

Revolutionary War

Unit 4



- **Tensions** over land in the colonies finally come to a head.
 - War breaks out between **England** and **France**.
 - It is called the **Seven Years War** in Europe.
 - The war spilled into **America**, as the two countries **dispute** over the Ohio Valley.
 - The **Indians** sided with the French; therefore, it is called the **French and Indian War** in America.

War Breaks Out

(not that war ... Yet!)

- When the war ended, a treaty was signed to make peace...

Treaty of Paris 1763.

- **France** gave up **all** of its North American colonies.
- **Spanish Florida** was given to England.

NO MORE THREATS FROM THE SOUTH!!

- Even though the war was fought far from **Georgia**, its borders changed.
 - Expanded **south** to St. Mary's River
 - Expanded **west** to the Mississippi River (1764)
 - Expanded **north** to around Augusta

Treaty of Paris 1763

- Based on what we just learned, who do you think won the French and Indian War? Use evidence from our notes to support your answer.

Question

1. England did not care if France had colonies in North America.
2. Spain was England's biggest rival for dominance in North America.
3. The Indians sided with France in the French and Indian War.
4. Florida became English territory through the Treaty of Paris of 1763.
5. France won the French and Indian War.
6. The French and Indian War was known as the Seven Years War in Europe.
7. France gave up just one colony in the Treaty of Paris.

True/False

Make the false statements true.

- The **Proclamation of 1763** had two main goals:
 - To **avoid** expensive Indian conflicts
 - To **maintain** and **build** colonial settlements EAST of the Appalachian Mountains where settlers would continue to **trade** with England.
- The **provisions** of the Proclamation of 1763:
 - It **forbade** colonists from settling lands **west** of the Appalachian Mountains and the colonists who already lived there had to **move back east**.
 - Much of the land was given to the **Indians** to avoid **warfare** with the settlers.

Proclamation of 1763

- How did Georgians react to the Proclamation of 1763?
 - Not too Bad!!
 - Georgia was still a **young** colony and most lived near Georgia's **coastline** anyway.
 - Georgia **gained** land and resources from Spain and their Native American allies.

Georgians' reaction

- You are a journalist interviewing Georgia colonists affected by the Proclamation of 1763. Interview 1) a prominent landowner living on the border of Georgia and Florida; 2) a frontiersman and his family who have just moved west of the Appalachian Mountains; 3) a trading company owner interested in relocating his business to an island off the Georgia coast; and 4) a government official with plans to expand trade routes along the Mississippi River. Write an article to inform your readers about how the proclamation will affect Georgians. Be sure to use quotes.

Writing Prompt

- Create a protest poster for the Proclamation of 1763. Why are you unhappy about the Proclamation?

Poster

- During the 1760s and 1770s, **England** asserted more control over the colonies.
- **Parliament** believed that the colonists should help pay for the French and Indian War.
 - England began **taxing** the colonies.
 - One tax was the **Stamp Act**. (1765)
 - It required colonists to buy a **stamp** for almost every paper document (newspapers, licenses, legal documents)
 - The colonists **rebelled**.
 - “No **taxation** without **representation**.”

Stamp Act

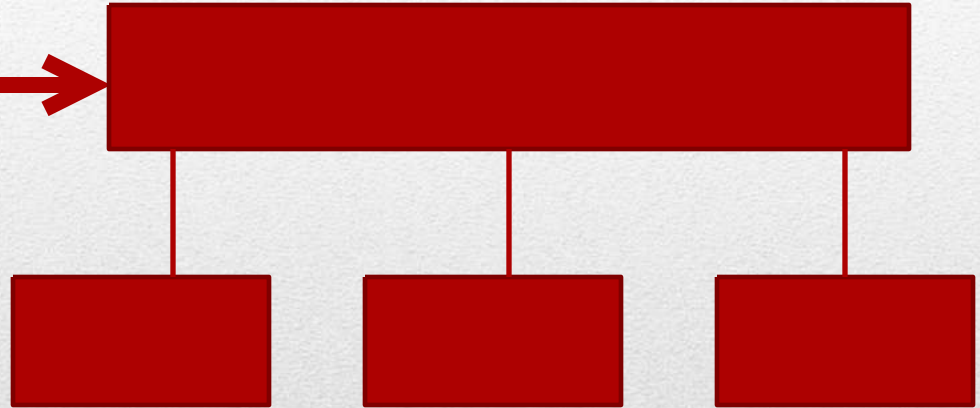
- Georgia's response was not as **violent**.
 - It had a **strong** royal governor.
 - It was still **economically** dependent on Great Britain.
 - Nevertheless, there was still **resistance** to the Stamp Act.
 - A group affiliated with the Sons of Liberty called "**Liberty Boys**" was established to oppose the Stamp Act.

