

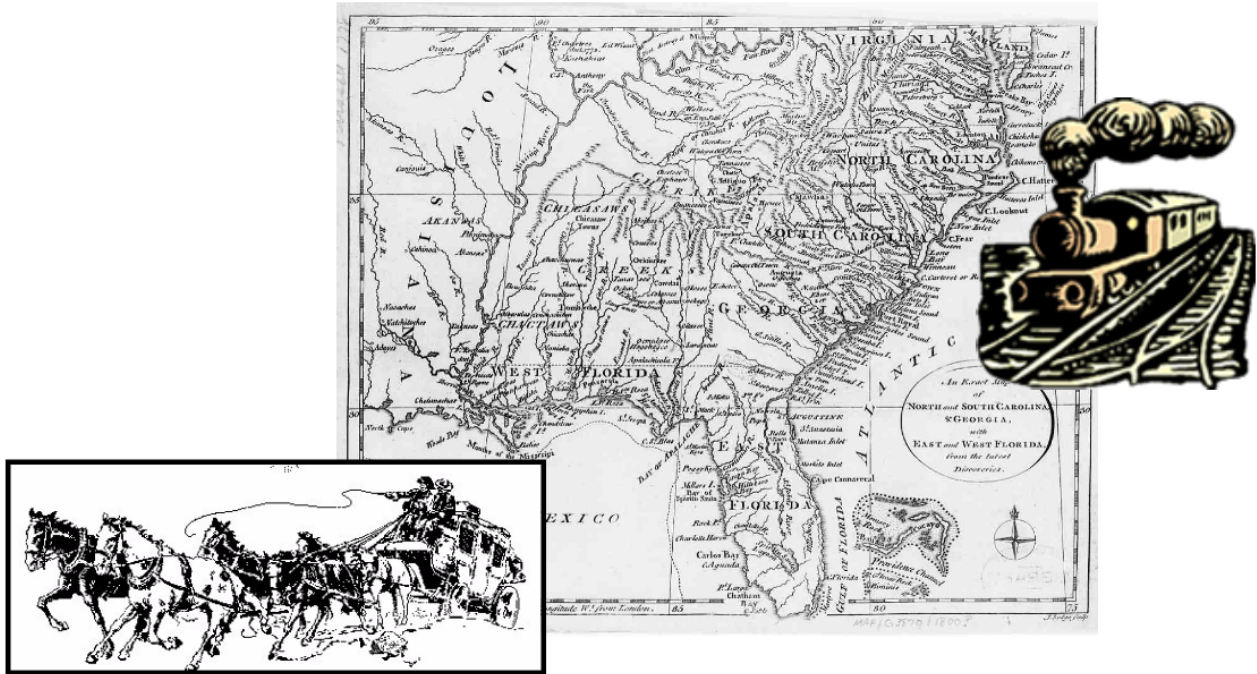


THE GROWTH of GEORGIA (1789-1840)

SS8H5 – 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.

Lesson Nine (SS8H5a) – The student will *explain* the establishment of the University of Georgia, Louisville, and the spread of Baptist and Methodist Churches.

After the American Revolution, Georgia began to turn its attention to growth and development, and expansion into its vast western frontier.



SS8H5 – 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.

Georgia grew rapidly in several ways:

1. Education – Georgia was a pioneer in public education

- In 1784, Georgia's legislature, the General Assembly, set aside 40,000 acres of land for the University of Georgia.
- The man selected to write the charter for the University was Abraham Baldwin, one of GA's two signers of the *Constitution*!



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1. Education – Georgia was a pioneer in public education
- The University's charter was approved in 1785, and Abraham Baldwin was named the school's first President.
 - The original 40,000 acre land grant was sold, and the school was built in 1801, in Athens, on land donated by then Gov. John Milledge.
 - The first college in UGA was Franklin College



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1. Education – Georgia was a pioneer in public education

The University of Georgia was the first public, land-grant university in American history!!!!

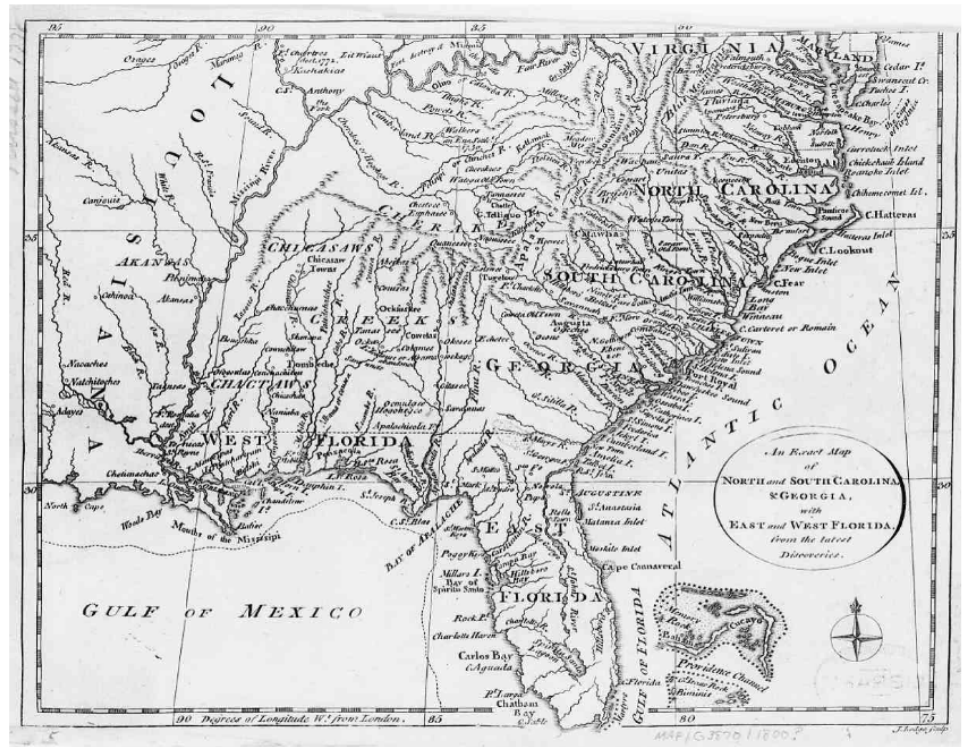


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Georgia grew rapidly in several ways:

2. Georgia's Five Capital Cities

- As Georgia's population began to shift more and more to the west, Georgia's capital cities moved westward as well
- Throughout its history, Georgia has had five capital cities (remember the acronym S.A.L.M.A.)

