

Standards

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.

- a. Explain the establishment of the University of Georgia, Louisville, and the spread of Baptist and Methodist churches.
- b. Evaluate the impact of land policies pursued by Georgia; include the headright system, land lotteries, and the Yazoo land fraud.

Teacher Info - Who's & What's

• Print off the Who's & What's handout for each student. (Print front and back to save paper.)

- BEFORE the lesson, have students fill in the squares with what they *think* each term means.
- AFTER the presentation, the students will write down new (factual) information about each term.

Check the answers as a class.

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Directions : BEFORE the lesson, write what you <i>think</i> each term means. AFTER the presentation, you will write down new information about each term.	it you <i>think</i> each term means. AFTER the prmation about each term.
University of Georgia	Louisville
What I think this means:	What I think happened here:
Definition:	Definition:
Spread of Baptist & Methodist Churches What I think this means:	Headright System What I think this means:
Definition:	Definition:
Yazoo Land Fraud What I think this means:	Land Lotteries What I think this means:
Definition:	Definition:
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Teacher Directions - CLOZE Notes

- The next pages are handouts for the students to use for note-taking during the presentation. (Print front to back to save paper and ink.)
- Check the answers as a class after the presentation.

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UGA

- ٠ After the American Revolution, Georgia's leaders showed Ø
- ٠ Georgia's General Assembly set aside for the University of Georgia
- Ξ Ξ. 1785, 1784.

٠

UGA was the education. saying that all people, not just the wealthy, have Ø right in the ť

- The United States. school's trustees named Abraham
- governor The university's construction did John Milledge donated not begin until 1801 when future-

to the school.

٠

- ٠ opened its doors in Originally called Benjamin Franklin, ≓ ultimately became the University of Georgia and in honor of
- The University of Georgia has expanded in

over the past

Louisville

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became Georgia's

- wasn't satisfied with the location. , but the state legislature
- It commissioned a group to find a be a more location further west that would
- ٠ The new capital was located near С В
- called "Galphin's Old Town"
- Louisville and near the named с†
- was
- for his support during the American Revolution.
- Even though the site ∀as selected, it took over

٠ Eventually, western expansion and а С

in Louisville caused state

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Once

established, Louisville

developed

both

there in 1796.

officials ť move the capital again in

noigies & noiheavez CLOZE Notes 2

Churches Grow

- ٠ now separated from the independence from Great Britain meant that many US citizens were church of England and the Since the king was the head of the church, was the official
- ٠ the Many Americans started Anglican church, while others sought

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٠ By the end of the Georgia the most were the 1700s, the two religious ő groups that impacted express their faith.

Baptists

٠

- during this time period, more The Baptist Church was already well-established in the and colonies, but
- The congregations and their Baptists were known for the independence <u>o</u>f their
- In 1788, they even established the

church in

Savannah.

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7 ∀as controlled and led completely by its members,

Methodists

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king of England as the head of the church ∾ho refused to recognize the

American Revolution.

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The Methodists used what they called

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trained ministers that

traveled the countryside on horseback, and performing sacraments.

and Policies (Clu \overline{O} <u>Te Notes</u>

Headright System

٠ the After the Revolutionary War, Georgia's government distributed land under until 1803.

White males who were considered to be the
were
plus 50 acres for each family
member, including slaves.
The state expected these people to
and make it productive.
azoo Lands
During this time period, Georgia's western territory stretched far into
present-day
The area was called the, after the
Yazoo River that flowed through the region.

The territory was large, and it against Native Americans and foreign threats was

\prec azoo Act of 1795

٠

- the Georgia's Governor George Matthews attempted to transfer the land to
- low price and A group of land speculators wanted to purchase the land at a ridiculously
- ٠ Georgia Senator James companies, Gunn, a major stockholder in one of the SO

they

- would support the plan.
- 50 million acres for roughly Under the Yazoo Act of 1795, the speculators purchased between 35 and

Yazoo Land Fraud

- ٠ When citizens found out about this, they
- and voted many of the officials
- ٠ The that which reversed the sale and transferred ownership supported the deal General Assembly passed the of the land ť
- federal government the
- However, the new landowners wanted to keep their land and
- The case went all the way ť the Supreme Court, where the Yazoo Act
- was

Land Lotteries

- ٠
- The Yazoo fraud changed
- Georgia.

