

SS8H3b

Georgia's History:

The Revolutionary War



Standards

SS8H3 The student will analyze the role of Georgia in the American Revolution.

b. Analyze the significance of people and events in Georgia on the Revolutionary War; include Loyalists, patriots, Elijah Clarke, Austin Dabney, Nancy Hart, Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, George Walton, Battle of Kettle Creek, and siege of Savannah.

Teacher Info - Who's & What's

- Print off the Who's & What's handout for each student. (Print front and back to save paper.)
- BEFORE the unit, have students fill in the squares with what they *think* each term means.
- AFTER the presentation, the students will write down new (factual) information about each term.
- Check the answers as a class.

Who's & What's

Directions: BEFORE the unit, write what you *think* each term means. AFTER the presentation, you will write down new information about each term.

<p>Loyalists</p> <p>What I think this means:</p> <p>Definition:</p>	<p>Patriots</p> <p>What I think this means:</p> <p>Definition:</p>
<p>Elijah Clarke</p> <p>Who I think this is:</p> <p>Definition:</p>	<p>Austin Dabney</p> <p>Who I think this is:</p> <p>Definition:</p>
<p>Nancy Hart</p> <p>Who I think this is:</p> <p>Definition:</p>	<p>Button Gwinnett</p> <p>Who I think this is:</p> <p>Definition:</p>

Who's & What's

Directions: BEFORE the unit, write what you *think* each term means. AFTER the presentation, you will write down new information about each term.

<p style="text-align: center;">Lyman Hall</p> <p>Who I think this is:</p> <p>Definition:</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">George Walton</p> <p>Who I think this is:</p> <p>Definition:</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Battle of Kettle Creek</p> <p>What I think happened:</p> <p>Definition:</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Siege of Savannah</p> <p>What I think happened:</p> <p>Definition:</p>

Teacher Directions - CLOZE Notes

- The next pages are handouts for the students to use for note-taking during the presentation. (Print front to back to save paper and ink.)
- Check the answers as a class after the presentation.
- *Please note – the slides in this presentation are content-heavy. Feel free to open the editable file if you'd like to delete anything. I've found that it's better to have too much than not enough!

Revolutionary War

CLOZE NOTES I

Loyalties

- The colonists were _____ on American independence.
- Many older colonists had been _____ and were _____ to the mother country.
- These people were called _____.
- Settlers who _____ were called _____.

British Wins

- In 1778, _____ began moving inland from the Georgia coast.
- The first battle took place in Savannah when the British forces snuck through surrounding swamps and _____.
- Savannah _____ on December 29, 1778, and _____ came under British control a month later.

Kettle Creek

- The Battle of Kettle Creek _____ in Georgia in 1779.
- A group of _____ camped along Kettle Creek.
- A Patriot militia led by Elijah Clarke and John Dooly _____.
- This led to a Patriot victory and _____ of Georgia's Patriots.

Elijah Clarke

- Lieutenant Colonel Elijah Clarke was a poor farmer from North Carolina who _____ when fighting broke out.
- After the victory at Kettle Creek, Clarke continued to lead frontier men in _____ across Georgia and the Carolinas.
- In 1781, he helped regain the _____.

Austin Dabney

- Austin Dabney was a _____ who fought alongside the Patriots during the Battle of Kettle Creek.
- Dabney served _____, and is thought to be the only African American who fought in the battle.
- Because of his bravery in the battle, Georgia's General Assembly _____ from his former master and gave him 50 acres of land.

Revolutionary War

CLOZE Notes 2

Siege of Savannah

- In 1779, the _____ of the American Revolution occurred in Savannah.
- A joint force of _____ attacked Savannah and attempted to _____ of the city.
- The battle itself, known as the Siege of Savannah, lasted _____, but hundreds of _____.
- This attack was a _____ and Savannah remained under British control until 1782.

Patriot Wins

- After the defeat in Savannah, Georgia saw _____ between Patriots and Loyalists.
- The American Revolution finally began to swing in _____.
- In 1781, the _____, and the British withdrew from Savannah in 1782.
- The Treaty of Paris 1783 _____ from England.

Nancy Hart

- Along with Elijah Clarke and Austin Dabney, many other _____ emerged during the American Revolution.
- Nancy Hart's farm was _____ who demanded that she feed them.
- The soldiers realized that she hid their weapons and _____.
- Hart killed one soldier, wounded another, and _____ until her husband returned home.
- It was rumored that Hart _____ for the Patriots and entered the British camp at Kettle Creek dressed as a man.

Button Gwinnett

- Button Gwinnett was _____ in 1735 and arrived in Georgia in 1765.
- He was a merchant, _____, and an important figure in Georgia's politics.
- During the Revolutionary War period, Gwinnett was an influential member of the Whig Party and became the leader of the radical _____.
- In 1776, Gwinnett became a delegate to the Continental Congress where he signed the _____.
- In 1776, Gwinnett became embedded in a _____ with Lachlan McIntosh and _____ challenged him to a _____.
- _____ and Gwinnett passed away on May 19, 1777.

Revolutionary War

CLOZE Notes 3

Lyman Hall

- Lyman Hall was a _____ from _____ Connecticut who practiced medicine in Georgia and South Carolina.
- He moved to Georgia in 1760 and joined Button Gwinnett in _____.
- Hall was a member of the _____ to the Second Continental Congress and signed the Declaration of Independence.
- After the American Revolution, Hall returned to his _____.
- He was _____ in 1783, and focused on important issues like rebuilding Georgia's economy and dealing with Loyalists and Native Americans.
- Hall was also instrumental in the founding of the _____.

