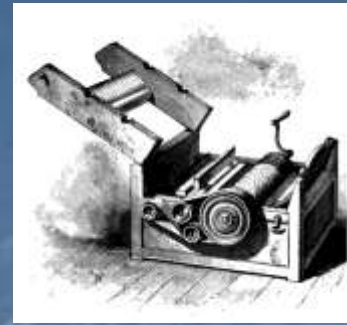


Unit 4: Statehood



SS8H3, SS8H4, SS8H5,
SS8CG1, SS8E1, SS8E2



SS8H3a- Revolution

- **SS8H3a: Explain the immediate and long term causes of the American Revolution and their impact on Georgia; include the French and Indian War (i.e., Seven Years war), Proclamation of 1763, Stamp Act, Intolerable Acts, and the Declaration of Independence.**
 - **Explain: to make understandable, to spell out**
-illustrate, interpret

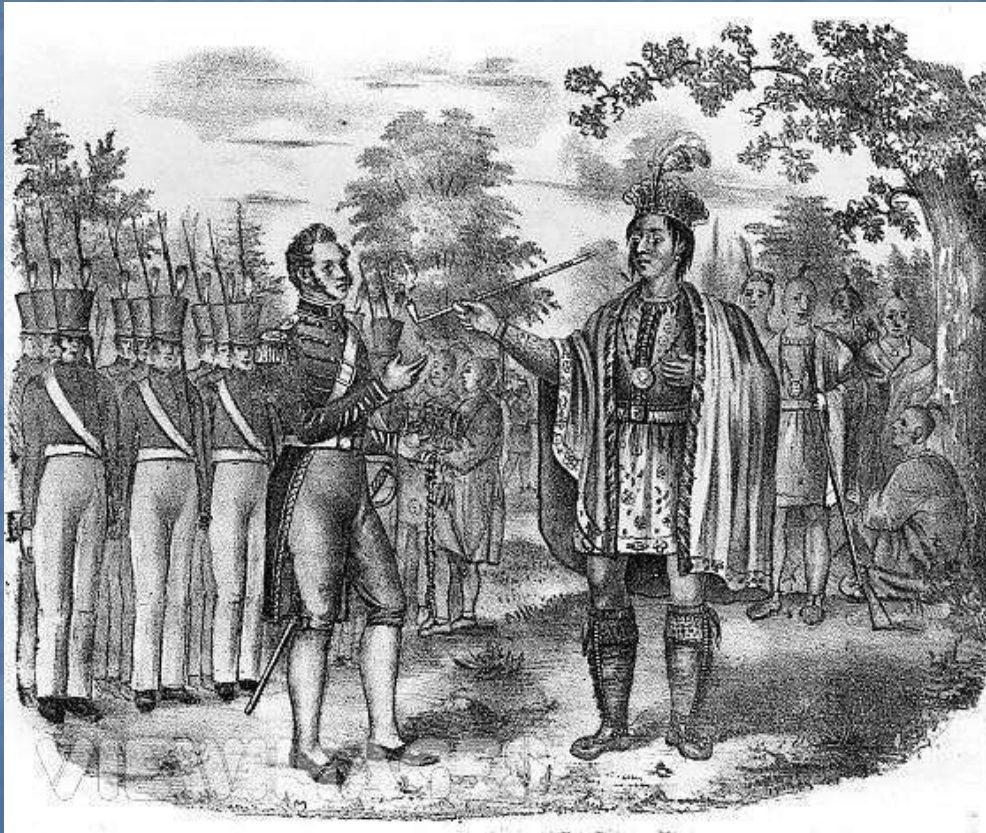
Causes of the American Revolution SS8H3a

- Long term (Underlying)
 - Taxation without representation
 - French and Indian War
 - Proclamation of 1763
 - Duties, smuggling, boycotts
- Immediate
 - Stamp Act
 - Boston Tea Party
 - Intolerable Acts
 - Declaration of Independence



French and Indian War

SS8H3a

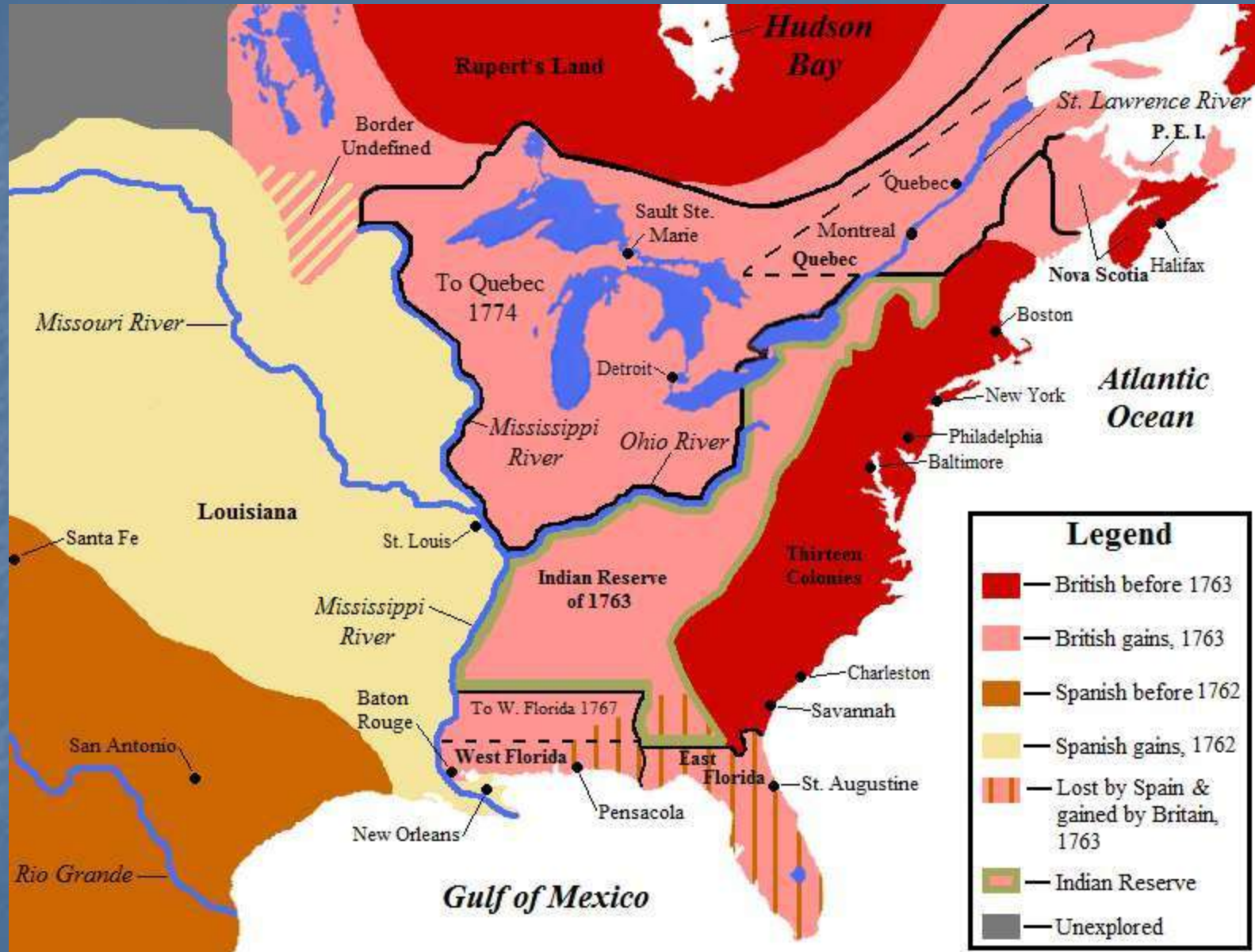


- Part of the “Seven Years War”
 - 1756-1763
- Great Britain vs. France (G.B. won)
 - After F&I war, relations worsened b/t G.B. and colonies
- Resulted in G.B. imposing new taxes on the colonies to pay off war debt



An argument
over territory...
(of course)

After the war



Proclamation of 1763

SS8H3a

After the end of the F&I War came the proclamation of 1763...

- Settlers could no longer go West of Appalachian Mountains
- Redefined GA's borders
- Temporarily held back westward settlers





Stamp Act

SS8H3a

- Required that all printed documents be on paper that was produced in London with an embossed stamp
 - Direct tax on the colonies-1765
- Legal documents, magazines, newspapers, etc.
- Angered colonists, repealed in 1766



American newspapers reacted to the stamp act with images like this one.

Boston Tea Party

SS8H3b

- British passed law giving exclusive tea rights to East India Tea co.
- Colonists angered
- Dressed as Indians, stormed ship in Boston, threw tea into the harbor
 - Referred to as "Boston Tea Party"



Intolerable Acts

SS8H3a



- In response to BTP Great Britain passes “Coercive Acts” Colonists called them “Intolerable Acts”
 - Port of Boston closed
 - Colonists must quarter British soldiers
 - Protest Groups outlawed
 - Sons of Liberty
 - Liberty Boys

*How did the
British view the
colonial
revolutionaries?*



Caption:
The Bostonians paying the excise
man or "Tarring and Feathering."

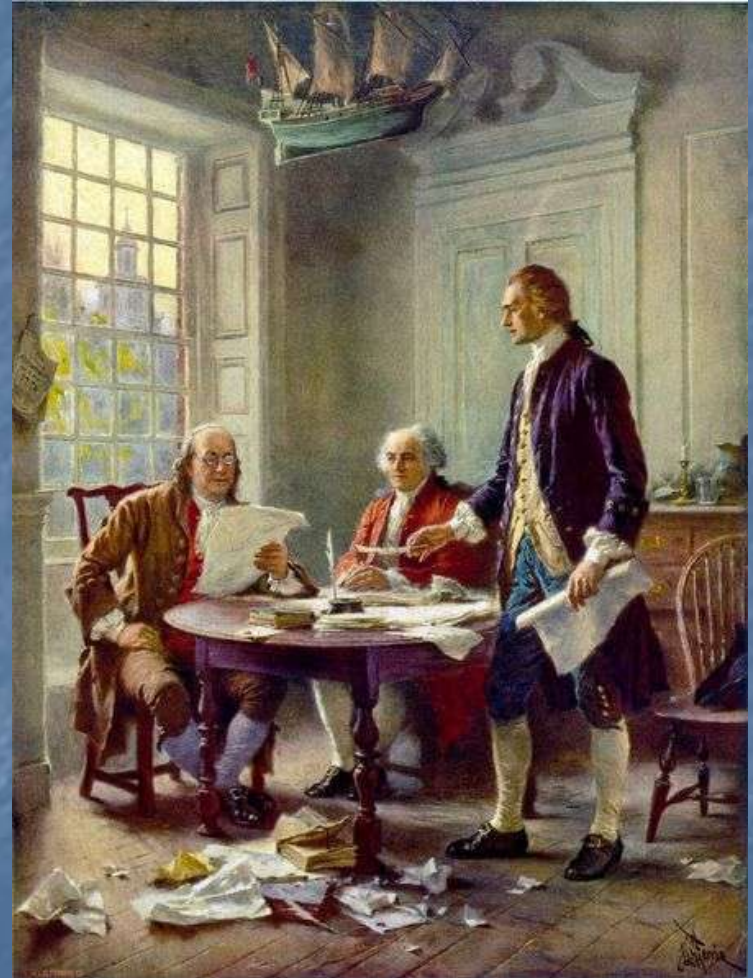
How did the colonial revolutionaries view the British?



