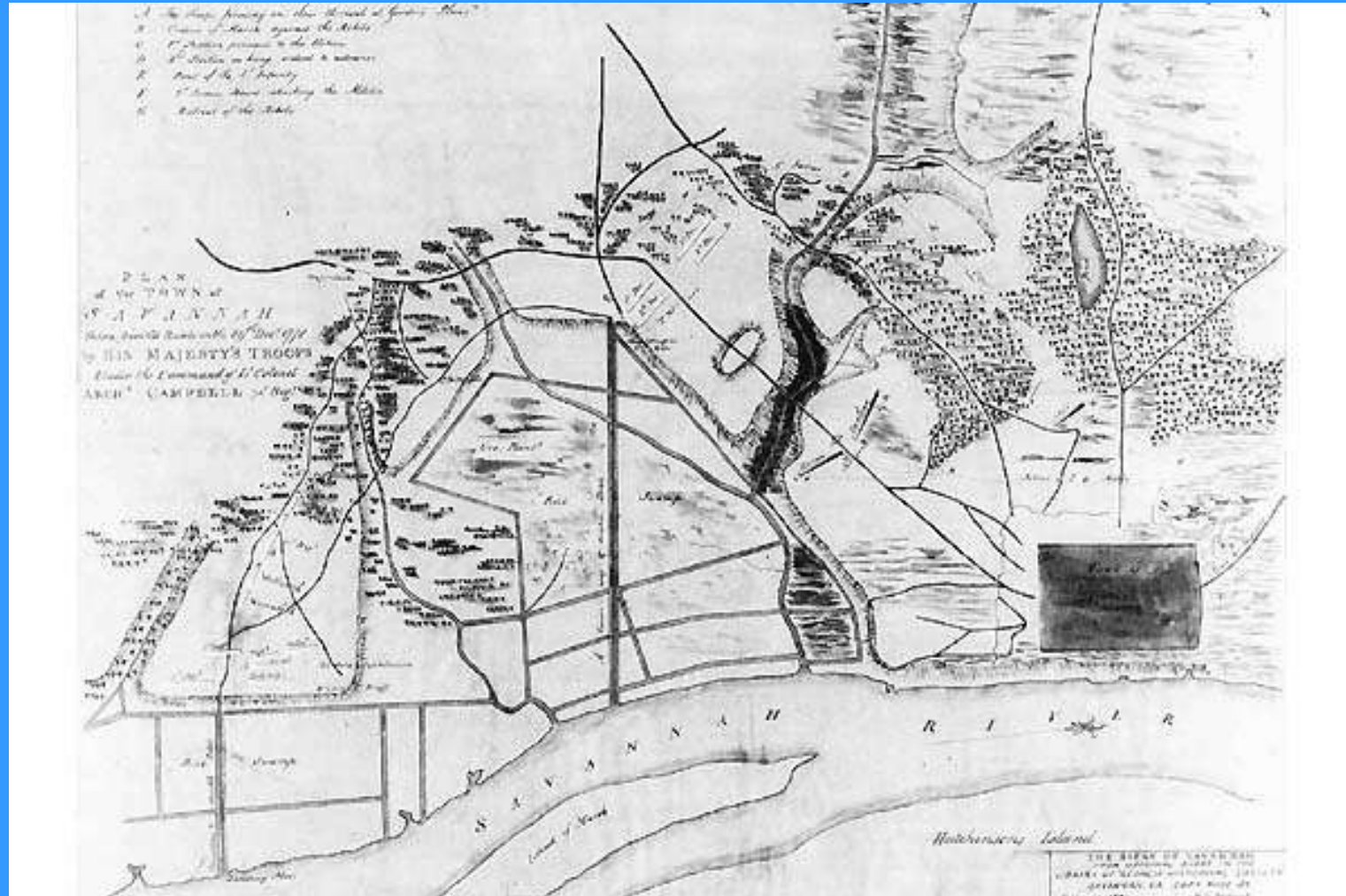


The Founding Of Georgia



James Edward Oglethorpe

- **Born in 1696 in England to Eleanor and Theophilus Oglethorpe.**
- **He was the youngest of 10 children.**



James Edward Oglethorpe

- At age 25, James Oglethorpe was elected to Parliament.
- He was concerned with the many problems facing England such as poverty, debt, and overcrowded prisons.



What is Parliament?

The national legislature of Great Britain.



In England, those who couldn't pay their debt were thrown into prison.



Convinced that something had to be done, Oglethorpe became a leader for prison *reform*.