5

- In 1803, a new system distributed land by lottery, which allowed Georgians
- 5
- Most white males, heads of households, veterans, and widows could
- purchase to buy land in the
- lotteries.
- . the government. Those who won could then

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UGA

- interest in education and religion. After the American Revolution, Georgia's leaders showed a strong
- University of Georgia in 1784. Georgia's General Assembly set aside 40,000 acres of land for the
- In 1785, Abraham Baldwin wrote the school's charter saying people, not just the wealthy, have a right to education. that all
- The UGA was the first state-supported university in the United States. school's trustees named Abraham Baldwin as the first
- president.
- school. governor John Milledge donated land on the The university's construction did not begin until 1801 when future-Oconee River ő the
- 1801. ultimately Originally called Franklin College in honor of Benjamin Franklin, it became the University of Georgia and opened its doors Ξ.
- reputation over the The University of Georgia has expanded in size and academic past 130 years.

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Louisville

- legislature wasn't satisfied with the location. Augusta became Georgia's state capital in 1785, but the state
- be a more central location for trade. It commissioned a group to find a location further west that would
- "Galphin's Old Town" and near the Ogeechee River The new capital was located near an Indian trading post called
- support during the American Revolution. Louisville was named to honor France's King Louis XVI for his
- government to move there in 1796. Even though the site was selected, it took over ten years for the
- economically. Once established, Louisville developed both socially and
- ٠ Milledgeville. Eventually, western expansion and an outbreak of malaria in ouisville caused state officials to move the capital again in 1804 to

notatien 3 notteevez CLIOZZE Notes 2

Churches Grow

- only church they had ever known. the king was the head of the church, independence from Great Since the Anglican Church was the official church of England and Britain meant that many US citizens were now separated from the
- church, while others sought new churches to express their faith. Many Americans started setting up new versions of the Anglican By the end of the 1700s, the two religious groups that impacted
- Georgia the most were the Baptists and Methodists.

Baptists

- during this time period, more and more people started joining. The Baptist Church was already well-established in the colonies, but
- congregations and their emotional preaching. The Baptists were known for the independence of their
- In 1788, church in Savannah. they even established the first African-American Baptist
- It was controlled and led completely by its members, most of whom were slaves.

Methodists

- the head of the church started the Methodist Church American Revolution. Patriotic Anglicans who refused to recognize the king of England as after the
- ministers that traveled the countryside on horseback, preaching The Methodists used what they called circuit riders-- trained passionate sermons and performing sacraments.

and Policies Cloze Notes

Headright System

- ٠ under the headright system until 1803. After the Revolutionary War, Georgia's government distributed land
- ٠ White males who were considered to be the heads of families were granted 200 acres plus 50 acres for each family member, including slaves.
- ٠ The state expected these people to settle the land and make it productive.

Yazoo Lands

- ٠ into present-day Alabama and Mississippi. During this time period, Georgia's western territory stretched far
- ٠ flowed through the region. The area was called the Yazoo lands, after the Yazoo River that
- ٠ Americans and foreign threats. The territory was large, and it was difficult to defend against Native

Yazoo Act of 1795

- ٠ land to the national government and failed. Georgia's Governor George Matthews attempted to transfer the
- ridiculously low price and resell it at a profit. A group of land speculators wanted to purchase the land at
- ٠ plan. companies, bribed his fellow legislators so they would support the Georgia Senator James Gunn, a major stockholder in one of the
- Under the Yazoo Act of 1795, the speculators purchased between and 50 million acres for roughly one cent per acre. ယ ပာ

