

Georgia Milestones SS8 Review | Civics Choice Board - Select any combination of activities equal to 100 points to complete this mini-project. The number of activities you choose to do in order to arrive at 100 points is up to you. The only requirement is that you must have at least one activity from each row.

Constitution	Create a series of flashcards defining the following terms: <i>amendments, articles, bill of rights, checks and balances, constitution, preamble, voting.</i> 5 pts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a Y-chart representing the three branches of Georgia's government. • Identify each branch by name and with a graphic icon. • List the power(s) each branch has to check the others. 10 pts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a full-color, graphic flier encouraging Georgians to vote. • Explain the qualifications to vote in Georgia, and include <i>real</i> information on where the nearest voting precinct is located for your city/county. • Provide the <i>real</i> dates for the next 3 upcoming elections in which Georgians can vote. 15 pts. 	Write a Shakespearean sonnet (ABAB, CDCD, EFEF, GG / 10 syllables per verse) in which you explain the Georgia state motto and its relationship to the three branches of government. 20 pts.
Legislative Branch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a three-column comparison chart in which you detail the qualifications and term limits for Georgia state-level representatives and senators. • Use >, <, and = signs in the center column to compare and contrast each one's information. 5 pts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write a poem or reword the lyrics of an existing song to explain the committee system in the General Assembly. • Provide specific examples of standing, interim, and joint committees. 10 pts. 	In the role of a state-level representative, write the transcript of a speech you will deliver at a town hall meeting in which you explain how, why, and on what your spending decisions have been based. 15 pts.	Create an illustrated timeline of the process by which a bill becomes law. Include no less than 5 relevant illustrations. 20 pts.
Executive Branch	Create a series of five multiple choice questions about the executive branch of Georgia's government. Mark each correct answer with an asterisk (*). 5 pts.	Create a six-panel infographic in which you identify six of Georgia's state agencies and what role each one plays in carrying out the will of the executive branch. 10 pts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create two biography trading cards: one for the <i>current</i> governor and the other for the <i>current</i> Lt. governor. • Provide 3-5 pieces of information on each leader's education, political affiliation(s) and experience, governing accomplishments, etc. • Explain the specific qualifications and term limits associated with each executive office. 15 pts. 	Write a brief essay in which you compare and contrast the political affiliation(s), career/military/political experience, policies, and executive actions of Georgia's current governor and its previous governor. <i>Compare each governor in no less than three areas.</i> 20 pts.
Judicial Branch	Create a half-page infographic in which you detail the selection process for judges in Georgia. <i>Provide at least one relevant illustration.</i> 5 pts.	Using the word JUSTICE, create an acrostic poem in which you explain purpose, powers, and scope of the judicial branch in Georgia. 10 pts.	Create a flow chart in which you explain the adult criminal justice process from arrest through sentencing. 15 pts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write two fictitious scenarios: one detailing the events of an imagined <i>criminal case</i>, the other with an imagined <i>civil case</i>. • Be sure to explain <u>why</u> each scenario would be classified as either a criminal or civil case. • Do not forget to conclude each scenario with a logical verdict/judgment. 20 pts.
Legal & Local	Create a three-color map of Georgia in which you identify the location of your city of residence and the county within which it lies. 5 pts.	Create a Venn diagram in which you compare and contrast the rights, legal processes, and sentencing options associated with juvenile offenders vs. adult offenders. 10 pts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an illustrated mini-booklet in which you explain the difference between cities, counties, and special-purpose governments. • Provide <i>real</i> examples of each, and give a brief summary of each one's function(s). 10 pts. 	Create a comic strip with no less than 10 panels in which you explain the juvenile justice process from intake through sentencing. 20 pts.

Name: _____

Period: _____

Due Date: _____

Georgia Milestones SS8 Review | Legal Terms / Policies / Decisions

Instructions: Match each legal term/policy/decision with its description, and try to hit the falling peanuts.

