

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.

- Concepts:
- Movement / Migration
- Individuals – Groups – Institutions



• Movement / Migration

The student will understand that the **movement or migration** of people, goods, and ideas affects all societies involved.

If you moved to Saudi Arabia, how would it affect your life? Ever wonder who invented chocolate and where it comes from?



• GOVERNANCE

The student will understand that as a society increases in complexity and interacts with other societies, the complexity of **government also increases.**

Think back to when you were in elementary school. How are the rules more complex in middle school?



EQ: What were the three main reasons for creating the colony of Georgia?

CHARITY

ECONOMICS

DEFENSE

3



**REASONS FOR
COLONIZING
GEORGIA**

GEORGIA'S 3 PURPOSES

1. CHARITY – TO HELP RELIEVE POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN BRITAIN. GEORGIA WAS TO BE A HOME FOR THE “WORTHY POOR”.
2. ECONOMICS – TO INCREASE BRITAIN’S TRADE AND WEALTH. GEORGIA WAS TO BE A PART OF THE MERCANTILE SYSTEM PROVIDING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS TO ENGLAND AND BE A MARKET FOR FINISHED GOODS.
3. DEFENSE – GEORGIA WAS TO PROVIDE SOUTH CAROLINA WITH A BUFFER AGAINST INDIAN AND POSSIBLE SPANISH OR FRENCH ATTACKS.

ECONOMICS: MERCANTILISM

ENGLAND HAD IT FIGURED OUT. THE WAY TO POWER AND WEALTH WAS LAND OWNERSHIP, COLONIZATION, AND TRADE.

MERCANTILISM WAS A SIMPLE ECONOMIC PHILOSOPHY.

1. MOTHER COUNTRY STARTS A COLONY.
2. COLONY PROVIDES MOTHER COUNTRY WITH RESOURCES.
3. MOTHER COUNTRY GUARDS AND PROTECTS COLONY.
4. MOTHER COUNTRY BECOMES SELF SUFFICIENT.

EXPORT MORE THAN YOU IMPORT= Wealth (favorable balance of trade)

Defense

THE KING OF ENGLAND WAS OPERATING IN OPEN DEFIANCE OF WHAT SPAIN SAID WAS THEIR LAND.



CHARTER OF 1732

- WHO: King George II, James Oglethorpe, 20 trustees, total of 115 colonists
- WHAT: Document to start a colony in Georgia
- WHEN: 1732
- WHERE: All land between Altamaha and Savannah Rivers to the south seas, Town of Savannah on Yamacraw Bluff
- WHY: 1) protection from Spanish, French, and Native Americans, 2) provide resources for Britain, 3) populate the colony with “worthy poor”
***No Slaves, Catholics, or Lawyers!

THE TRUSTEES



Twenty one men (including James Oglethorpe) who were the founders of the Georgia colony. They negotiated treaties with the Native Americans, made regulations (guideline or rules) about what the colonists could and could not do. They were entrusted by King George II to manage the colony of Georgia.

TRUSTEES

1. TRUSTEES COULD NOT RECEIVE A SALARY.
2. TRUSTEES COULD NOT OWN LAND IN THE COLONY.
3. TRUSTEES COULD NOT HOLD PUBLIC OFFICE IN THE COLONY.

THE TRUSTEE MOTTO

“NOT FOR OURSELVES, BUT OTHERS”

1732

N. CAROLINA

GEORGIA

S. CAROLINA

Charleston

Savannah R.

Ocmulgee R.

Altamaha R.

St. Augustine

"sea to sea"

NORTHERN BOUNDARY:
SAVANNAH RIVER

SOUTHERN BOUNDARY:
ALTAMAHA RIVER

EASTERN BOUNDARY:
ATLANTIC OCEAN

WESTERN BOUNDARY:
PACIFIC OCEAN



SS8H2a

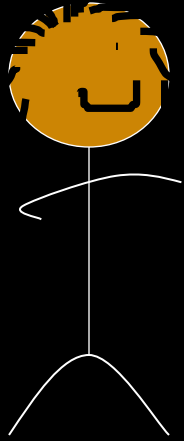
Explain the importance of James Oglethorpe, the Charter of 1732, reasons for settlement (charity, economics, and defense), Tomochichi, Mary Musgrove, and the city of Savannah.

- Concepts:
- Movement / Migration
- Individuals – Groups – Institutions



EQ: What role did James Oglethorpe, Tomochichi, and Mary Musgrove play in the colonization of Georgia?

