

Name: _____

Semester 1 Exam Study Guide – Units #1 – 6

Standards Correlated

To check your cumulative content knowledge over the units we have studied in Georgia Studies during the first semester, an exam will be given on _____. To help you prepare, review each standard topic below and complete the study guide by matching each standard topic to the correct description below.

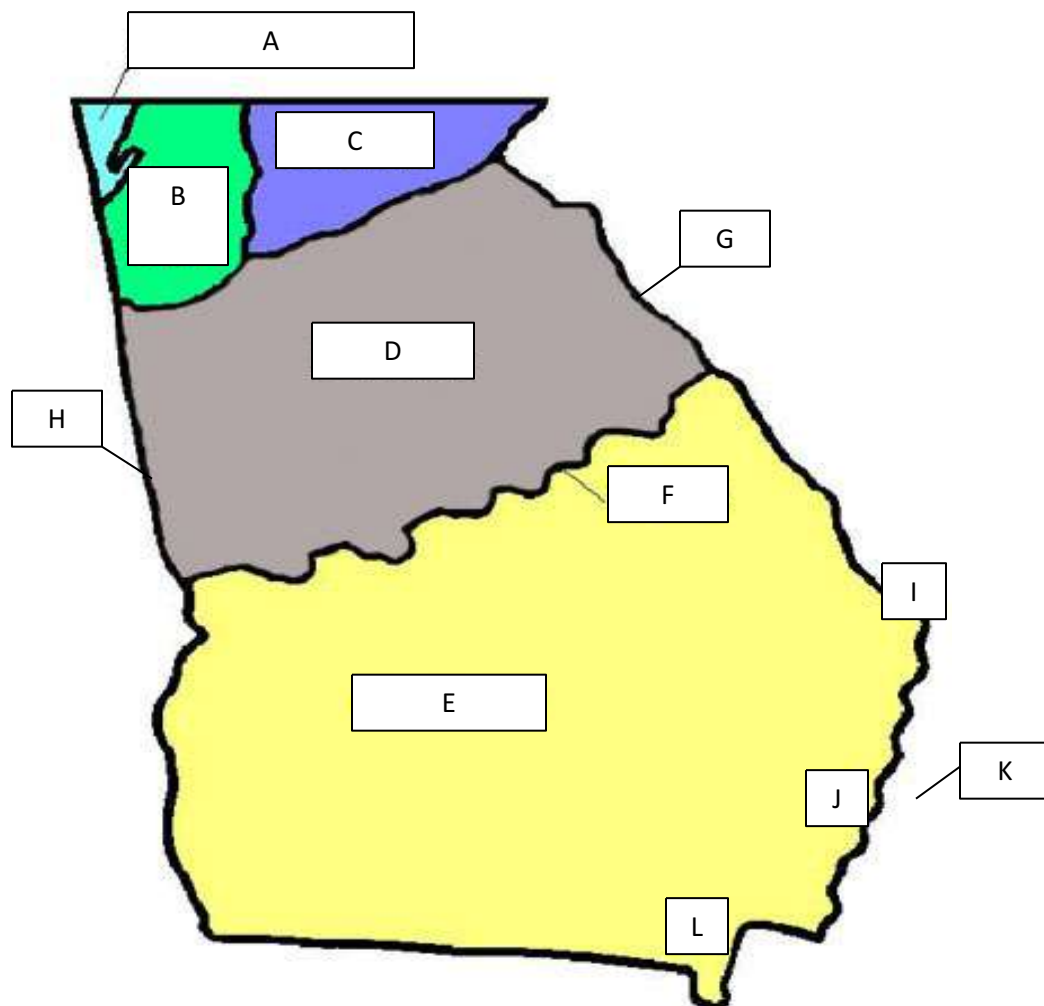
Unit 1: Georgia's Geography

SS8G1	<p>The student will describe Georgia with regard to physical features and location.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Locate Georgia in relation to region, nation, continent, and hemispheres. b. Describe the five geographic regions of Georgia; include the Blue Ridge Mountains, Valley and Ridge, Appalachian Plateau, Piedmont, and Coastal Plain. c. Locate and evaluate the importance of key physical features on the development of Georgia; include the Fall Line, Okefenokee Swamp, Appalachian Mountains, Chattahoochee and Savannah Rivers, and barrier islands. d. Evaluate the impact of climate on Georgia's development.
SS8G2	<p>The student will explain how the Interstate Highway System, Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport, and Georgia's deepwater ports help drive the state's economy.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Explain how the three transportation systems interact to provide domestic and international goods to the people of Georgia. b. Explain how the three transportation systems interact to provide producers and service providers in Georgia with national and international markets. c. Explain how the three transportation systems provide jobs for Georgians.

Coastal Plain	Blue Ridge	Okefenokee Swamp
Appalachian Plateau	Ridge and Valley	Piedmont
Chattahoochee River	Northern & Western	United States
North America	climate	goods and services
Blue Ridge	Barrier Islands	Savannah River
Fall Line	Appalachian Mountains	Southeastern
Interstate Highway System	urban sprawl	humid subtropical
naval stores	deep water ports	Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport
Brunswick	Savannah	

	Which region of Georgia receives the most rainfall (SS8G1b, d)?