- James Oglethorpe and John Percival ask King George II for a charter.
- Oglethorpe suggested releasing debtors and sending other unfortunate poor to establish a new colony south of the Carolina frontier
- In the king's honor, the colony would be named **GEORGIA.**



King George II

Georgia is created.

On June 20, 1732, Georgia received its official charter. According to the charter, Georgia had three purposes:

- 1. Charity-** Georgia would become home for the “worthy poor” and reduce overcrowded prisons in London.

Georgia is created.

- 2. Economics-Georgia would help increase Britain's trade and wealth.**
- 3. Defense- Georgia would serve as a "buffer" for South Carolina and Florida.**

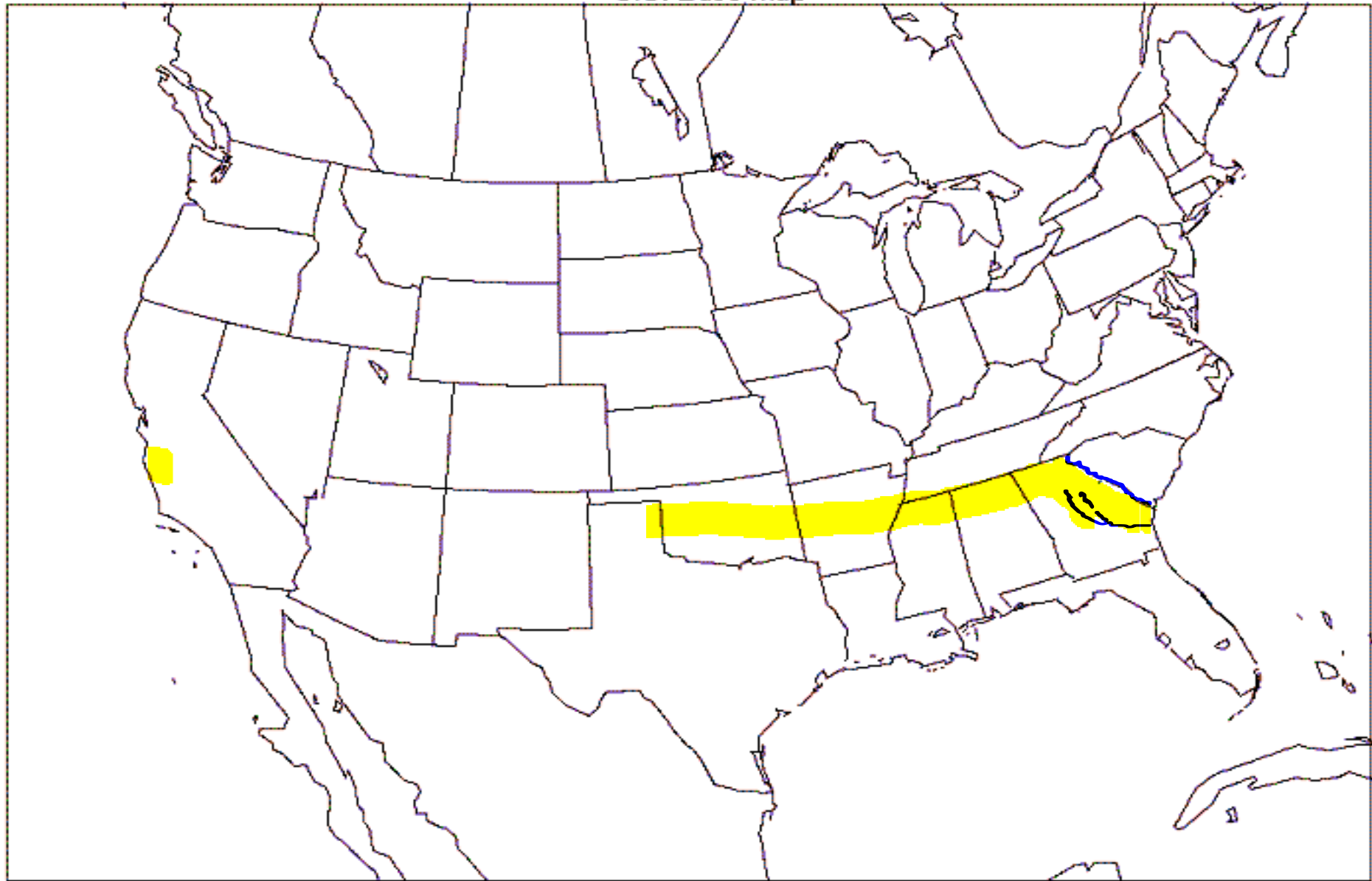
Georgia's Boundaries



The Savannah River would be the northern boundary and the Altamaha River would be the southern boundary for the new colony of Georgia.