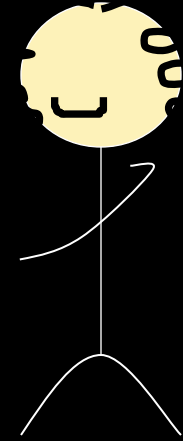
Tomochichi



Mary Musgrove



James Oglethorpe



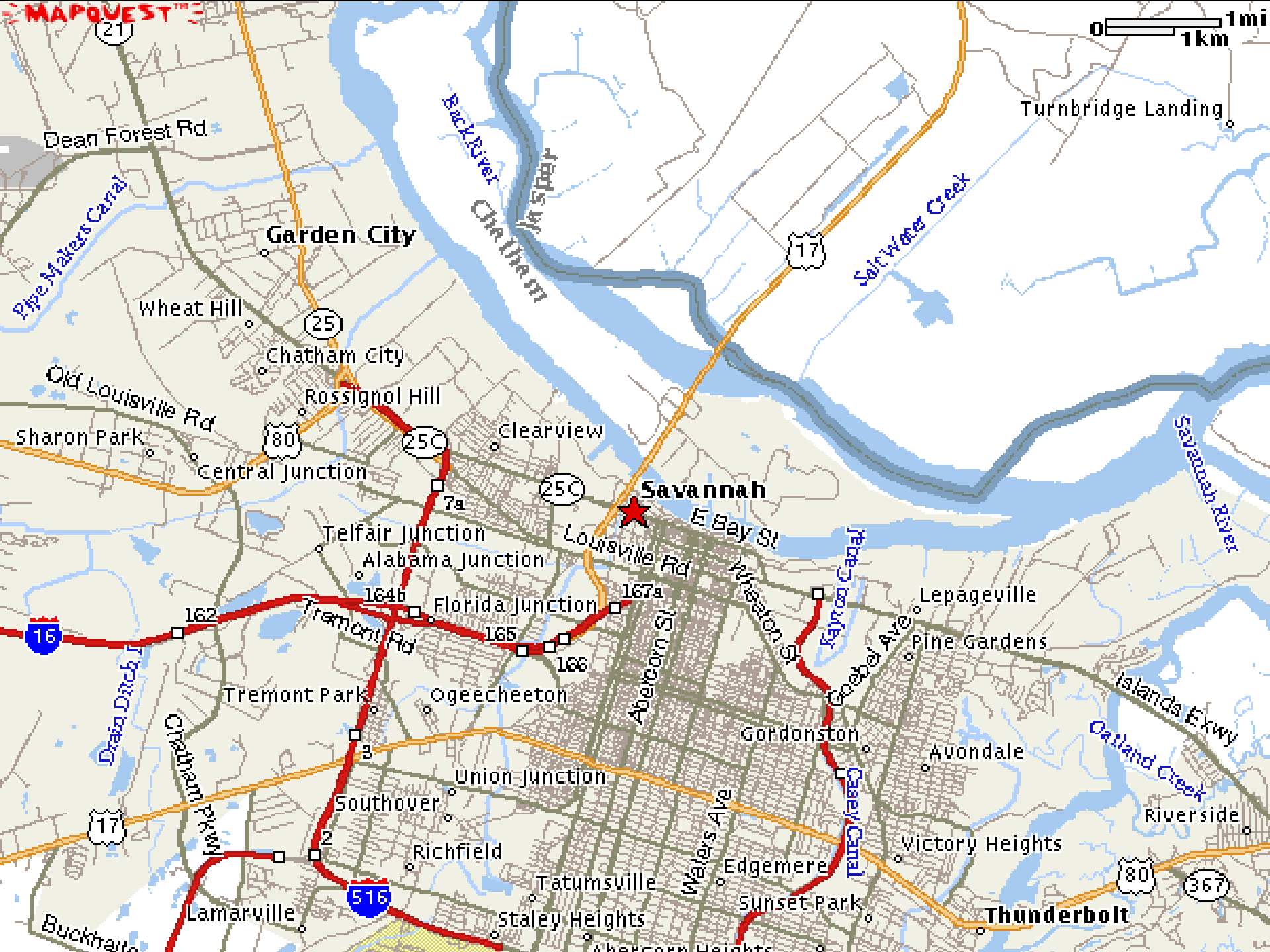
Chief of the Yamacraw Indians. Became friends with Oglethorpe and allowed colonists to settle on Yamacraw Bluff near Savannah River in order to trade with the English. Traveled to England and convinced his own people the English had good intentions of colonizing the land in Georgia. Signed Treaty of Savannah.

