

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## GUIDED READING

### Georgia Its Heritage and Its Promise

#### Chapter 11: The Road to Revolution

##### Section 1 British Policies at the War's End

**Directions:** Use the information from pages 246 - 253 to complete the following.

1. The French and Indian War changed the \_\_\_\_\_ between Great Britain and its North American colonies in ways that neither side could foresee.
2. As Great Britain tried to \_\_\_\_\_ its large territory, keep the \_\_\_\_\_ under control, and pay its \_\_\_\_\_, leaders developed what they called a "\_\_\_\_\_ policy."
3. The war against the \_\_\_\_\_ had been \_\_\_\_\_ for Great Britain, and the country already had a \_\_\_\_\_ debt.
4. British citizens at home had grown weary of increasingly higher \_\_\_\_\_. The British government needed \_\_\_\_\_.
5. It (British Parliament) thought that, since the war had \_\_\_\_\_ as a way to \_\_\_\_\_ the colonies, the \_\_\_\_\_ should be willing to help \_\_\_\_\_ for it and their continued defense.
6. So, the first \_\_\_\_\_ of the war was that the \_\_\_\_\_ government began a policy of \_\_\_\_\_ the colonies to raise money.
7. Second, with the war over, Great Britain began to enforce a series of old \_\_\_\_\_ laws, called the Navigation Acts, which they had loosely enforced or ignored for many decades.

8. One of these acts required that certain \_\_\_\_\_ Great Britain needed, but did not produce, be placed on a list of items that \_\_\_\_\_ only be sold to Great Britain or other British colonies.
9. Another act said that only British and British colonial \_\_\_\_\_ could \_\_\_\_\_ goods to colonial ports.
10. These acts made sure that colonies \_\_\_\_\_ the mother country, as \_\_\_\_\_ required.
11. To avoid these acts, the colonists had turned to \_\_\_\_\_ (secretly importing or exporting goods).
12. A third effect of the French and Indian War was the continued \_\_\_\_\_ of British \_\_\_\_\_ in the colonies.
13. Although the government said the soldiers were there for the colonists' \_\_\_\_\_, many thought they were there to keep an \_\_\_\_\_ on the colonists.
14. When the British began to require the colonists to \_\_\_\_\_ and provide \_\_\_\_\_ for the \_\_\_\_\_, resentment grew.
15. When the war ended, many \_\_\_\_\_ Americans were afraid that the colonists would begin to \_\_\_\_\_ into their lands.
16. Several tribes joined the Ottawa [led by Chief Pontiac] and \_\_\_\_\_ against the British in May 1763, attacking British forts. That was followed by \_\_\_\_\_ in which settlers were \_\_\_\_\_.

17. In October 1763, the British government, hoping to bring order to the area and prevent further problems with the Native Americans, issued the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_.
18. The document created a line along the crest of the \_\_\_\_\_ Mountains and \_\_\_\_\_ any settlement west of the line. Those already settled in the west were to \_\_\_\_\_.
19. This new territory [ in Georgia] was not west of the Proclamation Line, so Georgians were not \_\_\_\_\_ affected.
20. The other British colonies, however, were \_\_\_\_\_. After all, one of the \_\_\_\_\_ reasons for the French and Indian War had been to \_\_\_\_\_ control of the \_\_\_\_\_ territory.
21. Now they believed that their own government was \_\_\_\_\_ the very Indians who had been their \_\_\_\_\_.
22. The \_\_\_\_\_ Act of 1764 was the first of many new laws that angered the colonists.
23. This law revised the tax on the major \_\_\_\_\_ of trade between the mainland colonies and the island colonies in the West Indies - \_\_\_\_\_.
24. The act also called for more \_\_\_\_\_ officials (people who oversaw the goods coming into ports and made sure taxes were paid).
25. While Georgians were somewhat concerned about the 1764 act, the first law that really made the Georgia colonists upset was the \_\_\_\_\_ Act of 1775.
26. This law required that \_\_\_\_\_ be placed on all \_\_\_\_\_ materials and documents.