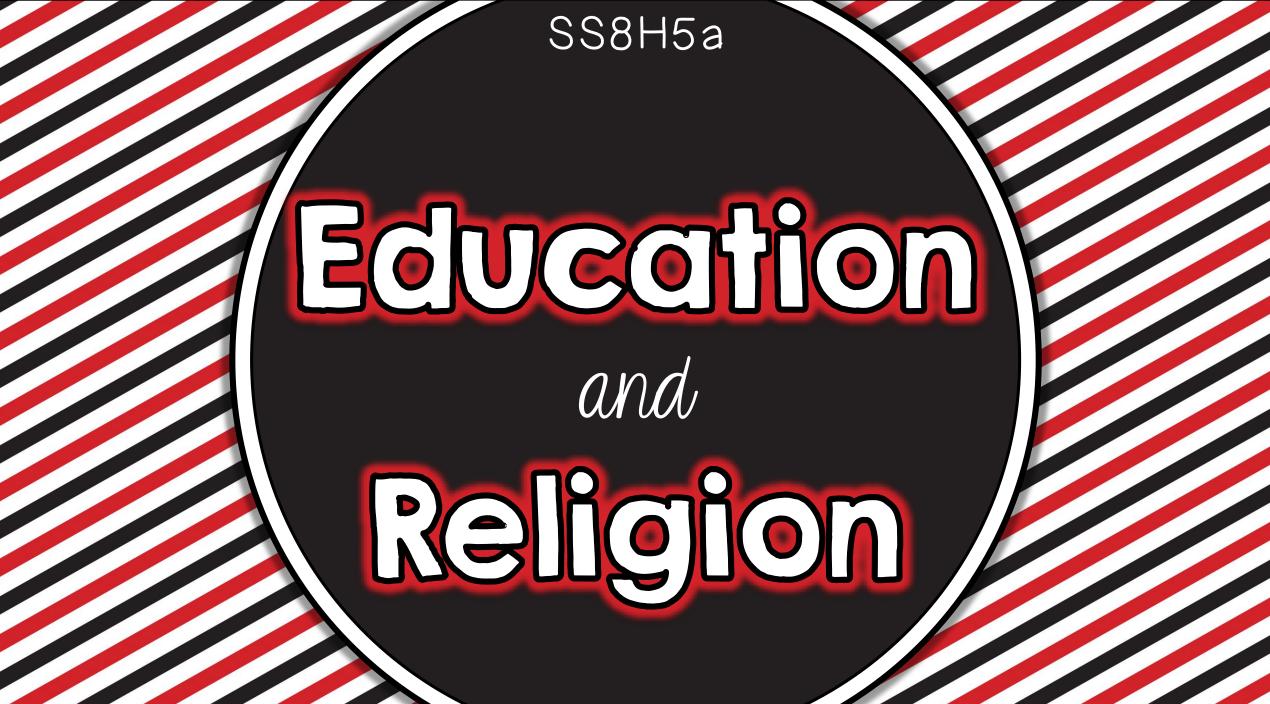
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Yazoo Land Fraud

- ٠ many of the officials that supported the deal out of office. When citizens found out about this, they were furious and voted
- ٠ the sale and transferred ownership of the land to the federal The General Assembly passed the Rescinding Act which reversed
- However, the new landowners wanted to keep their land and sued government.
- the government.
- The case went all the way to the Supreme Court, where the Yazoo Act was ruled a legal contract.

Land Lotteries

- ٠ The Yazoo fraud changed land grant methods in Georgia.
- ٠ In 1803, a new system distributed land by lottery, which allowed
- Most white males, heads of households, veterans, and widows could Georgians to "gamble" for lands.
- purchase chances to win the opportunity to buy land in the lotteries Those who won could then purchase the land from the government.



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- After the American Revolution, Georgia's leaders showed a strong interest in education and religion.
- Georgia's General Assembly set aside 40,000 acres of land for the University of Georgia in 1784.
- In 1785, Abraham Baldwin wrote the school's charter saying that all people, not just the wealthy, have a right to education.
- UGA was the first state-supported university in the United States.

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The University of Georgia set the example for America's system of colleges and universities.



Endowed with 40.000 acres of land in 1784 and chartered in 1785, the charter was the first granted by a state for u government controlled university. After Louisville and then Greensboro were first selected, the current site was chosen.

The first president, and author of the school's charter. Abraham Belawin, resigned when the doors opened, and was speceeded by dealah Melgs. The University first began to thrive uncer Messa Waddel, who became president in 1819. Alonzo Church was president in 1829-1859.

During the War for Southern Independence, most of the students entered the Confederate Army. The University closed its doors in 1864, and die not open again until January 1866. After the warmany Confederate veterans became students.

Famors prover professors were John and Joseph LeConte and Charles F McCay, while famors stadents were Robert Toomba. Alexander H. Stephens, Hewell Gobb, and Crawford W. Long. Flans for a modern university were first developed by Walter B Hull and realized ander Harmon W. Caldwall. The best known of The builder of the moderns plant was Chancellors) was David C. Berrow.