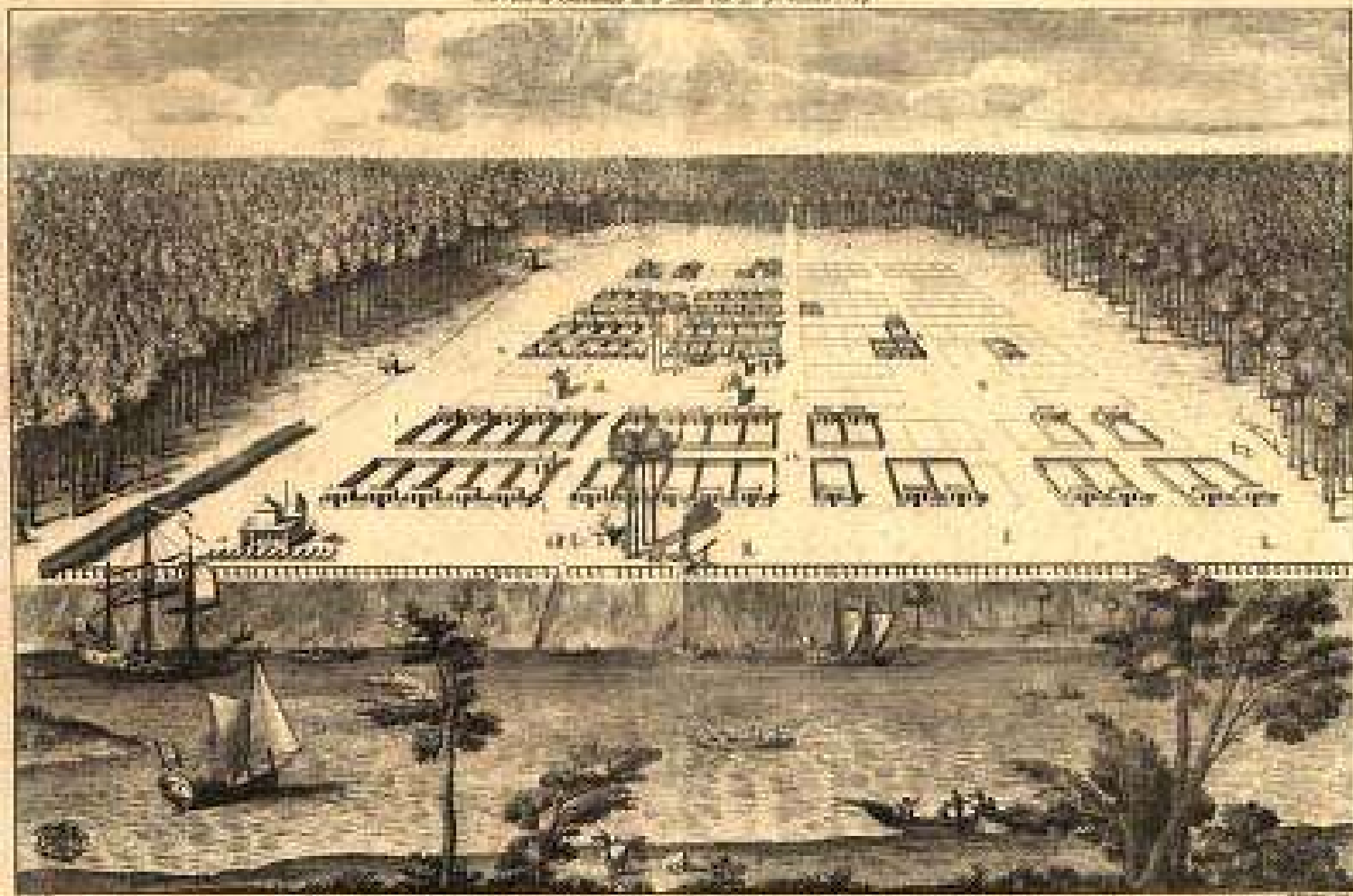
Daughter of an English trader and Creek Indian mother. She served as a translator for Tomochichi and Oglethorpe and helped the peaceful relationship between Indians and colonists by operating a trading post in Savannah.

Englishman who founded the colony of Georgia and built the city of Savannah. Served in British military, led prison reform movement, convinced King George II to grant him a charter to colonize Georgia with English citizens who were in debt. Resident Trustee.

