

Please, take a few minutes and read over the following information...this will refresh your memory and help you on the CRCT.

Chapter 1 and 2 Geography of Georgia

Chapter 1: Where in the World Is Georgia?

Chapter 2: This Place We Call Home

Geography helps us understand the world in spatial terms, places and regions, Earth's physical systems, the human systems of Earth, and environment and society.

- **Latitude and longitude are used to locate a specific place on Earth. Georgia's absolute location on the globe is between 31°21' and 35° N latitude and between 80°50' and 80°36' W longitude. Relative location is where something is relative to something else...for example Georgia is in the southeast United States. Latitude/longitude would represent the absolute location.**
- **Georgia borders five other states—Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, South Carolina, and North Carolina—and it has 100 miles of coastline on the Atlantic Ocean.**
- **Georgia is the largest state east of the Mississippi River. It includes 58,910 square miles of land and 854 square miles of inland water.**

- **The geographic center of the state is located in rural Twiggs County, 18 miles southeast of Macon.**
- **Georgia's lowest point is sea level on the Atlantic coastline; the highest point is Brasstown Bald in Towns County with an elevation of 4,784 feet.**
- **Georgia contains five major physiographic regions: Appalachian Plateau region, Blue Ridge region, Ridge and Valley region, Piedmont Plateau, and Coastal Plain.**
- **A Fall Line crosses the state, separating the coastal plain from the hilly or mountainous areas.**
- **Georgia's average annual temperature is 65°F.**
- **Georgia's rainfall averages 40 to 52 inches in the central and southern parts of the state and 65 to 76 inches in the northern mountains.**
- **Wind currents, including trade winds and prevailing westerlies, provided power for early explorers to sail to the New World and return to homes across the Atlantic.**
- **Ocean currents also helped early explorers travel to the New World. In addition, they help stabilize Earth's temperature by moving heat from the equator to the North and South Poles.**
- **Georgia experiences such weather phenomena as hurricanes, nor'easters, and tornadoes.**

Georgia has very diverse plant and animal life. Endangered species include the bald eagle, the right whale, and the manatee.

- **Over 23 million acres of land in Georgia is forested, twice the national average.**
- **Georgia's natural resources include forests and minerals. Key minerals in Georgia are clays, kaolin, granite, and marble.**
- **A major waterway is the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, a 1,000-mile water highway running from New York to Florida.**
- **Georgia has semidiurnal tides (two high tides and two low tides daily).**
- **Major rivers include the Savannah, Ogeechee, Altamaha, and Satilla rivers, which flow directly into the Atlantic Ocean. The Chattahoochee (the longest river in Georgia) and Flint rivers flow into the Gulf of Mexico. The Etowah and Oostanaula rivers form the Coosa River and flow through Alabama into the Gulf. The Alapaha, Suwannee, and St. Mary's rivers flow across the Georgia-Florida border.**
- **Georgia's manmade lakes provide recreational facilities, water storage reservoirs, and hydroelectric power.**
- **The state's water resources were a major influence on settlement in the early days of**

Georgia's history and are a major influence attracting business and industry to the state today.

- **Georgia has two deepwater seaports, Savannah and Brunswick, and two inland barge terminals, Bainbridge and Columbus**

Chapter 3 – Prehistoric Indians

Chapter 3: The Land and Its Early People,
10,000 B.C.-1732 A.D.

To learn about prehistoric people, we depend on the findings of archaeologists and anthropologists.

- **The first settlers in our country are believed to be Asians who came to North America over a land bridge across what is now the Bering Strait.**
- **Scientists group prehistoric people into four cultures and time periods: Paleo, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian.**
- **The Mississippian was the most advanced of the four cultures.**
- **The two largest tribes in what is now Georgia were the Cherokee and the Creek.**
- **The Cherokee and the Creek had a rich culture with strong belief, family, and government systems.**
- **The Cherokee Nation was made up of seven clans.**

