8th Grade Georgia Studies
1. Prehistoric Peoples
- PAWM
- Paleo—nomadic—searched for food
- Archaic
- Woodland
- Mississippian

2. Exploration
- GOD, GOLD, GLORY
- Spanish
- Hernando DeSoto
- Killed Native Americans with dogs, guns, & disease
- First settlement in the barrier islands

3. Colonization
- Trustee Period
  - James Olgethrope
  - Charter of 1732
  - “worthy poor”
- No slavery, or alcohol
- Royal Colony
- Ruled by king
- Governors: Reynolds, Ellis, Wright

4. American Revolution
- No Taxation without Representation
- Stamp Act—tax on legal documents, permits newspapers, playing cards
- Townshend Acts—glass, paint, oil, tea
- Intolerable Act—laws pass by Britain to punish colonies
- Colonies wanted independence from Great Britain
  - Wrote the Declaration of Independence—“the break-up note”
  - Georgia Signers—Gwinnent, Hall, Walton
- People (Nancy Hart, Patriots, and Loyalist, and Tories
  - Revolutionary war in Georgia
     - Battle of Kettle Creek—Elijah Clarke
  - Siege on Savannah—British take over Savannah in 1779

5. Early STATE History
- Land Distribution
  - Headright System
  - Yazoo Land Fraud
  - Land Lotteries
- Native Americans
  - *Creek
  - William McIntosh
  - Treaty of New Echota
  - *Cherokee
  - Sequoya
  - Dahlonega Gold Rush
- Indian Removal Act=Trail of Tears
- State départ
- Creation of University of GA
- Spread of Baptist and Methodist

6. Antebellum
- Eli Whitney—Cotton gin > SLAVERY
- Causes of the Civil War
  - States’ Rights/Nullification
  - Tariffs
  - Missouri Compromise
  - Compromise of 1850
  - Fugitive Slave Acts
  - Kansas-Nebraska Act
  - Dred Scott Case
- Debate over Secession
  - Alexander Stephens
- Georgia Platform
  - SECESSION= war!!!!

7. Late STATE History
- No Taxation without Representation
- Stamp Act—tax on legal documents, permits newspapers, playing cards
- Townshend Acts—glass, paint, oil, tea
- Intolerable Act—laws pass by Britain to punish colonies
- Colonies wanted independence from Great Britain
  - Wrote the Declaration of Independence—“the break-up note”
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- People (Nancy Hart, Patriots, and Loyalist, and Tories
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8. Postbellum
- Land Distribution
  - Headright System
  - Yazoo Land Fraud
  - Land Lotteries
- Native Americans
  - *Creek
  - William McIntosh
  - Treaty of New Echota
  - *Cherokee
  - Sequoya
  - Dahlonega Gold Rush
- Indian Removal Act=Trail of Tears
- State départ
- Creation of University of GA
- Spread of Baptist and Methodist

9. Reconstruction
- Eli Whitney—Cotton gin > SLAVERY
- Causes of the Civil War
  - States’ Rights/Nullification
  - Tariffs
  - Missouri Compromise
  - Compromise of 1850
  - Fugitive Slave Acts
  - Kansas-Nebraska Act
  - Dred Scott Case
- Debate over Secession
  - Alexander Stephens
- Georgia Platform
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10. Modern STATE History
- Land Distribution
  - Headright System
  - Yazoo Land Fraud
  - Land Lotteries
- Native Americans
  - *Creek
  - William McIntosh
  - Treaty of New Echota
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  - Sequoya
  - Dahlonega Gold Rush
- Indian Removal Act=Trail of Tears
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11. Late STATE History
- No Taxation without Representation
- Stamp Act—tax on legal documents, permits newspapers, playing cards
- Townshend Acts—glass, paint, oil, tea
- Intolerable Act—laws pass by Britain to punish colonies
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12. Postbellum
- Land Distribution
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  - Dahlonega Gold Rush
- Indian Removal Act=Trail of Tears
- State départ
- Creation of University of GA
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13. Reconstruction
- Eli Whitney—Cotton gin > SLAVERY
- Causes of the Civil War
  - States’ Rights/Nullification
  - Tariffs
  - Missouri Compromise
  - Compromise of 1850
  - Fugitive Slave Acts
  - Kansas-Nebraska Act
  - Dred Scott Case
- Debate over Secession
  - Alexander Stephens
- Georgia Platform
  - SECESSION= war!!!!