27. Up to this time, \_\_\_\_\_ on goods had been paid by the \_\_\_\_\_; those were indirect or " \_\_\_\_\_ " taxes.
28. The stamp act would be \_\_\_\_\_ by every citizen who used any kind of \_\_\_\_\_ or had to have any kind of legal \_\_\_\_\_.
29. The colonists had no \_\_\_\_\_ in the British Parliament.
30. They thought the Stamp Act was " \_\_\_\_\_ without representation".
31. In some colonies, people \_\_\_\_\_ in the streets over the Stamp Act.
32. The first reaction of \_\_\_\_\_, however, was calmer. The Commons House of Assembly asked William \_\_\_\_\_, the Georgia agent in London (a person similar to a \_\_\_\_\_ today), to ask Parliament to \_\_\_\_\_, or take back, the stamp Act.
33. When Knox said Parliament had a \_\_\_\_\_ to tax the colonies in this way, the Commons House fired him and tried to hire the South Carolina agent to also represent them.
34. In the summer of 1765, the \_\_\_\_\_ assembly sent a letter to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the other colonies.
35. It was an \_\_\_\_\_ to send representatives to a \_\_\_\_\_ of all the colonies to decide what to do in \_\_\_\_\_ to the Stamp act.
36. Governor \_\_\_\_\_ did not want Georgia to \_\_\_\_\_, so he did not call the Commons House into \_\_\_\_\_.
37. In the fall of 1765, a group of Georgians \_\_\_\_\_ to the Stamp Act formed an organization called the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_.

38. On October 25, 1765, a group gathered in front of Tondee's Tavern in \_\_\_\_\_ . They had made an \_\_\_\_\_ (likeness) of a stamp agent, which they paraded through the streets, pretended to \_\_\_\_\_, and then \_\_\_\_\_ while a crowd cheered them on.
39. On the day the Stamp act went into \_\_\_\_\_, nothing happened in \_\_\_\_\_ because there were no \_\_\_\_\_ and no \_\_\_\_\_ to sell them.
40. On January 3, 1766, the Stamp agent, George \_\_\_\_\_, finally arrived and began \_\_\_\_\_ the stamps. The port re-opened as ship captains \_\_\_\_\_ their stamp tax and set sail.
41. No other colony \_\_\_\_\_ stamps.
42. The rice planters and merchants were glad to see their cargo \_\_\_\_\_, but some Georgians were unhappy they had \_\_\_\_\_.
43. In February, a group of 250 men from the backcountry \_\_\_\_\_ on Savannah in protest. They were met by 100 Rangers with \_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_ were a fulltime, paid provincial \_\_\_\_\_ force.
44. No further \_\_\_\_\_ were sold in Georgia while it waited with the other colonies to see what \_\_\_\_\_ the British government would take.
45. The Townshend \_\_\_\_\_ Act placed taxes on goods coming \_\_\_\_\_ the colonies - \_\_\_\_\_, glass, paint, paper, and other items.
46. Parliament thought the colonists would not \_\_\_\_\_ since these were external (indirect) rather than internal taxes.

47. Once again, \_\_\_\_\_ led the way with another letter proposing the \_\_\_\_\_ unite to oppose the act.
48. When the Commons House of Assembly tried to \_\_\_\_\_ the Massachusetts letter, the governor \_\_\_\_\_ the legislature and sent the delegates home.
49. Meanwhile, South Carolinians had begun a \_\_\_\_\_, which meant they refused to \_\_\_\_\_ most British-made goods.
50. In 1770, \_\_\_\_\_ voted to repeal all the Townshend taxes, except the tax on \_\_\_\_\_.
51. Unfortunately, for Georgians, the relationship between Governor Wright and the Commons House of \_\_\_\_\_ was a problem. Wright was trying to do his job and \_\_\_\_\_ the British government, but he was also trying to explain to his superiors in Great Britain how these \_\_\_\_\_ affected the colonists.
52. One of the issues that became a problem was the man the Commons House choose to be its \_\_\_\_\_.
53. The \_\_\_\_\_ represented the Commons House to the governor and the council.
54. In April 1771, the Commons House elected Noble Wimberly \_\_\_\_\_ to the position.
55. Governor Wright would not approve the selection of the younger Jones because he had been a \_\_\_\_\_ of the Sons of Liberty.