	When describing Georgia in relation to the rest of the United States, it would be correct to say Georgia is located in this region (SS8G1a)?
	Which mountain chain reaches into northern Georgia (SS8G1b)?
	In which hemispheres are Georgia located (SS8G1a)?
	One of the major benefits of having four large transportation systems in Georgia is the ability to move _____ (SS8G2).
	On which continent is Georgia located (SS8G1a)?
	Georgia attracts business and industry because the state has a consistently mild _____ (SS8G1d).
	What is pitch, tar and resin that is taken from pine trees and used in shipbuilding (SS8G)?

	What is movement of population of urban areas into rural and suburban communities (SS8G2)?
	National highway system established by the federal government in the 1950s (SS8G2)?
	What are important waterways used for shipping cargo (Brunswick and Savannah) (SS8G2)?
	Georgia is located in which nation (SS8G1a)?
	What is the world's busiest airport called that is located in Atlanta (SS8G2)?
	Georgia's climate can be described as _____, hot summers and mild winters (SS8G1d).
	Which Georgia region is identified by the letter A (SS8G1b)?
	Which Georgia region is identified by the letter B (SS8G1b)?
	Which Georgia region is identified by the letter C (SS8G1b)?
	Which Georgia region is identified by the letter D (SS8G1b)?
	Which Georgia region is identified by the letter E (SS8G1b)?
	Which geographic feature of Georgia is identified by the letter F (SS8G1c)?
	Which geographic feature of Georgia is identified by the letter K (SS8G1c)?
	Which geographic feature of Georgia is identified by the letter L and is the largest swamp in North America (SS8G1c)?
	Which deepwater port is identified by the letter I (SS8G2)?
	Which deepwater port is identified by the letter J (SS8G2)?
	Which Georgia river is identified by the letter G (SS8G1c)?
	Which Georgia river is identified by the letter H (SS8G1c)?



Unit 2: Prehistoric Georgia Indians

SS8H1

The student will evaluate the development of Native American cultures and the impact of European exploration and settlement on the Native American cultures in Georgia.
 a. Describe the evolution of Native American cultures (Paleo, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian) prior to European contact.

