

## CRCT REVIEW SHEET

1. Describe the evolution of Native American cultures prior to European contact:
  - a. Paleo **oldest, small groups, moved around a lot, hunted large animals, atlatl**
  - b. Archaic **horticulture, hunted smaller animals, pottery**
  - c. Woodland **bow and arrows, burial mounds, better pottery**
  - d. Mississippian **moats and palisades, large villages, ceremonial mounds**
2. Impact of European contact on Native Am. Cultures- **weapons, food, animals, horses, clothes, language, diseases, etc...**
3. Spanish missions of the barrier islands- **convert Indians to Catholicism**
4. Hernando de Soto- **1540- first European to explore Georgia, brought disease**
5. Why did England explore the New World? **Settle colonies (needed land)**
6. Why did France explore the New World? **Trade with Indians, settled Canada, and from Michigan to Alabama, very friendly with the Indians**
7. Why did Spain explore the New World? **Gold and wealth, So. America, Central America, Caribbean Islands, Southern and Western United States**
8. James Oglethorpe- **trustee who secured the Georgia colony, won the Battle of Bloody Marsh, left to stand trial in England and never came back**
9. Charter of 1732- **King George II granted Georgia a trustee colony**
10. 3 reasons for the Georgia settlement- **(1) charity – debtor’s colony**  
**(2) defense- buffer zone for Carolinas**  
**(3) wealth- trade (mercantilism)**
11. Tomochichi- **Yamacraw chief who helped the colony**
12. Mary Musgrove- **Oglethorpe’s interpreter**
13. Savannah (early settlement)- **designed by Robert Castell and surveyed by Noble Jones; named after Savannah River and Indians overlooking Yamacraw Bluff**
14. Salzburgers- **German Protestants who settled in Ebenezer**
15. Highland Scots- **Scottish immigrants who settled Darien**
16. malcontents- **wanted Oglethorpe to let them have: slaves, rum, and women the right to own land**
17. Spanish threat from Florida- **Spanish in Florida attacked Georgia at the Battle of Bloody Marsh and never came back after being defeated**
18. How did Georgia become a Royal Colony? **Oglethorpe left, other trustees turned the colony back over to the King (1752)**
19. How was land ownership, slavery, and government different under Royal rule than Trustee rule? **Women owned land, owned slaves, colonist allowed to help run the colony under John Reynolds**
20. Name the 3 Royal governors of Georgia in order. **(1) John Reynolds (2) Henry Ellis (3) James Wright**
21. What were the long-term causes of the American Revolution? **Taxation without representation, Debt from the French and Indian War**
22. What were the immediate causes of the American Revolution? **Boston Tea Party, Lexington and Concord, taxes, Boston Massacre**
23. French and Indian War- (7 Years War) **French and Indians fought against the British and the American Colonist for control of the Ohio River Valley**

24. Proclamation of 1763- **King George III prohibited the American Colonists from passing past the Appalachian Mountains**
25. Stamp Act- **tax on legal documents (Georgia Gazette, Savannah's first newspaper stopped printing until after the act was repealed)**
26. Intolerable Acts- **Passed after the Boston Tea Party: (1) closed the Boston Harbor until the tea was paid for (2) Massachusetts Colonists not allowed to hold town meetings (3) colonist had to house and feed British troops (Quartering Act)**
27. Declaration of Independence- **written by Thomas Jefferson (stated why we needed to be free from tyranny)**
28. Loyalists- **Stayed Loyal to the king (see also Tories)**
29. patriots- **Anti-British or anti-king (Liberty Boys-enforced the boycott against British goods)**
30. Elijah Clarke- **led the patriots at the victory at Kettle Creek**
31. Austin Dabney- **mulatto wounded at the Battle of Kettle Creek**
32. Nancy Hart- **defeated tories who entered her home, only woman to have a Georgia county named after her**
33. Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, and George Walton- **signed the Declaration of Independence**
34. Battle of Kettle Creek- **only patriot victory in Georgia**
35. Siege of Savannah- **British defeated the patriots killing Count Pulaski**
36. Georgia constitution of 1777
  - a. Strengths **created 8 counties in Georgia, governor (John Truetlan)**
  - b. Weaknesses **unicameral (1house) which appointed an executive and judicial branches**
37. Articles of Confederation (1781)
  - a. Strengths **all states had equal power no matter what size**
  - b. Weaknesses **Legislative Branch only (unicameral) with each state getting only one vote; no executive or judicial branches; could not raise taxes or control tariffs or regulate state trade or have a military**
38. Abraham Baldwin and William Few- **signed the U.S. Constitution**
39. Why did Georgia ratify the new constitution? **Since Georgia was young we needed more protection from a Strong central government**
40. Why was the Univ. of Georgia established? Where? **1801 in Athens (Land Grant)**
41. What led to the development of Louisville, Georgia? **3<sup>rd</sup> capital, centrally located**
42. What were the 2 main religions of Georgia in 1800? **Baptist and Methodist**
43. How did the Methodist spread their faith throughout Georgia's back country? **Circuit riding preachers**
44. Headright System- **gave away land to heads of households (up to 1000 acres)**
45. land lotteries- **gave away land (replaced the headright syst.)- Indian Land**
46. Yazoo Land Fraud- **Gen. Assem. Sold land instead of giving it away (Ala./Ms)**
47. cotton gin- **Eli Whitney (picked seed from cotton fibers)**
48. How did railroads impact early settlement of Georgia? **Allowed for goods and people to be transported faster (made farmers more money)**