- The school's trustees named Abraham Baldwin as the first president.
- The university's construction did not begin until 1801 when future-governor John Milledge donated land on the Oconee River to the school.
- Originally called Franklin College in honor of Benjamin Franklin, it ultimately became the University of Georgia and opened its doors in 1801.
- The University of Georgia has expanded in size and academic reputation over the past 130 years.

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The University of Georgia is located in Athens.



- Augusta became Georgia's state capital in 1785, but the state legislature wasn't satisfied with the location.
- It commissioned a group to find a location further west that would be a more central location for trade.
- The new capital was located near an Indian trading post called "Galphin's Old Town" and near the Ogeechee River.
- Louisville was named to honor France's King Louis XVI for his support during the American Revolution.

Louisville, Georgia



LOUISVILLE, GEORGIA 1786-1986

Chartered in 1786, the City of Louisville was named for King Louis XVI in appreciation for the help he gave the colonies during the American Revolution. From 1796 to 1805. Louisville served as the first permanent capital of Georgia; the present county courthouse (Louisville is the county seat of Jefferson County) is built on the site of the old state Capitol. The old Market House, perhaps Louisville's most famous landmark, still stands in the center of town. This marker crected in 1986 in celebration of Louisville's two hundredth anniversary and in memory of A. P. Little (1891-1971), who served as Louisville's City Clerk-Manager from 1922 until his retirement in 1967. Given by his family.



- Even though the site was selected, it took over ten years for the government to move there in 1796.
- Once established, Louisville developed both socially and economically.
- Eventually, western expansion and an outbreak of malaria in Louisville caused state officials to move the capital again in 1804 to Milledgeville.

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Market House in Louisville – Built in the 1790s as a general market for the newlyfounded city.



Since the Anglican Church was the official church of England and the king was the head of the church, independence from Great Britain meant that many US citizens were now separated from the only church they had ever known.

Churches Grow

- Many Americans started setting up new versions of the Anglican church, while others sought new churches to express their faith.
- By the end of the 1700s, the two religious groups that impacted Georgia the most were the Baptists and Methodists.



- The Baptist Church was already well-established in the colonies, but during this time period, more and more people started joining.
- The Baptists were known for the independence of their congregations and their emotional preaching.
- In 1788, they even established the first African-American Baptist church in Savannah.
 - It was controlled and led completely by its members, most of whom were slaves.

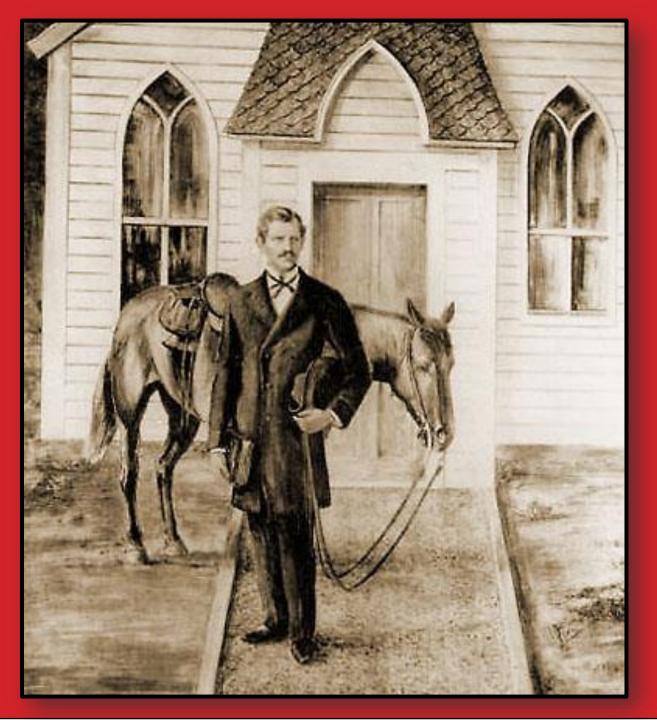




- Patriotic Anglicans who refused to recognize the king of England as the head of the church started the Methodist Church after the American Revolution.
- The Methodists used what they called circuit riders-- trained ministers that traveled the countryside on horseback, preaching passionate sermons and performing sacraments.

Sardis Methodist Church, established in a log chapel in 1825, is the oldest Methodist church in Atlanta.

