

# *Unit 3 Revolution in Georgia*

## *Chapter 5*

### *From Royalty to Independence*



# *GPS Standard & Essential Question*

**SS8H3-** *The student will analyze the role of Georgia in the American Revolution.*

*A.) 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.*

*Essential Question: How did the immediate and long term causes of the American Revolution impact Georgia?*

*Name the 3 European countries that had settlements in North America.*

**France,**  
**Spain,**  
**Great**  
**Britain**



*Tell where each country's settlements were located.*

*Spain – **Florida** & Mexico*

*France – **Louisiana** north to  
the Great Lakes & parts of  
Canada*

*Great Britain – **13** colonies on  
**Atlantic coast** & N.*

*Name the European countries that fought in  
the French and Indian War.*

*France*

*Vs.*

*Great*

*Britain*



*What was the conflict over the Ohio River Valley?*

*Both France & Great Britain*

*wanted to control the*

*largest amount of land in*

*the North America & its*

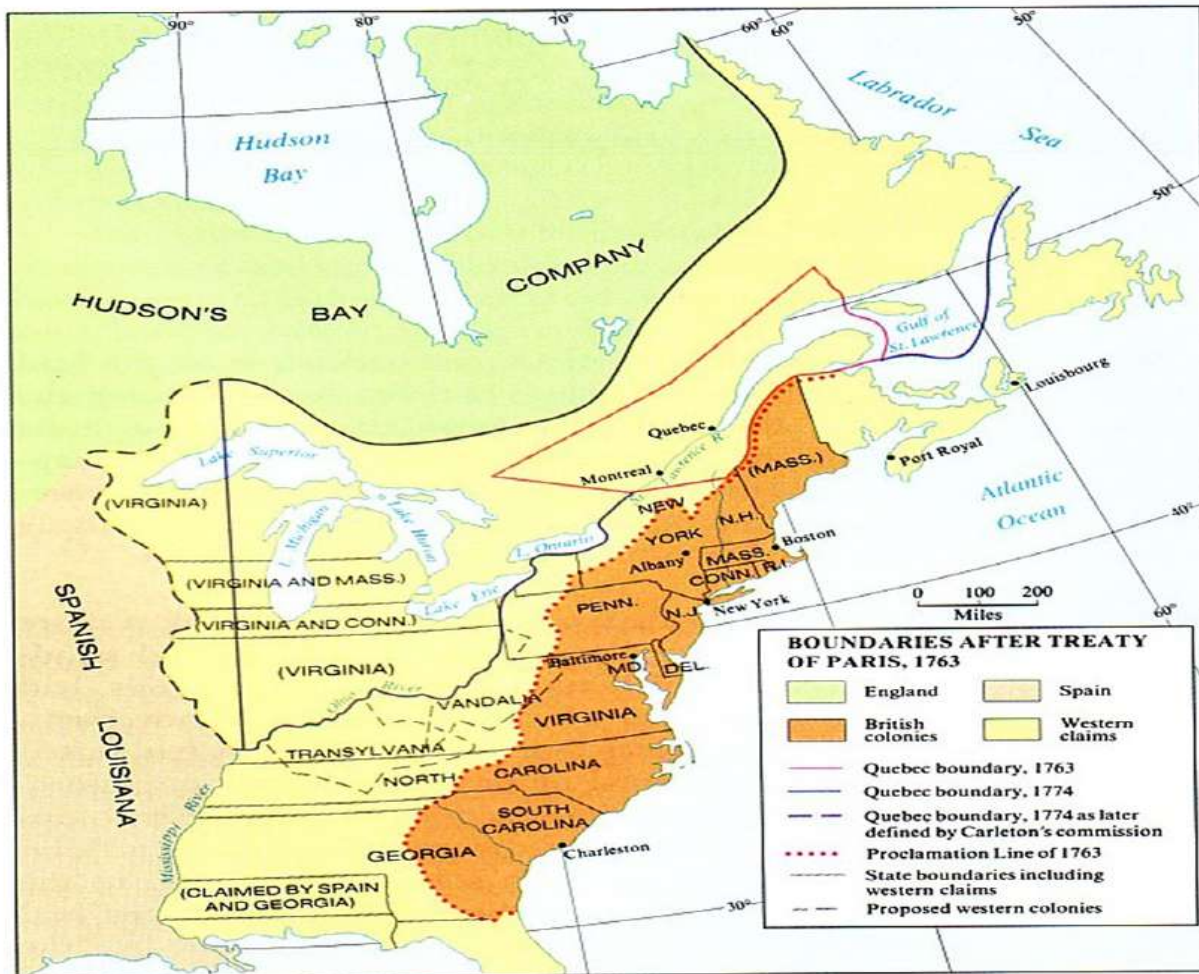
*treasures which equals*

**POWER**

*Explain what caused the outbreak of the  
French and Indian War.*

*Initially the **French** appear  
to be winning but the  
British (& **colonial**)  
forces are victorious on the  
battlefield.*

# The Treaty of Paris: The official agreement that ended the French & Indian War.





# The French and Indian War: 1754 – 1763

- The French **lost almost** all their territory in North America.

"The Death of General Wolfe"



*Explain the conditions of the Proclamation of 1763.*

No colonists were to settle west of the  
Appalachian Mountains;

It was set aside as Indian lands.

*In what ways did the French and Indian War ultimately affect all of the colonists?*

*The war left Great Britain with a huge war debts which led to additional **taxes** on the colonists to help pay off the debt.*



*Why did Great Britain feel it was justified in placing taxes on the American colonists?*

*The war was fought to*

**protect the**

**colonists**, *so they*

*should help* **pay** *for the*

**soldiers** *who fought it*

*for them*

*Why did GA not rebel against many of the restrictions that Britain's Parliament placed on the colonies?*

*Most of GA's trade was with*  
**Great Britain;**

*Most of the colony's \$\$\$ for the government came from Britain;*

*So GA paid **lower taxes.***

# *Sugar Act*

- *British taxed colonists on many of the goods coming into the colonies from other places*



# *Sugar Act*

- *Tax on molasses*
  - *Made from sugar*
- *Used to make rum*

*The Sugar Act*

1764



*Explain what caused GA to become  
concerned about the Sugar Act.*

*Because GA did **a lot of  
trade with sugar-  
producing colonies***

*(Jamaica & Barbados) the  
colonists would have to pay  
**higher taxes***



*What items did the Stamp Act tax?*

**Newspapers;**

**Legal**

**documents;**

**License**

# The Stamp Act 1765-66

- *Taxed:* Printed items & documents
- *Results:* Patrick Henry of VA – “England has **no right** to tax Virginians”!  
*The Sons of Liberty* protest -  
Boycott action. Law is repealed in 1766.



*What was Boston's response to the Stamp Act?*

*They called a Stamp Act Congress to speak out against British taxes.*



# *How did GA respond to Boston's Congress?*

*GA's citizens did not attend it, but some Georgians **burned effigies** of the stamp master in the streets of Savannah.*

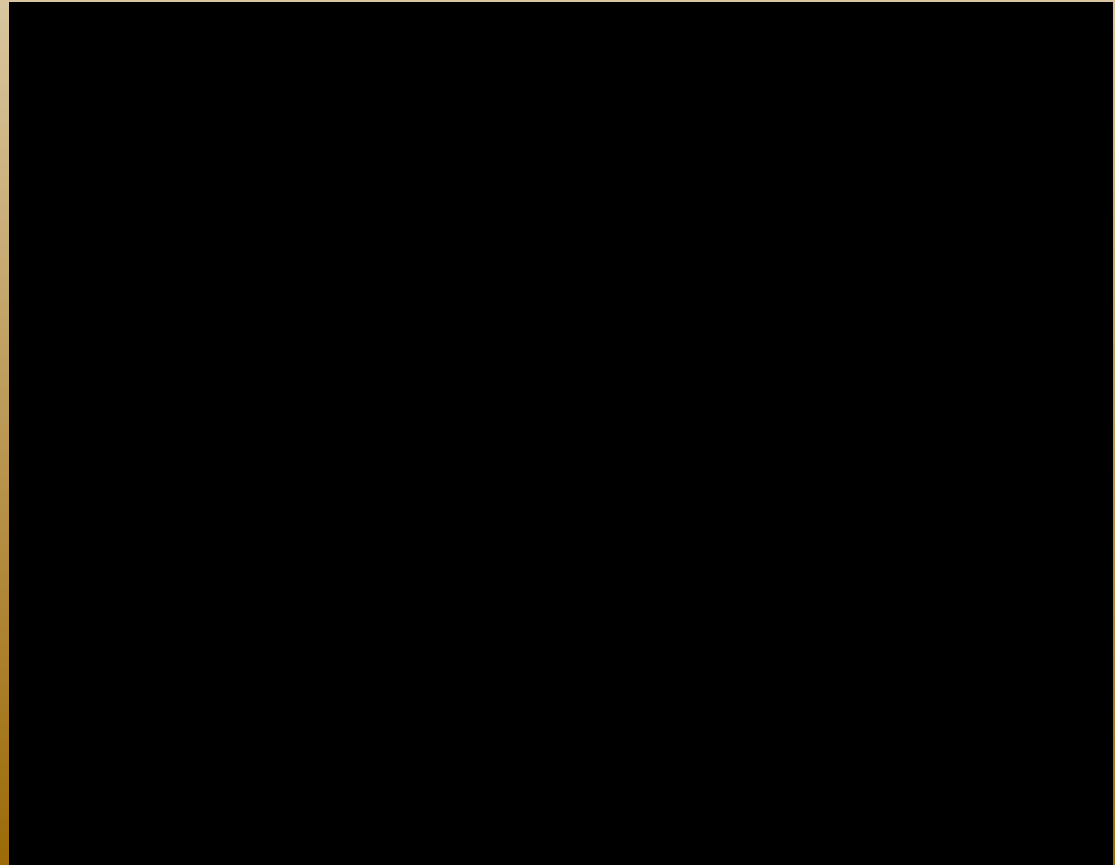


*What name was given to the colonists who wanted independence from Great Britain and the colonists who wanted to remain loyal to Great Britain?*