James Oglethorpe with Tomochichi and Mary Musgrove



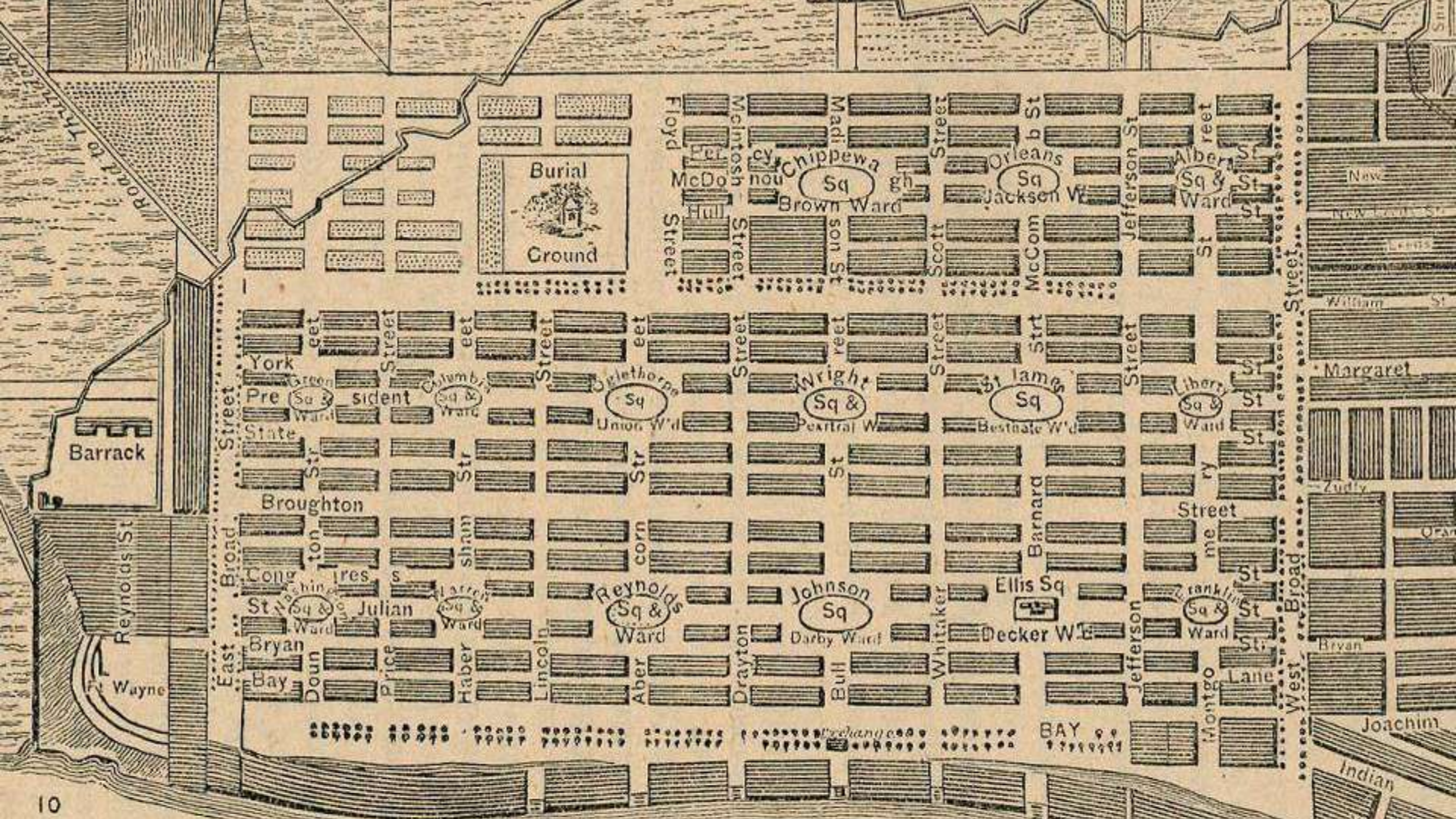




*To the Hon^{ble} the Trustees for settling the Colony of Georgia in America
 This View of the Town of Savannah is humbly dedicated by their Hon^{ors}
 Obedient and most Obedient Servant
 John Oglethorpe*

- 1. The Church
- 2. The Town Hall
- 3. The Custom House
- 4. The Exchange
- 5. The Market Place
- 6. The Barracks
- 7. The Fort
- 8. The Harbor
- 9. The Ship
- 10. The Boat
- 11. The Forest
- 12. The Sky

- 13. The Harbor
- 14. The Ship
- 15. The Boat
- 16. The Forest
- 17. The Sky
- 18. The Harbor
- 19. The Ship
- 20. The Boat
- 21. The Forest
- 22. The Sky



10

13

14

14

20

20

22

23

20

15

SAVANNAH

The Soundings are taken in feet
10 at Low Water Mark



16

16

15

12

16

17

9

9

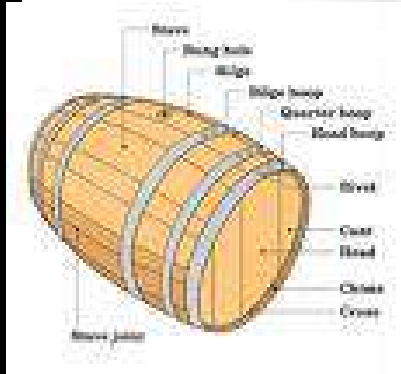
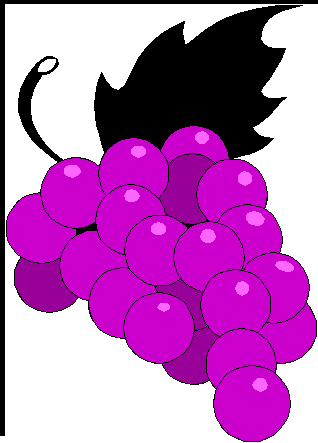
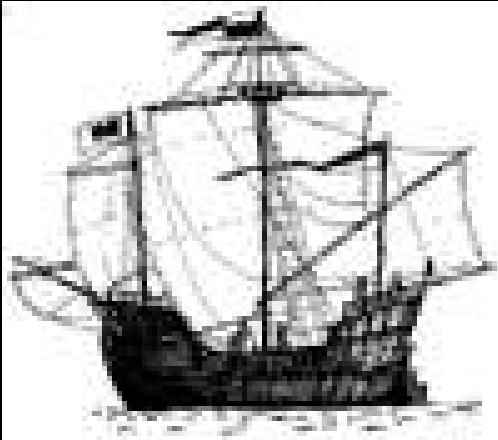


Dry at Low Water

Map

9

17



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.

- Concepts:
- Individuals – Groups – Institutions
- Governance
- Conflict and Change



• Movement / Migration

The student will understand that the **movement or migration** of people, goods, and ideas affects all societies involved.

What are some examples of European culture that exists in the United States today?



- **Individuals – Groups - Institutions**



The student will understand that the actions of Individuals, Groups, and Institutions affect society through intended and unintended consequences.

