

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

Georgia: Its Heritage and Its Promise
Chapter 11: The Road to Revolution

Internet Activity



In this lesson, you will explore websites and complete several charts to learn about **The Road to Revolution**.

Instructions: Click the links below to find information to complete each item.

1. Visit the site [Introduction to the American Revolution in Georgia](#). Read the opening page, and then click on [Acts of War](#). Complete the missing information in the chart below to learn what helped lead Georgia to join in war against Britain.

Name	Date	Provisions	Georgia's Reaction
	April 5, 1764	Revised duties on sugar, tea, coffee, wine; expanded jurisdiction of some courts.	Protests about taxation; Georgia especially concerned because of lumber trade with sugar-producing Caribbean countries.
Stamp Act	March 22, 1765 thru March 18, 1766		All deeds, wills, marriage licenses, even newspapers affected. Georgia's stamp master serves a single day in January, 1766.
Quartering Act			New York Assembly is punished for not complying. The king could not house troops in subject's homes in England, but permitted to do so in the colonies.
	March 18, 1766	Parliament declares sovereignty over colonies in all cases.	Enacted on the same day that Parliament repealed the Stamp Act, this was merely positioning so that England would not lose face for giving in to the colonies.
Townshend Acts	June 26, 29, July 2, 1767; repealed April 12, 1770 (some texts list a March date.) except for tax on tea.		Georgia begins to import goods directly from nearby Western Hemisphere trading partners rather than buy from England. Georgia House dissolved in dispute over this act.
Tea Act		East India Tea Company granted sole right to sell tea directly to Americans; some duties on tea reduced	Tea was a popular drink not only in Georgia but throughout the colonies. Nearest Tea Party (small in amount of tea and number of participants) in Charleston, SC because Savannah has no tea assigned.
Intolerable Acts (Coercive Acts)	March-June, 1774	Closes Boston Harbor; eliminates current government of Massachusetts; restricts many other government meetings.	
Prohibitory Act	December 22, 1775		Final blow for many Georgians, although a majority may still have been loyalists at this time. War was already 8 months old.



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2. The signers of the Declaration of Independence took great risks and showed extreme courage. Read to find out about the [Declaration of Independence](#), and then identify the Georgia signers and complete the chart below:

Name	Born	Where?	Died	Where?	First Occupation
		Farmville, Virginia		Augusta, GA	Lawyer
Lyman Hall	April 12, 1724		October 19, 1790		
	April 10, 1735	Gloucester, England		Savannah, GA	Merchant, Farmer

3. From this [Midway, GA](#) website, click on the Declaration of Independence link to view the document and locate the Georgia signatures. Write the names in the order they appear on the Declaration of Independence.

Location of Signature	Signer
Top	
Middle	
Bottom	