**Patrio**

**ts**

**Tories**



*How did the Stamp Act impact GA's economy?*



*GA was the **only** colony that did sell the stamps;*

*It had to stop printing the Georgia Gazette.*

# What were the Townshend Acts of 1767?

Taxes on tea,  
paper,  
glass,  
coloring for  
paint



**(Results:** More boycotts)

# *Events leading up to Am. Rev.*

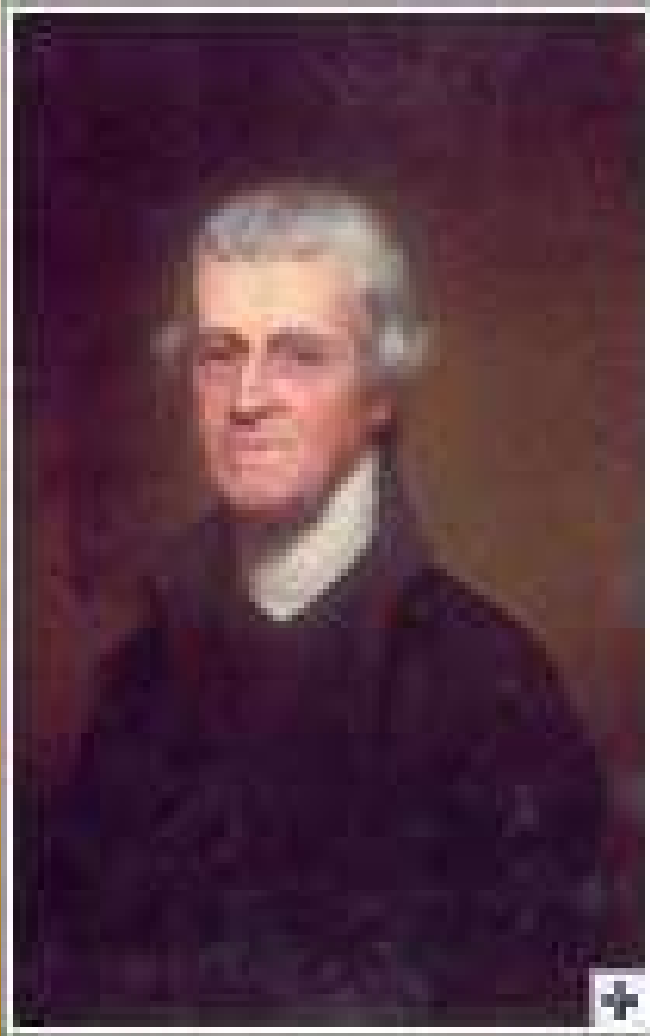


- ***Boston Massacre***
- *Armed but surrounded British troops fired on belligerent American protestors (Crispus Attucks & 4 others killed) on the same day the Townsend Acts were **repealed** - March 5, 1770.*



# Explain GA's response to these Acts.

## these Acts.



*Without the governor's approval, the colonial assembly elected **Noble Jones**, a patriot, as its speaker.*

*Jones was an outspoken leader for dissatisfied Georgians*

*What was Governor Wright's reaction to this response? Explain why.*

*He disapproved of it; he didn't like having a speaker for the assembly whose views were opposite to those of the king.*

# What caused the Boston Tea Party. How?

*The Tea Act of 1773 allowed the East India Company to sell large amounts of tea for less than local merchants could. This helped the East India Company sell tea to keep it from bankruptcy.*

- **Tea Act** – *May 1773 (Creates conflicts over tea trade)* **Results:** *Merchants protest & radicals get riled.*
- **Boston Tea Party** – *Radical colonists dump 340 chests of tea into the harbor on December 16, 1773. \*\* (They blame the Indians)*

