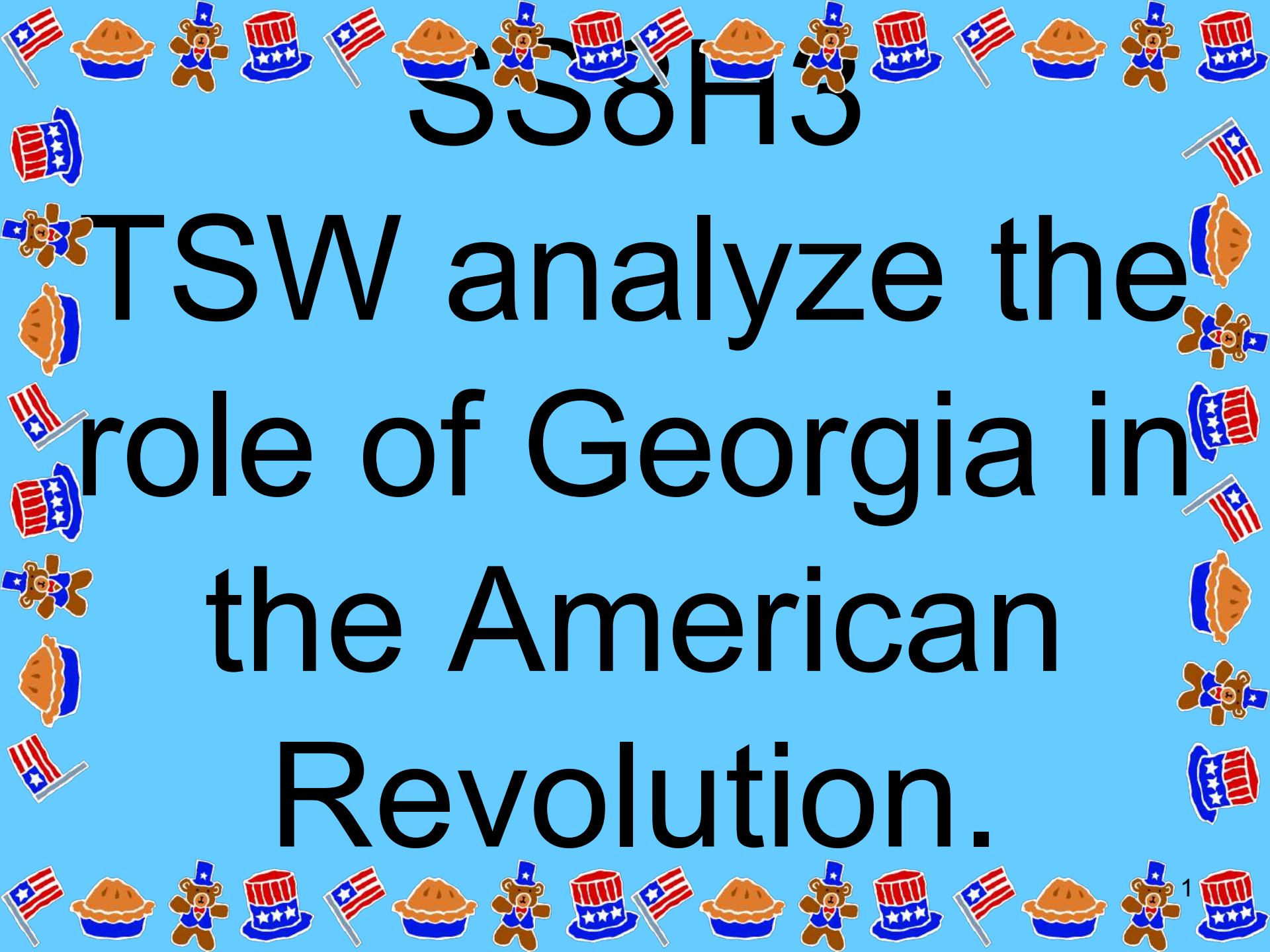


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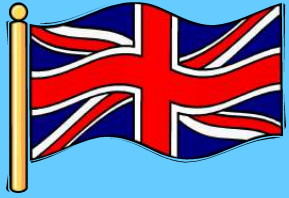
TSW analyze the
role of Georgia in
the American
Revolution.



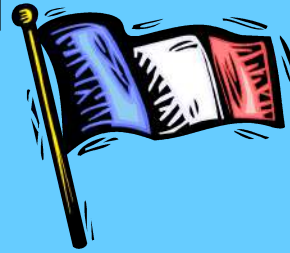
- a. Explain the immediate and long-term causes of the American Revolution and their impact on Georgia; include the French and Indian War (i.e., Seven Years War), Proclamation of 1763, Stamp Act, Intolerable Acts, and the Declaration of Independence.

The French and Indian War





The French and Indian War



(Seven Years' War)

The French and Indian War was the result of disputes between France and Great Britain that had been going on for almost 65 years.

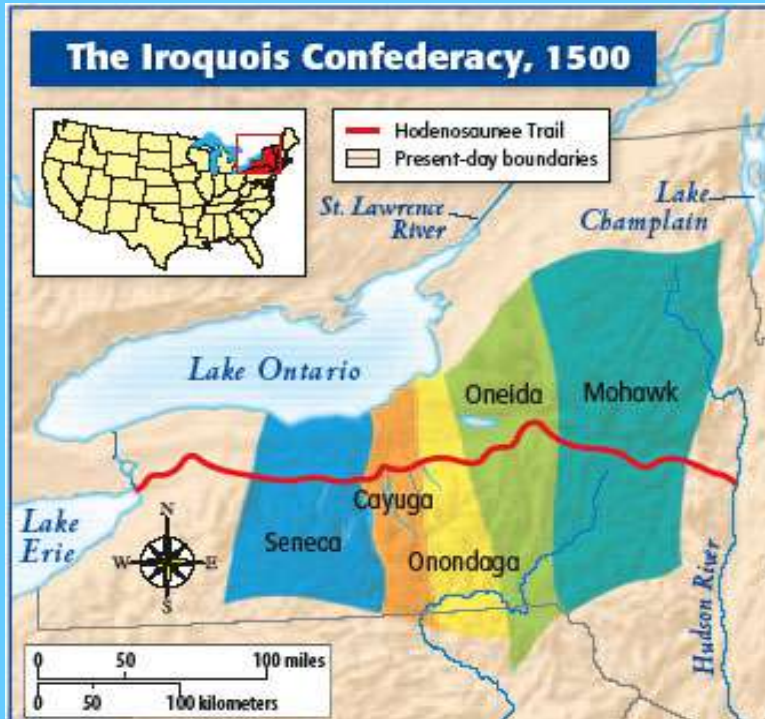
The causes of the 9-year war that began in 1754 were greed and fear. The greed was a hope to capture the most land in the New World and control the treasures of the territory.



With the exception of population differences in America, France and Great Britain were well-matched. The British Navy was the most powerful in the world, but France had the stronger army.



Great Britain has a strong alliance with the 6 tribes of the Iroquois Confederacy, but the French were trading partners with many of the western tribes.