Chapter 4 – Founding of Georgia

Chapter 4: Settlement of the Thirteenth Colony,
1477-1752

- **European explorers searched for all-water routes to reach the riches of the East Indies and expand trade.**
- **Many countries explored the New World including Spain, France, and England.**
- **In 1540, Hernando De Soto, a Spanish explorer, traveled through present-day Georgia searching for gold.**
- **Europeans brought to the New World a variety of new plants, animals, foods, and diseases. In return, they carried new plants, foods, and animals from the New World back to the Old World (Europe).**
- **In 1732, King George II granted twenty-one trustees, including James Oglethorpe, the right to settle a colony in what is now Georgia.**
- **Great Britain hoped that the new colony would defend its other colonies from the attacks of the French, Spanish, and Native Americans. Great Britain also planned for the colony to produce and ship raw materials it would otherwise have to buy from other countries.**

- **Led by James Oglethorpe, a group of settlers landed on a site near the mouth of the Savannah River. Some of the settlers were looking for religious freedom, while others wanted adventure and the opportunity to make a fresh start in life.**
- **The charter contained many limits on the freedom of the colonists, who were expected to defend the new colony and obey all regulations.**
- **Land was given to the colonists. However, they could not sell it, borrow money on it, or pass it on to anyone other than a male heir.**
- **Later regulations, including a ban on slavery, caused discontentment among the settlers, who needed additional help to work their properties.**
- **Although the original ideals for the colony were never fulfilled, the colony made progress and survived.**

Chapter 5 – Revolutionary War

Chapter 5: From Royalty to Independence,
1752-1783

- **In the years before the Revolutionary War, everyday life in the thirteen colonies remained difficult.**
- **Georgia became a royal colony in 1752 and as such was governed directly by the British king.**
- **Georgia continued to prosper, and many people who had left the colony when it was under the rule of the trustees returned to the royal colony.**
- **A new group of settlers from South Carolina and the West Indies bought land and moved to Midway, bringing slaves with them.**
- **Governor John Reynolds was the first royal governor. He was followed as governor by Henry Ellis and James Wright.**
- **Georgia gained land at the end of the French and Indian War. Its southern boundary was set at the St. Marys River, and the Indians gave up lands north and east of the Ogeechee and Savannah rivers northward to Augusta and south of the Altamaha River.**

- **A series of laws imposed by the British on the colonies increased resentment against British rule.**
- **In 1775, the first shots of the Revolutionary War were fired during the Battles of Lexington and Concord.**
- **In July 1776, Georgia joined the other twelve colonies in declaring independence from Great Britain.**
- **Georgia was occupied by British forces for most of the war.**
- **Several battles were fought on Georgia soil, including the Battle of Kettle Creek.**
- **The final battle of the Revolutionary War took place at Yorktown, Virginia.**
- **The official end of the war came with the signing of the Treaty of Paris of 1783.**
- **People of color, including Austin Dabney, fought in the Continental Army.**

Chapter 6 – Westward Expansion and the Andrew Jacksonian Era

Chapter 6: An Age of Expansion,
1783-1838

- In the period after the Revolutionary War, the U.S. Constitution was written, a new government established, and a Bill of Rights adopted. Georgia revised its state constitution.
- A fever for land gripped the people of Georgia and other parts of the country. Georgia ceded its western land to the federal government.
- The Louisiana Purchase doubled the land area of the new nation. Inventions such as the cotton gin and the mechanical reaper changed farming.
- At the end of the 1700s, life in Georgia was sharply different depending on whether one lived in the cities and towns or on the frontier.
- The United States fought Great Britain in the War of 1812.
- Although most Indians still followed traditional ways, some had made great advances. The Cherokee were especially quick to adopt the ways of the whites.
- Sequoyah invented a syllabary that enabled the Cherokee to communicate in writing..
- The Cherokee established a permanent capital at New Echota.

- The Treaty of New York ended the Oconee War and divided the Creek Nation.
- Greed for land and gold fever led to the Indian removal.
- U.S. treaties with the Indians were broken almost as soon as they were made.
- The Creek were forced west, and the Cherokee were gathered together and sent on their Trail of Tears to Indian Territory (present-day Oklahoma).