George Walton

- George Walton moved from Virginia to Georgia in 1769 and established himself as one of the _____ in the colony.
- He became _____ during the American Revolution and served in the provincial congress.
- Walton was named a delegate to the Continental Congress and was the _____ the Declaration of Independence.
- During the war, he served as a _____.
- He was _____ by the British in Savannah.
- After being released in a prisoner exchange, Walton was _____.
- In his 30-year political career, he served as a representative to Congress, circuit court judge, chief justice of Georgia, governor of Georgia, and _____.

Revolutionary War

CLOZE NOTES I - KEY

Loyalties

- The colonists were **split by their beliefs** on American independence.
- Many older colonists had been **born in England** and were **loyal** to the mother country.
- These people were called **Loyalists or Tories**.
- Settlers who **supported independence** were called **Patriots**.

British Wins

- In 1778, **British troops** began moving inland from the Georgia coast.
- The first battle took place in Savannah when the British forces snuck through surrounding swamps and **attacked the Patriot garrison**.
- Savannah **fell to the British** on December 29, 1778, and **Augusta** came under British control a month later.

Kettle Creek

- The Battle of Kettle Creek **broke the British stronghold** in Georgia in 1779.
- A group of **700 British troops** camped along Kettle Creek.
- A Patriot militia led by Elijah Clarke and John Dooly **surprise attacked the soldiers**.
- This led to a Patriot victory and **boosted the morale** of Georgia's Patriots.

Elijah Clarke

- Lieutenant Colonel Elijah Clarke was a poor farmer from North Carolina who **joined Georgia's militia** when fighting broke out.
- After the victory at Kettle Creek, Clarke continued to lead frontier men in **guerilla war tactics** across Georgia and the Carolinas.
- In 1781, he helped regain the **control of Augusta**.

Austin Dabney

- Austin Dabney was a **Georgia slave** who fought alongside the Patriots during the Battle of Kettle Creek.
- Dabney served **in place of his master**, and is thought to be the only African American who fought in the battle.
- Because of his bravery in the battle, Georgia's General Assembly **paid for his freedom** from his former master and gave him 50 acres of land.

Revolutionary War

CLOZE Notes 2 - KEY

Siege of Savannah

- In 1779, the **second bloodiest battle** of the American Revolution occurred in Savannah.
- A joint force of **French and patriot troops** attacked Savannah and attempted to **regain control** of the city.
- The battle itself, known as the Siege of Savannah, lasted **only 90 minutes**, but hundreds of **men were killed**.
- This attack was a **dismal failure** and Savannah remained under British control until 1782.

Patriot Wins

- After the defeat in Savannah, Georgia saw **many more battles** between Patriots and Loyalists.
- The American Revolution finally began to swing in **favor of the Patriots**.
- In 1781, the **Patriots recaptured Augusta**, and the British withdrew from Savannah in 1782.
- The Treaty of Paris 1783 **granted America independence** from England.

Nancy Hart

- Along with Elijah Clarke and Austin Dabney, many other **Georgia heroes** emerged during the American Revolution.
- Nancy Hart's farm was **invaded by six British soldiers** who demanded that she feed them.
- The soldiers realized that she hid their weapons and **charged at her**.
- Hart killed one soldier, wounded another, and **held the rest at gunpoint** until her husband returned home.
- It was rumored that Hart **acted as a spy** for the Patriots and entered the British camp at Kettle Creek dressed as a man.

Button Gwinnett

- Button Gwinnett was **born in England** in 1735 and arrived in Georgia in 1765.
- He was a merchant, **plantation owner**, and an important figure in Georgia's politics.
- During the Revolutionary War period, Gwinnett was an influential member of the Whig Party and became the leader of the radical **St. John's Parish patriot group**.
- In 1776, Gwinnett became a delegate to the Continental Congress where he signed the **Declaration of Independence**.
- In 1776, Gwinnett became embedded in a **political rivalry** with Lachlan McIntosh and challenged him to a **deadly duel**.
- **Both men were shot** and Gwinnett passed away on May 19, 1777.

Revolutionary War

CLOZE Notes 3 - KEY

Lyman Hall

- Lyman Hall was a **minister** and a **doctor** from Connecticut who practiced medicine in Georgia and South Carolina.
- He moved to Georgia in 1760 and joined Button Gwinnett in **leadership of the St. John's Parish**.
- Hall was a member of the **Georgia delegation** to the Second Continental Congress and signed the Declaration of Independence.
- After the American Revolution, Hall returned to his **medical practice**.
- He was **elected governor** in 1783, and focused on important issues like rebuilding Georgia's economy and dealing with Loyalists and Native Americans.
- Hall was also instrumental in the founding of the **University of Georgia**.

George Walton

- George Walton moved from Virginia to Georgia in 1769 and established himself as one of the **most successful lawyers** in the colony.
- He became **active in Georgia's politics** during the American Revolution and served in the provincial congress.
- Walton was named a delegate to the Continental Congress and was the **third Georgian to sign** the Declaration of Independence.
- During the war, he served as a **Patriot colonel**.
- He was **wounded and captured** by the British in Savannah.
- After being released in a prisoner exchange, Walton was **elected governor of Georgia**.
- In his 30-year political career, he served as a representative to Congress, circuit court judge, chief justice of Georgia, governor of Georgia, and **U.S. Senator**.

