Georgia Studies 1st Semester Exam Study Guide

Geography

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| Define the following: | |
| Appalachian Plateau | Region of GA in the far northwestern corner of the state |
| Coastal Plain | Region of GA that runs from the coast to the Piedmont Plateau |
| Blue Ridge | Region of GA located in the northeastern part of the state. |
| Ridge and Valley | Region of GA that lies between the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Appalachian Mountains |
| Piedmont | Region of GA that begins in the mountain foothills of northern GA and goes to cenral part of the state. |
| Fall Line | Point where Piedmont & Coastal plains meet |
| Savannah River | Major deepwater seaport. Only river that runs into Georgia from another state. |
| Chattahoochee River | Also known as "river of the painted rock". Forms natural border between Georgia and Alabama |
| Okefenokee Swamp | Home to more than 400 species of animals. Largest swamp in North America. |
| Barrier Islands | Islands that lie off the east coast of Georgia and protects the beaches by blocking wind, sands, and water from eroding the mainlands. |

American Indians in Georgia – Mississippians Characteristics

Study the chart below:

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| Culture | Organized into chiefdoms  Built large mounds  Believed in spiritual connection with nature |
| Food | Farmed crops such as maize, beans, and squash  Hunted and fished for local game and seafood |
| Weapons and Tools | Used bows and clubs  Made some tools and weapons from animal bones, stone, and wood  Traded for other useful goods |
| Shelter | Lived in villages and towns  Built thatched houses with wattles |