Chapter 7 – Antebellum

Chapter 7: The Antebellum Era,
1838-1860

- During the antebellum period, the United States followed a doctrine of manifest destiny, expanding its boundaries from ocean to ocean.
- As the antebellum period drew to a close, differences between the North and South intensified.
- The issue that aroused the strongest passions was slavery.
- The daily life of slaves was one of hard work and harsh treatment.
- Several slave revolts were attempted, but none were successful.
- Other issues that divided North and South were sectionalism, economic considerations, cultural differences, and states' rights.
- Finally, national events, especially the election of Abraham Lincoln, caused southern states, including Georgia, to secede from the Union and form the Confederate States of America.

Chapter 8 – The Civil War Unit

Chapter 8: A Nation in Conflict,
1860-1865

The Civil War had many outstanding leaders from both North and South, but the two men who led the governments of that time were President Jefferson Davis of the Confederate States of America and United States President Abraham Lincoln.

- Hostilities actually began with the firing on Fort Sumter by Confederate troops on April 12, 1861.**
- Most of the battles of the war took place on southern soil, so most of the damage to civilian areas occurred in the South.**
- Northern strategies during the war included a blockade of southern ports to prevent trade with other nations, the Anaconda Plan to squeeze the Confederacy in half, the capture of the Confederate capital, and the plan by Generals Grant and Sherman to destroy the Confederate armies while, at the same time, destroying the civilian areas to end civilian support for the war effort.**
- The South's primary strategy was called King Cotton diplomacy. The Confederacy hoped that British and French businesses would need its cotton and would maintain trade with the South, providing money, supplies, and munitions to help the South win the war.**
- There were over one hundred Civil War battles fought in Georgia with most, ninety-two, coming in 1864. The two major Union campaigns of that year were the Atlanta Campaign, which led to the fall and burning of Atlanta in November 1864, and the Savannah Campaign, which included Sherman's infamous March to the Sea and ended in December 1864 with the surrender of Savannah.**

- Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, issued in September 1862, promised to allow slavery in states where it already existed if the South would end the war. The South chose to continue to fight.
- Neither the North nor the South were capable of handling the large numbers of prisoners of war during the four-year period. As a result, Civil War prisons were generally inhumane. There were stories of abuse, starvation, and mistreatment in prisons of both the North and the South.
- Lives of the soldiers for both the Union and the Confederacy were very similar although southern troops suffered far more from a lack of supplies, rations, and ammunition than did northern troops.
- Participants in the Civil War included people from all walks of life, and all ethnic groups in the United States with outstanding contributions from women, children, Latinos, and blacks.
- Over 620,000 Americans died in the Civil War, and total costs to the North and South in financial terms exceeded \$15 billion

Chapter 9 Reconstruction

Chapter 9: Reconstruction and the New South,
1866-1889

- The period right after the Civil War was called Reconstruction, as the southern states began rebuilding and underwent the steps required to rejoin the Union.
- During Reconstruction, Congress passed and, required all of the returning Confederate states to ratify, the Thirteenth (abolishing slavery), Fourteenth (granting citizenship to the freedmen and guaranteeing equal protection under the law), and Fifteenth (guaranteeing the right to vote) amendments to the U.S. Constitution.
- During Reconstruction, most southern states enacted Black Codes, laws aimed at restricting the rights of the freedmen.
- During Reconstruction, Georgia fell under federal military rule three separate times before finally gaining readmission to the Union in 1870.
- Georgia rewrote its constitution in 1865 and in 1867.
- As agriculture struggled to recover, two new types of farming became common—tenant farming and sharecropping.
- The years immediately following the Reconstruction period are known as the Redemption years, during which the state had to recover from the hardships of Reconstruction.
- Three men, known as the Bourbon Triumvirate, led Georgia during this period—Joseph E. Brown, Alfred H. Colquitt, John B. Gordon. Business and industry began to grow under the Bourbon Triumvirate, and the Democratic party ruled the state.

