

UNIT 2 TEST

COLONIAL GEORGIA (SS8H2) and the AMERICAN REVOLUTION (SS8H3)

SS8H2a *Explain the importance of James Oglethorpe, the Charter of 1732, reasons for settlement, Tomochichi, Mary Musgrove, and the city of Savannah.*

1. Which person from colonial Georgia is matched **CORRECTLY** with their description?

- a. Tomochichi — Chief of the Cherokees during the French and Indian War
- b. King George II — Resident Trustee of the Georgia colony
- c. James Oglethorpe — First Royal Governor of Georgia
- d. Mary Musgrove — translator / interpreter between English colonists and Native Americans

2. The economic reason for settlement in Georgia involved colonists growing grapes, mulberry trees, and indigo plants in order to produce wine, silk, and blue dye. This economic policy between American colonies and their mother country of Great Britain was known as

- a. capitalism.
- b. communism.
- c. mercantilism.
- d. socialism.

3. Georgia's *Charter of 1732* established guidelines and rules created by James Oglethorpe and the trustees. All of the following were rules enforced during the trustee period of Georgia **EXCEPT**:

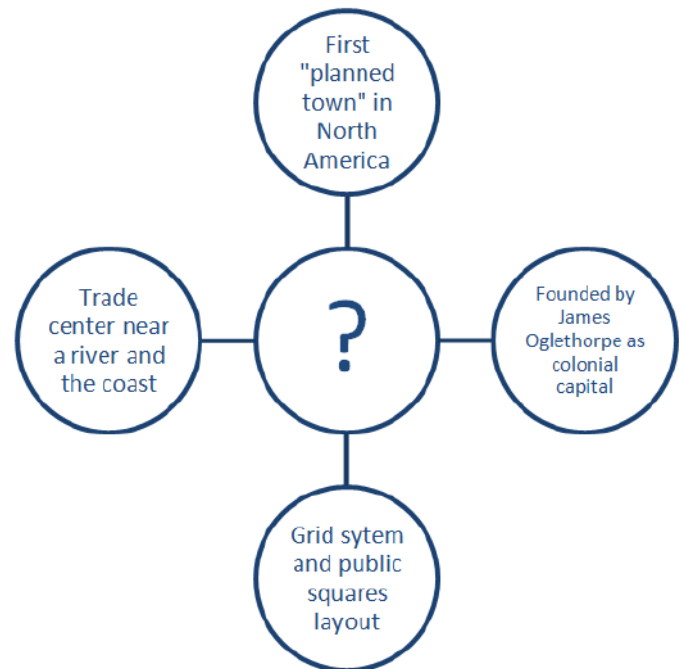
- a. Catholics were banned from the colony.
- b. Rum was outlawed (not allowed).
- c. Those who owned land could vote.
- d. Slavery was illegal.

4. James Oglethorpe is **BEST** described as

- a. a member of Parliament who wanted to establish a colony for debtors and worthy poor.
- b. a businessman who wanted to establish plantations in Georgia.
- c. a slave-owner who introduced Africans to Georgia.
- d. a royal governor who finally convinced the king to make Georgia a royal colony.

5. Which statement **BEST** explains why England established the Georgia colony?

- a. England wanted a port available for ships sailing to China and the East Indies.
- b. England wanted to create a trading partnership with the Native Americans.
- c. England wanted to provide a safe haven for Catholics who were being persecuted.
- d. England wanted a buffer state to prevent Spanish and Native American invasions of South Carolina.



6. Which of Georgia's cities is described by the notes in the webmap above?

- a. Atlanta
- b. Darien
- c. New Ebenezer
- d. Savannah

- Signed the Treaty of Savannah permitting colonists to settle on Yamacraw Bluff
- Encouraged fair trade with the English colonists
- Chief of the Yamacraw Creek Indians
- Visited the Georgia Trustees in London, England to encourage peaceful land treaties

...wee are Credibly Informed that many of our Poor Subjects are through misfortunes and want of Employment reduced to great necessities insomuch as by their labour they are not able to provide a maintenance for themselves and Families and if they had means to defray the Charge of Passage and other Expenses incident to new Settlements they would be Glad to be Settled in any of our Provinces in America...