Methodist Circuit Rider





- After the Revolutionary War, Georgia's government distributed land under the headright system until 1803.
- White males who were considered to be the heads of families were granted 200 acres plus 50 acres for each family member, including slaves.

eccright system

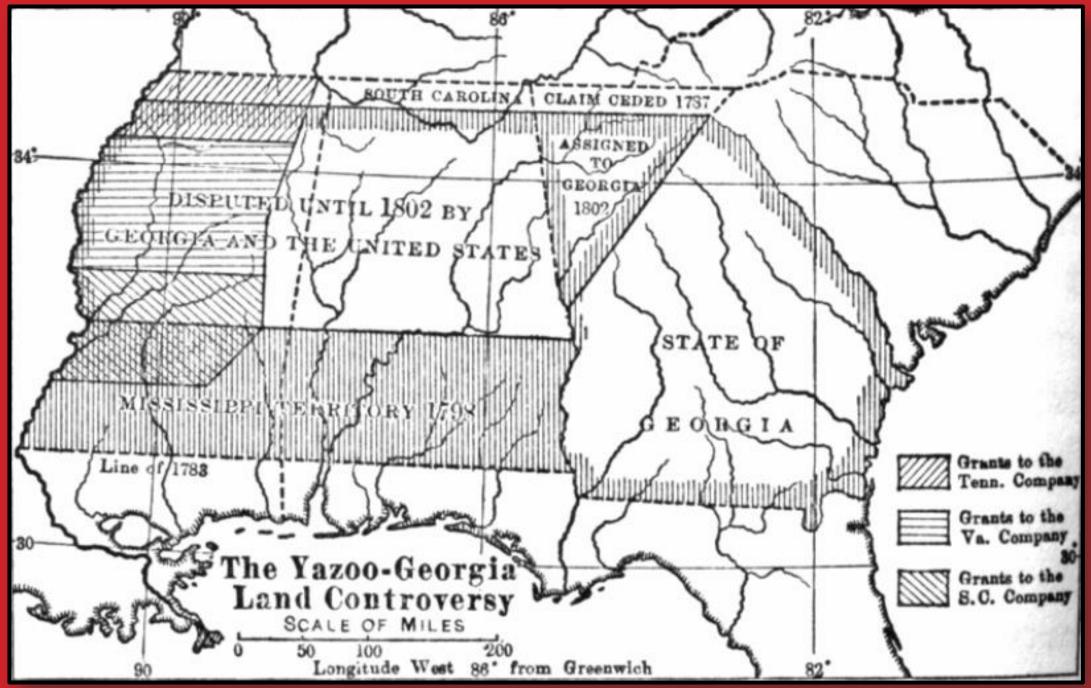
• The state expected these people to settle the land and make it productive.

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- During this time period, Georgia's western territory stretched far into present-day Alabama and Mississippi.
- The area was called the Yazoo lands, after the Yazoo River that flowed through the region.
- The territory was large, and it was difficult to defend against Native Americans and foreign threats.

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Georgia's Governor George Matthews attempted to transfer the land to the national government and failed.

<u>Y07200</u> <u>Act of 1795</u>

- A group of land speculators wanted to purchase the land at a ridiculously low price and resell it at a profit.
- Georgia Senator James Gunn, a major stockholder in one of the companies, bribed his fellow legislators so they would support the plan.
- Under the Yazoo Act of 1795, the speculators purchased between 35 and 50 million acres for roughly one cent per acre.

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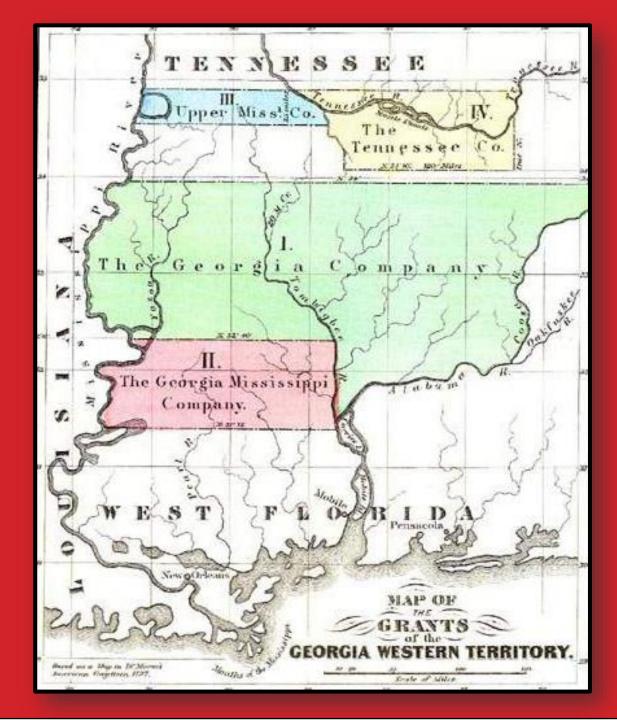
When citizens found out about this, they were furious and voted many of the officials that supported the deal out of office.

