

Unit 6: Early Georgia and Native Americans (1789-1840)

People,

places, things

Essential Questions

- ❖ How did the establishment of the University of Georgia impact the state?
- ❖ Why does Georgia's capital move from Savannah, to Albany to Louisville?
- ❖ What two Protestant denominations begin to spread throughout Georgia, and what long-term effect does this have on Georgia that can be seen even today?
- ❖ How did the land policies of Georgia affect settlement of the state?
- ❖ How did technological advancements such as the cotton gin and railroad affect development of the state?
- ❖ What events led to the removal of the Cherokee and Creek Indians from Georgia?

Key concepts and events

- Establishment of University of GA
- Land policies of Georgia (headright system and land lottery)
- Spread of Baptist and Methodist churches (The Great Revival)
- Yazoo Land Fraud
- Worcester v. Georgia
- Indian Removal Act (1830)
- Trail of Tears



GPS Standards

SS8H5, SS8E1, SS8E2a



Vocabulary

- policy
- lottery
- denomination
- church
- revival
- camp meetings
- headright system
- land lottery
- public domain lands
- segregated
- scalp
- missionary
- syllabary
- litigation
- assimilation
- frontier
- legislators
- fraud
- bribe
- land survey
- stockade
- patent
- pardon
- capital vs. Capitol



- University of Georgia-1785 (Franklin College)
- Lyman Hall
- Abraham Baldwin
- Savannah
- Augusta
- Louisville
- Milledgeville
- Atlanta
- Baptists
- Methodists
- Circuit riders
- Ministers
- Mississippi River
- Chattahoochee River
- General Assembly
- Eli Whitney
- Western and Atlantic Railroad
- Chattanooga
- Terminus
- Creeks
- Cherokees
- George Washington
- Alexander McGillivray (Treaty of New York)
- Oconee River
- William McIntosh (Treaty of Indian Springs)
- Governor George Troup
- Sequoyah (George Gist)
- Cherokee Phoenix
- New Echota
- John Ross
- Benjamin Parks
- Dahlonega (gold rush)
- Samuel Worchester
- Andrew Jackson
- John Marshall
- Indian Territory (Oklahoma)