

the late 1780s, and the first Methodist conference in Georgia was held in Wilkes County in 1788. These events showed the growth and independence of both denominations.

The First Colored Baptist Church was established in Savannah in 1788. Although slaves typically went to their master's church or worshiped at other services permitted by their master, this new church was controlled completely by its members. A similar church was set up in Augusta.



1. Name the two religious denominations that grew the most in Georgia after the war.

2. Governor Lyman Hall was not interested in churches being rebuilt after the war.

True

False

3. The first Methodist conference in Georgia was held in what year? _____

4. What was significant about the First Colored Baptist Church?

- a. Slaves could bring their children to church
- b. The church was controlled completely by its members
- c. Slaves could worship with native African music

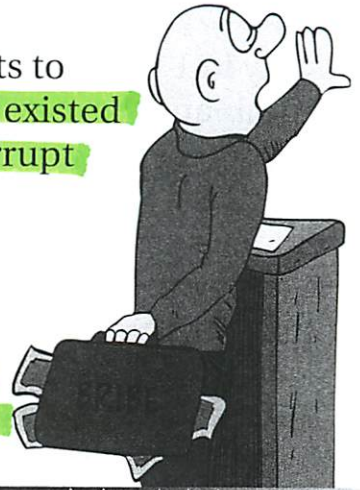
Chapter 12

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. The more you had, the better! After the Revolutionary War, Georgia began distributing land to encourage immigration. **Until 1803 Georgia distributed land under the headright system, where heads of families were entitled to 200 acres plus 50 acres for each family member including slaves. The limit was 1,000 acres, and the only cost was a surveying fee. New settlers poured into the state!**

Unfortunately, the lure of easy money led to government corruption. Dishonest officials ignored the law limiting grants to 1,000 acres per family. They granted more land than actually existed to land speculators who hoped to make a big profit later. Corrupt practices like this are known as "land fraud."



Other land speculators badly wanted the vast territory between Georgia and the Mississippi River. Their schemes were exposed in the Yazoo land fraud of 1795. Speculators in four land companies bribed legislators to pass a bill that sold them huge tracts of land in what is now Alabama and Mississippi for an extremely low price. When citizens found out about it, they were furious! They burned the Yazoo Act on the steps of the new capitol building in Louisville. The Act was repealed in 1796.



**Word
Definition**

*Read **

land speculator: someone who buys property expecting that its value will increase and it will be sold at a profit

bribe: money paid to someone to get him or her to do something

cede: to surrender ownership of land

The Yazoo fraud changed land grant methods in Georgia. In 1803, a new system distributed land by lottery to give people equal chances. Every free white male who had lived in Georgia for a year was given one chance. A man with a family and a widow with children were given two chances. In 1802, Georgia ceded the Yazoo area to the United States government.



Match each term with its description.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. ___ headright system ✓ | A. dishonest selling of land |
| 2. ___ land speculator | B. land that is Alabama and Mississippi today |
| 3. ___ Yazoo land fraud | C. speculators bribed legislators to get land cheap |
| 4. ___ land fraud | D. granted no more than 1,000 acres per family |
| 5. ___ land lottery | E. land awarded by chance |
| 6. ___ Yazoo area | F. one who buys property to sell it for a profit |



Look it Up!

Where did the name "Yazoo" come from?

Chapter 13

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

Economic Growth Gears Up!

King Cotton

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 major reason for Georgia's rapid economic growth was the success of the cotton crop. Settlers had grown cotton in Georgia's mild climate for years, but didn't make much profit because it was so difficult to separate the seed from the lint by hand. Everything changed in 1793 when Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin while visiting a plantation near Savannah. His system of rollers, teeth, and brushes cleaned cotton effectively, and changed the history of the South! More cotton was planted, plantations were established, and the slavery system expanded all over the state.



Soon cotton was the leading crop in the state, and Georgia became one of the top cotton producers in the world.



Number the cotton production steps in the correct order.

- Cotton fibers are made into thread
- Seeds are removed
- Raw cotton is shipped to market
- Cotton is harvested in the fields

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

STOP

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