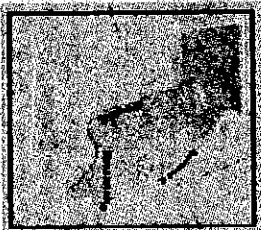


SS8H2abc SUMMARY: COLONIAL HISTORY OF GEORGIA

SS8H2a Explain the importance of James Oglethorpe, the Charter of 1732, reasons for settlement (charity, economics, and defense), Tomochichi, Mary Musgrove, and the city of Savannah.

King George II of England granted The Charter of 1732 to James Oglethorpe and 20 other Trustees to settle Georgia as the 13th colony. The charter outlined who will govern the colony (the trustees), for how long (21 years), where the colony is to be located (lands between Savannah and Altamaha Rivers), and what rules colonists could and could not do, which are listed below. The colony of Georgia would be designed differently than the previous 12 royal colonies.



CHARITY

This reason for colonizing Georgia involved giving some of England's worthy poor citizens a second chance in life in order to populate the colony. Previous attempts to create a colony in Georgia failed, which is why King George II delegated power to Oglethorpe and the Trustees. Originally, James Oglethorpe tried to create a debtors colony for those citizens in England who were in prison for owing the government money, however, the trustees decided on worthy poor citizens instead. These worthy poor were given 50 acres of land and supplies for one year.

ECONOMICS

The economic policy of mercantilism was another reason for colonizing Georgia. Because England imported silk, wine, and blue dyes from rival countries in Europe it made more sense to produce these goods themselves. The climate in England did not support agriculture very well, but the colony of Georgia could. This led to colonists growing grapes, mulberry trees, and indigo plants in order to provide raw materials to the mother country of England, then manufacture goods from these materials and export to other countries, even back to the colonies.

DEFENSE

A major reason for colonizing Georgia was to protect the other 12 English colonies from Spanish invasion. Spain has always been a big rival and threat to Britain's dominance in Europe and the New World. Oglethorpe would build towns and forts in order to claim the "debatable lands" between the Altamaha River and Florida. Eventually, Spain and England would fight in the War of Jenkins's Ear over control of the east coast of North America. Colonists would defeat the Spanish in the Battle of Bloody Marsh to secure the colony from any Spanish threat.



TOMOCHICHI

MARY MUSGROVE

JAMES OGLETHORPE



Tomochichi was a Yamacraw Indian Chief who signed the Treaty of Savannah which provided land to the colonists (Yamacraw Bluff) that would later turn into the colonial capital of Georgia – the city of Savannah. The treaty also promised the Indians would receive fair prices on future trades, which developed a peaceful relationship between Creek Indians and colonists in order to gain wealth from trade and protect the colony from Spanish invasion. Tomochichi and his family would eventually travel to England to meet the Trustees, building a trustworthy relationship for future land treaties. Tomochichi and James Oglethorpe are a great example of two cultures working together for the common good.



Mary Musgrove's mother was Creek Indian. Her father was an English trader. She played an important role in Georgia becoming a colony because she served as a translator in helping the Indians and colonists co-exist. She was the bridge between Tomochichi and James Oglethorpe. She also was a trader and made a living operating a trading post. This helped the relationship between English colonists and Creek Indians remain peaceful.



James Oglethorpe played a significant role in persuading the monarch of England

King George II to create a colony in Georgia. He was the Resident Trustee of the Georgia colony and sailed on the ship *Ann* with the original colonists in 1732-33. He also signed the Treaty of Savannah to create the 1st settlement town in Georgia. Oglethorpe helped design the city of Savannah using a modern grid system with town squares. He enforced strict rules in the colony such as banning slavery and rum. He also put a limit on land at 500 acres to keep social classes from developing. Some of his rules would later be challenged by the Malcontents and eventually force him out of the colony. After Oglethorpe, the King appointed Royal Governor to rule the colony.

CITY OF SAVANNAH

The first permanent settlement in the colony of Georgia was located on Yamacraw Bluff along the Savannah River. Savannah would become the colonial capital of Georgia. The town is unique because of its many town squares that offered political, social, and religious community centers. Roads were built using a grid system that were parallel and perpendicular to one another. A palisade was built to protect the city from invasion.



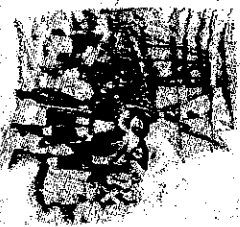
SS8H2abc SUMMARY: COLONIAL HISTORY OF GEORGIA

SS8H2b Evaluate the Trustee Period of Georgia's colonial history, emphasizing the role of the Salzburgers, Highland Scots, malcontents, and the Spanish threat from Florida.

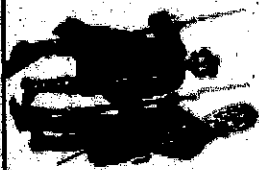
SAIZBURGERS

HIGHLAND SCOTS

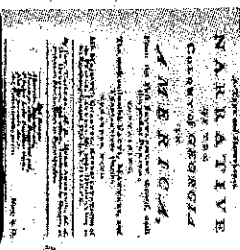
MALCONTENTS



Protestant colonists led by Johann Martin Boltzius who migrated to Georgia seeking religious freedom because they were persecuted in Germany / Austria for not being Catholic. They also built the town of Ebenezer along the Savannah River. Some moved to Fort Frederica. They also helped defend the colony from the Spanish invasion, and also opposed slavery due to religious beliefs.



Well trained soldiers from Scotland who were recruited by James Oglethorpe to help defend the colony from the Spanish threat in Florida. They built the fort / town of Darien on the southern border of the colony on the Altamaha River. Helped defeat Spanish troops in the Battle of Bloody Marsh. This group also opposed slavery in Georgia.



Upset colonists who opposed the laws created by the Trustees and wanted Georgia to be more like South Carolina so that they could succeed economically. They wanted ruin and slavery to be legalized, and they wanted to own more land and for women to be able to inherit that land. The Trustees gave in to their demands and the colony of Georgia changed.

SPANISH THREAT FROM FLORIDA

The Battle of Bloody Marsh was an important battle on St. Simons Island in which James Oglethorpe, English colonists, Salzburgers, Highland Scots, and Creek Indians defeated the Spanish who tried to invade Georgia. The Spanish retreated back to Florida, and Georgia claimed the "debatable land" between the Altamaha and St. Mary's River. The event helped make the colony of Georgia safe and secure allowing the colony to grow geographically and economically.

SS8H2c Explain the development of Georgia as a royal colony with regard to land ownership, slavery, government, and the impact of the royal governors.

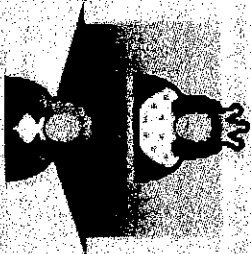
LAND OWNERSHIP

Colonists allowed to own more than 500 acres of land. Land can now be sold and women can inherit land. Large plantations (farms) develop with slave labor producing more profitable crops such as rice, cotton, and tobacco. Social classes develop with planters gaining wealth and power.

SLAVERY

Slavery is legalized in Georgia in 1751 after the Malcontents pressured the trustees to change their policy banning slavery. Only wealthy white landowners could own slaves who worked on rice plantations along Georgia's coast. Slavery changed the economy of Georgia allowing land owners to grow rich. Slaves were property and had no rights, despite the belief by the Salzburgers, Highland Scots, and many others that slavery was cruel and immoral.

Colonial Government in Georgia



ROYAL GOVERNOR

- appointed by the crown
- had final approval on laws
- oversaw colonial trade
- held all legislative, judicial assembly



COUNCIL

- appointed by governor
- advisory board to governor
- acted as highest court in each colony



COLONIAL ASSEMBLY

- elected by eligible colonists
- made laws
- had authority to tax
- had governor's salary

John Reynolds
1754-57



Henry Ellis
1757-60



James Wright
1760-76



Allowed colonists to vote and make laws thru a bicameral legislature. Set up a court system in the colony. However, he became very unpopular and refused to listen to colonists; did not relate to the Indians very well; tried to move the capital out of Savannah. Colonists convinced the King of England to remove him from office (power).