1. Congressional Reconstruction Plan
 2. Lincoln's Reconstruction Plan
 3. *Brown v. Board of Education*
 4. Declaration of Independence
 5. Articles of Confederation
 6. *Dred Scott v. Sandford*
 7. *Worcester v. Georgia*
 8. Proclamation of 1763
 9. Compromise of 1850
 10. Indian Removal Act
 11. *Plessy v. Ferguson*
 12. U.S. Constitution
 13. Georgia Platform
 14. Lend-Lease Act
 15. 13th Amendment
 16. 14th Amendment
 17. 15th Amendment
 18. 19th Amendment
 19. Civil Rights Act
 20. Charter of 1732
 21. white primary
 22. Bill of Rights
 23. Stamp Act
 24. New Deal
 25. Jim Crow
- 1832 case that recognized the sovereignty of American Indians and their land, but which was not enforced by President Jackson
 - 1857 case that ruled slaves were not citizens and that the Congress had no authority to regulate slavery in the territories
 - 1896 case that established "separate by equal"
 - 1954 case that overturned "separate but equal" act of the British Parliament taxing printed goods in the American colonies ahead of the Revolutionary War
 - act of the British Parliament which forbade Georgians from settling west of the Mississippi River in order to avoid conflict with the Creek Indians
 - allowed the U.S. to support its allies in Britain and the USSR during WWII without entering combat directly
 - Amendments 1-10 in the U.S. Constitution banned slavery in the U.S.
 - created the Fugitive Slave Act, ended the slave trade in D.C., and allowed California to enter the Union as a free state
 - ended racial segregation and employment discrimination; signed into law by President Johnson
 - established the Georgia colony
 - forced the relocation of the Creek, Cherokee, et al to reservations west of the Mississippi River, signed into law by President Jackson
 - granted black men the right to vote
 - granted women the right to vote
 - legislation supported by FDR during the Great Depression
 - limited African-Americans from having input in the selection of political candidates; ruled unconstitutional in 1944
 - more aggressive post-Civil War plan permitting former Confederate States to rejoin the Union if they ratified the 14th Amendment
 - political position supporting the Compromise of 1850
 - provided equal protection under the law
 - racial segregation laws in the Deep South
 - reconciliatory post-Civil War plan permitting former Confederate States to rejoin the Union if they ratified the 13th Amendment
 - the "Law of the Land"
 - the American colonies' official secession statement to Britain
 - the first written "constitution" of the American colonies after the Revolutionary War

Georgia Milestones SS8 Review | Economics Missing Letters

13) FDR's "New Deal" helped bring the nation out of economic depression. Some of the programs which directly helped Georgians included:

- The R _____ E _____ A _____, which provided subsidies to farmers to form cooperative and run power lines out in the countryside.
- The A _____ A _____, which provided price supports for farmers to grow crops other than cotton.
- The C _____ C _____, which put young men back to work on forestry and infrastructure projects.
- The S _____ S _____ A _____, which provided unemployment and retirement benefits.

14) Georgia supported the war effort in WWII and boosted its own economy through the production of B-29 bombers at the B _____ A _____ Plant in Marietta and the "L _____ S _____" in Savannah and Brunswick.

15) Prior to the World Wars, cotton was Georgia's biggest agricultural commodity. Since the World Wars, cotton has taken a backseat to the P _____ industry, especially "broilers."

16) Georgia currently boasts over 1,200 miles of i _____ highways, over 5,000 miles of r _____ track, 2 deep-water ports in S _____ and B _____, and over 260 airports. In fact, the world's busiest airport is located in the state's capital: H _____ - J _____ A _____ I _____.

17) The XXVI Centennial S _____ O _____ G _____, held in Atlanta in 1996, had a \$1.54 billion impact on the state's economy.

18) Sites like Stone Mountain, the Georgia Aquarium, and Callaway Gardens are major destinations supporting Georgia's \$60 billion t _____ industry.

19) Georgia's f _____ industry ranks third in the nation, just behind California (#1) and New York (#2.)

20) Georgia's primary source of r _____ comes from taxing its citizens. The largest of these taxes is collected on individual i _____. Georgia's largest tax expenditure is spent on public e _____.

21) A plan for one's spending is referred to as a b _____. Money set aside for later use is called s _____, while money owed is referred to as d _____. Borrowed money which must be repaid with interest is known as c _____.