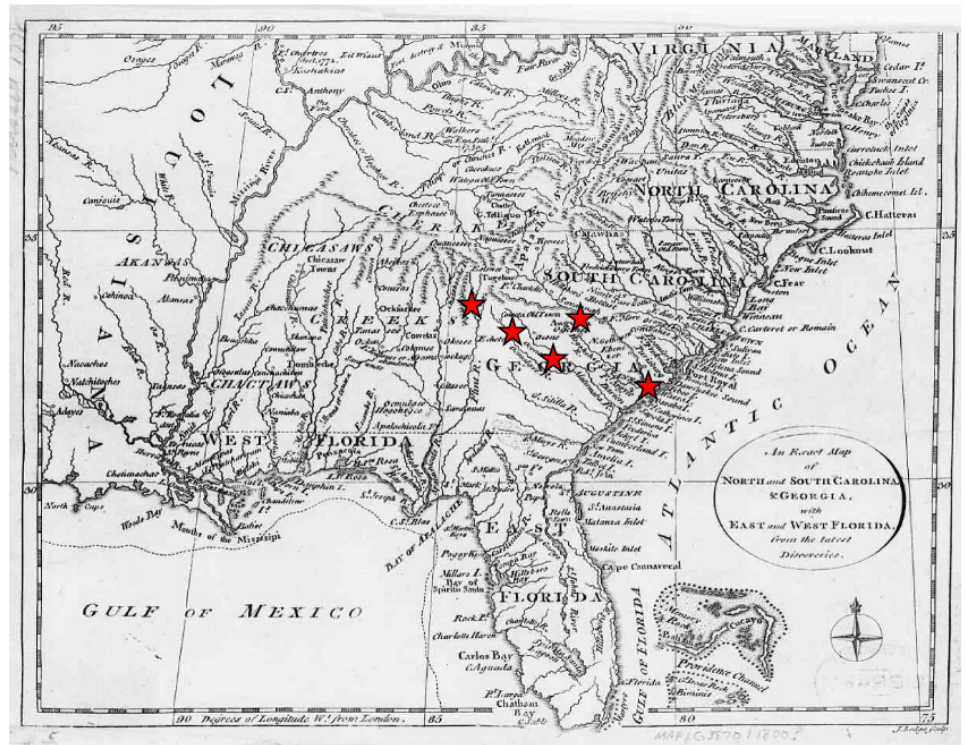


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Georgia grew rapidly in several ways:

2. Georgia's Five Capital Cities

- Savannah
(1732-1784)
- Augusta
(1785-1795)
- Louisville
(1796-1806)
- Milledgeville
(1806-1867)
- Atlanta
(1868-Present)



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2. Georgia's Five Capital Cities

- By 1785, the population center of GA had moved to the backcountry and the capital was moved to **Augusta**.



Old Academy of Richmond County, which hosted President Washington on his tour of the south in 1791.



No sooner had the capital been moved to Augusta than the population center moved further west, causing the General Assembly to select a site for a new capital.

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Georgia grew rapidly in several ways:

2. Georgia's Five Capital Cities

- In 1796, the state government moved, once again, to a site near an Indian trading post along the Ogeechee River.
- The new capital city was named Louisville, in honor of King Louis XVI of France, an American ally during the Revolution.



The historic Market House, Louisville's oldest building, built during the 1790s shortly after the founding of the city.

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Georgia grew rapidly in several ways:

2. Georgia's Five Capital Cities

- In 1806, the capital was, once again, moved west to keep up with the population migration, to a new site along the Oconee River.
- The new capital city of Georgia was named Milledgeville in honor of Gov. John Milledge who had donated the land to build UGA.



The Old Capital building, which housed GA's legislature, the General Assembly, from 1807 to 1868.

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Georgia grew rapidly in several ways:

3. The Spread of Baptist and Methodist Churches

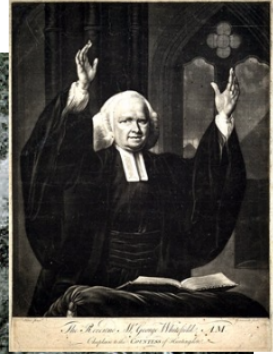
- Prior to the Revolution, most Georgians had been members of the official Church of England (the Anglican Church).
- Anglicanism taught that the King of England was the head of the Church, and it demanded that its members be loyal to the King during the Revolution.

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Georgia grew rapidly in several ways:

3. The Spread of Baptist and Methodist Churches

- During and after the war, Anglican priests identified with the Tories and, therefore, left or were forced to leave GA by Whigs.
- Anglicans who did not support the King left the Church and England and joined the Methodist Church, led by John Wesley and George Whitefield.



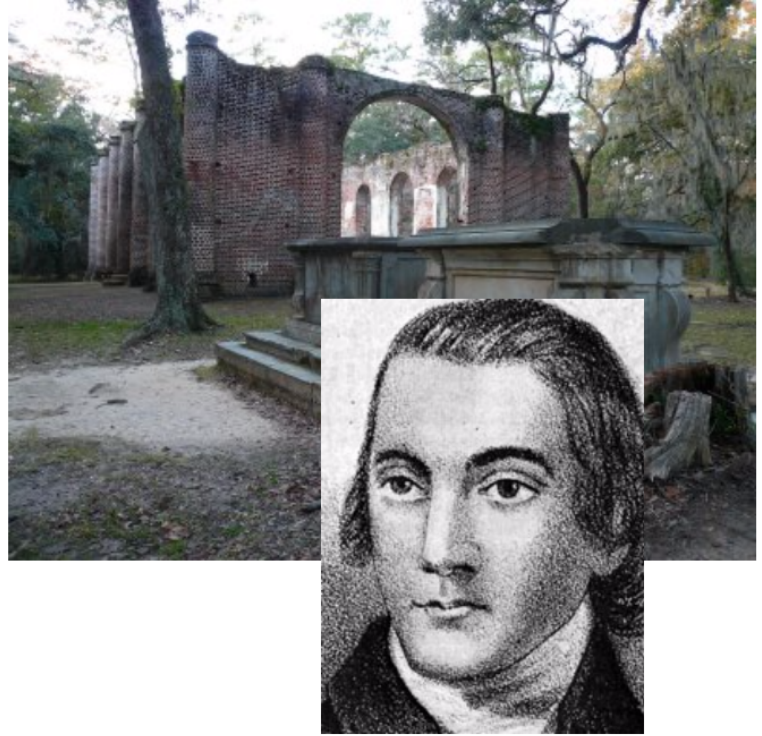
Whitfield County is named after Methodist minister and missionary, Rev. George Whitefield

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Georgia grew rapidly in several ways:

3. The Spread of Baptist and Methodist Churches

- The Revolutionary War nearly destroyed what remained of organized religion in Georgia, as many churches were damaged or destroyed.
- *Declaration of Independence* signer, Lyman Hall, who was Governor of Georgia in 1783, strongly promoted the rebuilding of churches.

