**SS8H3 Study Guide**

**Road to Revolution**

1. **France** was England’s biggest rival for dominance in North America.
2. The French and Indian war was about **France** and **Great Britain** fighting over disputed territory in the Ohio Valley. American Indians sided with the **French**.
3. After the French and Indian war, France had to give up all its North American Colonies when they signed the **Treaty of Paris** in 1763.
4. The **Proclamation of 1763** was an Act that prohibited American colonists from moving west beyond the Appalachian Mountains.
5. The Proclamation of 1763 had 3 goals that the British hoped to fulfill:
* Make peace with **American Indians**.
* Establish **fur** trading relationships.
* Build Forts along the **Proclamation** Line.
1. The purpose of the Stamp Act was to raise money needed to pay for the French and Indian War by taxing **paper goods** in the Colonies.
2. Many colonists felt angry about the Stamp Act and said that British Parliament should not tax them without **representation** in British Parliament.
3. **Georgia** was the only colony to not be represented at the First Continental Congress.
4. The **Declaration of Independence** was a document that listed reasons American colonists wanted to be free from British rule.
5. **Thomas Jefferson** was the main author of the Declaration of Independence?
6. The 3 parts of the Declaration of Independence are the **preamble, list of grievances, and declaration.**
7. Georgia had 3 delegates sign the Declaration of Independence. They were **George Walton, Lyman Hall, and Button Gwinnett.**
8. **George Walton** had a 30 year career in politics and became a US senator.
9. **Lyman Hall** was a minister and a doctor.
10. **Button Gwinnett** was killed after a duel with his enemy.

**American Revolution**

1. Colonists who supported Britain during the American Revolution were called **Loyalists**.
2. Colonists who supported independence from Britain were called **Patriots**.
3. The desire for independence was not as strong in Georgia because the colony had **prospered** under British rule, **laws and taxes** had little effect on Georgia, and the British were protecting the Georgian colonists from the **American Indians**.
4. The battle of **Kettle Creek** was a surprise attack on British troops led by Elijah Clarke and John Dooly. Patriot victory!
5. The Siege of Savannah was the **2nd bloodiest battle** of the Revolutionary War, French and Patriots tried to regain control of Savannah but failed, thousands died. Loyalist victory.
6. The battle of Kettle Creek broke the **British stronghold** in Georgia.
7. American was granted independence from Great Britain when the **Treaty of Paris 1783** was signed.

**U.S. Constitution**

1. The **Articles of Confederation** established the United States first government.
2. **State Governments** had more power under the Articles of Confederation.
3. Americans were afraid to give their government too much power so the Articles of Confederation established a weak **central government**.
4. Some of the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation prevented the government from **collecting taxes**, making laws about **trade**, and enforcing laws.
5. The original purpose of the Constitutional Convention was to **revise** the Articles of Confederation but instead they decided to throw it out and make something new.
6. The U.S. Constitution replaced the Articles of Confederation to give more power to the **national government**.
7. Abraham **Baldwin** and William **Few** were Georgia’s delegates that signed the U.S. Constitution.
8. The **Great Compromise** resolved the issue of how states would be represented in Congress.
9. The purpose of the U.S. Constitution is to describe how the government is organized and how **power** is divided.
10. The type of Government that the U.S. Constitution established in the United States is called a **Democracy**.
11. Georgia’s reasons for ratifying the U.S. Constitution were to provide protection from **American Indians**, and improve **trading** on the coast.