaic- (8,000-1,000 B.C) also nomadic, first to use pottery, ate small game, deer, wild fruits and vegetables, Woodland- (1,000 B.C. – A.D. 1000) first to build mounds, used the bow and arrow, planted seeds for food and built permanent settlements, first to trade with other groups of Native people (lots of evidence for trade), created the Kolomoki and Rock Eagles Mounds, and Mississippian- (A.D.1000-1600) chiefdoms, large permanent settlements with palisades and moats, grew corn and beans, encountered Hernando de Soto, created the Etowah and Ocmulgee.
7. Define: prehistory- before written records, history- record of past events, primary source- original first hand account, secondary source – historical events that are written by people that did not actually witness the events, Beringia - land bridge that connected Asia and North America during the Ice Age, archaeology-a science that studies past societies by looking for physical evidence that they left behind, context- how something relates to its surroundings.

UNIT 2: Colonial Georgia/America (SS8H1,2; SS8E 1,2)

Georgia Chapters 8-10

1. England-goals included creating an economic system (mercantilism) in which the mother country was able to gather the raw resources from its colonies and manufactured them into finished goods requiring its colonies to buy these goods from them; Spain's main reason for colonizing was centered around the three G's (Gold, God, and Glory), and France-made it their

goal to acquire beaver pelts to be made into fur products like coats and hats, some religious settlements (Ft. Caroline – French protestants - Huguenots)

2. Describe the impact of European colonization on Native Americans, including Spanish missions on the barrier islands and the explorations of Hernando de Soto. -- European colonization had many effects on the Native populations- first the Europeans brought diseases that killed off a huge portion of the native population, the Europeans often took the land that was occupied by the Natives, they converted many of the Natives to Christianity (Catholicism) in these missions; most missions failed here; Hernando de Soto: was the first person to travel through Georgia and write a journal about the exploration, thus ending Georgia's pre-historic era, brought European and African born diseases which had a profound effect on the native population in Georgia, killing many with these diseases; he also killed many with superior weapons and technology
3. Who was the first...European in North America? Leif Ericson (first European to set foot in North America -Viking). ...representative of Spain to reach the New World- European Christopher Columbus (sailed for Spain and their claims on the new world are based on his expeditions, given credit for finding the New World) to set foot in Georgia? Lucas Vazquez de Ayllon...to explore Georgia and make written records of it? Hernando de Soto: was the first person to travel through Georgia and write a journal about the exploration; wanted **gold**
4. Identify: James Oglethorpe: founder of Georgia, resident trustee, - Mary Musgrove: wife of John Musgrove and a trader whose father was white and mother a creek Indian; translator for Oglethorpe and Tomochichi. the Salzburgers – group of German Speaking Protestants that settled the community called Ebenezer for religious freedom, Tomochichi: chief of the Yamacraws and gave Oglethorpe and his settlers Yamacraw Bluff to settle on., charter of 1732 - it gave Georgia four purposes (see #5) and established GA as an English Colony, founding of Savannah- 1st permanent settlement in Georgia.
5. Explain the four reasons for founding Georgia: charity, economics, defense, religion- Charity- to help relieve the poverty and unemployment in Britain. Economics- to increase trade and wealth in Britain by providing much needed agricultural products Defense- to provide South Carolina with a buffer against Indian attacks. Unofficial reason was Religion – it provided a home for Protestants being persecuted in Europe; Catholics were not allowed due to the threat of Spain in Florida
6. Explain the following important people, events, or issues during the trustee period: Salzburgers, Highland Scots, malcontents, Spanish threat from Florida, triangular trade
 - Salzburgers: Austrian heritage German speaking and practiced the Lutheran faith, they came to Georgia for religious freedom, founded the settlement Ebenezer and were adamantly against slavery.
 - Malcontents: Petitioned the trustees to allow slavery in Georgia, they argued that they would never be able to produce enough products to export.
 - Highland Scots: Were war like people that protected the Colony from Spanish and Native American Attacks and was stationed in Fort King George in Darien.
 - Spanish threat from Florida: Tried to help the escaped slaves and they joined forces with the Native Americans to raid English settlements.
 - Triangular Trade- A trading system that existed between the new world and Africa, New England rum was shipped directly to Africa, where it was traded for newly captured slaves, who were then taken to the West Indies and sold to sugar cane planters. Money from the sale of slaves was used to buy sugar and sugar cane and taken to New England where rum was made.

7. After Oglethorpe left Georgia, what did the trustees do to try to improve Georgia's economy? The trustees gave into the pressures of the colonists and permitted them to use slavery to help them with the labor needed on the early rice plantations; land ownership restrictions were dropped and large plantations developed
8. Between trustee rule and royal rule how did Georgia change in terms of the following: western boundary, slavery, social classes, land ownership laws, and government? After the trustees left many changes took place:
 - the western boundary changed from the Pacific Ocean to the Mississippi River,
 - Slavery was permitted
 - social classes started to develop and the restriction on land ownership was lifted.
 - Under the Royal government trustees no longer ran Georgia; Georgia colonists would have the first time to practice self government; however their vote could be vetoed by the Royal Governor or even the King back in London. The Royal Governor would be appointed by the King, and only white men owning at least 50 acres of land would be allowed to vote or serve in the Assembly
9. What were the 3 unpopular rules the colonists had to follow under the trustees?
No hard liquor, restrictions on land ownership, and a ban on slavery