7. The above notes describe which historical figure during Georgia's colonial period?

- James Oglethorpe
- Mary Musgrove
- Sir James Wright
- Tomochichi

8. Which of the following was NOT a reason for founding the colony of Georgia?

- To help protect South Carolina from Spanish attack.
- To provide charity for Great Britain's worthy poor.
- To expand the slave trade.
- To support the economic policy of mercantilism by providing raw materials and new markets for Great Britain.

- King George II establishes the 13th English colony in America
- Boundaries included the Savannah and Altamaha Rivers to the South Seas
- Board of 21 Trustees to govern the colony for 21 years
- Freedom of religion to all except Catholics

10. The above passage is from the Charter of 1732. Read the passage and select the BEST answer choice that describes one of the reasons for settlement of the Georgia colony.

- Defense Reason:** protecting the British colonies from the Spanish threat in Florida
- Charity Reason:** provide Britain's worthy poor with better job opportunities in the new colony
- Economic Reason:** policy of mercantilism that encourages trade between Britain and Georgia
- Political Reason:** freedoms and rights of colonists to be able to vote

9. The information above can be found in which primary source document?

- Magna Carta of 1215
- Charter of 1732
- Declaration of Independence of 1776
- United States Constitution of 1787

SS8H2b Evaluate the Trustee Period of Georgia's colonial history, emphasizing the role of the Salzburgers, Highland Scots, malcontents, and the Spanish threat from Florida.

11. Which of the following statements would have MOST LIKELY been made by a "Malcontent"?

- "Slavery is morally wrong, and we cannot have it in Georgia!"
- "God bless Oglethorpe and our Trustees!"
- "Keep rum illegal in Georgia!"
- "It's my land! I should have a right to sell it or to have slaves work the crops I want to grow!"

12. What was the importance of the Battle of Bloody Marsh?

- It ended the threat of war from Native Americans.
- It demonstrated the strength of the British navy.
- It resulted in Georgia winning the French and Indian War.

- d. It ended the threat of Spanish invasion of Georgia.

Speaker 1: “We need to change the laws of this colony. Slavery and rum should be legalized, and colonists should be able to sell land and vote.”

Speaker 2: “We will name our city Darien, and protect the colony from the Spanish threat in Florida.”

Speaker 3: “We should rebel against the tyranny of Great Britain!”

Speaker 4: “We are grateful to James Oglethorpe for providing us religious freedom and property to build our town called New Ebenezer.”

13. Which speaker is MOST LIKELY a Salzburger?

- Speaker 1
- Speaker 2
- Speaker 3
- Speaker 4

SS8H2c Explain the development of Georgia as a royal colony with regard to land ownership, slavery, government, and the impact of the royal governors.

I. COLONIAL GEORGIA

ii. _____

- Colonists could buy and sell more than 500 acres of land.
- Women could inherit land.
- Colonists could grow rice, cotton, and tobacco on large plantations.

15. Rebecca is writing a research paper on the colony of Georgia. Which of the following would be the BEST title for her outline notes above?

- Early Government of Royal Georgia
- James Oglethorpe’s Views on Land Ownership
- The Legalization of Slavery in 1751
- Land Ownership during the Royal Period

16. Which statement explains the development of Georgia as a royal colony with regard to slavery?

- Slavery was immoral and illegal.
- Legalizing slavery created large plantations, economic wealth, and social classes.
- Salzburger and Highland Scots colonists were in favor of slavery.