Stamp Act

Cause

Effects

**Britain wants
colonists to help
pay for the French
and Indian War**



Cause/Effects

Complete the chart using your notes



Taxation without Representation

- How did the taxation of the colonists incite them to rebellion? Be sure to include the impact of the Stamp Act in the answer. Also, use evidence from the video and your notes to support your answer.

Question

- Things were heating up!
- Two events in **Boston** were a catalyst for things to come.
 - **Boston Massacre**: British soldiers **fired** into an angry mob that had been provoking them, killing five people. 1770
 - **Boston Tea Party**: Colonists **dumped** 342 chests of tea into Boston Harbor in response to a tea tax. 1773

Intolerable Acts

- In response to the colonists' **rebellious** acts, Parliament passed a set of laws called **Coercive Acts** to punish the Massachusetts colony.
 - The colonists called these laws the **Intolerable Acts**.
 - **Boston Port Act**: closed the port to trade
 - **Massachusetts Government Act**: took away the colony's charter and **prohibited** town meetings
 - **Quartering Act**: required colonists to provide housing for British soldiers at the colonists' expense
 - **Impartial Administration of Justice Act**: any British official that committed a crime was sent to another colony or back to England to stand trial

Intolerable Acts

- Which of the Intolerable Acts would impact Georgia and why?

Question

- Georgians were most concerned with the **Quartering Act**.
- At the time, Georgians were hoping to bring more British **soldiers** to protect them from **Indian** raids, but they didn't want to **pay** for them.

Intolerable Acts

1. Boston Port Act

- a.) right to free trade b.) right to speak freely c.) right to vote

2. Massachusetts Government Act

- a.) right to vote b.) right to meet together c.) right to free trade

3. Quartering Act

- a.) a right to speak freely b.) right to privacy in your own home c.) right to meet together

4. Impartial Administration of Justice Act

- a.) right to try criminals where they committed the crime b.) right to speak freely c.) right to a lawyer

What do you know?

Write the letter of the right denied by each act in the list above

- <http://app.discoveryeducation.com/player/view/assetGuid/77D42FAF-5782-42E4-9C71-453B634C4B2A>

After viewing the video, which side would you be on. Give examples from what was said in the video.

What would you do?

- The **desire** for independence was not as strong in **Georgia** as in other **colonies**.
- Why?
 - Georgia had **prospered** under British rule.
 - Georgia needed **protection** from Native Americans.
 - Many of the **laws** and **taxes** imposed on the colonies had little effect on **Georgia**.

Mixed Feelings in Georgia

- There were some Georgians that were **dissatisfied** with British policies.
- Georgia did not send a **representative** to the meeting **opposing** the Stamp Act.
- The publisher of the *Georgia Gazette*, Georgia's only newspaper, stopped publication for a year in protest to the tax.

Mixed Feelings in Georgia

- In **1774**, the **First Continental Congress** met in Philadelphia.
 - Georgia was the **only** colony to not send a delegate.
 - The delegates decided to **cut off** trade with England until taxes and trade regulations were repealed.
- Before a second Continental Congress could meet, **fighting** broke out – Lexington and **Concord**, Massachusetts.

