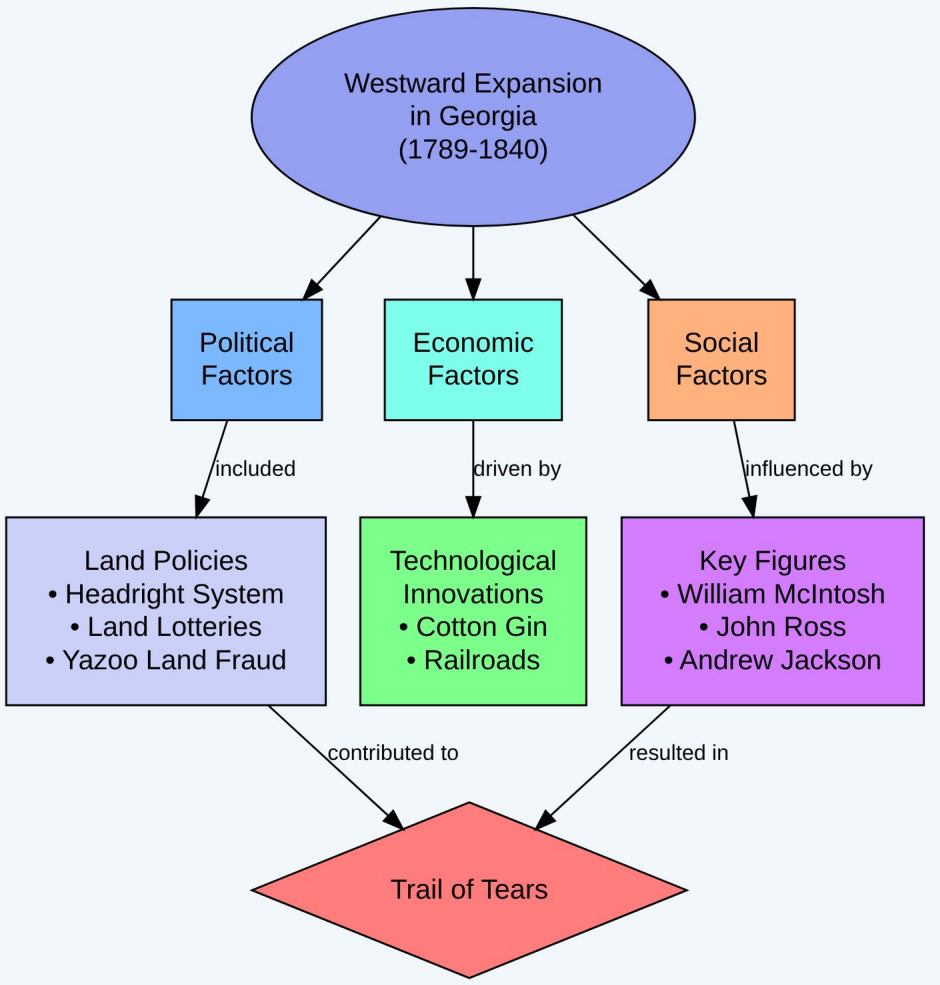
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Georgia's Westward Expansion (1789-1840)



Analyzing the Connections

Level 1: According to the map, what were the three main factors driving westward expansion?

Level 2: Choose one arrow on the map. Explain the relationship it shows (e.g., how Political Factors led to Land Policies).

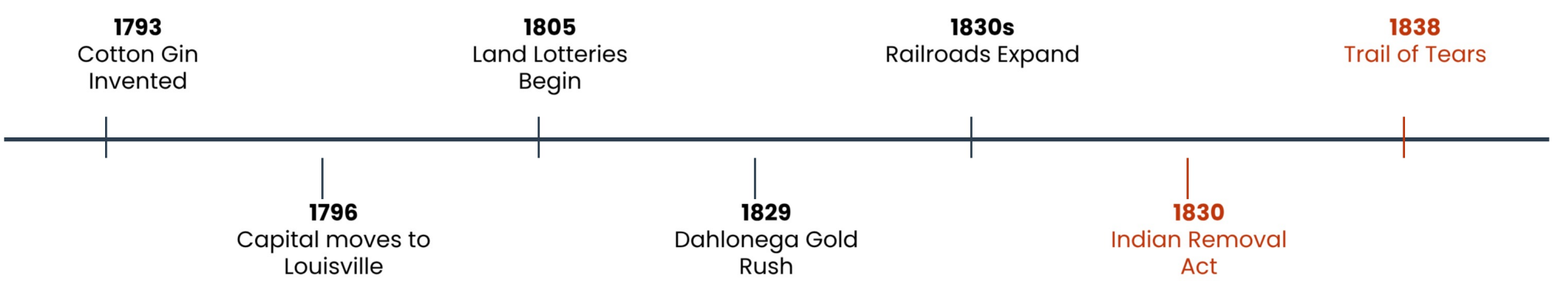
Level 3: How did economic and social factors ultimately contribute to the Trail of Tears? Use evidence from the map.