Georgia's 1732 Boundaries!

U.S. Base Map



Georgia as a Trustee Colony

- Georgia's charter of 1732 named James Oglethorpe and 20 other British gentlemen interested in charity as **trustees**.
- The trustees would be responsible for managing Georgia for the next 21 years.

Georgia as a Trustee Colony

- Since the establishment of Georgia was considered a charity project, the trustees could not...
 - receive a salary,
 - own land in Georgia,
 - hold public office in Georgia
- Their adopted the official motto: **“Not for ourselves but others.”**

Georgia as a *Social* experiment:

- **The trustees wanted to avoid the conditions that led to poverty and other problems in England.**
- **They believed Georgia could become a “model society” if they could select the colonists who would go and enforce strict rules on land and work.**

Georgia as a *Social* experiment:

- **35 Families were selected; however, not a single debtor released from prison was among them! Instead, the list included 114 people who were farmers, carpenters, tailors, bakers, merchants and persons with other skills or trades.**

Trustees' Regulations (Rules)

- 1. Limits were set on land ownership and inheritance.**
- 2. There would be no slaves. The settlers would work for themselves.**
- 3. There would be no rum or liquor sold or consumed. (Wine and Beer were allowed)**
- 4. No Catholics were wanted because of religious differences.**

The first colonists sail to Georgia

- In late November 1732, Oglethorpe and 114 settlers sailed from England on the ship *Anne*.
- They arrived at Port Royal in Carolina's southernmost outpost.
- Oglethorpe and others sailed south to explore the Savannah River. He found a large flat area ideal for a settlement.

- Oglethorpe met *John and Mary Musgrove* who owned a trading post and were friends with the Yamacraws (branch of Creek Indians).
- They agreed to help Oglethorpe meet **Chief Tomochichi** to establish a relationship and ask for permission to settle on what they called “Yamacraw Bluff.”

- **Mary Musgrove served as the interpreter or translator between Tomochichi and Oglethorpe.**

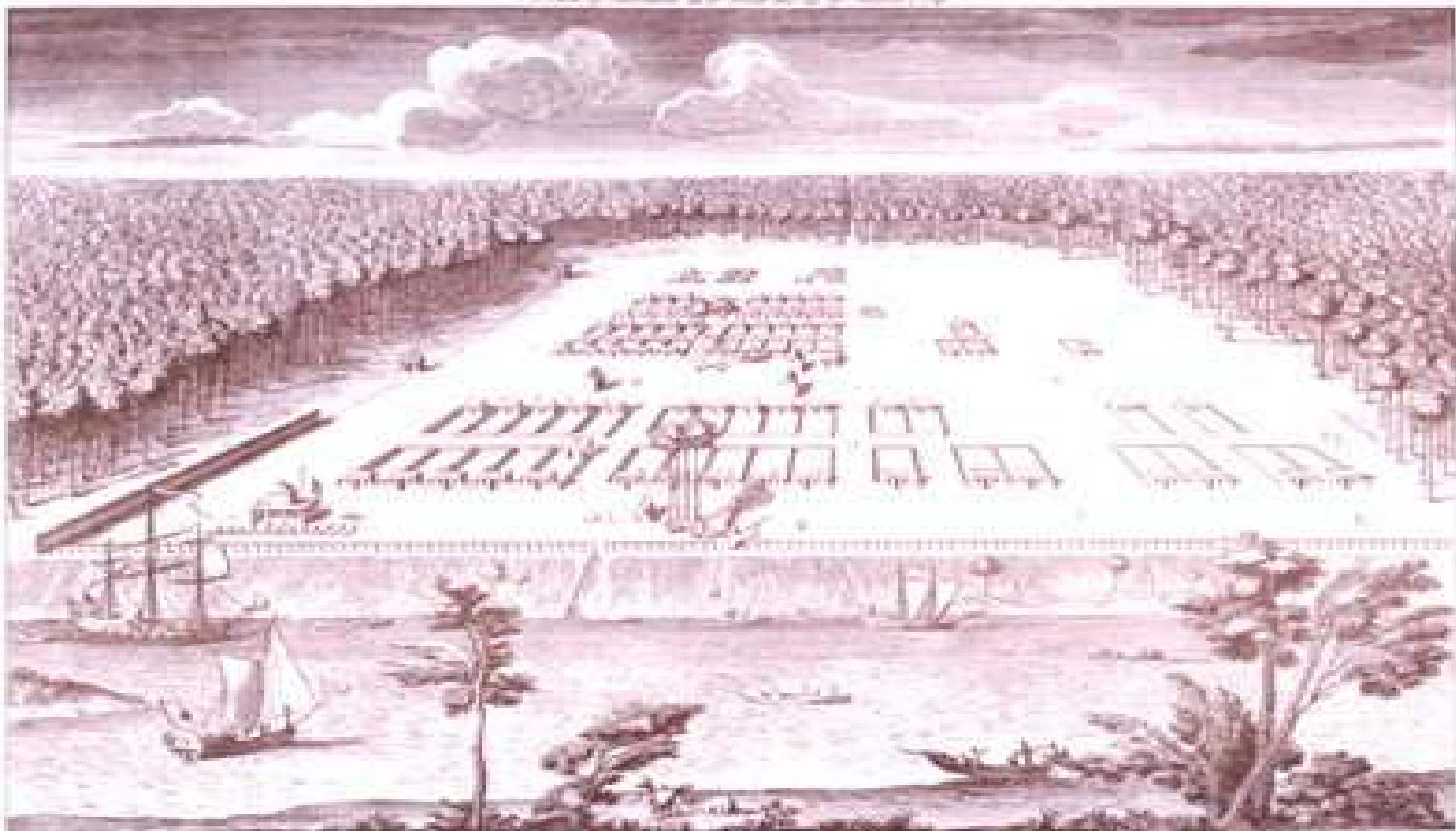
- **Tomochichi saw this as an opportunity to continue trading deerskin and furs for English goods so he agreed.**



