

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

GUIDED READING

Georgia Its Heritage and Its Promise

Chapter 13: Georgia from Confederation to Constitution

Section 1 Georgia under the Confederation Government

Directions: Use the information from page 296 - 302 to complete the following.

1. For several years, Georgia and the other twelve _____ lived under their first experiment in self-government, a _____.
2. They had problems, however, with _____, trade, and _____ with other _____ and with the _____ Americans whose nations were within the states' own borders.
3. During the Confederation period, Georgia began _____ after the destruction caused by the _____ and the _____ of Loyalists, British officials, and slaves.
4. Part of the state's rebuilding was trying to solve the state's problems of _____, _____, and Native Americans.
5. For much of the American Revolution, the government of the United States had been the Second Continental _____.
6. The way the government operated was outlined in the document that established it, the _____ of _____.
7. The main function of the Confederation government were to _____ the country, _____ its debts, settle _____ between the states, maintain relationships with other countries, and set up a _____ service for mail going between the states.

8. The confederation had no _____ branch of government because the ex-colonies remembered the executive power of the _____ and royal _____.
9. The government was a _____ (one-house) legislature that worked by forming committees to deal with specific tasks.
10. It [legislature] could not _____ and could not _____ trade between states or with foreign nations.
11. To change everything about the Articles, every _____ had to agree; that made _____ very difficult.
12. At the end of the war, Georgia's government was based on the _____ of 1777.
13. The state did have an _____ branch. However, the executive powers were shared by a _____ and a _____.
14. The _____ court in each county was the major institution of county government, overseeing _____, controlling _____, and providing _____ for the poor.
15. The _____ issues facing the new state involved overcoming the problems left by the _____ - how to rebuild Georgia's _____ and _____, pay the state's _____, and establish better relationships with the _____ and the _____.
16. _____ was still the most important issue for most citizens.
17. The personal _____ of most Georgians was in land, not _____.

18. One question the new government faced was what to do with land that had belonged to _____.
19. Many Georgia Loyalists wanted to _____, especially when those who had gone to East Florida learned that Great Britain had given up East and West _____ in the Treaty of Paris.
20. Near the end of the war, after the Patriots had taken _____ of Georgia, some _____ had regained their _____ be enlisting in the Continental troops.
21. Those who had not done this had to make a formal _____ to return.
22. The _____ did not permit the return of Loyalists who had most actively _____ the Patriot cause.
23. Loyalists who either did not want to return or whose return _____ were _____ lost their property.
24. The state _____ (took it over) and hoped to make money _____ it.
25. _____ in both the state militia and the Continental army, including those from other states who had fought for _____ in Georgia, could receive _____ for their service.
26. This was called a _____.
27. The amount of land received depended on the _____ of the soldier - the _____ the rank, the more land. _____ got two hundred acres. Colonel Elijah _____ received several _____ acres.

28. Many settlers came to Georgia because the state continue to _____ (give) land by the headright system. For example, in 1782, the " _____ " of a family had the "right" to receive _____ hundred acres of land plus _____ acres for every additional household member.
29. With the threat of the Loyalists removed, _____ of settlers moved onto land in the _____.
30. The growing importance of the areas away from the _____ resulted in the assembly's decision to move the _____ further into the interior.
31. A new town - to be called _____ - was ordered built on the Ogeechee River near George Galphin's old trading post. Until it was completed, _____ served as the capital for _____ years.
32. During the Revolutionary War, to settle _____ among themselves over the land _____ west of the _____, the states north of the _____ River gave up their claims.
33. The Confederation as a whole now owned what was called the _____.
34. _____ began to fill up the _____ land the Indians had given up in the 1763 and 1773 treaties.
35. _____ came under increased pressure to get more land from the _____.
36. Although Georgia hoped to gain new _____, it wanted to do it without causing major _____ with the Native Americans.

37. Establishing good relationships with the Indians was very _____, since many of them had not supported the _____ cause for independence.
38. The _____ trade had also been damaged by the war. Most of the _____ had been Loyalists, who were now gone or who had died.
39. The first meeting after the fighting ended was with the _____.
40. At a meeting at _____ in October 1782, the Cherokee _____ to give up land west of the Savannah River and south and west of the Tugalo River.
41. In 1783, at a meeting in Augusta, the Cherokee reconfirmed their _____, and the Lower _____ agreed to give up their _____ to the same area.
42. The _____ Creek were totally opposed to _____ more land and would not sign the 1783 _____ of Augusta.
43. Their leader was Alexander _____. He said that since he and his followers had not _____ to the 1783 treaty, Georgia's claims to the land were _____.
44. The Lower Creek agreed to _____ more treaties at Galphinton (1785) and Shoulderbone (1786).
45. McGillivray never _____ these treaties. He continued to demand that all settlers get out of the _____ beyond the Ogeechee River.
46. Unable to solve these _____ in its relationship with the Creek, Georgia often asked for help from the _____ government.
47. But the Confederation government was _____ and not much help.