I. Georgia’s Colonial History

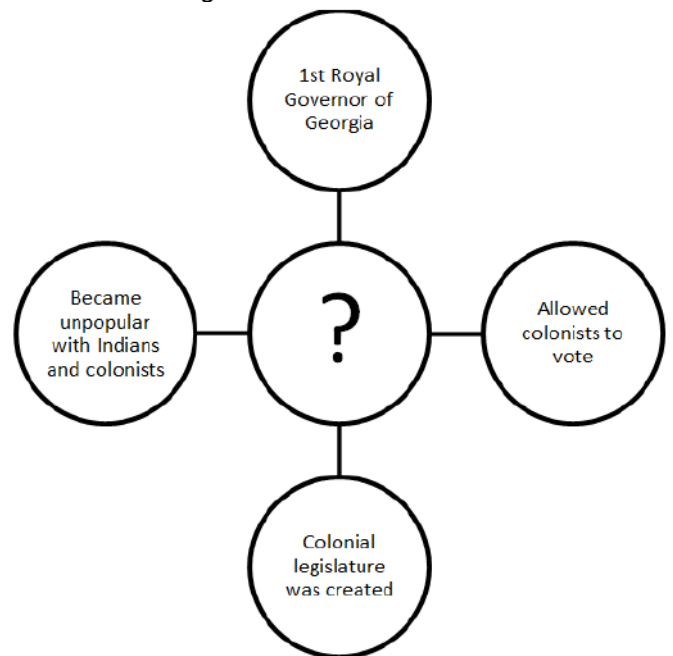
ii. _____

- Recruited by James Oglethorpe
- Brave soldiers in their homeland
- 177 immigrate to the new colony of Georgia
- Built the fort / town of Darien along the Altamaha River
- Defeated the Spanish in the Battle of Bloody Marsh

14. Mario is writing a research paper on Georgia’s colonial history. Which of the following titles would be appropriate for the outline notes above?

- Spanish Catholicism In the New World
- James Oglethorpe – The Resident Trustee
- History of Highland Scots in Georgia
- The Salzburgers in 18th Century Georgia

- d. All Georgia colonists had slaves.



17. Which Royal Governor of Georgia completes the graphic organizer above?

- Henry Ellis
- James Oglethorpe

- c. James Wright
- d. John Reynolds

- white landowners could vote
- a legislature (where laws are made) was set up to represent eight counties
- court systems were created to solve disputes between colonists

18. Which period of Georgia's history is described above?

- a. Mississippian period
- b. Trustee period
- c. Royal period
- d. Statehood period

19. Which of the following statements about Sir James Wright is FALSE?

- a. The economy of the Georgia colony became more developed like that of the other colonies.
- b. More land was available for settlement as the boundaries of Georgia increased.
- c. He served as royal governor for sixteen years until the end of the American Revolution.

- d. He was the first Royal Governor of Georgia.

He helped restore the colony by allowing colonists to have a voice in government. He reformed government and helped improve the economy. He improved the colony's relationship with the Creek Indians. More importantly, he divided the colony into local governments called parishes (counties) in order to help the colonial government become more efficient.

20. The passage above describes which royal governor in colonial Georgia?

- a. Henry Ellis
- b. James Oglethorpe
- c. James Wright
- d. John Reynolds

SS8H3a Explain the immediate and long-term causes of the American Revolution and their impact on Georgia.

21. What was a result of the French and Indian War that led directly to the American Revolution?

- a. The British lost most of their colonies in the Americas.
- b. French colonies expanded east of the Appalachians.
- c. Native American Indians were given lands east of the Appalachians.
- d. England decided to make the American colonists help pay war debts.

22. What impact did the end of the French and Indian War have on Georgia?

- a. It added territory (Mississippi & Alabama) to the colony and increased security once Britain took control of Florida.
- b. Georgia colonists suffered great losses of lives and property.
- c. Georgia was a buffer zone in the fighting between the French and the Indians.
- d. Georgia was the only colony to support the French against the British in the war.

23. Parliament imposed the Stamp Act on the colonists in 1765. What was the purpose of the Stamp Act?

- a. It reduced the tax on sugar and molasses.
- b. It taxed tea imported to the colonies.

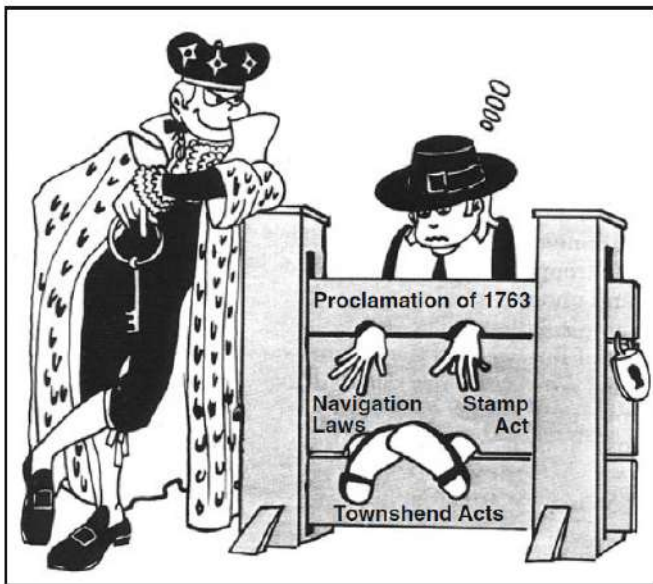
- c. It allowed news to pass from town to town.
- d. It required all legal & commercial documents to carry a stamp showing the tax had been paid.