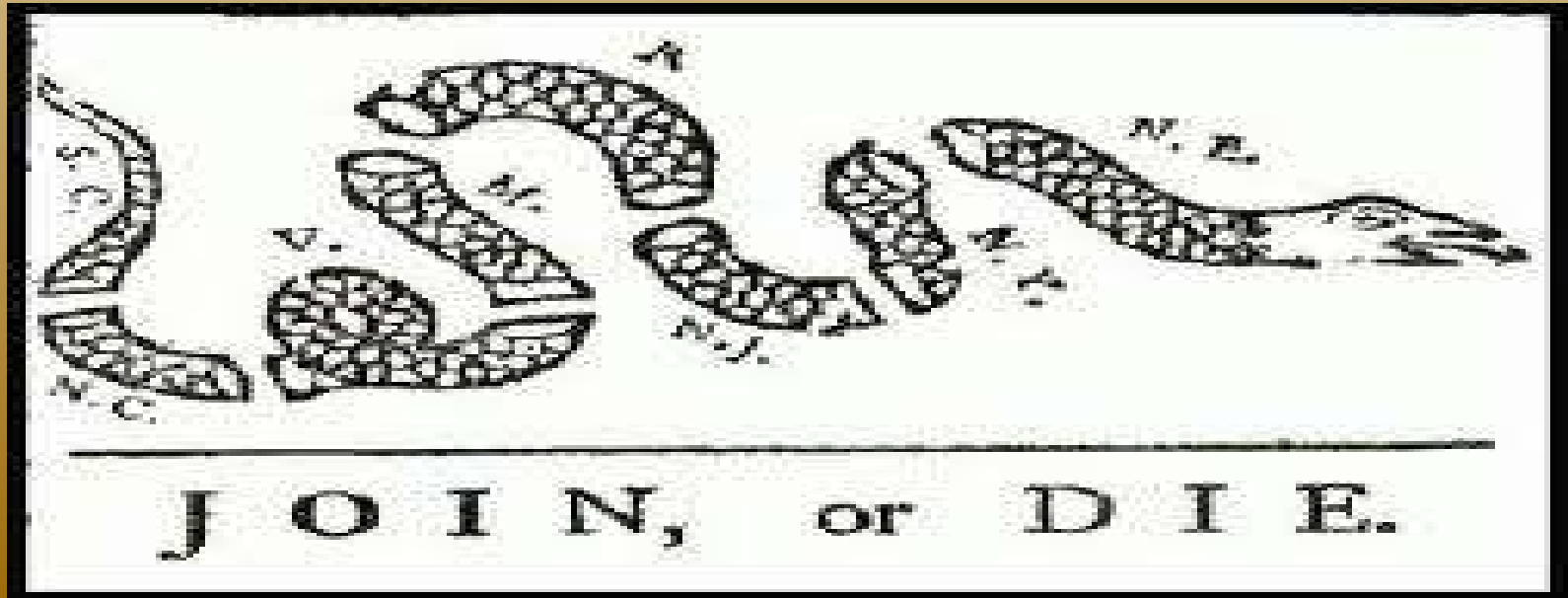


# *Boston Tea Party*



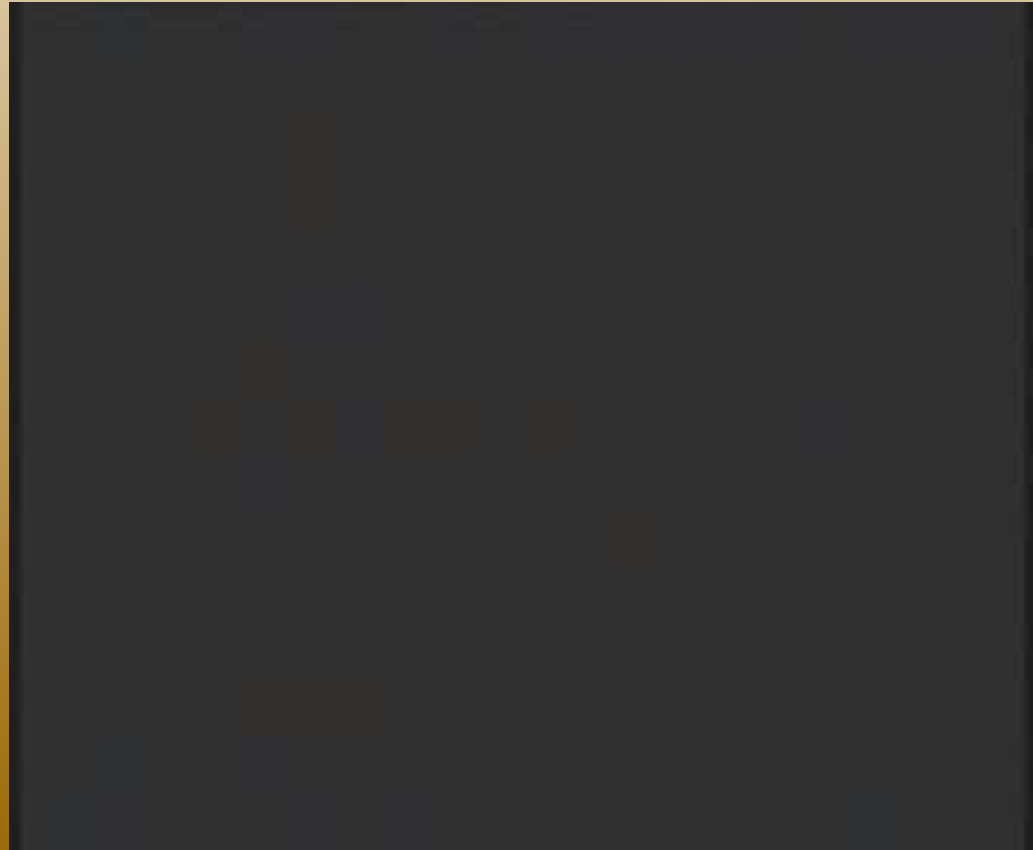
*How did the government of Great Britain  
react to this rebellion?*

*They passed a group of laws  
called the **Intolerable***



# The Intolerable Acts – 1774

*AKA “The  
Coercive Acts”*



# *Explain the conditions of Britain's response.*

Port of Boston was closed until the citizens paid for the lost

No town meetings without the governor's approval;

Capital crimes to be tried in England rather than in colonial courts;

Quartering Act – citizens had to feed & house British soldiers at their own expense.

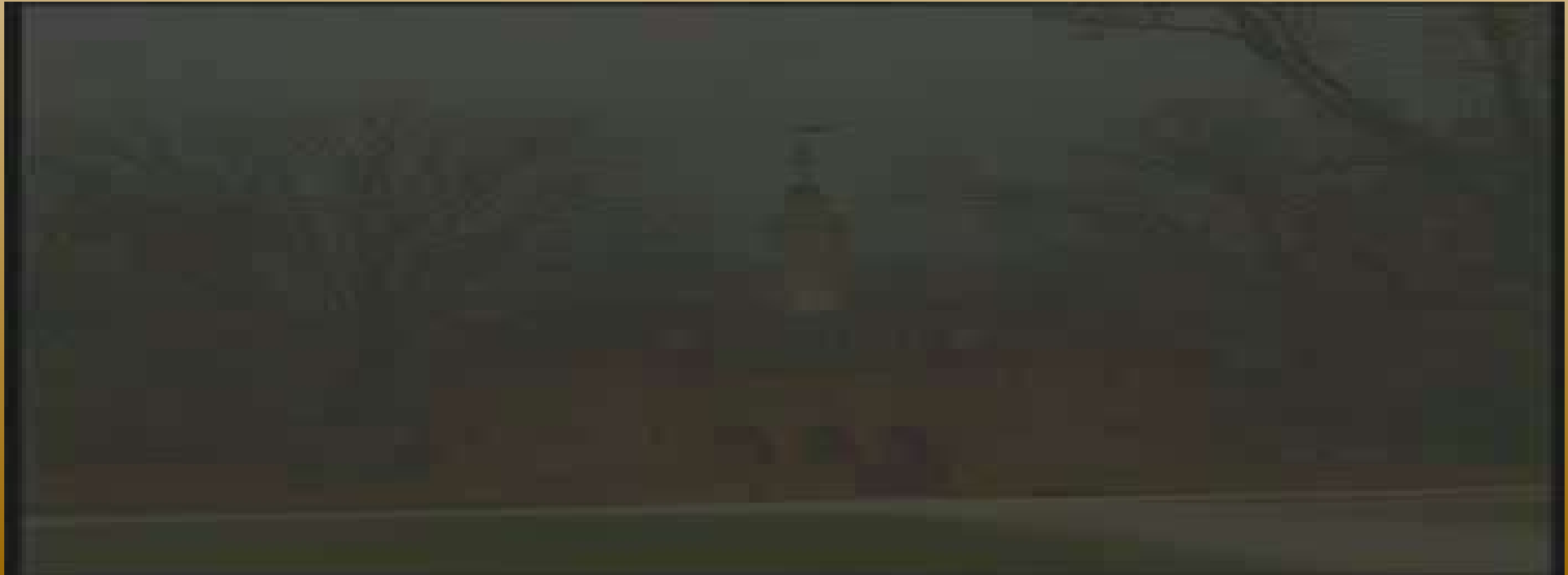


*How did all the other colonies – **except***

***GA** – show their support for Boston?*

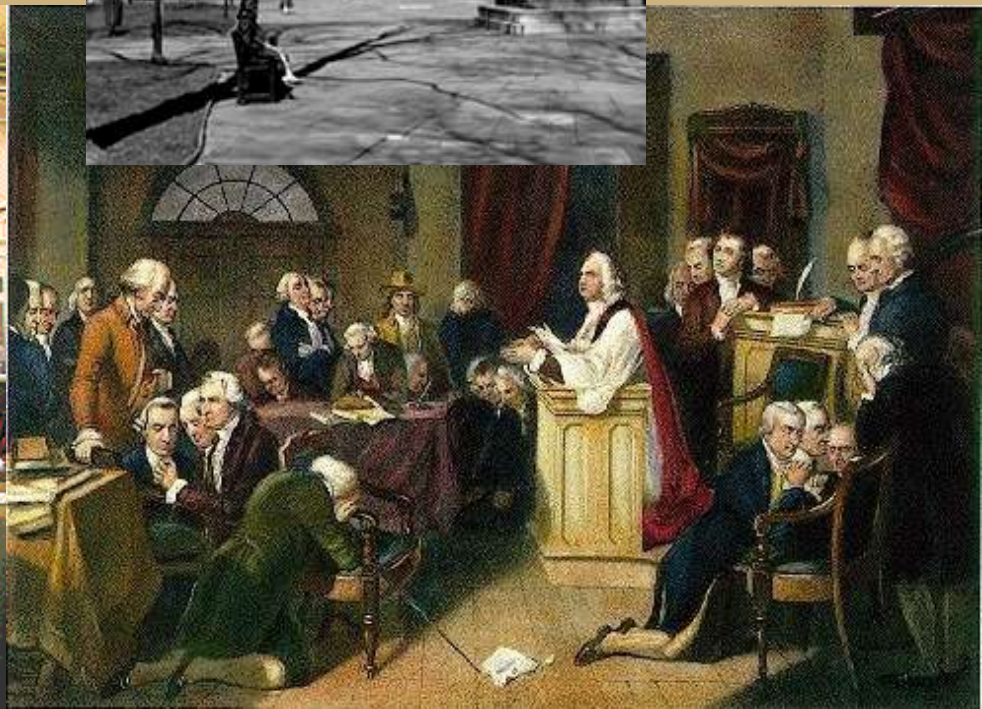
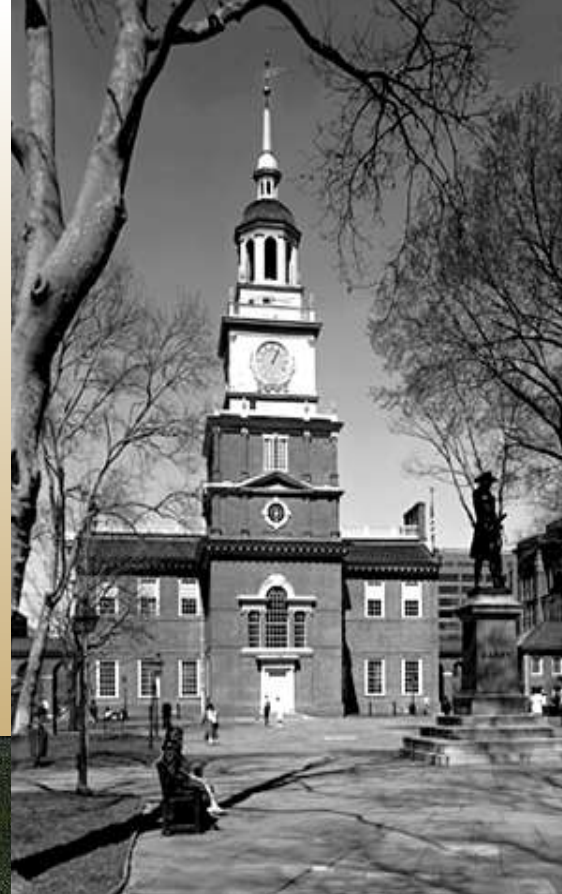
*They organized the First Continental Congress in Philadelphia and sent delegates to attend the meetings.*

