145. Which group of people was NOT among the earliest Georgia settlers?
A. English  
B. Scots  
C. Jews  
D. French

146. The first Georgia settlements were located
A. on river bluffs.  
B. at the Fall Line.  
C. on sandy beaches.  
D. at the forks of rivers.

147. What was the name of the nobleman from Scotland who, along with two partners, wanted to create a colony to be called the “Margravate of Azilia”?
A. James Oglethorpe  
B. George Whitefield  
C. Robert Castell  
D. Robert Montgomery

148. Georgia’s Charter of 1732 did NOT include a provision that
A. guaranteed every settler his day in court to settle differences.  
B. gave the king of England control of the colony.  
C. prohibited Catholics from becoming colonists.  
D. banned liquor in the colony.

149. Georgia’s first settlement was made near the present city of
A. Athens.  
B. Atlanta.  
C. Macon.  
D. Savannah.

150. The medical crisis in Georgia in the 1730s was NOT caused by
A. the presence of mosquitoes.  
B. the lack of fresh vegetables.  
C. hard physical labor.  
D. poor sanitation.
151. Why did James Oglethorpe suggest forming a colony for the poor?
A. England wanted to get rid of debtors permanently.
B. Oglethorpe had a friend who died in a debtors’ prison.
C. The homeless would readily come to the New World.
D. The poor were mostly well-educated people who had fallen on hard times.

152. Georgia was NOT settled in order to provide
A. a defensive border against the French and Spanish.
B. more land and power for Great Britain.
C. a place to offer religious freedom.
D. a short route to the West Indies.

153. According to Georgia’s Charter of 1732, which group of people could become colonists?
A. blacks
B. lawyers
C. liquor dealers
D. Methodists

154. During its first twenty years, the colony of Georgia
A. established a court system.
B. was an economic success.
C. provided a home for many debtors.
D. established the first public school in the nation.

155. Those who were selected to settle the colony of Georgia were required to
A. have served time in a debtors’ prison.
B. bring their own farm tools with them.
C. only sell their land to another Englishman.
D. use a portion of their land to grow mulberry trees.

156. Who surveyed and helped design the city of Savannah?
A. Noble Jones
B. Robert Montgomery
C. Samuel Nunes
D. James Oglethorpe

157. What Indians were led by Tomochichi?
A. Cherokee
B. Creek
C. Oconee
D. Yamacraw

158. Which statement does NOT describe a reason for locating many of Georgia’s early settlements on the Fall Line?
A. The area around the Fall Line was a picturesque setting for a settlement.
B. Waterfalls at the Fall Line provided a power source for water mills and developing industries.
C. The rivers and creeks cut deep channels in the softer soils through which they ran, creating fertile land for farming.
D. Settlers were forced to stop at the waterfalls along the Fall Line because of the difficulty of traveling over the steep, rushing water.
159. What items, which Great Britain had to import from France, Russia, and Spain, did Oglethorpe promise to produce in Georgia?
   A. white potatoes, yams, and corn
   B. wheat, rice, and wine
   C. tropical fruit and spices
   D. cotton dyes and silk

160. What ship transported Oglethorpe and Georgia's first colonists from England to North America?
   A. the Ann
   B. the Nina
   C. the Mayflower
   D. the Pinta

161. When did King George II grant Oglethorpe and his group a charter for the colony of Georgia?
   A. 1492
   B. 1607
   C. 1732
   D. 1776

162. Where did James Oglethorpe and the first Georgia colonists land when they arrived in Georgia?
   A. Ossabaw Island on Ossabaw Sound
   B. Fort Frederica near St. Simons Island
   C. Yamacraw Bluff on the Savannah River
   D. Fort Pulaski on the Savannah River

163. Oglethorpe's plan for the establishment of Savannah could BEST be described as
   A. haphazard.
   B. circular.
   C. neat and regular.
   D. rectangular.

164. Which term BEST describes the kind of people Oglethorpe and his associates wanted to bring to Georgia?
   A. convicts
   B. educated
   C. former prisoners
   D. poor, but worthy

165. Which statement does NOT provide a reason for British leaders wanting to establish a new colony in Georgia?
   A. Great Britain was overpopulated.
   B. The British wanted to convert the Indians to Christianity.
   C. Overseas colonies would enhance the British economy.
   D. South Carolina colonists needed protection from the Spanish.

166. The basic pattern of Savannah was fashioned after a design by
   A. William Bull.
   B. Robert Castell.
   C. Noble Jones.
   D. James Oglethorpe.
167. The original plan for Savannah called for building how many squares?
   A. 1
   B. 2
   C. 3
   D. 4

168. Savannah’s squares were divided into blocks called
   A. lots.
   B. squares.
   C. tythings.
   D. wards.

169. A settler in Savannah did NOT have to care for
   A. a house in town.
   B. a five-acre garden on the edge of town.
   C. a forty-five-acre farm in the country.
   D. the common areas in the town plaza.

170. Besides James Oglethorpe, what three men influenced the design of Savannah?
   A. Thomas Bray, Robert Castell, and Noble Jones
   B. Noble Jones, Samuel Nunes, and Robert Brozius
   C. Noble Jones, Robert Castell, and William Bull
   D. William Bull, Robert Brozius, and Thomas Bray

171. Who served as an interpreter for James Oglethorpe?
   A. William Bull
   B. Mary Musgrove
   C. Samuel Nunes
   D. Tomochichi

172. Tomochichi allowed James Oglethorpe to settle on a bluff overlooking which river?
   A. Altamaha River
   B. Flint River
   C. Savannah River
   D. St. Marys River
173. Which statement BEST describes the subject of the illustration?

A. The British took control over the Indians’ land.
B. The British and the Indians had a profitable first meeting.
C. The Indians showed distrust for the invading Englishmen.
D. The Indians welcomed the English with gifts.

To review this period of history, read pages 114-121 in *Georgia and the American Experience* (Clairmont Press, 2005). For more information on Mary Musgrove, go to www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/nge/Article.jsp?id=h-688.
174. The trustees gave the first settlers in Georgia the right to
A. vote.
B. collect taxes.
C. hold elections.
D. own land.

175. Which statement does NOT describe a restriction placed on Georgia’s trustees?
A. They could not expand west of the Savannah River.
B. They could not own land in Georgia.
C. They could not profit from their work.
D. They could not hold political office.

176. Germans from Salzburg came to Georgia to
A. obtain free land.
B. obtain religious freedom.
C. be freed from debtors’ prisons.
D. relieve the overcrowding in Germany.

177. Who was the leader of the Germans from Salzburg?
A. John Martin Bolzius
B. Lachlan McIntosh
C. James Oglethorpe
D. John Reynolds

178. Where did the Salzburgers first settle?
A. Albany
B. Darien
C. Ebenezer
D. Savannah

179. The Salzburgers moved from their original settlement because
A. they were attacked frequently by the Indians.
B. they had problems with the Spanish who lived nearby.
C. the land on which they settled was marshy and not very productive.
D. the area was plagued by harsh storms that caused extensive damage.

180. On which barrier island did the Salzburgers settle?
A. Cumberland Island
B. Jekyll Island
C. St. Catherines Island
D. St. Simons Island

181. What restriction was NOT placed on the Salzburger settlement at Frederica?
A. The settlers could not buy rum.
B. The settlers could not own slaves.
C. The settlers could not trade alcohol to the Indians.
D. The settlers could not travel outside their settlement.
182. The greatest threat to the Georgia colony came from
A. the Indians who lived in the area.
B. the area’s harsh climate.
C. the Spanish in Florida.
D. new diseases.

183. Where did the Highland Scots settle in Georgia?
A. Augusta
B. Darien
C. New Ebenezer
D. Savannah

184. What was the importance of the Battle of Bloody Marsh?
A. It ended the threat of war from Native Americans.
B. It demonstrated the strength of the British militia.
C. It resulted in Georgia’s gaining new lands on which to settle.
D. It was the beginning of a safe southern frontier for the British.

185. What group came to the aid of James Oglethorpe in the Battle of Bloody Marsh?
A. Catholics
B. Highland Scots
C. Salzburgers
D. Spaniards

186. Which was NOT an area of discontent in Georgia?
A. slavery
B. voting rights
C. the sale of rum
D. ownership of land

187. Why did James Oglethorpe welcome the War of Jenkins’s Ear?
A. It ended the threat of war from Native Americans.
B. It gave him an excuse to invade Spanish Florida.
C. It would remove the Indian menace from Georgia.
D. It provided a means to showcase the strength of the British.

188. Which is a reason why the vision of the trustees for Georgia was never fulfilled?
A. Georgia was a political failure.
B. Too many debtors settled in Georgia.
C. The Indians and Spanish caused the settlers to live in fear.
D. Dissension caused many settlers to move from the colony.

189. With which trustee policy did the colonists disagree?
A. hard work
B. prohibition of slavery
C. military training
D. land allotments

190. What policy did the king make to ensure that the trustees did not take advantage of the colony?
A. The trustees could not hold office.
B. The trustees could not serve more than one year.
C. The trustees broke off all ties with Great Britain.
D. The trustees donated their own money to provide food for the colonists.
191. What term was used to describe those who complained about the policies of the trustees?
A. dissidents
B. malcontents
C. objectors
D. rebels

192. The Highland Scots opposed
A. keeping close ties with Great Britain.
B. giving women the right to vote.
C. trading with the Spanish.
D. permitting slavery.

To review this period of history, read pages 115-116, 120-127 in Georgia and the American Experience (Clairmont Press, 2005).
To learn more about this period, go to www.ourgeorgiahistory.com/people/oglethorpe.html.
To learn more about the Salzburgers, go to www.georgiasalzburgers.com/.
GPS SS8H2 The student will analyze the colonial period of Georgia’s history.
   c. Explain the development of Georgia as a royal colony with regard to land ownership, slavery, government, and the impact of the royal governors.

___ 193. In 1752, Georgia became a
   A. debtor colony.
   B. proprietary colony.
   C. royal colony.
   D. self-governing colony.

___ 194. Who was the first royal governor of Georgia?
   A. Robert Castell
   B. Robert Montgomery
   C. James Oglethorpe
   D. John Reynolds

___ 195. Who controlled Georgia when it became a royal colony?
   A. James Oglethorpe
   B. a bicameral legislature
   C. the king of Great Britain
   D. the people

___ 196. While John Reynolds was its royal governor, Georgia established
   A. a unicameral legislature.
   B. local governing bodies.
   C. a court system.
   D. land ownership rights.

___ 197. What event did NOT occur during the period in which Georgia was a royal colony?
   A. the French and Indian War
   B. the Declaration of Independence
   C. the Battle of Bloody Marsh
   D. the Proclamation of 1763

___ 198. What city served as Georgia’s capital during its period as a royal colony?
   A. Atlanta
   B. Augusta
   C. Macon
   D. Savannah

___ 199. Governor Reynolds disbanded the legislature because
   A. there was a disagreement over how to improve military defenses.
   B. there was a conflict between the two houses in the legislature.
   C. some members of the lawmaking body were elected illegally.
   D. he believed the governor should have sole power.

___ 200. Who was the second royal governor of Georgia?
   A. Henry Ellis
   B. Henry Musgrove
   C. John Reynolds
   D. James Wright
201. What change was NOT brought about during the term of Georgia’s second royal governor?  
A. More merchants started businesses.  
B. Newcomers brought slaves to Georgia.  
C. The number of profitable farms increased.  
D. The first newspaper in Georgia was published.

202. Who was governor of Georgia when palisades were built around Savannah, Sunbury became Georgia’s main port of entry, and the term crackers was used to refer to undesirables?  
A. James Wright  
B. John Reynolds  
C. James Oglethorpe  
D. Henry Ellis

203. During the time that Georgia was a royal colony, how many acres of land did a citizen have to own in order to be elected to the Commons House of Assembly?  
A. 100  
B. 250  
C. 500  
D. 1,000

204. When Georgia was a royal colony, how were members of the upper house of the legislature, the Governor’s Council, chosen?  
A. They were elected by the voters.  
B. They were appointed by the king.  
C. They were appointed by the royal governor.  
D. They were chosen by members of the lower house of the legislature.

205. In which area did Georgia settlers NOT show progress during the time it was a royal colony?  
A. land ownership  
B. expansion of slavery  
C. growth of self-government  
D. closer political ties with Great Britain

206. Which statement BEST describes Georgia’s first government as a royal colony?  
A. The government had a unicameral legislature representing Georgia’s eight counties.  
B. The government had a bicameral legislature representing Georgia’s eight parishes.  
C. The government included a House of Commons and a House of Assembly.  
D. The government had an Advisory Council appointed by the king of England.

To review this period of history, read pages 142-148 in *Georgia and the American Experience* (Clairmont Press, 2005).  
To learn more about the period when Georgia was a royal colony, go to [www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/nge/Article.jsp?id=h-818](http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/nge/Article.jsp?id=h-818).