Declaration of Independence

SS8H3a

- 1st draft written by Thomas Jefferson
- Document signed by colonial leaders
- Adopted: 7/4/1776
- Complained about problems w/ the King
- Declared that colonies were now an independent nation, "U.S.A."



SS8H3b- Revolutionary War

- **SS8H3b: Analyze the significance of people and events in Georgia on the Revolutionary War; include Loyalists, patriots, Elijah Clarke, Austin Dabney, Nancy Hart, Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, George Walton, Battle of Kettle creek, and siege of Savannah.**
 - Analyze: to divide a complex idea into parts or elements- dissect, break down

Georgia's Signers

SS8H3b



- The three Georgians to sign the Declaration of Independence were Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, and George Walton

GA Signers Blender

- Planter who lived on St. Catherine's Island
 - Governor of GA briefly in 1777
 - Governor of GA
 - Signed the Declaration; from GA
 - Successful lawyer in Savannah; longtime politician
 - Elected Governor of GA in 1774
 - Helped establish the University of GA
 - Signed the Declaration; from GA
 - Signed the Declaration; from GA
-

Button Gwinnett

SS8H3b



- Planter who lived on St. Catherine's Island
- Signed the Declaration of Independence as GA Rep.
- President (Governor) of GA briefly in 1777
 - Played key role in getting the GA constitution of 1777 passed

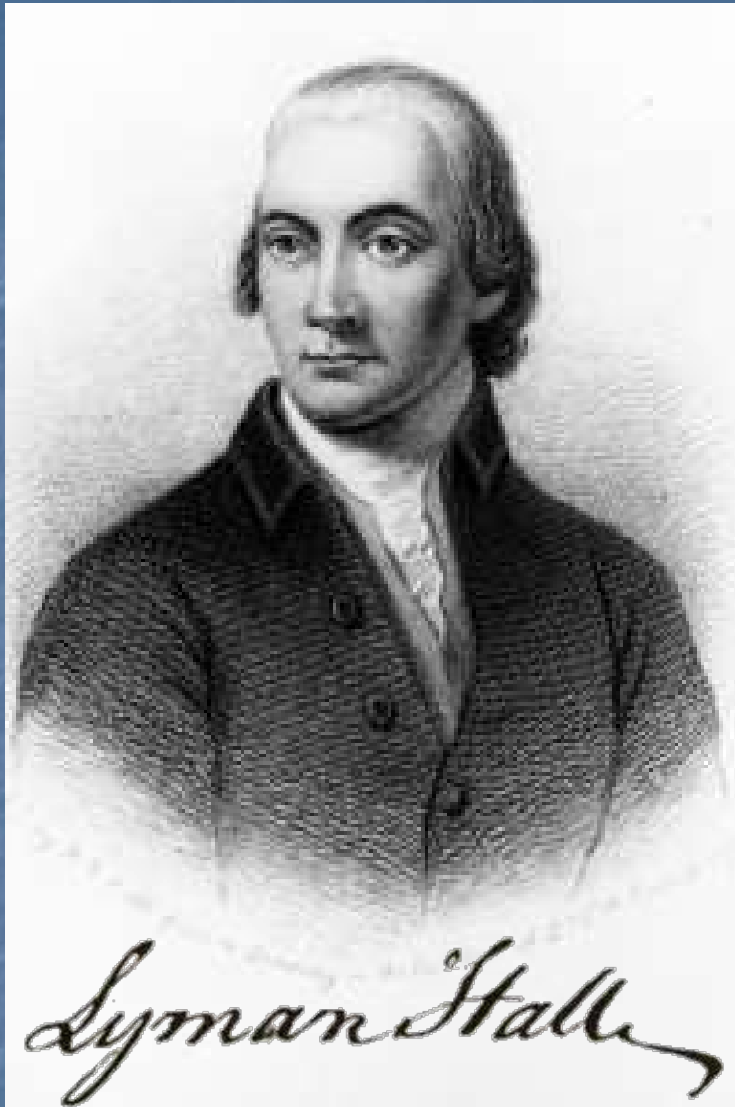


Button Gwinnett

Gwinnett vs. McIntosh

- Button Gwinnett's political rival was Lachlan McIntosh.
- Gwinnett wanted to lead troops to fight the British in East Florida and secure Georgia's southern border
- McIntosh got the job
- The campaign failed, McIntosh blamed Gwinnett, Gwinnett was furious.
- Gwinnett challenged McIntosh to a duel
- Both were shot, but Gwinnett died 5/19/1777





Lyman Hall

SS8H3b



- Signed the Declaration of Independence as GA Rep.
 - GA representative to the Continental Congress
- Governor of GA
 - 1783-1784
- Helped Establish UGA
 - Graduated From Yale and wanted to create "Yale of the South"
 - 1785



George Walton

SS8H3b

- Signed the Declaration of Independence as GA rep.
- Elected Governor in 1779
- Successful lawyer in Savannah and life long politician



Loyalists vs. Patriots

SS8H3b

- Loyalist
 - AKA "Tories"
 - supported the British
- Patriots
 - AKA "Whigs"
 - Supported the colonies



Loyalist



Patriot

Battle of Kettle Creek

SS8H3b



- Significant battle of Revolutionary War fought in Georgia
 - Occurred in GA
 - Present day Lincoln County
 - Led by.
 - Col John Dooly
 - GA Militia
 - Lt. Col. Elijah Clarke
 - GA Militia
 - Col. Andrew Pickens
 - SC Militia
- Patriots captured supplies, and rallied more Georgians to the cause

Elijah Clarke

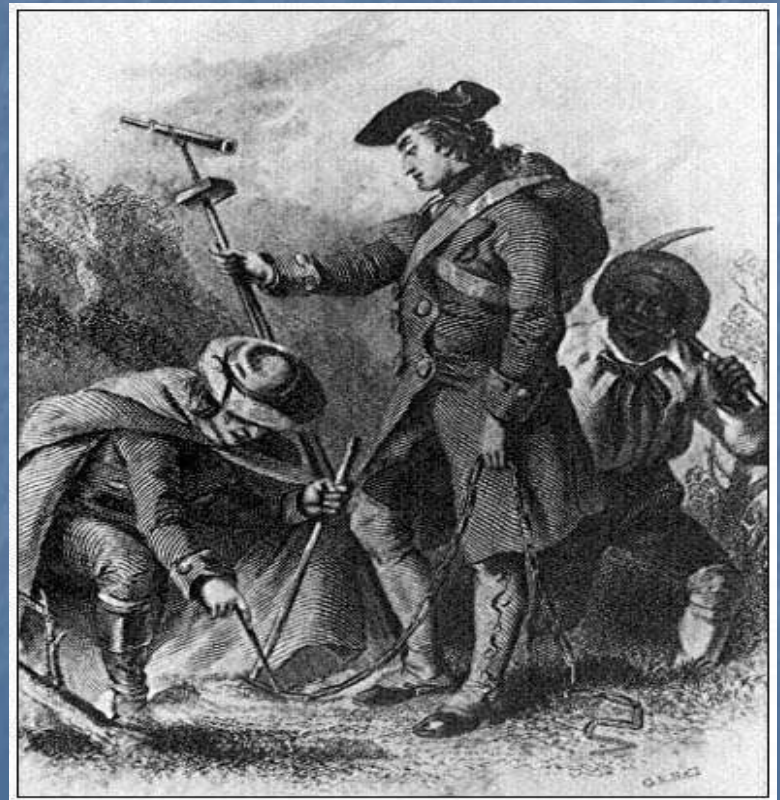
SS8H3b



- Hero of Revolutionary war (from GA)
- Lt. Colonel who led victorious soldiers at the battle of Kettle Creek
 - Clarke county named in his honor
 - Later came to own large amounts of land
 - Illegally tried to establish an independent nation (now known as the Trans Oconee Republic) in an area of GA not open for settlement (Creek Land)
 - When confronted by Governor, said he would not give in
 - Eventually gave in to avoid military action against him
 - Ruined his reputation and died almost bankrupt

Austin Dabney SS8H3b

- Mulatto boy, given by his master (Richard Aycock) to the GA militia for the war
- Fought at Kettle Creek:
 - Fought under Elijah Clarke
 - Only black soldier
 - Severely wounded in the thigh
- Only black person to be granted land by Georgia for service in the Rev. war
 - After the war he was nursed to health by the Harris family and was loyal to them the rest of his life
 - Paid for son to go to law school
 - Left all of his land to the Harris family
 - Buried with the Harris family



Dabney's Land Grant

STATE OF GEORGIA.

To the Honourable the *President* and the Members of
Council, now sitting in Augusta for the Purpose of granting
Lands in the two new Counties of Franklin and Washington

The PETITION of *Arthur Dabney* — ~~citizen of~~
as a Refugee in the State aforesaid, ~~resident in the~~
SHEWETH, ~~that he is entitled to~~

THAT your Petitioner is entitled to *Two hundred and*
fifty — Acres of Land, as a Bounty for his
Services, pursuant to the Certificate hereunto annexed: That your
Petitioner is desirous of taking up the said Lands in the County of

Washington — — —

May it therefore please your Honourable Board to grant your
Petitioner *Two hundred and fifty*
Acres of Land in the County of *Washington*
on the Right aforesaid, and on his complying with the
Terms mentioned in the late Land Act; and your Petiti-
oner will pray.