*(1<sup>st</sup> Time all acted together (almost))*





*First  
Continental  
Congress meets  
in Philadelphia*



*These actions were viewed by the King of England  
as what crime?*

*He viewed them as **treason***

*What was the punishment for this crime?*

*It is punishable by **hanging.***



# Events along the Road to War

- *French & Indian War 1754-1763*
- *Peace Treaty of Paris 1763*
- *Proclamation of 1763*
- *Sugar Act (1764)*
- *Stamp Act (1765)*
- *Townshend Act (1767)*
- *Boston Massacre (1770)*
- *Tea Acts (1773)*
- *Boston Tea Party (Dec 16, 1773)*
- *Coercive Acts “Intolerable Acts” 1774*
- *1st Continental Congress 1774*
- *Committees of Safety (Oversee Boycott)*

*All of these Acts,  
Laws, Taxes and  
Proclamations  
combined and led to  
the  
Americans rebelling*



**Snowball**

**effect**

*What famous events took place on July 4, 1776 and August 2, 1776?*

*Second Continental Congress approved the*  
**Declaration of Independence;**

*The Congress officially signed*



*Who is generally considered to be the author  
of the Declaration?*

*Thomas*  
*Jefferson*

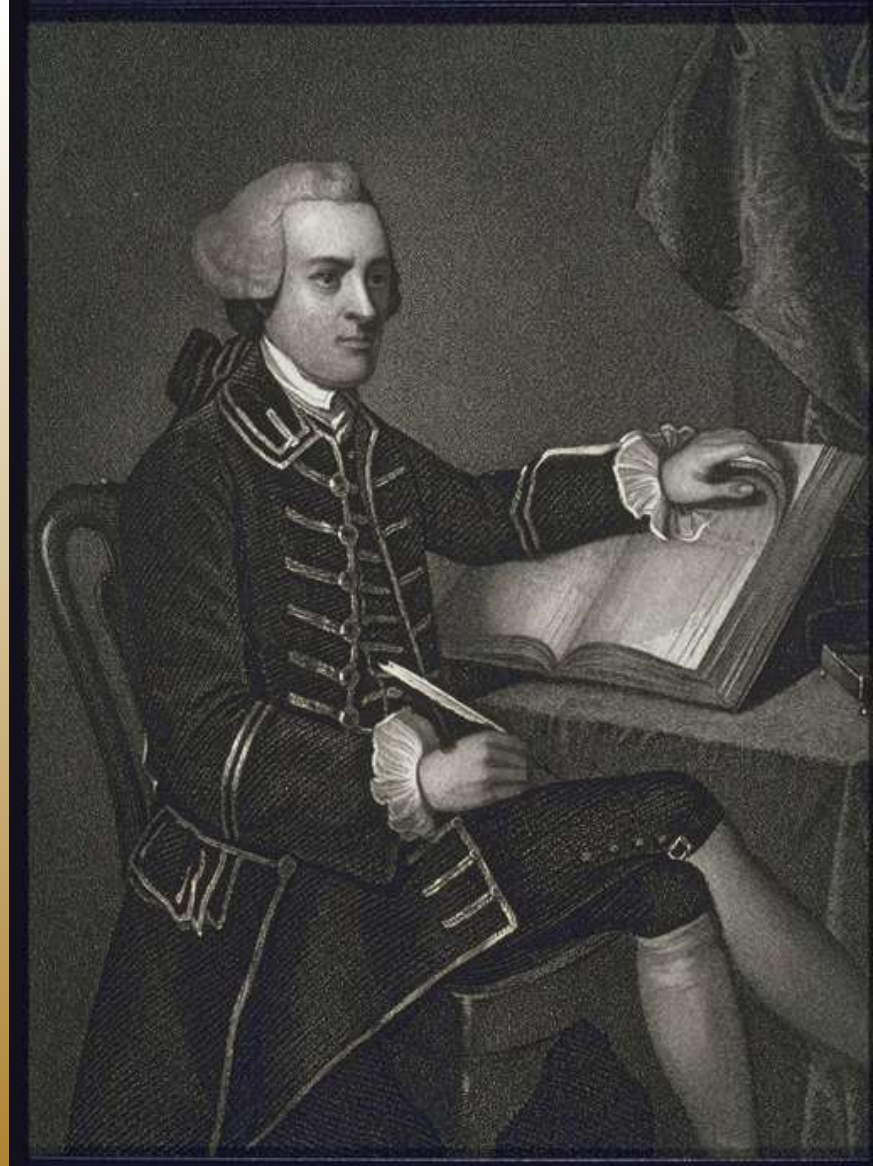




Who signed it first?

A cursive signature of John Hancock, written in black ink on a white background. The signature is highly stylized, with long, sweeping lines and a prominent 'H'.

**John Hancock**



*It is claimed that he said he wanted King George to be able to read his name without using his glasses.*

*Name GA's 3 signers of the Declaration of Independence.*

**Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall**



*Explain the structure of the Declaration and what each portion of it states.*

*3 parts –*

*1<sup>st</sup> – **Preamble** – (introduction) states how the colonists felt about **democracy**;*

*2<sup>nd</sup> – (**body**) lists the **27 complaints** against King George III & Parliament*

*3<sup>rd</sup> – (**conclusion**) declares the colonies to be an **independent***

# *Declaration of Independence*



# *GPS Standard & Essential Question*

**SS8H3-** *The student will analyze the role of Georgia in the American Revolution.*

*B.) 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.*

*Essential Question: What role did Georgia play in the American Revolution?*

# *The American Revolution*



*What actions did Georgians take in support of independence?*

*They broke into the royal arms storehouse in Savannah &*

**stole** *600 lbs. of*

**gunpowder;**

**Tampered** *with*

*gunpowder for the king's*

*Constructed liberty poles;*

**Harassed Tories;**

**Stole guns from public  
warehouses;**

*Ignored the government*



# *What did the Second Continental Congress do?*

*It **petitioned King***

***George** III not to take  
any more hostile action  
against the colonies;*

*Called for establishing a*

***Continental Army** to*



*What were the feelings of the other 12 colonies toward GA? Why?*

*They wanted to*

**punish**

**GA;**

*GA seemed very*

**unsupporti**

**ve** *of the*

*actions that*

*had been*



*What drastic action did GA's Council of  
Safety take?*

*As a group they voted  
to officially  
withdraw from  
Great Britain.*

*Explain the effects of this  
action.*

*It left Governor  
Wright without  
power;*

*He was **arrested**  
in mid-January  
1776.*



*What was the purpose of GA's "Rules and Regulations"?*

*They were **guidelines**  
to be used to govern GA  
until a **permanent**  
document could be  
written.*

*How did Georgians react to the reading of  
the Declaration & prepare for war?*

*Great excitement;*

*Some sent food & ammunition to the Continental  
Army;*

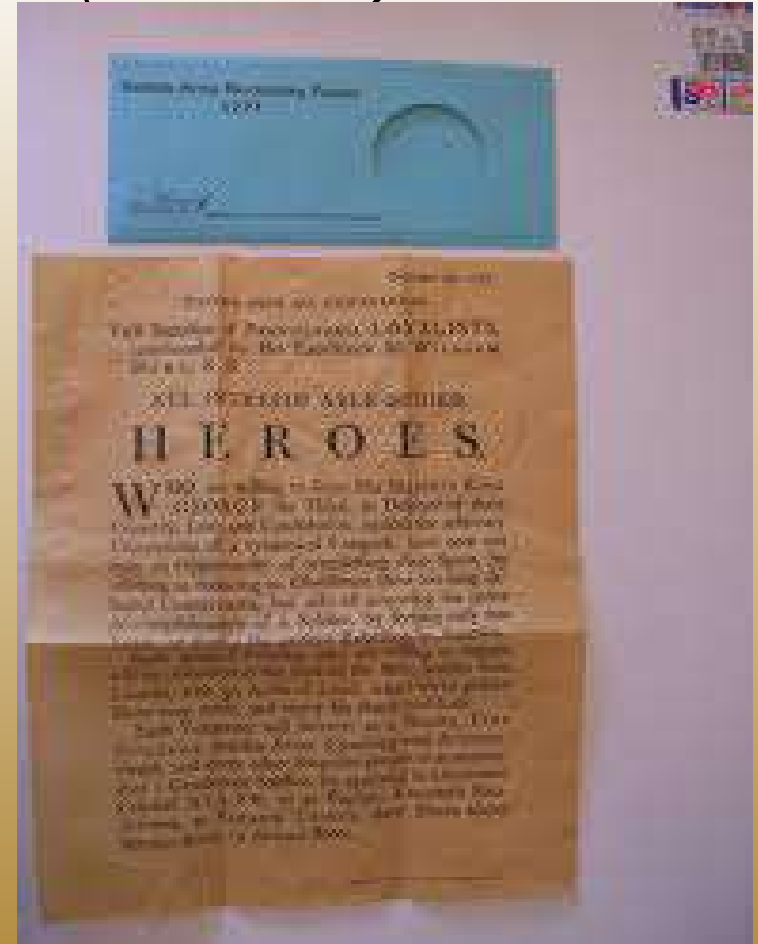




- Believed in complete independence from England
- Inspired by the ideas of *Paine* and the words of Virginian *Patrick Henry* (“Give me liberty, or give me death!”)
- Provided the troops for the *American Army*, led by **George Washington**,

