

# Georgia: Trustee and Royal Colony

# Essential Question

- How did the Trustee Period impact Georgia's colonial history?

# Trustee Period

- Trustees governed Georgia from 1733 to 1752.
- Several ethnic groups wanted to settle in Georgia.
  - In July 1733, a group of Jewish immigrants arrived.
  - In 1734, a group known as Saltzburgers arrived in search of religious freedom and a hope to begin a silk industry.
    - They were Austrian Lutherans.
    - They founded a settlement Ebenezer, but it was not well-suited to their needs.
    - So, they moved and established New Ebenezer.

# Trustee Period

- In January 1736, a group of 177 Scottish settlers known as the **Highland Scots** arrived and established a town called **Darien**.
  - They are also known for their **bravery** and **determination** in battle.
- Immigrants also came from Austria, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

# Discussion Question

- Why would Georgia want/not want the immigrants to come settle here?

# Writing Prompt

- Oglethorpe was so pleased with his model society that he asked his secretary (you) to write a glowing letter to King George II about the state of the colony during the current Trustee period. You describe the importance of contributions of two prominent men: Alexander, an Austrian “Salzburger” and Camden, a Highland Scot. Be sure to use evidence from your notes to support your answer.

# Malcontents

- Some colonists were **unhappy** with the rules of the colony.
- They thought the rules kept the colony from being **prosperous**.
- The dissenters became known as **malcontents**.
- They complained about:
  - the **limits** placed on **buying** and **selling** land
  - the right to buy **alcohol**
  - the **ban** on slavery
- Economics won out! By **1750**, **slavery** was legal, **land** could be bought and sold, and **liquor** could be produced and sold.

# Spanish Threat from Florida

- The **War of Jenkins' Ear** was important to the survival of Georgia and helped Georgia serve its purpose of being a **"buffer"** colony.
- It began when a British captain, **Robert Jenkins**, had his ear cut off by the Spanish when they attempted to raid his ship.



# Spanish Threat from Florida

- He took his ear to British **Parliament** which in turn caused the English to demand **retribution**.
- In July 1742, a Spanish force landed on **St. Simons Island**.
  - They were soundly defeated by the colonists and their Native American allies in the **Battle of Bloody Marsh**.
  - After this battle, **Spain** gave up all claims to Georgia.

# Ticket out the Door

- Carole Marsh – p. 17
  - Reading for Information
  - Writing Prompt

# Essential Question

- How did the Royal Period impact Georgia's colonial history?

# Georgia as a Royal Colony

- Georgia did not **prosper** as the trustees had hoped.
- In **1752**, the trustees surrendered control of the colony; it became a **royal colony**.
- Restrictions were taken away, and Georgia began to **thrive** economically.

# Discussion

- Who is now in charge of Georgia?  
Why?

# Royal Governors

- **John Reynolds:** (1754-1756)
  - Georgia's **first** royal governor
  - Had many conflicts with the **colonial** legislature so he was removed by the king
- **Henry Ellis:** (1757-1760)
  - Credited for bringing **self-government** to Georgia
  - Explained the need for **budget, taxes,** and **military defense**
  - Left due to **poor health**

# Royal Governors

- James Wright: (1760-1776)
  - Negotiated **treaties** with the Native Americans
  - Georgia **prospered** and grew **faster** than any other English colony

# Ticket out the Door

- Which royal governor was the most successful? Why?
  - Use evidence from your notes to support your answer.