Nancy Hart

SS8H3b



- Revolutionary war heroine
 - 5-6 British soldiers invaded her home
 - Demanded a meal
 - She cooked, they drank
 - As they ate, she slipped out their weapons
 - They caught her, she held them at gunpoint
 - Killed 2, held others till husband arrived
 - Remaining soldiers hanged

Siege of Savannah

SS8H3b

- British controlled Savannah
- Patriots attempted to regain the city
- British won, held control of city until war's end
- Casimir Pulaski led the attack



SS8H4a:

Articles of Confederation

- **SS8H4a: Analyze the strengths and weaknesses of both the Georgia Constitution of 1777 and the Articles of Confederation and explain how weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation led to a need to revise the articles**
 - Analyze- to divide a complex idea into different parts or elements: dissect, break down

Georgia Constitution of 1777

SS8H4a



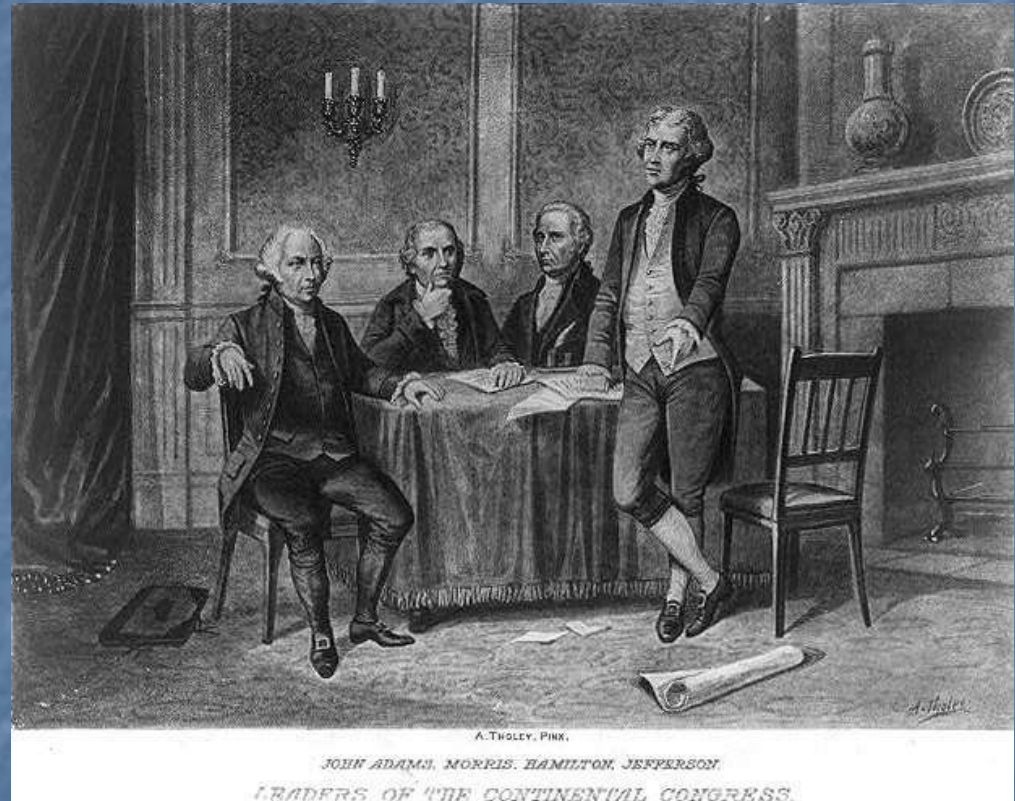
As Georgia's 1st elected Governor, John Treutlen, had very little executive power

- Strengths
 - Recognized important ideas:
 - Popular Sovereignty- government's power is in the will of the people
 - Separation of Powers- spread the power out to different branches
- Weaknesses
 - Appeared to separate power, but legislative was supreme
 - Unicameral legislature: "House of Assembly"
 - House of Assembly could enact laws and appoint officials for executive and judicial branch

Articles of Confederation

SS8H4a

- Strengths
 - Created a Union
 - Representative Government
 - Unicameral legislature
- Weaknesses
 - Union was weak
 - Congress could not impose taxes
 - Could not regulate trade between states
 - No President
 - No court system



Why would the authors of Articles and the GA constitution be inclined to create a weak executive branch?



SS8H4b:

Constitutional Convention

- **SS8H4b: Describe the role of Georgia at the Constitutional Convention of 1787; include the role of Abraham Baldwin and William Few, and reasons why Georgia ratified the new constitution.**
 - Describe- to represent or give an account of in words: recount, report

A (Weak) New Nation

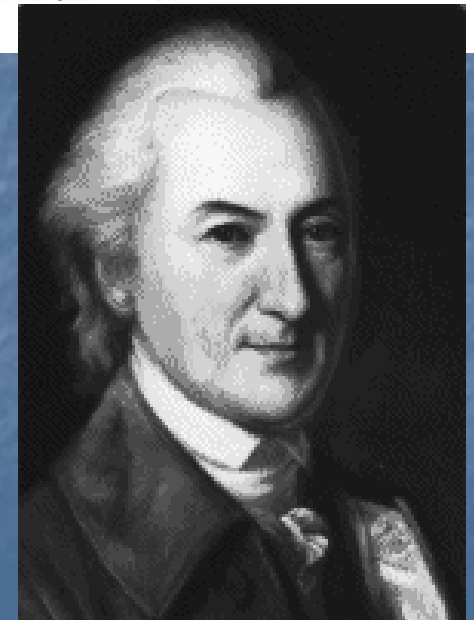
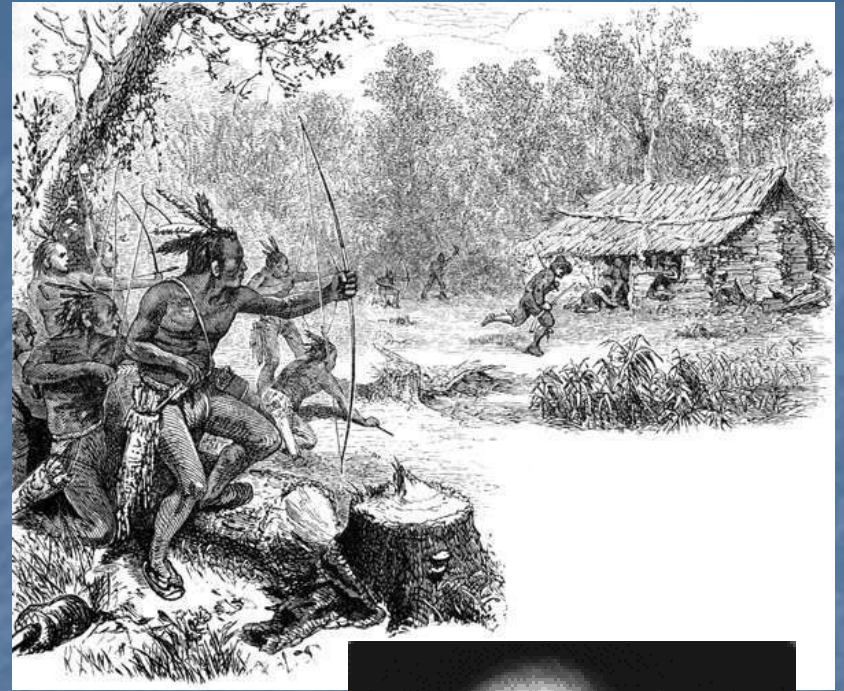
SS8H4b

- U.S. economy was shaky after the war
- States taxed products from other states
- States argued over boundaries
- States argued over interstate navigation
- Needed a stronger Central Government
- Leaders realized that the Articles of Confederation needed to be revised



GA's Role at the Constitutional Convention SS8H4b

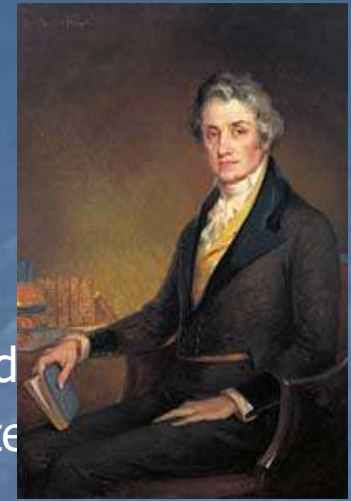
- GA sent 4 delegates
 - William Pierce, William Houstoun, William Few, Abraham Baldwin
- GA's interests:
 - Oppose a ban on slavery
 - Create a strong Central Govt
 - Protection from Creek Indians
- Started in May and lasted 4 months
- Windows remained shut, stifling heat
- Complete secrecy



GA representative William Few

GA's Role at the Constitutional Convention

SS8H4b

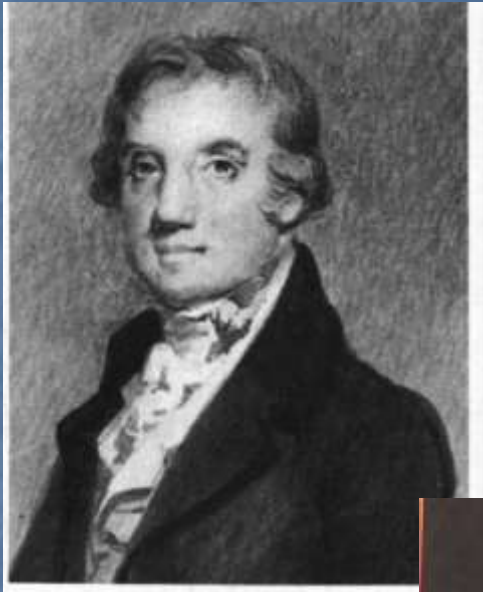


The debate over equal representation in Congress came to a head on July 2, 1787. Both sides were dug in, and delegates from the smaller states determined to leave the convention if they didn't get equal representation. The roll was called. Georgia voted last. When its turn came, the issue was tied. Georgia's delegation, now down to Baldwin and Houston, could break the tie. Houston voted with the large states. To many people's surprise, Baldwin voted with the small states.

By splitting Georgia's vote, the question remained a tie. The convention had no choice but to turn the matter over to a committee. By his action, Baldwin gave the delegates a chance to fashion what has been called the Great Compromise. Delegates agreed that Congress would consist of two houses—a House of Representatives and a Senate. In the House, states would be represented according to their Population. In the Senate, each state would have two senators without regard for the size of its population.

Baldwin & Few: GA's Signers

SS8H4b



Abraham
Baldwin



William Few

- Houstoun & Baldwin split GA's vote
- Baldwin voted w/ the small states
- Tie meant committee was needed
- Result: Great Compromise
- 3/5 Compromise
 - Only 3 of every 5 slaves were counted for taxation and representation
- Commerce Compromise
 - Congress would regulate all trade, and could impose tariffs for the whole country
- Slave Trade Compromise
 - Congress could not regulate slave trade for 20 years
- Baldwin and Few were GA's Signers

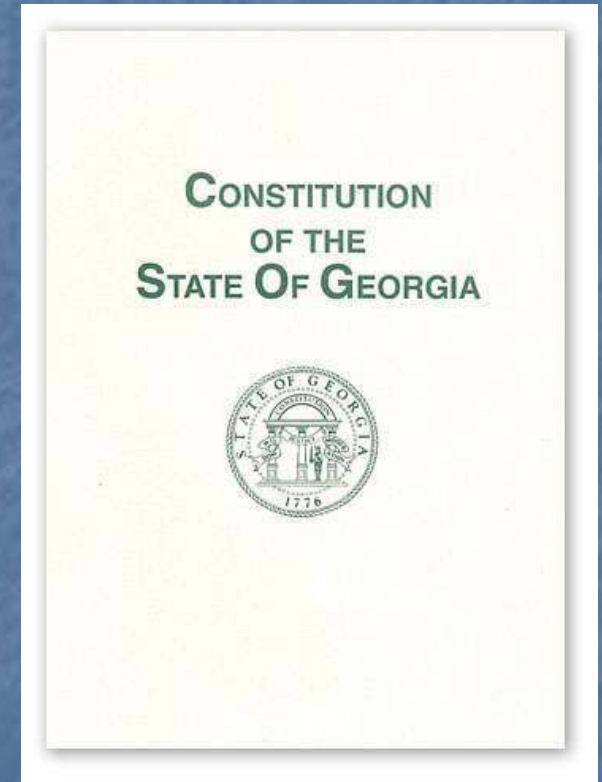
SS8CG1a: GA Constitution

- **SS8CG1a: Explain the basic structure of the Georgia State Constitution**
 - Explain- to make understandable, to spell out: illustrate, interpret

