

SS8H5-Historical Understandings

The student will explain significant factors that affected the development of Georgia as part of the growth of the United States between 1789 and 1840.

SS8H5a: Explain the establishment of the University of Georgia, Louisville, and the spread of Baptist and Methodist churches.

Making Changes!

University of Georgia



- Georgia's new leadership after the Revolutionary War showed a strong interest in education and religion.
- In 1784, the general assembly set aside 40,000 acres of land for the University of Georgia (UGA).
- Plan for university written by **Abraham Baldwin**.



- Received first charter in 1785.
- Held its first classes in September 1801.
- First school (major university) open to lower-income people.
- UGA is located in Athens, Georgia.

Georgia's Third Capital

- In 1785, the capital of Georgia moved from Savannah to Augusta following the movement of the people.
- But Georgians continued to move west, and a commission was appointed to develop a new centrally located capital.
- This new capital was to be located within 20 miles of an Indian trading post

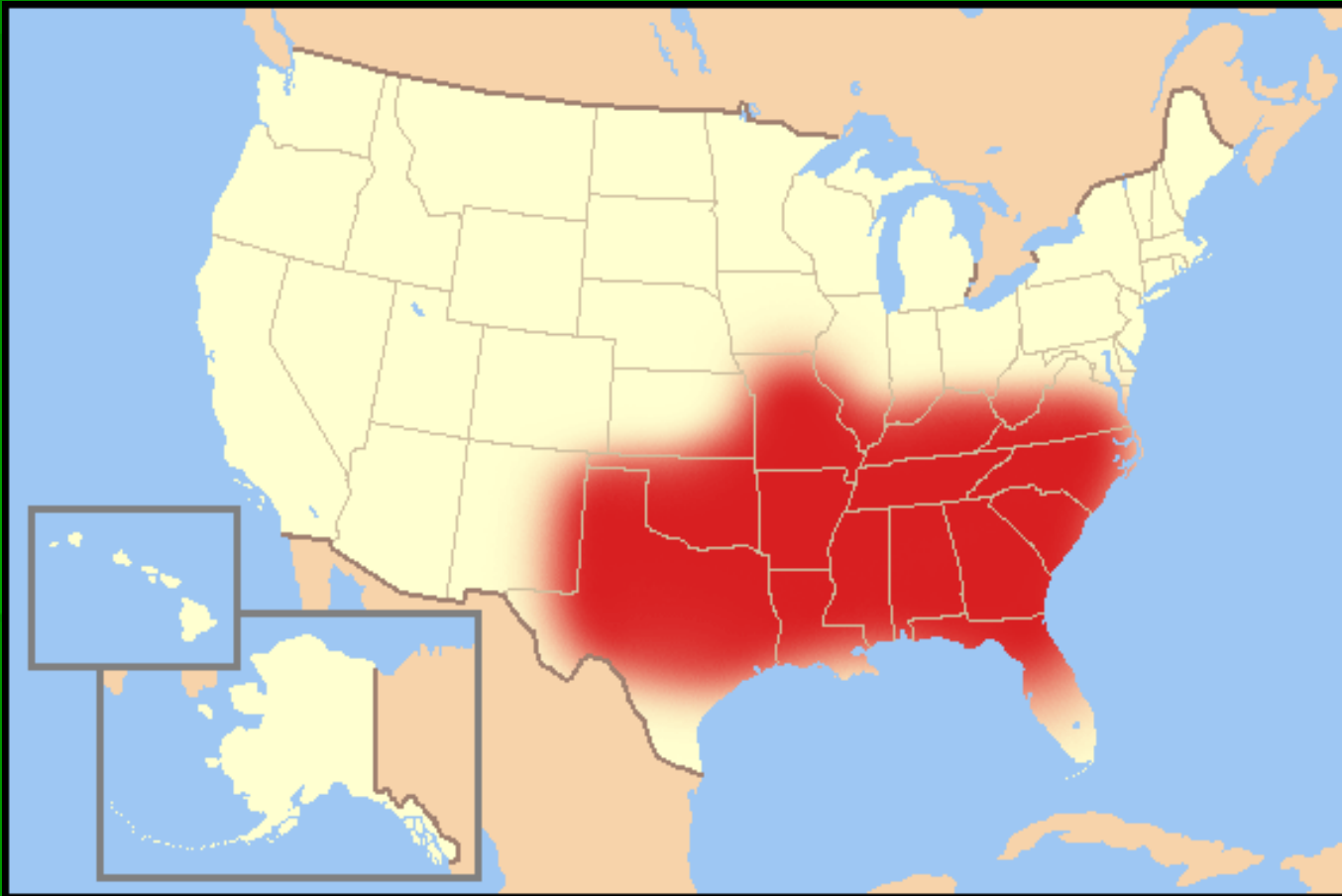
Georgia's Third Capital

- It was named Louisville to honor King Louis XVI of France for help during the Revolutionary War.
- A site was selected, but it took ten years before the government actually moved there from Augusta in 1796.
- In 1806 the capital was moved to Milledgeville.