SS8H3b

Georgia's History:

The Revolutionary War

Loyalties

- The colonists were split by their beliefs on American independence.
- Many older colonists had been born in England and were loyal to the mother country.
 - These people were called Loyalists or Tories.
- Settlers who supported independence were called Patriots.

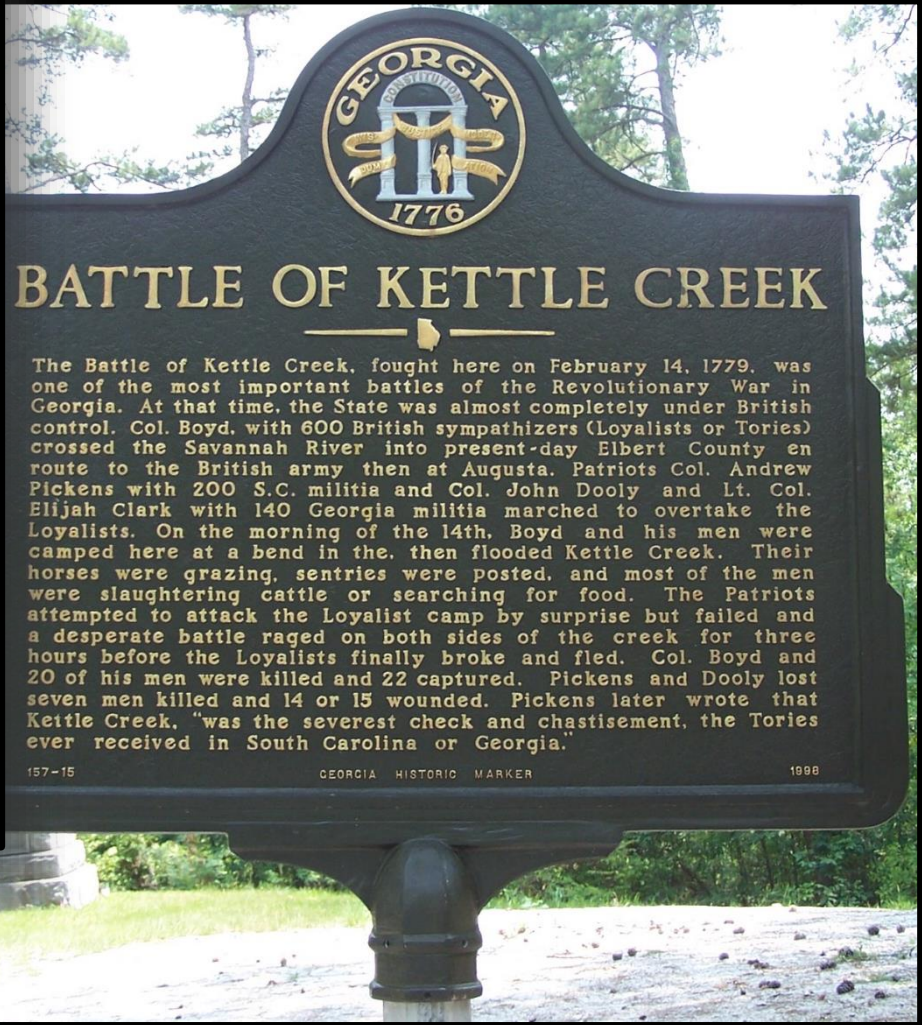


British Wins

- In 1778, British troops began moving inland from the Georgia coast.
- The first battle took place in Savannah when the British forces snuck through surrounding swamps and attacked the Patriot garrison.
- Savannah fell to the British on December 29, 1778, and Augusta came under British control a month later.

Kettle Creek

- The Battle of Kettle Creek broke the British stronghold in Georgia in 1779.
- A group of 700 British troops camped along Kettle Creek.
- A Patriot militia led by Elijah Clarke and John Dooly surprise attacked the soldiers.
- This led to a Patriot victory and boosted the morale of Georgia's Patriots.



BATTLE OF KETTLE CREEK

The Battle of Kettle Creek, fought here on February 14, 1779, was one of the most important battles of the Revolutionary War in Georgia. At that time, the State was almost completely under British control. Col. Boyd, with 600 British sympathizers (Loyalists or Tories) crossed the Savannah River into present-day Elbert County en route to the British army then at Augusta. Patriots Col. Andrew Pickens with 200 S.C. militia and Col. John Dooly and Lt. Col. Elijah Clark with 140 Georgia militia marched to overtake the Loyalists. On the morning of the 14th, Boyd and his men were camped here at a bend in the, then flooded Kettle Creek. Their horses were grazing, sentries were posted, and most of the men were slaughtering cattle or searching for food. The Patriots attempted to attack the Loyalist camp by surprise but failed and a desperate battle raged on both sides of the creek for three hours before the Loyalists finally broke and fled. Col. Boyd and 20 of his men were killed and 22 captured. Pickens and Dooly lost seven men killed and 14 or 15 wounded. Pickens later wrote that Kettle Creek, "was the severest check and chastisement, the Tories ever received in South Carolina or Georgia."