Archaic	Beringia	Woodland
Mississippian	Paleo	

	<p>Which prehistoric Native American culture is described below (SS8H1a)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Existed 8,000 – 1000 BC ■ The climate grew warmer during this period, and the big game disappeared. ■ Hunted, fished and gathered their food. ■ First to use horticulture. ■ Ate shellfish and oysters as evidenced by the middens which were left behind. ■ Weapon was the atlatl (spear-throwing device) ■ Developed clay pottery, grooved axes, fish hooks ■ Believed in life after death.
	<p>Which prehistoric Native American culture is described below (SS8H1a)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Existed 800 – 1600 CE ■ Most advanced civilization; mound builders ■ large permanent settlements with palisades. ■ chiefdom – new, more complicated social and political organizations developed. ■ grew own crops like corn and beans ■ trades extensively ■ highly artistic ■ decorated themselves with jewelry, feathers, and tattoos.
	<p>Which prehistoric Native American culture is described below (SS8H1a)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Existed 1000 BC – 700 CE ■ Weapon was the bow and arrow. ■ More settled; lived in villages. ■ grew own crops ■ Designed were stamped in pottery and used for storage ■ Started to trade in the southeastern United States. ■ First to use burial mounds which would contain jewelry, pottery figurines of humans and animals and other ceremonial objects. ■ Earthen mounds varied in size, shape and usage i.e., Rock Eagle.
	<p>Which prehistoric Native American culture is described below (SS8H1a)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Oldest civilization – existed from 12,000 – 8,000 BC ■ Depended on wild animals for food, clothing, tools ■ Diet consisted of giant bison, mastodons, giant sloth and other large mammals mostly. ■ Usually camped out in the open, built pits or shelters covered with bark, brush or animal hides. ■ Nomadic ■ Used clovis points
	<p>What is the exposed land between Alaska and Siberia during the Ice Age that served as a bridge between North America and Asia called (SS8H1a)?</p>

Unit 3: Colonization to Royal Government

SS8H1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Evaluate the impact of European contact on Native American cultures; include Spanish missions along the barrier islands, and the explorations of Hernando de Soto. c. Explain reasons for European exploration and settlement of North America, with emphasis on the interests of the French, Spanish, and British in the southeastern area.
SS8H2	<p>The student will analyze the colonial period of Georgia's history.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Explain the importance of James Oglethorpe, the Charter of 1732, reasons for settlement (charity, economics, and defense), Tomochichi, Mary Musgrove, and the city of Savannah. b. Evaluate the Trustee Period of Georgia's colonial history, emphasizing the role of the Salzburgers, Highland Scots, malcontents, and the Spanish threat from Florida. c. Explain the development of Georgia as a royal colony with regard to land ownership, slavery, government, and the impact of royal governors.

charity, economics & defense	Fort King George	Tomochichi
Spanish Missions	Salzburgers	Savannah/Yamacraw Bluff
James Oglethorpe	Mary Musgrove	Hernando de Soto
Battle of Bloody Marsh	Royal	John Reynolds
James Wright	population	Charter of 1732
gold and riches	fur trade	Highland Scots
malcontents	indigo	mercantilism
buffer colony		

	Who was the Spanish Conquistador and the first European explorer in Georgia and who was responsible for starving and killing a large number of Native Americans in his quest for God, glory and gold, brought diseases such as influenza and smallpox to the Native Americans, and caused massive population losses and the end of the Mississippian culture (SS8H1b, c)?
	The main purpose of these churches located in the barrier islands and interior of Georgia such as Cumberland Island, St. Catherine's Island, Okefenokee Swamp, Lumber City, and Valdosta was to convert Indians to the Catholic faith (SS8H1b)?
	What was the main reason why the Spanish explored North America (SS8H1c)?
	What was the primary reason why the French explored North America (SS8H1c)?
	What was the plant used to produce blue dye (SS8H1c)?
	What was the name of the first British fort in Georgia built to warn the Spanish and the French (SS8H1c)?
	Who was the founder of Georgia (SS8H2a)?
	What was the English economic policy focused on exporting more than importing (SS8H1c)?
	What are the reasons for the settlement of Georgia (SS8H2a)?
	Who was the Yamacraw Indian chief who befriended the Georgia colony and allowed Oglethorpe to settle in Georgia (SS8H2a)?
	Who was the translator or interpreter for Oglethorpe and the colony with Tomochichi and the local Indians (SS8H2a)?