He helped restore the colony by allowing colonists to have a voice in government. He reformed government and helped improve the economy. He improved the colony's relationship with the Creek Indians and he also divided the colony into parishes (counties) to help government become more efficient.

He was very popular because the economy of Georgia became very developed and rich. The size of Georgia increased to include modern day Mississippi and Alabama and the southern border extended from the Altamaha River to St. Mary's River. He would remain Royal Governor until the American Revolution.

Document D Analysis

1. Georgia's charter specifically described three functions that the colony was designed to fulfill. Locate the specific statements that define the three missions of charity, economic, and defense.
2. What was the intended management structure of the colony?
3. The men listed in the charter were to serve in a capacity for the colony. What was it?

Document D

Source: *The Federal and State Constitutions Colonial Charters, and Other Organic Laws of the States, Territories, and Colonies Now or Heretofore Forming the United States of America Compiled and Edited Under the Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 by Francis Newton.*

Charter of Georgia: 1732

GEORGE the second, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, and so forth. To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

Whereas we are credibly informed, that many of our poor subjects are, through misfortunes and want of employment, reduced to great necessity, insomuch as by their labor they are not able to provide a maintenance for themselves and families; and if they had means to defray their charges of passage, and other expences, incident to new settlements, they would be glad to settle in any of our provinces in America where by cultivating the lands, at present waste and desolate, they might not only gain a comfortable subsistence for themselves and families, but also strengthen our colonies and increase the trade, navigation and wealth of these our realms. And whereas our provinces in North America, have been frequently ravaged by Indian enemies, more especially that of South-Carolina, which in the late War, by the neighboring savages, was laid waste with fire and sword and great numbers of English inhabitants, miserably massacred, and our loving subjects who now inhabit them, by reason of the smallness of their numbers, will in case of a new war, be exposed to the late calamities; inasmuch as their whole southern frontier continueth unsettled, and lieth open to the said savages. And whereas we think it highly becoming our crown and royal dignity, to protect all our loving subjects, be they ever so distant from us; to extend our fatherly compassion even to the meanest and most unfortunate of our people, and to relieve the wants of our above mentioned poor subjects; and that it will be highly conducive for accomplishing those ends, that a regular colony of the said poor people be settled and established in the southern territories of Carolina. And whereas we have been well assured, that if we will be most graciously pleased to erect and settle a corporation, for the receiving, managing and disposing of the contributions of our loving subjects; divers persons would be induced to contribute to the uses and purposes aforesaid—Know ye therefore, that we have, for the considerations aforesaid, and for the better and more orderly carrying on of the said good purposes; of our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, willed, ordained, constituted and appointed, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do will, ordain, constitute, declare and grant, that our right trusty and well beloved John, lord-viscount Purcival, of our kingdom of Ireland, our trusty and well beloved Edward Digby, George Carpenter, James Oglethorpe, George Heathcote, Thomas Tower, Robert Moore, Robert Hucks, Roger Holland, William Sloper, Francis Eyles, John Laroche, James Vernon, William Beletha, esquires, A. M. John Burton, B. D. Richard Bundy, A. M. Arthur Bedford, A. M. Samuel Smith, A. M. Adam Anderson and Thomas Corane, gentlemen; and such other persons as shall be elected in the manner herein after mentioned, and their successors to be elected in the manner herein after directed; be, and shall be one body politic and corporate, in deed and in name, by the name of the Trustees for establishing the colony of Georgia in America...

By writ of privy-seal.

Note: Of the approximately 114 individuals who became Georgia's first settlers, none were documented as having been released from debtor's prison.

Georgia as a Royal Colony

Royal Governors

John Reynolds

- First Royal Governor (governed from 1754-1757).
- Tenure began around the time of the French & Indian War.
- Ineffective leader
- Lord Halifax removed him from governorship at request of colonists.