Georgia's First Settlement

- On February 12, 1733, the colonists arrived at Yamacraw Bluff which they renamed Savannah after the nearby river.
- The town of Savannah was laid out into “squares.”

Savannah 1733



A View of the City of Savannah, Georgia, as it appeared in 1733, the first year of its settlement, showing the Harbor, the City, and the Forest.

Engraved by J. G. ...

First Crisis

- **Just as things were working well in establishing Savannah, many colonists got dysentery and other diseases and died.**
- **The problem was solved when a town well was dug.**
- **New colonists from England, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Germany, and Switzerland came to help Savannah recover.**

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Who was Tomochichi?



- Tomochichi, born around 1650, was the chief of a Yamacraw tribe that lived in the area of what we know now as Savannah, Georgia.

Who was Tomochichi?



- After becoming friends with Oglethorpe, he set up a meeting with leaders of other Creek tribes and convinced them to sign a treaty giving English colonists land between the Savannah and Altamaha rivers.

Who was Tomochichi?

- *The treaty set up trade agreements between the two sides.*
- *He also went to England to meet King George.*
- *He had a good relationship with the settlers until his death in 1739.*



The Ebenezer Salzburgers

- In 1734, a group of German-Speaking protestants came to Georgia.
- They were from the Present day city of “Salzburg” which is in the present-day country of Austria.

The Ebenezer Salzburgers

- They built Georgia's second city, Ebenezer about 25 miles up the Savannah River from the City of Savannah.
- They were Lutheran Protestants, and their daily life was a very religious routine of Hard Work and discipline.

Salzburgers



Savannah River at Ebenezer Landing

The Scottish Highlanders

- **The Scottish Highlanders also came to Georgia...**
- **They wanted to settle there because they could own their own land and not have to farm it for a “lord.”**

The Scottish Highlanders

- They were fierce warriors.
- Oglethorpe settled them at the new town of Darien, Ga. Near the mouth of the Altamaha River.



Building Forts



- Tension continued to grow between England, France and Spain. Georgia's position as a military buffer became more important.
- The trustees sent 150 Scottish Highlanders to build a fort at Darien which is located at the mouth of the Altamaha River.

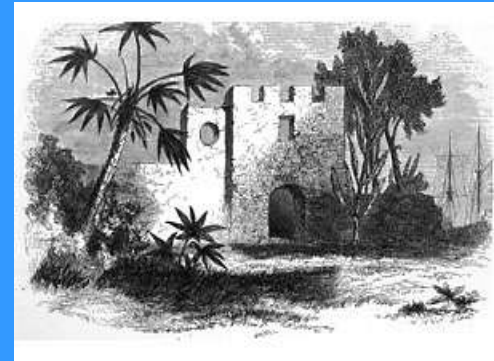
Building Forts



- **Oglethorpe then drew plans for another fort to be built on St. Simons' Island. This fort and town became Fort Frederica.**
- **The Spanish became upset with the building of forts on land they still claimed.**

Building Forts

- A temporary treaty was established between Oglethorpe and Sanchez, the governor of Florida, but the relations between Britain and Spain grew worse.