	<p>Which document outlined in great detail the reasons for Georgia's settlement and rules for the colonists as described below (SS8H2a)?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Forbade rum (alcohol) and slavery 2) Banned liquor dealers, lawyers, and Catholics 3) Must defend the colony 4) Grow mulberry trees 5) Could not sell land 6) Could not pass down land to female heir 7) Obey all of the rules 8) Prohibited Jews from settling at first, but later changed and allowed a group of Portuguese Jews to settle with a much needed doctor, Samuel Nunes
	Where was the first settlement located in the Georgia (SS8H2a)?
	The Georgia colony was to serve as this between Spanish Florida and the successful English colony of South Carolina (SS8H2a)?
	Which group of Protestants from Austria left their home country to come to Georgia to escape religious persecution and established the towns of Ebenezer and New Ebenezer (SS8H2b)?
	Which group of settlers was recruited by Oglethorpe to come to Georgia because they had a reputation for being hard workers and the best soldiers in the world (SS8H2b)?
	Which group of settlers had paid their own way to the colony of Georgia, were not financially obligated to the Trustees, and voiced their displeasure with the rules established by Oglethorpe and the Trustees such as the limits placed on land, right to buy rum, and the ban on slavery (SS8H2b)?
	After the Spanish attacked at St. Simon's Island, they were defeated in the decisive battle during the War of Jenkins Ear by the colonists and Indian allies which ended the Spanish threat from Florida (SS8H2b)?
	When the rules concerning land ownership, rum and slavery ended in 1752, Georgia changed from a Trustee Colony to a colony ruled by the King of Great Britain. What is this type of colony called (SS8H2c)?
	Who was Georgia's first royal governor (SS8H2c)?
	Which royal governor was captured by Georgia rebels and put under house arrest during the American Revolution but was able to escape (SS8H2c)?
	During the Royal Period, what increased in Georgia because of new land policies, land gains from Native Americans and the Spanish, and the surge of settlers and slaves in the new land (SS8H2c)?

Unit 4: American Revolution & National Government

SS8H3	<p>The student will analyze the role of Georgia in the American Revolution.</p> <p>a. Explain the immediate and long-term causes of the American Revolution and their impact on Georgia; include the French and Indian War (Seven Years War), Proclamation of 1763, Stamp Act, Intolerable Acts, and the Declaration of Independence.</p> <p>b. Analyze the significance of people and events in Georgia on the Revolutionary War; include loyalists, patriots, Elijah Clarke, Austin Dabney, Nancy Hart, Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, George Walton, Battle of Kettle Creek, and siege of Savannah.</p>
SS8H4	<p>The student will describe the impact of events that led to the ratification of the United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights.</p> <p>a. Analyze the strengths and weaknesses of both the Georgia Constitution of 1777 and the Articles of Confederation and explain how weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation led to a need to revise the Articles.</p> <p>b. Describe the role of Georgia at the Constitutional Convention of 1787; include the role of Abraham Baldwin and William Few, and reasons why Georgia ratified the new constitution.</p> <p>c. Explain the development of Georgia as a royal colony with regard to land ownership, slavery, government, and the impact of royal governors.</p>

Intolerable Acts	Austin Dabney	Siege of Savannah
Nancy Hart	Patriots	Declaration of Independence
Loyalists	Articles of Confederation	Battle of Kettle Creek
Georgia Constitution of 1777	French & Indian War	Constitutional Convention
Stamp Act	Great Compromise	Abraham Baldwin & William Few
Preamble	ratify	Bill of Rights
Lyman Hall, George Walton, Button Gwinnett	Elijah Clarke	Proclamation of 1763
liberty boys	1 st Continental Congress	militia
3/5 Compromise	unicameral	bicameral

	<p>Which war is described below (SSH3a)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- War between France and England and their Native American allies for control of North America. -- The British won. -- Georgia's borders expanded to the St. Mary's River to the South, the Mississippi River to the West, and land around Augusta to the North. -- Also called the 7 Years War.
	<p>Which act was issued by King George III that forbade colonists from settling lands west of the Appalachian Mountains in an effort to stabilize relations between Great Britain and the Native American tribes who lived in the area (SSH3a)?</p>
	<p>What was the first and most controversial direct tax imposed by the British which placed a tax on items that were commonly used by almost every colonist such as newspapers, licenses, and legal documents (SS8H3a)?</p>
	<p>What were the four punitive acts described below which were designed to punish the Massachusetts colonists for the Boston Tea Party (SS8H3a)?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) British closed the port of Boston 2) Massachusetts colonists could not hold town meetings unless authorized by the Royal Governor 3) Any British official that committed a capital crime was sent back to England to stand trial. 4) Quartering Act forced the citizens of Massachusetts to house and feed British soldiers at the citizens' expense.