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GEORGIA HISTORIC MARKER

1988

Elijah Clarke

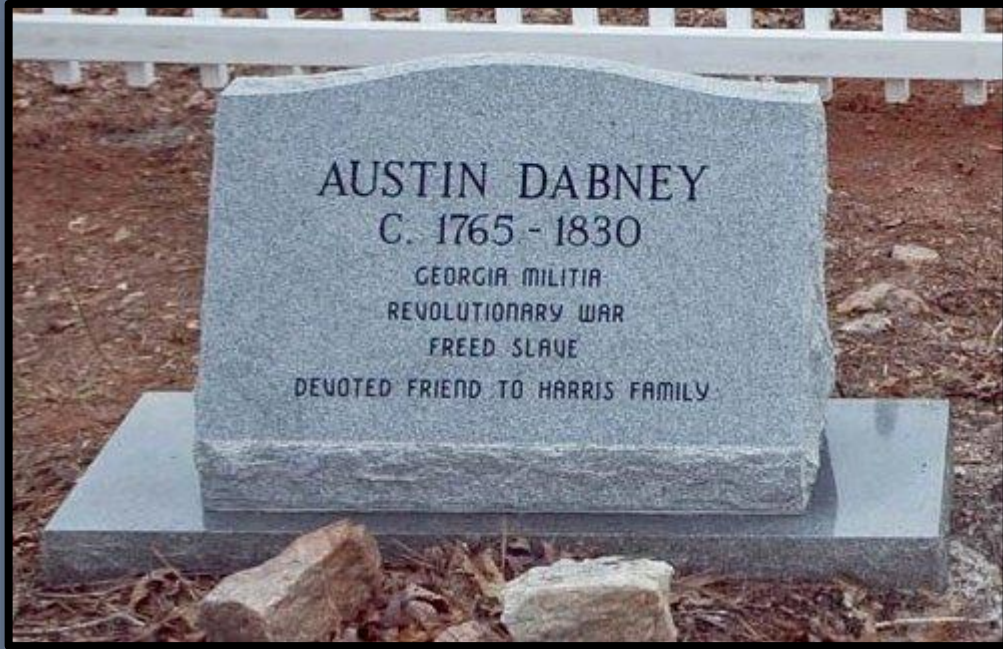
- Lieutenant Colonel Elijah Clarke was a poor farmer from North Carolina who joined Georgia's militia when fighting broke out.
- After the victory at Kettle Creek, Clarke continued to lead frontier men in guerilla war tactics across Georgia and the Carolinas.
- In 1781, he helped regain the control of Augusta.



**Col. Elijah Clarke -
Clarke County was
named in his honor.**

Austin Dabney

- Austin Dabney was a Georgia slave who fought alongside the Patriots during the Battle of Kettle Creek.
- Dabney served in place of his master, and is thought to be the only African American who fought in the battle.
- Because of his bravery in the battle, Georgia's General Assembly paid for his freedom from his former master and gave him 50 acres of land.



Siege of Savannah

- In 1779, the second bloodiest battle of the American Revolution occurred in Savannah.
- A joint force of French and patriot troops attacked Savannah and attempted to regain control of the city.
- The battle itself, known as the Siege of Savannah, lasted only 90 minutes, but hundreds of men were killed.
- This attack was a dismal failure and Savannah remained under British control until 1782.



BATTLE OF SAVANNAH - OCT. 9TH 1779. (CHARGE AND DEATH OF PULASKI.)



Count Casimir Pulaski, a famous Polish soldier who had come to America to fight for freedom, died in a cavalry charge during the battle. Pulaski County was named for him.

Patriot Wins

- After the defeat in Savannah, Georgia saw many more battles between Patriots and Loyalists.
- The American Revolution finally began to swing in favor of the Patriots.
- In 1781, the Patriots recaptured Augusta, and the British withdrew from Savannah in 1782.
- The Treaty of Paris 1783 granted America independence from England.



W. CHARLES M. SMITH '44

Nancy Hart

- Along with Elijah Clarke and Austin Dabney, many other Georgia heroes emerged during the American Revolution.
- Nancy Hart's farm was invaded by six British soldiers and demanded that she feed them.
- The soldiers realized that she hid their weapons and charged at her.

Nancy Hart

- Hart killed one soldier, wounded another, and held the rest at gunpoint until her husband returned home.
- It was rumored that Hart acted as a spy for the Patriots and entered the British camp at Kettle Creek dressed as a man.



**Nancy Morgan Hart -
Hart County was named
in her honor in 1853.**

Button Gwinnett

- Button Gwinnett was born in England in 1735 and arrived in Georgia in 1765.
- He was a merchant, plantation owner, and an important figure in Georgia's politics.
- During the Revolutionary War period, Gwinnett was an influential member of the Whig Party and became the leader of the radical St. John's Parish patriot group.



**Button Gwinnett -
Gwinnett County was
named in his honor.**

Buttton Gwinnett

- In 1776, Gwinnett became a delegate to the Continental Congress where he signed the Declaration of Independence.
- In 1776, Gwinnett became embedded in a political rivalry with Lachlan McIntosh and challenged him to a deadly duel.
- Both men were shot and Gwinnett passed away on May 19, 1777.