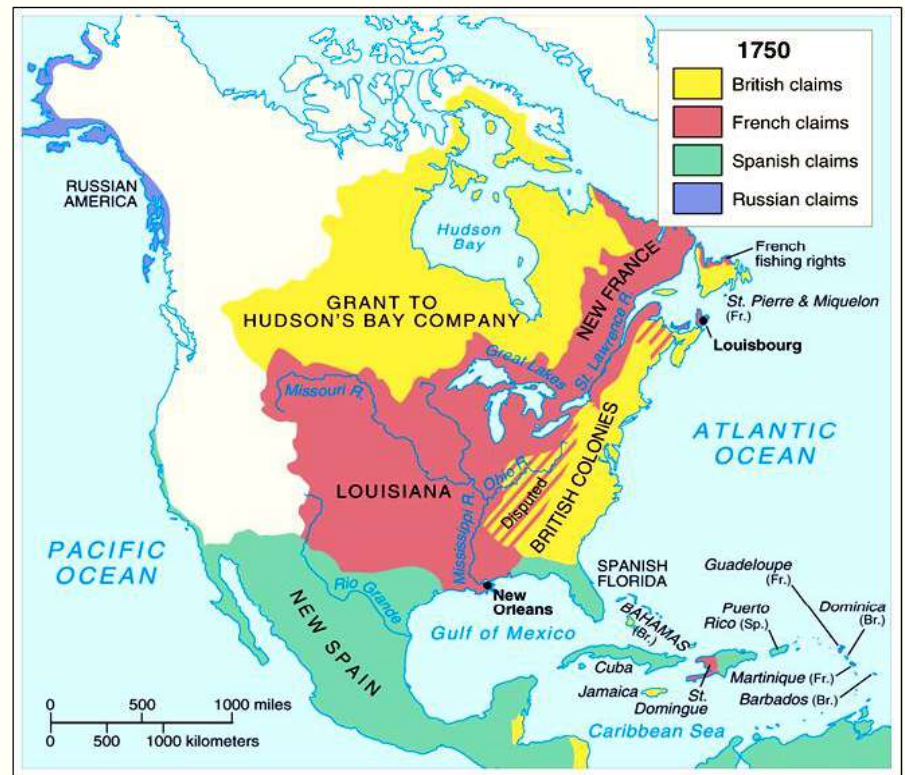
The French had more experienced military leadership and, unlike the British colonists, the French settlers didn't argue among themselves.



The tension between France and Great Britain increased because both claimed the area of the Ohio River Valley.

This frontier region was a huge area of about 200,000 sq. miles, about the size of France.

North America in 1750



British traders had formed profitable agreements with many tribes that had formerly traded only with the French.

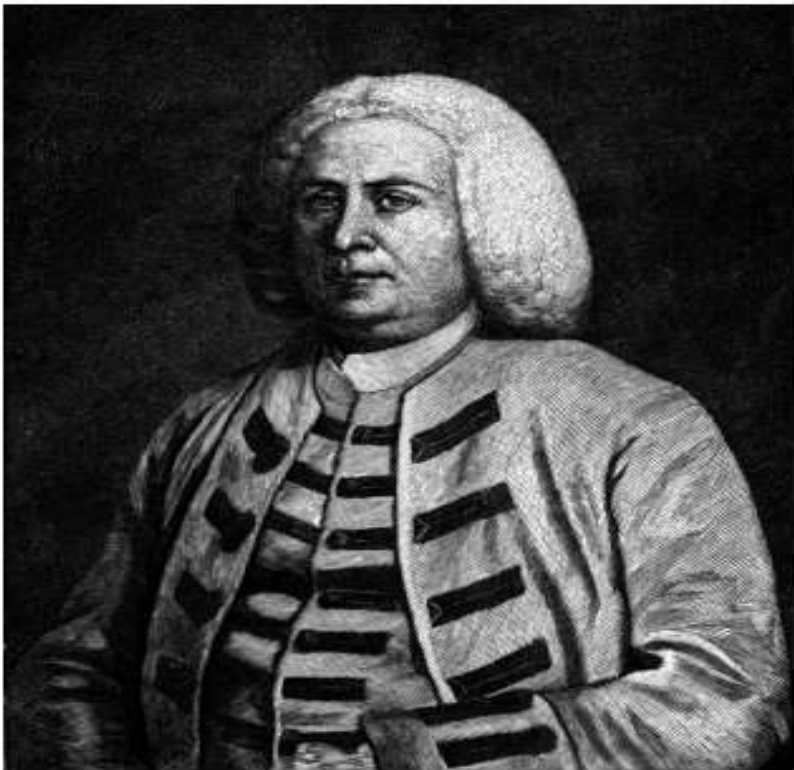


In 1753, Virginia's governor sent a young George Washington to warn the French that the River Valley didn't belong to them and to stop building forts there. Those demands were ignored.



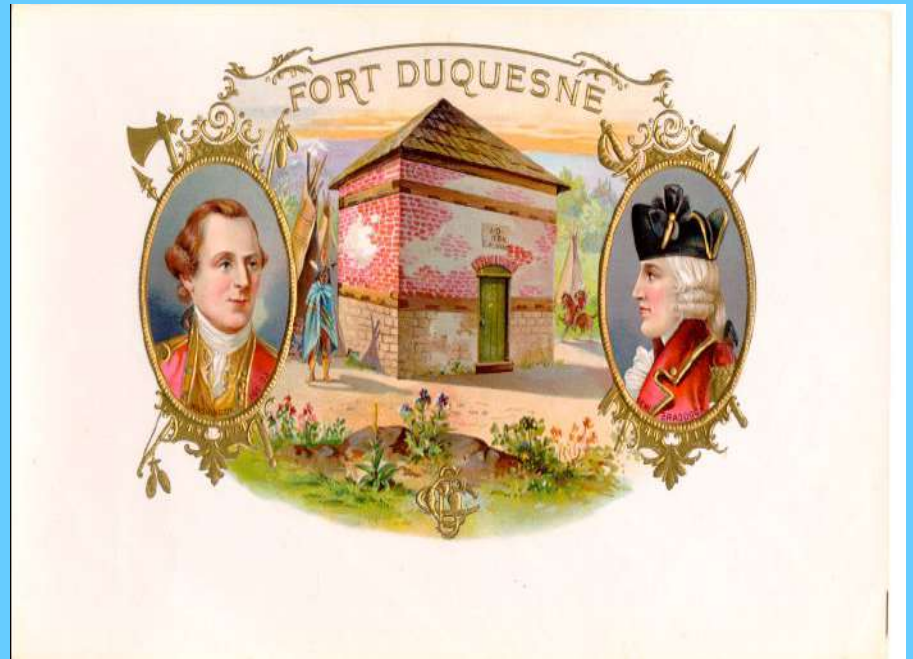
The following year, Gov. Dinwiddie again sent Washington to the

French with a message. This time, however, Washington did not go alone.



