

SS8H2a

Creating a
Settlement
in
Georgia



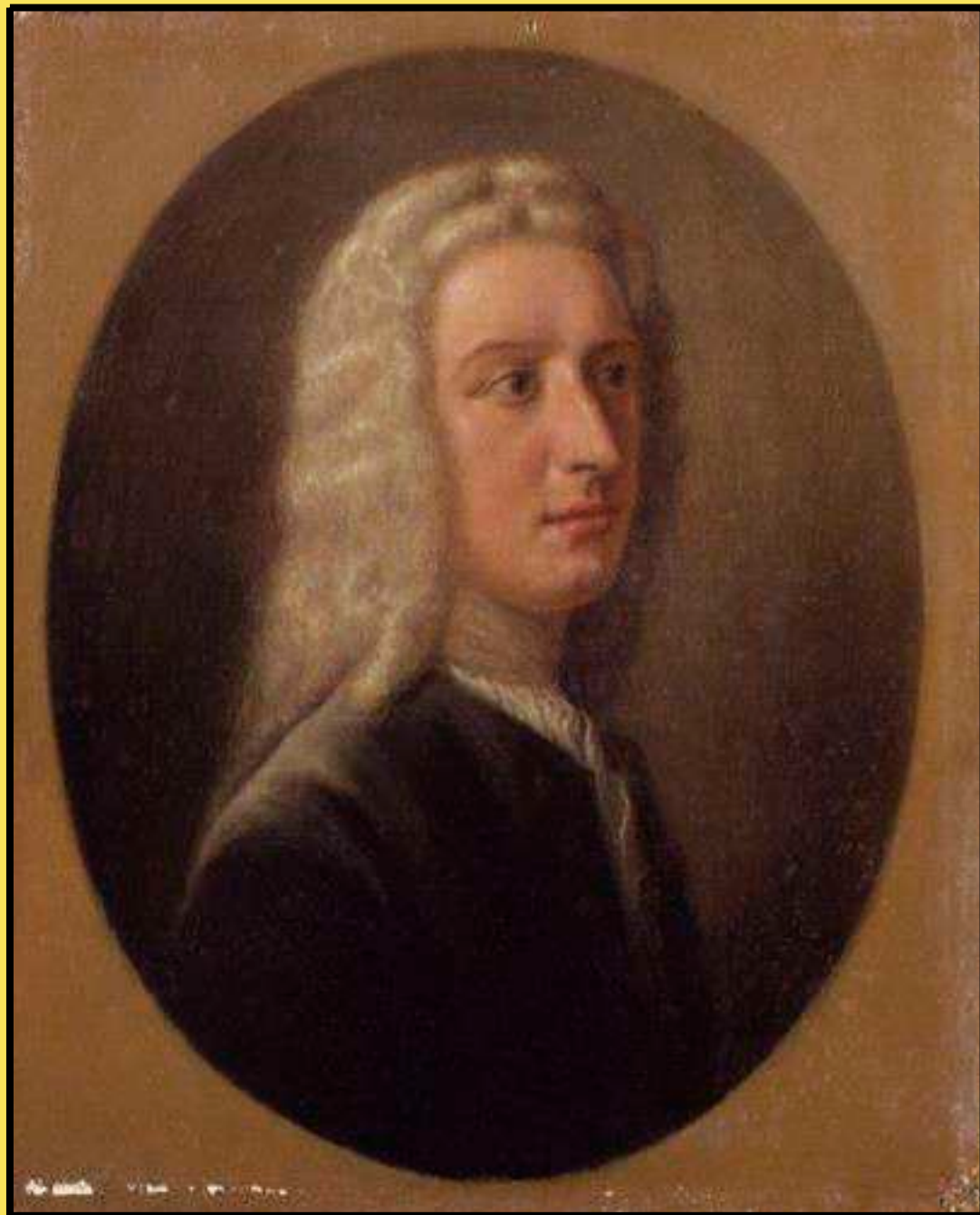
Standards

SS8H2 The student will analyze the colonial period of Georgia's history.

a. 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.

Oglethorpe

- James Oglethorpe was a wealthy, well-educated member of England's Parliament.
- He was upset with the harsh conditions that many of London's citizens faced, especially those that were thrown in jail for debt.
- Oglethorpe worked to improve the quality of life for these citizens.