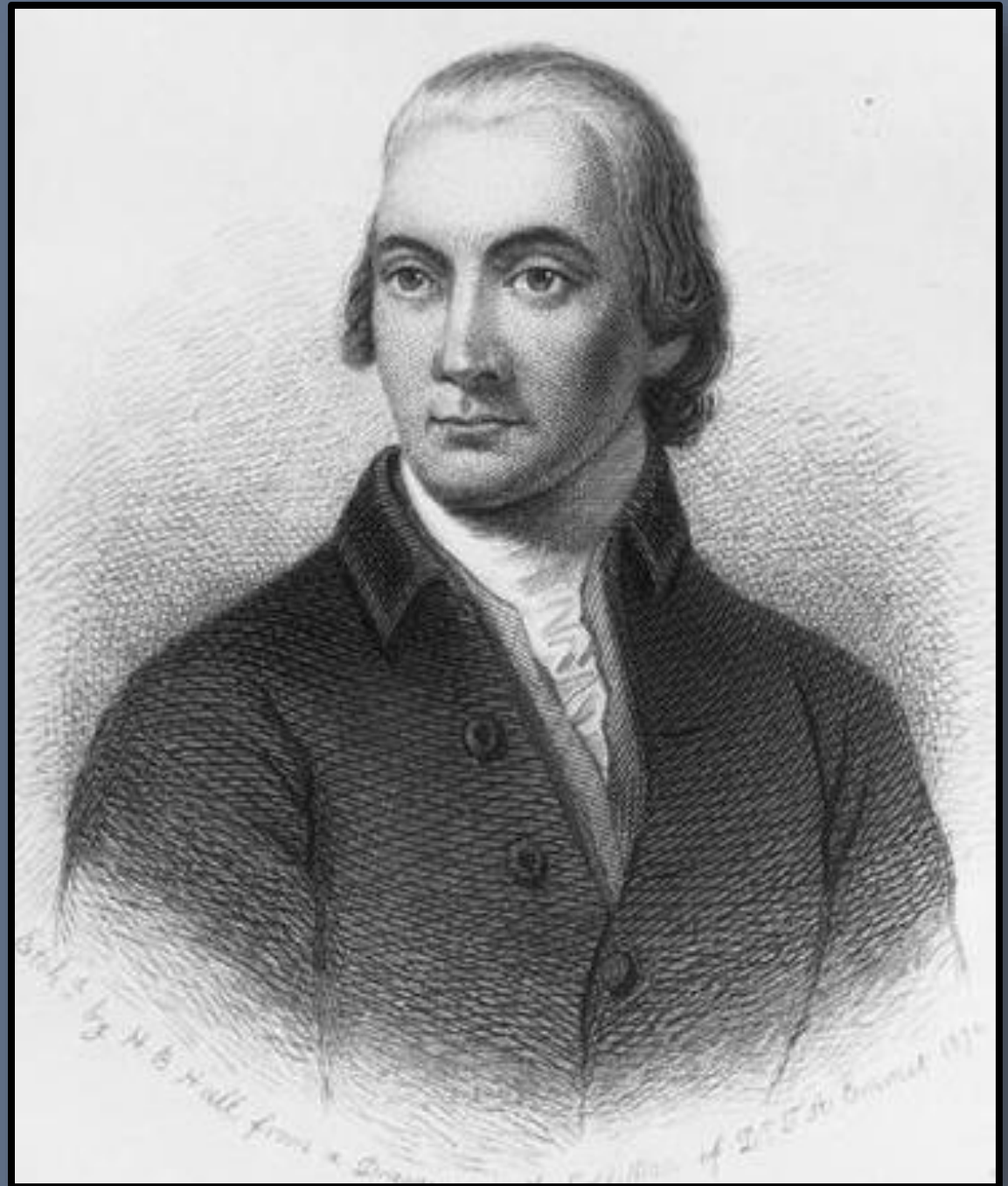


THE DUEL IN WHICH BUTTON GWINNETT IS KILLED BY
COL. LACHLAN McINTOSH.

Lyman Hall

- Lyman Hall was a minister and a doctor from Connecticut who practiced medicine in Georgia and South Carolina.
- He moved to Georgia in 1760 and joined Button Gwinnett in leadership of the St. John's Parish.
- Hall was a member of the Georgia delegation to the Second Continental Congress and signed the Declaration of Independence.

**Lyman Hall -
Hall County is named in
his honor.**



Lyman Hall

- After the American Revolution, Hall returned to his medical practice.
- He was elected governor in 1783, and focused on important issues like rebuilding Georgia's economy and dealing with Loyalists and Native Americans.
- Hall was also instrumental in the founding of the University of Georgia.