Churches Grow – The Second Great Awakening

- **A major religious movement that swept through the U.S. between 1790-1830.**
- **Increased the interest in religion.**
- **Helped the development of Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches throughout the south (Bible Belt).**

The Bible Belt



- **Methodists and Camp Meeting Grounds:**

- People traveled to attend these meetings, which often lasted up a week.
- Tent revivals became a new form of religious meetings.
- **Revival – a meeting meant to interest people in religion.**
 - Helped the Methodist church grow.

The Georgia Baptist Convention

- Different Baptist groups united to form the Georgia Baptist Convention.
 - **Primitive Baptists** – believed that life happened according to a plan set by God (they did not like missionary work or Sunday school).
 - **Free Will Baptists** – believed that people had free will (liked missionary work and education).

SS8H5-Historical Understandings

SS8H5b: Evaluate the impact of land policies pursued by Georgia; include the headright system, land lotteries, and the Yazoo land fraud.

The Pursuit of Land

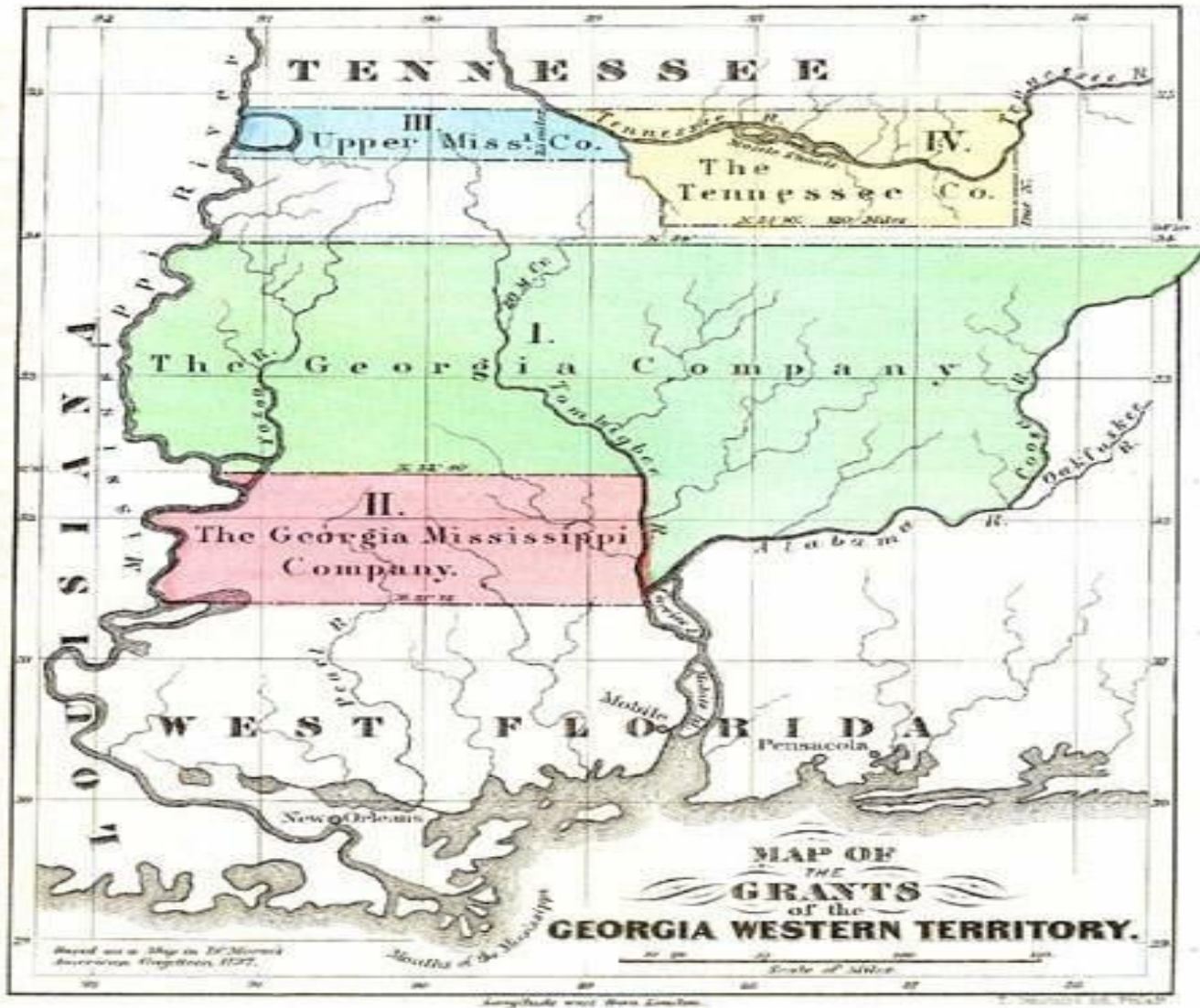
- Land was an important measure of wealth in the 18th century.
- After the Revolutionary War, Georgia began distributing land to encourage immigration.
- **The Headright System** - heads of families were entitled to 200 acres plus 50 acres for each family member
- The limit was 1,000 acres
- Because of this new settlers poured into the state.