49. Trail of Tears- **removal of the Cherokee to Oklahoma (New Echota-capital)**
50. Why were Creek Indians removed from Georgia? **Farm land (settlers)**
51. Why were Cherokee Indians removed from Georgia? **Gold**
52. Alexander McGillivray- **Creek signed the Treaty of New York –gave away Creek land up to the Oconee River**
53. William McIntosh- **signed the Treaty of Indian Springs- sold Creek land; Creek nation burned his home and killed him**
54. Sequoyah- **wrote the Cherokee syllabary (written language)**
55. John Ross- **Cherokee chief at the time of the Trail of Tears**
56. Dahlonega Gold Rush- **sealed the Cherokee fate, led to their removal**
57. Andrew Jackson- **U.S. President who signed the Indian Removal Act**
58. John Marshall- **Chief Justice of the Supreme Court ( ruled in favor of the Cherokee in the case of Worcester v. Georgia)**
59. Key issues/events led to the Civil War:
60. Missouri Compromise- **Maine is free and Missouri is slave**
61. Compromise of 1850- **Calif. Is free and the Fugitive Slave Law is passed**
62. Kansas-Nebraska Act- **Popular Sovereignty**
63. Election of 1860- **Lincoln's election led to S.C. and 10 other states to secede**
64. secession of Georgia-
65. Alexander Stephens- **was against Ga. Seceding; V.P. of the CSA**
66. Antietam- **largest one day battle (over 22,000 dead)- Union victory**
67. Emancipation Proclamation- **freed the slaves in the CSA states only; issued after the Union victory at Antietam**
68. Gettysburg- **largest battle of the Civil War (3 days over 53,000 dead)-Union**
69. Chickamauga- **the Union's first attempt at capturing Atl. (CSA victory)**
70. Union Blockade of Georgia's coast- **captured Ft. Pulaski, thus controlling the Savannah port**
71. Sherman's Atlanta Campaign- **Sherman captured Atl. then burned it down**
72. March to the Sea- **Sherman destroyed everything from Atl. To Savannah**
73. Andersonville- **Confederate prison in Ga. where 13,700 Union soldiers died**
74. What were the 2 Union campaigns in Georgia during the Civil War?
75. Freedmen's Bureau- **helped poor people to adjust to life after the Civil War**
76. sharecropping- **needed land, seed, tools, animals; only had labor to offer**
77. tenant farming- **needed land, but provided animals, tools, seed, etc...**
78. Presidential Reconstruction- **(1) 10% plan- 1 out of 10 residents of state need to pledge an oath to the U.S. (2) high ranking CSA officials cannot voter or hold office**
79. Congressional Reconstruction- **Pres. Plan + anyone that owned more than \$20,000 worth of property can't vote or hold office; CSA states had to approve the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment; nullify ordinances of secession; vow to not repay foreign investors who donated money to the CSA**
80. What Act placed Georgia under Reconstruction for the 3<sup>rd</sup> time? **Georgia Act of 1869**
81. 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment- **abolished slavery**
82. 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment- **provided citizenship for all people**
83. 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment- **allowed all men the right to vote**