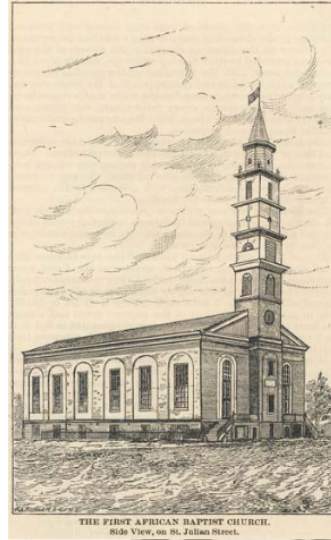


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Georgia grew rapidly in several ways:

3. The Spread of Baptist and Methodist Churches

- The greatest growth occurred among the Baptists and the Methodists.
- One of the first African-American churches in U.S. history, the First Colored Baptist Church, was established in Savannah in 1788.
- To the present day, the two largest Christian *denominations* in Georgia are Baptist and Methodist.



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What do you remember about... the growth of Georgia???

1. The first public, land-grant institution of higher learning in U.S. history was _____.
2. Georgia's second capital city was _____.
3. Georgia's third capital city, named after the King of France, was _____.
4. The author of the charter for the University of Georgia was _____.
5. Prior to the Revolution, most Georgians were members of the Church of _____.
6. The two largest denominations in Georgia are the _____ and the _____.
7. The governor who encouraged the rebuilding of churches was _____.
8. The first African-American church in U.S. history was _____.

SS8H5 – 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.

Lesson Ten (SS8H5b) – The student will *evaluate* the impact of land policies pursued by Georgia; include the headright system, land lotteries, and the Yazoo Land Fraud.

As Georgia grew, the leaders of the state began to look for ways to attract settlers to the state, since the growth of the state depended upon the growth of the population!!!

POPULATION



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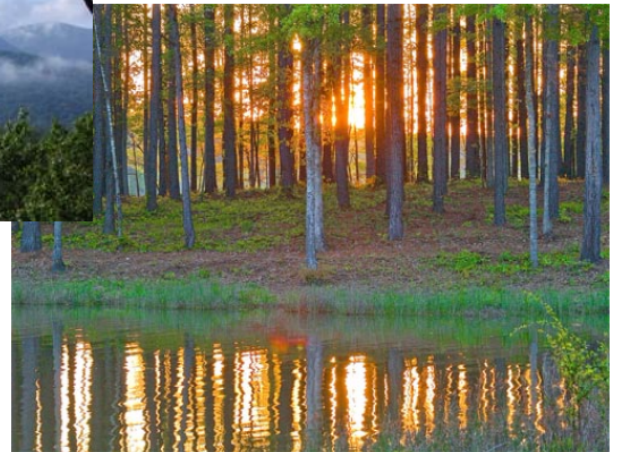
PROGRESS

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GEORGIA HAD ONE RESOURCE TO ATTRACT POPULATION....



...LAND!!!

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1. The Headright System

- Until 1803, Georgia distributed land according to the headright system
- All heads of household were entitled to 200 acres, plus 50 acres per family member (including slaves), up to a limit of 1000 acres!!!
- The headright system resulted in massive immigration to Georgia!!!

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2. The Yazoo Land Fraud of 1795

- The thought of gaining free land resulted in a large amount of corruption
- Dishonest officials accepted bribes in exchange for land grants larger than the 1000 acre limit (sometimes they granted more land than actually existed)
- The most famous example of corruption, known as the Yazoo Land Fraud, became the first major scandal in American history

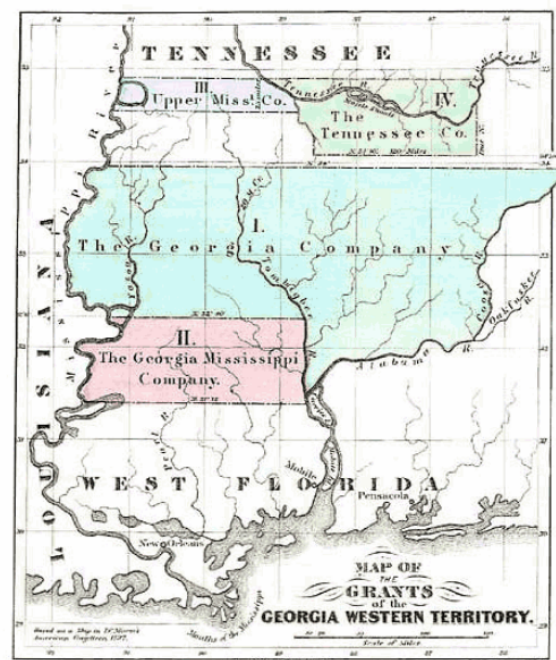
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2. The Yazoo Land Fraud of 1795

- Certain land speculators badly wanted to buy Georgia's vast western territory along the Mississippi and Yazoo Rivers (called the Yazoo Territory)
- Four speculation companies bribed the General Assembly to sell them huge tracts of land for extremely low prices, so that they could sell it to others for profit

