

INDIVIDUALS and GROUPS IN GEORGIA'S HISTORY

Hernando De Soto	(1496-1542)- first European in Georgia; Spanish Conquistador who led an expedition through the southeastern U.S. in search of gold; many Mississippian Indians died of disease and violence.
Mary Musgrove	(1700-1763)- Creek Indian woman who served as the translator for James Oglethorpe and Yamacraw Chief Tomochichi.
James Oglethorpe	(1696-1785)- established the colony of Georgia; signed the Treaty of Savannah in 1733 with Tomochichi to build the town of Savannah; recruited Salzburgers and Highland Scots to Georgia.
Tomochichi	Chief of the Yamacraw Indians. Signed the Treaty of 1733 with James Oglethorpe which allowed for the establishment of the colony of Georgia on Yamacraw territory in Savannah.
Elijah Clarke	(1742-1799)- Lieutenant Colonel of patriot forces who led the victory at the Battle of Kettle Creek.
Paleo Indians	(12,000 B.C.E.-8000 B.C.E.)-the first humans in Georgia; nomadic hunters and gathers who hunted large game such as wooly mammoth and giant bison.
Archaic Indians	(8000 B.C.E.-1000B.C.E.)- second oldest Native American culture in Georgia; nomadic hunters who hunted smaller game; credited with developing grooved axes, fish hooks, and pottery.
Woodland Indians	(1000 B.C.E.-700 C. E.)- third prehistoric Native American culture in Georgia; development of the bow and arrow, pottery for storage, and building Rock Eagle and Kolomoki burial mounds.
Mississippian Indians	(800 C.E.-1600 C.E.)- the last major prehistoric Native American culture in Georgia; known for being large scale framers and mound builders who traded throughout North America.
Highland Scots	Known as some of the best fighters in Europe in the 1700's. James Oglethorpe brought a group to Georgia to serve as soldiers for the colony; founded the town of Darien.
Malcontents	Colonists who complained about the trustee rules for the Georgia colony, especially the ban on slavery, and rum, and limits on land and voting rights.
Royal Governors	Governors appointed by the English Monarch to run a colony. Georgia had three of these executive leaders that ruled the colony: John Reynolds, Henry Ellis, and James Wright.
Salzburgers	A group of Protestants from Austria who were invited to settle in Georgia due to religious persecution; established the town of New Ebenezer; some of the most successful colonists.
Trustees	A group of 21 men who established the colony of Georgia. Of the group, only one, James Oglethorpe, came to the colony.
Austin Dabney	(1765-1830)- slave who fought and was wounded at the Battle of Kettle Creek; awarded his freedom and a land grant by the state for his heroics.
Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, and George Walton	Signers of the Declaration of Independence from Georgia.
Nancy Hart	(1735-1830)- Georgia Revolutionary War frontierswoman whose heroic actions led to the naming of a Georgia county in her honor.
Loyalists	Colonists who were loyal to Great Britain; also known as Tories.
Patriots	A colonist who wanted to become independent from Great Britain.
Eli Whitney	Invented a machine (cotton gin) in 1793 that quickly removed seeds from the cotton fibers.
Andrew Jackson	(1767-1845)- seventh president of the United States; signed the Indian Removal Act if 1830; supported westward expansion.
John Marshall	(1755-1835)-Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme court who ruled in favor of the Cherokee in the Worcester vs. Georgia case; President Andrew Jackson refused to enforce Supreme Court's ruling.
Alexander McGillivray	(1750-1793)- Creek chief who signed the Treaty of New York ending the Oconee War with Georgia settlers and ceding Creeks lands east of the Oconee River to the state government of Georgia.

