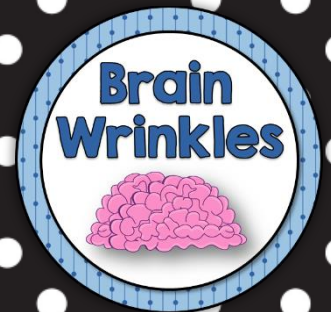
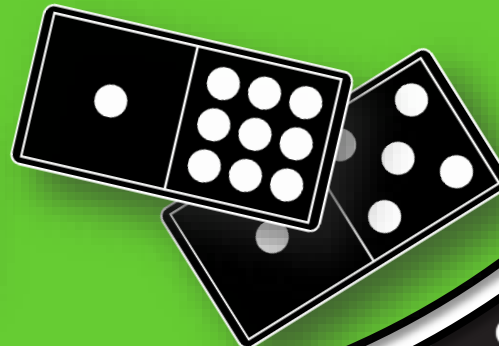
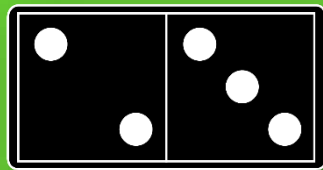


SS8H4-5

GMAP Review Game

Vocabulary Dominoes



Statehood & Expansion

Set #2

Georgia Constitution of 1777

Articles of Confederation

Constitutional Convention of 1787

Baldwin & Few

University of Georgia

Louisville

Baptist & Methodist churches

Headright system

Land lotteries

Yazoo land fraud

Cotton gin

Railroads

Alexander McGillivray

William McIntosh

Sequoyah

John Ross

Dahlonega gold rush

Worcester v. Georgia

Andrew Jackson

John Marshall

Trail of Tears

Teacher Directions

- Print off the cover, laminate it, and attach it to a large manila envelope (with clasp) or gallon-size baggie. You can include all of the pieces for this game in the envelope or baggie so it's easy to find and use.
- This game plays much like classic Dominoes, except the students match definitions to terms on the dominoes (cards).
- I prefer to print the cards on thick, colored paper and to laminate them so that they will last longer.
- Students can play this game individually or with a partner.

Student Directions

1. Begin with the domino card labeled “**START**” and find the piece that has the definition to match with the term on the card.
2. Continue to match definitions to terms until the “**FINISH**” piece is used.
3. Time yourself to see how fast you can make all of the matches!

START

Georgia Constitution of 1777

Georgia's first constitution; adopted in Savannah and created a unicameral government

Railroads

A new, faster and efficient mode of transportation in Georgia; important to the establishment of the city of Terminus (now Atlanta)

Trail of Tears

Forced removal of Cherokee from Georgia and the Carolinas to reservations in Oklahoma

Cotton gin

Eli Whitney's invention in 1793 that made the process of harvesting cotton easier and led to cotton becoming the key cash crop in Georgia and the South

Articles of Confederation

First federal constitution for US; created a weak central government

Alexander McGillivray

Creek leader who signed the Treaty of New York giving up all land east of the Oconee River, but could keep land on the west side

John Marshall

Chief Justice of the US Supreme Court; ruled in Worcester v. Georgia that the Cherokee territory was not subject to state law

Yazoo land fraud

Georgia's legislature approved selling large portions of land for roughly 1 cent per acre in exchange for bribes to government officials

Constitutional Convention of 1787

Delegates created the US Constitution that is still in use today

William McIntosh

Creek leader who signed the Treaty of Indian Springs (giving away all Creek lands in GA) murdered & scalped by other Creeks

Andrew Jackson

US president who supported the forced removal of the Native Americans from Georgia

Land lotteries

White men, orphans, and widows were allowed to buy tickets to win lotteries and purchase acres of land from the state government

Baldwin & Few

Georgia's delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1787

Sequoyah

Developed a syllabary that allowed the Cherokee to have own written language

Worcester v. Georgia

Supreme Court ruled that Georgia law does not apply on Cherokee land

Baptist & Methodist Churches

Two largest religious denominations in Georgia; spread throughout the state after American Revolution

University of Georgia

First chartered state-supported university in the US

Louisville

Georgia's third capital city from 1796 to 1807; moved to this location after population continued to move westward

John Ross

Cherokee chief who served as head of Cherokee Nation; established a written constitution

Dahlonega Gold Rush

The discovery of gold here led to the forced removal of the Cherokee Indians

Headright system

Method used to distribute land by giving up to 1,000 acres of land to white male heads of household

