Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**Unit 3: Rev., Statehood, and Westward Expansion “Almost There”**

***I. Causes of the American Revolution***

1. ***French and Indian War*** Conflict between France and Great Britain where both sides allied with ***OR Seven Years War*** several Native American Tribes

2. ***Stamp Act*** Law that placed taxes on all paper goods and products

1. ***Proclamation of 1763*** Document, created by King George III, that awarded all land west of the Appalachian Mountains to Native Americans; angered Georgia colonists
2. ***Intolerable Acts*** Set of four laws created to punish the Massachusetts colony for the Boston Tea Party
3. ***Declaration of Independence*** Document that stated the colonies were free of British control
4. ***Button Gwinnett*** Three Georgia signers of the Declaration of Independence

***Lyman Hall***

***George Walton***

***II. The American Revolution***

1. ***Nancy Hart*** Female Georgia patriot who captured and killed a group of Tories (Georgians loyal to Britain) during the Revolution.
2. ***Austin Dabney*** African American soldier wounded in the Battle of Kettle Creek;

responsible for saving Elijah Clarke’s life

1. ***Elijah Clarke*** Led Georgia’s militia to victory over 800 British soldiers
2. ***Patriots/Whigs*** Colonists who favored the colonies gaining independence from the British
3. ***Loyalists/Tories*** Colonists who favored remaining under British control
4. ***Battle of Kettle Creek*** American Revolution battle in GA; victory for Georgia as the militia were able to defeat and gain supplies from the British
5. ***Siege of Savannah*** American Revolution battle in GA; loss for Georgia as the militia and continental army failed to retake GA’s capital city from British control

***III. Governing Documents***

1. ***Constitution of 1777*** Georgia’s first constitution; document adopted in Savannah that created ***OR 1777 Georgia Constitution*** Georgia’s first unicameral government
2. ***Articles of Confederation*** First United States (federal) constitution; created a weak central government and was eventually replaced by our current constitution
3. ***Abraham Baldwin*** Two representatives from GA that helped to write the new constitution at ***William Few*** the Constitutional Convention of 1787

***IV. Westward Expansion***

1. ***University of Georgia*** First land grant university; meant to educate all white men regardle ***OR UGA*** whether they were poor or wealthy
2. ***Louisville***  Georgia’s third capital city from 1796 to 1807; moved to this location after GA’s population continued to move westward
3. ***Baptist***  Two largest church denominations in Georgia after the American

***Methodist*** Revolution; spread across the state as the population moved westward

1. ***Headright System*** Method used to distribute land by giving up to 1,000 acres of land to white men (considered the head of the family)
2. ***Land Lottery*** Method used to distribute land; white men, orphans, and widows were allowed to buy tickets used to determine the area of land they were given
3. ***Cotton Gin*** Machine, invented by Eli Whitney in 1793, that separated seeds from cotton
4. ***Railroads***  A new, faster and efficient mode of transportation in Georgia; reduced the need for horses, stagecoaches, and boats; important to the establishment of the city of Terminus (which was later renamed Marthasville and Atlanta)

***V. Indian Removal***

1. ***Alexander McGillivray*** Creek leader in the Oconee War between Creek and Georgia pioneers; worked to centralize powers within Creek society and protect Creek lands
2. ***William McIntosh*** Leader of the Creek Nation from 1810 – 1820 who signed the Treaty of Indian Springs; murdered by the police force he created after giving away all Creek lands in GA (after being bribed)
3. ***Sequoyah*** Cherokee Indian who created the written Cherokee language (syllabary)
4. ***John Ross*** Became the principal chief of the Cherokee in 1827; established a written constitution for the Cherokee Nation using the syllabary
5. ***Dahlonega*** The discovery of gold in this Georgia city led to the forced removal of the ***OR Dahlonega Gold Rush*** Cherokee Indians (known as the Trail of Tears)
6. ***John Marshall*** Chief Justice of the US Supreme Court; ruled in Worcester v. Georgia that the Cherokee territory was not subject to state law
7. ***Andrew Jackson*** American general that became a US president; assisted in the forced removal of the Creek and Cherokee Indians from Georgia