Georgia Milestones SS8 Review | Economics Missing Letters

- 1) The early Georgia colonies "WRIST" crops/products included:

- W _____
- R _____
- I _____
- S _____
- T _____

Instructions: Complete each economics statement by filling in the missing letters. The first letter of each term has already been provided.

- 2) The primary source of agricultural labor in the Royal Colony of Georgia and throughout the Civil War era was that of s _____.
- 3) The S _____ A _____ placed a tax on all printed goods in the American colonies before the American Revolution.
- 4) The h _____ system granted tracts of Cherokee and/or Creek land to white, male, heads of household in Georgia. Meanwhile land l _____ did the same thing, but also provided opportunities for widows as well as extra chances for war veterans.
- 5) The D _____ gold rush brought a boost to Georgia's economy in the 1829, albeit at the expense of the Cherokee.
- 6) During the late 1800s, Southern cotton profits were greatly boosted by the invention of the c _____ g _____ and by the expansion of the r _____.
- 7) The Y _____ land fraud required Georgia to surrender the lands it illegally sold off between the Chattahoochee and Mississippi Rivers to the U.S. federal government – which inevitably became the states of M _____ and A _____.
- 8) Following the Civil War, slavery was replaced by a new labor source: s _____ and t _____ f _____, neither of which was much of an improvement for struggling agricultural workers.
- 9) Following Reconstruction, Georgia attempted to rehabilitate its image, industrialize, and attract northern investors via a series of International C _____ E _____ held in Atlanta.
- 10) A _____ H _____ began his life in slavery, followed by sharecropping, but later went on to become a business owner/investor and one of the first black millionaires in America. Given that he started so many new businesses in the Atlanta area, he is considered one of Georgia history's most successful e _____.
- 11) Georgia was already suffering through an economic depression ahead of 1929 due to widespread d _____ and the destruction of its cotton crops at the hands of the b _____ w _____.
- 12) Failing farms and banks, as well as speculation in the U.S. Stock Market, led to the 1929 stock market crash and a period of economic downturn throughout the 1930s known as the G _____ D _____.

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Georgia Milestones SS8 Review | Sequencing Events

Instructions: Place the following major events in Georgia / U.S. history in chronological order; numbering them from 1-23. Pay close attention to context clues and hidden hints.

- _____ Albany Movement – unsuccessful attempt to integrate interstate bus station waiting rooms during the Civil Rights Movement
- _____ American Revolution – war of independence fought by the American colonists for freedom from British rule
- _____ Atlanta Riot – a riot in the state's capital resulting in the injury and death of many in the black community; it began after falsified news reports were published in the local papers about race-related violence in the city
- _____ Battle of Atlanta – Civil War battle resulting in the city being burned by Gen. William T. Sherman
- _____ Battle of Chickamauga – a short-lived Confederate victory during the Civil War for control of a critical railway hub near the Georgia-Tennessee border
- _____ Death of William McIntosh – executed by his own people for illegally selling off the last of the Creek Indians' land in Georgia
- _____ Election of Abraham Lincoln – his presidency was won without any electoral votes from the Southern states
- _____ End of the White Primary – ruled unconstitutional and in violation of the 14th Amendment
- _____ Flag Change – Georgia's incorporation of the Confederate battle emblem into its state flag to protest racial integration
- _____ Foundation of UGA – established as the nation's first public school of higher learning and a land grant university
- _____ French and Indian War – Conflict between the French and English which spilled over into North America; the British ultimately win
- _____ Great Depression – economic downturn triggered by the 1929 stock market crash
- _____ International Cotton Expositions – held in Atlanta in an effort to attract northern and European investment in the industrialized "New South"
- _____ Lynching of Leo Frank – his death also marked the resurgence of the KKK in Georgia
- _____ March on Washington – massive protest, with MLK as the keynote speaker, in order to urge Congress to pass civil rights legislation
- _____ March to the Sea – Gen. William T. Sherman's campaign of total destruction from Atlanta to Savannah during the Civil War
- _____ Pearl Harbor - Surprise attack on Hawaii by the Empire of Japan, which brought the U.S. into World War II
- _____ Reconstruction – the period of time after the Civil War when the federal government sought to reintegrate the former CSA into the Union
- _____ Trail of Tears – forced removal of the Cherokee Indians from Georgia
- _____ Trustee Period – the twenty-year period during which James Oglethorpe and 20 other Englishmen governed the Georgia colony; it was followed by the Royal period, during which the Georgia colony was under the leadership of John Reynolds, Henry Ellis, and James Wright.
- _____ World War I – multinational conflict, mostly fought in Europe, which Georgia supported via troop training
- _____ XXVI Summer Olympic Games – held in Atlanta in 1996
- _____ Yazoo Land Fraud – fraudulent land sale of American Indian lands extending from Georgia's current western border all the way to the Mississippi River

