**Question Excerpt From SS8H5 Unit 5 Development of Georgia**

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| ***Q.1)*** | **What is the nations first public universtiy?** |
|  |  |
| **A.** | University of Gerogia |
| **B.** | Harvard |
| **C.** | Yale |
| **D.** | Kennesaw |
| ***Q.2)*** | **In the headright system how much land was given to the head of the house.** |
|  |  |
| **A.** | 5 acres |
| **B.** | 200 miles |
| **C.** | 600 square miles |
| **D.** | 200 acres |
| ***Q.3)*** | **Who invented the cotton gin?** |
|  |  |
| **A.** | Eli Whitney |
| **B.** | Alexander McGilivray |
| **C.** | William McIntosh |
| **D.** | John Marshall |
| **E.** | Sir Isacc Newton |
| ***Q.4)*** | **The city of Louisville was named after\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?** |
|  |  |
| **A.** | Louis |
| **B.** | The king of England |
| **C.** | John Smith |
| **D.** | King Louis the 16 |
| ***Q.5)*** | **What did the court case of Worchester v. Georgia decied about the removal of the Cherokee?** |
|  |  |
| **A.** | unfair |
| **B.** | constitutional |
| **C.** | unconsitutional |
| **D.** | good idea |
| ***Q.6)*** | **Why were the railroads so important?** |
|  |  |
| **A.** | It allowed good to be transported faster |
| **B.** | Farms no longer needed to be near rivers |
| **C.** | It was cheaper than wagon |
| **D.** | It created the city of Atlanta |
| **E.** | All of the Above |
| ***Q.7)*** | **What city was once called Terminus?** |
|  |  |
| **A.** | Augusta |
| **B.** | New Orleans |
| **C.** | Atlanta |
| **D.** | Milledgville |
| ***Q.8)*** | **The methodists and Baptists spread through the south because of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?** |
|  |  |
| **A.** | lectures |
| **B.** | televangelists |
| **C.** | tent revivals |
| **D.** | radio broadcasts |
| ***Q.9)*** | **What was discovered in Dahlonega** |
|  |  |
| **A.** | Silver |
| **B.** | Gold |
| **C.** | Iron |
| **D.** | Fruit |
| ***Q.10)*** | **The spread of Methodist and Baptists earned the south the title of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?** |
|  |  |
| **A.** | Bible Thumpers |
| **B.** | Bible Rope |
| **C.** | Church Place |
| **D.** | Bible Belt |
| ***Q.11)*** | **What was forced removal of the Cherokee later called?** |
|  |  |
| **A.** | The Long Walk |
| **B.** | The Great Walk |
| **C.** | The Trail of Walking |
| **D.** | The Trail of Tears |
| ***Q.12)*** | **Who went to Washington to try and help the Cherokee keep their land?** |
|  |  |
| **A.** | John Smith |
| **B.** | John Ross |
| **C.** | John Marshall |
| ***Q.13)*** | **Who is the Supreme Court judge that ruled the Cherokee could keep their land?** |
|  |  |
| **A.** | John Smith |
| **B.** | John Ross |
| **C.** | John Marshall |
| **D.** | Thurgood Marshall |
|  |  |
| ***Q.14)*** | **This cheif created the Syllabary.** |
| **A.** | William McIntosh |
| **B.** | Sequoyah |
| **C.** | Crazy Horse |
| **D.** | Alexander McGillivray |
| ***Q.15)*** | **What Creek cheif was killed for sell his tribes land for $200,000?** |
|  |  |
| **A.** | Alexander McGillivray |
| **B.** | William McIntosh |
| **C.** | Crazy Horse |
| **D.** | Sequoya |
| ***Q.16)*** | **What group of Chreek wanted peace with white people?** |
|  |  |
| **A.** | white sticks |
| **B.** | redsticks |
| **C.** | Cherokee |
| **D.** | Creek |
| ***Q.17)*** | **What Creek chief signed the treaty of New York?** |
|  |  |
| **A.** | Sequoyah |
| **B.** | Alexander McGillivray |
| **C.** | Crazy Horse |
| **D.** | William McIntosh |
| ***Q.18)*** | **What group of Creeks hated white people?** |
|  |  |
| **A.** | Cherokees |
| **B.** | Red Sticks |
| **C.** | White Sticks |
| **D.** | Oconee |
| ***Q.19)*** | **Why were Georgians upset about the Yazoo Land Fraud?** |
|  |  |
| **A.** | Land that was supposed be given away was sold |
| **B.** | The land was given away |
| **C.** | The president kept the money |
| ***Q.20)*** | **A major religious movement that swept through the United States between 1790 and 1830 which helped increase interest in religion.** |
|  |  |
| **A.** | syllabary |
| **B.** | embargo |
| **C.** | The Second Great Awakening |
| **D.** | revival |
| **E.** | cotton |
| ***Q.21)*** | **Was extremely important to the Southern economy and became the dominant cash crop for the entire South.** |
|  |  |
| **A.** | syllabary |
| **B.** | embargo |
| **C.** | The Second Great Awakening |
| **D.** | revival |
| **E.** | cotton |
| ***Q.22)*** | **A system of writing that used symbols to represent syllables; this was the first written language developed by Native Americans.** |
|  |  |
| **A.** | syllabary |
| **B.** | embargo |
| **C.** | The Second Great Awakening |
| **D.** | revival |
| **E.** | cotton |
| ***Q.23)*** | **term used when one particular country stops trade with another country.** |
|  |  |
| **A.** | syllabary |
| **B.** | embargo |
