Georgia Studies: Unit IV Test

Directions: Please fill in the answer on your answer document.

1. Which of the following rights were not included in Georgia’s 1777 Constitution?
	1. Trial by jury
	2. Freedom of the press
	3. Women’s right to vote
	4. Freedom of religion
2. Georgia’s 1777 set up a government with three branches and called for a legislature elected by the people. However, the terms for representatives were only one year. Also, the legislature selected the governor and the governor also served only a one year term. The governor could not serve two terms in a row. This structure shows:
	1. Extreme confidence in the people of the state to elect good people to office.
	2. Extreme confidence that elected leaders would make good decisions.
	3. Fear of executive and legislative tyranny
	4. Confidence in the courts to decide whether or not laws are constitutional.
3. Which of the following is included in Georgia’s 1777 Constitution but not in the U.S. Constitution?
	1. Separation of powers
	2. Three branches of government
	3. A court system
	4. Establishment of public schools
4. The Articles of Confederation was the first attempt at a national government. Which of the following statements best characterizes the Articles?
	1. A loose alliance which gave most powers to the states.
	2. A strong central government which controlled the states through taxes, military force, and Supreme Court decisions.
	3. A government similar to the one we have now except the legislative branch was unicameral.
	4. A government similar to a monarchy where the President held most of the legislative and executive power.
5. One weakness of the Articles of Confederation was its inability to solve disputes between states. Which of the following parts of the U.S. Constitution BEST solved that problem?
	1. The Judicial Branch
	2. A strong executive
	3. Two-year terms for Representatives
	4. The Great Compromise
6. The Articles of Confederation authorized Congress to tax the states. State governors were supposed to be “billed” by Congress according to the value of the property in the state, and the governors were expected to pay. What weakness about the Articles of Confederation was quickly revealed?
	1. The value of property in states was so low that the governors were unable to contribute enough to the national treasury.
	2. Governors refused to pay and, under the Articles, the national government had no way to enforce the laws.
	3. The states were allowed to print their own currencies
	4. None of the above.
7. Which of the following could be considered a success of the Articles of Confederation?
	1. A post office system was established.
	2. It guided the states through the Revolutionary War.
	3. It established a national treasury and allowed for members of one state to have the same privileges and immunities as people in other states.
	4. All of the above.
8. In 1787, delegates met at the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia. What was their purpose?
	1. To write a new Constitution
	2. To separate the states into three separate nations.
	3. To revise the Articles
	4. To write a Bill of Rights
9. Heavily populated states wanted a bicameral legislature with representation in both houses based on a state’s population. Lesser populated states wanted a unicameral legislature with each state receiving a fixed, equal number of representatives. How was this problem solved?
	1. The Great (Connecticut) Compromise
	2. The 3/5 Compromise
	3. The Senate is based on population and each state gets two Representatives
	4. The Bill of Rights
10. Southern states wanted their slaves to count as part of their populations for representation purposes. Northern states argued the slaves were technically “property” and could not be counted both as property and as people. How was this problem solved at the Convention?
	1. The Bill of Rights
	2. The 3/5 Compromise
	3. There was a ban on slavery written in to the Constitution after twenty years
	4. The 13th Amendment
11. Why did the Federalists oppose including a Bill of Rights in the Constitution?
	1. They thought the document was already too long and they agreed to add a Bill of Rights later on as the first ten amendments.
	2. State governments already had Bills of Rights written in their Constitutions and they thought another national Bill of Rights was unnecessary.
	3. They argued that a Bill of Rights would allow the national government to restrict rights that were *not* included in the document and people would only be allowed the rights on the list.
	4. They believed the Constitution was for the structure of government and shouldn’t include anything about upholding the people’s rights.
12. Who were Georgia’s representatives at the Constitutional Convention?
	1. Abraham Baldwin and Button Gwinnett
	2. William Few and George Walton
	3. James Oglethorpe and Tomochichi
	4. Abraham Baldwin and William Few
13. What was the MAIN reason Georgians ratified the Constitution so quickly?
	1. They wanted to prove they were “real Americans.”
	2. They were counting on a stronger U.S. military to help them get rid of the Indians.
	3. They wanted the port of Savannah defended.
	4. Georgia’s Convention delegates were bribed.
14. The capital of Georgia was moved to Louisville in 1796. Why?
	1. Savannah and Augusta were getting too populated.
	2. Georgia’s population was growing and moving steadily west, so a more central location was needed.
	3. Creek Indians were threatening Savannah and Augusta, so Louisville was safer.
	4. Louisville was on an already-established railroad line.
15. Which of the following is not true regarding the University of Georgia?
	1. It was chartered by the Georgia General Assembly.
	2. Abraham Baldwin wrote the charter and encouraged education be open to everybody.
	3. Classes began as soon as the university was established in 1795.
	4. Its original building was called Franklin College.
16. How did Baptists and Methodists effectively spread their religions?
	1. Camp meetings and revivals
	2. Mailing campaigns
	3. Advertisements in newspapers
	4. Radio transmissions
17. How can the influence of early Baptists and Methodists be seen in Georgia today?
	1. There are many large churches dating back to the Revolutionary era in the Atlanta and Savannah areas.
	2. Most private schools are run by Baptists and Methodists
	3. Georgia’s current Constitution gives preference to Baptists and Methodists
	4. The Baptist and Methodist churches are the two most commonly practiced religions in the state.