Independence

- In 1775, the **Second Continental Congress** met; Georgia **was** represented this time.
- A committee headed by Thomas Jefferson wrote the **Declaration of Independence**.
 - It was adopted on **July 4, 1776**.
- Georgia signers of the Declaration were:
 - **Button Gwinnett**
 - **Lyman Hall**
 - **George Walton**

Independence

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1. Battle of Lexington and Concord
 2. Button Gwinnett
 3. 2nd Continental Congress
 4. Thomas Jefferson
 5. Redcoats
 6. Declaration of Independence

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- A. Author of the Declaration of Independence
 - B. British soldiers
 - C. Georgia's delegate to the 2nd Continental Congress
 - D. Statement of American Independence from England
 - E. First armed conflict of the Revolutionary War
 - F. Meeting where colonists listed reasons for independence from England

Matching

Key People & Events

1. All Georgians were in favor of American independence from Britain.
2. Georgia was not represented at the 1st Continental Congress.
3. The first armed conflict of the American Revolution took place in Massachusetts.
4. Georgia was not represented at the 2nd Continental Congress.
5. Both the 1st and 2nd Continental Congresses took place before the Revolutionary War began.
6. Thomas Jefferson was the primary author of the Declaration of Independence.
7. Georgians Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, and George Walton signed the Declaration of Independence.

True/False

Make False statements True

- Loyalties in Georgia were **split**.
 - **Loyalists** or Tories were people loyal to **England**.
 - **Patriots** were those supporting **independence**.
- In 1778, **British** regiments began moving inland from the Georgia coast.
 - The first major battle in the South took place in **Savannah**.
 - Savannah fell to the **British** on December 29, 1778.
 - **Augusta** fell a month later.

War comes to Georgia

1. “England has supported the colony since the beginning. Some of these colonists are not grateful for that, but I certainly am!”
2. “I believe in this battle for independence and am willing to fight for it.”
3. “I hope the British troops overwhelm the local, untrained militia.”
4. “I was born in England and remain loyal to her.”
5. “It’s time to take a stand. We will no longer pay those taxes imposed on the colonies!”
6. “Losing Savannah and Augusta to the British is a bad blow, but we must continue to fight!”

Point of View

Loyalist or Patriot?

- Picture yourself as Georgian during the Revolutionary War. Choose a side: Loyalist or Patriot. Research reasons why your side felt the way it did. Write a letter to a friend of yours who holds the opposite view. Explain why you have chosen your political stand and persuade your friend to join your group. Support your argument with evidence.

Writing Prompt

- Although not as important as other American victories, this battle was important to Georgia **patriots**.
 - To raise **morale**
 - To give them much needed **supplies**
 - To set the **stage** for several **victories**.

Battle of Kettle Creek

- It took place on **February 14, 1779**.
- **Elijah Clarke** and Thomas Dooly led the Georgia militia on an attack of an encampment of 600 **British** Loyalists.
- Although **outnumbered**, the Patriots routed the Loyalist troops with a **surprise** attack.
- Heroic actions of **Elijah Clarke** and **Austin Dabney** during this battle made them Georgia heroes.

Battle of Kettle Creek

- In October 1779, a joint force of **French** and **Patriot** troops attacked Savannah in hopes of regaining it.
- The French fleet was commanded by **Count Charles Henri D'Estaing**.
- The battle lasted only **90** minutes but led to the deaths of **800** allied troops to Britain's **18**.
- Count **Casimir Pulaski**, a famous Polish soldier who came to fight for freedom, died in a cavalry charge.

Siege of Savannah

- The attack **failed**.
- **Savannah** remained under **British** control until 1782.
- This battle was the **second** bloodiest battle of the Revolutionary War.



DID YOU KNOW
THAT THEY NEVER
TALK ABOUT THIS
ON HISTORY
CHANNEL?!

Siege of Savannah

- The treaty that **ended** the Revolutionary War.
- It **granted** the United States independence from England.

Treaty of Paris of 1783

1. Were Loyalists allied with the British?
2. Was the Battle of Kettle Creek an American defeat?
3. Was the siege of Savannah the bloodiest battle in the Revolution?
4. Were the French allied with the British during the siege of Savannah?
5. Did the Treaty of Paris of 1783 give America independence from England?