Governor Dinwiddie

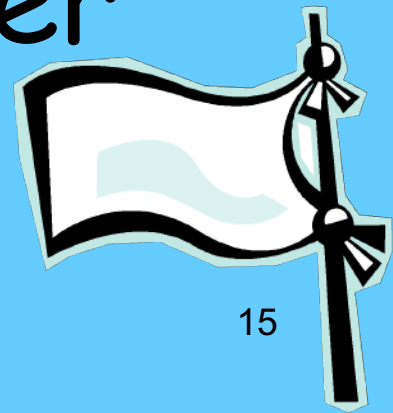
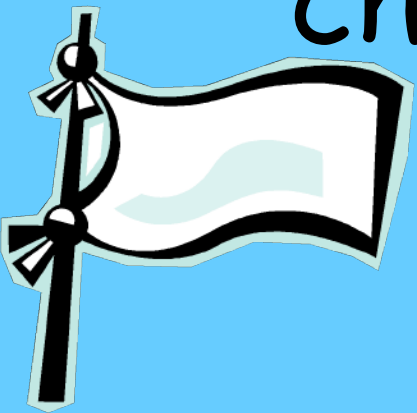
The 22-year old Washington led 150 Virginia militia troops to Fort Duquesne [doo-kane] near the present-day Pittsburgh. Washington's men set up a crude, round stockade of wooden stakes.



Washington's men named this round stockade Fort Necessity. After a scout reported about 30 French soldiers in a nearby camp, Washington's men attacked, killing 10 and forcing the rest to surrender.



As expected, the French attacked Fort Necessity a short time later. On July 3, 1754, severely outnumbered and having lost 1/3 of its troops, Washington had no choice but to surrender to the French.



The war had begun. It soon spread to Europe where it was known as the Seven Years' War.

European War goes global: The Seven Years War, 1756-63



- Fought in Europe, North America, the Caribbean, and India
- France loses most of its colonial possessions.
- England becomes leading colonial power.
- English rule over India begins (Battle of Plassey, 1757).

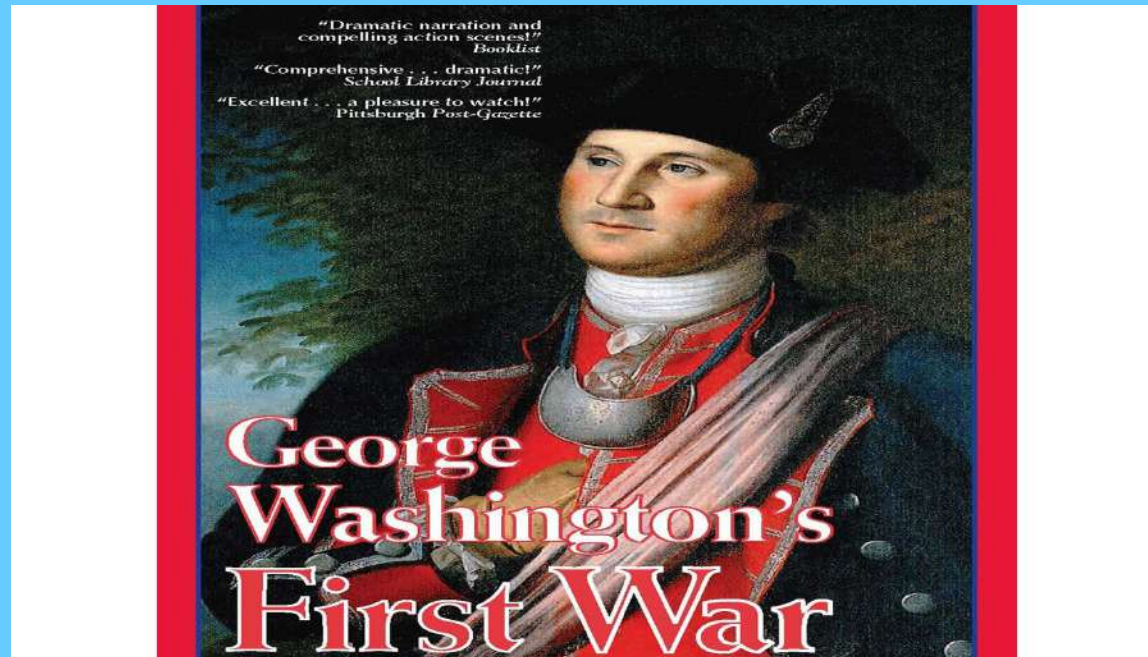
The first few years of the war in America consisted of a series of disappointing losses for the British and their colonies. As the war progressed, Great Britain continued to suffer losses both in the colonies and in Europe.



William Pitt was put in charge of the war effort. He used the strength of the British Navy and was able to capture the key French Canadian cities of Quebec and Montreal.



A year later, Washington again led troops to Fort Duquesne; this time he was victorious. The frontier was made safe and came under British control.



Georgia didn't take part in the war, but it was helped by the war. The Treaty of Paris of 1763, which formally ended the war, set Georgia's western boundary at the Mississippi River.



Results of the French & Indian War

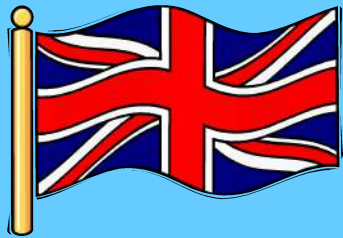
*British gained control of Canada; still an ally & trading partner today



Ohio River Valley & all lands east of the Mississippi River [Western Frontier] was opened for settlement for the other colonies.

*Great Britain obtained Florida from Spain who'd been France's ally during the war.

*France gave the Louisiana Territory to Spain.



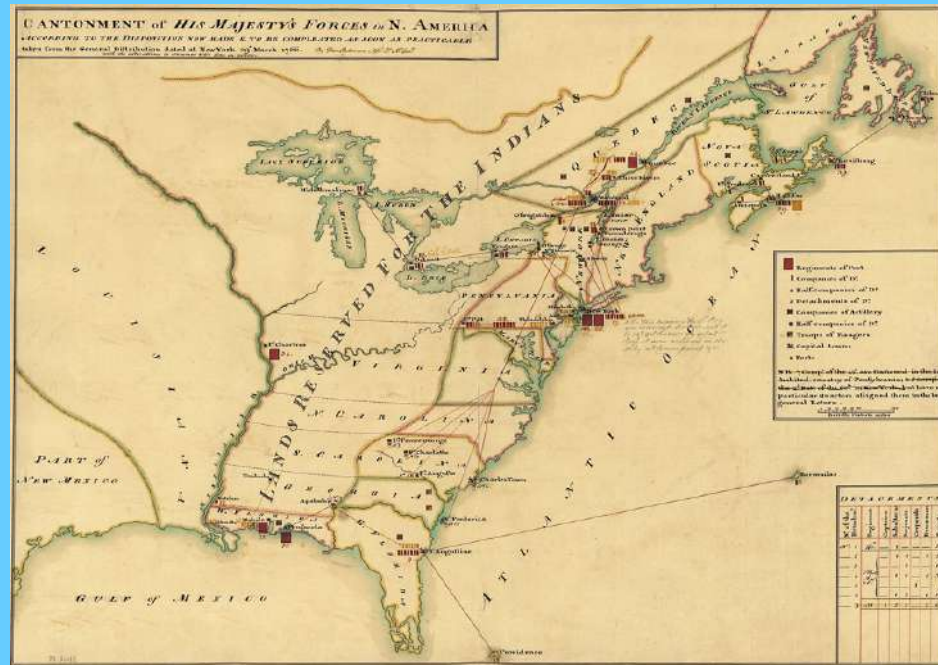
*After 150 years of colonization, France lost all its land in the area.