84. 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment- **abolished the use, sale, transportation of alcohol**
85. 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment- **allowed women the right to vote**
86. Henry McNeal Turner- **one of the first black state general assembly members**
87. Ku Klux Klan- **white supremacist who deterred blacks from voting or running for office**
88. Bourbon Triumvirate- **Gordon, Colquitt, Brown (wanted to keep whites in power, but introduce industry to the state)**
89. Henry Grady- **editor of the Atlanta Constitution; New South Speech**
90. International Cotton Exposition- **showcased the South's textile and industrial potential**
91. Tom Watson- **Populist; RFD- rural free delivery**
92. Populists- **party of the poor farmer; 8 hour work day; Australian Ballot;**
93. Rebecca Latimer Felton- **suffragist; fought against the Bourbon Triumvirate; first female U.S. Senator; Temperance Movement (anti-alcohol)**
94. 1906 Atlanta Riot- **false newspaper stories about racial violence which led to racial violence**
95. County Unit System- **8x6; 30x4; 121x2 - keeps whites in power; ended 1962**
96. Jim Crow Laws- **enforced segregation in public places**
97. disenfranchisement- **poll tax, literacy test, grandfather clause, gerrymander**
98. Booker T. Washington- **Tuskegee Univ.; Atlanta Compromise Speech;**
99. W.E.B. DuBois- **NAACP; Talented Tenth; social equality**
100. John and Lugenia Hope- **first Afr-Am president of Morehouse (Atl. Baptist College); wife led the Neighborhood Unions**
101. Alonzo Herndon- **Atlanta Mutual Insurance company**
102. Reasons for World War I- **Zimmerman Telegram; sank the Lusitania**
103. Georgia's contribution during WWI- **Red Cross volunteers, textile for uniforms, RR transported goods, 3000 men who died**
104. boll weevil and drought- **led to Georgia's early start of the depression**
105. Causes of the Great Depression- **(1) lack of cash (2) easy credit (3) over production of farm and industrial products (4) laissez faire (5) stock market crash (shortage of cash)**
106. Eugene Talmadge- **anti-New Deal gov.; SACS took away state schools accreditation due to his anti-integration stand; arrested textile union leaders**
107. New Deal Programs:
  - a. **Civilian Conservation Corps young men built state parks, roads, trails, planted trees, Tybee Island seawall, levees, Atl's municipal auditorium**
  - b. **Agricultural Adjustment Act paid subsidies to land owners to not plant too much crops; farmers planted less crops to keep the prices up**
  - c. **rural electrification (REA) affordable electricity to rural areas; dams**
  - d. **Social Security retirement and unemployed benefits**
108. **What caused America to enter World War II? Bombing of Pearl Harbor**
109. **Lend-Lease Policy- FDR rented weapons/boats to England and USSR**
110. **Bell Aircraft- Marietta company built B-29 bomber airplanes**
111. **What were the main military bases in Ga. During WWII? Hunter AFB, Ft. Benning, Warner Robins AFB, Ft. Gordon, Ft. Stewart**
112. **Savannah and Brunswick- built Liberty ships for WWII**