European Exploration

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| List as many reasons as you can think of why Spain and England wanted to explore the new world: | Spain was looking to convert the Indians to Christianity, looking for gold, and seeking personal fame and fortune. England wanted to create permanent colonies in North America to support economic policy of mercantilism (exports more than imports). |
| What was the main purpose of Spanish Missions? | To convert the American Indians to Christianity. |
| What was Hernando De Soto’s impact on the American Indians? | His army brought diseases that spread and killed many of the American Indians. |
| Trustee Georgia  Explain the Charter of 1732. | The trustee period began when King George II gave permission to establish the colony in 1732. For the first 20 years of Georgia’s colonial history, a group of trustees governed the colony.  Charter of 1732 - Signed in April, 1732. Written to establish the colony of Georgia. Established a governing board and created a trust to run the colony. |
| What were the Reasons for Settlement? | The colony of Georgia was founded for three primary reasons: philanthropy, economics, and defense. |
| Write a brief description for the following: |  |
| James Oglethorpe | Founded Georgia to help the poor British and allow them to get out of debt. |
| Mary Musgrove | Translator for James Oglethorpe and Tomochichi |
| Malcontents | Colonists of Scottish descent. Resented limits put in place by the trustees that prevented them from purchasing land and enslaving people with their wealth. |
| Tomochichi | Chief of Tamacraw’s. Gave Oglethorpe permission to build the settlement of Savannah. He helped negotiate treaties between the English and other Lower Creek American Indian groups. |
| Salzburgers | Group of Protestants who were expelled from Salzburg because they weren’t Catholic. Georgia trustees invited them to move to Georgia. They arrived in 1734 and established town of Ebenezer. They grew rice, cotton, and silk. |
| Savannah | Founded in 1733. Last British colonial capital of America. Built using connected neighborhoods and squares. |
| Darien | Established by the Highland Scots. |
| Highland Scots | Brought to GA by Oglethorpe based on reputation for being best soldiers in the world. |
| ~~Jews~~ |  |
| Royal Georgia | The period of time when Georgia was under the control of a royal Governor. |
| List some of the effects of the French and Indian War on Georgia: | Led to the American Revolution, |
| Who was the royal Governor appointed by? | The King of England |
| Causes of the American Revolution | French and Indian War, Taxation without represenation, Proclamation of 1763 |
| Describe the parts of the declaration of Independence. | Preamble (Introduction), Grievances (Problems with British government), and Declaration (Declares they are no longer part of the same country. |
| Who were the Signers of the Declaration of Independence? | Lyman Hall, George Walton, and Button Gwinnett |
| What was the Stamp Act? | A tax placed on paper documents |
| What did the Proclamation of 1763 do and how did it impact Georgia?  Include Georgia’s boundaries. | Reserved land west of the Appalachian Mountains for American Indian tribes and expanded Georgia's southern boundary to St. Marys River and moved its western border to the Mississippi River |
| **Revolution and Constitution** |  |
| Elijah Clarke | Led the Patriot army to victory against the British in the Battle of Kettle Creek |
| ~~Austin Dabney~~ |  |
| ~~Nancy Hart~~ |  |
| Battle of Kettle Creek | Raised he morale of the Georgia Patriots, replenished much needed supplies, and set the stage for several victories toward the end of the Revolutionary War. |
| Siege of Savannah | Americans lost a lot of soldiers. British held on to the capital for the rest of the war. |
| Why did the U. S. first government, the Articles of the Confederation, need revising? | Didn't grant Congress the power to tax the states, lack of provision granting Congress power to enforce recently passed laws. |
| What was important about these two battles? | Only battles that happened in Georgia |
| What role did these Georgians play during this time period? (Few & Baldwin) | Georgia Representatives at the Second Continental Congress and signers of the U.S. Constitution |
| Who were the Signers of the U. S. Constitution? | William Few and Abraham Baldwin |
| Write Georgia’s capitals in order: | Savanah, Augusta, Louisville, Milledgeville, Atlanta |
| Describe the following systems of distributing land: |  |
| Headright System | A system of giving out land where the head of household was entitled to 200 acres of land plus 50 for every family member. The limit was 1000 acres. |
| Land Lottery | A system of giving out land where individuals would buy tickets to enter into a drawing for plots of land. |
| Yazoo Land Fraud | Land speculators bribed members of the Georgia government to pass a law called the Yazoo Act, so they could buy large plots of cheap land and sell it for much more than they paid. Citizens of Georgia were upset that they had been over charged for the land. The act was repealed later. |
| Explain the significance of: |  |
| University of Georgia | The first university established by a state government. |
| Cotton Gin | A machine that sped up the processing of cotton. Vastly increased the efficiency of cotton production and made it much more profitable for the south. |
| Railroads | The invention of the railroad train helped to change transportation and trade throughout the country. |
| INDIAN REMOVAL  Describe the following: | The process of removing mostly Creek and Cherokee Indians from their land in Georgia. |
| Chief William McIntosh and the Treaty of Indian Springs | In 1802, William McIntosh was the Creek Indian Chief that singed the Treaty of Indian Springs which gave the rest of the Creek land in Georgia to the Georgia government. The Creeks were forced to relocate into the wilderness of Mississippi. |
| Chief Alexander McGillivray and the Treaty of New York | McGillivray was the Creek Chief that gave up a portion of Creek land near the Oconee River in 1790 by signing the Treaty of New York. |
| Creeks | One of the prominent Native American groups in Georgia in the early 1800s at the time of Indian removal |
| Cherokees | One of the prominent Native American groups in Georgia in the early 1800s at the time of Indian removal |
| Samuel Worcester Court Case | Worcester v Georgia was a court decision that decided that Georgia laws did not apply to Cherokee land. President Andrew Jackson ignored this ruling and ordered the Cherokee to be removed from Georgia. |
| Andrew Jackson | The president of the US during the time of Indian removal. Infamous for ordering the removal of Cherokee from Georgia known as the trail of tears. |
| John Marshall | The Chief Justice that presided over the Worcester v Georgia court case. |
| Chief John Ross | The president of the Cherokee Nation in Georgia |
| ~~Sequoyah~~ |  |
| Dahlonega Gold Rush | Gold was found in Georgia on Cherokee land which eventually lead to the removal of the Cherokee. |
| Indian Removal Act | Order by President Andrew Jackson to removal all Cherokee from Georgia and send them to Oklahoma. Eventually known as the Trail of Tears. |
| Trail of Tears | The path walked by 14,000 Cherokee people from Georgia to Oklahoma after the Indian Removal Act was passed. This brutal 3 month journey resulted in the deaths of 4,000 individuals 10% of the group that took the journey. |

Causes of the Civil War

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| Write a brief statement for the following: |  |
| Secession | The act of a state leaving the country it is a part of to become its own county. At the start of the Civil War 11 states seceded from the United States and became the Confederate States of America. |
| States’ Rights | The idea that individual states have the right to govern themselves. The interests of the states are valued more that the interest of the federal government. |
| Tariff of 1828 | A tax on imported goods placed by the US government to help industry in Georgia. The south was hurt economically by this tariff because they had to pay more for good that came from the north than they did for good that came from Europe. |
| Nullification | The decision of a state to not enforce (punish people for breaking) a law. South Carolina nullified the Tariff of 1828. |
| Compromise of 1850 | An attempt to balance free states and slaves states. Included the following important parts: California entered as a free state and slave trade in Washington DC was disbanded. |
| Fugitive Slave Law | A law passed that said that any slave who escaped to a free state must be returned to their owners in the south and punished individuals who helped slaves escape. |
| Georgia Platform | Georgia official position on the Compromise of 1850. The agreed to the Compromise if and only if the federal government enforced the Fugitive Slave Law. |
| Dred Scott and his court case | Dred Scott was a slave that sued his owner for his freedom because he had lived in a free state with his owner for a period of time. The court decided that the case could not be tried because slaves did not have the right to sue in court because they are not citizens. |
| Election of 1860 | The presidential election where Abraham Lincoln was elected as president. The south severely feared Lincoln as president because they were convinced he would try to end slavery. |