*Perhaps most importantly, the French and Indian War led to the American Revolution. After the war, Great Britain found itself left with a huge war debt. To the British, it seemed only logical to tax the colonists to cover those expenses.



Proclamation of 1763

King George III issued this proclamation shortly after the end of the French & Indian War. It forbade the colonists to settle west of the Appalachian Mountains.



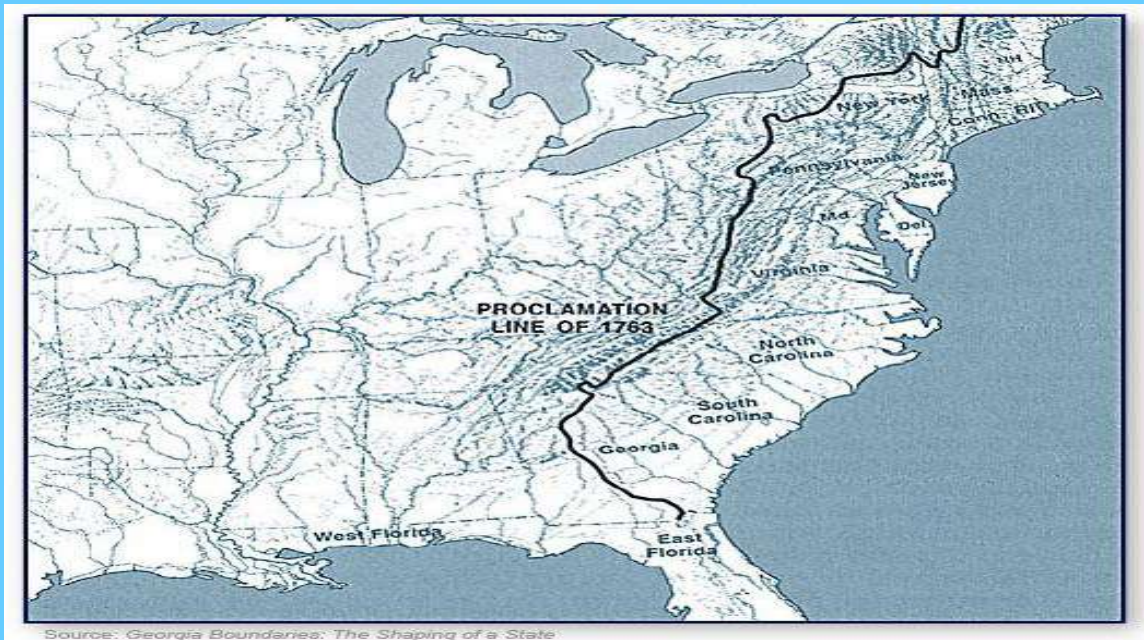
This proclamation also moved Georgia's southern boundary to the St. Marys River. At the same time, the Cherokee and Creek gave up all lands between the Ogeechee and Savannah Rivers north the Augusta. They also gave up the coastal land south of the Altamaha River.

When the land came under Georgia's control, settlers began to migrate to the colony. The new boundaries were important to Georgia's growth.



Not only did the new land provide water access for future shipping, but it also provided good farmland and dense forests with

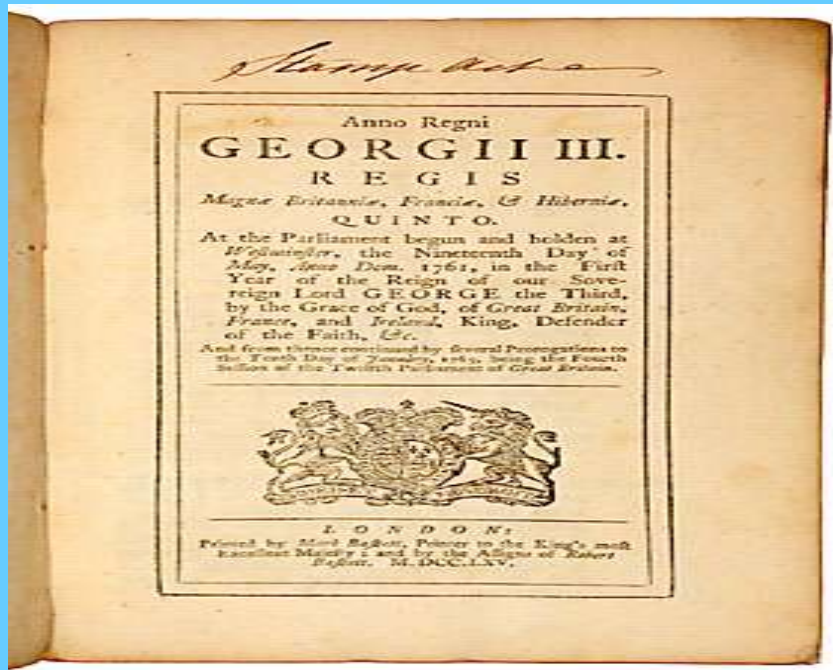
timber and naval stores resources.



Stamp Act

In 1765, the British Parliament passed the Stamp Act in an attempt to raise money to pay for the French and Indian War.

This act placed a tax on newspapers, legal documents, and licenses.



The colonists' reactions were swift and violent.

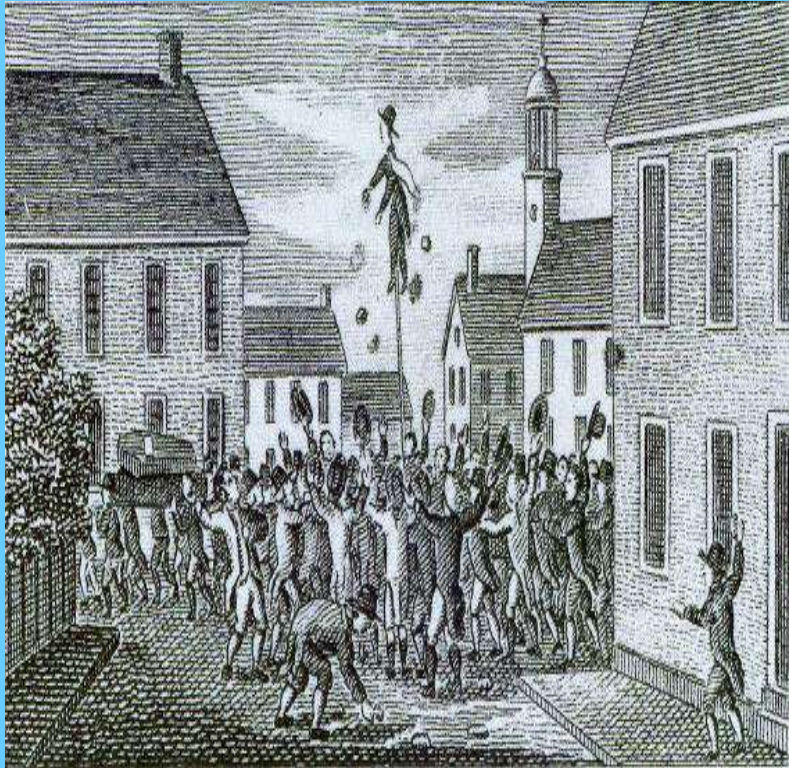


A Stamp Act Congress met in Boston, Massachusetts to speak against the tax. The Georgia Colonial Assembly wasn't in session at the time, so it didn't send a representative to the Stamp Act Congress.