Indian Relations

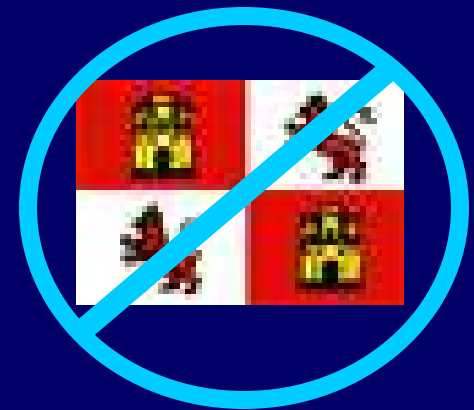
- Oglethorpe knew that if war broke out between England and Spain, it would be critical to have the Native Americans as allies.



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Indian Relations

- Georgia needed Indian trade, so Oglethorpe set up trade regulations to be certain that the Indians would be treated fairly.
- Much of the Indian trade took place in Georgia's *backcountry*.

War with Spain

- **King George II gives Oglethorpe the rank of colonel in the British army in preparation for war.**
- **In 1739, England declares war on Spain. Oglethorpe invades Florida to seize St. Augustine, the Spanish fortress. His efforts fail and he returns to Ft. Frederica.**

War with Spain

- **Two years later, the Spanish tried to take Fort Frederica in what became known as the Battle of Bloody Marsh. The Spanish retreated and Georgia was saved from Spanish invasion.**

The Colony Declines

- After the victory at Ft. Frederica, King George promoted Oglethorpe to the rank of general.
- In 1743, General Oglethorpe returned to England and never returned to Georgia.

The Colony Declines

- The Georgia settlers were unhappy with the 4 rules.
- A group of People known as the “Malcontents” opposed the slavery-ban in Georgia.
- The Malcontents wanted slavery because all the other colonies got to have slaves and therefore made more profit.

A Royal Colony

- In 1752, the trustees removed their restrictions and transferred control of the colony to the British government
- Now GA would become more like other American colonies, a royal colony.

Georgia Becomes a Royal Colony

- In 1752, Georgia became a royal colony. Georgia would have its own legislature and first chance at self-government.

Georgia Becomes a Royal Colony

- In 1758, the royal assembly declared the Anglican Church the official church of Georgia and the colony was divided into eight religious districts known as parishes.
- In each parish, the people voted for churchwardens and had to pay taxes to support the church.

Royal Governors

- Captain John Reynolds became Georgia's first royal governor.
- He was replaced by Henry Ellis who couldn't stand the summer heat and returned to England.
- The third and final royal governor was *Sir James Wright* who served the people well for nearly 20 years.

Sir
James
Wright

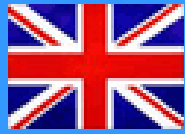


The French and Indian War



- In 1754, Great Britain and France went to war over their World Empires.
- This war was fought in places all over the world.
- In the American Colonies, Most Indians helped the French fight the British.

The French and Indian War



- The American Colonists called the war “The French and Indian War.”
- Later, Spain will join on the side of the French & Indians.

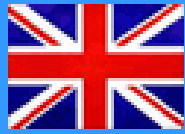
The French and Indian War



- **The British will win this War.**
- **In 1762, Spain and France ask for Peace.**
- **In 1763, A Peace treaty in Paris is signed**



The French and Indian War



- Because Spain and France were losers, they had to give up some territory in North America.
- Spain had to give “La Florida” to England.
- France gave up all of its claims East of the Mississippi River (except New Orleans)

Land ceded to Britain as a result of the French and Indian War



Proclamation of 1763



- After the French and Indian War, King George 3rd of England makes the *Proclamation of 1763.*

The *Proclamation of 1763* does 3 things...