48. Another major problem for the young state government was _____.
49. During the war, the government had many _____ but not much _____.
50. Although the Patriots had _____ money during the war, the money had little _____, and people could not _____ goods with it.
51. By the end of the war, Georgia was in _____.
52. Some of the debts were to its own _____, who had given supplies to the _____. They _____ the government to pay them back after the war.
53. Georgia's government also needed money for such expenses as having _____ to make treaties with the Indians.
54. The Confederation as a whole also had _____ from the war.
55. Although the Confederation government could not _____, it did ask each state for money to help pay the _____ debt.
56. The state of Georgia hoped to get money through the sale of _____ confiscated from the Loyalists, especially _____ planters.
57. At this time, there was no _____ or _____ tax; a _____ on land was the main source of income for the government.
58. Alexander McGillivray is a good example of how the British and the Native Americans became united not only by _____, but sometimes by _____.

(page 303)

59. On his _____ side, Alexander belonged to the Clan Chattan of _____; on his _____, to the powerful Wind Clan of the _____. (page 303)
60. At age _____ - _____, Alexander decided to return to his mother's _____. (page 303)
61. Since _____ among the Creek _____ through the mother's line Alexander had a place of _____. (page 303)
62. After the war [Revolutionary War], Alexander tried to bring all the _____ together in a stronger _____ with more _____ power. (page 303)

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Georgia Its Heritage and Its Promise

Chapter 13: Georgia from Confederation to Constitution

Section 2 **Georgia's Economic, Educational, and Religious Development**
Directions: **Use the information from page 304 - 309 to complete the following.**

1. As in the colonial period, what people did with their _____ depended on which part of the _____ they settled.
2. In the coastal area, _____ culture came back.
3. Because rice took so much _____ and many slaves had left, there was a _____ of labor in the early years after the war.
4. The slave trade _____ in spite of high _____ for slaves and the shortage of _____.
5. Many planters bought slaves on _____ from Savannah merchants. That is, they _____ slaves and _____ for them over time.
6. Rice planters also had to rebuild the _____ (watering) systems that allowed them to _____ their rice fields at the proper time.
7. The cultivation of _____ came back, but it was not as _____ as it had been before the war.
8. In the coastal area, planters from _____ introduced "sea island" _____, a variety of cotton with long fibers.
9. It [cotton] became a _____ crop on some island plantations, but the amount grown was small.
10. The _____ cash crop was _____, which had been grown in Virginia and North Carolina since early in the colonial period.

11. Tobacco brought the gradual development of more _____ and _____ to the areas beyond the rice lands of the coast.
12. _____ became an important center for the tobacco trade as farmers rolled their tobacco in _____ along winding tobacco roads or _____ their crop down the river in shallow boats.
13. Most of the _____ moving into the interior of Georgia raised _____, hogs, and _____, and grew food crops like _____, corn, and _____.
14. What they [farmers] did not _____ themselves or feed to their animals, they sold in local _____.
15. In Savannah, the only area large enough to be called a _____, merchants began to reestablish _____ routes beyond the state, including trade ties with _____ merchants and with other countries.
16. After the war, _____, like citizens from other states, became concerned about _____, especially _____ men.
17. If ordinary citizens would be _____, they needed to be able to _____ and make informed _____.
18. Some men had to be educated for public service in _____ positions including executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the state's government.
19. This concern for _____ was evident as early as the Constitution of 1777, which said that each _____ should have a school paid from state _____.

20. In 1783, however, the _____ established special _____ in Burke, Richmond, and Wilkes counties to, among other things, set up and _____ schools.
21. The _____ of Richmond County, the _____ in the state, was chartered in 1783 and held its first classes in _____ in 1785.
22. Academies were like today's _____.
23. The dream of _____ public education for the state's children was still that - a _____ - at this time.
24. _____ children lived in the country _____ from schools. They were needed as _____ for their families' _____.
25. _____ taught their children what parents thought they _____ to know in life.
26. Even in towns, _____ schools were not _____. The counties provided the _____ for the schools, but parents had to _____ to send their children there.
27. For example, the Academy of Richmond County charged _____ (a fee for instruction) based on which "stage of education" a student was studying.
28. Most of Georgia's education remained _____. _____ advertised in towns, and wealthy planters continued to _____ tutors to live on their plantations and teach their children.
29. Before the Revolution, _____ had been private.
30. With the exception of the College of Philadelphia (now the University of Pennsylvania), colleges had been founded by _____ denominations.