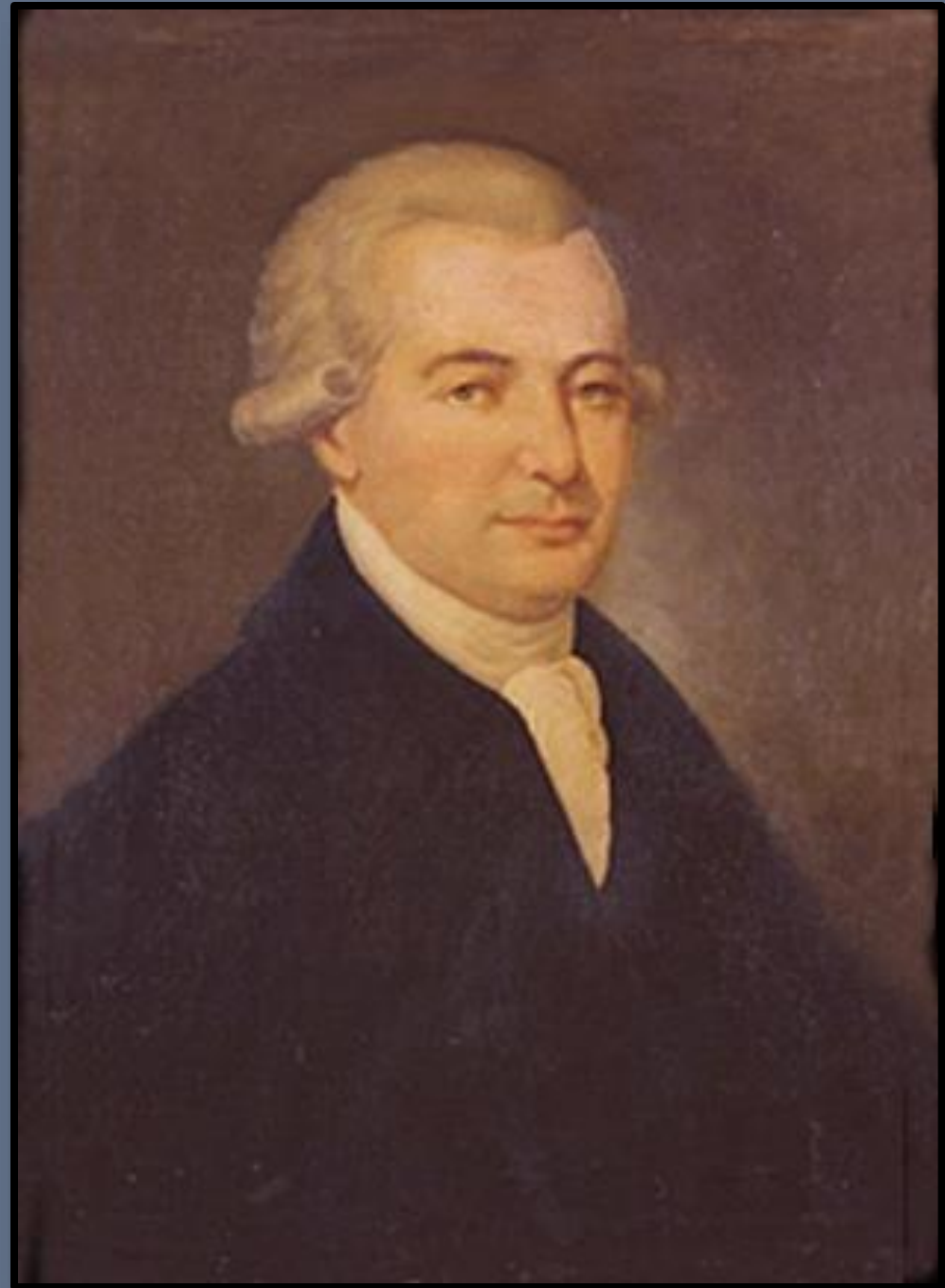
George Walton

- George Walton moved from Virginia to Georgia in 1769 and established himself as one of the most successful lawyers in the colony.
- He became active in Georgia's politics during the American Revolution and served in the provincial congress.
- Walton was named a delegate to the Continental Congress and was the third Georgian to sign the Declaration of Independence.

George Walton

- During the war, he served as a Patriot colonel.
- He was wounded and captured by the British in Savannah.
- After being released in a prisoner exchange, Walton was elected governor of Georgia.
- In his 30-year political career, he served as a representative to Congress, circuit court judge, chief justice of Georgia, governor of Georgia, and U.S. Senator.

**George Walton -
Walton County is
named for him.**



That as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. — And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

Barton Gwinnett
Lynnan Hall
Geo Walton



John Jay
Joseph Hewes
John Penn

John Hancock

Robt Morris
Benjamin Rush
Ben Franklin

Gov. Mifflin
Chas. Carroll
Joan Lewis
Lewis Morris

Jeriah Bartlett
W. Whipple
Sam Adams

Edward Rutledge

Samuel Chase
Wm. Paca
Thos. Stone
Chas. Carroll of Carrollton

Geo. Clymer
Jas. Smith
Geo. Taylor

Rich. Stockton
Jas. Wilson
Jas. Mifflin

John Adams
Robt Treat Paine
Elbridge Gerry

Thos. Mifflin
Thomas Lynch
Arthur Middleton

George Wythe
Richard Henry Lee
Th. Jefferson
Wm. Harrison
Th. Nelson
Francis Lightfoot Lee
Carter Braxton

James Wilson
Gt. Mifflin
Casar Wainman

Step. Hopkins
William Ellery
Roger Sherman
John Huntington



Georgia's Delegates' Signatures

Teacher Info - Two Viewpoints

- Print off the Glasses handout for each student.
- The **left lens** will represent the perspective of a **Loyalist**. On the left lens of the glasses, the students will write how Loyalists felt about American independence from Great Britain. They will also include a small illustration that represents this viewpoint.
- The **right lens** will represent the perspective of a **Patriot**. On the right lens of the glasses, the students will write how Patriots felt about American independence from Great Britain. They will also include a small illustration that represents this viewpoint.
- Have the students color & cut out the glasses when finished.
- ***Interactive Option:** Print off two copies of the glasses for each student and have the students cut out the glasses from ONE copy. They will staple the cut-out glasses to the full-page glasses (right on top). This will create a flap. On the top glasses, the students will draw an illustration that represents the viewpoint. On the bottom glasses, the students will write the paragraph.

Two Viewpoints

Loyalist

The **left lens** will represent the perspective of a **Loyalist**. Write how Loyalists felt about American independence from Great Britain. Also include a small illustration that represents this viewpoint.

Patriot

The **right lens** will represent the perspective of a **Patriot**. Write how Patriots felt about American independence from Great Britain. Also include a small illustration that represents this viewpoint.

*American
Independence*

Two Viewpoints

Loyalist

Patriot

*American
Independence*

Teacher Directions - Significant Figure Selfie

- Have the students choose their favorite significant figure from the American Revolution.
- They will create a “selfie” that this person could have taken after accomplishing a major historical event. (Example: Nancy Hart after capturing the British soldiers inside her cabin.)
- They should draw the selfie inside of the phone, and then write what happened during the event from the **person’s point of view**.
- Also, they will create a username for the person and write the actual date and location of the event.
- They will also create hashtags about the person’s thoughts and feelings about the event!



Draw a "selfie" of the person after he/she accomplished the major event.

Username: Create a username for the person. Date: When did it occur?

Write what happened during the event from the person's point of view.

Location: Where did it occur? # Write a hashtag of the person's feelings about the event.

♥ Like 💬 Comment

Teacher Directions - I Spy...

- Have the students draw one of the American Revolution battles that occurred in Georgia (Kettle Creek or Siege of Savannah) in one of the binocular lenses.
- In the other lens, they will write a paragraph from their perspective of the event—as if **they were right there spying on the event.**

I Spy...

Directions: In one of the binocular lenses below, draw one of the American Revolution battles that occurred in Georgia (Kettle Creek or Siege of Savannah). In the other lens, write a paragraph from your perspective of the event—as if **you were right there spying on the event**.



Teacher Directions - Revolution's Significant People Chart

- Print the Revolution's Significant People graphic organizer for each student.
- Students will complete the graphic organizer after discussing the presentation.
- Check answers as a class at the end of the presentation to be sure that all charts are completed correctly.

The Revolution's Significant People

Directions: Complete the chart below after discussing the presentation.

	Who was the person?	What role did the person play?	Symbol
<i>Elijah Clarke</i>			
<i>Austin Dabney</i>			
<i>Nancy Hart</i>			

The Revolution's Significant People

Directions: Complete the chart below after discussing the presentation.

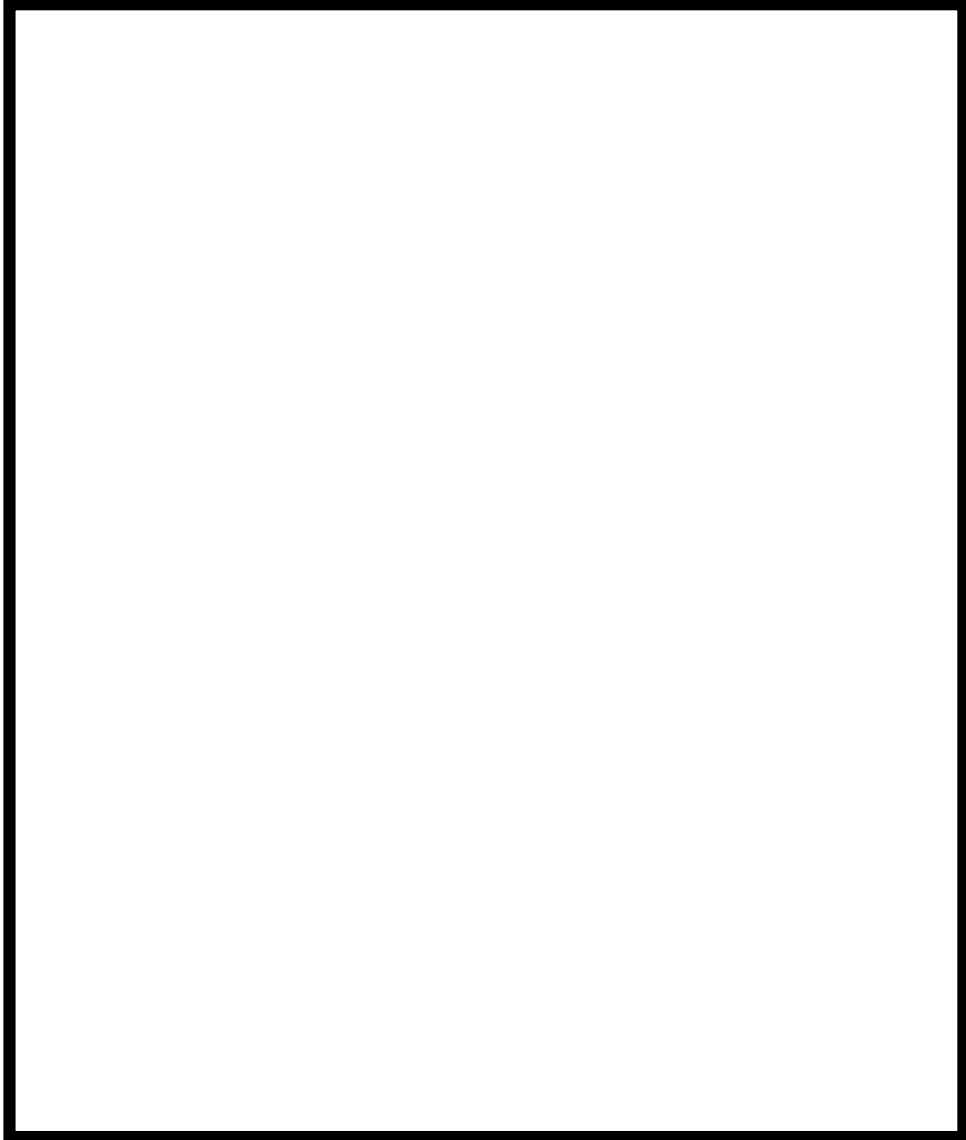
	Who was the person?	What role did the person play?	Symbol
<i>Elijah Clarke</i>	Poor farmer from NC who joined Georgia's militia when the Revolutionary War began	Led a surprise attack on British troops at Kettle Creek; important victory because it boosted the morale of the Patriots; he continued guerrilla warfare tactics across GA and SC	Students will draw something to help them remember this person.
<i>Austin Dabney</i>	A slave in Georgia	Served in his master's place and fought under Col. Clarke at Kettle Creek; only African American to fight in the battle; Georgia's gov. paid for his freedom afterwards	Students will draw something to help them remember this person.
<i>Nancy Hart</i>	Woman who lived on a farm & was intruded upon by 6 British soldiers	Stole their weapons, killed one, wounded another, held the rest captive until her husband returned home; she was thought to be a Patriot spy at Kettle Creek	Students will draw something to help them remember this person.