Education & Expansion: A Shifting Capital

Based on the text, why did Georgia's leaders want to establish a university and move the capital westward?

Use these sentence frames: *Georgia's leaders established a university because they believed... The capital was moved westward to...*

Key Events: A Timeline of Change



Georgia's Land Policies: Opportunity & Conflict

Directions: Analyze Georgia's three major land distribution policies using the chart below. For each policy, describe how it worked and what its consequences were.

POLICY	HOW IT WORKED	CONSEQUENCES
Headright System	*Who could get land, and how?*	*Who benefited? Who was harmed?*
Land Lotteries	*How was this a 'lottery'?*	*What happened to people already on the land?*
Yazoo Land Fraud	*What was the scandal about?*	*How did it affect Georgia's borders and reputation?*

Evaluate the Impact

Impact on White Settlers: How did these policies create opportunity for them?

Impact on Native Americans: How were their lives, lands, and culture affected?

Impact on Georgia's Economy: Did these policies lead to growth or problems?



Portrait of William McIntosh, a controversial Creek leader involved in land cessions.

Self-Assessment: Your Turn to Judge

How well did Georgia's land policies achieve their goals? Were they fair? Use the sentence starters below to help structure your response.

Sentence Starters:

- *I think the land policies were mostly [successful/unsuccessful] because...*
- *The [policy name] was the most unfair because...*
- *A long-term consequence for Georgia was...*

Technology Transforms Georgia

Innovations & Impacts: Cause and Effect

The Cotton Gin (1793)
Makes separating cotton seeds from fiber 50x faster.

Railroads Expand (1830s)
Connects inland agricultural areas to coastal ports like Savannah.

How did these innovations change Georgia?

A Changing Landscape

Georgia Before (c. 1790)

- Economy based on rice, indigo, and small farms.
- Transportation relied on rivers and poor roads.
- Most of the population lived near the coast.

Georgia After (c. 1840)

- Economy dominated by "King Cotton."
- Railroads connected the cotton belt to ports.
- Population shifted westward; new cities grew.

Reflection: Connect technology to the changes you see above.

Sentence Starter: New technology like the cotton gin and railroads transformed Georgia's economy by...

Primary Source: A Voice from the Past

"The iron horse now screams through our forests, linking the fertile cotton fields of the interior with the bustling ports. What once took weeks by wagon now takes but a day. Our state is destined for great wealth, carried by steam."
–An 1840s Georgia Newspaper Editorial

1. (Identify) What two technologies does the author mention or allude to?

2. (Interpret) What does the author mean by the phrase "the iron horse now screams through our forests"?

3. (Analyze) This editorial seems positive. What is a negative consequence of this progress that is left unsaid?

The Removal of Native Americans

The Role of William McIntosh

William McIntosh, a controversial Creek chief, played a pivotal role in the removal of the Creek Nation from Georgia by signing the Second Treaty of Indian Springs (1825), which ceded the remaining Creek lands to the state.

Why was McIntosh's action considered a betrayal by many in the Creek Nation?

The Trail of Tears: An Analysis

Analyze how each person or event contributed to the forced removal of the Cherokee.

Figure / Event	Description	Impact on Removal
Dahlonega Gold Rush	The discovery of gold on Cherokee land in 1829, which attracted thousands of white settlers.	
Worcester v. Georgia	The 1832 Supreme Court case where the Court ruled in favor of the Cherokee Nation, stating Georgia law did not apply in their territory.	
John Ross	Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation who fought against removal through legal and political means.	
John Marshall	Chief Justice of the Supreme Court who delivered the majority opinion in Worcester v. Georgia.	
Andrew Jackson	U.S. President who refused to enforce the Supreme Court's decision and signed the Indian Removal Act of 1830.	

Ethical Perspectives

Using evidence, evaluate the Trail of Tears. Was it an unavoidable consequence of progress, or a profound injustice? Consider themes of justice, progress, and cultural preservation.

Sentence Starters:

One could argue that... because... However, the evidence from... suggests that... The removal was an act of injustice due to...



A modern sign marking the historic Trail of Tears.