

Backcountry Crackers •

- It is a name given to Scottish and Irish settlers in Georgia, Florida, Virginia, Maryland, and the Carolinas.
- Back then, and nowadays too, it is a derogatory term used to describe white Southerners. It was created by the elites and used by city folk to refer to people who lived in rural areas.
- The term came from the cracking of whips when used to drive cattle.
- Cracking or pounding of corn instead of going to the mill.
- Thought of as lawless and rascals.
- The agreed-on root of the word is the Gaelic "craic" which means "entertaining conversation". This ties into people called crackers being known as boasters.



TOWNS

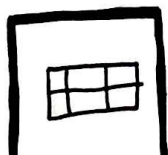
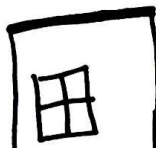
• There are no public schools in the colony

• Mothers home-schooled their children

Boys were taught farming

Girls were taught sewing, cooking, etc.

Education didn't change in towns



- Taverns became more important.
- Men and women could own taverns.
 - Many taverns served as crucial meeting places during the Revolutionary War.
 - Before the war, taverns served as social halls.

• News could spread quicker in towns

• People living in towns could keep up with the current news

• Media became an important part of entertainment

• It was easier to hear from other long distance towns

- More experienced jobs in the city
I.E. Lawyers, Doctors, Tutors, Coopers, Cartwright, and Bakers, etc.

- Created more opportunities

- Because of many new opportunities, towns became more populated

GOVERNMENT

- POWERFUL GOVERNOR and bicameral legislature
- BICAMERAL legislature has 12 members appointed by KING
- POWER was NOT equally divided between branches
- GOVERNOR granted land, commissioned ships, spent funds, could pardon criminal offenders, veto laws, and was commander-in-chief
- Lower legislative body (Commons House) was made up of two people from each Georgia county (parishes) and had the power to vote on and propose laws and initiate bills for money
- Bicameral legislature aka UPPER HOUSE, consisted of prominent local leaders of Georgia.
- UPPER HOUSE only had the power to vote on and propose laws.

Madeleine Wells
Lily Lieng
Delaney Elder
Mairani Grist

\$ ECONOMY \$

\$ Georgia's economy was mainly agricultural

↳ farmers grew subsistence crops such as corn, garden veggies, potatoes, beans, etc.

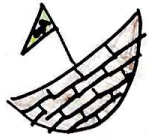
↳ farmers also raised chickens, cows and pigs ^{oink... oink...}

\$ Planters from South Carolina moved to Georgia when slavery was allowed

↳ rice and indigo were introduced which became MAJOR cash crops

\$ Some Georgians made money from pine trees and fur trading w/ the Indians

↳ timber from the pine trees were used in the production of different ship materials



SLAVERY

The Good

- The slaves boosted the economy.
- The slaves were permanent.
- The slaves lasted longer.

The Bad

- Slaves were treated inhumanely.
- The slaves were whipped.
- They were worked to death.
- They worked in bad conditions and all the time. (malaria and alligators/poisonous snakes)

LAND Policies:

○ Acquire land in 3 ways

- buy it
- receive it as a gift or inheritance
- receive it as a grant from colonial gov.

↓ The size of land depends on the house size ↓

- women could inherit land and other property, but when they get married the land/property was given to the husband