Basic Structure of GA's Constitution

SS8CG1a

- GA's constitution much like U.S. Constitution however...
 - GA's constitution outlines qualifications for voting and running for public office
- GA's constitution has 10 "Articles"
- Several Revisions
 - 1777, 1789, 1798, 1861, 1865, 1868, 1877, 1945, 1976, 1983



Basic structure of GA's Constitution

SS8CG1a

- Preamble-
 - Gives reasons for constitution.
- Article I- Bill of Rights
 - Individual rights, separation of powers, separation of church and state, property rights
- Article II-Voting and Elections
 - Secret ballot, who is allowed to vote, run offs elections, if public officials commit crimes
- Article III-Legislative Branch
 - Outlines structure and function of General Assembly
 - How a bill becomes a law
- Article IV-Constitutional Boards and Commissions
 - Provides for several boards and Commissions (Public Service Comm. Etc)
- Article V-Executive Branch
 - Qualifications and terms for executive officials, duties and powers of Governor

Basic structure of GA's Constitution SS8CG1a

- Article VI- Judicial Branch
 - Outlines the courts systems and 7 types of Courts: Magistrate, probate, juvenile, state, superior, appeals, and Supreme.
- Article VII-Taxation and Finance
 - Gives reasons why GA may tax citizens and tells how. Sets tax limits
- Article VIII-Education
 - Explains how school system is paid for by taxes
 - Outlines the structure of school system at state and local levels
- Article IX-Counties and Municipal Courts
 - Outlines the roles and functions of county and city governments
- Article X-Amendments to the Constitution
 - Explains how changes or amendments to the Constitution are made
- Article XI-Miscellaneous Provisions
 - Talks about how GA's constitutions have been changed over the years

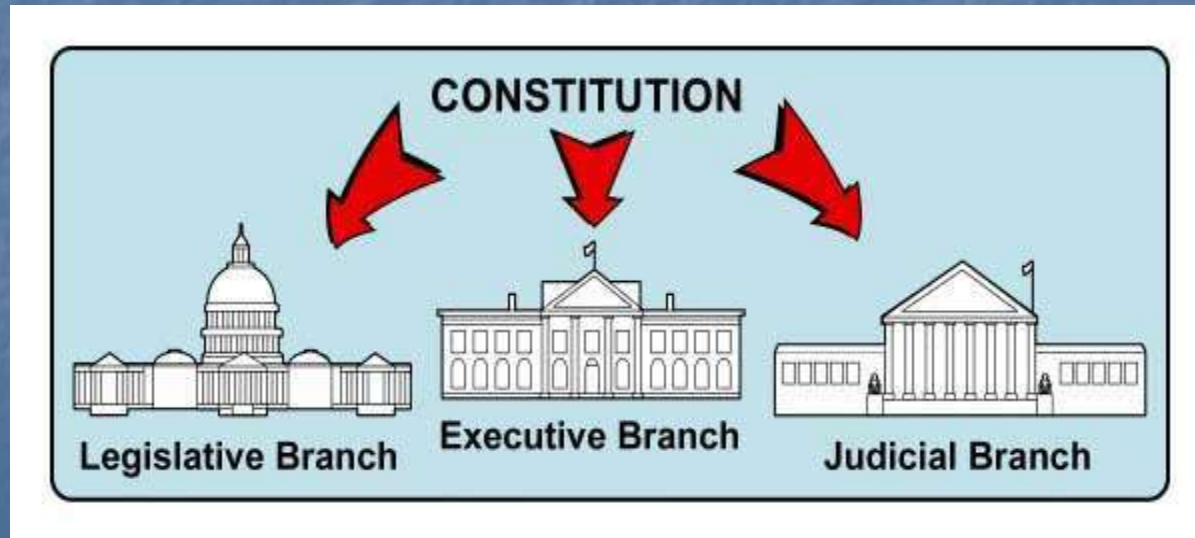
SS8CG1b: Separating Power

- **SS8CG1b: Explain the concepts of separation of powers and checks and balances**
 - Explain- to make understandable, to spell out: illustrate, interpret

Separation of Powers

SS8CG1b

- Separation of Powers: Governments power is divided between the branches
- Each branch has different/distinct jobs.



Roles of Each Branch

SS8CG1b

The GA and U.S.

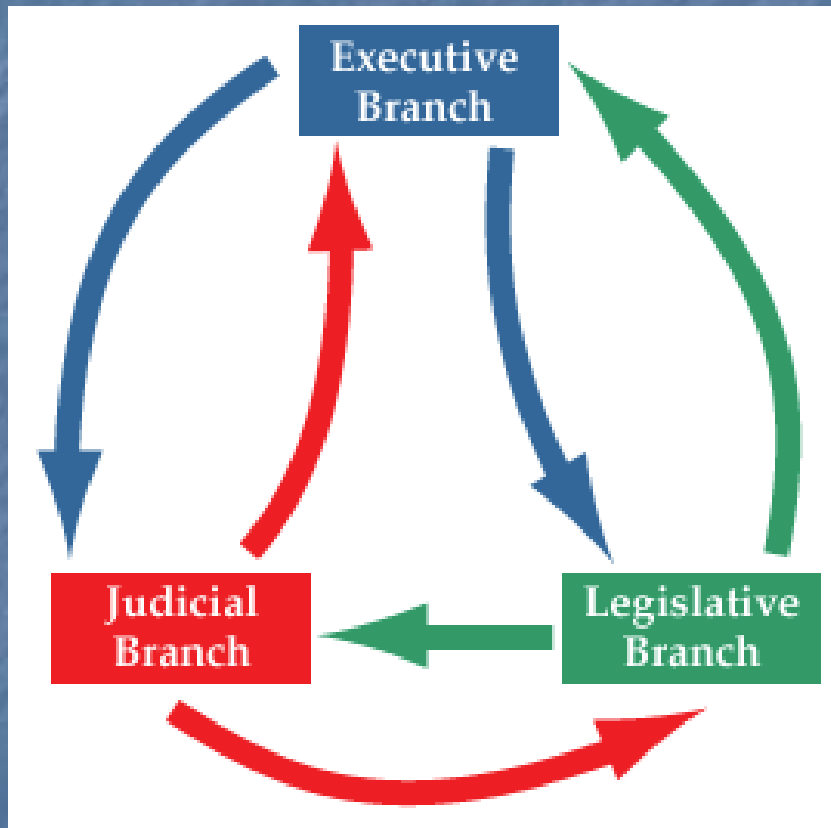
Constitution designates certain powers for each branch

- The legislative branch makes laws.
- The executive branch enforces laws.
- The judicial branch interprets the law



Checks and Balances

SS8CG1b



- Checks and Balances:
The ability of one branch to check the power of another branch
 - Keeps any one branch from becoming too powerful

SS8CG1c: Citizens

- **SS8CG1c: Describe the rights and responsibilities of citizens**

- Describe- to represent or give an account of
in words: recount, report

Rights of GA Citizens

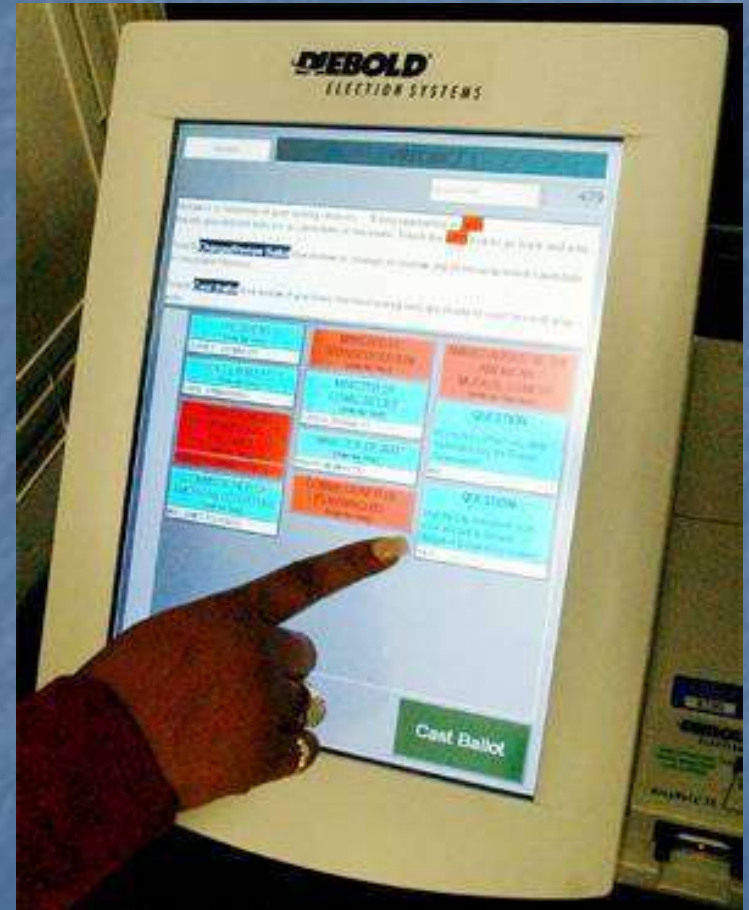
SS8CG1c

- Rights – standards that keep institutions from harming people's freedoms.
- Rights of Georgians are in the GA bill of rights in the [GA constitution](#)
 - Some include...
 - Life, liberty, and property
 - Freedom of speech/press
 - Right to keep and bear arms
 - Right to trial
 - No banishment or whipping for a crime
 - No imprisonment for debt
 - Fishing and hunting

Responsibilities of GA Citizens

SS8CG1c

- Responsibilities of GA citizens include:
 - Paying taxes
 - Obeying laws and knowing the consequences of actions
 - Voting
 - Jury Duty



SS8CG1d: Voting

- **SS8CG1d- Explain voting qualifications and elections in Georgia**
 - Explain- to make understandable, to spell out: illustrate, interpret

Voting Qualifications in GA

SS8CG1d

- To vote in GA you must be registered
 - To register you must be:
 - A U.S. Citizen
 - A legal GA resident and in the county you wish to vote
 - At least 17 ½ years of age (18 when you vote)
 - NOT serving a sentence for a crime of moral turpitude
 - NOT Judicially determined mentally incompetent

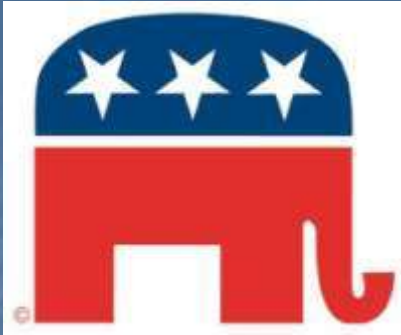
Voting Qualifications in GA



**ARE YOU REGISTERED TO
VOTE?**

SS8CG1e: Political Parties

- **SS8CG1e: Explain the role of political parties in government**
 - Explain- to make understandable, to spell out: illustrate, interpret



