Westward Expansion Test Review Guide Name:

**Directions:** Use your book or your correct entries to explain the importance of each term, event, or person listed below.

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| **TERM** | **Explain the importance of the following terms.** |
| Yazoo Land Fraud | The political scandal in 1795 where legislators were bribed to sell land. |
| Steamboats & River Importance | Provided a fast and efficient way to transport large quantities of cotton downstream and upstream the river. |
| Factory System – development, location, & importance  | Factory systems developed along waterways made mass production much faster and more efficient. Cotton gin, corn harvester, and mechanical reaper. |
| Roads – development, locations, etc.  | Roads created a fast easy way transport goods from factories that weren’t close to rivers. Roads usually followed Indian trails.  |
| Railroads & Importance for GA to have Railroads | Fast and cheap transportation for trade.Georgia needed railroads due to the fact that many cotton producing towns were far from navigable rivers.  |
| How did GA State Gov’t get involved in the building of Railroads? | Private businesses were limited to how much money they could borrow to build railroads. State governments were not limited by loans, so they took over. Wanted to increase economy – railroads would help get cotton to market faster.  |
| Headright System | Land distribution system where people chose their own land lots. The head of each family got 200 acres, plus 50 for each additional family member. War veterans got additional land.  |
| Land Lottery | Once GA received land from the Native Americans, they gave it away in land lotteries. These lots were NOT chosen by the people. White males, 21 years old, GA resident for 1 year, and US citizen got a chance to draw. Men who had families got 2 chances. Widows and orphans got a chance to draw as well.  |
| Reasons why new settlers were wanted in GA | More people mean more representation in the National Government. More people would turn GA forests into farms; increasing GA’s economy and production.  |
| Creeks | Several tribes ruled by a chief, or MICO. Creeks fought a Civil War during the War of 1812. Creek were removed from their land because whites wanted the fertile farm land. |
| Alexander McGillivray  | Chief of the Upper Creeks. Fought for land in 1790, but ended up giving up land to GA anyway.  |
| Creek Removal | The Creek were removed from GA because the whites wanted their fertile land. The Creek were pushed out little by little until after the War of 1812. Following the War of 1812, all creek land was ceded and the Creek were removed from GA.  |
| Chief McIntosh & The Creek Removal Treaty | Chief William McIntosh was a Creek Chief. He signed a treaty ceding all remaining Creek land to GA in the 1820’s. He was killed by Creek warriors for selling off the land without Creek approval.  |
| The Cherokee | Highly advanced Native American tribe. Adapted to white ways by farming more and hunting less. They developed a Constitution like the US Constitution. They also developed a written language.  |
| Sequoyah or George Guess and the Cherokee Syllabary | Sequoyah developed the Cherokee written language. This allowed the Cherokee to read and write their own language as well as learn the English language.  |
| Cherokee Phoenix | This was the Cherokee’s bilingual newspaper. It was printed in New Echota, the Cherokee capital. It was written in both Cherokee and English.  |
| Worcester V. GA | This was the Supreme Court case where GA missionaries sued the State Government for forcing them to take an oath to uphold the laws of GA on Cherokee land. Missionaries that refused were put in jail. The US supreme Court ruled that GA law does not apply within Cherokee land and the missionaries should be set free from jail.  |
| Andrew Jackson & John Marshall  | President Jackson refused to support the Supreme Court decision. He was quoted as saying “John Marshall has made his decision, now let him enforce it.” John Marshall was the US Supreme Court Justice who made the decision.  |
| How the Cherokee adapted to White Culture | Wrote a Constitution, had a capital city, developed a written language. They developed large scale farming, even using slaves.  |
| John Ross | Cherokee leader who did not support selling the Cherokee land and did NOT want to be removed from GA to move out west.  |
| Major Ridge | Led the group of Cherokee who believed it was better to just sell the Cherokee land and move west. They did not want to fight for their land. Signed the Treaty of New Echota |
| Cherokee Removal – The Trail of Tears | The forcible removal of the Cherokee. The Cherokee who did not leave GA after the Indian Removal Act were rounded up and kept in stockades. They were then forced to walk 800 miles in the winter to Oklahoma. |

* **Review the Geography of GA**
	+ **Hemispheres: Northern & Western**
	+ **Rivers as borders: Savannah, Chattahoochee, St. Mary’s**
	+ **Barrier islands: tourist attraction for beaches, protect the mainland from erosion, wildlife, buffer for storms**
* **Native cultures of GA**
	+ **(PAWM) – Paleo, Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian**
	+ **development of agriculture – allowed Native Americans to settle down and build towns**
* **3 European nations who wanted to settle in GA – Spain, France & England**
* **Colonial GA**
	+ **reasons for establishing GA – Defense against Spanish Florida, Mercantilism, Power for the King, Freedom of Religion for Protestants**
	+ **what groups of people could not be colonists – Lawyers, slaves, Catholics**
	+ **Malcontents in GA colony) – did not like trustees regulations on land and slavery. Fought to have slavery ban lifted**