What are some groups in your school, community, or state?



ROLE OF THE SALZBURGERS AND HIGHLAND SCOTS

- WHO: SALZBURGERS
- WHAT:
- WHEN:
- WHERE:
- WHY:

- WHO: HIGHLAND SCOTS
- WHAT:
- WHEN:
- WHERE:
- WHY:

TRUSTEE PERIOD

- TRUSTEE PERIOD LASTED FROM 1732 – 1752
- KING GEORGE II ALLOWED THE TRUSTEES TO GOVERN THE COLONY
- TRUSTEES WERE A GROUP OF MEN WHO GOVERNED THE COLONY OF GEORGIA, LED BY JAMES OGLETHORPE
- TRUSTEES CREATED LAWS AND REGULATIONS: COLONISTS COULD NOT OWN SLAVES, ALCOHOL WAS BANNED, CATHOLICS WERE NOT ALLOWED TO SETTLE IN GEORGIA, WOMEN COULD NOT INHERIT LAND
- SIGNED TREATIES WITH NATIVE AMERICANS TO ACQUIRE LAND AND AS AN ALLY TO FIGHT AGAINST THE SPANISH
- NEW COLONISTS ARRIVED TO GEORGIA: SALZBURGERS AND HIGHLAND SCOTS – BROUGHT WITH THEM THEIR CULTURE
- RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN GEORGIA ATTRACTED EUROPEAN PROTESTANTS – EVENTUALLY THE METHODISTS CHURCH WAS FOUNDED IN GEORGIA

SALZBURGERS

- “The Georgia Salzburgers, a group of German-speaking Protestant colonists, founded the town of Ebenezer in what is now Effingham County. Arriving in 1734, the group received support from King George II of England and the Georgia Trustees after being expelled from its home in the Catholic principality of Salzburg (in present-day Austria). The Salzburgers survived extreme hardships in both Europe and Georgia to establish a prosperous and culturally unique community.” - New Georgia Encyclopedia

SALZBURGERS key points

- 1734 - came to Georgia after being expelled from Germany / Austria for not being Catholic
- Protestants who wanted religious freedom
- Created the town of Ebenezer, but was too swampy to survive
- Relocated to the town of New Ebenezer along Savannah River – became a very religious community, also had silk mills
- Trustees liked the hard working Salzburgers because they did not like slavery or alcohol which were rules the colonists had to live by

Georgia



Rincon, Georgia is where the town of New Ebenezer was located.

Sketch of Ebenezer, Georgia

Print from Von Reck Archive, Royal Library of Denmark, Copenhagen



SALZBURGERS

Whatever you forget about the Salzburgers between now and the CRCT, at least remember this...

The Salzburgers were Protestant Christians who were kicked out of Catholic controlled Germany and wanted religious freedom in Georgia.

ROLE OF THE SALZBURGERS AND HIGHLAND SCOTS

- WHO: SALZBURGERS
- WHAT: GROUP OF PROTESTANT PEOPLE FROM EUROPE (GERMANY / AUSTRIA) WHO HELPED COLONIZE GEORGIA
- WHEN: 1734
- WHERE: BUILT THE TOWN OF NEW EBENEZER NORTHWEST OF SAVANNAH ALONG THE SAVANNAH RIVER.
- WHY: ESCAPED RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION FROM CATHOLIC CONTROLLED GERMANY / AUSTRIA

- WHO: HIGHLAND SCOTS
- WHAT:
- WHEN:
- WHERE:
- WHY:

HIGHLAND SCOTS

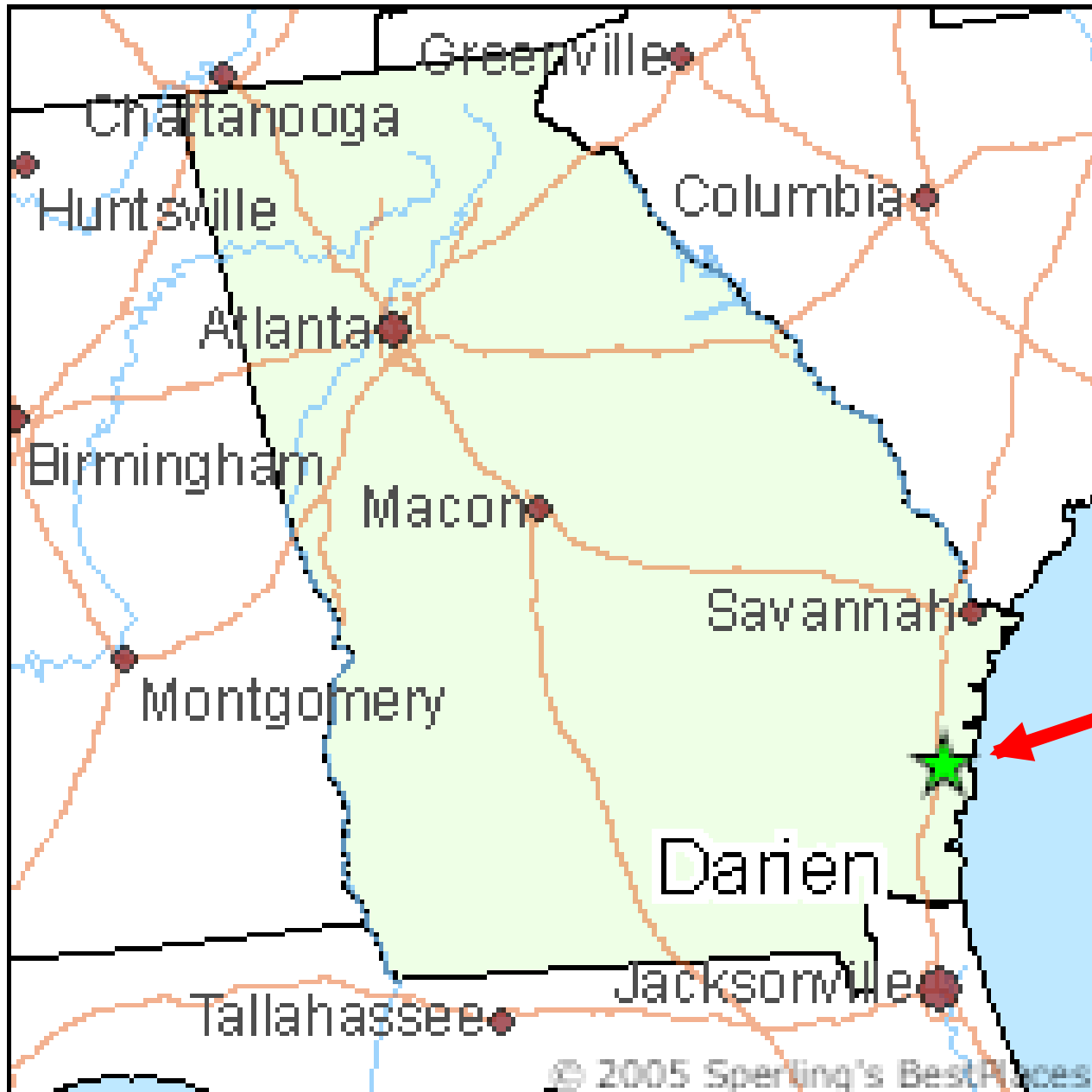
- “James Oglethorpe wanted to protect the Georgia colony from possible attacks from Spanish Florida. The men of Scotland had the reputation of being good soldiers, and so Oglethorpe recruited a group of about 175 Highland Scots to settle in the area south of Savannah. The group arrived at the Altamaha River in 1736 and established a settlement they originally called New Inverness. Later, they changed the name to Darien.”

- Dr. Glen Blankenship and Vicki Wood

HIGHLAND SCOTS key points

- Came to Georgia in 1736 from Scotland
- Built the town / fort of Darien south of Savannah along the Altamaha River
- Reputation of hard working people who were good soldiers
- Protected the Georgia colony from Spanish Florida – helped Oglethorpe push the Spanish out of Georgia in the Battle of Bloody Marsh
- Changed from farming to cattle raising and harvesting timber
- Opposed slavery in the colony

Georgia



Darien: Where the Highland Scots built a fort and settlement to protect the colony from Spanish Florida.

HIGHLAND SCOTS SUMMARY

Whatever you forget about the Highland Scots between now and the CRCT, at least remember this...

The Highland Scots were soldiers who colonized Georgia by creating the town of Darien and helped defend the colony from the Spanish during the Battle of Bloody Marsh.

ROLE OF THE SALZBURGERS AND HIGHLAND SCOTS

- WHO: SALZBURGERS
- WHAT: GROUP OF PROTESTANT PEOPLE FROM EUROPE (GERMANY / AUSTRIA) WHO HELPED COLONIZE GEORGIA
- WHEN: 1734
- WHERE: BUILT THE TOWN OF NEW EBENEZER NORTHWEST OF SAVANNAH ALONG THE SAVANNAH RIVER.
- WHY: ESCAPED RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION FROM CATHOLIC CONTROLLED GERMANY / AUSTRIA

- WHO: HIGHLAND SCOTS
- WHAT: GROUP OF SOLDIERS FROM SCOTLAND WHO HELP COLONIZE GEORGIA AND DEFEND THE COLONY FROM THE SPANISH
- WHEN: 1736
- WHERE: BUILT THE TOWN & FORT CALLED DARIEN ALONG THE ALTAMAHA RIVER AND RAISED CATTLE AND TIMBER
- WHY: OGLETHORPE NEEDED THEIR MILITARY HELP TO DEFEAT THE SPANISH DURING THE BATTLE OF BLOODY MARSH

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.

- Concepts:
- Individuals – Groups – Institutions
- Governance
- Conflict and Change



• CONFLICT & CHANGE



The student will understand that when there is **conflict** between or within societies, **change** is the result.

What is a modern day example of conflict and change?



1732

N. CAROLINA

GEORGIA

S. CAROLINA

Charleston

"sea to sea"

Savannah R.