James Oglethorpe, the
Founding Father of Georgia

Oglethorpe

- In 1720, he began talking about creating a colony to help the country's poor and unemployed.
- Oglethorpe asked King George II for a charter of land in America in 1730.
- It was proposed that the new colony be called Georgia, in honor of the king.

Georgia

- King George liked the idea because the colony would help England economically.
- It would also serve as a buffer colony between Florida (Spanish-controlled land) and the British colony of South Carolina.
- In 1732, King George granted a charter that created the colony of Georgia and named Oglethorpe as one of the trustees that would govern the new colony.



Charter of 1732

- The Charter of 1732 outlined the reasons for settling Georgia:

I. Charity: The poor and unemployed could apply to move to Georgia.

II. Economics: The new colony would send silk, wine, and indigo back to England for profit.

III. Defense: Georgia would protect South Carolina and other colonies from the Spanish, French, and Native Americans.

Trustees

- Georgia was to become a trustee colony.
- The new trustees could not keep any land for themselves, but were allowed to give it to other people.
- They could govern the colony for 21 years, after that, the colony's government was to pass to the ruler of England.



Seal of the Trustees

Trustees Appointed by the Charter of 1732

TRUSTEES appointed for Establishing
the new Colony in Georgia, (See p. 88.)
incorporated by a Charter now passing.

Lord Visc. Percival,	John Laroche, Esq;
Lord Carpenter,	James Vernon, Esq;
Edward Digby, Esq;	William Belitha, Esq;
Ja. Oglethorpe, Esq;	Stephen Hales, M. A.
Geo. Heathcote, Esq;	John Burton, B. D.
Tho. Towers, Esq;	Richard Bundy, A. M.
Robert More, Esq;	Arthur Bedford, A. M.
Robert Hucks, Esq;	Samuel Smith, A. M.
Rogers Holland, Esq;	Adam Anderson, Gent.
William Sloper, Esq;	Thomas Coram, Gent.
Francis Eyles, Esq;	

Colonists

- Oglethorpe interviewed hundreds of people, but only accepted 35 families to travel to Georgia.
- He only accepted people with skills to make Georgia a success (tailors, carpenters, bakers, farmers, etc.).
- Many British citizens supported Oglethorpe's venture by donating supplies and money.

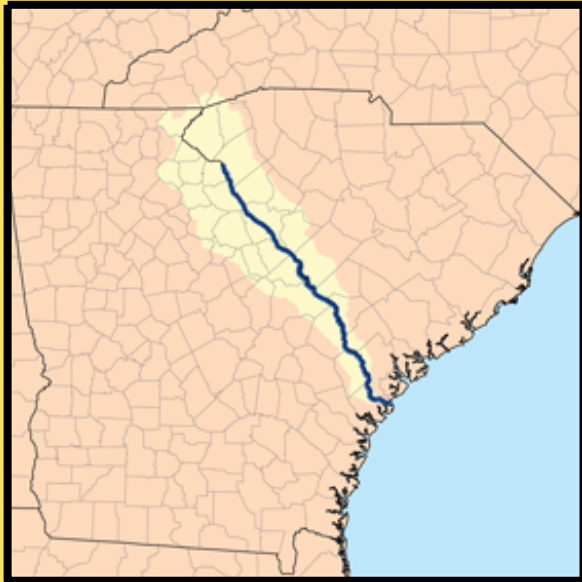
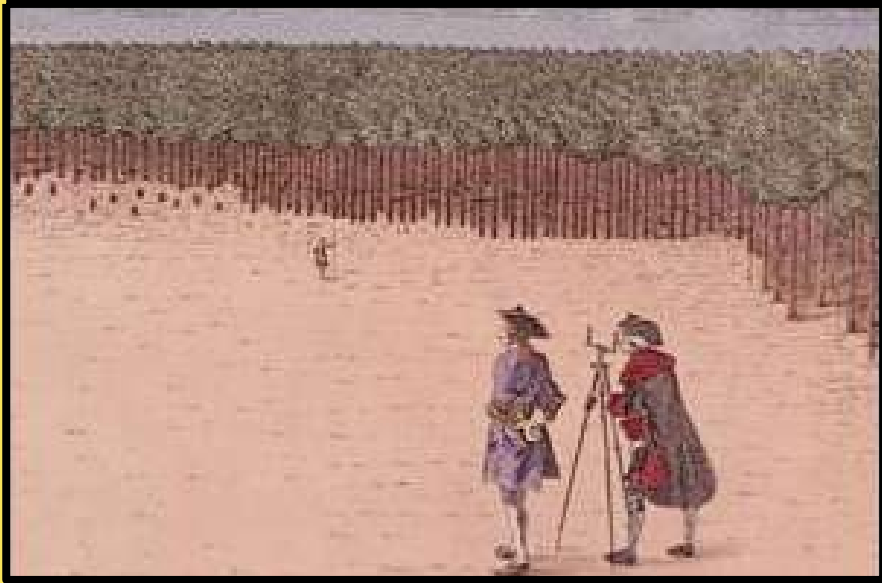
Colonists