YOZOO LONG FROUG

- The General Assembly passed the Rescinding Act which reversed the sale and transferred ownership of the land to the federal government.
- However, the new landowners wanted to keep their land and sued the government.
 - The case went all the way to the Supreme Court, where the Yazoo Act was ruled a legal contract.

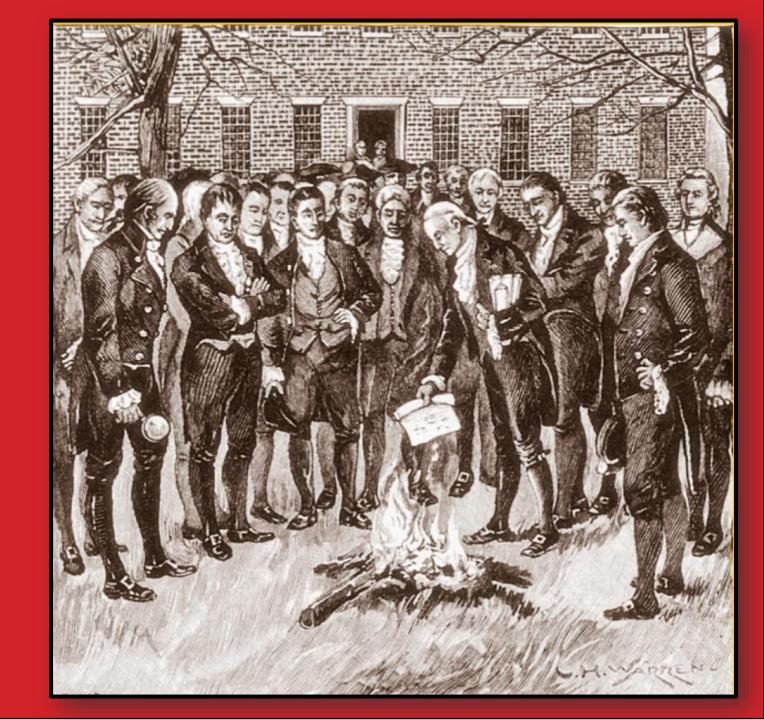
"YAZOO FRAUD"

The notorious "Yazoo Fraud" act was passed and later repealed in the old State Capitol that stood here 1794-1807. The 1794 Georgia legislature sold 35.000.000 acres of land along the Yazoo River in what is now Alabama and Mississippi at 11/2 cents per acre. **James** Jackson U. S. Senator to resigned as run for the Georgia legislature and urge repeal of the Yazoo act. He succeeded in 1796. The act itself and all records of it were burned on the grounds here "with fire from heaven" aided by a sunglass. The U.S. Supreme Court upheld the land sales. Congress paid Georgia \$1.250,000 for the Yazoo territory (1802), then paid the land buyers \$4.000.000 (1810). The land went into the new states of Alabama and Mississippi.



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Georgians burned the Yazoo Act outside the state's capitol building in Louisville.



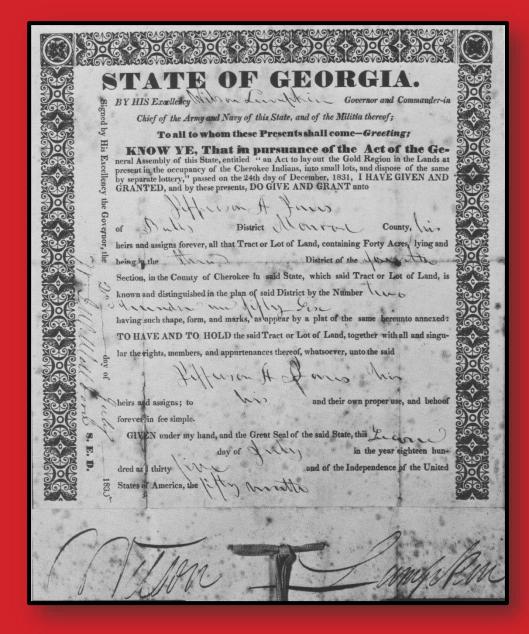
The Yazoo fraud changed land grant methods in Georgia.