Teacher Directions - GA Delegates Statue & Plaque

- The students will choose one Georgia's delegates to the 2nd Continental Congress and create a statue to represent the person.
- Inside the plaque, the students will write why the person is statue-worthy.

GA Delegate Statue & Plaque

Directions: Choose one of Georgia's delegates to the Continental Congress (Gwinnett, Hall, or Walton). You will create a statue to represent the person. Also, design a plaque to accompany the statue. The plaque should tell why the person is "statue-worthy"..



Teacher Directions - Human True False

- Have students go out into the hallway. Designate one end of the hallway to be the “True” side and the opposite end to be the “False” side. Students will start off in the middle before each question is read aloud.
- Read the first question from the Human True-False teacher sheet. After hearing the question, the students should walk to the side of the hall that they think is the correct answer. After all students have moved, say the correct answer and briefly discuss why it’s correct.
- Continue this process for the remainder of the questions.
- *I like to do this activity BEFORE the lesson as a preview, and then once again AFTER the lesson to check for understanding.
- *There is a copy without the answers that you can give the students after the lesson as a quick quiz.

American Revolution

Human True-False

	<i>Questions</i>	<i>Answers</i>
1	The Siege of Savannah was the second bloodiest battle of the American Revolution.	True
2	The Battle of Kettle Creek was a major defeat for the Patriots.	False
3	Austin Dabney fought alongside his master at Kettle Creek.	False
4	Col. Elijah Clarke used guerilla tactics to surprise British troops in GA and SC.	True
5	Hart County is named after a man who was a Patriot spy during the war.	False
6	Gwinnett, Hall, and Walton signed the United States' Constitution.	False
7	Thomas Jefferson was one of Georgia's delegates to the Second Continental Congress.	False
8	Button Gwinnett died of a wound that he received during a Revolutionary War battle.	False
9	Lyman Hall was a minister and doctor in GA who signed the Declaration of Independence.	True
10	George Walton was wounded and capture by the British, but was released and eventually became a governor of Georgia.	True

American Revolution True-False

	<i>Questions</i>	<i>Answers</i>
1	The Siege of Savannah was the second bloodiest battle of the American Revolution.	
2	The Battle of Kettle Creek was a major defeat for the Patriots.	
3	Austin Dabney fought alongside his master at Kettle Creek.	
4	Col. Elijah Clarke used guerilla tactics to surprise British troops in GA and SC.	
5	Hart County is named after a man who was a Patriot spy during the war.	
6	Gwinnett, Hall, and Walton signed the United States' Constitution.	
7	Thomas Jefferson was one of Georgia's delegates to the Second Continental Congress.	
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9	Lyman Hall was a minister and doctor in GA who signed the Declaration of Independence.	
10	George Walton was wounded and capture by the British, but was released and eventually became a governor of Georgia.	

Teacher Directions - Who Am I? Ticket Out the Door

- Have students write 3-5 “clues” about one of the significant people from the American Revolution: Clarke, Hart, Dabney, Gwinnett, Hall, or Walton.
- The next day, begin class by having students share their clues and have their peers guess the person. You can do this in partners, groups, or with the entire class.

Who Am I?

On the name tag below, write 3-5 clues about one of the important people of the American Revolution. Don't write the person's name because your classmates are going to guess the person based on your description!

HELLO

my name is

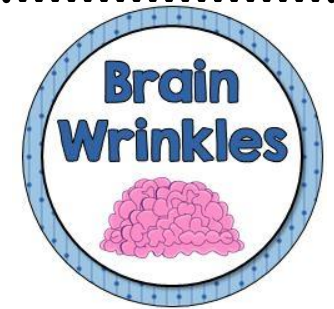
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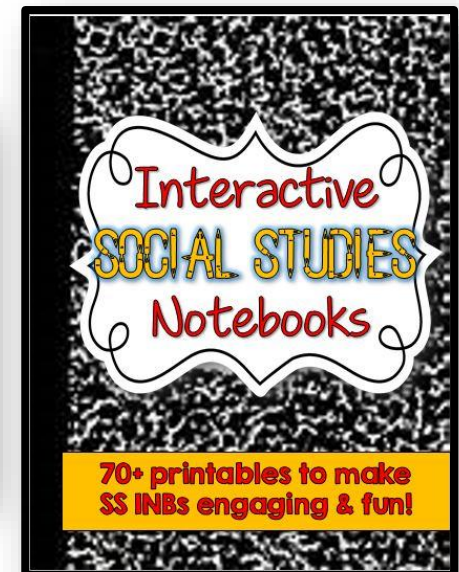
Thank You!



Thank you so much for downloading this file. I sincerely hope you find it helpful and that your students learn a lot from it! I look forward to reading your feedback in my store.

If you like this file, you might want to check out some of my other products that teach social studies topics in creative, engaging, and hands-on ways.

Best of luck to you this school year,
Ansley at Brain Wrinkles



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