Name: _____

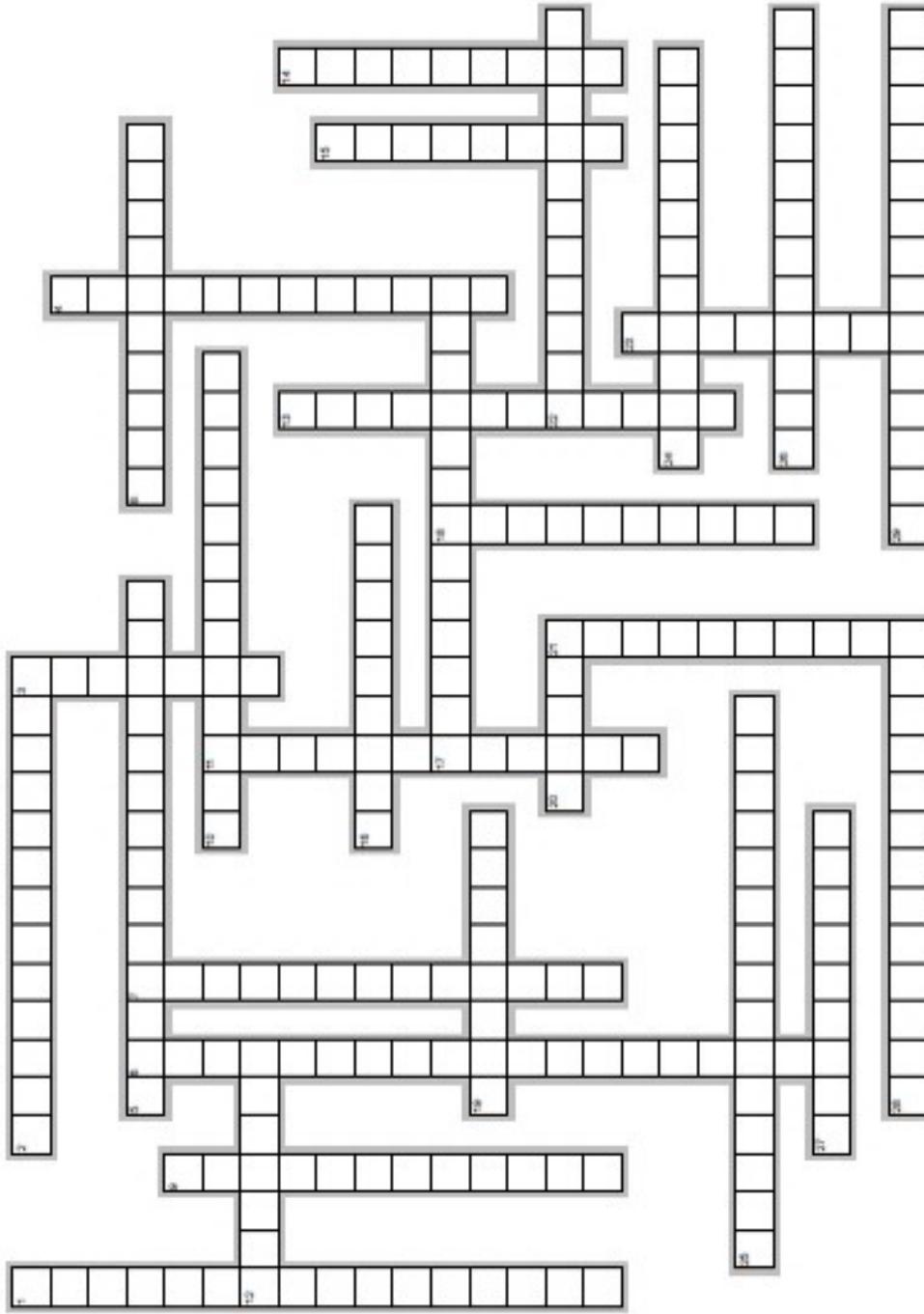
Period: _____

Georgia Milestones SS8 Review | Famous Places in Georgia

Down

6. Northwestemmost region of Georgia, known for its coal deposits
7. Site of the most notorious Civil War POW camp in Georgia
8. Location of the WWII Japanese sneak attack which brought the U.S. into WWII
11. Mountain range extending into north Georgia
13. Site of the only successful Revolutionary War battle fought in Georgia
14. Cherokee site in North Georgia where gold was discovered in 1829
15. River in eastern Georgia which forms the state's border with South Carolina; also Georgia's first planned city and capital, besieged during the American Revolution and blockaded during the Civil War
18. Georgia's third capital
21. Largest freshwater swamp in North America, located in southeastern Georgia
23. Physiographic region in central Georgia, which contains over half of the state's population

Georgia Milestones SS8 Review | Famous Places in Georgia



Across

- | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|---|
| 2. | Continent on which Georgia is located | 24. | On a map or globe, Georgia is located in the northern and western ones of these |
| 5. | Name for the land which would become the Savannah colony | 25. | St. Simon's, Jekyll, Cumberland, etc., they form a natural boundary between mainland Georgia and the Atlantic ocean |
| 8. | Northeasternmost region of Georgia and location of the state's highest point | 26. | Location of FDR's Little White House |
| 10. | River in western Georgia which forms half of the state's border with Alabama, and provides drinking water for 70% of the people in Atlanta | 27. | One of Georgia's two deepwater ports, and the one which produced the most Liberty Ships during WWII |
| 12. | Georgia's current capital, razed to the ground by Gen. William T. Sherman during the Civil War | 28. | Georgia's fourth capital |
| 16. | Where the Piedmont and Coastal Plain regions meet | 29. | The highest point in Georgia |
| | | | Down |
| 17. | Largest of Georgia's physiographic regions, located in the southern half of the state | 1. | Physiographic region in northern Georgia, located between the Appalachian Plateau and Blue Ridge |
| 18. | Site of Leo Frank's 1915 lynching, and location of the Bell Bomber Plant which built B-29s during WWII | 3. | Georgia's second capital |
| 20. | Disputed land in what would later become the states of Alabama and Mississippi | 4. | Major Army training center located in Columbus, Georgia |