Source: Green and Leschen, *Exploring and Colonizing America*, McDonald Publishing, 1980 (adapted)

24. **Many colonists were angered by the Proclamation of 1763 because it**
- took too much land from Canada
 - gave Florida to the French
 - limited their freedom to move west
 - encouraged raids by Native American Indians

25. **Which of the following was NOT part of the Intolerable Acts?**
- The British closed the port of Boston until the colonists paid for the tea that was destroyed in the Boston Tea Party.
 - The British forced American colonists to settle west of the Appalachian Mountains.
 - The British passed the Quartering Act requiring citizens to house and feed British soldiers.
 - The British prohibited (did not allow) the Massachusetts colonists from having town meetings more than once a year.



Source: *The New Exploring American History*, Globe (adapted)

26. **What is the main idea of this illustration?**
- The colonists were restricted by the laws passed by the British government.
 - The King of England wanted the colonists to have a greater voice in government.
 - King George III put many American colonists in stocks.
 - American colonists were punished for supporting the French empire.

27. **Why was "No taxation without representation" the colonists' slogan about British taxes?**
- Colonists wanted to form their own mercantile organization.

- Colonists wanted their own elected officials to be part of the British Parliament
- Colonists wanted a monopoly on the trade in molasses.
- Colonists wanted Native Americans to have a role in government.

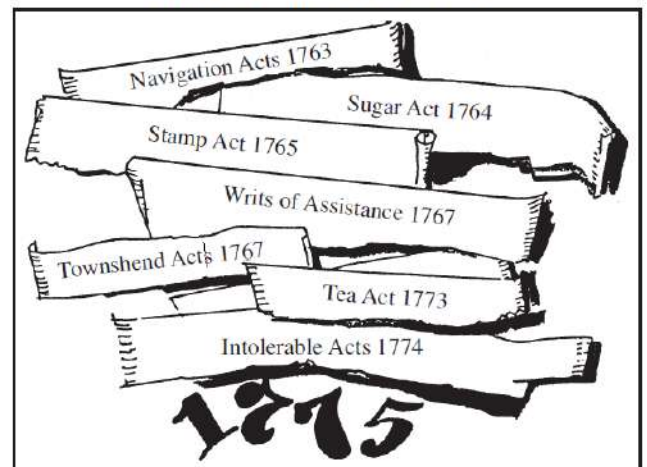
"It is wrong for a government located far away on another continent to ask that we in America pay taxes when it does not represent us."

28. **Of the following people, which one would MOST LIKELY agree with the statement above?**
- a delegate from Georgia arguing against the United States Constitution
 - a Georgia leader arguing for secession shortly before the Civil War
 - a British colonist in America during the American Revolution
 - a Native American in Georgia shortly after the American Revolution

- a Preamble that explains the natural rights of all people*
- lists the grievances (complaints) against King George III*
- the colonists officially break ties from the mother country of Great Britain*

29. **Which primary source document is outlined above?**
- the Magna Carta
 - the Declaration of Independence
 - the Articles of Confederation
 - the United States Constitution

British Colonial Policies



Source: Stephen Bronz et al., *Challenge of America*, Holt, Rinehart and Winston (adapted)

30. The policies shown in the illustration led to the

- a. outbreak of the French and Indian War
- b. expansion of British trade with the thirteen

- colonies
- c. start of the American Revolution
- d. passage of the Northwest Ordinance

SS8H3b Analyze the significance of people and events in Georgia in the Revolutionary War.