113. Richard Russell- **father of the School Lunch Program**
114. Carl Vinson- **father of the 2 Ocean Navy**
115. What was the impact of the Holocaust on Georgia? **1986 Georgia Commission on the Holocaust- promoted tolerance and taught against racism/bigotry**
117. What was the transformation of agriculture on Georgia's growth? **Farms were mechanized thus needed less workers; workers moved to the cities for jobs (suburbs grew)**
118. How did William B. Hartsfield help Atlanta as its mayor? **Expanded the airport, hired Afr-Am police officers, had a biracial coalition, kept integrated schools open despite the state not wanting to fund these schools**
119. How did Ivan Allen, Jr. affect the development of Atlanta? **Took white and colored signs down from city hall; expanded MARTA; brought pro-sports to Atlanta; took restrictions off of Afr-Am. cops**
120. What major league sports does Atlanta have today? **Thrashers, Braves, Falcons, Hawks**
121. Explain the development of the Braves. **Moved here in 1966 from Milwa.**
122. Ellis Arnall- **first 4 year governor, lowered the voting age to 18, took colleges out from under the jurisdiction of the governor's office**
124. How did Herman Talmadge impact civil rights? **He increased the school year to 9 months, and included grades 1-12, created basic curriculum for state**
125. Benjamin Mays- **Morehouse professor, mentor to MLK, first Afr.-Am. On the Board of Education for Atlanta Public Schools**
126. How was the 1946 governor's race memorable? **H. Talmadge, E. Arnall, and M. Thompson all claimed to be governor; Melvin Th. was selected**
127. When was the end of white primaries? **1946**
128. Who started and led the SNCC? **John Lewis- organized lunch counter sit-ins**
129. Martin L. King, Jr.- **SCLC president; led Montgomery Bus Boycott; led march from Selma to Montgomery; led the March on Washington; "I Have a Dream Speech"; assassinated in Memphis, Tn. In 1968**
130. 1956 state flag- **had the St. Andrews Cross (CSA battle flag)**
131. SNCC- **John Lewis; organized lunch counter sit-ins**
132. Sibley Commission- **researched the idea of school integration**
133. Hamilton Holmes and Charlayne Hunter- **1<sup>st</sup> Afr.-Am to enroll in UGA**
134. Albany Movement- **black students did sit-ins in bus station sitting areas**
135. March on Washington- **(1963) 250,000 marched on Washington for equality**
136. Civil Rights Act- **upheld the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment (citizenship)**
137. Maynard Jackson- **first Afr.-Am. Mayor of Atlanta; 1996 Olympic Speech**
138. Lester Maddox- **white supremacist; governor in 1966; appointed many Afr-Ams to state agencies**
139. What impact did Andrew Young have on Georgia? **1972- State Rep.; 1977- Ambassador to the U.N.; 1981- mayor of Atl.; 1996- Olympic Committee; Ga. State professor**
141. What was the main consequence of the end of the county unit system? **1962 ended the Co. unit system; Leroy Johnson was elected first Afr.-Am state sen.**
142. Jimmy Carter:
- a. senator **1962- was a Gen. Assembly- state senator**

- b. governor **1970- governor of Georgia**
  - c. president **1977- elected as President of the U.S.(Democrat)**
  - d. former president **Habitat for Humanity; peace talks; insures the safety and fairness of elections around the world**
143. What impact does the 2 party system have on Georgia? **Republican and Democratic policies are promoted from whichever one is in power/charge**
144. What were the effects of the 1996 Olympics on Georgia? **Brought lots of money to the metro area; promoted our businesses; many people decided to relocate her after the Olympics**
145. Why are new immigrant communities import and how do they help the growth and economy of Georgia? **Our carpet industry and agriculture brought many immigrants to the state; whole communities have developed with different ethnic groups**
146. reapportionment- **redrawing voting districts every 10 years so that all the districts are equal**

### Geography

1. Locate Georgia in relation to region, nation, continent, and hemispheres.  
**Southeastern U.S., USA, North America, North/Western Hemispheres**
2. Five physiographic land regions of Georgia
  - a. Blue Ridge **highest elevations, origin of most precipitation, Brasstown Bald; start of the Appalachian Trail**
  - b. Ridge and Valley **apples, Dalton carpet, Plum Nelly, waterfalls**
  - c. Appalachian Plateau **smallest, only coal source, TAG,**
  - d. Piedmont **second largest, largest in population, Atlanta, YOU live here, gently rolling hills, foothills of Appalachian Mtns, Stone Mtn.**
  - e. Coastal Plain **largest, ancient ocean, fertile farm land, little surface water**
3. Fall Line- **separates Piedmont from Coastal Plain, site of early industry**
4. Okefenokee Swamp- **largest freshwater wetland in North America**
5. Appalachian Mountains- **oldest mountains in the world, forced early settlers to come to Georgia before going West**
6. Chattahoochee River- **water source for Atlanta, separates Ala. From Ga.**
7. Savannah River- **separates S.C. from Ga., site of early Georgia settlement**
8. barrier islands- **prevents erosion, site of early Spanish missions, along with continental shelf helps deter hurricanes from coast**
9. What is the climates impact on Georgia's development? **Mild climate attracts businesses and people to relocate here**
10. How do the 3 transportation systems interact to provide domestic and international goods to the people of Georgia? **(1) Highway and Interstates (2) Deepwater Ports (3) International Airport (4) Railroads**
11. How do the 3 transporation systems interact to provide producers and service providers in Georgia with national and international markets? **Answers will vary**
12. How do the 3 transportation systems provide jobs? **Answers will vary**

