**GMAS Study Guide #2 – H3-H6** – **ANSWER KEY**  Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What conflict was between France and England for control of the rich fur region of the Ohio River valley? The English would win and gain territory from the French. Georgia would gain territory as a result. It was all part of a bigger war, known as the Seven Years War.
2. **French and Indian War**
3. World War II
4. Civil War
5. American Revolution
6. Which of the following is **NOT** part of the Declaration of Independence?
   1. Preamble
   2. Grievances
   3. **Amendments**
   4. Declaration
7. What was a small Revolutionary War battle in Georgia where patriot forces, led by Elijah Clarke, defeated 600 loyalists; one of the few patriot victories in the state?
   1. Battle of Chickamauga
   2. **Battle of Kettle Creek**
   3. Battle of Horse Shoe Bend
   4. Battle of Columbus
8. Which of the following was **NOT** one of the serious **WEAKNESSES** of the Articles of Confederation?
   1. A strong legislative branch and no executive or judicial branches;
   2. Each state had its own currency
   3. A unanimous vote of all 13 states was required for the Articles to be amended
   4. **All of the above are weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation.**
9. What meeting took place in Philadelphia from May to September 1787; original intent was to revise the Articles of Confederation, though the entire document was soon scrapped and a new constitution was written?
   1. March on Philadelphia
   2. **Constitutional Convention**
   3. The Great Compromise
   4. The American Convention
10. During which event did land companies bribe members of the Georgia General Assembly to sell land for pennies on the dollar?
    1. Land Lottery
    2. **Yazoo Land Fraud**
    3. Headright Land scandal
    4. Morrill Act of 1862
11. Who was the Creek chief who illegally signed the Second Treaty of Indian Springs; was murdered by his tribesmen for this action?
    1. Tomochichi
    2. John Ross
    3. **William McIntosh**
    4. John Musgrove
12. Which two developments in the early 19th century would greatly change the way of life for Georgians. One made it easier to produce their cash crop cotton and required more slaves. The other aided in the transportation of the cotton to the ports and many cities/towns were created due to this.
    1. Cotton Gin and airplanes
    2. The spinning jenny and railroads
    3. **Cotton Gin and railroads**
    4. The steam engine and sowing machines
13. ***States rights*** can **BEST** be defined as the belief that states
    1. Could not free their slaves.
    2. Could leave the Union anytime they chose to.
    3. **Could ignore national laws if they were harmful to the state.**
    4. Could force the national government to turn over all national government property to the states.
14. Landmark Supreme Court case which declared that the Cherokee were sovereign and not subject to the laws of the United States. However, Andrew Jackson refused to enforce the Court’s decision and the Cherokee were later removed from Georgia.
    1. Brown v. Board of Education
    2. Plessy v. Ferguson
    3. **Worcester v. Georgia**
    4. The Dred Scott Case

**For numbers 11-35, match the following terms with the correct definition, each term will only be used ONCE.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Terms** | | | | |
| Land Lottery | Andersonville | Union Blockade | Declaration of Independence | Ku Klux Klan (KKK) |
| John Ross | Eli Whitney | Abraham Baldwin | Freedmen’s Bureau | Trail of Tears |
| Black Legislators | William Few | Tenant Farming | Headright System | Black Codes |
| Emancipation Proclamation | Nullification | John Marshall | Sharecroppers | Loyalists |
| Abraham Lincoln | Patriots | Proclamation of 1763 | Dred Scott Case | Terminus |

11. \_\_\_\_\_**Loyalists**\_\_\_\_ Colonists who were loyal to Great Britain during the American Revolution; also known as Tories.

12. \_\_\_**Patriots**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Colonists who wanted to become INDEPENDENT from Great Britain.

13. \_**Proclamation** **of** **1763**\_\_\_\_\_ Issued by King George III, which forbade English colonists from settling newly acquired land west of the Appalachian Mountains.

14. \_\_\_**Abraham** **Baldwin**\_\_\_\_ Georgia signer of the U.S. Constitution; also a U.S. Congressman, U.S. Senator, and the first president of the University of Georgia.

15. \_\_\_\_\_**William** **Few**\_\_\_\_ Georgia signer of the U.S. Constitution; was also a judge and legislator for Georgia and New York.

16. \_**Declaration** **of** **Independence**\_ Three-part document that discusses natural rights, explains the wrongs committed by King George, and offers an official declaration of independence from England.

17. \_\_\_**Land** **Lottery\_\_**\_ Land allocation approach that gave the average Georgian a chance to buy land at pennies on the dollar.

18. \_\_\_\_**Headright** **System**\_\_\_ Land allocation approach that provided the head of a family up to 200 acres of free land in the Georgia frontier.

19. \_\_**Terminus**\_\_\_\_ An early name for the city of Atlanta; in 1837, this was the site where the end of the Western and Atlantic Railroad “terminated”.

20. \_\_**John** **Ross**\_\_\_\_ Principal Chief of the Cherokee Indians who tried to use legal means to fight against removal.

21. \_\_\_**Trail** **of** **Tears**\_ Final removal of the Cherokee Indians from Georgia in 1838; over 4,000 people died on the forced march from Georgia to Oklahoma.

22. \_\_\_**Andersonville**\_\_\_ The infamous Civil War prisoner-of-war camp in Macon County, Georgia. Over 13,000 Union soldiers died in the camp.