*The Good - Patriots*

# The Bad – Loyalists (Tories)



- Believed **taxation** of the colonies was **justified** to pay for British troops to protect American settlers from Indian attacks
- Remained **loyal** to Britain, based on **cultural** and **economic** ties



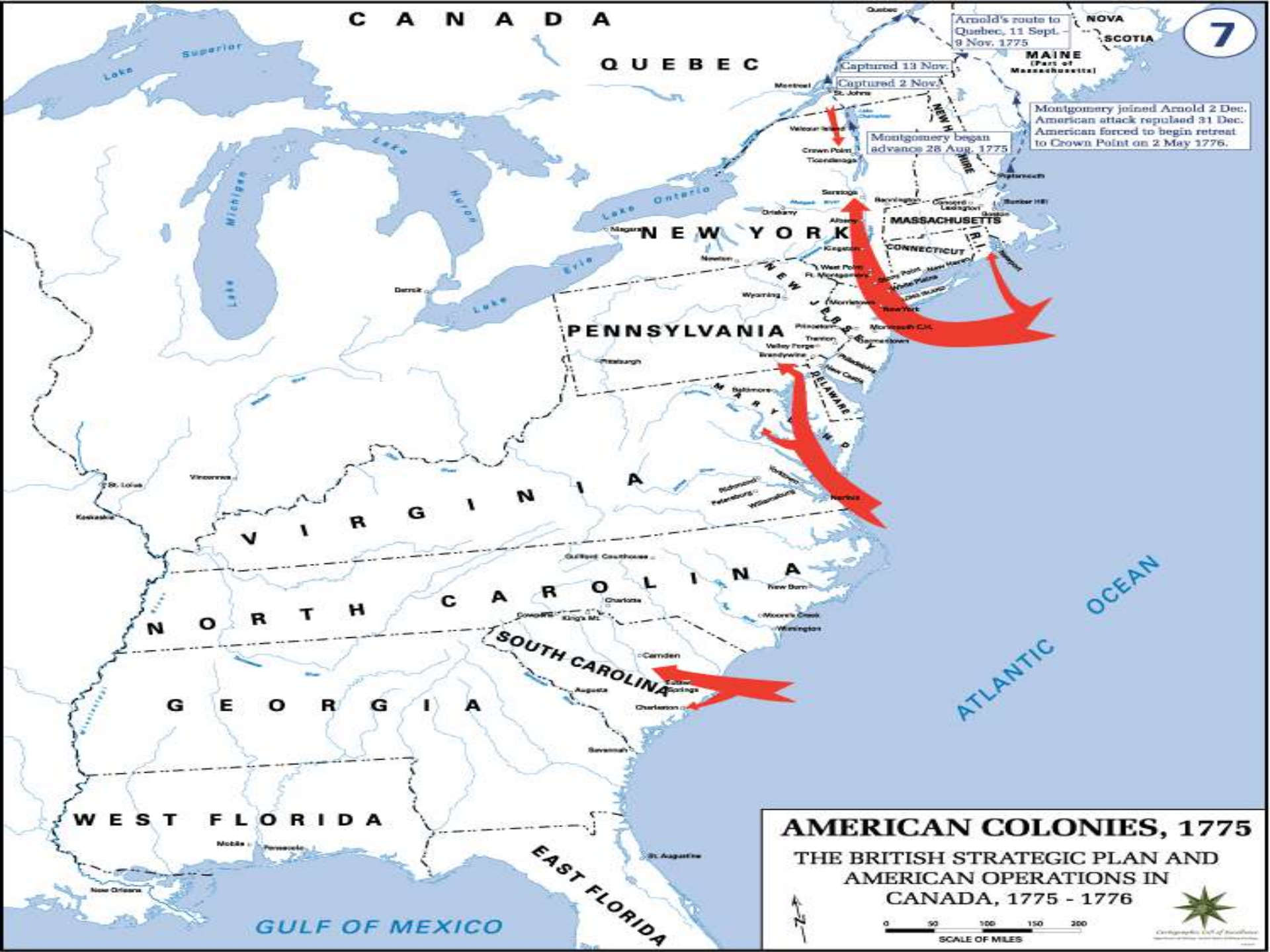
# *The Apathetic - Neutrals*



- *The many colonists who tried to stay as uninvolved in the war as possible*
- *Very difficult to stay perched “sitting” on a fence*



# LOYALIST STRONGHOLDS



CANADA

QUEBEC

NEW YORK

PENNSYLVANIA

DELAWARE

VIRGINIA

NORTH CAROLINA

GEORGIA

WEST FLORIDA

EAST FLORIDA

ATLANTIC OCEAN

GULF OF MEXICO

7

Arnold's route to Quebec, 11 Sept. - 9 Nov. 1775

Captured 13 Nov. St. John's

Captured 2 Nov. Crown Point

Montgomery began advance 28 Aug. 1775

Montgomery joined Arnold 2 Dec. American attack repulsed 31 Dec. American forced to begin retreat to Crown Point on 2 May 1776.

**AMERICAN COLONIES, 1775**

THE BRITISH STRATEGIC PLAN AND AMERICAN OPERATIONS IN CANADA, 1775 - 1776



0 50 100 150 200  
SCALE OF MILES



Geographic Institute of Australia

*Where was the first **major** battle of war  
fought in GA? When?*

*Savannah;*

*December 1778*

*Why was the British army able to control Savannah, Sunbury, and Augusta for most of the war?*

*GA militia was poorly **armed**, **understaffed** & unable to **stop** the British.*