| **C.** | The Second Great Awakening |
| **D.** | revival |
| **E.** | cotton |
| ***Q.24)*** | **A meeting meant to interest people in religion.** |
|  |  |
| **A.** | syllabary |
| **B.** | embargo |
| **C.** | The Second Great Awakening |
| **D.** | revival |
| **E.** | cotton |
| ***Q.25)*** | **A Cherokee Indian who developed the first writing system for Native Americans.** |
|  |  |
| **A.** | John Marshall |
| **B.** | Abraham Baldwin |
| **C.** | Andrew Jackson |
| **D.** | Sequoyah |
| **E.** | William McIntosh |
| ***Q.26)*** | **A former representative for the state of Georgia, this individual founded the University of Georgia.** |
|  |  |
| **A.** | John Marshall |
| **B.** | Abraham Baldwin |
| **C.** | Andrew Jackson |
| **D.** | Sequoyah |
| **E.** | William McIntosh |
| ***Q.27)*** | **This person was the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court and determined that the  Indian Removal Act of 1830 was unconstitutional.** |
|  |  |
| **A.** | John Marshall |
| **B.** | Abraham Baldwin |
| **C.** | Andrew Jackson |
| **D.** | Sequoyah |
| **E.** | William McIntosh |
| ***Q.28)*** | **Was the Principal Chief of the Creek Nation and was executed by his own people for signing away the rest of the Creek land to the United States federal government.** |
|  |  |
| **A.** | John Marshall |
| **B.** | Abraham Baldwin |
| **C.** | Andrew Jackson |
| **D.** | Sequoyah |
| **E.** | William McIntosh |
| ***Q.29)*** | **Became the seventh president of the United States in 1828 while running under a campaign that stressed the importance of Indian removal.** |
|  |  |
| **A.** | John Marshall |
| **B.** | Abraham Baldwin |
| **C.** | Andrew Jackson |
| **D.** | Sequoyah |
| **E.** | William McIntosh |
| ***Q.30)*** | **Alexander McGillivray was…** |
|  |  |
| **A.** | a famous Cherokee Chief who fought for the rights for the Cherokee Nation through the federal court system. |
| **B.** | a famous Creek Indian Chief who was murdered by his own people for signing away the rights to Creek land to the United States federal government. |
| **C.** | a famous Creek Indian who represented the Creeks during the American Revolution and helped protect Creek rights, as well as centralize their power. |
| **D.** | A famous Creek Indian who signed the 1790 Treaty of New York on behalf of the Cherokee people. |
| ***Q.31)*** | **Under this system, each white male that counted as a head of a household had the right to receive up to 1,000 acres of land.** |
|  |  |
| **A.** | The Georgia Land Policy System |
| **B.** | The Compact System |
| **C.** | The Great Western Migration |
| **D.** | The Head-Right System |
| ***Q.32)*** | **For a small fee, any white male twenty-one years of age could win land.  Up to 30 million acres of land were given away through this system.** |
|  |  |
| **A.** | The land lottery process |
| **B.** | The Louisiana Purchase |
| **C.** | The Creek Indian Removal |
| **D.** | The Yazoo Land Fraud |
| ***Q.33)*** | **This became the new capital of Georgia in 1786.** |
|  |  |
| **A.** | Savannah |
| **B.** | Louisville |
| **C.** | Atlanta |
| **D.** | Augusta |
| ***Q.34)*** | **In 1803, the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_took place and more than doubled the size of the United States.** |
|  |  |
| **A.** | Yazoo Land Fraud |
| **B.** | Trail of Tears |
| **C.** | Louisiana Purchase |
| **D.** | Lewis and Clark expedition |
| ***Q.35)*** | **Choose the statement that is incorrect.** |
|  |  |
| **A.** | The cotton gin was an invention that deseeded cotton bolls at a much faster rate than humans. |
| **B.** | The invention of the cotton gin led to an increased demand for farmland in order to produce more cotton. |
| **C.** | The invention of the cotton gin led to an increased demand for slave labor throughout the South. |
| **D.** | The invention of the cotton gin helped improve working conditions for southern slaves. |
| ***Q.36)*** | **Which famous event brought attention to the Cherokee land and influenced thousands of new  settlers to invade Cherokee territory?** |
|  |  |
| **A.** | The Battle of Horseshoe Bend |
| **B.** | The War of 1812 |
| **C.** | The 1829 Dahlonega Gold Rush |
| **D.** | Worchester v. Georgia |
| ***Q.37)*** | **Choose the statement that is incorrect.** |
|  |  |
| **A.** | During the early 1800s, canals and railways were built across the United States and contributed to an easier and faster way to ship and trade goods. |
| **B.** | As a result of the development of canals and railways, the United States population began to spread due to an ease in transportation. |
| **C.** | Due to the construction of canals and railroads, the development of new towns and cities spread throughout the United States. |
| **D.** | E. The construction of canals and railroads throughout the United States did little to support trade, as well as the exchange of commerce between the states. |