14. Modern STATE History
- Land Distribution
  - Headright System
  - Yazoo Land Fraud
  - Land Lotteries
- Native Americans
  - *Creek
  - William McIntosh
  - Treaty of New Echota
  - *Cherokee
  - Sequoya
  - Dahlonega Gold Rush
- Indian Removal Act=Trail of Tears
- State départ
- Creation of University of GA
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15. Late STATE History
- No Taxation without Representation
- Stamp Act—tax on legal documents, permits newspapers, playing cards
- Townshend Acts—glass, paint, oil, tea
- Intolerable Act—laws pass by Britain to punish colonies
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16. Postbellum
- Land Distribution
  - Headright System
  - Yazoo Land Fraud
  - Land Lotteries
- Native Americans
  - *Creek
  - William McIntosh
  - Treaty of New Echota
  - *Cherokee
  - Sequoya
  - Dahlonega Gold Rush
- Indian Removal Act=Trail of Tears
- State départ
- Creation of University of GA
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17. Reconstruction
- Eli Whitney—Cotton gin > SLAVERY
- Causes of the Civil War
  - States’ Rights/Nullification
  - Tariffs
  - Missouri Compromise
  - Compromise of 1850
  - Fugitive Slave Acts
  - Kansas-Nebraska Act
  - Dred Scott Case
- Debate over Secession
  - Alexander Stephens
- Georgia Platform
  - SECESSION= war!!!!

18. Modern STATE History
- Land Distribution
  - Headright System
  - Yazoo Land Fraud
  - Land Lotteries
- Native Americans
  - *Creek
  - William McIntosh
  - Treaty of New Echota
  - *Cherokee
  - Sequoya
  - Dahlonega Gold Rush
- Indian Removal Act=Trail of Tears
- State départ
- Creation of University of GA
- Spread of Baptist and Methodist
8. Reconstruction
- Freedman’s Bureau
- 13th Amendment
- 14th Amendment
- 15th Amendment
- Henry McNeal Turner
- Tenant Farming
- Sharecropping
- Reconstruction plans (Lincoln & Johnson)
- KKK

9. Progressive Era/New South
- Bourbon Triumvirate (Gordon, Brown, Colquitt)
- Rebecca Felton
- Tom Watson & Populist Party
- New South
- Henry Grady
- Atlanta Exposition
- Racial Tension/Issues
- Atlanta Riot 1906
- Leo Frank
- Jim Crows
- Plessy v. Ferguson
- Disenfranchisement
- Black Leaders
- Booker T. Washington
- W.E.B. DuBois
- John & Lugenia Hope
- Alonzo Herndon

10. World War I
- Causes
  - Nationalism
  - Political & Economic rivalries
  - Germany wants to be a world power
  - Archduke Franz Ferdinand assassination—War begins!
  - Allied v. Central Powers
  - U.S. enters the war (1917)
  - Zimmerman Telegram
  - Sinking of Lusitania
  - Georgia in the WWI
- Events
  - Europeans shipments ceased
  - 5 military bases
  - 100,000 men & women contribute to war
  - 82nd All-American Division
  - Prison camp= 4,000 soldiers
  - War in Georgia
  - Chickamauga
  - Atlanta Campaign
  - Sherman’s March
  - Union Blockade
  - Andersonville

11. Post World War I
- Boil Weevil—beetle destroyed cotton (caused early depression in Georgia)
- Drought—lack of rain effected Georgia’s economy
- Delta Airlines—began as a crop dusting company in 1924. Starting carrying passengers in 1928
- Georgia Pacific paper and wood company started in Georgia.

12. Depression/New Deal
- Causes of Great Depression
  1. Unequal distribution of wealth
  2. Overproduction/No spending= layoffs
  3. Farm foreclosures
  4. Stock market crash

- FDR’s New Deal
  - AAA
  - REA
  - WPA
  - SSA
  - CCC
- Eugene Talmadge
  - Elected 4 times
  - Governor during Depression (1932, 1936, 1940)
- Against the New Deal
  - Popular with farmer and rural white voters
- Took money from government
- Fired elected official= Cocking Affair
  - (colleges lose accreditation)
13. World War II
- Germany and Japan wanted to be world power
- Holocaust—Nazi Germany’s systemic killing of Jews, Gypies, communists,
- Pearl Harbor—Japan attack US
- Carl Vinson=NAVY
- Richard B. Russel, Jr
- Franklin D. Roosevelt & Warm Springs

14. Post World War II
- Ellis Arnall—governor (43-47) Paid off state debt
  Aggressively reformed gov’t
- Atlanta mayors
  Willam B. Hartsfield—airport
  Ivan Allen, Jr—sport teams
- Georgia relied less on farming after WWII
- Atlanta Braves
- Atlanta Falcons
- Atlanta Hawks

15. Civil Rights Movement
- Desegregation
  Brown v. Board of Education
  UGA—Hamilton Holmes and Charlayne Hunter
  New GA flag (1956)
  Albany Movement
  Sibley Commission—slower the process of desegregation of schools
  - March on Washington—MLK inspired by Benjamin E. Mays
  - Georgia Politicians
    Lester Maddox—for segregation but appointed the most black officials in GA History
    Andrew Young—1st African American from GA to be elected to Congress since 1860s
    Maynard Jackson—Atlanta mayor (74-82) 1st African American mayor of a major southern city.