*What did this cause?*

**GA** *fell under British*

**control** *again;*

*Governor Wright*

**returned** *to* **take**

**control** *of GA's*

*Where and when was GA's first **major** victory?*

*Battle of*  
**Kettle**  
**Creek**

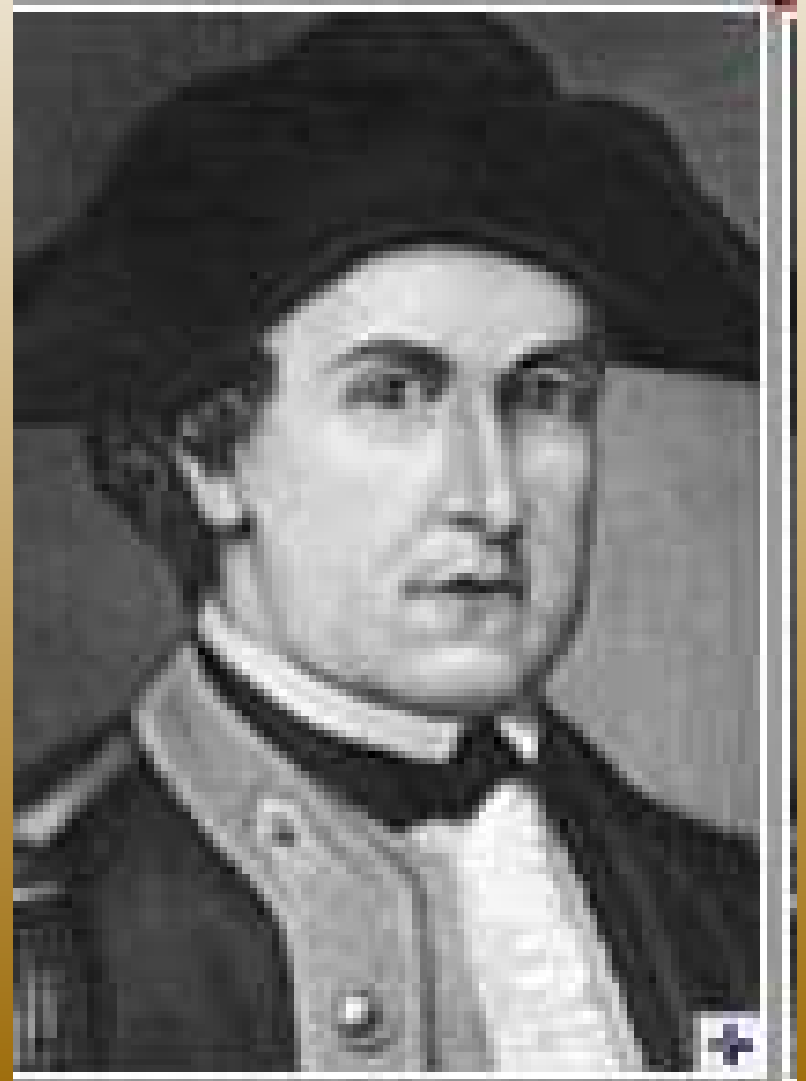
*on*

*February*  
*1779*



*Who led the GA rebel militia to this victory?*

**Colonel**  
**Elijah**  
**Clarke**





*How did this victory help GA?*

*Militia gained badly  
needed weapons*

*& horses from  
British soldiers;*

*Raised militia's  
spirits*



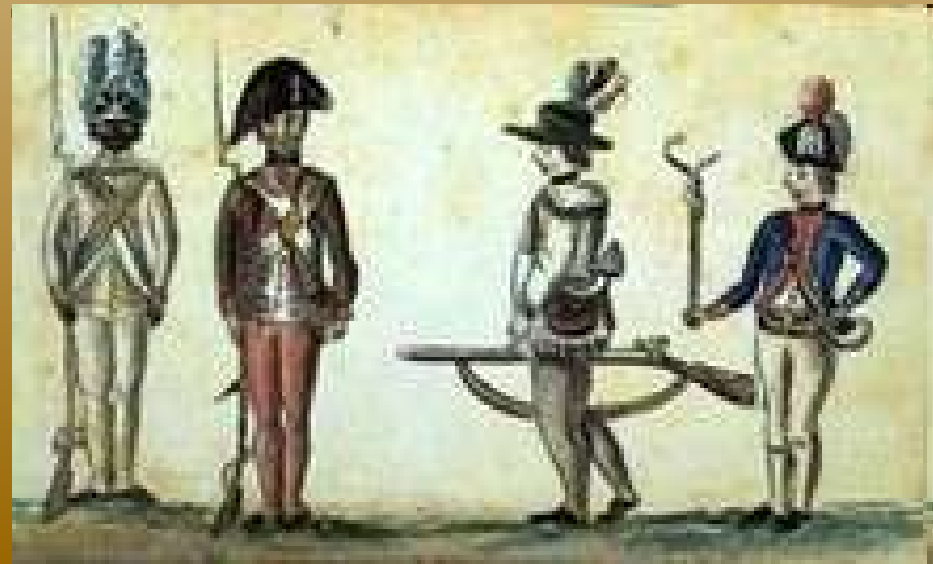
# *Critical Role of African Americans in the Revolutionary War*

- *Both sides attempted to sway African American slaves to support their side. The competition escalated to offers of freedom after the war for fighting on with this side.*

*Who was Austin Dabney?*

*A freeborn biracial man*

*He was injured at the Battle  
of Kettle **Creek***



*Why is he considered to be a hero?*

*He is credited with*

***saving the**  
**life** of Colonel  
**Elijah Clarke***

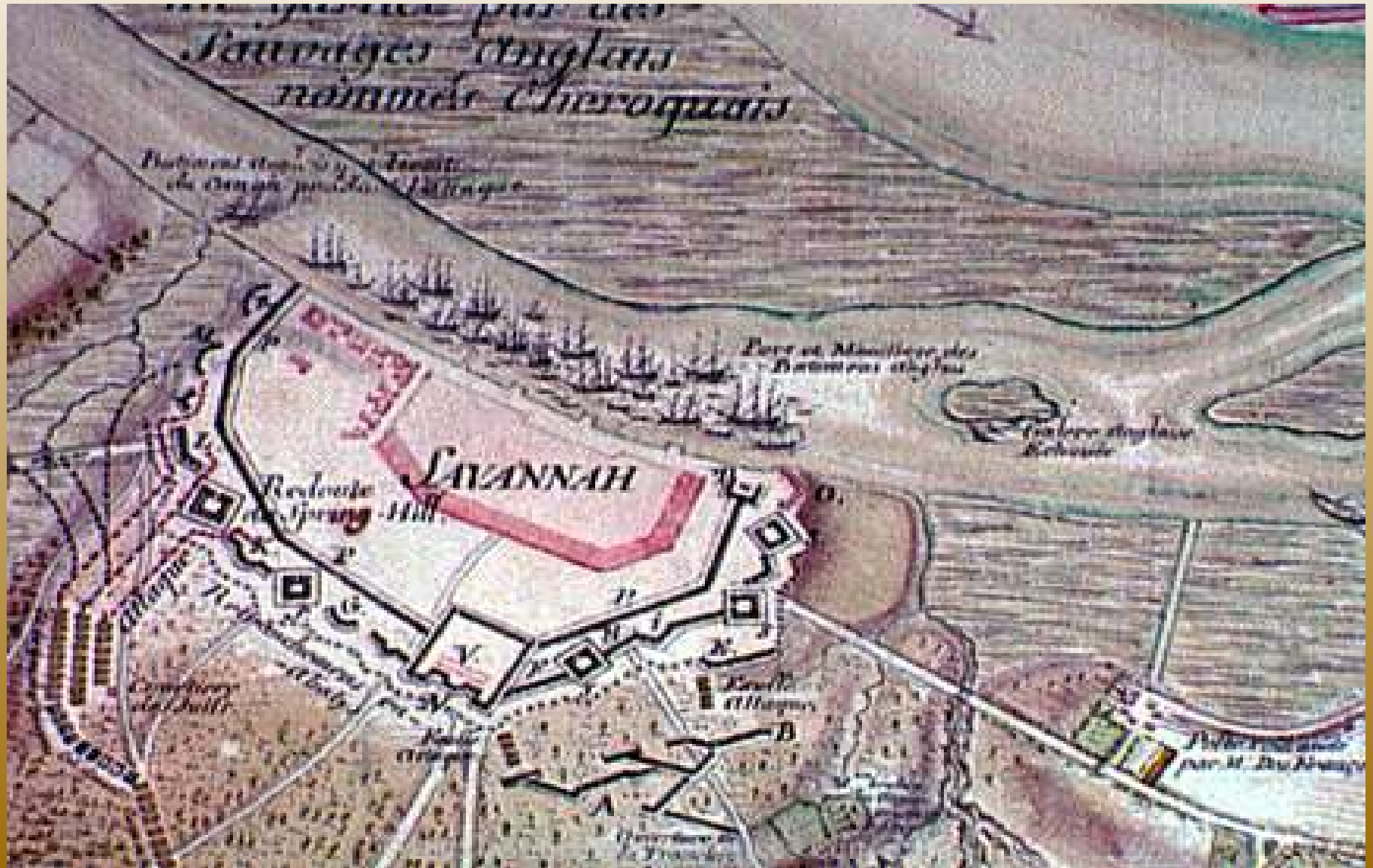
*by giving the  
colonel a **horse**  
after his had been  
shot out from  
under him*



*Define the term “siege”.*

*Attempts to **capture**  
a fortified **fort** or  
town by surrounding it  
& **cutting off** its  
**supplies***