Political Parties

SS8CG1e



- Georgia has 2 major political parties:
 - Democrats and Republicans
 - Voters do not have to join a party but candidates choose one
 - Different parties represent different ideas and interests
 - The candidates job is make those ideas into government policy

SS8H5a: Establishment

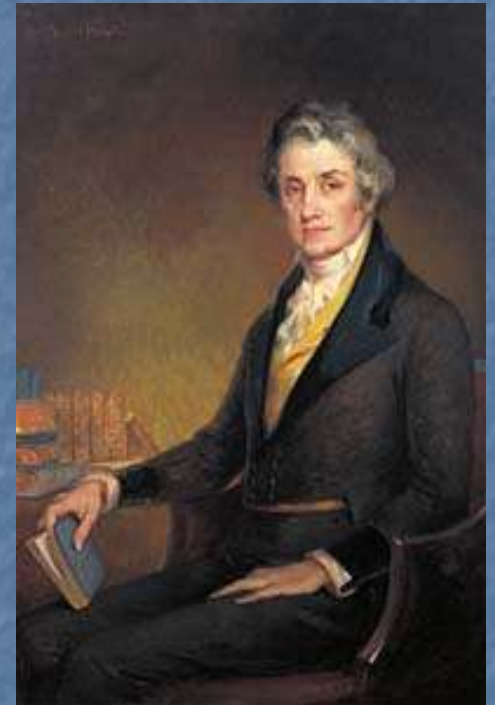
- **SS8H5a: Explain the establishment of the University of Georgia, Louisville, and the spread of Baptist and Methodist churches.**
 - Explain- to make understandable, to spell out: illustrate, interpret



Establishment of UGA

SS8H5a

- First state chartered university in the United States.
- Established in 1785 by Abraham Baldwin
 - Baldwin wanted to create the “Yale of the South.”





Louisville

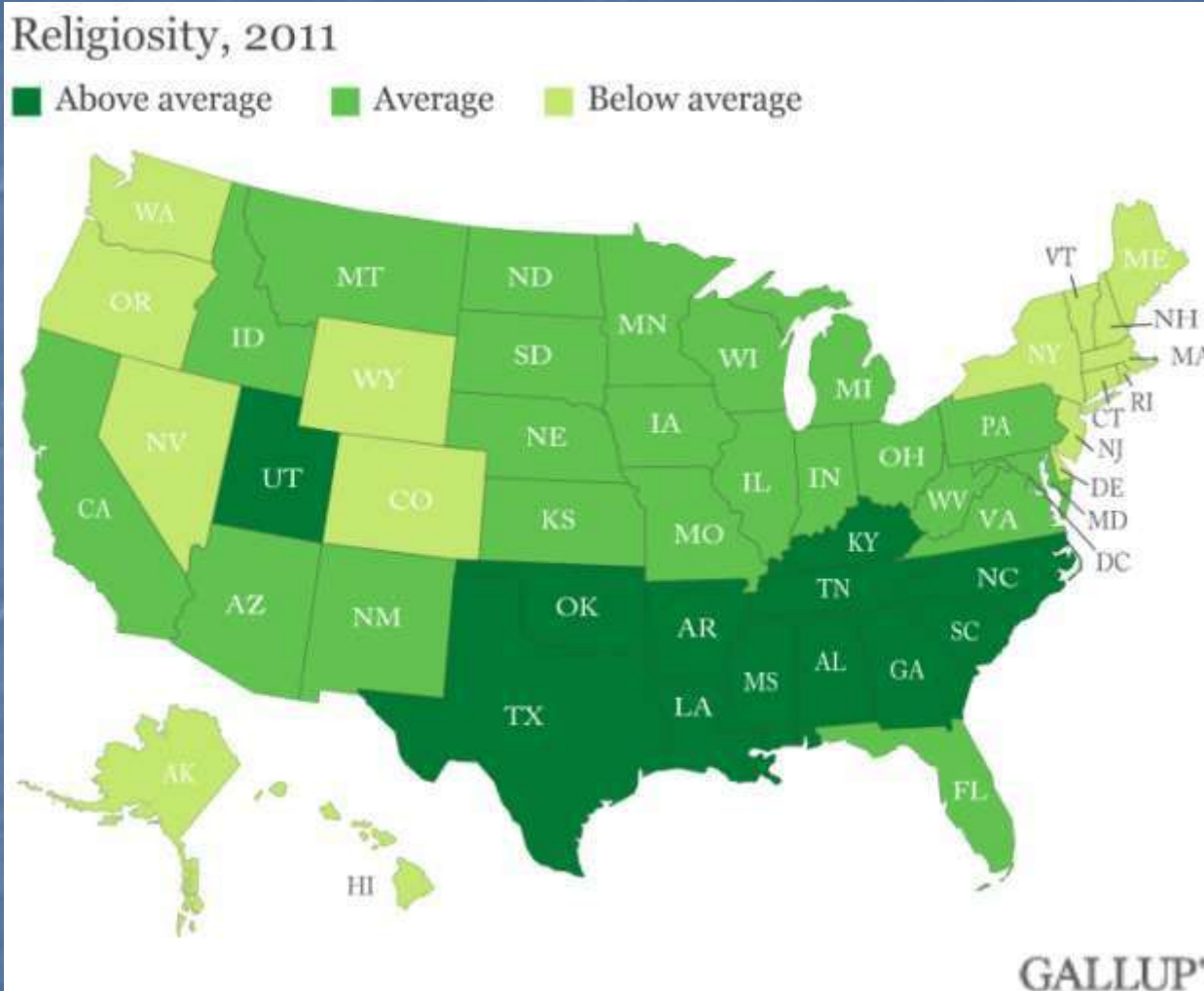
SS8H5a



- GA moved the capital in order to keep it in the middle of the state's population.
- Louisville was 3rd capital site (1796-1807) one that would be centrally located and accessible to all Georgia residents.
- 1st- Savannah, 2nd- Augusta, 3rd – Louisville, 4th – Milledgeville, 5th - Atlanta



Religion Today...



- According to this Gallup poll from 2011, which region of the United States is the most religious?
- We can attribute this trend to a “2nd Great Awakening” that helped churches to spread across the Southeast in the early 1800’s

Baptist/Methodist Churches

SS8H5a

- As the population grew during the late 18th and early 19th century (late 1700's and early 1800's)... many Baptist and Methodist churches began to pop up across Georgia
- Circuit riders traveled across the countryside and founded new churches
 - For example: George Whitfield



George Whitfield

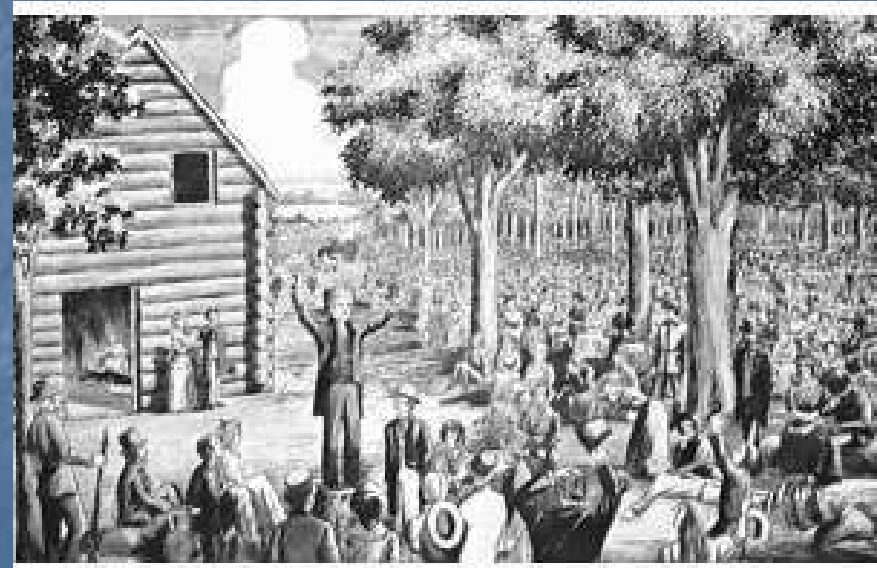
SS8H5a

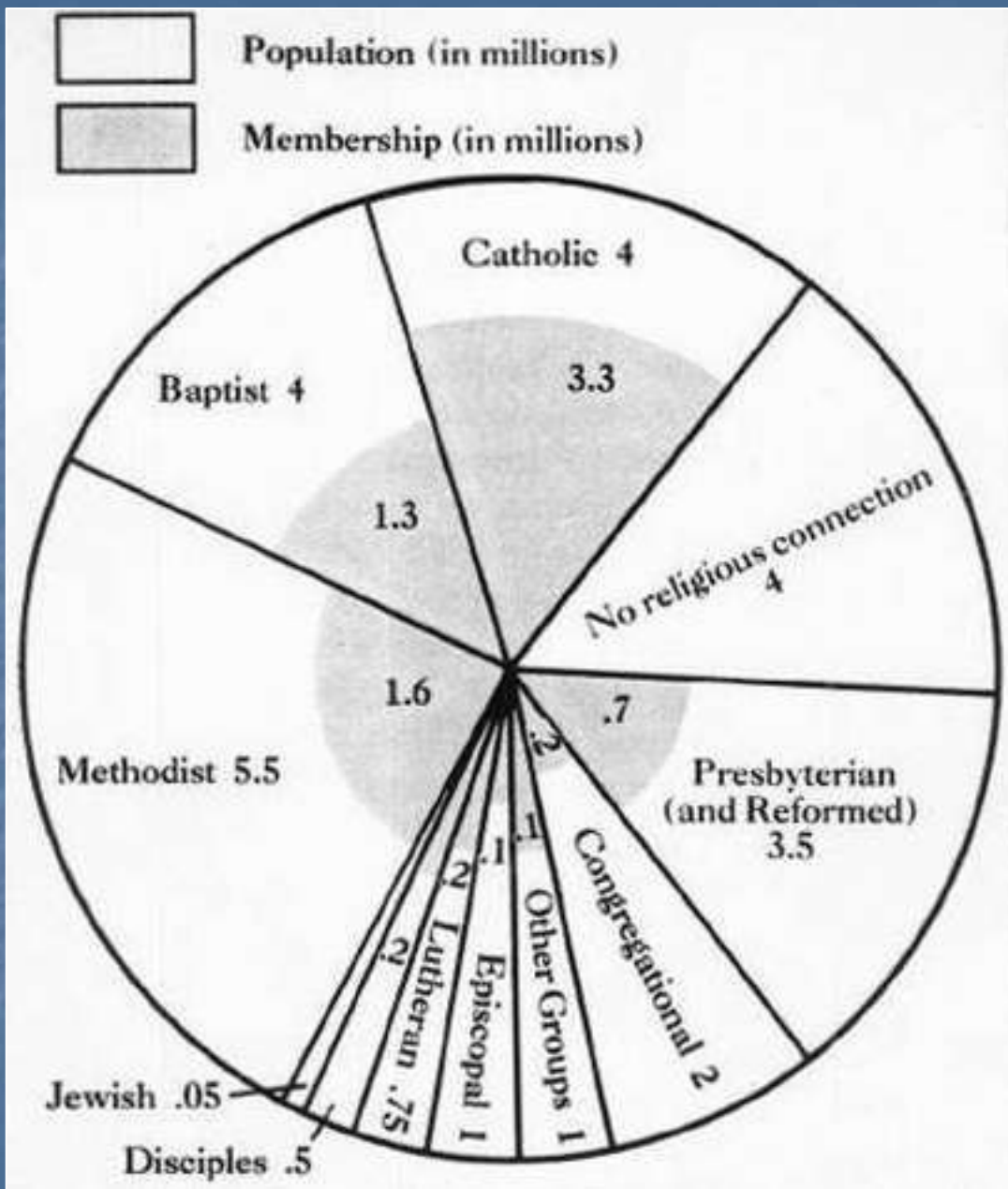
- George Whitfield is typical of the type of "circuit rider" preacher that was typical of this time period. Whitfield was even banned from preaching at many churches because of his non-traditional methods and endorsement of emotionalism in the congregation.