## Government

1. Basic structure of Georgia's state constitution- (1777) **one branch (legis.) had all the power, they appointed a governor for a one year term; they also appointed judges (Today) 3 branches working together**
2. Separation of Powers (Checks and Balances) **executive, legislative, judicial**
3. Rights of Citizens- **freedom of speech, bear arms, religion, fair trial, etc...**
4. Responsibilities of Citizens- **voting, obeying laws, pay taxes, defending the nation, volunteering or running for political office**
5. Voting requirements- **18 years or older, Ga. Resident, U.S. citizens**
6. What is the role of political parties in government? **To spread the policy or common belief of government's role in American's life**
7. General Assembly: (term, qualifications, election, duties)
  - a. state senator **25 years of age, resident of district, elected to 2 year term**
  - b. state representative **21 years of age, resident of district, elected to 2 year term**
8. General Assembly: **40 day session**
  - a. Leadership **Lt. Governor presides over the state senate; majority party elects a house speaker**
  - b. committee systems **all work is done in committees;(1) standing is permanent (2) interim is for special task (3) conference is made up of 3 senators and 3 representatives (4) joint is when members of both houses are working on a specific topic or issue**
9. How does a bill become a law? **(1) idea-anyone can propose a bill (2) house committee (3) passes house (4) senate committee (5) passes the senate (6) goes to the governor to be signed or vetoed or no action is taken**
10. Governor (qualifications, term, election, duties)  
**30 years old, U.S. citizen for 15 years, state resident for 6 years; 4 year term (2 in a row); makes the budget, appoints statutory officials to gov. agencies; formal powers are the governor's duties that are in the state constitution and informal are ones that he does because of traditions**
11. Lieutenant Governor (qualifications, term, election, duties)  
**Same requirements as the governor; presides over the state senate; can serve as As many 4 year terms as he/she can get elected**
12. Executive Branch's major policy areas of state programs **the governor influences the state through his policies in state programs**
14. Trial Court **hears original court cases (criminal)**
15. Appellate Court- **does not listen to original cases; appeals only**
16. Ga. Supreme Court **7 justices elected to 6 year terms**
17. Structure of Court System- **Trial courts – superior courts – supreme court**
18. How are judges selected in Georgia? **Most are either elected or appointed**
19. What is the difference in criminal law and civil law? **Criminal- a law or violation has been committed(murder, rape, theft); Civil- no law broken (ex. Divorce, lawsuits)**
20. Describe the adult justice system. **Grand jury decides if a case goes to trial. A trial jury decides guilty or not. Criminal Case- a crime has been committed,**

**Civil Case- no crime committed; divorce or law suit (probate courts deal with wills, magistrate is lawsuits over \$15,000)**

21. What are the different jurisdictions, terminology, and steps in the criminal justice process? **traffic court, superior, juvenile, appellate, etc...**
22. How can people avoid trouble and settle disputes peacefully? **Mediators; arbitration, negotiations, compromises, diplomacy**
23. County Government: **board of commissioners**
24. City Government: **municipality; (1) at least 200 residents (2) 3 miles from nearest city boundaries (3) 60% of land set aside for business, resident, civic**
25. Weak mayor-council- **mayor has no power; council elected**
26. Strong mayor-council- **mayor has executive power; council elected**
27. Council-manager- **council elected; manager hired- runs day to day**
28. Special-purpose governments- **MARTA; Housing Authority; schools**
29. Delinquent act- **a crime if committed by an adult; burglary, rape**
30. Status offense- **would NOT be a crime by an adult; truancy**
31. Rights of juveniles (taken into custody) **attorney, Amendments 1,4,5**
32. Juvenile justice system **created for 17 and under**
34. Steps in Juvenile justice process **(1) intake (2) detention (3) hearing (4) sentencing**
35. 7 Deadly Sins (tried as adults) and what court would they be tried in? **laws broken by Juveniles; tried as adults, minimum 10 year sentence, tried in Superior Court**