- All colonists were given 50 acres of land, tools for farming, and food to last for one year.
- In return, the colonists had to agree to defend the land, not sell land, grow crops, and to obey all of the trustees' rules.

America

- On November 17, 1732, the *Anne* sailed from England with Oglethorpe and 114 other people on board.
- In January 1733, they arrived in America.
- Oglethorpe selected a high bluff overlooking the Savannah River for settlement.
- The new city would be called Savannah.

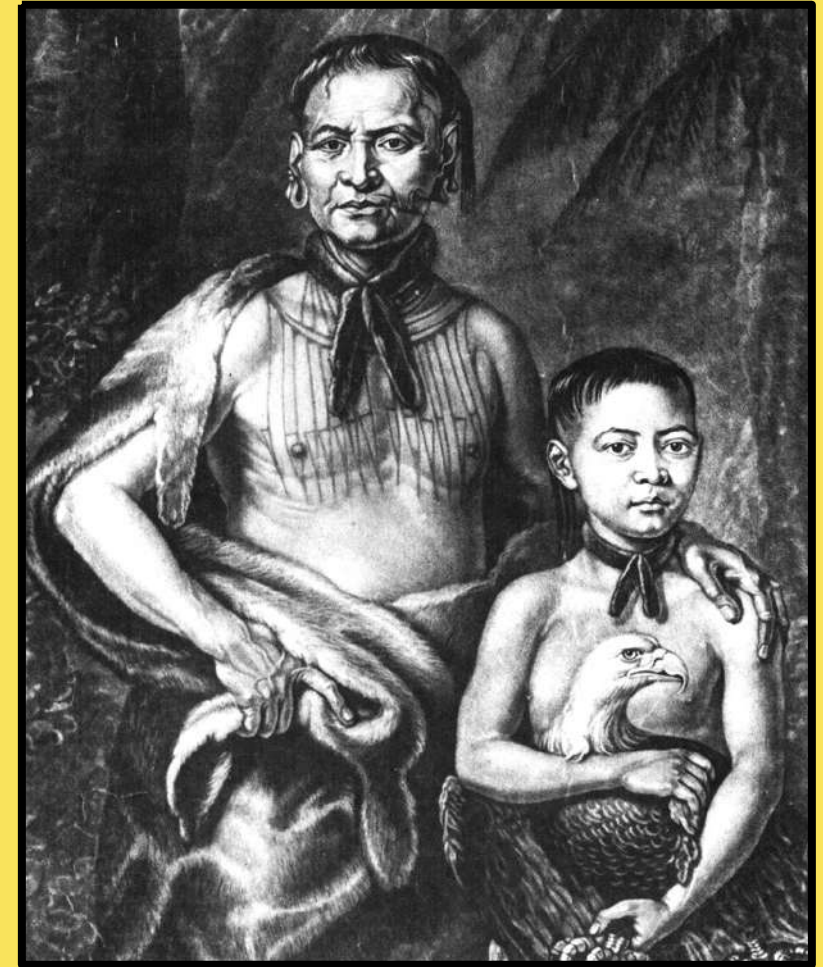
Savannah River



Tomochichi

- While scouting the new land, Oglethorpe met a group of Yamacraw (Creek) Indians and their chief, Tomochichi.
- Oglethorpe did not want any conflict to occur between the Indians and the colonists.
- He wanted to negotiate fairly with Tomochichi to ensure the success of the new settlement.