William McIntosh	(1778-1825)- Creek chief; signed the Second Treaty of Indian Springs without the approval of the other Creek chiefs; was murdered by Creek warriors for ceding remaining lands in Georgia.
John Ross	(1790-1866)- Principal Chief of the Cherokee Indians who tried to use legal means to fight against removal; did not support the Treaty of New Echota; was on the Trail of Tears.
Sequoyah	(1770-1840)- inventor of the Cherokee Syllabary written language.
Dred Scott	Supreme Court ruling in 1857 that declared slaves were not citizens of the United States and were considered property by their owners.
William T. Sherman	Union General; led a military campaign to capture Atlanta; also led the March to the Sea to Savannah to weaken the Confederacy.
Alexander Stephens	(1812-1873)- US Congressman and Vice-President of the Confederate States of America (C.S.A.); Georgia leader who supported the Compromise of 1850 and the Georgia Platform by compromising with the free states to keep slavery legal and not seceding from the Union.
Abraham Lincoln	Elected president in 1860 as an abolitionist; created the Emancipation Proclamation; gave the Gettysburg Address; preserved the Union during the Civil War; developed the Presidential Reconstruction Plan; assassinated after the Civil War.
Henry McNeal Turner	African-American Georgia legislator during the Reconstruction Period. He and 26 other black legislators were denied their seats in the General Assembly because of racism.
Baptists and Methodists	Christians from two of the largest Protestant denominations in Georgia that grew and spread rapidly during the 1790s-1830s in the South.
Creek Indians	Native American tribe that lived in southern Georgia; removed from the state through a series of treaties, such as the Treaty of New York and the Treaty of Indian Springs.
Cherokee Indians	Native American tribe that lived in northwestern Georgia; relocated to Oklahoma after signing the Treaty of New Echota, remaining Cherokees were forcefully removed during the Trail of Tears.
Ku Klux Klan	White supremacist organization created to intimidate and prevent freedmen, carpetbaggers, scalawags, and Radical Republicans from gaining economic, social, and political power in the South.
Radical Republicans	Group of Northern Republicans who wanted to punish the Southern states and to ensure civil rights for African-Americans. They supported Congressional Reconstruction.
Redeemers	Name given to Southern Democrats who regained power in Georgia after Reconstruction, beginning a new age of white supremacy in the South; the Bourbon Triumvirate.
Sharecroppers	Former slaves and poor whites who traded their labor to work on cotton plantations in exchange for land, housing, farming equipment, food, and seed; were required to provide the land owner with a share of the crop; but became deeper in debt and remained poor.
Tenant farmer	Similar to sharecroppers in that they exchanged their labor for a share of a landowner's crop, however, these farmers were able to make a living farming a landowner's cotton fields because they did not have to rely on the land owner for living necessities.
Abraham Baldwin and William Few	Georgia signers of the U.S. Constitution; Baldwin's key vote created the Great Compromise during the 1787 Constitutional Convention.
Bourbon Triumvirate	Three powerful Georgia politicians (Joseph E. Brown, Alfred H. Colquitt, and John B. Gordon) who promoted the new south movement and white supremacy.
W.E.B. Dubois	(1868-1963)- civil rights leader who fought for immediate social and political rights for African-Americans; founder of the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People).
Rebecca Latimer Felton	(1835-1930)- Georgia writer, political activist, social reformer, segregationist, and first female U.S. senator who supported women's suffrage (the right to vote for women).
Henry Grady	(1850-1889)- editor for the Atlanta Journal newspaper who promoted the concept of the "New South"; persuaded northern investors to rebuild Atlanta and the Georgia economy.
Herndon, Alonzo	(1858-1927)- former slave, sharecropper, barber, owner of rental houses, and founder of the Atlanta Mutual Life Insurance Company. A symbol of economic success for African-Americans.

John Hope	(1868-1936)- an important educator, civil rights leader, and social reformer; president of Morehouse and Atlanta University; member of the NAACP, husband of Lugenia Hope.
Lugenia Burns Hope	(1871-1947)- community organizer, reformer, and social activist; supported women's voting rights and educational opportunities for African-Americans; wife of John Hope.
Leo Frank	Northern Jewish pencil factory manager falsely accused and convicted of murdering 13 year old Mary Phagan; was kidnapped from prison and lynched in Marietta; rebirth of the KKK.
Populist Party	A political party (1892-1908) made up of rural farmers that supported agricultural and were against the New South movement and industrialization. Georgian Tom Watson was the party leader.
Homer Plessy	A Louisiana man who challenged segregation laws on railroad cars; US Supreme Court case established the separate but equal doctrine, thus promoting and legalizing segregation.
Booker T. Washington	(1856-1915)- founder of Tuskegee Institute; promoted economic equality before seeking social and political equality. Gave the famous Atlanta Compromise speech at the International Cotton Exposition; views sometimes conflicted with those of W.E.B. Dubois.
Tom Watson	(1856-1922)- Populist Party politician from Georgia; most well-known for his rural free delivery bill; was very outspoken and against the New South movement; segregationist and anti-Semite.
Eugene Talmadge	(1884-1946): four time Georgia governor that fought against Roosevelt's New Deal policies; was a strict segregationist; and the 'three governor's controversy' began after his death following his election as governor in 1946.
Franklin D. Roosevelt	(1882-1945)- 32nd president of the United States; created many New Deal programs during the Great Depression; had close ties to Georgia and died at his Georgia home, "The Little White House," in Warm Springs.
Carl Vinson	(1883-1981) - known as the "father of the two ocean navy"; brought shipyards to Savannah and Brunswick; Georgia Congressman who was an advocate for a strong U.S. military; served 25 terms in the U.S. House of Representatives, making him the longest serving Congressmen in U.S. history.
Richard Russell	(1897-1971)- Georgia governor and influential long term U.S. Senator. Responsible for bringing many military bases to Georgia; School Lunch Program; the CDC; but was also a segregationist who opposed the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
Ellis Arnall	(1907-1992)- progressive Georgia governor who is credited for restoring accreditation to the state's colleges and universities, lowering the voting age, and abolishing the poll tax.
William B. Hartsfield	(1890-1971)- Atlanta's longest serving mayor who was instrumental in bringing an airport to the city and worked with civil rights leaders during the civil rights movement.
Ivan Allen	(1911-2003)- mayor of Atlanta who was instrumental in the development of the city, bringing major league sports teams to Atlanta, and a key figure in the civil rights movement.
Hamilton Holmes	(1941-1995)- the first African-American male to integrate the University of Georgia.
Charlayne Hunter	(b. 1942)- the first African-American female to integrate the University of Georgia.
Maynard Jackson	(1938-2003)- first African-American mayor of a major southern city (Atlanta); would also help bring the Olympic Games to Atlanta; expanded the Atlanta airport.
Martin Luther King, Jr.	(1929-1968)- important civil rights leader during the Montgomery bus boycott, march on Washington, "I have a Dream" speech; and Civil Rights Act; and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize. Use of non-violence and civil disobedience improved the rights of African Americans in the US.
Lester Maddox	(1915-2003)- segregationist business owner of the Pickrick Cafe; the last segregationist governor in Georgia; however, desegregated the Georgia Highway Patrol and other state departments.
Benjamin Mays	Civil rights activist, president of Morehouse College, and mentor to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. who taught him the principles of non-violent protest and civil disobedience from Gandhi.
Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)	Civil rights organization by college students that urged non-violent protests to gain integration; the group became more militant in the late 1960s.