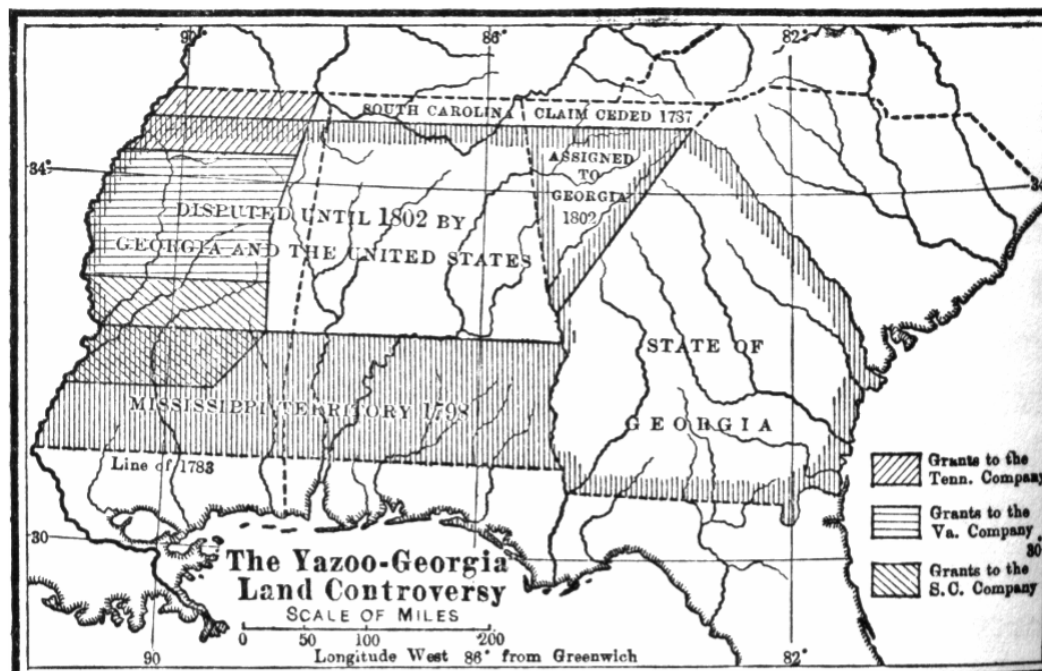


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2. The Yazoo Land Fraud of 1795

- When citizens found out, they were furious. Copies of the Yazoo Act were burned on the steps of the capital in Louisville.
- One of Georgia's U.S. Senators, James Jackson, resigned from the Senate and vowed to personally shoot all involved in the fraud
- The Yazoo Act was repealed in 1796



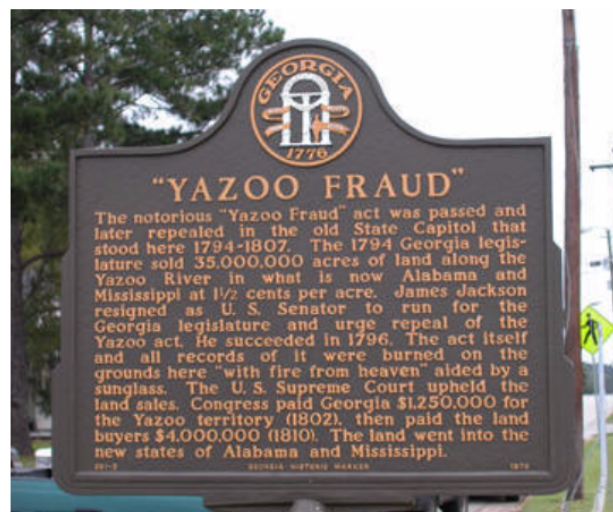
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2. The Yazoo Land Fraud of 1795

- Many of those involved in the fraud, including Gov. George Matthews, fled the state.
- Because of countless lawsuits from buyers who had been cheated, Georgia agreed to give the Yazoo Territory to the U.S. government in 1802 if the U.S. paid for the damages
- The Yazoo Territory became the states of Alabama and Mississippi



Georgia and North Carolina actually fought a war with each other, called the Walton War, in 1811 over lands disputed in the Cession Act of 1802 that gave the Yazoo Territory to the U.S. government.

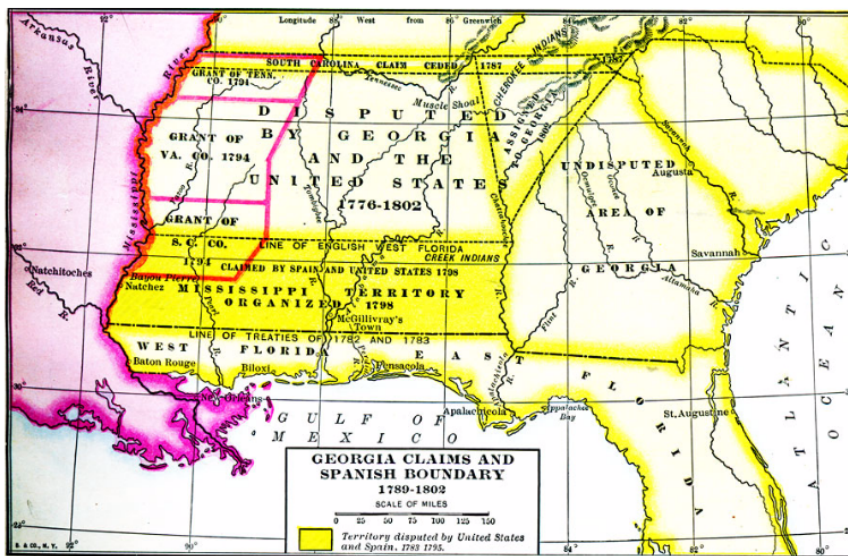
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3. Land Lotteries

- Without the Yazoo territory, Georgia could no longer give away as much free land as it had under the Headright System



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3. Land Lotteries

- In 1803, Georgia adopted a new system of distributing land by lottery
- Land won in the lottery varied in size from 500 to 50 acres (much smaller than the 1000 acres in the Headright System)
- All free white men living in Georgia for one year were given one chance; widows or veterans were given two chances
- All of those who won land tracts in the land lottery were called “fortunate drawers”

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3. Land Lotteries

- Georgia had seven major lotteries from 1805 to 1832 that attracted settlers but brought the state into conflict with the Creek and Cherokee Indians

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What do you remember about... land distribution in Georgia???

_____ 1. Headright System

A. a person who won land in a land lottery

_____ 2. land speculator

B. land that became Alabama and Mississippi

_____ 3. Yazoo Land Fraud

C. speculators bribed the General Assembly to get land cheap and sell it for a profit later

_____ 4. fortunate drawer

D. granted up to 1000 acres per family to settle in Georgia

_____ 5. land lottery

_____ 6. Yazoo Territory

E. land awarded by chance

_____ 7. James Jackson

F. one who buys property to sell it for a profit

_____ 8. George Matthews

G. wanted to bring to justice all involved in the fraud

H. corrupt GA governor during the land fraud

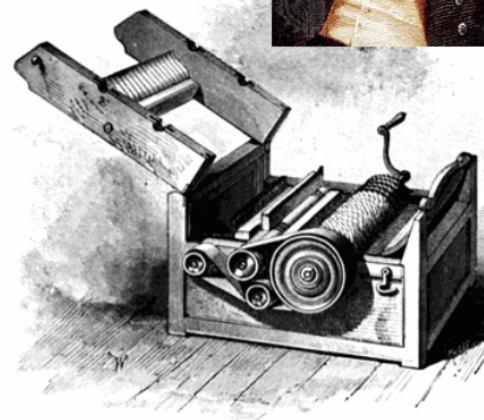
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Lesson Eleven (SS8H5c) – The student will *explain* how technological developments, including the cotton gin and railroads, had an impact on Georgia's growth.