UNIT 3: The Revolutionary War & Constitution (SS8H3,4) *Georgia Chapters 11-13*

1. Contrast: Loyalists/Tories – supported the British Patriots/Whigs-supported the Americans
2. How was the French and Indian War a long term cause of the American Revolution? It led up to the revolutionary war by creating a war debt for England in which they in turned decided to have the colonists to pay it back in the form of taxes. Colonists were given no representation in Parliament, so had no say in the new taxes
3. Identify how the following were causes of the American Revolution: Proclamation of 1763, Stamp Act, Declaration of Independence, Boston Massacre, Intolerable Acts
 - Proclamation of 1763: it created four new North American colonies, which are Quebec, Grenada, East Florida, and West Florida. It also gave the Indians all the land west of the Appalachian Mountains thus angering the colonists who wanted to settle there
 - Stamp Act: required tax stamp on all printed items and documents.(taxation without representation)
 - Declaration of Independence – Written to declare the colonists independence from Great Britain and established on July 4, 1776; colonies are now officially rebelling against Britain
 - Boston Massacre was the event that helped gain the support for independence from the other colonies, a group of Bostonians were throwing snowballs and rocks at British soldiers and they opened fire on the colonists killing four colonists. Paul Revere did an engraving of the event that was used as propaganda to influence others to join the cause.
 - Intolerable Acts: it was used to punish Massachusetts for the Boston Tea Party and control the colonies: this included closing the port of Boston until the tea was paid for, not allowing the people of Massachusetts to elect their own officials or hold town meetings, and requiring the people in all the colonies to feed and house British soldiers.
4. Identify and explain the significance of: Lexington & Concord – first shots of the American Revolution, Yorktown- last important battle led by Gen. George Washington and with some help from the French they were able to surround Gen. Cornwallis and defeat the British, George Washington – General of the Continental Army and he became the first President of the US, King George III- King of England that refuses the olive branch petition and said that the colonies were in a state of rebellion, Thomas Jefferson- Author of the Declaration of Independence

5. Identify the following items that relate to Georgia in the Revolution:
 - Georgia Signers of the Declaration (Who are they?) Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, and George Walton
 - Lt. Col. Elijah Clark- Led the rebel victory of Kettle Creek, Battle of Kettle Creek- gave the Colonists hope that they might be able to win their freedom from Great Britain the colonists were able to get guns and ammunition from this victory
 - Austin Dabney- born as a slave and was granted his freedom for fighting in the Am. Rev. he received land in recognition of his bravery.
 - Nancy Hart- backcountry patriot...killed several Tories at her home
 - Siege of Savannah- an unsuccessful attempt by Patriots and French to retake Savannah from the British in it; Casimir Pulaski was killed who was a count from Poland that was helping the patriots.

6. What aspects of government were strong and weak in the Georgia Constitution of 1777?

Weaknesses- it had only a unicameral legislature, the Governor had very limited power Strengths- were that they established the court system and they divided the powers of Government

7. What were the strengths and weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation?

It acted as our nations first Constitution, created a Union, each state had an equal vote in Congress, most power was given to the states the federal government was very limited – no power to tax, regulate trade, or draft an army

8. What were Georgia's interests at the Constitutional Convention (what issues were important to Georgia, why did Georgia ratify the Constitution)? Georgia opposed a ban on slavery, supported a strong central government, GA needed help to protect them from the Native American raids, there was a promise that a Bill of Rights would be added later.

9. What 4 Georgians were delegates to the Constitutional Convention? What was the special role of Abraham Baldwin in the Great Compromise? William Pierce, William Houston, William Few, and Abraham Baldwin (only Few and Baldwin stayed the whole time) and he voted with the small states and that created a tie between the large and small states in which it made it necessary for the Great Compromise to occur.

10. The significant thing about the University of Georgia was that it was the first public college in the U.S; chartered by Abraham Baldwin in 1785

11. What are the three branches of government and their jobs? Legislative branch- make the laws, Executive – carries out the laws, Judicial – act as the courts and interpret the laws

Unit 4: Westward Expansion *Georgia Chapter 14*

1. The headright system was a plan for distributing Indian land ceded to Georgia whereby the head of each family had a right to 100 acres, plus additional land for family members. The lottery is a drawing for a prize, such as land or money; Creek and Cherokee lands were given away in several land lotteries. The Yazoo Land Fraud was the political scandal in 1795, when Georgia's General Assembly sold millions of acres of Georgia's western territories for just pennies an acre to land speculators who had bribed many of the legislators – the act was repealed and Georgia lost western lands (modern states of AL and MS)
2. The Trail of Tears was when the Cherokee were forced to march to the west on foot in the dead of winter. Andrew Jackson was the president at the time, and he is credited with the removal of the Cherokee. John Marshall is the chief justice of the U.S Supreme Court who supported Cherokee rights. Chief William McIntosh was a Creek Chief who signed the treaty of Indian Springs through a bribe and was executed. Alexander McGillivray fought for Creek land, but did give away some land in the Treaty of New York. The case Worcester vs. Georgia, was carried to the U.S Supreme court. In court their decision (led by John Marshall) was that Georgia laws did not apply in the Cherokee nation (President Jackson ignored the decision) and the jailed missionaries did NOT have to take a loyalty oath to Georgia. The Dahlonega Gold Rush started in 1828 when gold nuggets were

discovered in several creeks on the eastern boundary of the Cherokee nations. By 1829 America's first gold rush was under way, and this helped lead to the Indian Removal Act and Trail of Tears. Sequoyah created a Cherokee syllabary, the first written form of a Native American language. It was a set of written characters, or symbols, used to represent spoken syllables.

3. The capitals of Georgia in chronological order are: 1- Savannah 2- Augusta 3- Louisville 4-Milledgeville 5-Atlanta; the capital moved west as the population moved west.