1) Created 4 new colonies, Quebec (Canada) Grenada (Caribbean), East Florida and West Florida

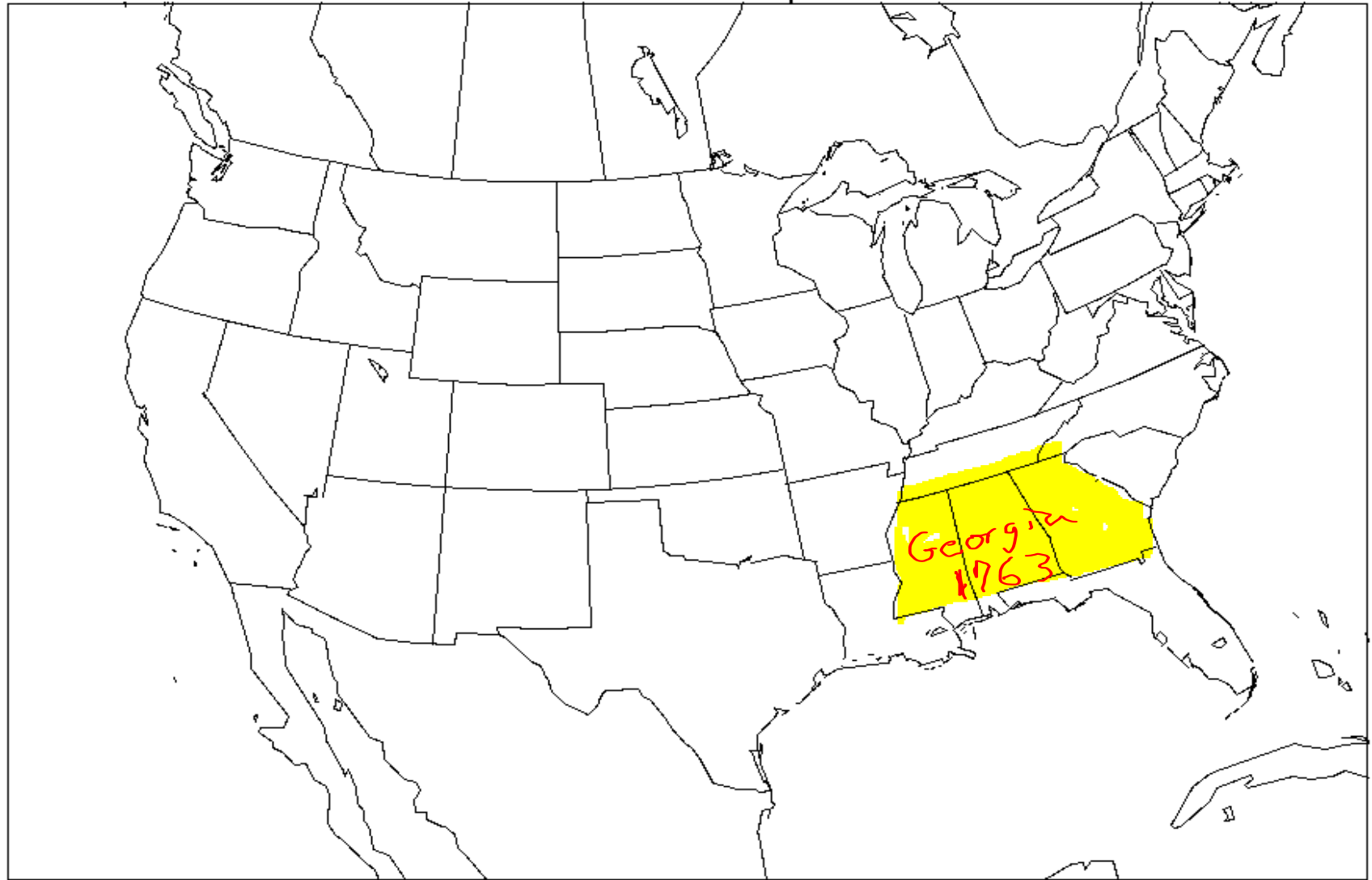
The *Proclamation of 1763* does 3 things...

2) *Georgia's southern boundary was extended to the St. Mary's River the Western Boundary became the Mississippi River.*

3) *It reserved all the land west of the Appalachian Mountains for the Indians.*

Georgia's Boundaries after The Proclamation of 1763

U.S. Base Map



The Colony Prospers

- After the Proclamation of 1763, The Colony of Georgia Prospers.
- Land was given away under the *Headright System*.
- Under this system, each “Head” of a family was given a right to 100 acres, plus 50 addition acres for each Family Member, Slave, or Indentured Servant.

The Colony Prospers

- **Thousands of would-be colonists rush to Georgia for free-land.**
- **Georgia's Population goes from 18,000 in 1766 to over 50,000 in 1776.**