Tomochichi and Oglethorpe



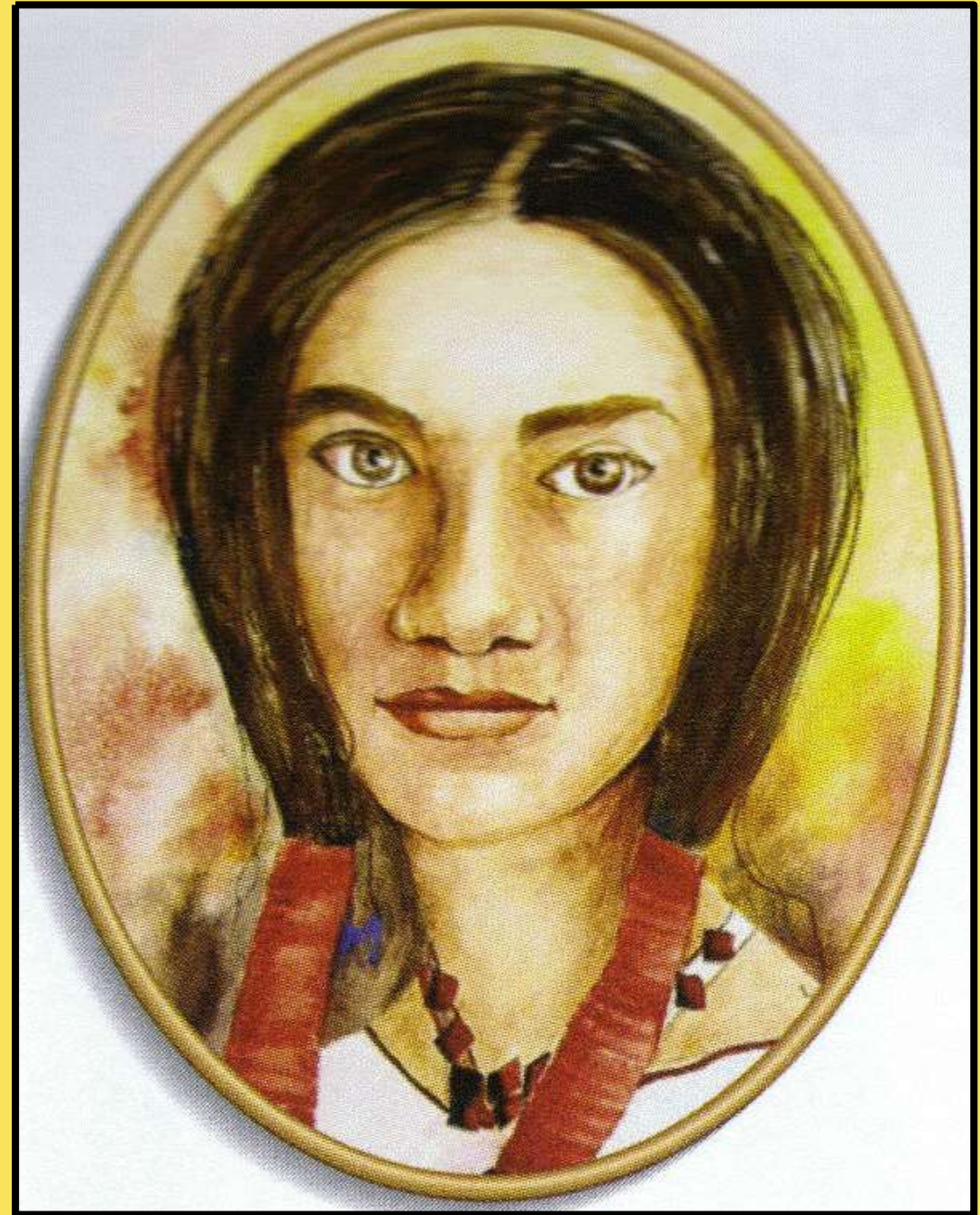
Yamacraw Indian Chief,
Tomochichi, and his
Nephew, Toonahowi.

Mary Musgrove

- Fortunately for Oglethorpe, a part-Indian woman named Mary Musgrove offered to be his interpreter.
- She served as interpreter for Oglethorpe from 1733 to 1743 and helped him work peacefully with the Creek Indians.
- Musgrove helped Oglethorpe and Tomochichi work together to establish a peaceful relationship.
- Her contributions were critical to the founding of the colony of Georgia.