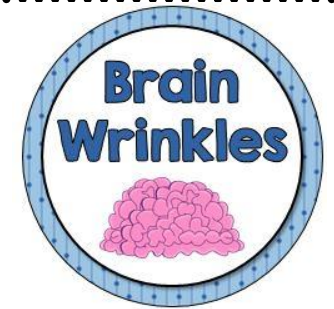
FINISH

Answer Key

Georgia Constitution 1777	Georgia's first constitution; adopted in Savannah and created a unicameral government
Articles of Confederation	First federal constitution for US; created a weak central government
Constitutional Convention 1787	Delegates created the US Constitution that is still in use today
Baldwin & Few	Georgia's delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1787
University of GA	First chartered state-supported university in the US
Louisville	Georgia's third capital city from 1796 to 1807; moved to this location after population continued to move westward
Baptist & Methodist churches	Two largest religious denominations in Georgia; spread throughout the state after American Revolution
Headright system	Method used to distribute land by giving up to 1,000 acres of land to white male heads of household
Land lotteries	White men, orphans, and widows were allowed to buy tickets to win lotteries and purchase acres of land from the state government
Yazoo land fraud	Georgia's legislature approved selling large portions of land for roughly 1 cent per acre in exchange for bribes to government officials

Cotton gin	Eli Whitney's invention in 1793 that made the process of harvesting cotton easier and led to cotton becoming the key cash crop in Georgia and the South
Railroads	A new, faster and efficient mode of transportation in Georgia; important to the establishment of the city of Terminus (now Atlanta)
Andrew McGillivray	Creek leader who signed the Treaty of New York giving up all land east of the Oconee River, but could keep land on the west side
William McIntosh	Creek leader who signed the Treaty of Indian Springs (giving away all Creek lands in GA) murdered & scalped by other Creeks
Sequoyah	Developed a syllabary that allowed the Cherokee to have own written language
John Ross	Cherokee chief who served as head of Cherokee Nation; established a written constitution
Dahlonega gold rush	The discovery of gold here led to the forced removal of the Cherokee Indians
Worcester v. Georgia	Supreme Court ruled that Georgia law does not apply on Cherokee land
Andrew Jackson	US president who supported the forced removal of the Native Americans from Georgia
John Marshall	Chief Justice of the US Supreme Court; ruled in Worcester v. Georgia that the Cherokee territory was not subject to state law
Trail of Tears	forced removal of Cherokee from Georgia and the Carolinas to reservations in Oklahoma

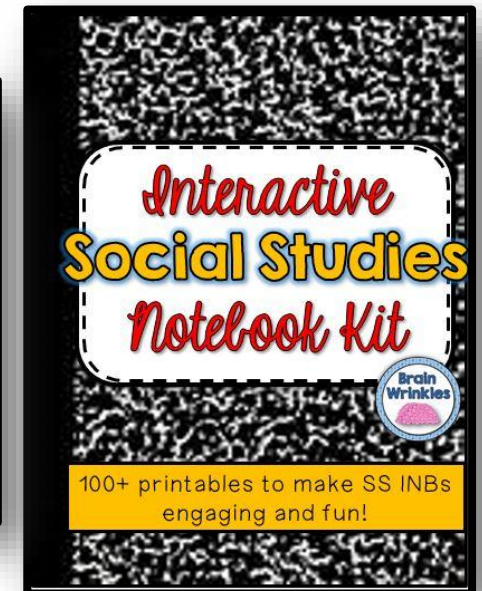
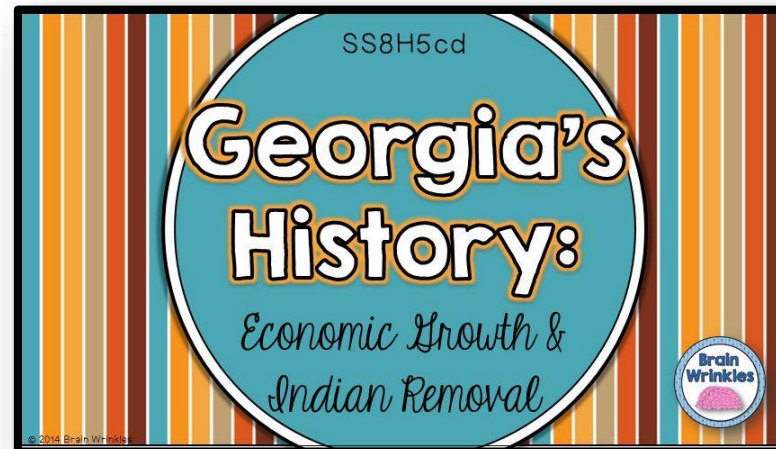
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