# Siege of Savannah 1779.



*What were the results of the attack on Savannah?*

**>1,000** *Americans & French*  
*died;*

**40** *British died;*

**>600** *wounded;*

*Savannah remained under British control for 3 more years*

# *Battle of Savannah 1779*





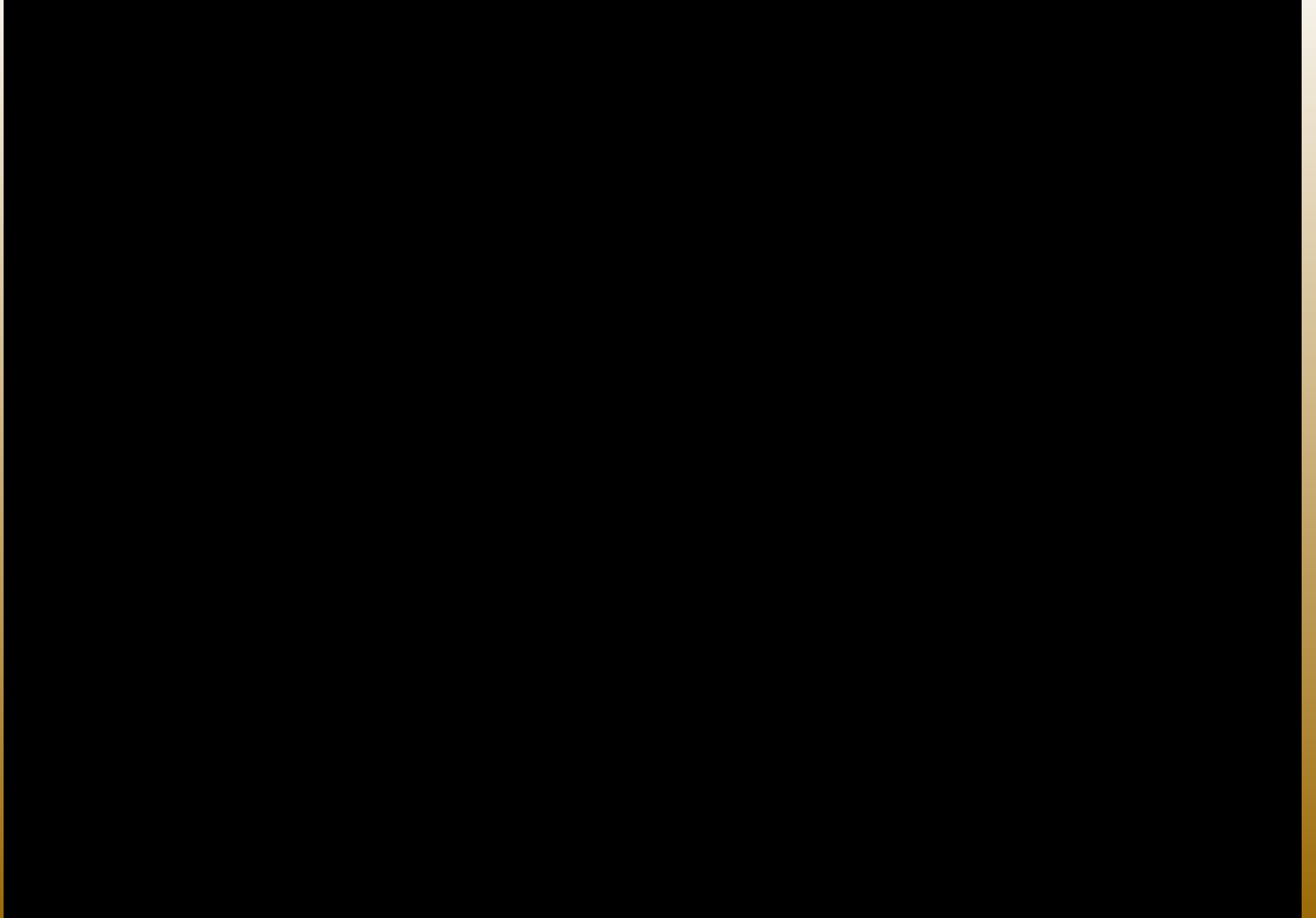
# *Siege of Savannah*

*Why is Nancy Hart considered to be a heroine of the American Revolution?*

*She **captured** the Tory soldiers who were responsible for killing her neighbor. She **killed** one of them and the others were **hanged**.*



# *Nancy Hart - a heroine of the American Revolution*



*How is Nancy Hart's bravery commemorated  
in our state?*

**Hart** county and  
its county seat,  
**Hartwell**,  
located in NE  
GA are named  
for her. Hart is  
the **only**  
**county** in GA  
named for a  
**woman**.



*Where and when did the British surrender?*

*Who was their commander?*

**Yorktown,**

*VA;*

*October 1781;*

*British General*

*Lord*



# Siege of Yorktown



*What document officially ended the war and  
who signed the treaty?*

*The Treaty of*  
**Paris;**  
**Great**  
**Britain;**  
**France;**  
**United**  
**States**



*Explain the advantages the British had in  
the American Revolution.*

*Strong **central** government;*

*Well-equipped, **professional**  
army;*

*World's most **powerful** navy;*

***Well-financed** by government;*

***Divided** loyalty of the colonists*



*Name 4 advantages of the American colonists.*

*Fighting on & for **home soil**;*

*British fighting far from home with **long, dangerous supply lines**;*

***No central** area to claim victory;*

*Battles fought over **rugged** land,  
not **open flat** battlefields*

# Marquis de Lafayette

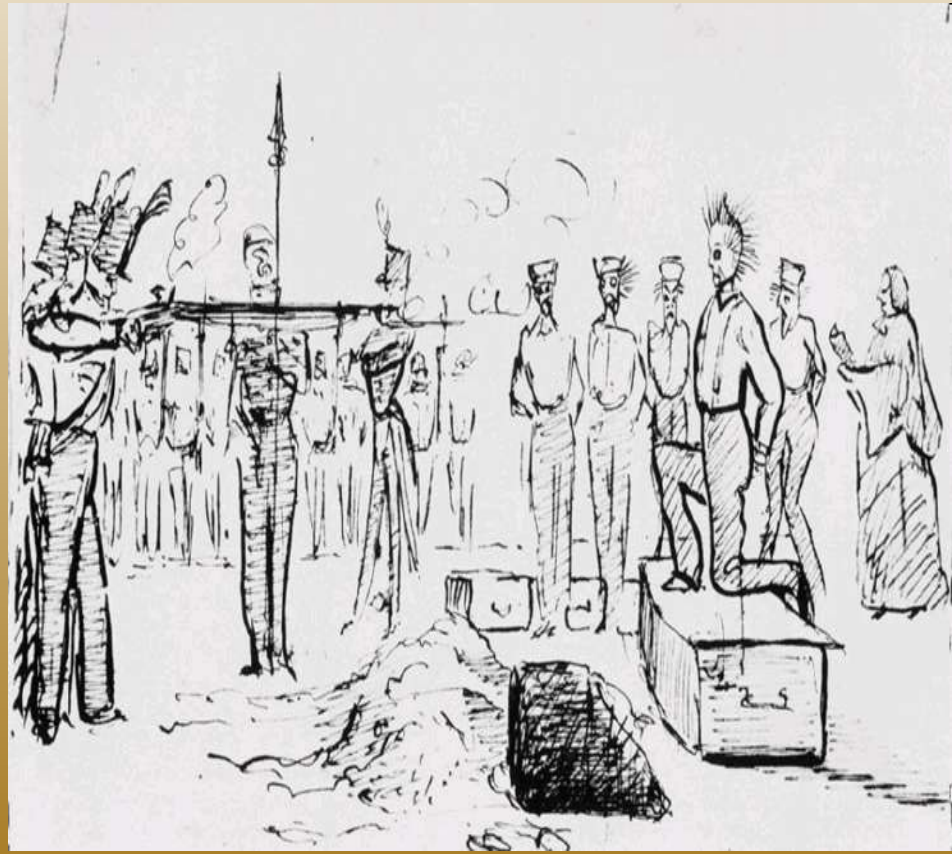


- *Young French noble volunteer who fought for America's Freedom*
- *Our county is named in his honor.*

*"Lafayette's baptism of fire" by Edward Percy Moran. c. 1909*

*If the Americans had lost, what would have happened  
to each of the Signers of the Declaration of  
Independence?*

*They would  
have been  
shot for  
treason*



# *GPS Standard & Essential Question*

**SS8H4-** *The student will describe the impact of events that led to the ratification of the United States Constitution and Bill of Rights.*

*A.) 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.*

*Essential Question: What led to the evolution of Georgia's government from a royal colony to a constitutional democracy?*

*When was GA's first constitution  
adopted?*

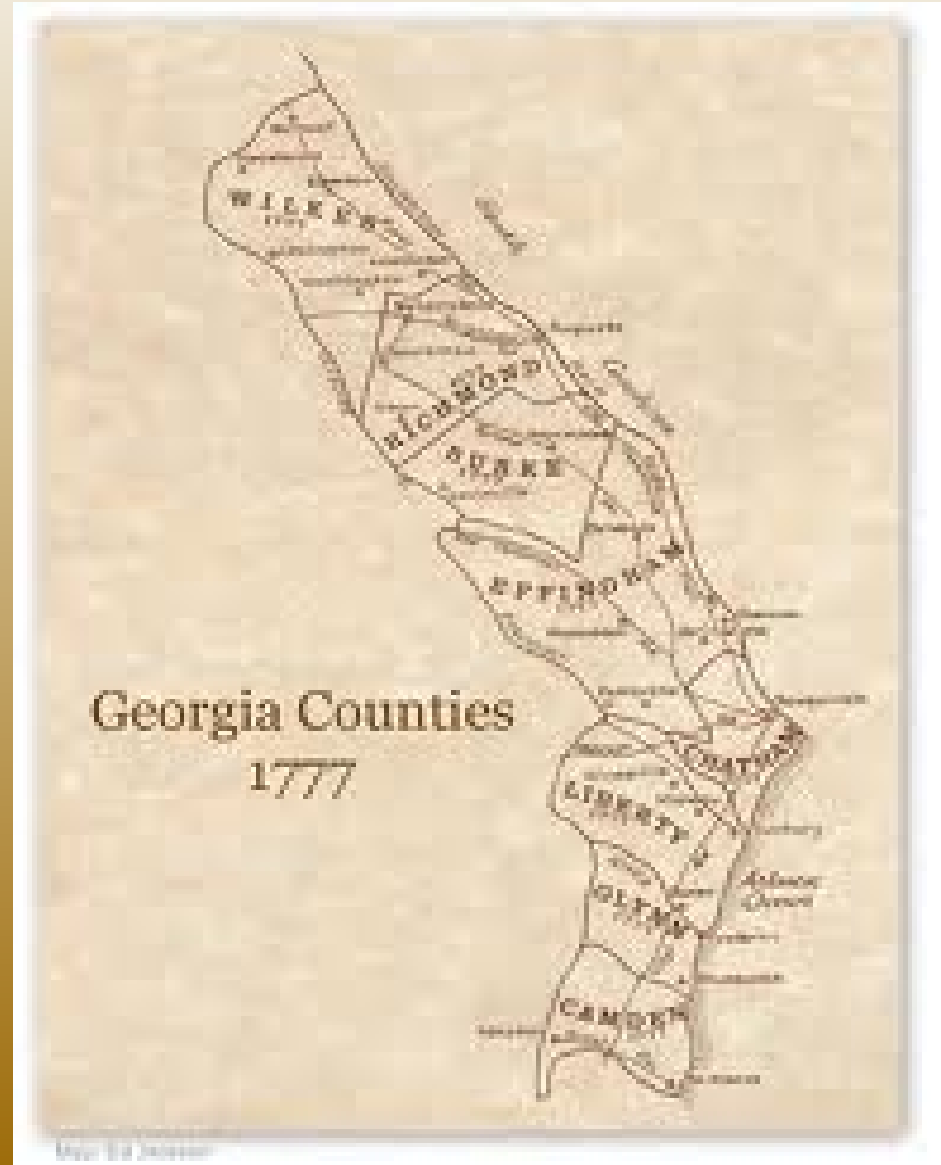
**May**

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**1777**

# *What did this constitution do?*

*Ended the parish system;  
Created **8 counties** (7  
were named for  
**British subjects**  
who favored the  
revolution & 1 in honor  
of American  
independence  
(**Liberty**));  
Established a  
**unicameral**  
legislature with*