56. After taking this action, \_\_\_\_\_ left Georgia and traveled to England for over a year.

57. While he was in Great Britain, Wright had \_\_\_\_\_ the government to change some of the policies the \_\_\_\_\_ did not like.

## **GUIDED READING**

### **Georgia Its Heritage and Its Promise**

#### **Chapter 11: The Road to Revolution**

##### **Section 2 The Road to Independence**

**Directions:** Use the information from page 256 - 265 to complete the following.

1. The early 1770s were calmer after the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Townshend Revenue Act. \_\_\_\_\_ leaders and many colonists hoped that they could work out better relations.
2. In 1773, Great Britain passed the \_\_\_\_\_ Act.
3. This law made Britain's East India Company the only \_\_\_\_\_ that could sell \_\_\_\_\_ tea in the colonies. In other words, the company had a \_\_\_\_\_ on tea.
4. The company, which had been one of Great Britain's most \_\_\_\_\_, had lost a great deal of revenue because of the tea \_\_\_\_\_ during the protests over the Townshend Act. Parliament was trying to keep the company from going \_\_\_\_\_ (collapsing).
5. In some colonies, New York for example, the tea ships were sent back to Great Britain in \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The most famous protest was the \_\_\_\_\_ Tea Party. In that incident, colonists \_\_\_\_\_ as Indians boarded the tea ships in the harbor and \_\_\_\_\_ the tea into the water.
7. British King George III was outraged at what he and Parliament saw as a \_\_\_\_\_ action - destroying the East India Company's \_\_\_\_\_.



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8. He {King George III} believed that the colonies had to be brought under \_\_\_\_\_ . As a result, Parliament enacted a series of laws to \_\_\_\_\_ Boston and the Massachusetts colony.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ Acts, as the British called them, closed Boston's \_\_\_\_\_ to all ships going and coming until the colonists \_\_\_\_\_ for the tea.
10. These laws became known in the colonies as the \_\_\_\_\_ Acts.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ were upset by the intolerable acts, even though they were aimed at the \_\_\_\_\_ colony and not Georgia.
12. In spite of Georgia's \_\_\_\_\_ to British policy, Georgia chose not to send any delegates to a meeting in \_\_\_\_\_, Pennsylvania.
13. That meeting came to be called the First \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Georgians did decide to have another meeting, called the \_\_\_\_\_ congress, in Savannah in January 1775 at the same time that the Commons House was scheduled to meet.
15. In September 1774, the First Continental Congress had called for the colonies to \_\_\_\_\_ together to boycott all British goods.
16. This strategy, called a \_\_\_\_\_ *agreement*, had worked in the protest over the Townshend Act.
17. The provincial congress voted to \_\_\_\_\_ delegates to the Second Continental Congress that was scheduled to meet in Philadelphia in May \_\_\_\_\_.