On the day before the tax went into effect, a few Georgia citizens showed their dislike of the Stamp Act by

burning an effigy (likeness) of the stamp master in the streets of Savannah.



On November 6, a group of Georgians came together to oppose the Stamp Act. They called themselves the Liberty Boys.



They were a part of a larger group, the Sons of Liberty, whose acts came to represent the spirit of the Revolution.

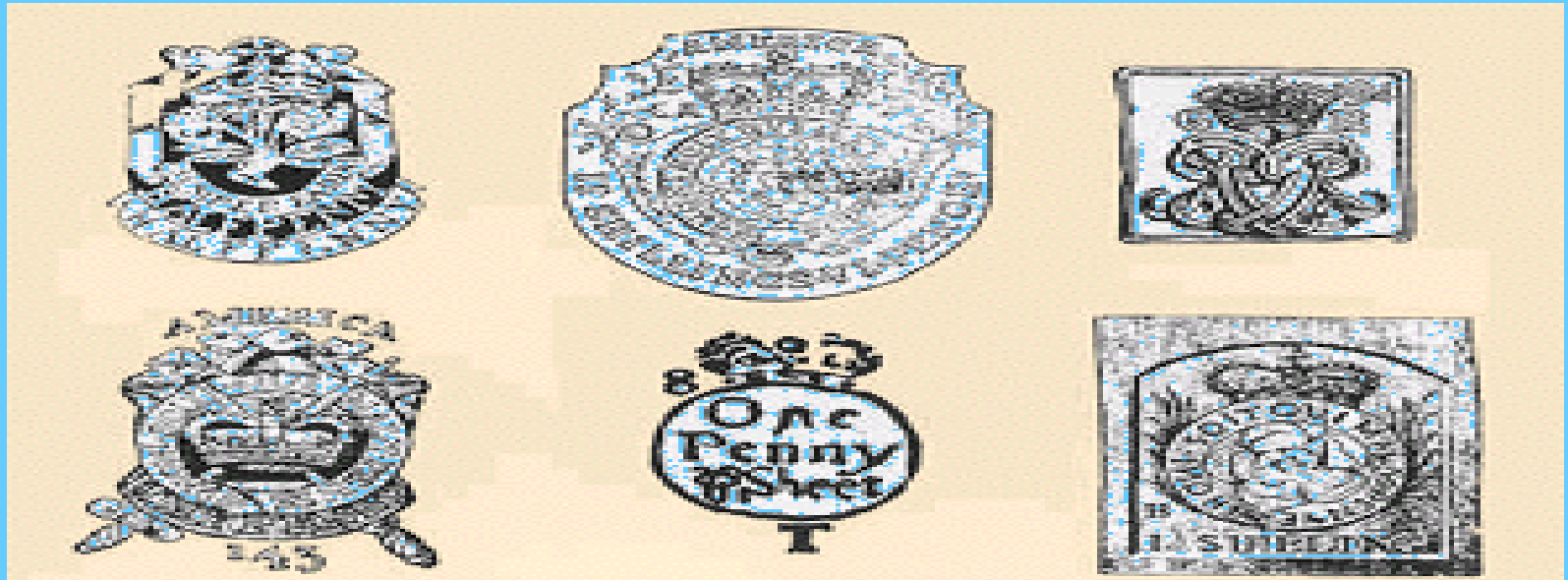


THE SONS OF LIBERTY

We are coming America

FunnyDemotivationalPosters.com

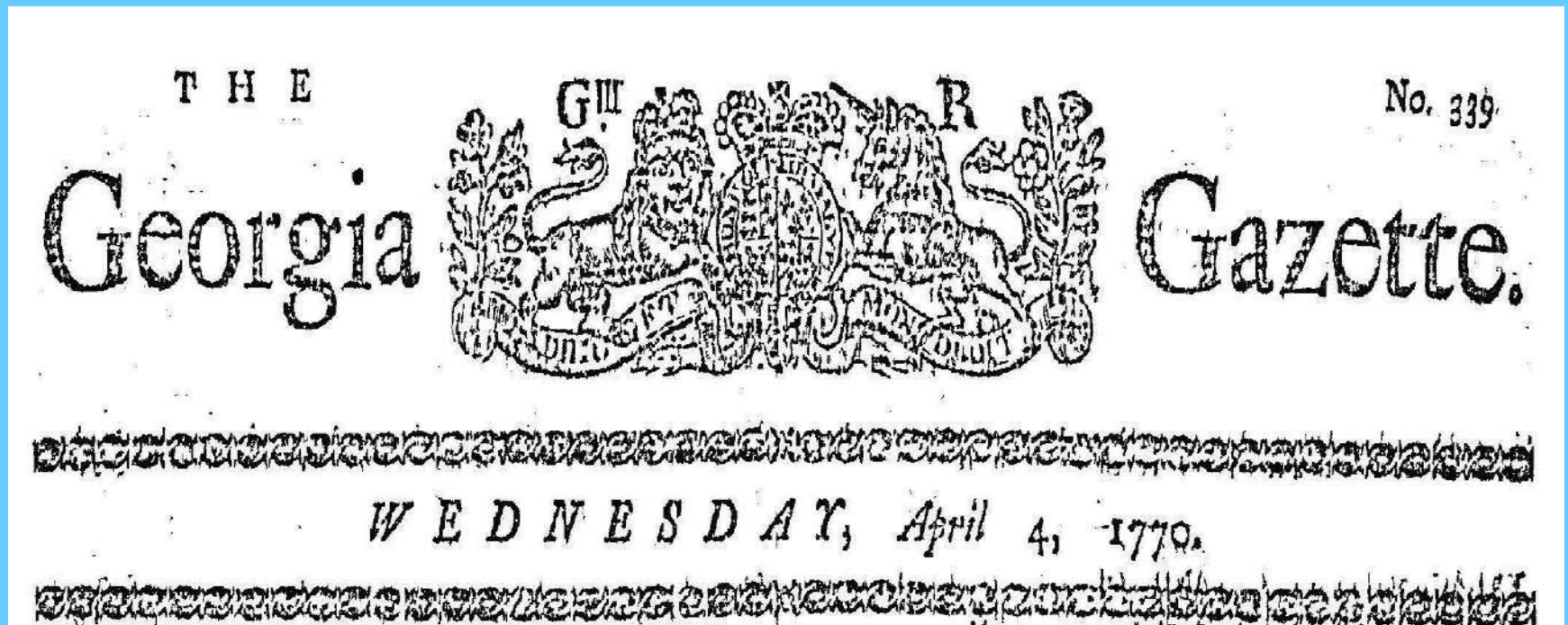
Although the taxes didn't bother the average Georgian very much, the colony felt their effect. Georgia was the only colony that ever sold the stamps.



Only a few stamps were sold, but Georgia's neighbors in South Carolina, who were more directly effected, spoke out with anger against it.



Georgia's only newspaper, *The Georgia Gazette*, had to stop printing until the Stamp Act was repealed a year later.



"Intolerable Acts"

1. Boston Port Act
2. Massachusetts Government Act
3. Administration of Justice Act
4. Quartering Act
5. Quebec Act

To punish the colonists of Massachusetts for the Boston Tea Party, Parliament enacted four laws which because of their harshness became known as "The Intolerable Acts."