Down

Georgia Milestones SS8 Review | Who's who in Georgia history?

23. _____ Georgia signers of the Declaration of Independence
24. _____ Georgia's royal governors following the Trustee period
25. _____ Georgian who served in the U.S. Congress for over 50 years; "Father of the Two-Ocean Navy"
26. _____ Governor of Georgia and longtime U.S. Senator who promoted stronger national defense following WWII, but also opposed civil rights initiatives
27. _____ head of a Georgia commission in 1960 tasked with determining how Georgia should address school integration
28. _____ head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and primary leader of the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s
29. _____ Jewish factory superintendent lynched in Marietta in 1915; his death marked the resurgence of the KKK in Georgia
30. _____ last of the prehistoric American Indian groups in Georgia
31. _____ Mayor of Atlanta during the Civil Rights Movement who opposed segregation and brought professional sports teams to Georgia
32. _____ Mayor of Atlanta who promoted aviation and civil rights advances
33. _____ plaintiff in the U.S. Supreme Court case that established the "separate but equal" doctrine of racial segregation
34. _____ President of the United States during Reconstruction
35. _____ President of the United States during the American Civil War
36. _____ President of the United States who authorized the Indian Removal Act
37. _____ pro-farmer Populist politician from Georgia
38. _____ Scottish settlers who opposed James Oglethorpe's policies
39. _____ settler group explicitly banned in the Georgia charter
40. _____ settler groups in the early Georgia colony
41. _____ the pro-industrialization "Bourbon Triumvirate" of Georgia's Redemption period
42. _____ three politicians embroiled in Georgia's 1946 governors controversy
43. _____ those loyal to Britain in the American Revolution
44. _____ those loyal to the American colonies during the Revolutionary War
45. _____ three-term governor of Georgia who opposed FDR and the New Deal
46. _____ translator for James Oglethorpe
47. _____ twenty-one men entrusted with governing the original Georgia colony
48. _____ Union general who carried out the Atlanta Campaign and the March to the Sea
49. _____ white supremacist terror group founded in Tennessee after the Civil War
50. _____ Yamacraw chief who negotiated the land cession which established the Georgia colony