16. Modern Georgia
- Jimmy Carter (Governor, Senator, President)
- 1996 Olympic (boosted GA’s economy)
- Immigration to Georgia
- Less than 2% of Georgians are involved with farms
**Appalachian Plateau**
- Smallest Region
- Northwestern corner (TAG—Tenn., AL, GA)
- Limestone caves, deep canyons, rock formations
- Elevation: 2,000 feet above sea level

**Ridge & Valley**
- 2nd smallest region
- Between the Blue Ridge & Appalachian Plateau
- Forest, pastures, flat & fertile farmlands
- Elevation: 700 to 1,600 above sea level
- Ridges are the rock formations that are resistant to erosion
- Valleys are divided by steep & narrow ridges capped with limestone

**Blue Ridge**
- Northeastern GA
- Surrounding borders: N.C, Ridge & Valley, Piedmont
- Part of the Appalachian Highlands
- Highest and largest group of GA mountains in this region
- Brasstown Bald (highest peak)

**Piedmont**
- 2nd largest region in Georgia
- Surrounding border: S.C, Blue Ridge, Ridge & Valley, AL, Coastal Plains
- Gentle sloping hills and valleys (north)

**Coastal Plain**
- Largest region (3/5 of Georgia)
- Two parts: Inner & Outer Coastal Plains
- Inner Coastal—mild climate and good supply of underground water (rich soil for growing peanuts, corn, pecan)

**FALL LINE**
- Separates the Piedmont and Coastal Plain region
- The point at which hilly or mountains land meets the coastal plain
- Rivers and creeks that cut deep channel that create fall line waterfalls
Transportation Systems

• Interstate Highway System – Makes transportation through the city easier. Interstates, such as I-20, I-75, and I-85, go through the city of Atlanta. I-95 goes from Florida to Maine and I-75 goes from Miami to Michigan.

• Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport – One of the busiest airports in the world. Named after two Atlanta mayors (William Hartsfield and Maynard Jackson). Thousands of passengers, mail, and cargo pass through Atlanta everyday.

• Georgia’s Deepwater Ports – Two major deepwater ports (Savannah and Brunswick). Goods (products) made in Georgia are frequently shipped to other parts of the world through these ports.

• These three transportation systems are important to GA’s economy by helping to encourage businesses to come to the state (by making the movement of people and goods faster and easier).
What you should know

- Give examples of the kinds of goods and services produced in Georgia in different historical periods

  - Prehistory
  - Early 1700’s (Colonization—rice, indigo, sugar cane)
  - King Cotton—Late 1700’s-1920’s

Textile Mills Come to Geo
In the 1860’s (after Civil War)

Tourism-1970’s-Present

- Describe how Georgians have engaged in trade in different historical time periods
  (Native American/Europeans, Union blockade, Cotton, WW I & WW II)

- Explain Georgia's role in world trade today

- Explain how entrepreneurs take risks to develop new goods and services to start a business

- Trace sources of state revenue such as sales taxes, federal grants, personal income taxes, and property Taxes

- Explain the distribution of state revenue to provide services

- Evaluate how choices are made given the limited revenues of state and local governments
**VOCABULARY TERMS**

**Income**  Amount of money that a person makes by selling products or providing a service to the citizens of an area; serves as a basis for the collection of taxes by State and Federal Governments.

**Budget**  Spending and savings plan; developed by citizens to assist with saving and spending decisions and by governments to determine how tax money is spent and allocated to different agencies and programs.

**Savings**  Money that is not spent but instead kept for use in the future; this money is usually kept in certain bank accounts or invested.

**Entrepreneur**  A person who creates, organizes, and manages a new business; usually involve the risk of invested money (capital) in order to make money.

**Investing**  Putting money aside for future benefit and growth (usually through interest) or by using the money to start a business, buy stocks, bonds, certificates of deposit, and/or mutual funds.

**Profit**  Monetary gain a business owner makes by selling goods or providing services; calculated by subtracting the total expenses from the total income.