One law closed the port of Boston until the citizens of Massachusetts paid for the tea.

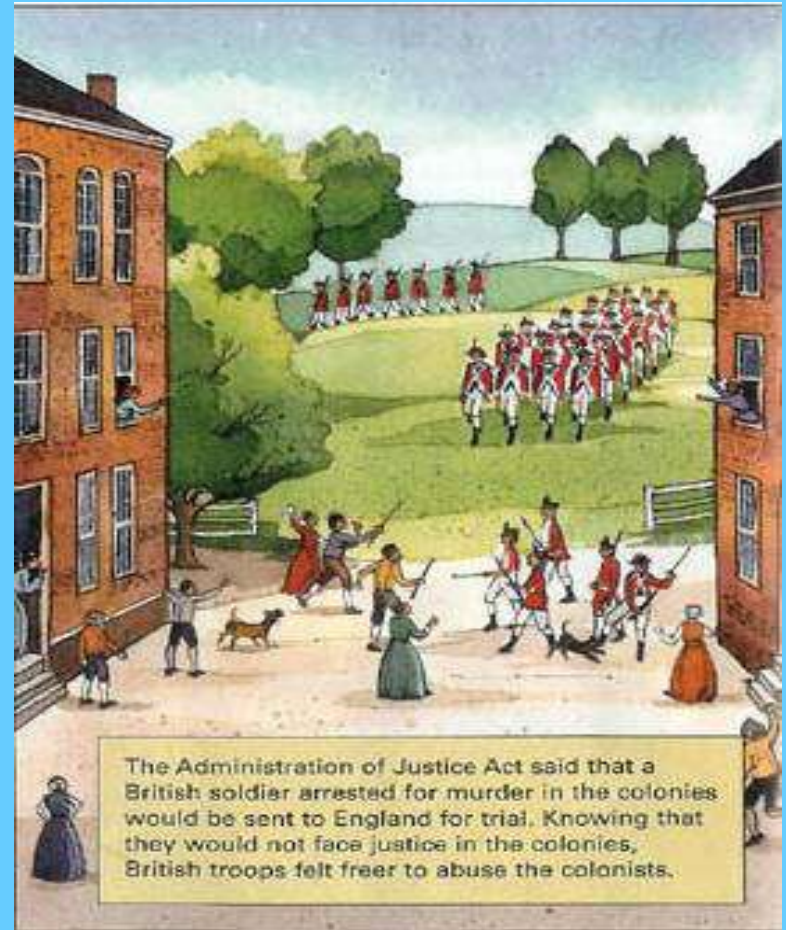


Under another law, Massachusetts colonists couldn't have a town meeting without the agreement of the governor who was also commander of the British troops.

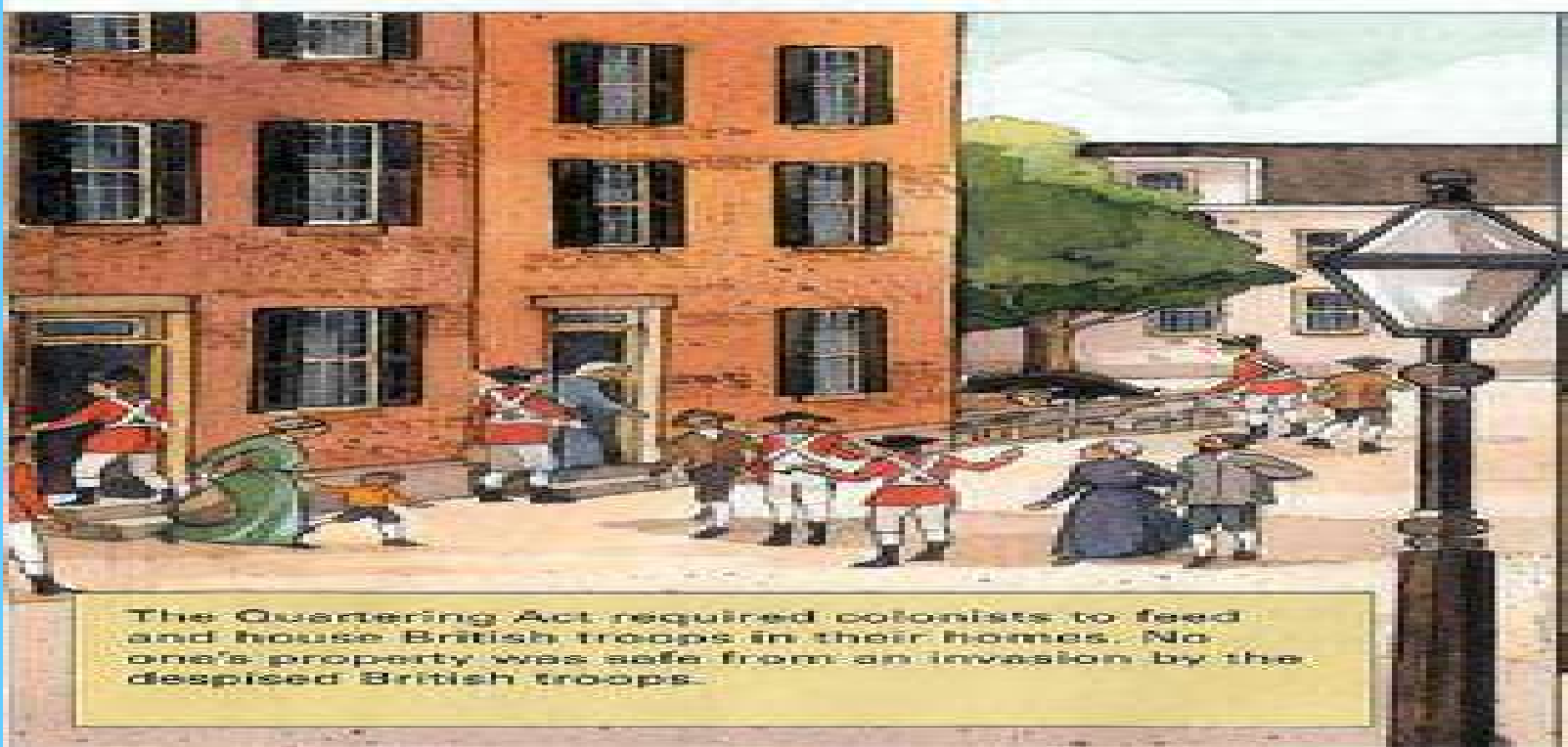


The Massachusetts Government Act put the colony under the control of an appointed governor. The elected assembly was closed down, and town meetings were banned. Colonists lost the right to govern themselves.