The Yazoo Land Fraud

- In the Yazoo land sale, the government sold 35 million acres of land in western Georgia (now the state of Mississippi) to 4 companies for \$500,000.
- The price of an acre was about 1.5 cents

- The citizens of Georgia protested because of this cheap sale of land
- The Yazoo land sale was reversed with the 1796 Rescinding Act
- In this act, the U.S. government promised to help remove the remaining Creek Indians from Georgia.

The Yazoo Land Fraud



Land Lotteries

- To enter the lottery, the government looked at the following: age, war service, marital status, years of residence in GA
- The lottery was limited to white men, orphans, and widows
- GA sold 3/4ths of the state to 100,000 people
- Power and wealth began to be spread more evenly among white men

SS8H5-Historical Understandings

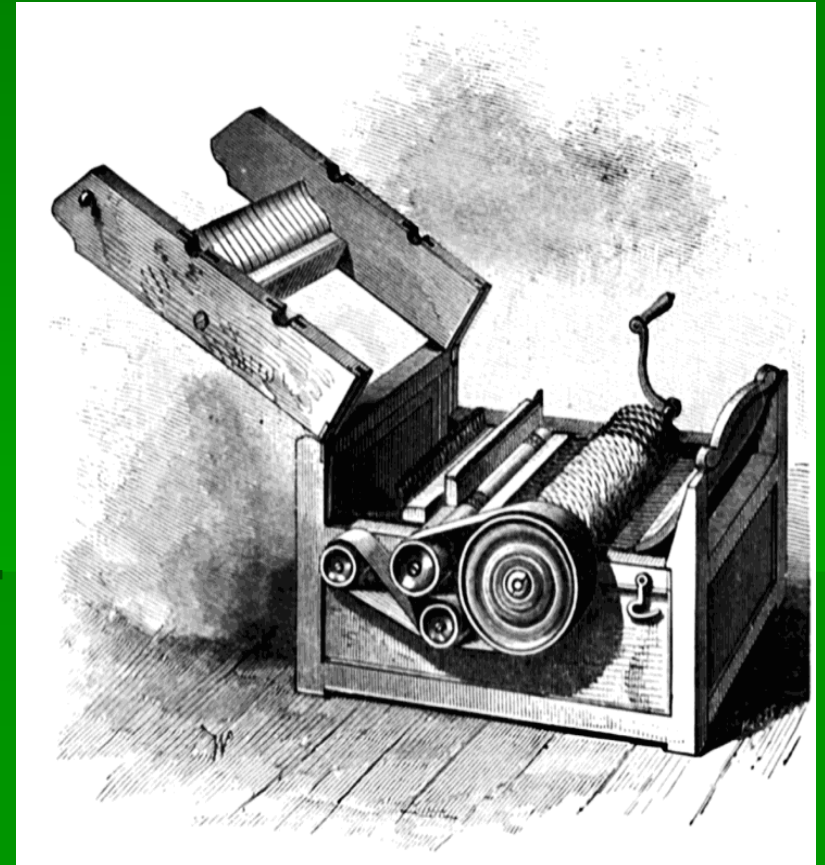
SS8H5c: Explain how technological developments, including the cotton gin and railroads, had an impact on Georgia's growth.

Economic Growth Gears Up! Cotton is King

- With new settlers pouring into Georgia, the state's economy began to boom.
- By the middle of the 19th century, Georgia was becoming an economic and political power.
- One reason for Georgia's rapid economic growth was the success of the cotton crop.

- Originally it was difficult to separate the seed from the lint by hand.
- Everything changed in 1793 when Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin (engine) while visiting a plantation near Savannah.
- Made up of rollers, teeth and brushes that cleaned cotton
- More cotton was planted, plantations were established and slavery expanded all over the state.

Eli Whitney and the Cotton Gin



Here come the railroads!

- Because of the increase in cotton production, Georgia needed a way to transport the cotton to the coast (Savannah)
- In 1834, workers began to build the Georgia Railroad from Athens to Augusta.
- Soon, other railroad branches crossed the state, contributing tremendously to economic growth.
- By 1860, there were more than 1,200 miles of railroads in Georgia.

