

Discontent in the Colonies



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

- Explain the immediate and long-term causes of the American Revolution and their impact on Georgia; include the French and Indian War (Seven Years War), Proclamation of 1763, Stamp Act, Intolerable Acts, and the Declaration of Independence.

 - 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.
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The French and Indian War

- (1) **Who?**
 - (2) **What?**
 - (3) **When?**
 - (4) **Where?**
 - (5) Why is it significant in the formation of Georgia as a state?
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The Treaty of Paris

- ❑ Britain claimed all of North America east of the Mississippi River.
 - ❑ Spain got all the lands west of the Mississippi River and the Louisiana area.
 - ❑ The British took control of Florida.
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Proclamation of 1763

- ❑ Settlement west of the Appalachians
 - ❑ Colonists ignore the proclamation.
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Georgia Changes Shape

- ❑ Georgia is different than many other colonies.
 - ❑ Georgia no longer threatened by Indian attacks.
 - ❑ **Treaty of Augusta (with the Creek Indians)** triples the size of Georgia.
 - ❑ By 1766 almost 55,000 people called "Georgia" home.
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War Debt

- ❑ Add taxes to colonists
 - ❑ Enforced old laws:
 - Navigation Acts: colonies had to ship goods on British Vessels (GA ok)
 - ❑ Passed Strict Laws:
 - 1764: Taxed wine and imported goods
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Britain Tightens Control

- ❑ Trade, Taxes, and Troops:
 - **Acts of Trade:** Colonists could trade certain products with England only. Largely ignored.
 - **Sugar Act:** Required colonists to pay taxes on sugar from West Indies. Georgia bought from Jamaica/Barbados
 - **Quartering Act:** Required to house soldiers.
 - **Stamp Act:** Affected all commercial documents. Georgia did acknowledge law. (Newspapers: Georgia Gazette)
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The Townshend Acts

- ❖ Placed taxes on tea, paper, lead, glass, and paint.
 - ❖ Colonists did not support and were VERY unhappy!
 - ❖ Sons of Liberty. (Tondee's Tavern)
 - ❖ Georgians signed a pledge to become more independent of British supplies and not do business with those that did not sign the pledge.
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Colonial Resistance Grows

- ❑ Boston Massacre (5 shot)
- ❑ The Tea Act and Boston Tea Party. (Paul Revere, Samuel Adams, Mohawk Indians, 342)
- ❑ Intolerable Acts
 - Boston Harbor closed
 - Quartering Act
 - Allowed one meeting a year.
 - British officials crimes tried in G.B.

Georgia's Role in the Revolution

- ❑ Governor Wright is Pro-British.
 - ❑ Archibald Bulloch is elected to head as speaker for the Commons House.
 - ❑ Georgia is a young colony still highly dependant on England.
 - ❑ Wright and Archibald believed that English law should be obeyed..
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More on Georgia's Role:

- ❑ Georgia and Florida do not send any delegates to the First Continental Congress.
 - ❑ Georgians meet at Peter Tondee's Tavern.
 - Not radical; but main interest was to keep British protection from the Indians and to continue importing goods from England.
 - ❑ Committee of Thirty
 - ❑ Lyman Hall (could not get enough support)
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Georgia's Support of the First Continental Congress

- Support and disagreement grows for independence in Georgia
 - Scots in Darien supported the FCC
 - Lyman Hall Supported the FCC
 - Wright, Clarke, Few, and Wells did not support the decision to send delegates.
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Georgia's Assembly Meeting

- ☐ **Met to discuss Georgia's right as Americans**
 - ☐ **Provincial Congress met but only 5 of 12 parishes attended. The elected Noble W. Jones, Archibald Bulloch and John Houston to attend the FCC.**
 - ☐ **Wright adjourned the Assembly before a vote could take place.**
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More Revolution.....

- ❑ **Lexington and Concord**
 - ❑ **“The shot heard around the world.”**
 - ❑ **Loyalists: to England (Tories)**
 - ❑ **Patriots: the rebel colonists (Whigs)**
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Loyalists and Patriots in Georgia

- ☐ Georgians were divided on the issue of independence
 - ☐ Needed British protection, but hated the taxes.
 - ☐ Young Georgians wanted more say in the government.
 - ☐ The Scots from Darien were patriots and were vehemently against the British.
 - ☐ The Jews were largely patriots
 - ☐ The Germans were largely loyalists.
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In Conclusion:

- ❑ Older Georgians and recent immigrants were more likely to be loyal to the British Crown. Those born in Georgia (America) were more likely to want independence. The conflict divided communities, families, and friends.
 - ❑ And the rest... as they say...is HISTORY!
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