31. The only college in the _____ before the Revolution was William and Mary College in _____, which had been established by the _____ church.
32. In 1785, the state of _____ chartered what became the _____ of _____, the nation's _____ state-supported school.
33. The university had no religious _____; its _____ was to educate leaders for the state whatever their religious affiliation.
34. It took _____ years before the university held its first _____.
35. After the war, Loyalist newspaperman James _____ was allowed to return to Georgia; the state needed a _____ and a _____.
36. By 1783, he was _____ what was now called the *Gazette of the State of Georgia*.
37. The paper brought news of Georgia and the _____ to the state's citizens, as well as _____ the goods and services available.
38. The Revolution had been hard on Georgia's _____ denominations.
39. The _____ clergy in Georgia, along with the _____ minister at Ebenezer were all _____ and eventually left the state.
40. The British captured the young Patriot _____ minister at Midway, and he died as a _____ of war.
41. The Constitution of 1777 stated that the Anglican church was no longer the government-_____ religion.

42. After the war, the former Anglicans separated from the Church of England and founded the _____ Church.
43. Other prewar _____ remained.
44. The _____ had begun in England as a group within the Anglican Church.
45. After the Revolutionary War, the American Methodists wanted to become a separate _____.
46. By 1785, the Methodists sent Beverly _____ to the state as a _____.
47. The Methodists held their first _____ in Georgia in 1788, which established a firm _____ for the church's growth in the state.
48. Both _____ and Methodist churches grew quickly in the _____, frontier areas of the state.
49. The Baptist _____ that each congregation should operate separately and that _____ people had great authority in the church made it possible for backcountry settlers to _____ their own churches.
50. The Methodists did not believe in totally _____ congregations. Instead, they thought that the congregations had _____ to each other through districts and conferences.
51. They [Methodists] served rural areas by having _____ who rode _____, going from church to church on one trip.
52. Georgia's other main religion was _____.

53. _____ in towns sometimes worshiped in the same churches as their owners.

54. In 1782, Andrew _____, a _____ of a wealthy planter Jonathan Bryan, was _____ and began _____ to the African American community of Savannah.

55. In 1788, the Reverend Abraham Marshall, son of Baptist minister David Marshall, officially _____ Andrew Bryan as a _____ minister.

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Chapter 13: Georgia from Confederation to Constitution

Section 3 Creating a New Constitution

Directions: Use the information from page 310 - 316 to complete the following.

1. The Articles of Confederation was the first _____ by the states at _____ a central government.
2. The problems that developed in the 1780s under the _____ all related to the _____ of the central government.
3. The government needed increased powers to _____, so it could pay its _____ and keep the _____ of other countries and of its own citizens.
4. Spain, for example, would not _____ the United States to use the lower _____ River, an important _____ route for those sending their goods to market from the western side of the Appalachian Mountains.
5. The young country also had problems in its relationships with the _____, who were determined to _____ onto their homelands.
6. Having no _____ to carry out the functions of the government was a problem.
7. In September 1786, a group met at Annapolis, _____ to discuss trade _____ between the states. Only _____ states sent representatives to this meeting.

8. The group decided to call for a meeting in May in _____, inviting all the _____ to send delegates.
9. In _____ [1787], the Confederation Congress _____ the idea of this convention to _____ the Articles of Confederation.
10. _____ was interested in the Philadelphia Convention because the state hoped _____ in the central government might help Georgia in its _____ with the Creek.
11. The assembly chose several _____ to make the trip to Philadelphia. Four attended: William _____, Abraham _____, William _____ and William _____.
12. In May 1787, delegates from _____ states - all but _____ - attended the convention to discuss changes or _____ to the Articles of Confederation.
13. The states had chosen some of their leading citizens - Benjamin _____ of Pennsylvania, George _____ and the young James _____ from Virginia.
14. Meeting in _____ Hall, the delegates agreed to complete all their work before they reported what changes they made.
15. In the months between the Annapolis and the Philadelphia conventions, _____ Madison had designed a _____ for government that was introduced to the convention as the _____.

