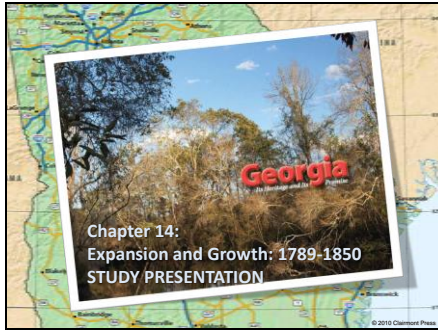


Slide 1




Slide 3

Section 1: Georgia's Land and Economic Growth

➤ Essential Question:

- In what ways did Georgia experience growth from 1789-1850?




Slide 4

Section 1: Georgia's Land and Economic Growth

➤ What terms do I need to know?


- Yazoo land fraud
- lottery
- cotton gin
- subsistence
- canal
- depression
- factor




Slide 6

Georgia's Land and Economic Growth

- Land remained the key to Georgia's prosperity.
- In 1803, a new lottery system gave lands given up by the Creek and Cherokee to settlers for farming.
- Cotton grown in a fertile region of central Georgia became a key cash crop.
- Towns and villages supported craftspeople, professionals, and some early industry.



In the Georgia Land Lottery of 1803, a citizen who won land was considered a "fortunate drawer." Most citizens were "unfortunate drawers."






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The Creek and Their Land


- Between 1790 and 1805, the Creek signed three treaties that ultimately ceded all their land between the Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers.
- Creek Chief Alexander McGillivray opposed giving up Creek lands, but the treaties slowly gave away the Indian territories.
- McGillivray met with President George Washington in New York in 1790, where he signed the first of the land treaties.



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The Yazoo Land Fraud

- In 1794 and 1795, four companies bribed the Georgia legislature to pass a bill selling them between 35 and 50 million acres of land around the Yazoo River (today part of Mississippi) for pennies per acre.
- Many legislators who voted for the sale had stock in the land companies, which was unethical and illegal.
- In 1796, a new Georgia legislature repealed the Yazoo Act as a fraud; the state refunded the companies what they had paid for the ill-gotten land.
- Some of the Yazoo land had already been re-sold by the companies; disputes over that land between the buyers and the state of Georgia ended up in the courts.
- In 1802, Georgia sold its western territory (now the states of Alabama and Mississippi) to the United States. That established Georgia's western border as the Chattahoochee River.

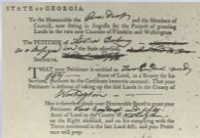


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10

Land Lotteries

- In 1803, Governor John Milledge helped pass a new land policy involving a **lottery** (receive land on the basis of chance).
- Georgians who met certain criteria of age, race, and residency had an opportunity to receive land parcels of 200 to nearly 500 acres.
- Georgia's population grew quickly as a result.
- Small farmers got much of the land in the backcountry.
- The state lost the money it could have made selling the land at market price.



Like many other Revolutionary War soldiers, former slave Austin Dobson was granted land by the state for his service during the war. Dobson was not allowed to participate in the land lotteries because of his race, however.

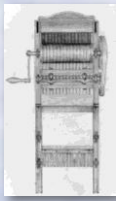


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11

Agriculture

- Eli Whitney of Connecticut learned of upland cotton while visiting a Savannah plantation.
- Whitney invented a simple device called a **cotton gin** (engine) to remove seeds from the cotton flower (boll).
- Fast removal of cotton flower seeds led to cotton as a major profitable cash crop in Georgia and the Deep South.
- Tobacco production decreased as more planters turned to cotton. Slaves were used to harvest cotton on plantations.
- On the coastal plantations, rice was the major cash crop, although sugar cane and long fiber sea island cotton were produced.



© Whitney's 1793 drawing of a cotton gin. Source: United States Patent Office




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Agricultural Class System

- Planters who owned 20 or more slaves were the wealthiest and had more time to serve in government and practice other professions, such as law or medicine.
- About half the slave owners in Georgia owned one to five slaves, and the owners worked in the fields with the slaves.
- Small farmers and their families who owned land, but owned no slaves, were the middle class.
- Landless whites worked as settlers on poor land they did not own; **subsistence** farmers produced just enough food and crops to survive.