	In 1774, what was the first convention of delegates from 12 of the 13 colonies that gathered to discuss the colonists' reaction to the Intolerable Acts (SS8H3a)?
	Which document is described below (SS8H3a): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ officially declared the colonies' independence from Great Britain ■ adopted by the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776 ■ Drafted by Thomas Jefferson ■ 3 Parts: Preamble (introduction), List of grievances against King George, Colonists officially severed ties from the mother country
	What was the name of those who remained loyal to England (Tories) and did not want the colonies to break away from the mother country (SS8H3b)?
	introduction, beginning of a document that explains why the document exists (SS8H3a)
	to pass (SS8H3a)
	What was the name of those who rebelled against England and wanted the colonies to break away from the mother country (SS8H3b)?
	1 st 10 amendments to the US Constitution (SS8H3a)
	citizen soldiers (SS8H3b)
	What was the name of the Georgia chapter of the Sons of Liberty who protested the Stamp Act (SS8Hb)?
	Who led the Georgia militia to a patriot victory in the Battle of Kettle Creek (SS8H3b)?
	Who was the slave who fought under Elijah Clarke during the Battle of Kettle Creek, served in the place of his master, was the only African American who fought at the Battle of Kettle Creek (SS8H3b)?
	Who was the Georgia patriot who captured and killed several loyalist soldiers who invaded her cabin during the Revolution (SS8H3b)?
	Who signed the Declaration of Independence from Georgia (SS8H3b)?
	Which battle raised the morale of the Georgia patriots, gave them much needed supplies, and set the stage for several victories in the southern back country toward the end of the Revolutionary War (SS8H3b)?
	Which battle allowed the British to recapture Savannah making Georgia the only colony to be officially retaken by the British during the war (SS8H3b)?
	Which document is described below (SS8H4a)? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ similar to the <i>Articles of Confederation</i> ■ based on the idealistic principals of the Declaration of Independence ■ was not capable of meeting the needs of the state ■ set up 3 branches of government, but most of the power was held by the unicameral legislative branch
	What was the name of America's first written constitution which provided for an extremely weak central government (SS8H4a)?
	Which meeting took place in 1787 to revise the Articles of Confederation (SS8H4a)?
	Under the Articles of Confederation, the US legislative branch was _____ (SS8H4a)?
	Because of Abraham Baldwin's change of vote at the Constitutional Convention, which compromise made by the large (Virginia Plan) and small states (New Jersey Plan) allowed for a two house legislative branch with a number of senators begin equal and number of members of the House of Representatives being based on the state's population (SS8H4b)?
	Who were the Georgia signers of the United States Constitution (SS8H4b)?
	What is the compromise agreed upon between slave and free states during the Constitutional Convention that a slave would count as 3/5 of a person in a state's population (SS8H4b)?
	a two-house legislature

Unit 5: State & Local Government

SS8CG1	The student will describe the role of citizens under Georgia's constitution. a. Explain the basic structure of the Georgia state constitution. b. Explain the concept of separation of powers and checks and balances. c. Describe the rights and responsibilities of citizens. d. Explain voting qualifications and elections in Georgia e. Explain the role of political parties in government.
SS8CG2	The student will analyze the role of the legislative branch in Georgia state government. a. Explain the qualifications, term, election, and duties of members of the General Assembly. b. Describe the organization of the General Assembly, with emphasis on leadership and the committee system. c. Evaluate how the legislative branch fulfills its role as the lawmaking body for the State of Georgia.
SS8CG3	The student will analyze the role of the executive branch in Georgia state government. a. Explain the qualifications, term, election, and duties of the governor and lieutenant governor. b. Describe the organization of the executive branch, with emphasis on major policy areas of state programs; include education, human resources, public safety, transportation, economic development, and natural resources. c. Explain how the executive branch fulfills its role through state agencies that administer programs and enforce laws.
SS8CG4	The student will analyze the role of the judicial branch in Georgia state government. a. Explain the structure of the court system in Georgia including trial and appellate procedures and how judges are selected. b. Explain the difference between criminal law and civil law. c. Describe the adult justice system, emphasizing the different jurisdictions, terminology, and steps in the criminal justice process. d. Describe ways to avoid trouble and settle disputes peacefully. e. Evaluate how the judicial branch fulfills its role in interpreting the laws of Georgia and ensuring justice in our legal system.
SS8CG5	The student will analyze the role of local governments in the state of Georgia. a. Explain the origins, functions, purposes, and differences of county and city governments in Georgia. b. Compare and contrast the weak mayor-council, the strong mayor-council, and the council-manager forms of city government. c. Describe the functions of special-purpose governments. d. Evaluate the role of local government working with state agencies to administer state programs.
SS8CG6	The student will explain how the Georgia court system treats juvenile offenders. a. Explain the difference between delinquent behavior and unruly behavior and the consequences of each. b. Describe the rights of juveniles when taken into custody. c. Describe the juvenile justice system, emphasizing the different jurisdictions, terminology, and steps in the juvenile justice process. d. Explain the seven delinquent behaviors that can subject juvenile offenders to the adult criminal process, how the decision to transfer to adult court is made, and the possible consequences.

unruly behavior	Senate	Supreme Court
adjudicatory	civil law	tried as an adult
misdemeanor	committees	voting qualifications
political parties	city or town	Governor
Georgia Bureau of Investigations working with local law enforcement agencies to track down a suspected criminal.		ways to avoid trouble and settle disputes
Appeals Court	Georgia State Constitution	weak mayor
commissioners	counties	delinquent behavior
strong mayor	juvenile rights	council manager
Speaker of the House	special purpose government	checks & balances
Department of Public Safety	bill becoming a law	freedom of speech & press
House of Representatives	felony	general election
grand jury	precinct	referendum
responsibilities of citizens	runoff election	separation of powers
veto	Georgia General Assembly	legislation
Lieutenant Governor	Seven Delinquent Behaviors/ Georgia's Seven Deadly Sins	indictment
Legislative Branch	Executive Branch	Judicial Branch

	Amendments, Bill of Rights, Voting in Elections are all included in which official Georgia document (SS8CG1a)?
	What are duties that all citizens have; some are mandatory, like paying taxes and serving on juries; others are voluntary such as voting (SS8CG1c)?
	Overriding a governor's veto is an example of how the system of _____ works in Georgia's 3 branches of government (SS8CG1b).
	When someone writes a letter to the editor of a local newspaper, they are expressing their opinion and exercising which right as guaranteed by the Georgia Constitution (SS8CG1c)?
	Must be a legal resident of Georgia, at least 18 years old, a citizen of the United States and cannot be serving a felony conviction (SS8CG1d).
	An election where the winning candidates of each party's primary, along with 3 rd party candidates and independents run for political office (SS8CG1d).
	During Georgia's history, these have changed from a 1 party system to a 2 party system primary controlled by the Republicans and the Democrats (SS8CG1e).
	Second highest office of the executive branch; presides over the Georgia senate (SS8CG3).
	Government branch responsible for creating laws (SS8CG2)
	An election between candidates that did not receive 50% plus 1 of the vote (SS8CG1d).
	Which members of the Georgia General Assembly are described below (SS8CG2a): -- serve 2 year terms -- elected in November of even number years -- at least 25 years old -- serve on standing committees -- and enact laws -- residents of Georgia for at least 2 years -- residents of the district in which they are elected for at least 1 year
	Georgia's legislative branch (SS8CG2)
	proposed bills (SS8CG2)
	Which members of the Georgia General Assembly are described below (SS8CG2a): -- serve 2 year terms -- elected in November of even number years -- at least 21 years old -- serve on standing committees -- and enact laws -- residents of Georgia for at least 2 years -- residents of the district in which they are elected for at least 1 year
	Who is the presiding leader over the House of Representatives (SS8CG2b)?
	Governmental branch responsible for enforcing laws (SS8CG3)
	What is the power held by the executive branch to reject a law and may be overturned (SS8CG3)?
	Where is most of the work conducted in both houses of the General Assembly (SS8CG2b)?
	The following are steps of what process (SS8CG2c)? proposal ⇔ committee action ⇔ floor action ⇔ conference committee ⇔ passage ⇔ action by Governor