- **Challengers to the Bourbons included the Feltons, who worked for, among other things, prison reforms.**
- **Journalist Henry W. Grady, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, coined the phrase “New South” to describe a state striving to develop business and industry to rival the North.**
- **Georgia developed a state-funded public education system.**
- **As agricultural profits declined and rural powers lessened, farmers organized into groups such as the Grange and the Farmers’ Alliance.**

Chapter 10

Chapter 10: The Progressive Era,
1889-1919

The Progressive Era was a time of great cultural, social, economic, and political changes.

- Social changes included prison reforms, labor reforms, the temperance movement and prohibition, women’s suffrage (Rebecca Felton), and civil rights struggles.
- Economic changes included the development of the corporation, the growth of trusts and monopolies, and later efforts to limit trusts and monopolies.
- Political changes included the growth of the Populist party, the use of the Australian ballot, and establishment of Georgia’s county unit system, which gave great influence to rural politicians.
- The nation ratified the Eighteenth (prohibition) and Nineteenth (suffrage for women) amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

- During this period, African Americans struggled against discrimination and the passage of laws that segregated public facilities and prevented them from voting.
- Georgian Tom Watson, who represented the state in the U.S. House of Representatives, sponsored the Rural Free Delivery bill, which required the U.S. Post Office to deliver mail to rural areas.
- Georgian Hoke Smith, while serving in the U.S. Senate, sponsored legislation creating the Agricultural Extension Service and vocational education programs in public schools.
- Coca-Cola, one of the world's largest corporations, was founded in Atlanta.
- After several years of neutrality, the United States entered World War I on the side of the Allied Powers. Georgia's military installations expanded during the war, which ended in 1918.

Chapter 11

Chapter 11: Flappers, Depression, and Global War,
1920-1945

- **The 1920s, known as the Roaring Twenties, was a time of prohibition, illegal liquor, mobs and speakeasies, flappers, jazz, and the blues.**
- **The prosperity of the 1920s ended with the stock market crash.**
- **Failures of banks and businesses caused massive, widespread unemployment across the country.**
- **After Roosevelt's election, a series of New Deal programs put people back to work, provided insurance and pensions for retirees, and delivered electrical power to the nation's rural areas.**

- During this period, most Georgia governors supported New Deal legislation.
- Governor Talmadge did not at first support Roosevelt's economic policies, but he later softened his opposition.
- World War II broke out in Europe in 1939, and the United States entered the war in 1941 after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.
- Germany surrendered in May 1945, and Japan followed suit in August 1945.
- During the war, the economies of both the United States and Georgia prospered, pulling the country and the state out of the Great Depression.
- World War II made the United States a superpower and changed the nature of the American work force and the roles of women.

Chapter 12

Chapter 12: Baby Boomers, Rebellion, and Wars, 1946-1979

- **Veterans of World War II returned to a state, and a nation, full of change.**
- **For most of the 1950s, prosperity marked our state and nation.**
- **The Cold War did have some hot spots, including Korea and Vietnam.**
- **Georgia moved from an economy dominated by agriculture to a more diversified economy as businesses and industries grew.**
- **The so-called Three Governors Episode was an embarrassment for the state.**
- **Governor Carl Sanders expanded the state's educational system, opening junior colleges and vocational programs.**

- **During the struggle for civil rights, Georgian Dr. Martin L. King, Jr., was a national leader of nonviolent protests and demonstrations to bring about change.**
- **The Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 were hallmarks of the civil rights struggles of the 1960s.**
- **The 1960s and 1970s were marked by protests, first in the struggle for civil rights, then in the struggle for equal rights for women, and later in the protests against the Vietnam War.**
- **Watergate added to the lack of confidence Americans had in their government.**
- **Former Governor Jimmy Carter became the first Georgian to be elected president of the United States.**

Chapter 13

**Chapter 13: Peace, Prosperity, and Peril,
1980-2005**

- **The Cold War ended in the early 1990s with the collapse of the Soviet Union.**
- **Georgia's population has grown steadily since the 1960s.**
- **Under Governor George Busbee, Georgia improved its educational system, expanded economic development, and revised its constitution.**
- **Voters approved the state's tenth constitution in 1982, and it took effect in 1983.**
- **Governor Joe Frank Harris expanded economic and educational improvements in the state, including the Quality Basic Education Act.**