31. The Battle of Kettle Creek was significant in the Revolutionary War because it

- a. was a patriot victory that ended British control of northern Georgia.
- b. forced the British to withdraw from North America.
- c. proved that the loyalists were victorious and helped them win the American Revolution.
- d. ended the American Revolutionary War.

32. What was significant about Lyman Hall, Button Gwinnett, and George Walton?

- a. They each represented Georgia at the Stamp Act Congress.
- b. They each represented Georgia at the First Continental Congress.
- c. They each signed the Declaration of Independence on behalf of Georgia.
- d. They were royal governors of Georgia.

- *Boston Tea Party*
- *Continental Congress*
- *Declaration of Independence*
- *Boycott of British goods*

33. The activities above were supported by most of the

- a. Creek Indians.
- b. Loyalists.
- c. Patriots.
- d. British.

34. What was the MOST significant result of the siege of Savannah?

- a. The British were pushed out of Georgia.
- b. Savannah remained under British control until the Treaty of Paris was signed in 1783.
- c. Georgia became a French colony.
- d. It was the first major conflict of the Revolutionary War.

"...give me liberty or give me death!"
"...no taxation without representation..."
"A government of our own is our natural right..."
"We must indeed all hang together or, most assuredly, we shall all hang separately."

35. The above quotes were MOST LIKELY made by members of which group during the American Revolution?

- a. Redcoats
- b. Patriots
- c. Tories
- d. Native American Indians

36. Which of the following BEST describes Nancy Hart?

- a. She was a Tory and eventually had to leave Georgia after the war.
- b. She was a British loyalist.
- c. She was a patriot spy who helped capture British loyalists.
- d. She was a translator who helped James Oglethorpe and Chief Tomochichi.

- Slave who fought in the Battle of Kettle Creek
- African American who was a patriot Revolutionary War hero
- Government of Georgia bought his freedom
- Received 50 acres of land for his military services
- Received a military pension (money) for his service during the Revolutionary War

37. The above notes describe the life of

- a. Austin Dabney
- b. Nancy Hart
- c. Elijah Clarke
- d. James Wright

X	Y
Depended on King George III and Parliament	Fought for independence
Associated with British culture	Protested taxation without representation
Supported British troops and colonial laws	Joined militias and used guerrilla tactics
Known as Tories	Known as Whigs

38. Which two groups in American history are being described in columns X and Y?

- a. X= Salzburgers and Y= Highland Scots
- b. X= Loyalists and Y= Patriots
- c. X= British and Y= French
- d. X= Patriots and Y= Loyalists

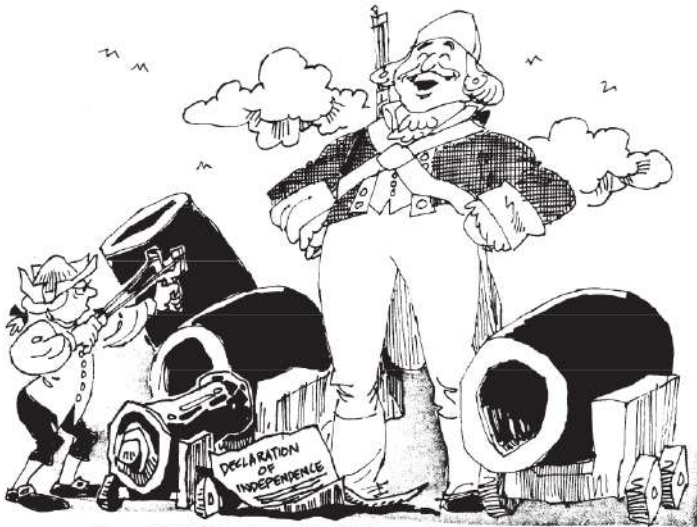
39. Which group does the larger man in the cartoon represent?

- a. James Oglethorpe and the Trustees
- b. Nancy Hart and the Whigs
- c. King George III and the British military
- d. Elijah Clarke and other American Patriots



40. Which American Revolutionary figure completes the graphic organizer above?

- a. Austin Dabney
- b. Nancy Hart
- c. Elijah Clarke
- d. Button Gwinnett



Source: Melvin Schwartz and John R. O'Connor, *Exploring American History*, 2nd edition, Globe Book Company, Inc. (adapted)