The Oglethorpe House (1846) was the home of a wealthy planter who owned 20 or more slaves. Most Georgians had much smaller and poorer holdings. Image: Public Domain




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Developments in Transportation

- By the 1820s, steamboats carrying farm products and goods traveled the Savannah River. Fall Line cities, including Augusta, Milledgeville, Macon, and Columbus grew.
- Canals were man-built waterways designed to connect bodies of water (such as rivers and lakes) to each other, to improve transportation of goods.
- Between 1833 and 1860, Georgia built one of the best railroad systems in the South. Rail lines reached Atlanta by 1846, making Atlanta an important railroad center by the start of the Civil War.



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Business and Industry

- Sawmills, textile mills, and tanneries helped grow Georgia's economy, especially during a **depression** (severe economic downturn) in the late 1830s.
- **Factors**, merchants who arranged for a farmer's crops to be shipped to other places, helped grow Georgia's towns, as did craftsmen and free laborers.




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Section 2: The War of 1812 and Indian Removal

- Essential Question
 - How did the War of 1812 begin the push to remove the Native Americans from Georgia's borders?




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Section 2: The War of 1812 and Indian Removal

- What terms do I need to know?
 - impressment
 - syllabary
 - Trail of Tears




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The War of 1812

- Between 1805 and 1812, thousands of American sailors were seized from U.S. ships and **impressed** (made to serve) in the British Navy.
- France and Britain had been at war and did not want the U.S. to trade to their enemy nation.
- Shawnee chief Tecumseh traveled South to try to convince the Creek and Cherokee to join his confederacy of tribes to oppose the United States.
- The Americans did not like the British supporting the Native Americans, who the Americans felt were a growing threat.
- New England was generally opposed to war with Great Britain; the South and West favored it.




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War in Georgia

- The British raided some islands and rivers near St. Mary's and the Florida border, but sailed away.
- In January 1815, the British prepared to capture Savannah, but then news came that the War of 1812 had ended; the British left.
- The Red Stick (or Creek) War in Alabama Territory ended with the Battle of Horseshoe Bend in March 1814. General Andrew Jackson led the Americans.
- The Creek gave up a large section of south Georgia to the Florida border in the Treaty of **Fort Jackson**.




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Creek Removal

- William McIntosh led the Lower Creek. He tried to create a more central government for the Creek. He supported the Americans in the fighting against the Red Sticks at Horseshoe Bend.
- McIntosh helped negotiate the two treaties of Indian Springs, which resulted in the loss of all Creek land to the Chattahoochee River, Georgia's border with Alabama. The Creek received \$200,000.
- In 1825, he was killed for his role in the agreements to give away Creek land without the approval of the whole Creek Nation.
- These events led to a new treaty in 1826, which resulted in the final removal of the Creek people from Georgia.




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Cherokee Leadership

- Major Ridge, a Cherokee leader, tried to centralize the Cherokee nation. He served as principal chief of the nation until his death in 1866.
- Chief John Ross, a well educated Cherokee leader, opposed without success the removal of the Cherokee to the west.
- Sequoyah, born in Tennessee, developed a **syllabary**, or set of over 80 written symbols that represented the Cherokee language.
- The *Cherokee Phoenix*, a newspaper started in 1828, printed news in both Cherokee and English.
- **New Echota** in North Georgia was founded as the capital city in 1827. A Cherokee Constitution was written, based in part on the U.S. Constitution.



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22

Cherokee Removal and the Trail of Tears

- Gold was discovered in the North Georgia hills, and prospectors poured into Cherokee territory.
- Congress passed the Indian Removal Act in 1830, which set aside land west of the Mississippi River as Indian Territory (present day Oklahoma).
- The Cherokee and John Ross fought in court to remain on their Georgia lands, but did not have the support of President Andrew Jackson and the U.S. government.
- In *Worcester v. Georgia*, Chief Justice John Marshall of the Supreme Court ruled that Cherokee law, not Georgia law, was in force within the Cherokee boundaries.
- In the 1835 Treaty of New Echota, signed by Major Ridge and a small group of Cherokee, the signers agreed to move the Cherokee west in return for western land and \$5 million.
- In 1838, the U.S. Army began to forcibly move the Cherokee west to Oklahoma Territory. More than 4,000 Cherokee died during the 700-800 mile walk, later called "**The Trail of Tears**."

Major Ridge was later killed for his participation in the Treaty of New Echota, which resulted in the Cherokee removal.



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Additional Notes:

