

a. Explain the establishment of the University of Georgia, Louisville, and the spread of Baptist and Methodist churches.

Essential Question: How was the University of Georgia established, the capital moved to Louisville, and the Baptist and Methodist churches spread into Georgia.

1. How was the University of Georgia established? PG 139, 150
 - a. Georgia chartered the first state university in 1785
 - b. Abraham Baldwin wrote the charter calling for education for all economic levels (radical idea in 1785)
 - c. In 1801, legislature under Gov. John Milledge provided for land to build the school (now the city of Athens)
2. Why did Georgia's Capital move from Augusta to Louisville to Milledgeville? PG 138--139
 - b. After the American Revolution the patriots did not want the capital to move back to Savannah.
 - c. The need to have a more centrally located capital influenced the capital to move to Louisville on the Ogeechee River in 1796.
 - d. In 1806, the capital moved to Milledgeville on the Oconee River
3. How did Baptist and Methodist churches spread through Georgia? (Not in the Book)
 - a. Baptists
 - i. After the American Revolution there was a backlash against the Anglican Church (Church of England)
 - ii. The Baptists were descendants of the Separatists (Pilgrims of *Mayflower*, Plymouth). The Separatist had practiced separation from the Church of England for 300 years.
 - iii. Baptists appealed to the rural backcountry; preachers did not have to be educated at seminary; they simply had to be called by God.
 - iv. First Colored Baptist Church established in Savannah in 1788.
 - v. The Piedmont Association headquartered today in Waycross is the oldest Association of Baptist Churches south of the Altamaha River.
 - b. Methodists
 - i. Founded by John and Charles Wesley who had come to Georgia during James Oglethorpe's leadership
 - ii. Methodists came out of the Anglican Church therefore it provided familiarity for those raised in the Church of England
 - iii. The traveling preachers were trained preachers who traveled by horse from church to church in the backcountry. They built the Methodists church in the rural areas.
 - iv. Irvin Booth was the first to come into what is Ware County in 1840s.
 - v. Camp meetings started in the early 1800s. The emotional religious experience from the camp meetings continued to help spread the Methodists and Free Will Baptist.

b. Evaluate the impact of land policies pursued by Georgia; include the headright system, land lotteries, and the Yazoo land fraud.

Essential Question: How did the headright system, land lotteries, and the Yazoo Land Fraud have an impact on Georgia?

1. How was land distributed under the headright system?
 - a. 200 acres of unclaimed land per man; 50 acres for each family member
 - b. 1000 acre limit
 - c. additional land for veterans of the American Revolution: 288 for privates to 1,955 for generals
 2. How was land distributed under land lotteries?
 - a. After the Yazoo Land Fraud, Georgia went to a lottery system (1803--1832)
 - b. New Counties carved out of Indian land divided into land lots.
 - c. People drew first for order of the draw; second draw for actual land lot; you could draw a blank (no land)
 - d. South Georgia land 490 acres; Piedmont 202 ½; Cherokee land 160 acres; 40 acres of gold fields; \$4 per acre registration fee.
 3. How did the Yazoo land fraud affect Georgia?
 - a. Four Land Companies paid Georgia lawmakers to pass a law to sell 35 million acres (Alabama and Mississippi today) to the land companies
 - b. This was a fraud because the lawmakers received money to pass a law
 - c. People of Georgia elected a new group of lawmakers
 - d. The New group rescinded (repealed, abolished) the Yazoo Act that sold the land
 - e. The land companies had sold some of the land and the new landowners sued Georgia.
 - f. In Supreme Court decision *Fletcher v Peck*, Chief Justice John Marshall.
- c. Explain how technological developments, including the cotton gin and railroads, had an impact on Georgia's growth.

Essential Question: How did technological development including cotton gin and railroads have an impact on Georgia's growth?

1. Cotton Gin
 - a. Using smaller teeth and with brushes, Eli Whitney's cotton gin took the tight seed out of the short staple cotton that easily grown in the interior of Georgia.
 - b. The gin needed only three or four workers to take out the seed. More cotton could be grown cheaply.
 - c. Cotton became KING in the American economy.
2. Railroads
 - a. Georgia needed Railroads to carry the growing cotton crop to market.
 - b. Georgia Railroad Company went west from Augusta in 1834.
 - c. Central Georgia went from Savannah to Macon.
 - d. Western Atlantic went from Terminus (later called Marthasville) to Tennessee River (Chattanooga); The Georgia RR reached Marthasville (later called Atlanta); Western and Macon connected Atlanta to Macon to the Central Georgia Railroad. Atlanta became the railroad center of Georgia.
 - e. Savannah and Augusta became major shipping centers for cotton where the railroads ended.