16. His plan did _____ with the Articles of Confederation completely, replacing that government with a _____ national government that could _____ taxes, make _____, and _____ laws in its own courts.
17. The new government would have three branches - _____, _____, and _____
18. Instead of one house, the _____ would have two houses - a _____ and a _____ of _____.
19. Rather than each state having _____ vote, each state would have a number of _____ in each house based on _____.
20. The _____ states immediately objected. They proposed the _____ *Plan*, which centered on keeping the Articles of Confederation with the _____-house Congress in which each state had one vote.
21. The _____ over these competing plans was at times _____.
22. Some delegates feared the convention might _____ up, but they finally arrived at an _____ based on each side _____ up some of what it wanted.
23. Introduced in early July, this _____ established the lower house of _____ - the House of Representatives - with the number of representatives from each state based on its population.
24. The _____ house of Congress - the _____ - would have _____ senators from each state.

25. The delegates disagreed over how to _____ the population of a state.
_____ were a large part of the population of the southern states.
26. The _____ states did not want to count the slaves at all, arguing that this would give the southern states _____ of the House of Representatives.
27. The new _____ Congress had more specific powers, including the ability to _____ and regulate _____.
28. The establishment of Congress and guidelines for its powers became Article _____ of the document that became the United States _____.
29. Article _____ established a new executive branch, which was to be headed by a _____ and a _____ president.
30. The delegates wanted an _____ - who had enough _____ to be effective in carrying out and enforcing the laws, but not enough power to become like a _____.
31. The delegates could not decide who would _____ the president and the vice president - the _____ or Congress.
32. Because they wanted to make sure the person would be of the highest _____, they put the choice in the hands of a body called the _____.
33. _____ voters would vote for electors in their states; those _____ would then vote for the president and the vice president.
34. The delegates assumed that the states' electors would be _____ held in high esteem by the citizens.

35. Article _____ established a separate _____ branch and called for a _____ court and for lower courts as needed.
36. The Constitution set up a _____ system, in which _____ was divided between the different levels of government.
37. The _____ of the national government would be supreme.
38. The _____ could no longer pass laws that _____ those of the central government.
39. In the end, it [Constitution] began with " _____ the people" not "We the _____," which truly made it a national government.
40. When the Constitution was completed _____ - _____ of the original delegates signed it on September 17, 1787.
41. _____ Baldwin and _____ Few signed for Georgia.
42. What had started as the Philadelphia Convention to amend the Articles of Confederation had ended as the _____ Convention.
43. The delegates had an entirely new document to present for the public's _____ (approval).
44. Georgia was the _____ state to _____ the Constitution and join the new _____.
45. This quick and easy _____ happened because, by 1787, Georgians _____ a war with the _____ was coming.

46. Georgians, especially small farmers on the _____ hoped that the stronger national _____ created by the Constitution would offer more _____ and would negotiate with the Creek from a position of more power.
47. In the _____ area, planters and merchants supported the new government because it would have the power to negotiate _____ treaties and _____ trade, which they believed would promote _____.
48. _____ was not so easy in many states, where the Constitution was a very divisive _____.
49. Those who supported the Constitution were known as _____; those against it were called _____.
50. After the years of conflict with the British over their _____ as citizens, they [Antifederalists] wanted to make sure they did not set up a government that could not _____ those rights.
51. Getting the _____ states to ratify and keeping the United States as a geographically connected whole were very important.
52. To try to accomplish that, three Federalist supporters who had been at the Convention - John _____ and Alexander _____ of New York and James Madison of Virginia - wrote a series of essays explaining the Constitution and how it would work.
53. The Constitution said that when _____ states had ratified the document, those nine would join together as the United States of _____; the remaining could then join if they chose.

54. The _____ convention was almost evenly divided, but it did ratify after promises were made to add amendments protecting _____ rights.
55. These amendments came to be known as the _____ of _____ (the first _____ amendments to the U.S. Constitution).
56. They [Georgians] were so impressed by the new U.S. Constitution that they _____ a new state constitution in 1789.
57. Like the U.S. Constitution, Georgia's constitution _____ the powers among the three _____ of government.
58. The _____ became the head of the executive branch and was given increased power.
59. The _____ - became the Senate and House of Representatives.
60. Abraham _____ had only been in Georgia three years before the _____ chose him to represent the state in Philadelphia. (page 317)
61. He [Baldwin] led the movement for a state college, convincing the assembly to approve the _____ for the University of Georgia. He then served as its _____ during the planning and building phase from 1786 to 1801. (page 317)
62. He served in the Georgia _____, in the Confederation Congress, and in the _____ Congress for ten years. (page 317)
63. William _____ was a self-taught _____ who moved from North Carolina to Augusta in the mid-1770s. He immediately became active in the _____ movement against the British government. (Page 317)

64. During the Revolution, he was a member of the committee that _____ the 1777 state _____. (page 317)

65. He served as a U.S. _____ from 1789 to 1793 and as a federal district _____ from 1796 to 1799. (page 317)