23. \_\_**Emancipation** **Proclamation**\_\_\_ Document that declared all slaves in the rebellious states would be freed if the South did not return to the Union by January 1, 1863.

24. \_\_**Dred** **Scott** **Case**\_\_\_\_\_ Supreme Court case ruling that declared slaves were not citizens of the United States, therefore, did not have the right to sue in the first place.

25. \_\_\_**John** **Marshall**\_\_\_ 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 the Supreme Court’s ruling.

26. \_\_\_**Nullifications**\_\_\_\_\_ the act of making legally null and void. Southern states wanted to use this in regards to tariffs that were used on cotton.

27. \_\_\_**Union** **Blockade**\_\_\_\_ A naval strategy by the United States to prevent the Confederacy from trading. The

Union wanted to try and choke off resupply to the South, and to prevent the shipment of arms, ammunition and material to the Southern States.

28. \_\_\_\_**Abraham** **Lincoln**\_\_\_ The 16th president of the United States, he preserved the Union during the U.S. Civil War and brought about the emancipation of slaves. His election would be the final straw leading to the Civil War.

29. \_\_**Eli** **Whitney**\_\_\_\_ created an early cotton gin that separated the cotton seeds from the cotton lint. Led to a need for more slaves in the South.

30. \_\_\_**Tenant** **Farmers**\_\_\_\_\_ farmers who agreed to work on a landowner’s property were required to provide the landowner with a share of the crop; unlike sharecroppers, these farmers usually owned their own farming equipment.

31. \_\_**KKK**\_\_\_ Terrorist organization created to intimidate and prevent freedmen and Republicans from gaining political power in the South. It mostly consisted of Confederate veterans.

32. \_\_\_**Freedmen’s** **bureau**\_\_\_ A federal agency created in 1865 to provide aid to former slaves. It was designed to help African Americans adjust to their newly gained freedom and also helped poor whites in the South.

33. \_\_\_**Black** **Codes**\_\_\_\_ Laws created by Southern legislatures during Reconstruction that took away the civil rights of freedmen.

34. \_\_\_**Black** **Legislators**\_\_\_ during the Reconstruction Period (1867-1876) sixty-nine African-Americans or Blacks served as delegates to Georgia’s constitutional convention or served as members of the state legislature. These legislators were removed from their seats after 1876.

35. \_\_\_**Sharecroppers**\_\_\_ farmers who agreed to work on a landowner’s property in exchange for land, farming equipment, and seed; they were required to provide the land owner with a share of the crop.

**For numbers 36-50, answer the following questions:**

36. Where is the site of America’s first gold rush in 1828 in Georgia; discovery of gold in the area was a factor in the Cherokee removal.

\_\_\_**Dahlonega**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

37. What treaty was signed by William McIntosh that gave the remainder of Creek land to Georgia? McIntosh was killed for this act.

\_\_\_**Second treaty of Indian Springs**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

38. What act was signed into law by Andrew Jackson that required the removal of the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole to Indian Territory?

\_\_\_\_\_**Indian Removal Act**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

39. What compromise between the North and South that allowed California to enter the union in exchange for the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**Compromise of 1850**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

40. What battle was a Confederate victory; largest battle fought in Georgia; it led to the battle of Chattanooga?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**Battle of Chickamauga**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

41. Name the **THREE** (3) Georgians who signed the Declaration of Independence.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, George Walton**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

41. The failed attempt by the French and Americans to recapture Savannah during the American Revolution was known as?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**Seige of Savannah**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

42. An act established by the British government to help repay the cost of the French and Indian War? This act was one of the first direct taxes placed on the colonies by the British Government causing much protest amongst the colonists. The act, which placed a tax on all legal documents, newspapers, and other paper products, was repealed in 1766.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**Stamp Act**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

43. What was America’s first written constitution? It had many limitations that hindered the smooth functioning of the government.

\_\_**Articles of Confederation**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

44. Identify the **THREE** (3) parts of the Declaration of Independence.

\_\_\_\_\_**Preamble, Grievances, Declaration**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

45. A compromise made between the large and small states during the Constitutional Convention; allowed for a two house legislative branches with the number of senators for each state being equal (2 per state) and the number of members of the House of Representatives being based on the state’s population.

\_\_\_\_\_**The Great Compromise**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

46. A compromise made between slave and free states during the Constitutional Convention; North and South agreed that a slave would count as 3/5 of a person in a state’s population.

\_\_\_\_\_\_**Three-fifths compromise**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

47. What is the first state sponsored public University in the United States? It was founded in 1785 and its first president was Abraham Baldwin.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**UGA**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

48. Name the first, five (5) capitals of Georgia in the correct order. (Hint: Remember S.A.L.M.A.)

\_\_\_\_**Savannah, Augusta, Louisville, Milledgeville, Atlanta**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

49. Union military campaign led by William T. Sherman from November 15-December 25, 1864 with Savannah being the ultimate objective? More importantly Sherman used a “scorched earth” policy to end the South’s will to fight.

\_\_\_\_**March** **to** **the** **Sea**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

50. Reconstruction period where Congress took responsibility for bringing the South back into the Union? Under this plan, Georgia, along with other Southern states, were required to ratify the 14th Amendment to be readmitted to the Union.

\_\_\_\_**Congressional Reconstruction**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_