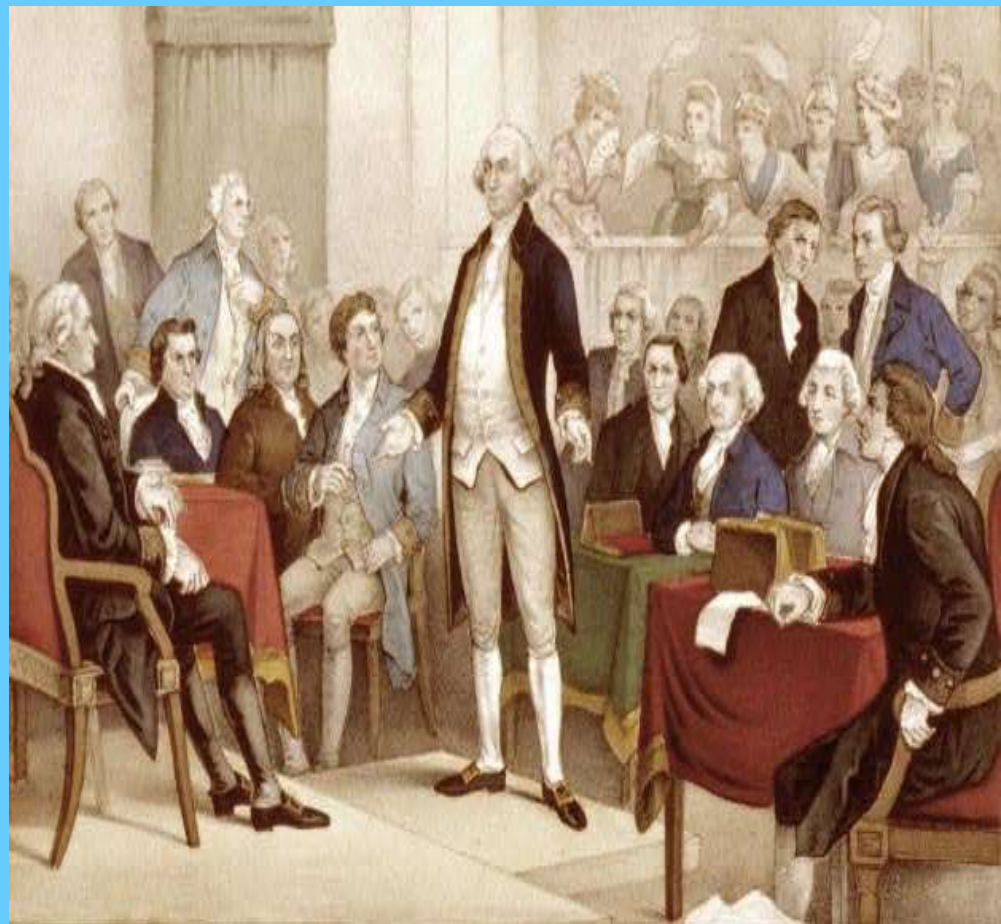
The operation of the court system was changed so that any British official who committed capital crimes would be tried in Great Britain rather than in the colonies.



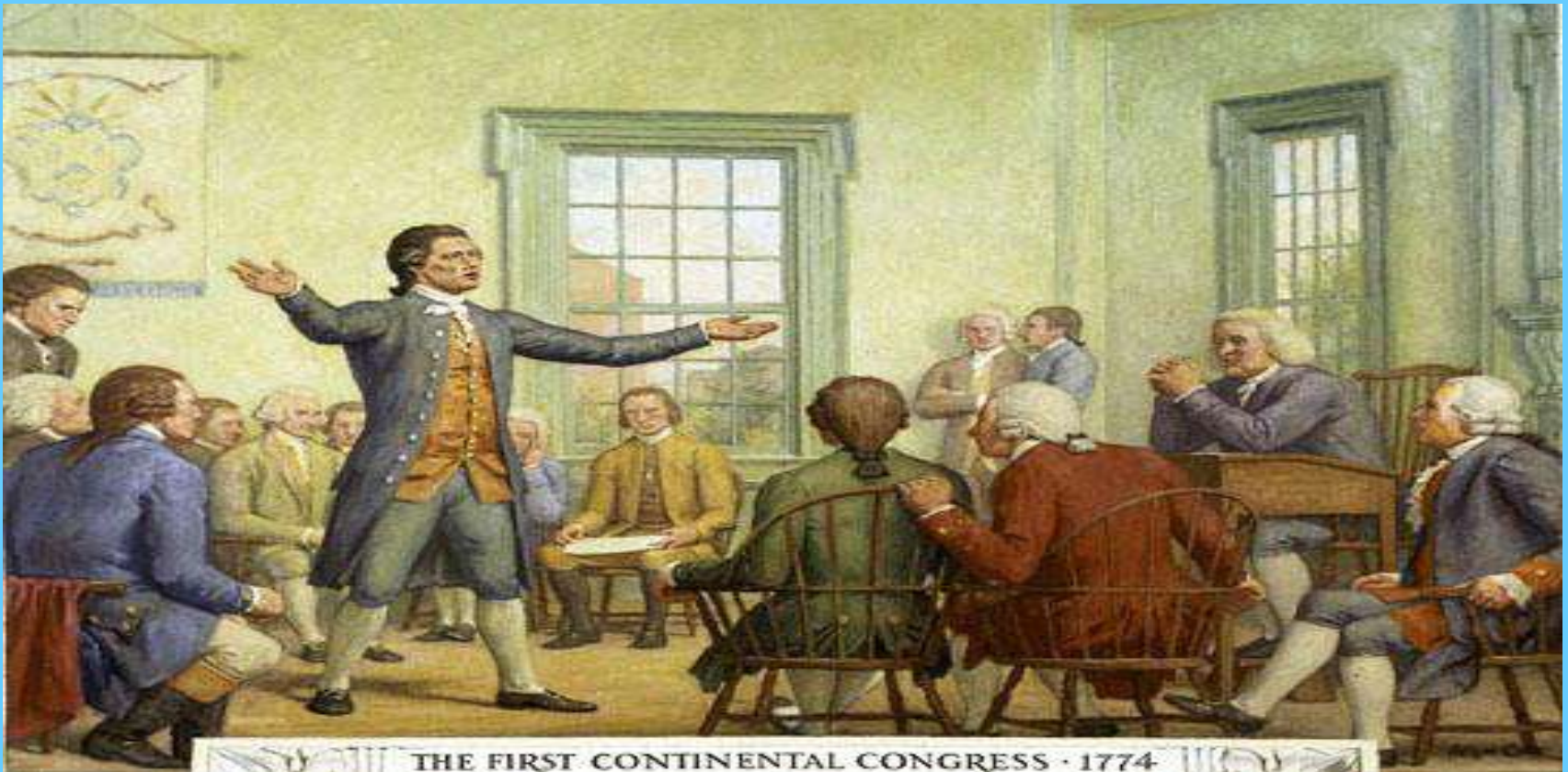
Finally, the Quartering Act required that the citizens of all colonies house and feed British soldiers at their own expense.



Although the laws were aimed at Massachusetts, representatives of all the colonies except Georgia gathered in Philadelphia to protest them.



On September 5, 1774,
the delegates organized
a Continental Congress.



That group of delegates agreed to stop all trade with Great Britain and urged each colony to set up committees of safety. These committees would enforce the boycott.



Anti-British sentiment was growing in Georgia, but the people still seemed to care more about which parish would have the most power in the Georgia Assembly.