Herman Talmadge	(1913-2002)- segregationist Georgia Governor and U.S. Senator; son of Governor Eugene Talmadge. Won a special election during the 'Three Governor's Controversy'.
Melvin Thompson	Lieutenant Governor of Georgia who was part of the "Three Governor's Controversy" in 1946. Lost a special election to Herman Talmadge to become governor of Georgia.
Andrew Young	(b. 1932)- important civil rights leader who served as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations and Mayor of Atlanta; was also instrumental in bringing the 1996 Olympic Games to Atlanta.
Jimmy Carter	(b. 1924)- only United States President from Georgia; also a Georgia state senator and governor, and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize.
Immigrant Communities	Communities that are made up of immigrants from the same country or those that speak the same language; they help the local economy by providing labor, jobs, and paying taxes.
entrepreneurs	A person who takes the risks of opening their own business with the main incentive of wanting to make a profit. Coca-Cola, Home Depot, Georgia-Pacific, and Delta are examples of companies founded by entrepreneurs.
citizens	Legal residents that have guaranteed rights protected by the Georgia and US Constitutions, but also have responsibilities like paying taxes, obeying laws, serving on a jury, and voting.
Floor Leader	A representative whose role is to promote the interest of the Governor on the house floor.
legislator	A politician elected by members (constituents) of their district; they represent the political views of the people when passing legislation (laws). There State legislators and U.S. legislators.
Georgia State Representative	A member of the Georgia House of Representatives; must be 21 years of age, a resident of Georgia and their district for two years, and a U.S. citizen.
Georgia State Senator	A member of the Georgia Senate; must be 25 years of age, a resident of Georgia and their district for two years, and a U.S. citizen.
Majority Leader	Leader who is responsible for making sure members of his or her party vote for bills and agendas that the majority party favors.
Minority Leader	Leader who is responsible for making sure members of his or her party vote for bills and agendas that the minority party favors.
Speaker of the House	Presiding officer of the House of Representatives, and voted by members of the House.
Governor	Head of the executive branch responsible for overseeing the departments of the executive branch.
Lieutenant Governor	Second highest office of the executive branch; presides over the Georgia senate and takes on the role of the governor if the governor leaves the state; will take over the office if the governor dies or is impeached.
Defendant	Person or group being charged for a wrong doing (suspect); or a person being sued by a plaintiff.
Delinquent	A minor 17 years of age or under who has been charged with wrong-doing.
Grand Jury	A group of citizens look over evidence to determine if a suspect should be charged with a crime.
Trial Jury	A group of citizens examine evidence and hear testimony during a trial to determine if a suspect is guilty or not guilty of a crime.
Justices	Members of the Supreme Court; are selected by popular vote (elected) to serve six year terms.
juvenile	A minor who lives under the custody of parent/ guardian/ or the state.
Board of Commissioners	A group of individuals that have the power to adopt ordinances and oversee the daily operations of a county's government.
City Manager	An individual hired by a city government who is responsible for running the day to day operations for the city.
County Commissioner	An individual who has the power to adopt ordinances and oversee the daily operations of a county's government.

City Council	A group of individuals elected by citizens to vote on legislation, city budgets, and appoint department heads. Their power is weak or strong depending on the type of mayor-council system.
Mayor	Individual elected as the city's chief executive officer, administering the city's budget, and vetoing legislation passed by the city council. Power is determined by the type of mayor-council system.
Intake Officer	A law enforcement agent who decides if there is enough evidence to bring a charge against a juvenile.