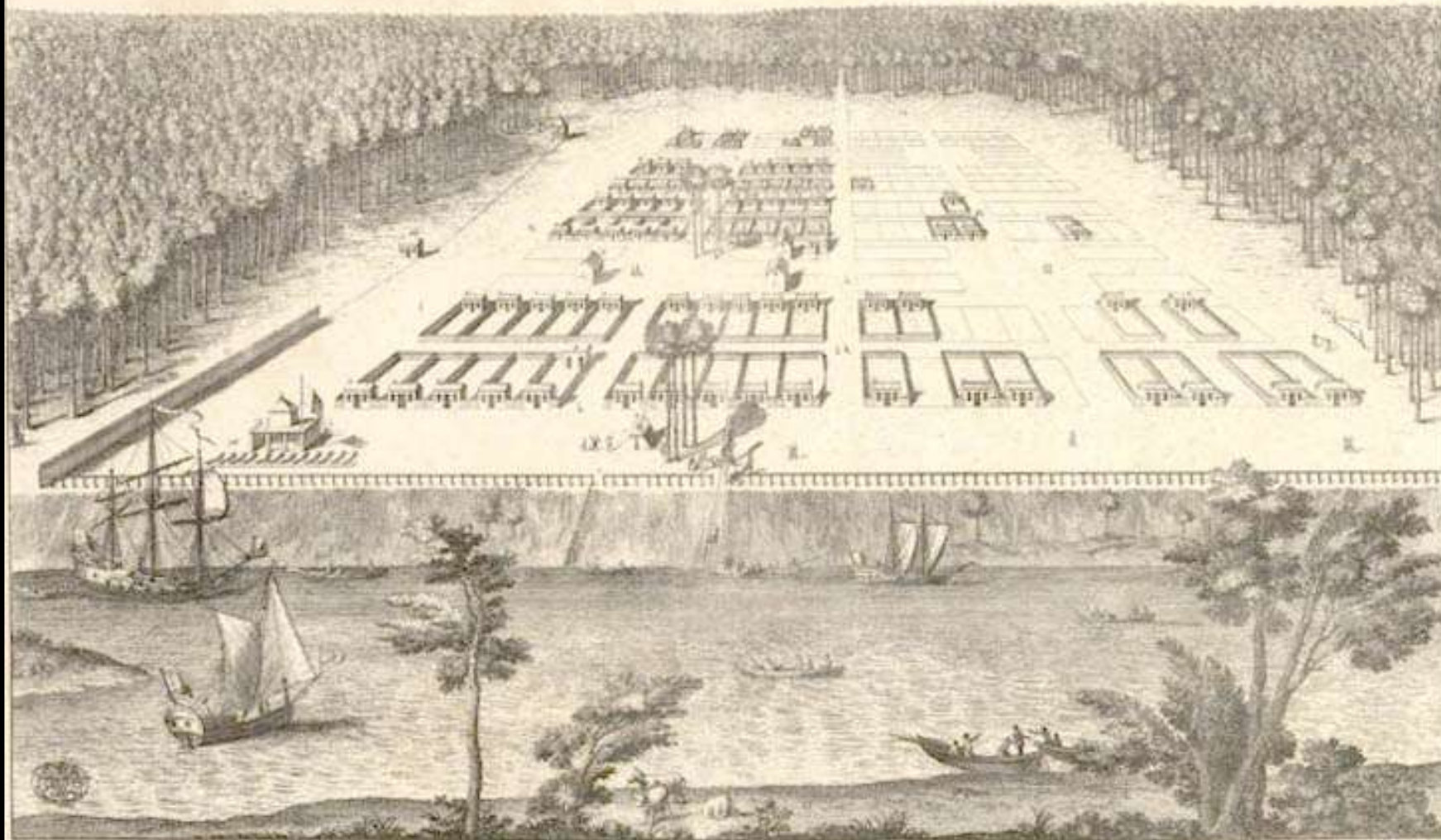
Oglethorpe, Mary Musgrove,
Tomochichi, and other
Yamacraw Indians



Savannah

- In February 1733, Oglethorpe and the colonists cleared the land beside the river for the new city of Savannah.
- The trustees hoped that Savannah would be a “classless society”.
- They wanted the houses to be similar, the land holdings to be restricted, and slavery to be forbidden in the colony.

Savannah City Plan, 1734



1. The Custom House
2. The High Church Street
3. The Town Hall
4. The Church of St. James
5. The Market
6. The House for the Trustees
7. The Public Office
8. The Court House

To the Hon^{ble} the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America
This View of the Town of Savannah, humbly dedicated by their Honours
Obliged and most Obedient Servant
James Oglethorpe

9. The Hall for the Church
10. The Public Office
11. The Court
12. The Exchange House
13. The Parliament
14. The Grand House and
15. The Hall of the Town