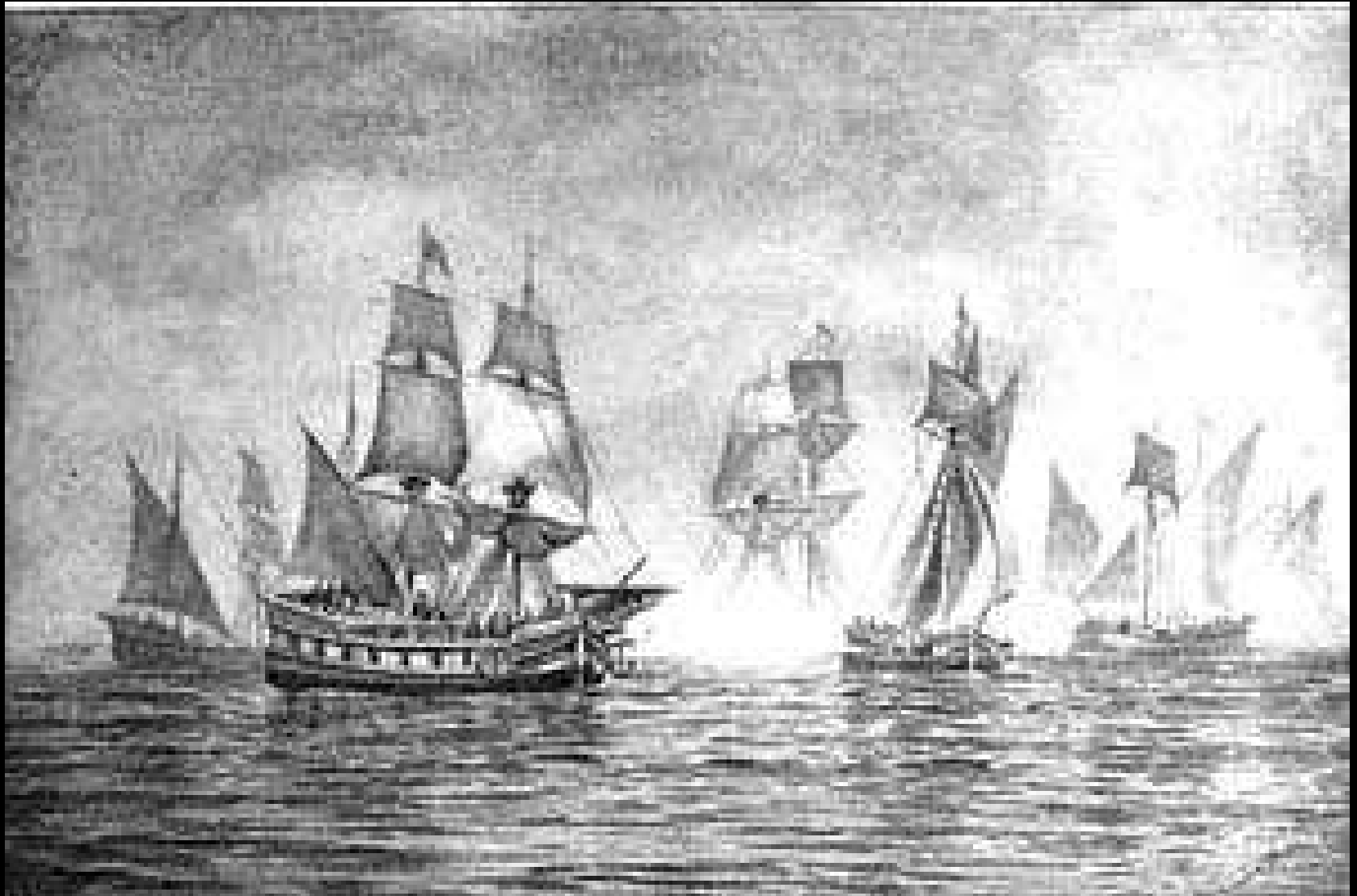
Ocmulgee R.

Altamaha R.

St. Augustine



WAR OF JENKINS' EAR BETWEEN THE SPANISH AND ENGLISH



BATTLE OF BLOODY MARSH

“On July 7, 1742, English and Spanish forces skirmished on St. Simons Island in an encounter later known as the Battle of Bloody Marsh.

This event was the only Spanish attempt to invade Georgia during the War of Jenkins' Ear, and it resulted in a significant English victory.

General James Oglethorpe redeemed his reputation from his defeat at St. Augustine, Florida, two years earlier, and the positive psychological effects upon his troops, settlers, other colonists, and the English populace rallied them to the cause to preserve Georgia.”

- New Georgia Encyclopedia



• CONFLICT & CHANGE



The student will understand that when there is **conflict** between or within societies, **change** is the result.

What is a modern day example of conflict and change?



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.

- Concepts:
- Individuals – Groups – Institutions
- Governance
- Conflict and Change



• CONFLICT & CHANGE

The student will understand that when there is **conflict** between or within societies, **change** is the result.

What does the term
conflict of interest mean to you?
Why do Democrats and Republicans
seldom see eye to eye on political issues?