Baptist/Methodist Churches

SS8H5a





By 1855, which of the Protestant religious groups had the largest populations?

About this Chart:

Approximate church membership and affiliations in 1855. This chart includes children and regular church attendees. In the 19th century church membership requirements were more rigorous than they are today so not all regular attendees were full members.

Church Traditions

SS8H5a

- Many of the traditions from this time period still remain in churches (or churches near you).
 - Examples:
 - [Primitive Baptists](#) (Calvinists)
 - Foot-Washing Baptists
 - (New-Hope Association, Pleasant Valley Association, Jasper Baptist Association)
 - Shape Note Music
 - [Sacred Harp](#)
 - Emotionalism/Spirituality as a part of service
 - Testimonies
 - Extemporaneous preaching instead of prepared sermons
 - Summer revival meetings/tent revivals
 - Times were set (11:00 AM/ 8:00 PM) around an agricultural society
 - Churches meet 1 or 2 Sundays per month
 - Preachers traveled from church to church and congregations visited churches other than their own on the Sunday that their church was not meeting



The shape-note system in The Sacred Harp uses a different shape to represent each of the four syllables in the musical scale. This musical phrase is from the hymn "Wondrous Love." [Clip Example](#)



Sacred Harp singers at the annual Chattahoochee Convention near Carrollton, GA

Church Traditions

SS8H5a



Scenes like this one were once common place in the Southeast. With the growth of indoor baptisteries, this type of baptism is becoming more rare.



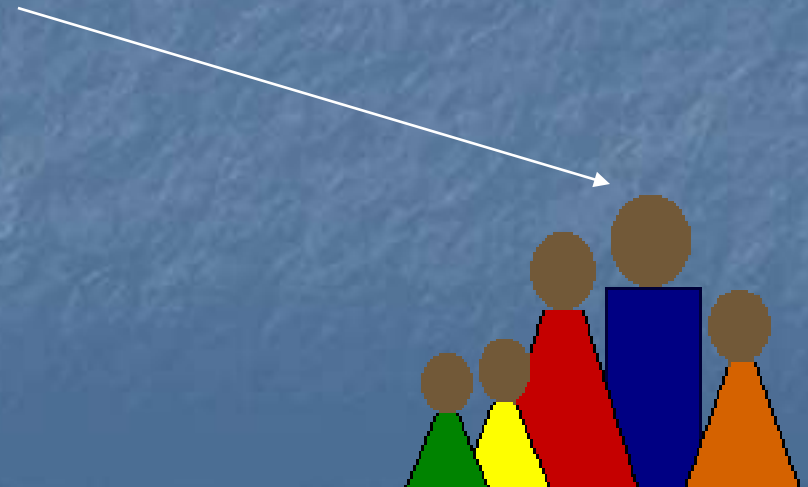
SS8H5b: Land Policies

- **SS8H5b: Evaluate the impact of land policies pursued by Georgia; include the headright system, land lotteries, and the Yazoo land fraud.**
 - Evaluate- to make a value as to the worth or value of something: judge, assess

Headright System

SS8H5b

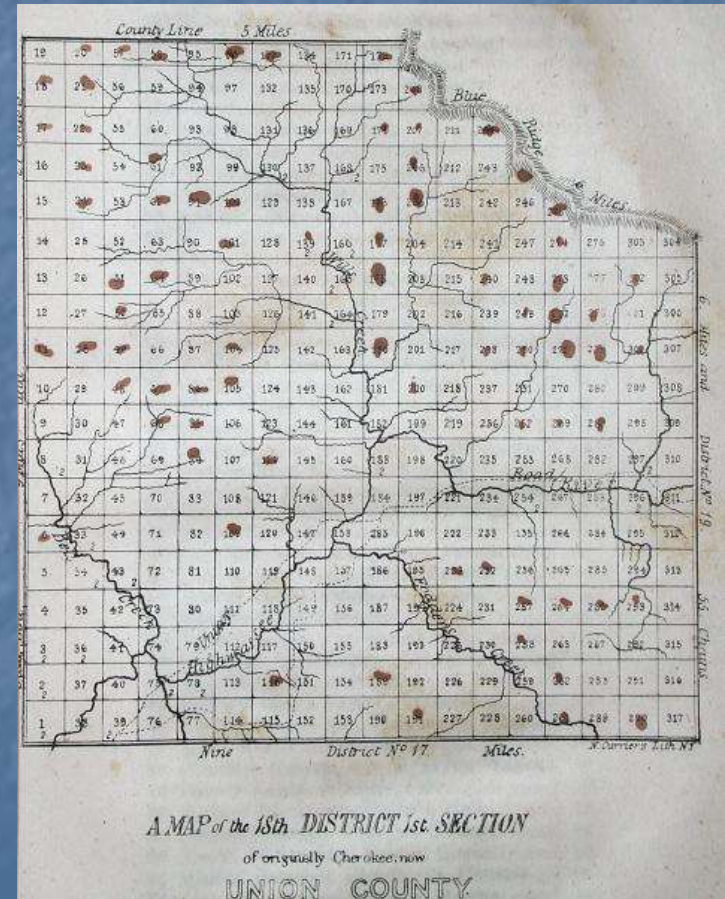
- 1st method GA used to distribute land
- Head of family received 100 acres and 50 acres for each additional member



Land Lottery

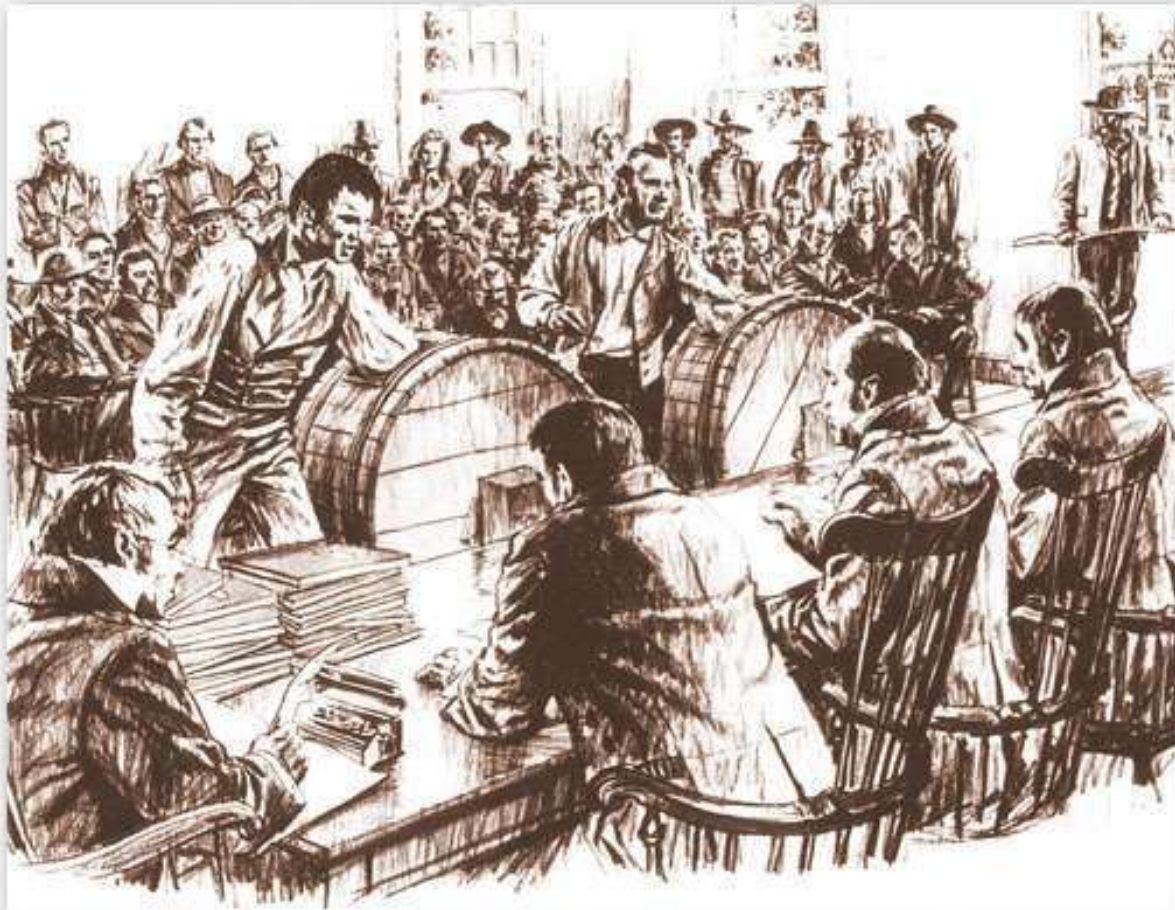
SS8H5b

- Surveyors divided land into square lots. Lots were much smaller than under headright system.
- Lottery – drawing for a prize
- Those receiving lands were known as “fortunate drawers”