Lond Lotteries

- In 1803, a new system distributed land by lottery, which allowed Georgians to "gamble" for lands.
- Most white males, heads of households, veterans, and widows could purchase chances to win the opportunity to buy land in the lotteries.
- Those who won could then purchase the land from the government.



1832 Land Lottery Deed



Teacher Directions - Magazine Cover & Advertisement

- Have the students create a magazine cover for one of the topics that were discussed from this time period (UGA, Louisville, Spread of Baptist & Methodist Churches).
- They will draw the event and write a caption to describe the illustration.
- On the advertisement side they will create an advertisement for Georgians to buy some of the Yazoo lands that could have appeared during this time period.

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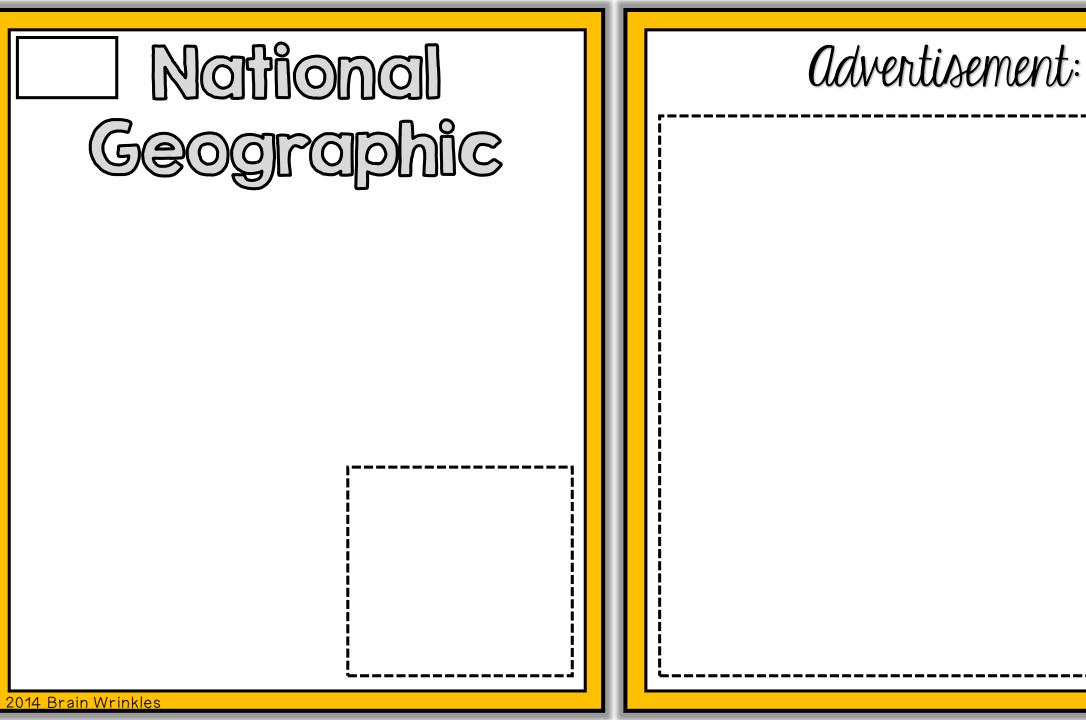
<u>'ear</u> National Geographic

Draw an illustration that represents one of the key topics that we've studied (UGA, Louisville, or Baptist & Methodist Churches).

> Write a short caption that includes a description of your picture.

advertisement:

Create an advertisement for Georgians to buy plots of Yazoo Land. Your ad should tell people why they need to buy land in this region. Don't forget to include a picture & price!



Teacher Directions - Create a Political Cartoon

- Have the students create a political cartoon that depicts the Yazoo Land Fraud.
- Note: You may want to refresh their memories on what makes a good political cartoon (symbolism), and that political cartoons are not just straight drawings of the events. It is a good idea to show them examples of political cartoons that correspond to current events so that they know what to aim for.