	<p>Which State of Georgia leader is described below (SS8CG3a)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- resident of Georgia for 6 years -- at least 30 years old -- recommends new laws -- proposes the annual budget -- elected every 4 years for no more than 8 consecutive years -- serves as spokesman for the State of Georgia -- oversees the operations of Executive Branch -- US citizen for 15 years -- fills government vacancies -- chief law enforcement officer -- commander in chief of state military
	Which department of the Executive Branch is responsible for the Georgia Highway Patrol (SS8CG3 b, c)?
	Governmental branch responsible for interpreting laws (SS8CG4)
	In the judicial system, appellate jurisdiction is the authority of the court to hear a case appealed from a lower court. In the Georgia judicial system, which court is most likely to hear an appeal from the Juvenile Court (SS8CG4a)?
	The constitutional principal that limits the powers vested in 1 person or branch of government (SS8CG1b).
	This involves disputes between two or more people or groups and does not involve violations of laws (SS8CG4b).
	A minor offense with a penalty of no more than one year in prison and/or a fine (SS8CG4c)?
	What is a voting district (SS8CG1d)?
	What is a direct vote by the people (SS8CG1d)?
	<p>What do all of these describe (SS8CG4d)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- You need to understand the law and what penalties poor decision-making can do to your life. -- Sometimes, it is better to “agree to disagree” in an effort not to escalate an argument. -- You need to model how others avoid confrontations and fighting.
	A group of citizens look over evidence to determine if a suspect should be charged with a crime (SS8CG4c)
	Which court determines constitutionality, reviews death sentences, and ensures justice for Georgia’s citizens (SS8CG4e)?
	What were originally created to serve as districts for carrying out state laws and programs (SS8CG5a)?
	What are the main governmental authorities in each Georgia county (SS8CG5b)?
	What type of government is MARTA (SS8CG5c)?
	What is a municipality (SS8CG5b)?
	<p>Which type of city government is described below (SS8CG5b)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Powers of the Mayor: mayor may share duties with council and often is just a “figure head” -- Powers of the City Council: runs day-to-day operations, appoints council committees, develops city budget, confirms and fires department heads
	<p>Which type of city government is described below (SS8CG5b)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Powers of the Mayor: Chief Executive Officer, runs day-to-day operations, hires and fires, administers city’s budget, makes appointments, vetoes legislation passed by city council -- Powers of the City Council: adopts ordinances and resolutions and overrides mayor’s veto
	<p>Which type of city government is described below (SS8CG5b)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Powers of the Mayor: ceremonial only, the actual day-to-day operations are conducted by a city manager -- Powers of the City Council: sets city policy and hires city manager

	Example of how local governments work with state agencies to carry out state programs (SS8CG5d).
	What is an act committed by a juvenile that would be a criminal offense according to adult law (SS8CG6a)?
	When a grand jury determines that there is enough evidence to be charged with a crime (SS8CG4)
	What is a serious crime that can be punishable than no less than one year in prison (SS8CG4)?
	What is an act that is committed by a juvenile that would not be a criminal offense according to adult law (SS8CG6a)?
	<p>What do the following describe (SS8CG6b)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> --right to have a parent or guardian present when questioned by authorities --right to not self-incriminate and to be counseled on what self-incrimination is --right not to have their names or photographs made public --right to two phone calls (parent and attorney) --right not to be placed with adult offenders --right for parents to be contacted immediately
	<p>Which step of the juvenile justice process is missing from the list below (SS8CG6c)?</p> <p><u>Intake</u> – the juvenile is turned over to a juvenile court intake officer who investigates the case.</p> <p><u>Release or Detained</u> – Within 72 hours of deciding to keep a juvenile in custody, the judge will preside over a probable cause hearing.</p> <p><u>Informal Adjustment</u> – The juvenile and his/her parents/guardian must admit that the juvenile committed the offense and agree to certain conditions before he/she may be released.</p> <p><u> ? Hearing</u> – The judge determines the juvenile's guilt or innocence. Juries do not hear juvenile cases.</p> <p><u>Supervision</u> – The court supervises the juvenile for 90 days to make sure he/she obeys the conditions</p>
	What happens to a juvenile if they commit one of the seven most serious delinquent behaviors (SS8CG6d)?
	What are crimes such as murder, rape, and armed robbery with a firearm that will automatically result in the juvenile being tried as an adult (SS8CG6)?

