

HISTORY OF COLONIZATION OF GA

2-COLUMN NOTES



COLONIES BEFORE GEORGIA

- Left hand side:
- England had settled 12 colonies.
- *“Carolina” was founded in 1663 and divided in 1729 into North and South.*
- By 1700’s the English settlers were using Indian trails through “GA” to make surprise attacks on Spanish Forts in Florida.
 - In return the Spanish attacked Charles Town but were defeated.
- Leaders in England were afraid the Spanish in Florida would grow strong and come back.
- *Land between English Carolina and Spanish Florida became IMPORTANT!*
- English wanted to claim land (between English Carolina and Spanish Florida) and use it as a **buffer zone**.
- Right hand side: Draw Eastern U.S. Together we will label it.

CONDITIONS IN ENGLAND:

- Left hand side:
- Farms not producing enough food.
- People leaving farms and going to cities.
- Cities overcrowded.
- Many homeless and people who could not pay their bills were placed in debtors prison.
- Right hand side: Draw a debtor's prison and write why people were placed in prison.

JAMES OGLETHORPE

- Left hand side:
- Member of Parliament (Government)
- Served on committee to reform prison.
 - Had a friend that died in debtor's prison.
- Heard talk about a new colony in America.
 - Talked to friends (Trustees), together they wrote a charter to start the colony.
- Right hand side: Draw Oglethorpe and have a text box of him stating why he wanted to start the colony of GA.

CHARTER OF 1732

○ Left hand side:

- Written contract giving the holder the right to claim land and establish a colony.
- Group of men called Trustees wrote the charter requesting the land south of Carolina be set aside for the poor person of London, “worthy poor”
- They would name it Georgia after King George II
- 3 purposes:
 1. Charitable: relief for debtors and “worthy poor”
 2. Economic: it would support itself by sending raw materials back to England.
 3. Defensive: protect the settlers of Charles Town from Spanish.
- Right hand side: Together, we will draw the Charter of 1732 and the new opportunities it provides.

TOMOCHICHI

- Left hand side:
- Chief of the Yamacraw Indians in Georgia.
- Meets with Oglethorpe and agrees to let them stay
- Organize a meeting with a group of Creek Chiefs and Oglethorpe.
- After 3 days they sign the **Treaty of Savannah**
 1. Creeks agree to give land to colonists (land between the Savannah and Altamaha rivers which is known as Yamacraw Bluff)
 2. Colonists agree to trade with Natives.
- Right hand side: Draw Creek Chief and Oglethorpe agreeing on the terms of the Treaty of Savannah.

MARY MUSGROVE

- Left hand side:
- Daughter of white South Carolina trader and Creek Indian.
- She & her husband owned a trading post.
- They agreed to introduce Oglethorpe and Tomochichi and translate.
- Her husband will die and she will remarry an Englishman
- Her new husband will convince Mary, the British owes her more money and will encourage Mary to claim St. Catherine's island.
- Right hand side: Draw a trading post with Mary, Oglethorpe, and Tomochichi to the side.

TERMS THAT MAKE UP THE TRUSTEE PERIOD IN GEORGIA
TAKE OUT A SHEET OF PAPER

Individuals

1. James Oglethorpe
2. Mary Musgrove
3. Tomochichi

ARRIVING IN GEORGIA

○Left hand side:

○1st settlers were expected to;

1. Care for the house

2. Care for 5 acre garden in town

3. Care for 45 acre farm in country

4. Help cultivate mulberry trees to feed silkworms



This will give the settler 50 total acres of land

○Many settlers (40 of the 114) end up dying within the first year.

○Right hand side:

○Draw the 5 acre garden in town and the 45 acre farm in the country.

SALZBURGERS

○ Left hand side:

○ Salzburgers are German (*originally from the German/Austrian border*) protestants who came for religious freedom. They ask Oglethorpe to stay

○ J.O. gives them a place 25 miles from Savannah. They called this **Ebenezer**.

○ Ebenezer had poor soil (marsh land) caused them to move up river. They called this place up river, **New Ebenezer**.

○ Eventually settle on St. Simons Island.

○ Right hand side: Draw the Savannah River and show where the Salzburgers settle.



HIGHLAND SCOTS

- Left hand side:
- Men of Scotland had a reputation of being good soldiers.
- J.O needed to protect GA from Spanish so he recruited 175 Highland Scots to come to Savannah.
- They settled in **Darien** on the Altamaha river.
- They opposed slavery.
- Right hand side: Draw the Altamaha river and show where the Highland Scot's settled.



MALCONTENTS

○ Left hand side:

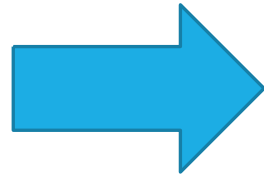
○ People who had been living in the colony of GA for a period of time and were UNHAPPY!

1. Limit on Land

2. No Slaves

3. No Rum

4. Wanted the right to elect leaders



These things were what the Malcontents were unhappy about

○ Right hand side: Draw malcontents and reasons why they're unhappy.

GROUPS AND LOCATIONS IN THE TRUSTEE PERIOD

1. Highland Scots and Darien
2. Salzburgers and New Ebenezer
3. Malcontents



EVENTS OF TRUSTEE PERIOD

War of Jenkins Ear and Battle of Bloody Marsh

EVENTS OF TRUSTEE COLONY

Conflict with Spanish (part of War of Jenkins Ear)

1. Oglethorpe led a group of soldiers on a mission to capture **St. Augustine**.
2. He never made it to St. Augustine, a group of free black colonists stopped him at a small fort outside St. Augustine.
3. After this, the Spanish made a plan to come up the coast and destroy the colony of Georgia
4. Oglethorpe, along with the Highland Scots and other soldiers were able to surprise the Spanish troops and defeat them off the coast of St. Simons Island. This battle is known as the **Battle of Bloody Marsh**.
5. After this, the **Spanish left** Georgia and did not come back again. Eventually the St. John's river became the **boarder** between British Georgia and Spanish Florida.

EVENTS OF TRUSTEE COLONY CONTINUED

Right side: Draw:

1. A map showing where the Battle of Bloody Marsh took place and then the new border of Georgia.

Draw a line

Left side:

Oglethorpe called back to England

While Oglethorpe led the troops to victory in the Battle of Bloody Marsh, he was not as successful in leading the colony.

The Malcontents had been writing letters to the Trustees back in England complaining about Oglethorpe and his laws.

In 1743, the King calls him back to England.

Right side: Draw Oglethorpe going back to England

CHANGES IN THE COLONY

Left Side: Changes in the Colony

1. Many of the colonists blamed the Trustee laws for the colony's problems.
2. Under pressure, the trustees began reversing the laws.
3. By 1752, the trustees had lost interest in the Georgia colony.
4. They no longer had the money to keep the colony going.
5. The trustees returned the colony to the king in 1752.
6. King George II appointed John Reynolds, the first royal governor.
7. He made many changes in the government and Georgia became a Royal colony.

Right side: Draw Georgia with a Crown on top