The Civil War

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| Blockade of Georgia’s Coast | The Unions plan during the Civil War to use ships and troops to prevent the Confederate army from getting the supplies they needed to be effective in the war. |
| Emancipation Proclamation | An ordinance by President Lincoln that freed all the slaves in the US. However, the ordinance was not enforced in the south because they were no longer part of the Union. |
| Battle of Chickamauga | A major battle of the Civil War which was won by the Confederate army fought next to Chickamauga Creek in northern Georgia. |
| The Atlanta Campaign | Union General Shermans plan of attack which led to the defeat of the confederacy. His troops fought battles on their way from Tennessee to Atlanta |
| Sherman’s March to the Sea | General Sherman and his troops marched from Atlanta to Savannah destroying homes, building, and farms along the way devastating much of the state. |
| Andersonville Prison | A confederate War prison that held |

Reconstruction

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| Lincoln’s Plan | Rebuild the south and restore the southern states to the union as quickly as possible. Process is called Reconstruction. |
| Johnson’s Plan | Similar to Lincoln's Plan but it expanded the groups of southerners not granted a general pardon. |
| Congress’ Plan | Passed thte 14th Amendment, southern states were required to ratifiy the 14th Amendment or else have military rule. |
| Freedmen’s Bureau | A government organization designed to help freed slaves and poor white people get education, get jobs, and provide for themselves. |
| Black Codes | Designed to restrict the rights of the freedmen |
| Ku Klux Klan | A terrorist organization based on white supremacy. One of their main goals during the New South period was to keep African Americans from voting. |
| Sharecropping | A system of farm labor where a farm owner provided shelter, land, supplies, and equipment in exchange for the labor of a worker. The worker often made no money from this arrangement because they had to pay the farm owner back for the supplies and rent. |
| Tenant Farming | A system of farm labor where a farm owner provided land and the workers provided supplies, equipment, and labor. In this system the worker was able to make a profit even after the farm owner took their cut of the crop. |

The New South Era

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| The members of the Bourbon Triumvirate: | Joseph Brown, John Gordon, Alfred Colquitt |
| The goal of the Bourbon Triumvirate: | To promote the ideals of wealthy white supremacists and encourage the growth of industry and business in the state. |
| Who was Henry Grady? | Editor of the Atlanta Constitution. He coined the term  “New South” and encouraged the industrialization of Georgia through his newspaper. |
| What does the term New South mean? | The push by many Georgia politicians for the state to become more industrialized and less agriculturally focused. |
| International Cotton Exposition | An industrial fair that spotlighted the states cotton textile industry and the growth of the city of Atlanta. |
| Who was Tom Watson? | Leader of the populist party, promoted the political interest of farmers who felt ignored by the New South ideals. |
| The goal of the Populist (People’s) Party: | Encourage political support for farmers after Reconstruction. |
| ~~Jim Crow Laws~~ |  |
| ~~Plessy v. Ferguson~~ |  |
| ~~Disenfranchisement~~ |  |
| ~~White Primaries~~ |  |
| ~~Poll Tax~~ |  |
| ~~Literacy Test~~ |  |
| ~~Grandfather Clause~~ |  |
| The 1906 Atlanta Race Riot  (Smith and Fortson’s class do not need this term) | A riot brought about by racial tension between blacks and whites instigated by accusations made against four black men for assaulting white women. |
| Leo Frank Case  (Smith and Fortson’s class do not need this term) | Jewish manager of a factory in Atlanta, Leo Frank, who was convicted of killing Mary Phagan. He was later lynched because of the allegations. His murder was also fueled by anti-Semitism (anti-Jewish feelings). |
| ~~Booker T. Washington~~ |  |
| ~~W. E. B. Dubois~~ |  |
| ~~Alonzo Herndon~~ |  |