By the mid-1800s, Georgia was becoming an economic and political power, for multiple reasons.

1. "King Cotton"

- In colonial Georgia, growing cotton was not very practical or profitable because it was too difficult to separate the seed from the cotton by hand
- In 1793, while visiting a plantation near Savannah, Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin to quickly and easily clean cotton of its seeds



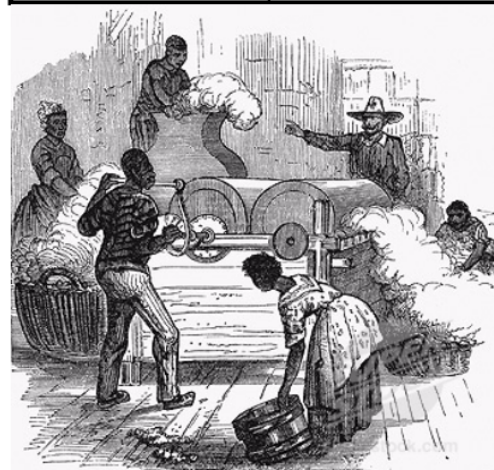
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1. "King Cotton"

- Almost overnight, cotton became the dominant crop in the south, and Georgia was the nation's largest producer.
- Unfortunately, more cotton meant more plantations, and more plantations meant a greater dependence on slavery.

Year	Bales of Cotton Produced
1790	1000
1840	400,000
1860	700,000



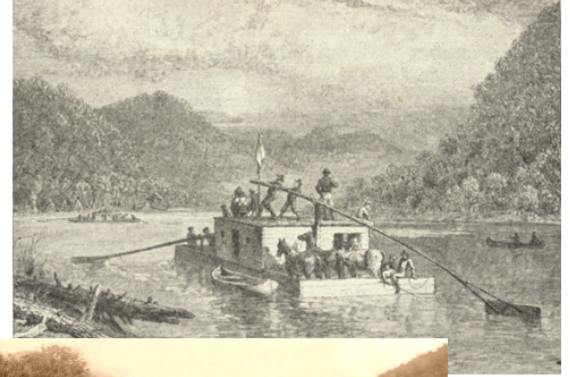
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2. The Growth of the Railroads

- The growth of cotton meant there was a need for a better means of transporting cotton from Georgia's interior to the port city of Savannah.
- Transportation by wagon, flatboat, and steamboat was slow and expensive.



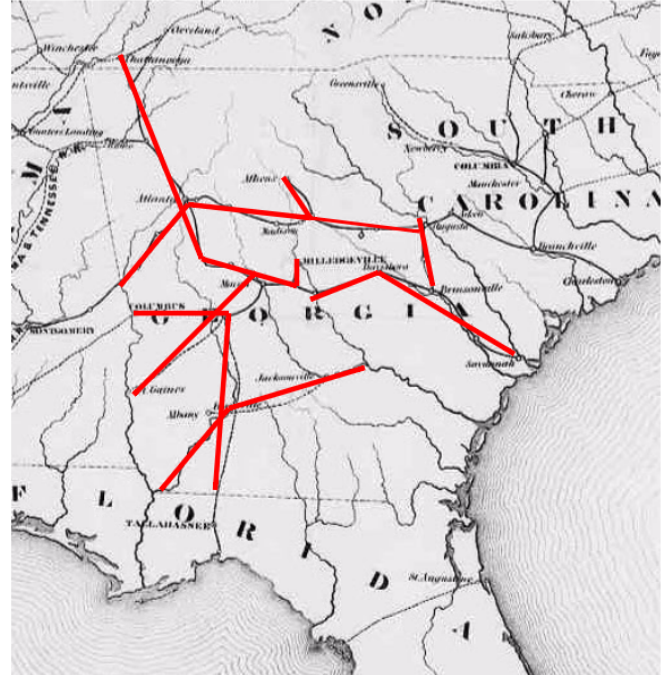
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2. The Growth of the Railroads

- In 1834, workers began building the Georgia Railroad, which was to extend from Athens to Augusta.
- By 1860, there were over 1200 miles of railroad in Georgia.



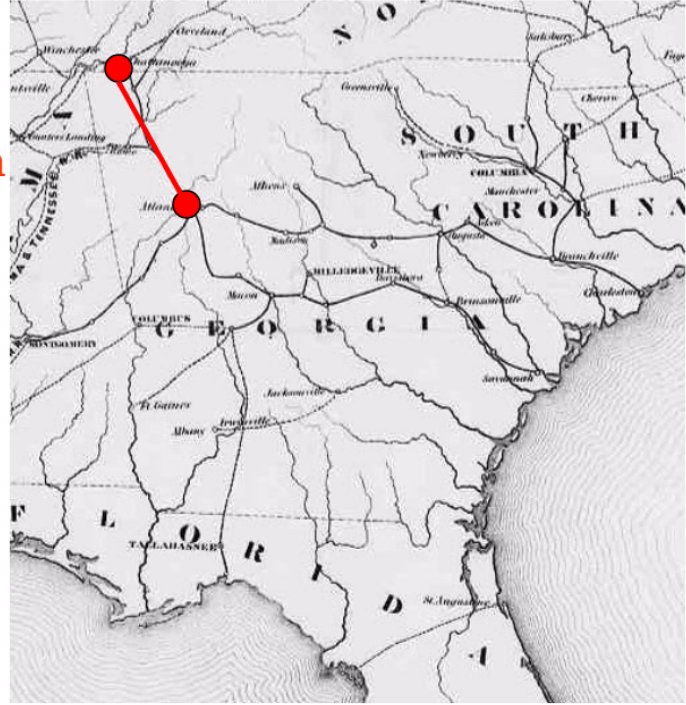
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By the mid-1800s, Georgia was becoming an economic and political power, for multiple reasons.

3. Atlanta – The “Gate City”

- In 1838, the General Assembly passed a law creating the Western and Atlantic (W&A) Railroad from the Chattahoochee River to the Tennessee River.
- The purpose of the W&A RR was to connect railroads from Augusta, Macon, Columbus and Milledgeville with Georgia's interior.