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18. The three men elected - Archibald \_\_\_\_\_, Noble Wimberly \_\_\_\_\_, and John \_\_\_\_\_ - were all from the Savannah area in Christ Church Parish.
19. Since the provincial congress had no real \_\_\_\_\_ to do this, they hoped the Commons House, as the \_\_\_\_\_ elected representatives of the people would \_\_\_\_\_ of what they had done.
20. Governor \_\_\_\_\_ was dismayed by what was happening. He came personally to the Commons House and asked the \_\_\_\_\_ to keep the rule of law.
21. He was afraid the rebellion would bring Georgia " \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_."
22. When he [Wright] thought the Commons House was going to take up the \_\_\_\_\_ of the provincial congress, he sent the delegates home before they could \_\_\_\_\_.
23. As a result, \_\_\_\_\_ was the only one of the \_\_\_\_\_ colonies that had no \_\_\_\_\_ at the start of the Second Continental Congress.
24. Meanwhile, St. John's Parish thought both the provincial congress and the Commons House was being too \_\_\_\_\_.
25. The residents of St. John's Parish had their own meeting and elected Dr. Lyman \_\_\_\_\_ to represent them at the Second Continental Congress.
26. Because he did not \_\_\_\_\_ represent the colony of Georgia, however, he would not be able to \_\_\_\_\_.

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27. For the rest of the spring of 1775, events in Georgia led to a growing breakdown of the \_\_\_\_\_ government, especially the power of \_\_\_\_\_ Wright.
28. On May 10, 1775, Georgians read in the *Georgia Gazette* that \_\_\_\_\_ colonists and British \_\_\_\_\_ had fought each other in \_\_\_\_\_ in what came to be known as the Battles of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
29. American writer and poet Ralph Waldo \_\_\_\_\_ would later say the rebelling Massachusetts farmers had "fired the shot heard ' \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_."
30. In the early spring of 1775, the British general stationed in Boston, Thomas \_\_\_\_\_, had received orders to \_\_\_\_\_ the ringleaders of the Sons of Liberty, including Samuel \_\_\_\_\_ (who had led the Boston Tea Party) and John \_\_\_\_\_.
31. Gage also knew that the Sons of Liberty were storing \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in the villages outside Boston. He determined to take these \_\_\_\_\_ supplies.
32. But some colonists learned of Gage's \_\_\_\_\_, and three men rode through the countryside at night \_\_\_\_\_ the colonists that the British soldiers were coming.
33. One of those riders became very famous - silversmith John \_\_\_\_\_.
34. When the king's soldiers marched to the village of Lexington on April \_\_\_\_\_, they were met by armed Americans called " \_\_\_\_\_."
35. Someone \_\_\_\_\_, and a skirmish occurred that left \_\_\_\_\_ dead and wounded. \_\_\_\_\_ sides claimed they had fired that first shot.

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36. The news \_\_\_\_\_ the Sons of Liberty in \_\_\_\_\_.
37. Noble Wimberly Jones called for a \_\_\_\_\_ at his house the next night. After the meeting, he [Jones], Joseph Habersham, Edward Telfair, Joseph Clay, John Milledge, Mordecai Sheftall, and others \_\_\_\_\_ into the royal \_\_\_\_\_ (the storage house for gunpowder) and stole about six hundred pounds of \_\_\_\_\_.
38. It would be used as ammunition in the \_\_\_\_\_.
39. Other acts \_\_\_\_\_ the king and royal government followed.
40. With the royal government not functioning well, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ needed to be maintained.
41. So the rebels set up local committees for that purpose and called for a new provincial congress to meet on \_\_\_\_\_.
42. An overall Council of \_\_\_\_\_ was set up to oversee the local government and basically take on the \_\_\_\_\_ of the governor and his council
43. Life became more difficult for those who did not \_\_\_\_\_ with the actions of the Liberty boys.
44. The \_\_\_\_\_ provincial congress met on July 4, 1775, at Tondee's tavern in Savannah.
45. During the meeting, the provincial congress passed many \_\_\_\_\_ on the rights of the colonists and asked the king to \_\_\_\_\_ his soldiers from the colonies.

