



Question for Discussion

Many states had rivers as borders, but Congress could not regulate how they should share the river for trade. What kind of problems might come up as neighboring states used the river to transport goods?

“A Limping Government”

It soon became clear that the national government was just too weak under the Articles of Confederation. George Washington called it “a half-starved, limping government.” The states argued over things like borders and trade, and Congress had no power to stop them. Foreign governments did not know if they were dealing with one nation or 13 individual ones. Financial difficulties worsened. It became clear that the Articles had to be revised.

10/11 - STOP



Unscramble the word to find a synonym for “revise.”

Y D F O M I _____

Chapter 10

SS8H4b: Describe the role of Georgia at the Constitutional Convention of 1787; include the role of Abraham Baldwin and William Few, and reasons why Georgia ratified the new constitution.

The Constitutional Convention

In September 1786, Alexander Hamilton of New York and James Madison of Virginia called a meeting of state representatives in Annapolis, Maryland to discuss the disagreements between states. Delegates only came from five states, so another meeting was proposed for May 1787 in Philadelphia.

Delegates to the Philadelphia convention intended to revise the Articles of Confederation. They ended up writing a completely new document—the Constitution of the United States. Their meeting became known as the Constitutional Convention.



Georgia appointed six delegates to the convention. Two did not attend, and two others left early. Only Abraham Baldwin and William Few signed the Constitution as members of the Georgia delegation.

The Great Compromise

Baldwin was deeply involved in debates over the issue of representation. Small states worried that they would be outvoted by large states. When he realized that small states like Connecticut might withdraw from the convention if the Constitution did not guarantee equal state representation, Baldwin changed his vote on the issue. This forced a tie and sent the issue to a committee.

To solve the representation issue, Baldwin helped develop the Great Compromise that called for a bicameral (two-house) legislature. States would be equally represented in the upper house (the Senate). In the lower house (House of Representatives), states would be represented according to population. This compromise pulled the convention out of a complete deadlock.



Word Definition

deadlock: when two parties have differing views and neither will accept the ideas of the other

Read!



Decide if the statements below are **Fact or Opinion**. Write **F** for **Fact**, and **O** for **Opinion**. Ask if you don't know what these mean!

1. ___ States that didn't send delegates to the Annapolis Convention were the most unpatriotic states in the Union.
2. ___ The U.S. Constitution was written at the Constitutional Convention in 1787.
3. ___ Georgia appointed six delegates to the Constitutional Convention.
4. ___ Abraham Baldwin was wiser than other delegates on the representation issue.
5. ___ The Great Compromise was the most important event at the convention.

Georgia's Role

Georgians in 1787 supported a strong federal government. Georgia delegate

William Few represented them well by casting important nationalist votes during critical times at the convention. He also **worked hard to make sure the Constitution was approved by the Continental Congress and by his home state.**

Georgia was the fourth state to ratify the U.S. Constitution on January 2, 1788. Georgians desired a strong government to protect them from a threatened Indian war, and from the Spanish who had regained possession of Florida in 1783. People in Savannah and the coastal regions hoped a centralized government would improve trade regulations.



Answers only
Write the correct year next to each event below.

Go back to the beginning.

1. _____ Delegates from five states show up at state meeting in Annapolis, Maryland to discuss state problems under the Articles of Confederation.
2. _____ The Constitutional Convention meets in Philadelphia.
3. _____ Spain regains Florida.
4. _____ Georgia ratifies the U.S. Constitution.

look for dates in the reading.



A. Why do you think people in Georgia's coastal regions were so interested in better trade regulations?

Yes - answer - Think about the fact that they are on the coast. What does this have to do with trade?

B. How could a strong central government help Georgians facing an Indian war?

SS8H5 – Historical Understandings

Explain significant factors that affected the development of Georgia as part of the growth of the United States between 1789 and 1840.

Chapter 11

SS8H5a: Explain the establishment of the University of Georgia, Louisville, and the spread of Baptist and Methodist churches.

Making Changes!

University of Georgia

Georgia's new leadership after the Revolutionary War showed a strong interest in education and religion. In 1784, the general assembly set aside 40,000 acres of land for the University of Georgia (UGA). Abraham Baldwin wrote the school's charter in 1785, saying that all people—not just the wealthy—have a right to education. This was a revolutionary thought in 1785!



When the school's charter was approved in 1785, UGA became the first university established by a state government and set the example for today's American system of public colleges and universities. Building of the university actually began in 1801 when future governor John Milledge purchased land on the Oconee River and donated it for the school. The original plot of land had been used for other purposes. UGA is located in Athens.

Georgia's Third Capital

In 1785, Augusta became Georgia's state capital. Yet within a year, the state legislature appointed a commission to find a new capital city with a more central location as settlement continued to move west. There were some strings attached though—this new capital was to be located within 20 miles of an Indian trading post called "Galphin's Old Town" or "Galphinton." It was also to be named Louisville to honor King Louis XVI of France for help during the Revolutionary War. A site was selected, but it took ten years before the government actually moved there in 1796. (And then in 1806, the capital was moved again to Milledgeville!)

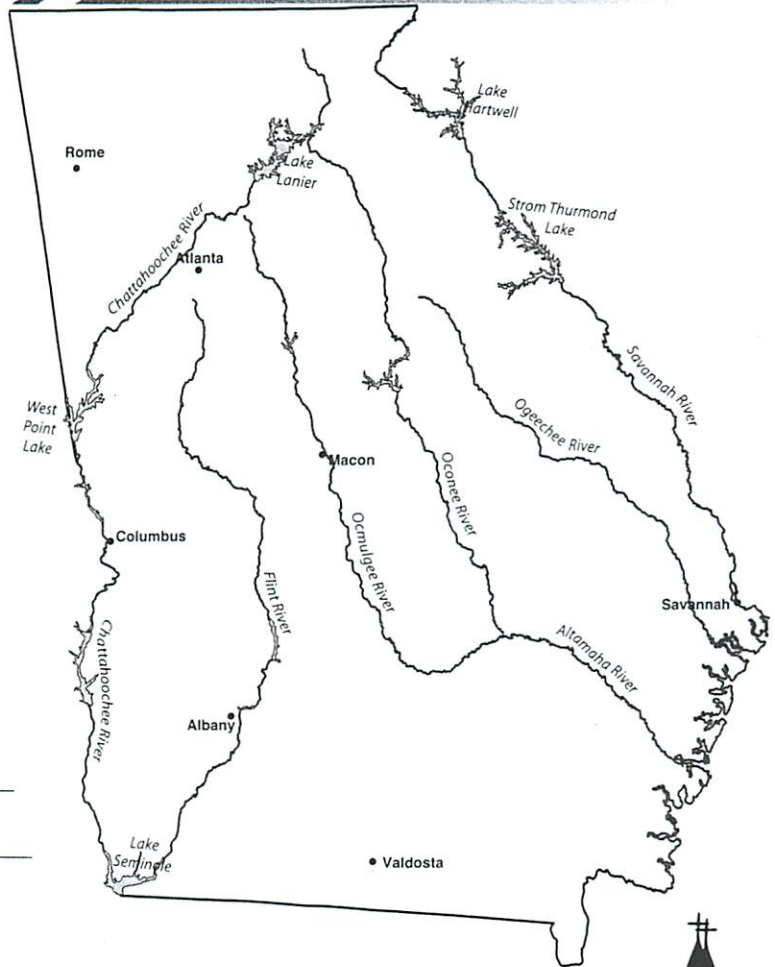


Find a map of Georgia to help you with this activity.

On the map, label:

- 1) Athens
- 2) Augusta
- 3) Louisville
- 4) Milledgeville

I'll give you a copy of this!

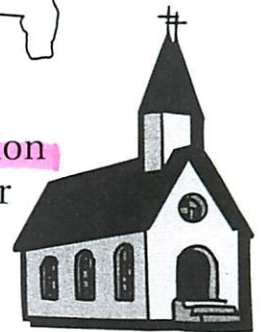


Each of these locations is near a _____

Why was this important in the 1700s?

Churches Grow

The Revolutionary War had practically destroyed organized religion in Georgia. Loyalist Anglican clergy had left the colony, several other ministers had died, and many churches had been damaged or destroyed.



Patriotic Anglicans who refused to recognize the king of England as the head of the church started the Methodist Church after the American Revolution. The Baptist Church was already well-established in the colonies.

In 1783, Governor Lyman Hall asked citizens to rebuild their churches. The greatest growth occurred among the Baptists and Methodists. The movements started in the back country but soon spread throughout the state. The Georgia Baptist Association became independent from the South Carolina Association

the late 1780s, and the first Methodist conference in Georgia was held in Wilkes County in 1788. These events showed the growth and independence of both denominations.

The First Colored Baptist Church was established in Savannah in 1788. Although slaves typically went to their master's church or worshiped at other services permitted by their master, this new church was controlled completely by its members. A similar church was set up in Augusta.

Answers only



1. Name the two religious denominations that grew the most in Georgia after the war.

2. Governor Lyman Hall was not interested in churches being rebuilt after the war.

True

False

3. The first Methodist conference in Georgia was held in what year? _____

4. What was significant about the First Colored Baptist Church?

- a. Slaves could bring their children to church
- b. The church was controlled completely by its members
- c. Slaves could worship with native African music

STOP!

SS8H5b: Evaluate the impact of land policies pursued by Georgia; include the headright system, land lotteries, and the Yazoo land fraud.

Chapter 12

The Pursuit of Land

Land was an important measure of wealth in the 18th century. The more you had, the better! After the Revolutionary War, Georgia began distributing land to encourage immigration. Until 1803 Georgia distributed land under the **headright system**, where heads of families were entitled to 200 acres plus 50 acres for each family member including slaves. The limit was 1,000 acres, and the only cost was a surveying fee. New settlers poured into the state!