2. _____ were the means to transport cotton faster.

3. _____ was the center of railroad traffic in the South.

4. The cotton gin made little impact on Georgia's economy.

a. true b. false

5. Railroads were an important factor in Georgia's growth in the 1800s.

a. true b. false

Chapter 14

SS8H5d: Analyze the events that led to the removal of 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.

Removal of the Creeks

In the early 1800s, Georgians were concerned about relations with the Indians. Although things had been friendly during the colonial period, things changed when Georgia's Indian tribes allied with the British in the Revolutionary War. 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 his followers 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 Creek chief **William McIntosh**, son of a Scottish officer and Creek woman. McIntosh was also Troup's first cousin. McIntosh signed the Treaty of

Indian Springs in 1825, ceding the Creeks' remaining land in Georgia. Many Creeks were enraged. A war party murdered McIntosh and several other leaders who had signed the treaty. By 1827, the Creeks had relocated to the wilderness across the Mississippi River.

Write T for True, and F for False.

1. _____ Georgia's Indian tribes sided with the Americans during the Revolutionary War.
2. _____ Settlers did not fear any Indian attacks on the frontier.
3. _____ Alexander McGillivray was a Creek leader who agreed to cede Creek land to Georgia in 1790.
4. _____ The Yazoo territory came under federal government control in 1802.
5. _____ William McIntosh was the first cousin of Governor Troup.
6. _____ The Treaty of Indian Springs ceded remaining Creek lands in Georgia.
7. _____ William McIntosh was murdered by angry federal troops.
8. _____ By 1827, the Creek tribe had left Georgia.

Removal of the Cherokee


Sequoyah

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 Echota, and a constitution. One of their most famous members was George Guess, also known as **Sequoyah.** He created a Cherokee alphabet that enabled the tribe to read, write, and publish its own newspaper, the bilingual *Cherokee Phoenix*.

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.

The **Dahlonega Gold Rush** was on, bringing thousands of settlers and more pressure on the Cherokee to give up their land. And 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.

John Ross

The Cherokee nation went to court. Cherokee chief **John Ross**, son of a Scottish father and part-Cherokee, part-Scottish mother, argued their case before the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1832, Chief Justice **John Marshall** ruled in favor of the Cherokee in *Worcester v. Georgia.* He said that the Georgia laws were not valid in Cherokee lands. President **Andrew Jackson** ignored the ruling, and ordered that the Indians be removed.

In 1838, federal soldiers herded 14,000 Cherokee on an 800-mile journey to the Indian Territory in modern-day Oklahoma. More than 4,000 men, women, and children died from the harsh weather, disease, and lack of food during the six-month trek. This sad journey is known today as the "**Trail of Tears.**"

Question for Discussion yes! Answer

What was the real reason that Indian tribes were moved out of their native lands?

Write the number of ~~Put a checkmark next to~~ each statement that represents a positive event for the Cherokee nation.
(good)

1. ____ Sequoyah devises Cherokee alphabet.
2. ____ 1791 treaty gives Cherokee independent government.
3. ____ Dahlonega Gold Rush attracts white settlers.
4. ____ Indian Removal Act demands Indians move west.
5. ____ Cherokee nation goes to court in *Worcester v. Georgia.*
6. ____ Chief Justice John Marshall makes ruling in *Worcester v. Georgia.*
7. ____ President Jackson ignores Supreme Court ruling.
8. ____ Cherokee tribe marches west on the "Trail of Tears."

You are a Cherokee. How do you feel about the Indian Removal Act?

Go back to previous page and read about this if need to. Tell how you feel and why. Use complete sentences - at least 2.

You are a settler on the Georgia frontier. How do you feel about the Indian Removal Act?

follow directions above!

STOP! Ch. 14

SS8H6 – Historical Understandings

Analyze the impact of the Civil War and Reconstruction on Georgia.

Chapter 15

SS8H6a: Explain the importance of key issues and events that led to the Civil War; include slavery, state's rights, nullification, Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850 and the Georgia Platform, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Dred Scott case, election of 1860, the debate over secession in Georgia, and the role of Alexander Stephens.

The Issue of Slavery

As the United States grew, clear differences showed up between the North and South. The differences were cultural, economic, and constitutional. Disagreement in all three areas would lead to a defining event in American history—the Civil War.

As cotton production and cotton profits grew in the South, so did the region's dependence on **slavery**. Planters needed slaves to plant cotton, harvest it, and operate the cotton gins. The economy of the South depended largely on slave labor to export its most important crop.