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3. Atlanta – The “Gate City”

- The W&A RR began in the north in Ross' s Landing, near Chattanooga, and *terminated* in the south, at a small railroad depot called Terminus.
- Within five years, two other railroads converged at Terminus, causing the depot to grow rapidly into a town.



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By the mid-1800s, Georgia was becoming an economic and political power, for multiple reasons.

3. Atlanta – The “Gate City”

- In 1843, the name of Terminus was changed to Marthasville, after the daughter of Gov. Wilson Lumpkin, a key figure in the creation of the W&A Railroad.
- In 1845, state leaders changed to name once again to a name more fitting for a growing city and the South's most important rail center - Atlanta.



The name “Atlanta” was taken from the Western & Atlantic Railroad

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Lesson Eleven (SS8H5c) – The student will *explain* how technological developments, including the cotton gin and railroads, had an impact on Georgia's growth.

What do you remember about... Georgia's technological development???

_____ 1. Atlanta

A. GA governor who was a major figure in the creation of the W&A Railroad

_____ 2. Savannah

B. The original name for the southern end of the W&A Railroad

_____ 3. Ross's Landing

C. Originally Terminus; renamed after Lumpkin's daughter

_____ 4. Western & Atlantic

_____ 5. Terminus

D. The Gate City; named after the W&A Railroad

_____ 6. William Lumpkin

E. City from which cotton was imported & exported

_____ 7. Marthasville

F. The northern end of the W&A Railroad

G. Railroad from the Chattahoochee River in the south to the Tennessee River in the north

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Lesson Twelve (SS8H5d) – The student will *analyze* the events that led to the removal of the Creeks and Cherokees; include the roles of Alexander McGillivray, William McIntosh, Sequoyah, John Ross, Dahlonega Gold Rush, *Worcester v. Georgia*, Andrew Jackson, John Marshall, and the Trail of Tears.

As Georgia continued to grow and as more settlers began to move away from the coastal regions and into the backcountry and interior, they came increasingly in contact with the Native Americans in Georgia.



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In Georgia, most Native Americans belonged to one of two great nations:

1. The Creek
(also called
Muscogee)



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In Georgia, most Native Americans belonged to one of two great nations:

2. The Cherokee



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The Creek and Cherokee were part of a group of five Native American nations that were considered “civilized” because they:

- Often had European names
- Adopted “white” culture
- Went to American schools
- Were mostly Christian



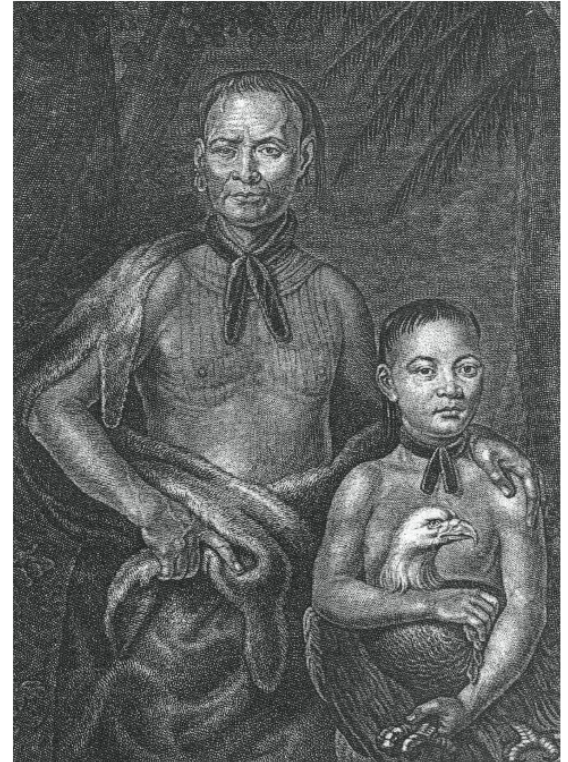
ALEXANDER MCGILLIVRAY
JOHN ROSS
WILLIAM MCINTOSH

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Removal of the Creek:

- Since the earliest days of the Georgia colony, the Creek and the Georgians had been friendly (the Yamacraw were a tribe of the Creek nation).



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Removal of the Creek:

- After the death of Tomochichi and Oglethorpe's return to England, relations between the Creek and the Georgians began to deteriorate:

- From 1737-1760, Mary Musgrove sued the colonial government of Georgia over large land claims given to her by Tomochichi; the unwillingness of Georgia to grant her the claims caused anger among the Creek

- From the early 1770s on, the leaders of Georgia pressured the Creek to cede large amounts of land to Georgia, forcing the Creek to move further and further west



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Removal of the Creek:

- After the death of Tomochichi and Oglethorpe's return to England, relations between the Creek and the Georgians began to deteriorate:

- During the Revolutionary War, many of the Creek sided with the British against the Americans; when the war ended, many Georgians distrusted the Creek and wanted them removed.



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Removal of the Creek:

- One of the Creek leaders who resisted efforts to force the Creek further west was Alexander McGillivray:
- During the Revolutionary War, McGillivray served as a British colonel and raided Whig settlements in Georgia and Tennessee.
- For years after the war, McGillivray led the struggle to gain U.S. respect for Creek boundaries.



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Removal of the Creek:

- One of the Creek leaders who resisted efforts to force the Creek further west was Alexander McGillivray:
 - In 1790, McGillivray finally agreed to cede all Creek lands in Georgia east of the Oconee River.
 - In exchange for agreeing to give up these lands, President Washington agreed to officially recognize and defend the Creek nation, and to recognize McGillivray as the Creek national leader.



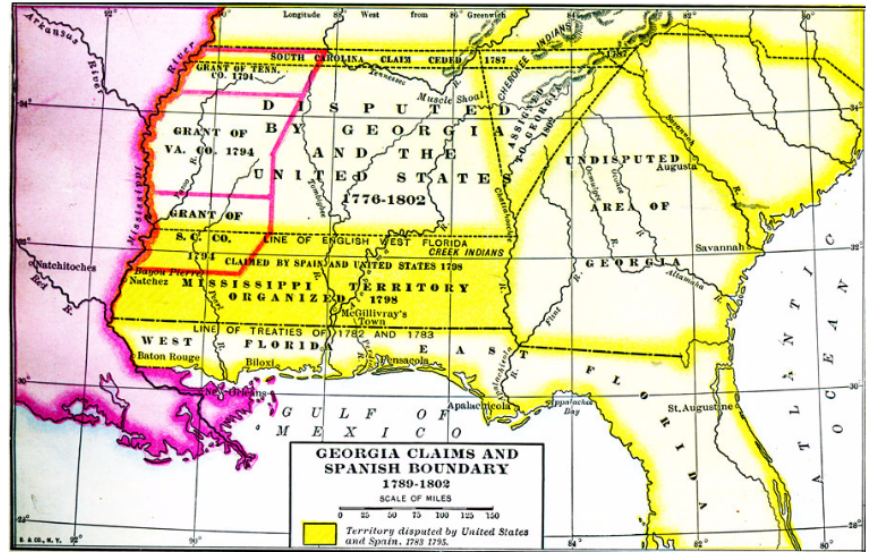
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Removal of the Creek:

- Despite the promises made to McGillivray and the Creek, events led to a change of U.S. attitude toward the Creek:

- In 1802, Georgia agreed to give up the controversial Yazoo lands, if the U.S. would agree to remove the Creek and Cherokee from Georgia.



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Removal of the Creek:

- Despite the promises made to McGillivray and the Creek, events led to a change of U.S. attitude toward the Creek:
 - In 1825, Governor Troup, the first cousin of Creek Chief William McIntosh, persuaded McIntosh to make a deal with the U.S. government.
 - In 1825, Chief William McIntosh signed the Treaty of Indian Springs, giving up all remaining Creek lands in Georgia.



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Removal of the Creek:

- Despite the promises made to McGillivray and the Creek, events led to a change of U.S. attitude toward the Creek:
 - Angered by McIntosh's "betrayal," many Creek denounced him. He was attacked and assassinated on April 30, 1825 by a war party of 200 Creek Indians.
 - By 1825, the remaining Creeks in Georgia had been relocated west across the Mississippi River.



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Removal of the Cherokee:

- Although the Creek were gone by 1827, the Cherokee were still flourishing in Tennessee and northwest Georgia, having created a very advanced society:

- The Cherokee had an independent government and organized states:

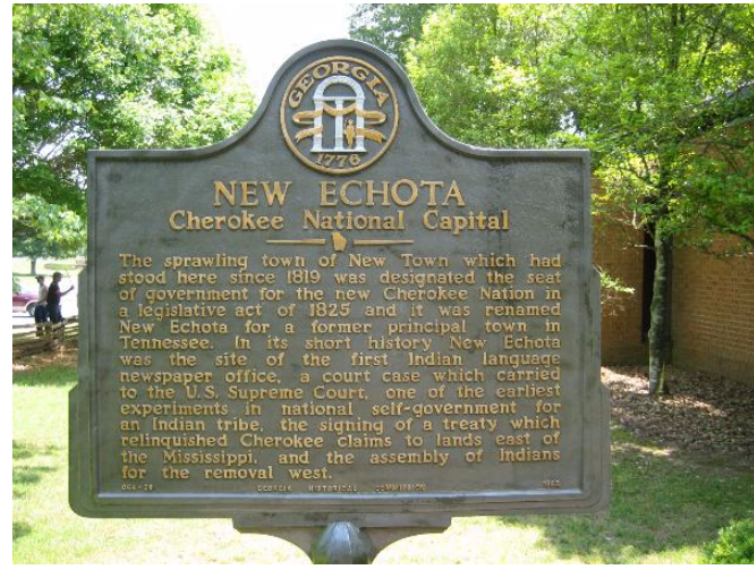


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Removal of the Cherokee:

- Although the Creek were gone by 1827, the Cherokee were still flourishing in Tennessee and northwest Georgia, having created a very advanced society:
- The Cherokee had a capital city, located at New Echota, near Calhoun, Georgia.

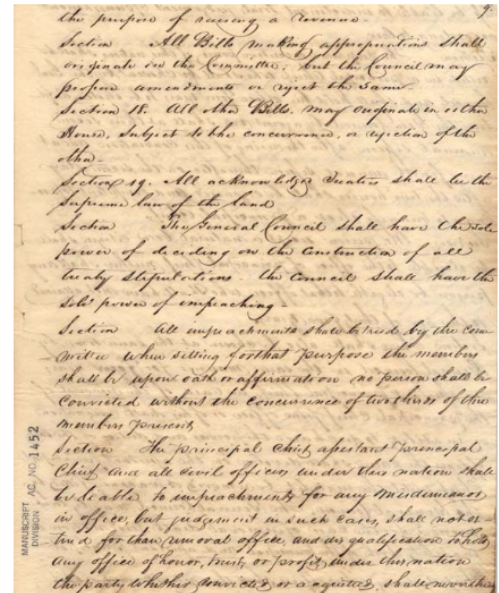


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Removal of the Cherokee:

- Although the Creek were gone by 1827, the Cherokee were still flourishing in Tennessee and northwest Georgia, having created a very advanced society:
- The Cherokee had a written constitution, based on the United States Constitution.



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Removal of the Cherokee:

- Although the Creek were gone by 1827, the Cherokee were still flourishing in Tennessee and northwest Georgia, having created a very advanced society:
- One of the most famous Cherokee, George Guess (also known as *Sequoyah*), created the Cherokee writing system, allowing the Cherokee to read and write in their own language.



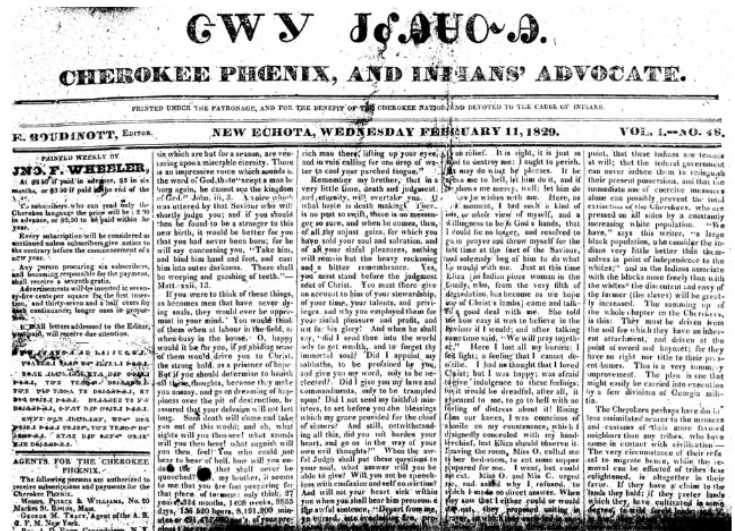
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Removal of the Cherokee:

- Although the Creek were gone by 1827, the Cherokee were still flourishing in Tennessee and northwest Georgia, having created a very advanced society:

- Using Sequoyah's syllabry, the Cherokee published their own newspaper, the *Cherokee Phoenix*.



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Removal of the Cherokee:

- Although the Creek were gone by 1827, the Cherokee were still flourishing in Tennessee and northwest Georgia, having created a very advanced society:
 - In 1791, the United States signed a treaty with the Cherokee nation, guaranteeing that it would respect and protect the independent Cherokee nation.



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Removal of the Cherokee:

- The Cherokee and the Americans were able to live peacefully side by side, until 1828, when...

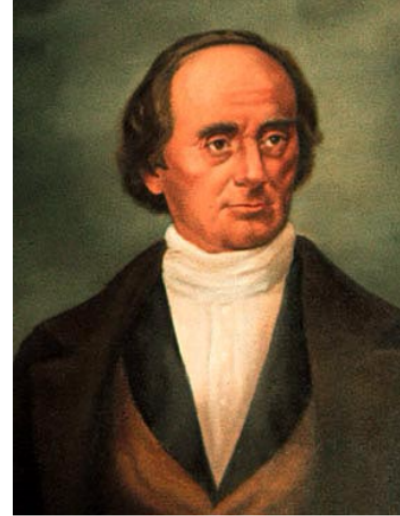
**GOLD WAS
DISCOVERED IN
DAHLONEGA,
CAUSING THE 1ST
U.S. GOLD RUSH!!!**

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Removal of the Cherokee:

- As thousands of white settlers poured into Dahlonega to “strike it rich,” more and more pressure was put on the Cherokee to give up their lands:
- In 1828, the General Assembly of Georgia, following the leadership of Governor George Gilmer, declared that GA state laws were now in effect in Cherokee land.



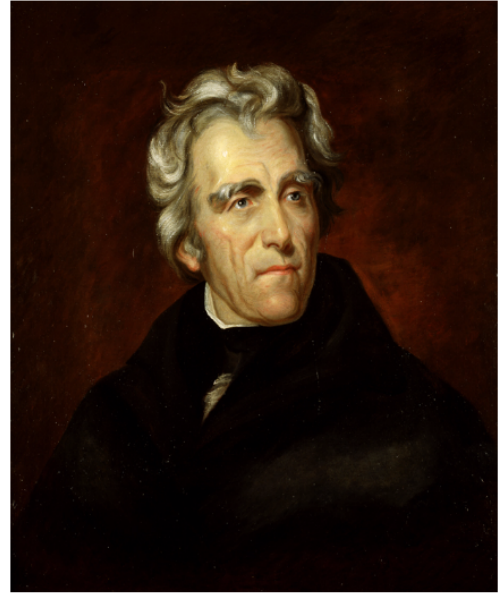
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Removal of the Cherokee:

- As thousands of white settlers poured into Dahlonega to “strike it rich,” more and more pressure was put on the Cherokee to give up their lands:

- In 1830, President Andrew Jackson signed the *Indian Removal Act*, requiring all Indians east of the Mississippi River to move on reservations west of the Mississippi.



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Removal of the Cherokee:

- The Cherokee Nation, however, decided to fight the *Indian Removal Act*, not with weapons, but in court:



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Worcester vs. Georgia (1832)

- After gold was discovered in 1828, Governor Gilmer wanted all Cherokee to swear allegiance to the state of Georgia.
- Several missionaries, including Rev. Samuel Worcester, refused to take the oath and encouraged the Cherokee not to take the oath as well.
- Worcester and others were arrested and sent to prison for violating Georgia state law and encouraging the natives to do so as well. In response, Worcester appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

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Worcester vs. Georgia (1832)

- In the case, Cherokee Chief John Ross argued that Governor Gilmer and the GA General Assembly violated the 1791 U.S. Treaty with the Cherokee nation.

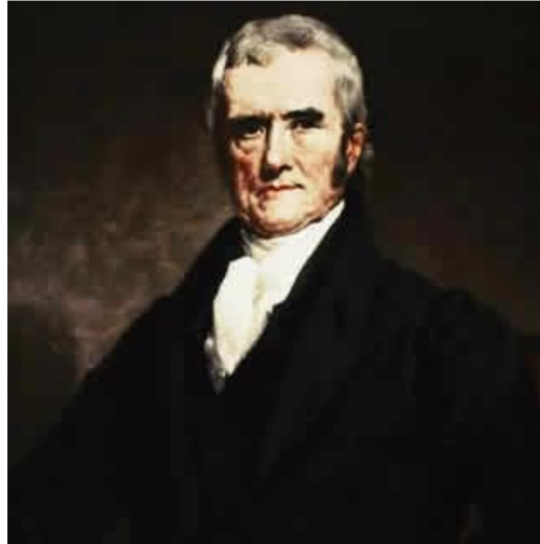


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Worcester vs. Georgia (1832)

- The U.S. Supreme Court, led by Chief Justice John Marshall, agreed with the Cherokee and decided that the GA laws were not valid.



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Worcester vs. Georgia (1832)

- President Andrew Jackson ignored the Supreme Court and ordered the *Indian Removal Act* to be enforced.



- In 1838, 14,000 Cherokee were forced to march west to the Indian Territory (modern-day Oklahoma). This event was called the *Trail of Tears*.

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What do you remember about... the removal of the Creek and Cherokee???

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. Indian Springs | A. Argued on behalf of the Cherokee nation before the United States Supreme Court |
| _____ 2. Sequoyah | B. Law that ordered <i>all</i> Indians west of the Mississippi |
| _____ 3. John Ross | C. Treaty giving up all Creek lands in Georgia |
| _____ 4. Andrew Jackson | D. Created the Cherokee writing system/syllabry |
| _____ 5. John Marshall | E. Creek Chief who was assassinated for his “betrayal” |
| _____ 6. Indian Removal Act | F. Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court |
| _____ 7. William McIntosh | I. U.S. President who supported Indian removal |

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ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS:

Explain at least one positive and one negative consequence of technological innovation on the development of the state of Georgia (e.g., think of the ways that railroads, the cotton gin, etc., influenced Georgia growth and development)?

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ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS:

Explain how the idea that “conflict between societies results in change” relates to the fate of the Creek and Cherokee nations in Georgia.

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Acknowledgements

Hodge, Cathy M. Time Travel Through Georgia. Athens, GA: WesMar Incorporated DBA/Voyager Publications, 2005.

Jackson, Edwin L., Mary E. Stakes, Lawrence R. Hepburn, Mary A. Hepburn. The Georgia Studies Book: Our State and the Nation. Athens, GA: Carl Vinson Institute of Government, 2004.

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