**Limited** *the power &*  
*influence of the*  
**governor;**

**1-year term** *for governor to be*  
**selected** *by the*  
*legislature NOT elected by*  
*the people.* continued

*Actual power was in  
the hands of 12 on  
the executive council;  
Selected John Adam  
Treutlen as 1<sup>st</sup>  
governor;*





# *Weaknesses of Georgia's First Constitution*

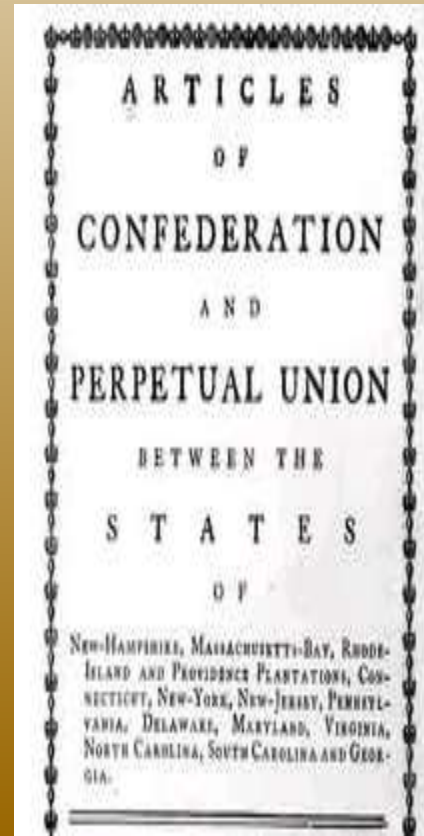
- *Georgians were fed up with loyal, royal governors and this guided their first constitution.*
  - *Actual power fell into the hands of 12 people who were from the legislature, now called the executive council.*
  - *This council chose the governor to ensure he would be loyal to Georgia and not the king*

# *Strengths of Georgia's First Constitution*

- *Georgians ensured that their first free governing body would be completely loyal to the state rather than the king*
- *Georgians also ensured that their first free governor would be loyal to the state rather than the king because he was chosen not by the people but rather the new, executive council*

*What was the name of the country's first constitution?*

# Articles of Confederat ion



# *Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation*

- *Each state was allowed to print its own money. Congress could not regulate the value of this money*
- *There was no federal court system provided for*
- *Congress could ask, but not force, states to send troops for national use*
- *9 out of 13 states had to agree to an important bill before it could become a law*
- *All 13 states had to agree to any amendment to the Articles*
- *Congress did not have the power to tax people directly*
- *Congress could not regulate interstate or foreign commerce*
- *No executive branch was provided for to carry out the laws of Congress*

# *Strengths of the Articles of Confederation*

- *Like the state of Georgia's first constitution, the Articles of Confederation and the citizens who wrote it were apprehensive about giving any one person or group any real power.*
- *This resulting in an overall weak document where the government had little powers to do what was needed*

# *GPS Standard & Essential Question*

**SS8H4-** *The student will describe the impact of events that led to the ratification of the United States Constitution and Bill of Rights.*

*B.) Describe the role of Georgia at the Constitutional Convention of 1787 including the role of Abraham Baldwin and William Few, and reasons why Georgia ratified the new constitution.*

*Essential Question: What led to the evolution of Georgia's government from a royal colony to a constitutional democracy?*

# *Role of Georgians at the Constitutional Convention*

- *Georgia's two delegates were Abraham Baldwin and William Few*
- *One of the main problems at the convention was small states worrying about not having enough power and big states worrying that small states would be overrepresented.*
- *Both Baldwin and Few helped to resolve these issues in the big state vs. small state debate*

*When did GA ratify (approve) this?*

**July 4, 1778**



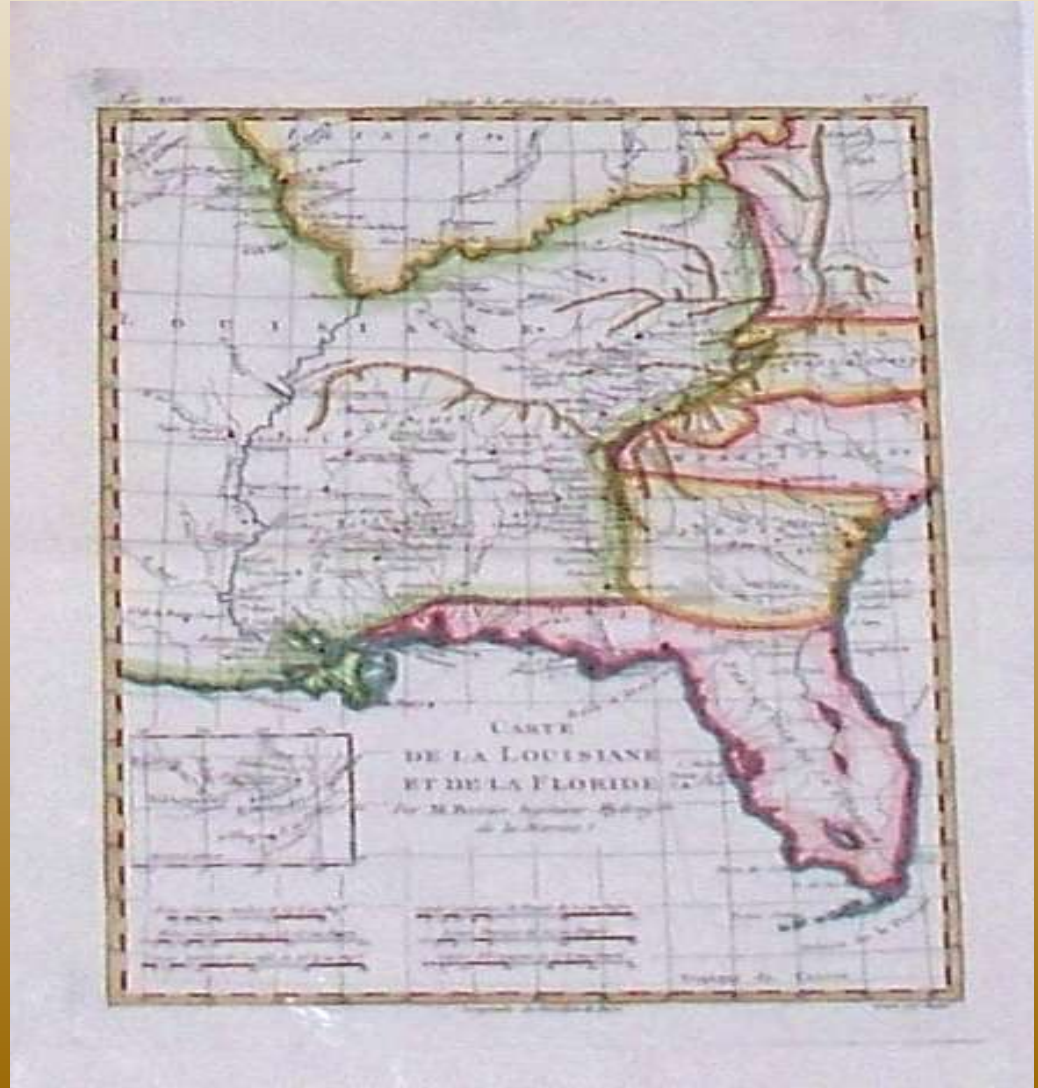
**Abraham Baldwin**

**William Few**



# *Why did Georgia ratify the new U.S. Constitution?*

*Georgians wanted to move westward but Indians were in control of the western lands. Georgia hoped the new, more powerful federal government would help deal with the Indians.*



# *GPS Standard & Essential Question*

**SS8E2-** *The student will explain the benefits of free trade*

*A.) Describe how Georgians have engaged in trade in different historical time periods.*

*Essential Question: Why did people during the Revolution produce particular goods and how did they choose with whom to trade?*

# *Trading Trends in Georgia*

- *Under the guidance of Captain Henry Ellis, Georgia thrived and:*
  - *New colonists arrived bringing with them slaves*
  - *There were more and profitable farms*
  - *More merchants with a greater variety of merchandise to sell*

*This resulted in the colonists being able to buy things they once had not been able to, including things such as cloth, sugar, farming tools, and seed among many others.*

*Since Georgians were trading for these new things , their trade patterns were quickly diversified and Georgia benefitted economically from this change.*

