

Unit 3 Review Guide – TEST Friday, September 18th

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| Tea Act | Gave one British company the right to sell tea in America, led to the Boston Tea Party | |
| Lexington & Concord | First battle of the American Revolution. "Shot Heard Round the World" | |
| July 4 th , 1776 | Americans announced their independence from British Rule - DOI | |
| Declaration of Independence (DOI) | Formally announced American's independent from British Rule. The government gets its power from the people. All men are created equal. | |
| Siege of Savannah | Patriots attempt to retake Savannah with the help of the French. 3 week siege. Casmir Pulaski died in a daring cavalry charge. | |
| Battle of Kettle Creek | Patriot Victory in GA backcountry. Gained badly needed supplies, and won over many undecided Georgians to the Revolution side. Elijah Clark | |
| Yorktown, Virginia | Formal surrender of the British to Washington and the Americans. | |
| Popular Sovereignty | Government rests on the will of the people. | |
| bicameral | Legislative branch that consists of two houses or chambers | |
| ratification | Formal approval of a proposed action | |
| General Assembly | The official name of Georgia's state legislature | |
| Separation of powers | The division of governmental powers among branches with distinct roles and powers | |
| Articles of Confederation – include weakness and what power they actually did have | Weaknesses | Powers |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could NOT tax Could NOT enforce laws b/c no court No Navy or Army Each State issued its own money Could not regulate trade between states | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Governments most powerful 1 Branch of Government: Legislative Unicameral Legislature: each state 1 vote Declare War, Establish a Post Office, Pass Laws, & Appoint Ambassadors – Raise an army |
| | The colonists didn't want to give up control of their own affairs to a central power. | |
| Details of GA Constitution of 1777 – including powers of the legislature | <p>One Branch of Gov't – Legislative – Unicameral - Had all the power. Elected the Governor and all judges & county officials. Executive Council of 12 Legislators to override the Governor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Popular Sovereignty: The power of the government rests on the will of the people. ■ – Said there were 3 branches of government, but the Legislative ruled | |
| Nancy Hart | County named after this person for heroic actions against Tories in GA backcountry | |
| Austin Dabney | Only black to receive land from state of GA for military service – injured @ Kettle Creek | |
| Count Casmir Pulaski | Died in the Siege of Savannah leading a cavalry charge | |
| William Few & Abraham Baldwin | Signed the Constitution for GA | |
| Elijah Clark | American commander at Kettle Creek | |
| John Adam Treutlan | 1 st constitutional governor of Georgia | |
| Thomas Jefferson | Wrote the Declaration of Independence | |
| Button Gwinnett | Signed the Declaration of Independence for GA | |
| Lyman Hall | Signed the Declaration of Independence for GA | |
| George Walton | Signed the Declaration of Independence for GA | |
| James Madison | WRITER OF THE CONSTITUTION --- | |

Answer the following questions and concepts below for the test.

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| How the British planned to pay off Fr & Indian war debt | Taxing the American Colonies |
| How did the British react to the actions of the American colonists? | They passed more laws to punish the colonists and sent more troops to enforce the laws |
| Ideals listed in the Declaration that all men are entitled to... | All persons should have certain rights that should not be denied. Life, Liberty and pursuit of happiness. |
| Why Georgia was slow in joining the war movement. | Georgia had grown and prospered under royal government Many Georgians had become wealthy from trade with Great Britain Many Georgians had been born and raised in England |
| Role of slaves in the Revolution | Slaves fought on both sides – American and British. |
| Georgia's western boundary at the end of the War. | Mississippi River |
| Powers of the National government under the Articles of Confederation | Could sign treaties; could declare war; could raise an army, appoint ambassadors. ((remember they could not tax or regulate trade)) |
| Georgia's role in the Constitutional Convention | Abraham Baldwin and William Few signed the Constitution. Georgia's Vote created a tie and forced the Great Compromise. Georgia was the 4 th state to ratify the Constitution |
| Problem & Solution of the Great Compromise | Problem: How would States & votes be represented in the new government? Large States & Small States disagreed. Solution: Bicameral Legislature: Congress. House of Representatives based on Population; Senate – equal with 2 senators per state. |
| Reasons why GA wanted a strong central government | TO protect the frontier from Indian raids and trouble. |
| Why population growth was an important goal for GA | More people mean more representation in the House of Representatives in the National Government. More people mean more protection on the frontier. |
| Who did France and Spain support and join in the Revolutionary War? | The Continental Army/Americans |
| What was a result of the American Revolutionary War? | America gained her independence/freedom and was now the United States of America |