-Granted land to Revolutionary War veterans

-Land granted in a random way

-Caused the General Assembly to pass the Yazoo Act

 This describes:

* 1. Land Lotteries
	2. Headright System
	3. The National Continental Army Act
	4. Corruption
1. Why were Georgians so upset with the Yazoo Act and the legislators who passed it?
	1. The Act gave up all Georgia land claims west of the Chattahoochee River.
	2. The Act sold the Yazoo lands in present-day Mississippi and Alabama to four companies for a low price and the companies sold the land at extremely high prices. It was later found out the owners of the companies had political connections.
	3. The Yazoo Act authorized the Georgia Militia to remove the Indians, and this mission was extremely costly and controversial.
	4. After the act was passed, land was granted through the headright system, but only favored citizens actually got the land grants.
2. Which of the following did not happen after the repeal of the Yazoo Act?
	1. Georgia maintained their land claims west to the Mississippi River.
	2. The U.S. government took possession of present-day Alabama and Mississippi.
	3. Georgia’s General Assembly replaced the headright system with land lotteries.
	4. The corrupt legislators were voted out of office.
3. How did the cotton gin actually *increase* the demand for slaves?
	1. Slaves were needed to build the cotton gins.
	2. The United States government, in order to increase cotton production, offered tax breaks to southern states if they bought more slaves from the North.
	3. The cotton gin made removing the seed from the cotton easier, so short staple cotton was more profitable to cultivate and grow. Slaves were needed for all parts of this process.
	4. None of the above.

Use the map below to answer questions 22 -24:



1. Where are most of Georgia’s most productive cotton-producing counties located?
	1. Directly North and South of the Fall Line
	2. Along all railroad lines
	3. In the southeastern part of the state
	4. In the northeastern part of the state
2. By using the railroads, Georgia’s cotton producers had **direct** access to every body of water below except…
	1. The Savannah River
	2. The Chattahoochee River
	3. The Tennessee River
	4. The Great Lakes
3. Railroads not only increased economic efficiency, but we can also infer that…
	1. They forced Georgia’s population to stay on the east coast.
	2. They unintentionally made Georgia’s Blue Ridge region a tourist attraction.
	3. They made it possible for Georgia’s citizens to move to the central and western parts of the state.
	4. They decreased the South’s reliance on slaves and cotton.
4. Which of the following is true?
	1. The Cherokee and Creek are the same tribe and they were removed from Georgia at the same time.
	2. The Creek were removed from Georgia gradually due to treaties and the War of 1812; Cherokee removal came later
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	4. Andrew Jackson tried desperately to resolve the Indian problem peacefully.
5. Who was executed for signing the Treaty of Indian Springs?
	1. Alexander McGillivray
	2. William McIntosh
	3. Andrew Jackson
	4. John Ross
6. Alexander McGillivray (and others) agreed to the Treaty of New York in 1790. What was their expectation?
	1. They would cede a tract of land in central Georgia and the U.S. government would leave them alone after that.
	2. The United States Military would offer them protection from Georgians who were intent on moving westward.
	3. They would give up the rest of the Creek land in Georgia in exchange for five million dollars.
	4. They would give up the Cherokee land in Georgia in exchange for five million dollars.
7. Which eventual United States President was primarily responsible for negotiating an 1814 treaty which gave Georgia most of its current southern territory?
	1. James Buchanan
	2. Abraham Lincoln
	3. Andrew Jackson
	4. Martin Van Buren
8. What do William McIntosh and Alexander McGillivray have in common?
	1. They were mixed race.
	2. They were both Cherokee.
	3. They were both executed.
	4. They are both generally considered to be Creek heroes.
9. According to the William McIntosh video, what was his reasoning for agreeing to give up Creek land?
	1. The Americans had captured many Creek tribal leaders and the land was needed for ransom.
	2. He identified more with the United States government and hoped giving up the land would encourage more Creek to adopt the white man’s ways.
	3. American removal of the Creek was going to happen one way or another and the Creek should leave while the U.S. government was still willing to pay them for the land.
	4. The majority of Creek people agreed with him, so he argued he represented the voice of the people.