Yes or No

Explain why or why not.

- **Elijah Clarke**

- Early in the war, he fought the **Creeks** and **Cherokee** who had sided with the British.
- He led a small group of men disrupting the British and Loyalists with **surprise** attacks behind enemy lines.
- The surprise attacks were called **guerilla tactics**.
- He helped recapture **Augusta** in 1781.
- Not only did he battle the Loyalists but also **wounds, small pox**, and the **mumps**.

Heroic Georgians

• **Austin Dabney**

- He was a **slave** who fought under Elijah Clarke.
- He took the place of his master, **substituting** for him in the war.
- He thought to be the only **African-American** to fight in the Battle of Kettle Creek.

Heroic Georgians

• **Austin Dabney**

- After the war, **Dabney** lived with one of his fellow soldiers, **Giles Harris** who took care of **Dabney** after he was wounded.
- In 1786, Georgia's **General Assembly** gave Dabney his freedom.
 - This **prevented** Dabney's former master from taking advantage of Dabney's fame.
 - The state also granted him **50 acres** of land for his service during the Revolution.

Heroic Georgians

- <http://app.discoveryeducation.com/player/view/assetGuid/EC4136BD-ABE2-44BF-8DFD-EF9EA67E5C6F>

Heroic Georgians

Nancy Hart: six foot tall, red-head

- She is most well-known for **capturing** and killing several Loyalist soldiers who food and quarters.
- As they were eating and drinking, Nancy Hart was **hiding** their weapons.
- When they realized that their weapons were gone, they **charged** her.
- She **killed** one, **wounding** another, and **holding** the others at gunpoint until her husband got home or so the story goes.

Heroic Georgians

Nancy Hart:

- The rumors...
 - The soldiers were **hanged** and **buried** on her property.
 - In **1912**, railroad workers came across a **grave** on the Hart property with **six** skeletons.
- She served as a Patriot **spy** during the war.
- It is also rumored that she **fought** in the Battle of Kettle Creek.

Heroic Georgians

1. In what 1779 battle did Elijah Clarke fight?
2. What kind of tactics did Elijah Clarke use so effectively against the British? Explain how they worked.
3. What city did Clarke help recapture in 1781?
4. Name two diseases that Clarke battled during the Revolutionary War.

**How well do you know our
Georgia Heroes?**

5. Why was Austin Dabney serving as a soldier?
6. Why did the General Assembly give Dabney his freedom?
7. In what battle did Dabney suffer his wounds?

**How well do you know our
Georgia Heroes?**

8. Why did British soldiers charge at Nancy Hart?
9. What was found in a grave near Nancy Hart's property in 1912?
10. Who was Hart County named after? Why is that significant?
11. What physical characteristic may have helped Nancy Hart pose as a man?

**How well do you know our
Georgia Heroes?**

Button Gwinnett

- He was a **delegate** to the Second Continental Congress.
- He **signed** the Declaration of Independence.
- He was the **chairman** of the committee that wrote the Georgia Constitution of 1777.
- He became **governor** in 1777.
- Gwinnett **feuded** with his bitter enemy Lachlan **McIntosh**.
 - Gwinnett **challenged** McIntosh to a **duel** and **died** from his injuries three days later.

Georgia's Political Leaders

Lyman Hall

- He was a **minister** and a **doctor**.
- He was also a **delegate** of the Second Continental Congress and signed the **Declaration of Independence**.
- Hall was elected **governor** in 1783.
- He was instrumental in founding the **University of Georgia**.

Georgia's Political Leaders

George Walton

- Walton was the most **politically** successful of the three signers.
- He was a successful **lawyer**.
- He was **wounded** and **captured** by the British during the assault on Savannah.
- During his 30-year political career, Walton served as **representative** to Congress, **circuit court judge**, **chief justice** of Georgia, **governor** of Georgia, and **U.S. Senator**.

Georgia's Political Leaders