Henry Ellis

- Appointed by Lord Halifax (governed from 1757-1760)
- Built forts & tried to abolish slavery
- Befriended & maintained trade with Creek Indians
- Declared Georgia's authority to control the Indian trade
- Left the position due to illness by 1760

James Wright

- Popular Governor from 1760-1776
- Prior Attorney General of South Carolina
- Supported & assisted by seasoned Georgians who had served in the assembly

Land Grants & Life in Colonial Georgia

Land Grants

- Settlers coming by way of Trust's Charity-limited to 50 acres
- Those paying their own way were allotted 500 acres but were required to have one servant or family member for every fifty acres of land grant. (to insure enough men to defend colony)
- Females were unable to own land but settlers protested because they wanted wives and daughters to be able to inherit the land.

Life in Colonial Georgia

- Women worked in home
- Land of farmers
- Often lived in homes of Tabby (mixture of mortar and lime)
- English, Germans, Scots, Irish, and Sephardic Jews were all early settlers
- Plantation owners from South Carolina expanded into Georgia
- Plantation owners controlled the social and the economic structure in Georgia's economy
- Declared independence from the British Crown in 1776 at the beginning of the Revolutionary War

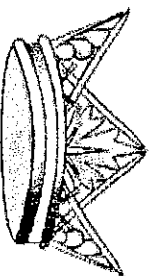
Slavery

Slavery

- Prohibited in Georgia at the beginning of the Trustee Period
- Tens of thousands of enslaved Africans were brought in to work on rice plantations
- The trustees of 1750 lifted the slavery ban
- Between 1750-1775 the population of slaves increased from about 500-18,000
- Slaves
 - * Had no rights
 - * Could not marry
 - * Could not learn to read
 - * Could not live where they wanted
 - * Working conditions harsh

Loyalists

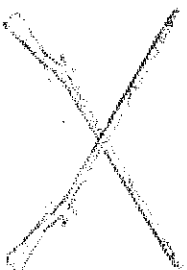
American colonists who supported the British in the American Revolution. They were known as Tories.



- Felt that their lives would be better off under **British** rule
- Some afraid to go up against might of the **British Army**
- Some had business interest in Britain and feared the impact revolution would have on trade and the **economy**
- Life became difficult during war and many lost their homes and businesses
- Some formed their own groups of fighters (Loyal Greens and the Royal American Regiment)
- Many moved to **England** after the war ended
- Lost their fortunes and land they had acquired in the Americas
- US encouraged them to stay for their skills and education but few did

Loyalists & Patriots

American colonists who sided with the rebels in the American Revolution. They were known as Whigs.



Patriots



Lyman Hall: Signed Declaration of Independence

Button Gwinnett: Signed the Declaration of Independence. Instrumental in creation of Georgia's Constitution of 1777. Killed in duel with Lachlan McIntosh, a political opponent. Gwinnett County is named in his honor.

George Walton: Signed the Declaration of Independence and active in the revolutionary government. Served as Chief Justice of GA, as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention and as governor.

Elijah Clarke: A poor farmer who moved to GA from NC about 1773. In 1774 supported the king but joined militia when fighting broke out. Led the Battle of Kettle Creek against loyalists. Led guerilla fighting against British in GA and SC. Tried to create his own country "Trans-Oconee Republic" and involved in Yazoo Land Fraud. Discredited and bankrupt before his death in 1799. Clarke County named in his honor.

Austin Dabney: A slave. The only known African American to fight in the Battle of Kettle Creek. Served in place of his master. Richard Aycock who used him as a substitute in order not to fight himself. Formed a strong bond with Giles Harris a fellow soldier who took him in when he was wounded.

He stayed and worked for Harris even though he had his freedom. He received compensation in land and money for his bravery and service in the Revolutionary War.

Nancy Hart: Well known for capturing and killing loyalist soldiers who invaded her cabin during the Revolution. Used her bravery and deception to take the rifles of the men who barged into her home. Served as a patriot spy. A lake, town, and county are named for her.

Name: _____ Date: _____

It's all in a Name... Savannah Streets and Squares

Directions- Identify using either a textbook or the internet whom each of the following streets or squares were named after and include a brief description of their importance.

Oglethorpe St. and Square	
Bull St.	
Jones. St.	
Whitefield Square	
Reynolds Square	
Habersham St.	
Bryan St.	
Ellis Square	
Wrights Square	
Hall St.	