- The World Congress Center, the Georgia Dome, and Centennial Olympic Park make up one of the world's largest convention, sports, and entertainment centers.
- The two-Georgia argument dividing rural and urban areas began in the early 1980s and continues today despite state efforts to pour economic development funds into rural counties.
- The U.S. was involved in Operation Desert Storm (the Persian Gulf War) after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.
- Georgia political leaders in the 1990s included Newt Gingrich, John Lewis, Sam Nunn, and Zell Miller.
- Under Zell Miller, Georgia established a state lottery and used the funds for scholarships, technology programs in schools, and a statewide prekindergarten Program.
- Atlanta hosted the Summer Olympics in 1996.
- The World Trade Center in New York and the Pentagon were the targets of international terrorism on September 11, 2001.
- After September 11, 2001, the United States was involved in two wars—Operation Enduring Freedom against Afghanistan and Operation Iraqi Freedom with Iraq.
- Georgia leaders removed the Confederate battle emblem from the state's flag, and controversy ensued. The state has had three flags in a period of about thirty months.
- Education improvements featuring accountability were a focus of Governor Roy Barnes as the 1990s ended.
- In 2002, Republican Sonny Perdue was the first Republican elected governor of Georgia since Reconstruction.
- By 2002, Georgia had a viable two-party political system.

Chapter 14, 15 and 16 GOVERNMENT...pay particular attention to this section.

Chapter 14

Chapter 14: With Liberty and Justice - The Federal Government

- The U.S. Constitution established three branches of government: legislative, executive, and judicial.
- The United States is a republic.
- The United States has a bicameral legislature.
- Congress operates through a system of standing committees and select committees.
- A system of checks and balances ensures that no one branch of government becomes more powerful than the other branches.
- Georgia has two senators and thirteen representatives in Congress.
- Representation in the U.S. House of Representatives is based on population. Representation is recalculated every ten years after the federal census has been taken.
- Congress has both expressed and implied powers.
- The executive branch, headed by the president, also includes the vice president, major agencies, the Cabinet, independent agencies, federal regulatory commissions, and government corporations.
- The judicial branch includes the U.S. Supreme Court, circuit courts, district courts, bankruptcy courts, and special courts

Chapter 15 – State Government

- **Georgia's government is based on the state's constitution.**
- **Georgia's first constitution was adopted in 1777. The latest, the tenth, was adopted in 1983.**
- **Georgia has three branches of government—executive, legislative, and judicial.**
- **The executive branch, headed by the governor, is the largest branch of state government.**
- **Georgia has a bicameral legislature, a two-house body made up of the House of Representatives and the senate.**
- **The Supreme Court is the highest-ranking court in Georgia, followed by the court of appeals and the state superior court.**
- **Georgia's government includes a system of checks and balances, just as the federal government does.**
- **The state is funded with both state and federal monies.**
- **The source of most state funds are individual and corporate income taxes and sales taxes.**
- **The majority of the state's budget is spent on education and social services.**
- **Young people under the age of seventeen or eighteen are subject to the juvenile justice system**

Chapter 16 Local Government

- **In the United States, government is carried out at three levels—federal, state, and local—but local government is the closest to the people.**
- **Local government includes county, city, and special-purpose governments.**
- **Georgia has 159 counties, the maximum number allowed by law, and over 600 cities or municipalities.**
- **Most county governments are led by elected boards of commissioners.**
- **The most common forms of municipal government are the mayor-council form, the council-manager form, and the commission form.**
- **Governments gain most of their operating funds from taxes, especially property, or ad valorem, taxes.**
- **Seventy percent of Georgia’s citizens live in urban areas.**
- **Urban sprawl is one of Georgia’s most pressing problems involving the state’s continued population growth.**
- **Participation in a representative democracy stems from four areas: political parties, interest groups, voters, and public opinion.**
- **The minimum voting age in Georgia is eighteen.**
- **Effective government needs voters interested in the common good of all and who turn out to participate in elections at all levels**