### **Economics**

1. Goods and Services throughout Georgia history:
  - 1700's- **silk, indigo or cotton dyes, wine, rice, wheat, naval stores**
  - Early 1800's- **naval stores, cotton, rice, wheat**
  - Civil War era- **cotton**
  - After Reconstruction- **cotton, textile mills, wool, naval stores**
  - Early 1900's- **cotton, kaolin, bauxite, mining**
  - After 1920s- **peanuts, textiles, sawmills**
  - 1940's- **war industry (boats, planes, uniforms, etc...)**
  - Modern Georgia- **peanuts (agriculture); mainly a service economy**
2. How have Georgians traded in different time periods?
  - 1700s- **traded or bartered (mercantilism)**
  - 1800s- **export and import**
  - 1900s- **money, stocks**
3. What is Georgia's role in world trade today? **Trade with many nations: 1/6 of Ga.'s farm products are exported, Germany has 245 companies operating in Ga., Japanese companies employ over 27,000 Georgians, and foreign companies generate over \$15 billion per year**
4. What is a profit? **Money left over after expenses**
5. How is a profit an incentive for entrepreneurs? **Entrepreneurs risk money and other resources to develop a product to make a profit**
6. How do entrepreneurs take risk to develop new goods and services? **Risk losing money or even personal property in order to make a profit**
7. Coca-Cola- **Doc Pemberton invented the drink; Willis Venable introduced the drink to soda water; Asa Candler bought the rights for \$2300 and turned the**



- drink into a household product; Ernest Woodruff bought the rights for \$25 million and his son Robert made it a multi-billion dollar a year business**
8. **Delta Airlines- Huff Dusters started in Macon, Ga.; moved to Monroe, La.; In 1941 moved to Atlanta; Merged with Chicago, Southern, Northeast, Western; and recently with Northeastern.**
  9. **Georgia Pacific- (1927) Georgia Hardwood Lumber Co. in Augusta; sawmills began to develop paper products- toilet paper, paper plates, cups, etc...; today it is owned by Koch Industries from Wichita, Kansas**
  10. **Home Depot- Bernie Marcus and Arthur Blank developed the hardware store/warehouse concept; Bernie Marcus donated money to build the Ga. Aquarium and Arthur Blank owns the Falcons**
  11. **Sales Tax- second most revenue by the state of Georgia**
  12. **Federal grants- the national government sets aside money for specific activities and needs; example- computers or technology, research, etc...**
  13. **personal income tax- percentage of what a person earns; largest amount of State's revenue**
  14. **property tax- (1) real property- land and buildings (2) personal- cars, boats, trailers (3) Intangible- stocks and bonds**
  15. **Ad valorem tax- tax on property tax**
  16. **Distribution of state revenue- education gets the most funding, followed by infrastructure, wages and salaries, police and fire protection, public safety, transportation, and interest on money borrowed**
  17. **How does the government make choices from limited revenue of state and local governments? (1) Each government agency submits a budget to the governor (2) after meetings, the governor determines how much each agency will receive (3) the governor then submits the budget to the state general assembly (legislate branch) (4) once the budget passes then the funds are allocated or given to the designated agencies**
  18. **Income- amount an individual or governments takes in (earned or through taxes, fees, interest, etc...)**
  19. **Spending (expenditures)- what the state spends money on (Ga. Spends half of its revenue on Education)**
  20. **credit- buying an item now and paying it off later; credit card (paid off monthly), car (60 monthly payments); see also credit score**
  21. **saving- the income that a person has not spent after expenses**
  22. **investing- putting money aside in order to receive a greater benefit later**
  23. **Scarcity- wants and needs outweigh the limited resources**
  24. **Surplus- have more money or products than can be consumed**
  25. **Deficit- expenditures exceed revenues (short on money)**
  26. **Supply and Demand- (1) when you have more people buying than have products to sell then the price will be high (2) if you have more products than buyers willing to pay the set price for that product then the price of that product will have to drop (clearance aisle, special sales, etc...)**