Name: _____

Period: _____

Georgia Milestones SS8 Review | Who's who in Georgia history?

- 1) Abraham Lincoln 13) Ellis Arnall, Melvin Thompson, Herman Talmadge 25) John Marshall 37) Maynard Jackson
2) Alonzo Herndon 14) Eugene Talmadge 26) John Reynolds, Henry Ellis, James Wright 38) Mississippians
3) Andrew Jackson 15) Franklin D. Roosevelt 27) John Ross 39) Patriots
4) Andrew Johnson 16) Freedmen's Bureau 28) John Sibley 40) Richard B. Russell, Jr.
5) Andrew Young black legislators 17) Henry Grady 29) Joseph E. Brown, Alfred H. Colquitt, sharecroppers
6) Booker T. Washington British 18) Hernando de Soto 30) Ku Klux Klan 41) Spanish
7) Bunton Gwinnett, Lynn Hall, George Walton 19) Highland Scots, Salzburgers, Jews 31) Leo Frank 42) tenant farmers
8) Carl Vinson 20) Homer Plessy 32) Lester Maddox 43) Tom Watson
9) Catholics 21) Ivan Allen, Jr. 33) Loyalists 44) John B. Gordon
10) Dred Scott 22) James Oglethorpe 34) Malcontents 45) Tomochichi
11) Jimmy Carter 23) Martin Luther King, Jr. 35) Martin Luther King, Jr. 46) Trustees
12) John Lewis 24) John Lewis 36) Mary Musgrave 47) W.E.B. DuBois
13) 39th President of the United States and the only commander-in-chief from Georgia
14) a former slave and sharecropper who became a successful Atlanta businessman and millionaire
15) African Americans who held political office during Reconstruction but who were often denied full access to government
16) agricultural laborers who worked another's land and who might make some small profit since they owned their own tools and some livestock
17) agricultural laborers who worked another's land in exchange for a portion of their harvest, usually without making any profit and remaining indentured to the landowner
18) American president who crafted the "New Deal" to bring the U.S. out of the Great Depression; he spent much of his time in Warm Springs, Georgia to treat his polio
19) Atlanta newspaperman and "voice of the New South"
20) author of *The Souls of Black Folk* and an early civil rights activist who promoted social equality for African Americans in the early 20th century
21) black slave who unsuccessfully sued for his freedom in the U.S. Supreme Court
22) Cherokee chief who accompanied his people on the Trail of Tears
23) Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court who ruled in favor of American Indian rights in *Worcester v. Georgia*
24) Civil Rights activist who became the first African American from Georgia since Reconstruction to serve in the U.S. Congress; he was also a U.S. ambassador under President Jimmy Carter
25) Creek chief who sold off the last of his people's land in Georgia
26) early civil rights activist who promoted African American economic independence in his "Atlanta Compromise" speech
27) European empire who colonized Florida
28) European empire who established the thirteen American colonies
29) federal agency created after the Civil War to help train and educate former black slaves
30) first African American mayor of Atlanta and a major promoter of aviation
31) first European to explore present-day Georgia
32) first president of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) during the Civil Rights Movement and currently a U.S. Representative for Georgia
33) former segregationist restaurateur who later, as governor, appointed more African Americans to government positions than all previous Georgia governors
34) father of Georgia

Name: _____

Period: _____