MALCONTENTS

“Whereas many of Georgia's original settlers came with monetary aid from the Trustees, most of the Malcontents arrived without assistance and thus did not have the same loyalty to the colony's founders. In particular, the Malcontents objected to the Trustees' limits on land ownership and prohibitions on slavery and rum. Since the Malcontents could afford to purchase slaves and vast tracts of land, they felt the policies of the Trustees prevented them from realizing their economic potential.”

- New Georgia Encyclopedia

A TRUE and HISTORICAL
NARRATIVE
OF THE
COLONY of GEORGIA
IN
AMERICA,

From the First SETTLEMENT thereof, until
this present PERIOD;

CONTAINING,

The most authentick FACTS, MATTERS, and
TRANSACTIONS therein.

TOGETHER WITH

HIS MAJESTY'S CHARTER, REPRESENTATIONS of
the PEOPLE, LETTERS, &c. and a DEDICATION to
his Excellency General OGLETHORPE.

By PAT. TAILFER, M. D. HUGH ANDERSON, M. A.
DA. DOUGLAS, and others, Landholders in Georgia, at
present at Charles-Town in South-Carolina.

— Qui Deorum
Miseribus sapienter uti,
Duramque collet Pauperiem pati,
Pejusque Letho Flagitium timet,
Non ille pro caris Amicis
Aut Patria timidus perire.

HOR. 4. O.

PRIMARY SOURCE
DOCUMENT

“During the 1730s, Scottish settler Patrick Tailfer led a group of colonists, known as the Malcontents, in protest of various laws and policies enforced by the Georgia Trustees.”

- New Georgia Encyclopedia

COMPARING TWO COLONIES

GEORGIA

- TRUSTEE COLONY
- NO SLAVERY
- NO RUM
- LAND LIMITS 500 acres
- FEMALE COULD NOT INHERIT LAND
- FORCED TO GROW MULBERRY TREES, GRAPES, AND INDIGO PLANTS
- STRUGGLED TO MAKE MONEY

SOUTH CAROLINA

- ROYAL COLONY
- SLAVERY WAS ALLOWED
- TRADE RUM WITH INDIANS
- NO LAND LIMITS
- FEMALES COULD INHERIT LAND
- COULD GROW COTTON, RICE, AND TOBACCO
- VERY PROFITABLE

SS8H2c

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

- Concepts:
- Individuals – Groups – Institutions
- Governance
- Distribution of Power



• CONFLICT & CHANGE



The student will understand that when there is **conflict** between or within societies, **change** is the result.

Is there conflict in government? What are some examples?



ROYAL COLONY

LAND OWNERSHIP

- colonists allowed to own and sell more land
- large plantations farms with slave labor
- social classes developed
- border of Georgia increased south to St. Mary's River and west to Mississippi River

SLAVERY

- only wealthy could own slaves
- worked on rice plantations
- planters bought more and more land
- changed the economy of Georgia – grew rich
- slaves were property and had no rights

GOVERNMENT

- Royal governors appointed by King
- Trustee laws repealed
- bi-cameral legislature
- white males with property could vote
- colonists had more freedom: self-government
- court system to settle disputes

SS8H2c

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

- Concepts:
- Individuals – Groups – Institutions
- Governance
- Distribution of Power



• RULE of LAW



The student will understand that in a democracy, **rule of law** influences the behavior of citizens, establishes procedures for making policies, and limits the power of government.

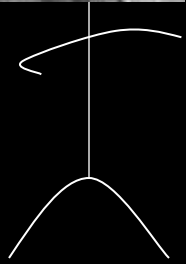
What are some rules in each of your classes?

What are some policies in your student agenda? What part of the constitution limits the power of government?



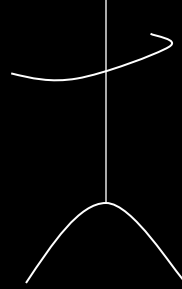
EQ: What impact did the Royal Governors have on the colony of Georgia?

John Reynolds



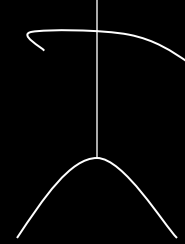
- 1st Royal Governor of Georgia
- Brought self-government
- Set up court systems
- Colony was poor
- Unpopular and ineffective
- Poor relations with Indians
- Removed from office

Henry Ellis



- 2nd Royal Governor
- Restored the colony
- Reformed the government
- Divided GA into parishes
- Helped the Creek Indians
- Well liked and respected

James Wright



- 3rd (last) Royal Governor
- Very popular
- Increased the size of GA
- Economy improved
- Population increased

Province of Carolina, 1663-1729
Provinces of North Carolina
and South Carolina, 1729-1776



ROYAL GEORGIA

GEORGIA'S
PHYSICAL
BOUNDARIES
INCREASE
SOUTH TO ST.
MARY'S
RIVER
EXTENDING
WEST TO THE
MISSISSIPPI
RIVER

• GOVERNANCE

The student will understand that as a society increases in complexity and interacts with other societies, the complexity of **government** also increases.

Think back to when you were in elementary school. How are the rules more complex in middle school?



- www.georgiaencyclopedia.org
- www.nationalhumanitiescenter.org