Land Lottery

SS8H5b



The Georgia Studies Book

Yazoo Land Fraud

SS8H5b

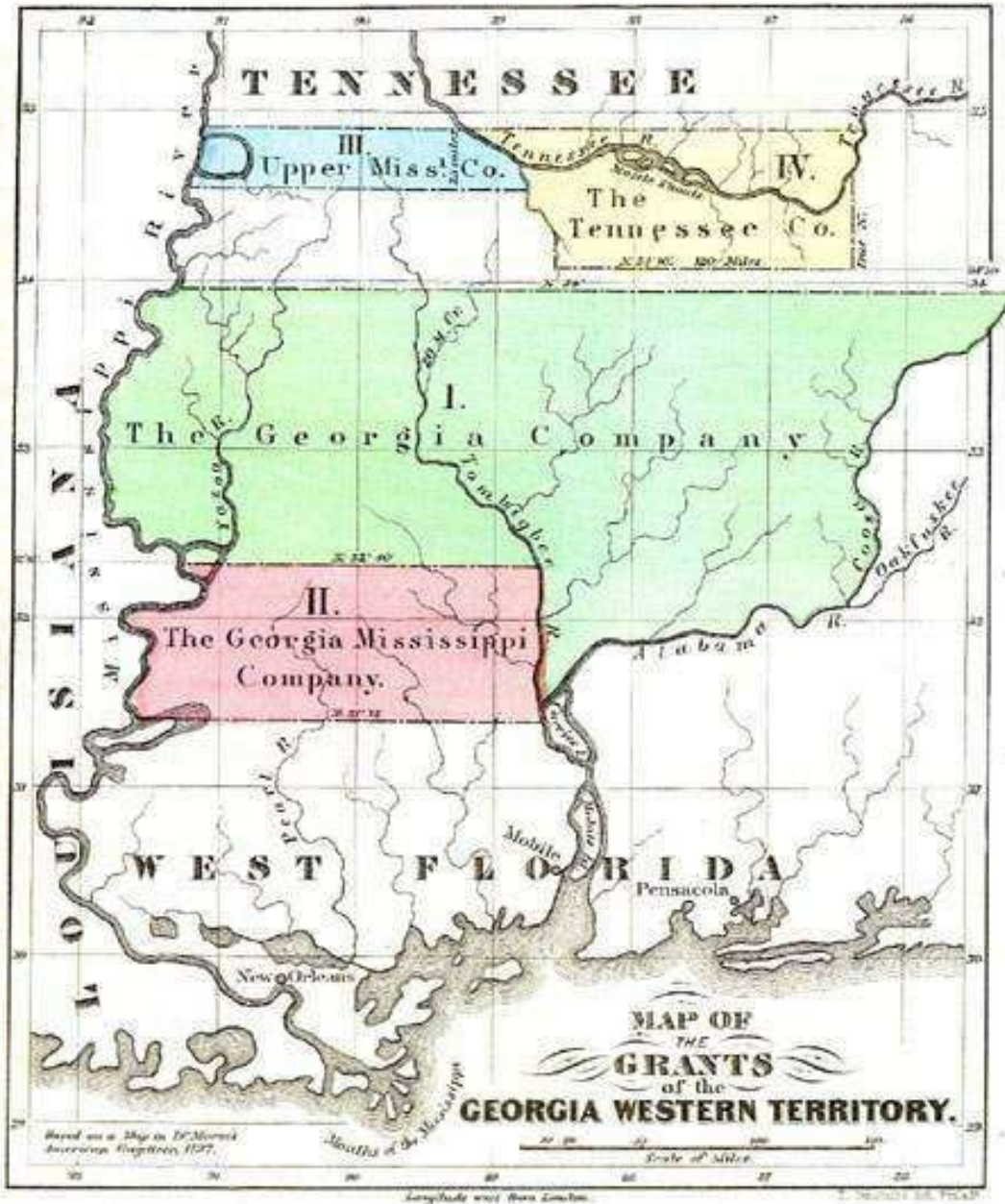
- In 1795, four private land companies bribed members of the General Assembly to pass a law.
- This law allowed the companies to buy 35 million acres of GA's western lands near the Yazoo River.
- They bought it cheap... 2 cents an acre!
- Georgians found out and were MAD!
- General Assembly repealed the Yazoo Act and then...

Yazoo Land Fraud



- Lawmakers burned the law on the statehouse grounds in public using “fire from heaven.”

Yazoo Land Fraud SS8H5b



SS8H5c:

Technological Developments

- **SS8H5c: Explain how technological developments, including the cotton gin and railroads, had an impact on Georgia's growth.**
 - Explain- to make understandable, to spell out: illustrate, interpret

Technological Developments

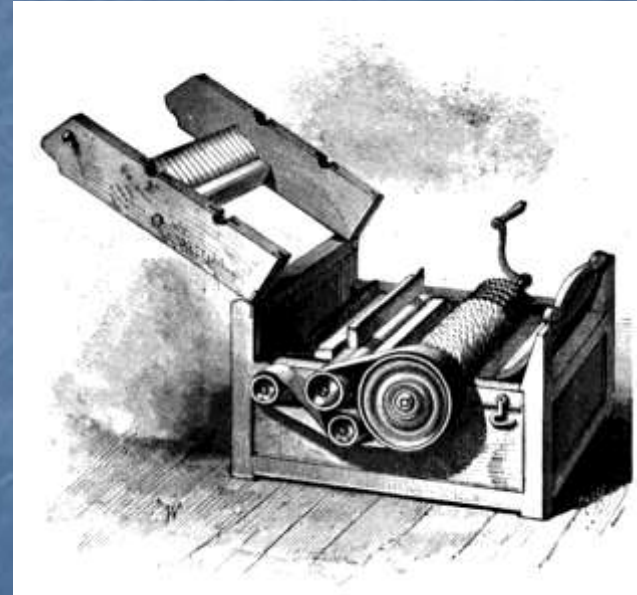
SS8H5c

- Many technological innovations change the way Georgians worked in the late 1700's. The invention of new products and new modes of transportation make goods move faster...
- New inventions made the plantation grow... as the plantation grew... so did the economy of GA

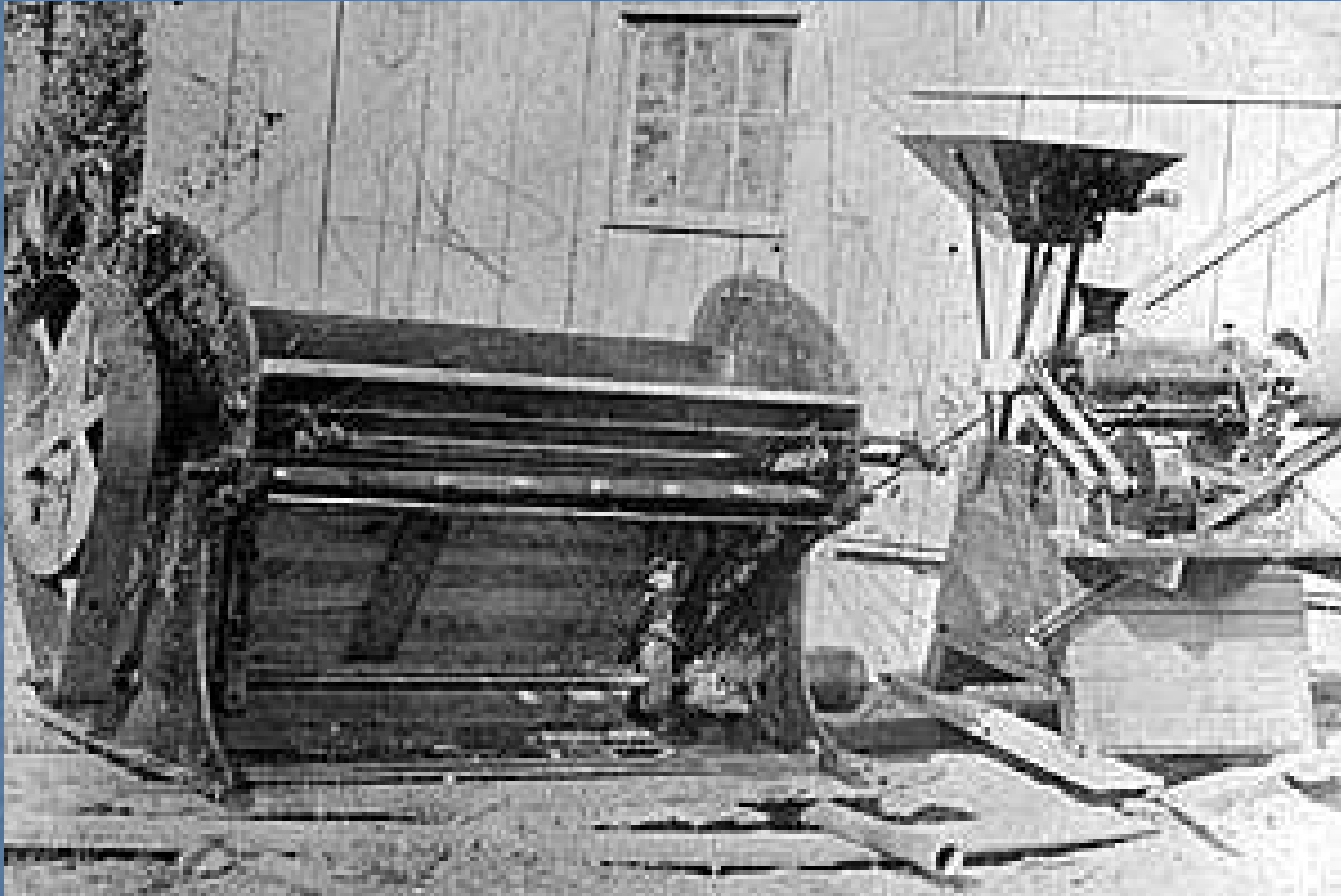
Cotton Gin

SS8H5c

- Improved by [Eli Whitney](#) in 1793
- Encouraged economic growth in GA
- Cotton could be cleaned easier and quicker.



Cotton Gin SS8H5c



This roller gin, was built in 1901. Farmers have continued to modify the gin since Eli Whitney's improvement on the invention in 1793.

Railroads

SS8H5c

- Building railroads were expensive, money for construction was limited.
- So, Georgia's General Assembly decided that the state should step in and become a partner in railroad building.
- As the railroads grew... so did the economy. Products could be moved faster



East and West Railroad
between Cartersville
and Cedartown

SS8H5d:

Indian Removal

- **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.**
 - Analyze- to divide a complex idea into parts or elements: dissect, break down

Indian Removal

SS8H5d

- Over several years in the early 1800's there was a systematic removal of Creek and Cherokee Indians in Georgia



Creek Indians

SS8H5d

- GA wanted Creek land because of its fertile growing potential
- Creek were in Southern and Western part of GA
- Loose confederation of many tribes
 - Spoke variations of Muscogean lang.
- Divided into Upper Creeks and Lower Creeks



Osceola was a leader within the Seminole Indians in South GA and FL. The Seminole were part of the Creek Indians

Alexander McGillivray

SS8H5d



- Chief of Upper Creek
 - His Indian name was:
 - Hoboi-Hili-Miko ("Good Child King")
 - Father was a wealthy planter
 - Educated in Charleston, SC (learned Latin and Greek)
 - Fought for British in the Revolutionary War
- Owned slaves, operated plantation & Fought to keep Creek Land

William McIntosh

SS8H5d

- Creek Chief who was bribed to sign a treaty giving up all Creek land.
 - Indian name – Tustunnugee Hutkee – (White Warrior)
- Treaty of Indian Springs- sold all remaining Creek lands for \$200,000.



William McIntosh

SS8H5d



The murder of Chief McIntosh

- Creek people found out about the treaty.
- Hundreds marched to his house
- Set house on fire
- Drug McIntosh out
- Shot him, and stabbed him to death
- Also scalped him and used it as an example to other Indians.

Cherokee Indians

SS8H5d

- GA wanted Cherokee land mostly because of the gold they believed was underground.
- Cherokee lived in Northern GA
- Created the Cherokee Nation with its capital at New Echota near present day Calhoun Georgia
- Official Newspaper was the Cherokee Phoenix



Sequoyah

SS8H5d



- George Guess
- Developed a written form of the Cherokee language
- Syllabary: each character represented a syllable.