Unit 6: Indian Removal

SS8H5	<p>The student will explain significant factors that affected the development of Georgia as part of the growth of the United States between 1789 and 1840.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the establishment of the University of Georgia, Louisville, and the spread of Baptist and Methodist churches.. Evaluate the impact of land policies pursued by Georgia; include the headright system, land lotteries, and the Yazoo Land Fraud. Explain how technological developments, including the cotton gin and railroads, had an impact on Georgia's growth. Analyze the events that led to the removal of Creeks and Cherokees; include the roles of Alexander McGillivray, William McIntosh, Sequoyah, John Ross, Dahlonega Gold Rush, Worcester v. Georgia, Andrew Jackson, John Marshall, and the Trail of Tears.
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Baptist & Methodist	Creeks & Cherokees	Louisville
Alexander McGillivray	railroads	Sequoyah/George Gist
Red Sticks	Indian Removal Act	Dahlonega
University of Georgia	Headright System	cotton gin
William McIntosh	Trail of Tears	camp meetings
nullify	New Echota	White Sticks
circuit riders	Andrew Jackson	John Marshall
Yazoo Land Fraud	Land Lottery	

	What is an example of a land grant university (SS8H5a)?
	What is the location of Georgia's third capital from 1796 – 1807; selected because it was centrally located (SS8H5a)?
	What happened when land companies bribed members of the Georgia General Assembly to sell land for pennies on the dollar in 1795 (SS8H5b)?
	To make legally null and void; cancellation of a federal law (SS8H5)
	What were the two largest denominations in Georgia during the early 19 th century (SS8H5a)?
	Who were the Creek Indians during the Creek War/Red Stick War who were loyal to the United States (SS8H5)?
	Which land distribution method provided the average Georgian a chance to win land in a drawing (SS8H5b)?
	Which land distribution method provided the head of a family up to 200 acres of free land on the Georgia frontier (SS8H5b)?
	During this period, Georgia invested heavily in these to transport agricultural products to markets (SS8H5c).
	Which invention had the greatest impact on Georgia's economic and population growth during the early 19 th century (SS8H5c)?
	Who were the Methodist ministers who traveled from town to town to preach (SS8H5a)?
	Who was defeated in the Battle of Horseshoe Bend when the Creeks were in the midst of a civil war called the Creek War/Red Stick War (SS8H5d)?
	What are the religious and social gatherings used by the Methodist and Baptist churches to recruit members (SS8H5a)?

	Which of the following were the two largest tribes in Georgia during early 19 th Century (SS8H5d)?
	Who was the Creek chief who signed the Treaty of New York which created a treaty of friendship between the United States and the Creek Indians (SS8H5d)?
	Who was the Creek chief who was murdered because he ceded the remaining Creek Indians' land without their consent in the Treaty of Indian Springs (SS8H5d)?
	Who created the Cherokee Syllabary (SS8H5d)?
	Where was the permanent Cherokee capital located (SS8H5d)?
	Samuel Worcester in Worcester vs. Georgia, John Ross, and missionaries made attempts in protest of what (SS8H5d)?
	Who was the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court who ruled in favor of the Cherokee in the Worcester vs. Georgia case: President Jackson refused to enforce the Supreme Court's ruling (SS8H5d)?
	Where did America's first Gold Rush take place (SS8H5d)?
	Who was the seventh President of the United States who was an advocate of Indian removal (SS8H5d)?
	What was the name of the long, hard journey made by the Cherokees when they were forced to leave their lands in Georgia (SS8H5d)?