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Yazoo Land Fraud Political Cartoon

Directions: Create a political cartoon that includes images & words that depict what occurred during the Yazoo Land Fraud. Include a creative and symbolic title. Also, make sure that your cartoon shows symbolism.

Teacher Directions - Political Cartoon Analysis

- When the students are finished creating their political cartoons, have the students trade papers with a partner.
- Each student will complete a Political Cartoon Analysis on their partner's cartoon. (It is a good idea to let them talk at this point so that they can discuss the cartoons.) If the partner doesn't understand the cartoon, the student should go back and fix it to make it better.

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Polifical Carfoon Analysis Directions: Spend some time analyzing your partner's political cartoon, then answer the questions below.

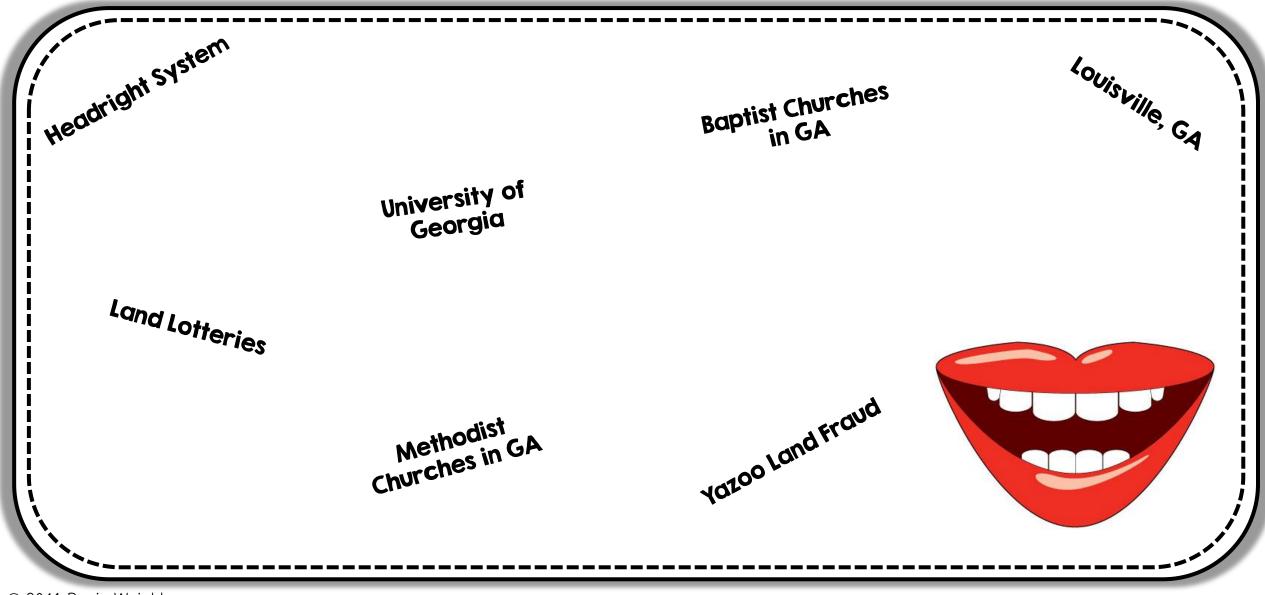
WORDS	VISUALS
I. What is the cartoon's title?	I. List the objects or people that you see in the cartoon:
2. List any important words or dates that appear in the cartoon:	2. Which of the objects are symbols?
	3. What does each symbol represent or mean?
Question I: Describe the action taking place in the cartoon:	Question 2: Explain the message of the cartoon:

Teacher Directions - Read My Lips

- Print out the Read My Lips summarizing strategy handout for each student.
- After the presentation, have the students write down everything that they would say about the key terms as if they were explaining the meanings to someone else.



Directions: AFTER the presentation, write down everything that you would say about the terms below as if you were explaining their meanings to someone else.



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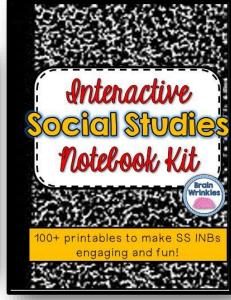
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Correlie HISTOR

Best of luck to you this school year, Ansley at Brain Wrinkles





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