Sequoyah's Syllabary

R D W H G O P
 A B Y N B P M
 T F W B A
 G T A J Y F
 C O H T Z O G
 R h S V F L E O
 T O B O J K V
 A O G G V J S
 S G i O T F O
 P F H C O G J L
 L O O O I E

CHEROKEE ALPHABET.

CHARACTERS SYSTEMATICALLY ARRANGED WITH THE SOUNDS.

D a	R o	T i'	o o	o u	i y
s ga e ka	t ge	y gi	A go	J gu	E gr
o ha	p ho	a hi	r ho	r hu	a hv
w la	e le	l li	o lo	x lu	q lv
e ma	o me	R mi	s mo	y mu	
e na t, hna a nah	A no	A ni	z no	q nu	e nv
x qua	o que	y qui	o quo	o qun	z quv
o s v sa	o se	l si	o so	y su	r sv
t da w ta	o do t te	A di a ti	v to	s du	e dv
A dla c tla	L tle	e tli	o tlo	r tlu	r tiv
o tsa	y tso	t tsi	K tso	J tsa	e tsv
o wa	o we	o wi	o wo	o wu	e wv
o ya	o yo	o yi	o yo	o yu	n yv

SOUNDS REPRESENTED BY VOWELS.

- a as a in *father*, or short as a in *ried*,
- e as a in *hate*, or short as e in *met*,
- i as i in *pique*, or short as i in *pin*,
- o as o in *note*, but as approaching to aw in *law*,
- u as oo in *moon*, or short as u in *pull*,
- v as u in *but*, nasalized.

CONSONANT SOUNDS.

g is sounded hard, approaching to k; sometimes before e, i, o, u and v, its sound is k. d has a sound between the English d and t; sometimes, before o, u and v, its sound is t, when written before l and s the same analogy prevails.

All other letters as in English.

Syllables beginning with g, except ga, have sometimes the power of k; syllables written with tl, except tla, sometimes vary to dl.

The Cherokee Phoenix

GWY
CHEROKEE



J. A. H. O. A.
PHOENIX.

E. BOUDINOTT, Editor.

NEW ECHOTA, WEDNESDAY JANUARY 28, 1829.

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parted. A formal demand was accordingly made of those who had perpetrated the violence; and the three principals were arrested and conducted to Prairie du Chien. One has since died there; the others are still detained in close custody by our authorities on that nation.

This day was little likely to be involved by the more fiery spirits among the Winochogee. War was the cry; but to divert this, a proposal was made that a delegation of chiefs

should be sent to one of the chiefs to receive, in company with the orator, the sentence about to be pronounced. The old warrior that had opened the conference, and a recent war-wounded chief, whose massive form was scarred by wounds obtained in many a desperate fight, raised themselves accordingly on either side of the speaker, expecting to save dignity, the issue of the appeal.

I see them now—those proud Chiefs

shown by their Great Father on the present occasion, the Deputation promised to employ their influence with their brethren, on their return, to induce release to the white settlers of a small portion of the territory in a conveyance. The hope nevertheless, he expressed, that nothing more would be solicited of the Winochogee, as they felt themselves bound to hold in perpetuity the soil which the Great Spirit had given them. He ended by

be soon stated in the great Legislative Councils of the nation. Within the space of a few brief years at the utmost, our flag will fly over a fortress at the mouth of the Oregon; and the enterprising sons of the East—a second efficient Genoa—will have traced across the path from sea to sea.

Does the anticipated triumph of the arts of peace, principles of civilization, the benign influence of the wise laws, enlightened



John Ross

SS8H5d

- Chief of the Cherokee Indians
 - Indian Name: Tsan-Usdi (Little John)
- Not in favor of removal, fought against it.
- Made several appeals and took petitions to Congress, asking them to honor the treaties with the Cherokee.



Dahlonega Gold Rush

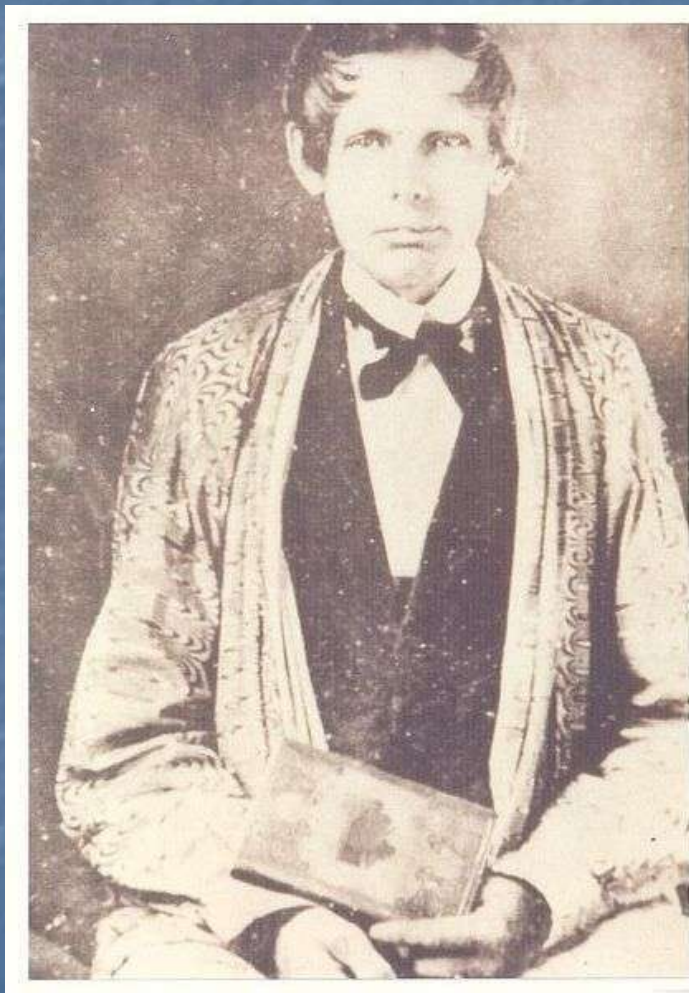
SS8H5d

- Gold discovered in Dahlonega in 1829 and “gold fever” spread immediately
- GA took over the land and took all land rights in Dahlonega away from the Cherokee.
- Cherokee lost their homes, lands, and legal rights.



Worcester v. GA

SS8H5d



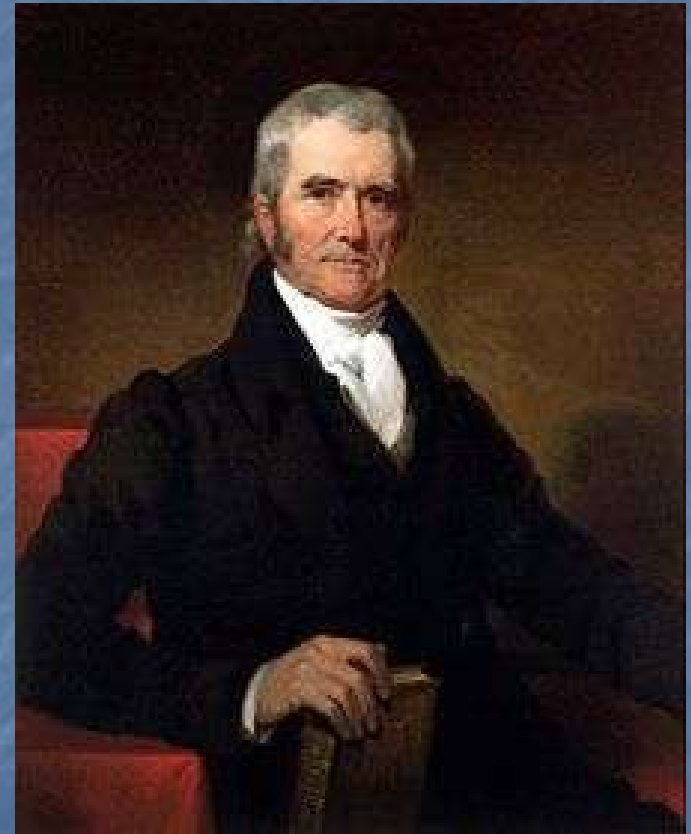
Samuel Worcester

- White missionaries were living on Cherokee land. They did not want to have to leave.
- Government said you may stay but must take oath of allegiance to U.S. Missionaries refused to take oath and thus were jailed. Case went to the Supreme Court.
- John Marshall, supreme court chief justice, ruled that the missionaries should be set free. His ruling... U.S./GA law does NOT apply in the Cherokee Nation

John Marshall

SS8H5d

- Chief Justice of the Supreme Court who delivered the decision in Worcester v. GA
- Ruled that the laws of the U.S. did NOT apply to the Cherokee Nation

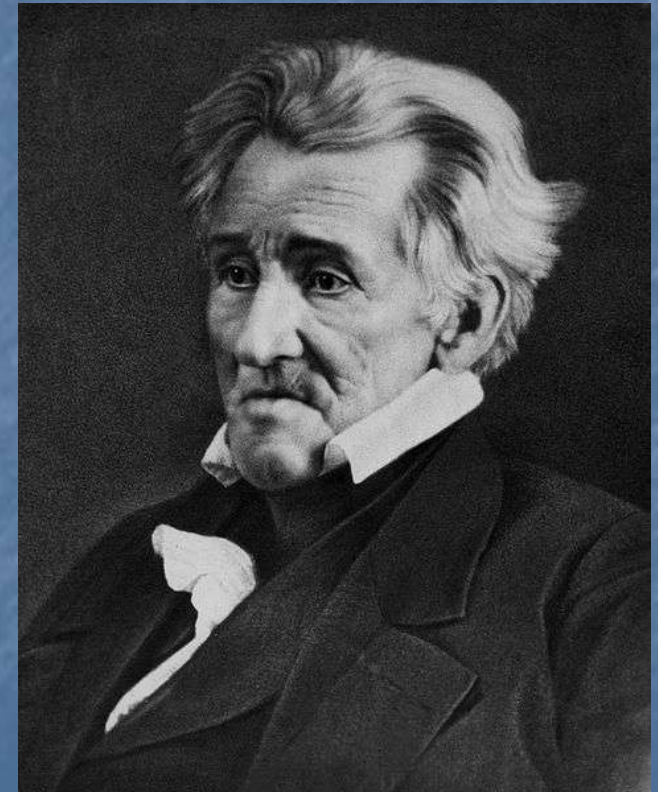


Andrew Jackson

SS8H5d



- U.S. President during Indian Removal
- First solicited the help of Indians, then ordered to have them removed.
- Famous Indian hater
- Disagreed with John Marshall. Famously said, "John Marshall has rendered his decision, now let him enforce it."



Trail of Tears

SS8H5d

- Trail of tears was used to remove 15,000 Cherokee Indians to present day Oklahoma.
- Cherokee were put in stockades 1st then forcefully moved.
- Occurred during winter, many died.

Trail of Tears



Trail of Tears

SS8H5d

CHEROKEE REMOVAL ROUTES



Trail of Tears National Historic Trail: Land Route ——— Water Route ——— Other Major Routes