**Credit**  Terms that applies to the ability to buy something now and pay for it later over a period of time (usually with having to pay a finance charge and/or the addition of interest).

Large businesses from Georgia that provide jobs for Georgia’s citizens, products for people across Georgia and the United States and additional tax revenue for our state
THREE BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT

Legislative

Make LAWS

Executive

ENFORCES the laws

Governor

Lt. Governor

Qualifications
- 30 yrs old
- U.S. citizen for 15 years
- GA resident for 6 years
- Term= 4 years

Term limit
Unlimited

General Assembly

House of Representatives
180 Members
- 21 years old
- GA resident for 2 years
- Live in the district they represent
- Term=2 years

Senate
56 members
- 25 years old
- GA resident and live in district for 2 years
- Term= 2 years

Governor Duties
- Leader of executive branch (Head of State)
- In charge of military
- Can veto or sign bills
- Director of the budget
- Suggest where and how state money should be spent

Executive Branch Offices

Governor Duties
- President of the Senate—decides committees & committee chairs
- Become governor (if current governor dies)

How a bill become law....
“Don’t Ignore Cute Fat Goldfish”
1. Drafting
2. Introduction
3. Committee Consideration
4. Floor Consideration
5. Governor

Lt. Gov. Duties
- President of the Senate—decides committees & committee chairs
- Become governor (if current governor dies)

Executive Branch Offices

Senior
- Legal
- Specialized

Probate
- 159 courts—wills and licenses

Juvenile
- 159 courts—Arrest warrants, small civil cases, search warrants

Magistrate
- 159 courts—Wills and licenses

How a bill become law...

1. Drafting
2. Introduction
3. Committee Consideration
4. Floor Consideration
5. Governor

Secretary
- 159 courts—Arrest warrants, small civil cases, search warrants

Appellate

Supreme Court

Highest Court: review civil and criminal courts

2nd highest: Handles appeals from superior, state and juvenile

State

Superior

71 county-level courts—misdemeanors, civil and traffic

Probate

Magistrate

Juvenile

Probate

Magistrate

Juvenile

159 courts—Wills and licenses

159 courts—Arrest warrants, small civil cases, search warrants

Types of Courts

Supreme Court

Appellate

Trial

Highest Court: review civil and criminal courts

2nd highest: Handles appeals from superior, state and juvenile
Three types of local government in Georgia – cities (municipal), counties, and special purpose governments.

**Municipal Governments** – GA has approximately 535 cities and towns, also called municipalities. Municipal governments elect officials and provide services for cities and towns. Municipal governments come in different forms:

- **Council-Manager** – The city has a City Manager (head of the Executive Branch). The City Manager decides who is in charge of city services and runs the city’s budget. In this form, the mayor is a member of the legislative branch like the rest of the city council.

- **Strong Mayor-Council** – Has a powerful mayor. Mayor is elected by voters in the city and can veto legislation passed by the city council. The mayor can also choose people to run the city’s services and runs the city’s budget.

- **Weak Mayor-Council** – Has a weak mayor. Mayor is elected by the voters, but has no special executive powers (no power to veto, choose committee members, or overriding say in the budget).

**County Governments** – Build and maintain roads, control licenses for cars and trucks, run Georgia’s welfare programs, and have court systems.

- **Special-Purpose Districts** – Created by city and county governments to accomplish a specific task. The following are some special-purpose governments in GA:
  - **Development Authorities** – Create jobs and increase business in specific counties.
  - **Downtown Development Authorities** – Maintain and rebuild the downtowns of cities.
  - **Recreation and Parks Authorities** – Maintain and develop land for parks and recreation areas in counties.
  - **Housing Authorities** – Manage housing options in counties.
**Juvenile**—Term for a person between the ages of 13 and 17 in Georgia.

**Unruly Behavior**—considered a status offense when committed by children (would not be a crime if committed by an adult); examples include a child refusing to go to school and running away from home.

**Delinquent Behavior** When a child commits a crime it is considered to be this type of behavior; a child between 13 and 17 will be punished according to the law, which may include up to serving 5 years in a juvenile detention facility.

4 Main Steps in the Juvenile Justice process in Georgia.
1. *Taken into Custody (arrested)*
2. *Probable Cause Hearing*
3. *Adjudicatory Hearing*
4. *Dispositional Hearing*

Seven Deadly Sins—7 Delinquent Behaviors that children between the ages of 13 and 17 who thought to have committed any of these crimes will be tried as adults
1. *Aggravated Child Molestation*
2. *Aggravated Sexual Battery*
3. *Aggravated Sodomy*
4. *Murder*