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46. They also elected \_\_\_\_\_ men to the \_\_\_\_\_ Continental Congress being held in Philadelphia. \_\_\_\_\_ would now be participating fully with the \_\_\_\_\_ other colonies.
47. By late \_\_\_\_\_, Georgia was heading toward full \_\_\_\_\_.
48. Georgia citizens, however, were not \_\_\_\_\_ in their stand.
49. Some Georgians, including some who had disapproved of the British policies, did not believe in outright \_\_\_\_\_ of the government and its laws.
50. One such person was Presbyterian minister John J. \_\_\_\_\_. The Reverend Zubly had attended meetings protesting British actions and had even been \_\_\_\_\_ as one of the delegates to the Second Continental Congress.
51. But full defiance to the point of \_\_\_\_\_ went too far for Zubly and others.
52. These citizens remained loyal to Great Britain and King George, so they were called \_\_\_\_\_; sometimes they were called \_\_\_\_\_, the name of the political party in Great Britain that supported the king and his policies.
53. Those who \_\_\_\_\_ the government called themselves \_\_\_\_\_. These people were also known as \_\_\_\_\_, the name of the political party in Great Britain that sometimes opposed the king and his policies.
54. They believed that the changes in the British policies since the French and Indian War were taking away \_\_\_\_\_ that had been guaranteed them as British citizens.

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55. By the end of 1775, enough \_\_\_\_\_ had become Patriots that the colony \_\_\_\_\_ the other twelve colonies, which had been more defiant for a longer time.
56. Why had Georgia been \_\_\_\_\_ to active rebellion than its sister colonies?
57. For one thing, Georgia was \_\_\_\_\_. A second reason that had initially made many colonists reluctant to \_\_\_\_\_ - the mother country was that Georgia had so many exposed \_\_\_\_\_ that could be attacked by \_\_\_\_\_.
58. Finally, most Georgians genuinely \_\_\_\_\_ their royal governor, James Wright.
59. His [Wright] leadership had helped the colony to grow in \_\_\_\_\_ and had brought more stability and more \_\_\_\_\_.
60. Following the battles of Lexington and Concord, the Second Continental Congress met in \_\_\_\_\_.
61. One of its early actions was to approved a Continental \_\_\_\_\_ of 20,000 men, with George \_\_\_\_\_ as its commander.
62. The Congress sent a \_\_\_\_\_ to King George III, explaining why the colonists had "taken up arms."
63. Following that, they drew up a \_\_\_\_\_ asking the king to reconsider his \_\_\_\_\_, so \_\_\_\_\_ could be made.
64. This was known as the "\_\_\_\_\_ Branch" Petition, because an olive branch has long been a \_\_\_\_\_ of making peace.

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65. The king not only \_\_\_\_\_ the olive branch, but he also sent another \_\_\_\_\_ troops to the colonies to end what he considered a rebellion.
66. In January 1776, a Patriot named Thomas \_\_\_\_\_ published a pamphlet called \_\_\_\_\_, arguing for a path of independence.
67. On June 7, 1776, Richard Henry \_\_\_\_\_ of Virginia introduced a resolution of \_\_\_\_\_ [at the Second Continental Congress].
68. The Congress appointed a committee, including Thomas \_\_\_\_\_ of Virginia, John \_\_\_\_\_ of Massachusetts, and Benjamin \_\_\_\_\_, to write a \_\_\_\_\_ that would explain to the world, and to their fellow colonists, why they were justified in \_\_\_\_\_ from their mother country.
69. On July 2, the Continental Congress \_\_\_\_\_ for independence.
70. After two more days of revising the document, the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, went to the printer on July \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
71. Three men signed the Declaration of Independence as \_\_\_\_\_ representatives to the Second Continental Congress: Button \_\_\_\_\_, Lyman \_\_\_\_\_, and George \_\_\_\_\_. (page 266)
72. When the war began, he [Gwinnett] was chosen by the provincial congress as \_\_\_\_\_ of the Georgia Continental Battalion. (page 266)
73. \_\_\_\_\_ served as Georgia \_\_\_\_\_ in 1783 and helped found the \_\_\_\_\_ of Georgia. (page 267)
74. \_\_\_\_\_ had a successful career after the war as a governor, \_\_\_\_\_ of the Georgia Supreme Court, and United States \_\_\_\_\_. (page 267)