- The City of Atlanta has its roots in the railroads.
- The Western and Atlantic rail line from Chattanooga ended at a town called Terminus.
- Two other railroads eventually converged there, leading to the town's growth as a transportation center.
- The name of Terminus was changed to Marthasville in 1843, then to Atlanta in 1845.

SS8H5-Historical Understandings

SS8H5d: Analyze the events that led to the removal of Creeks and Cherokees; include the rolls of Alexander McGillivray, William McIntosh, Sequoyah, John Ross, Dahlonega Gold Rush, Worcester v. Georgia, Andrew Jackson, and the Trail of Tears.

Removal of the Creeks

- In the early 1800s, Georgians were concerned about relations with the Indians.
- Settlers on the frontier feared Indian attacks.
- Georgians desired to push the Indians out while the Indians fought to keep their land.

- The Creeks were led by **Alexander McGillivray**, the son of a Scottish trader and half-French, half-Creek mother.
- During the Revolutionary War, he and the Creek Indians raided settlements in Georgia and Tennessee.
- Georgians negotiated with him for Creek property for years before he finally ceded Creek land near the Oconee River in 1790.

- When Georgia ceded the Yazoo territory to the federal government in 1802, the U.S. government agreed to remove the Creek and Cherokee Indians still in Georgia. The process moved slowly and Georgians became impatient.
- Governor Troup pressured the federal government to make a deal. They negotiated with the new Creek chief, William McIntosh, son of a Scottish officer and Creek woman.

- McIntosh signed the Treaty of Indian Springs in 1825, ceding the Creek's remaining land in Georgia for \$200,000.
- Many Creeks were enraged. A war party of Creeks murdered (mutilated) McIntosh and several other leaders who had signed the treaty.
- By 1827, the Creeks had relocated to the wilderness across the Mississippi River.

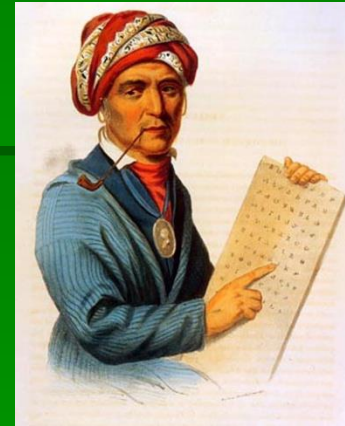
Removal of the Cherokee

- Although the Creeks were now gone, the Cherokee tribe still lived in the northwest corner of Georgia.
- They had created an advanced society with an independent government, capital city of New Echowta and a constitution.

- Famous Cherokee Figures:

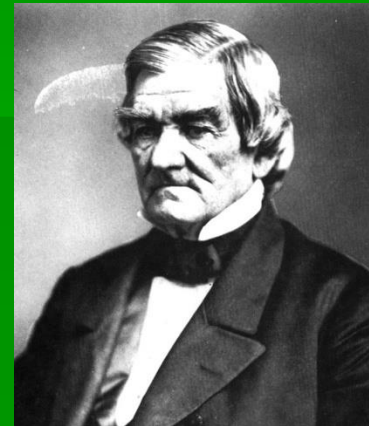
- Sequoyah (**George Gist**)

- Created the Cherokee writing system (syllabary).



- John Ross

- Became the Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation.
 - Established a constitution for the Cherokee people.



- In 1791, the U.S. government had signed a treaty guaranteeing that the Cherokee nation could be independent and have its own government.
- In 1828, Georgia lawmakers reversed that agreement, saying that state laws were now in effect in the Cherokee lands.
- About this time, gold was discovered on Cherokee territory in north Georgia.

- Gold was discovered in Dahlonega in 1829.
- Dahlonega was located on Cherokee land.
- In 1830, Congress passed the Indian Removal Act, which ordered all Indians east of the Mississippi River to leave their homes and move west of the river.

- In 1832, **Chief Justice John Marshall** ruled in favor of the Cherokee in **Worcester v. Georgia**.
- Marshall said that the Georgia laws were not valid in Cherokee lands.
- **President Andrew Jackson** ignored the ruling and ordered that the Indians be removed.

Indian Removal

- Andrew Jackson:
 - Elected president of the U.S. in 1828.
 - A major issue of his campaign was Indian removal to the West.



Indian Removal

- John Marshall:
 - Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.
 - Wrote in a court decision that the Cherokee were a “domestic dependent nation of the U.S.”



The Trail of Tears

- In 1838, federal soldiers herded the Cherokee people on an 800-mile journey to the Indian Territory in modern-day Oklahoma. The men, women and children died from the harsh weather, disease and lack of food during the six-month trek.
 - Over 17,000 Cherokees were forced off of their land.
 - Over 4,000 Cherokees died from the cold or starvation (mostly the elderly and children).
 - Over 80,000 different Native American groups were removed from their land.
 - In total, over 10,000 Native Americans died during the Trail of Tears.

The Trail of Tears