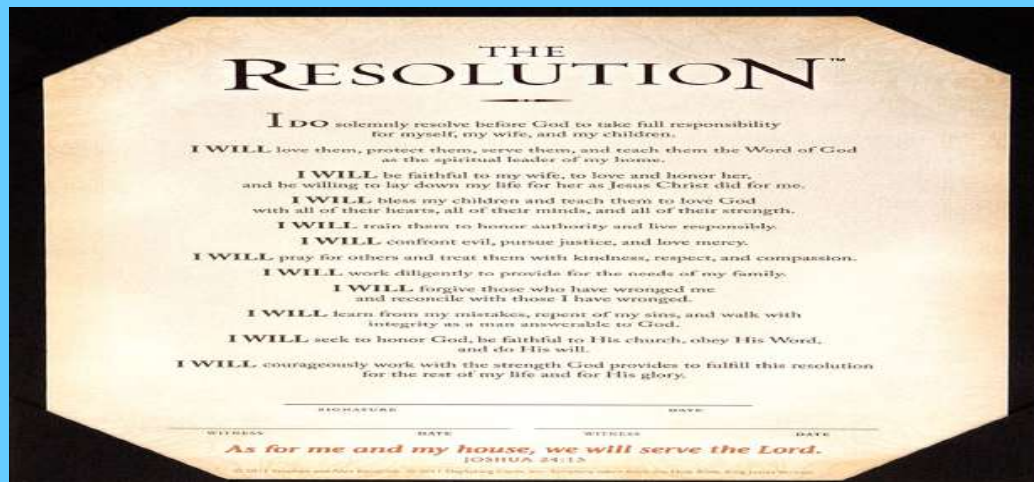
Because the colony still depended on Great Britain, the assembly chose not to send a delegate

to the Continental Congress.

However, in August 1774, a group of Georgians met to discuss their reaction to the Intolerable Acts

Intolerable Acts

After talking for a long time, they decided to send a resolution to Parliament demanding that citizens of the thirteen colonies have the same rights as British citizens living in Great Britain.



The colonists insisted that the Intolerable Acts didn't agree with the "Rights and Privileges of an Englishman."

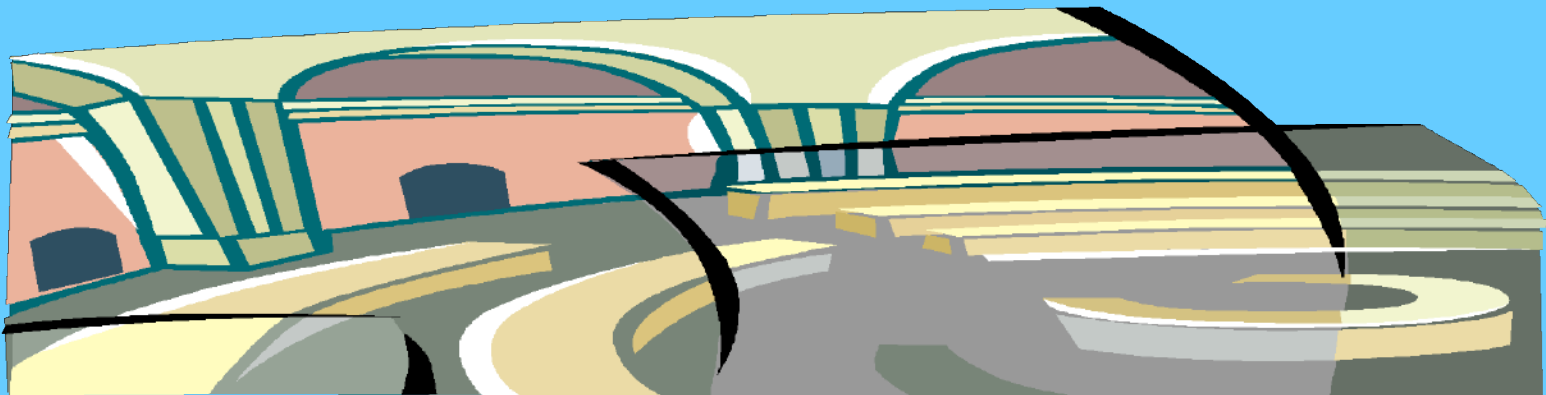


The assembly also decided to have a meeting in Savannah, Georgia to talk about the growing unhappiness over their ties with Great Britain.



Less than one-half of Georgia's parishes were represented at the Provincial Congress held in January 1775.

The meeting ended without much being done.



IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a solemn appeal is made to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of their intentions. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such Principles and organizing its Powers in such Form, as shall seem best to them. We are thus bound to support this Declaration, and to declare that Government long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly we appeal to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our Intentions, that we have ever held dear the Values of Liberty and Peace, that we are now obliged to put up with the same, than to suffer themselves to be divided by a Party, who have no other Aim, but to do away with the Government, which has endeavored to bring us to a moderate and happy Constitution. We have therefore, with a unanimous Consent, signed this Declaration, and have declared that we are now united in a new and better Form of Government. The History of the present Declaration is a History of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in their Object the Establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. It is now our Duty to declare that we are now united in a new and better Form of Government, laying its foundation on such Principles and organizing its Powers in such Form, as shall seem best to them. We are thus bound to support this Declaration, and to declare that Government long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly we appeal to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our Intentions, that we have ever held dear the Values of Liberty and Peace, that we are now obliged to put up with the same, than to suffer themselves to be divided by a Party, who have no other Aim, but to do away with the Government, which has endeavored to bring us to a moderate and happy Constitution. We have therefore, with a unanimous Consent, signed this Declaration, and have declared that we are now united in a new and better Form of Government.

We therefore the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our Intentions, do hereby declare, that the United States are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political Connection between them and the said Crown, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Authority to declare War, conclude Alliances, Establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of Right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm Assurance on the Part of the Signers, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

John Hancock

John Hancock

John Hancock

John Hancock

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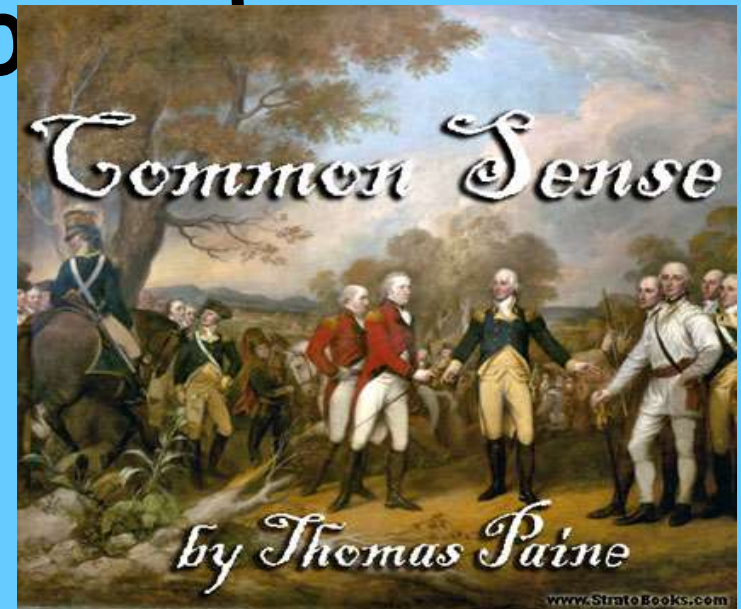
John Hancock

John Hancock

John Hancock

The Declaration of Independence

In January 1776, Thomas Paine's pamphlet, *Common Sense*, appeared. In it, Paine urged the colonists to separate from Great Britain in a language all people could understand.



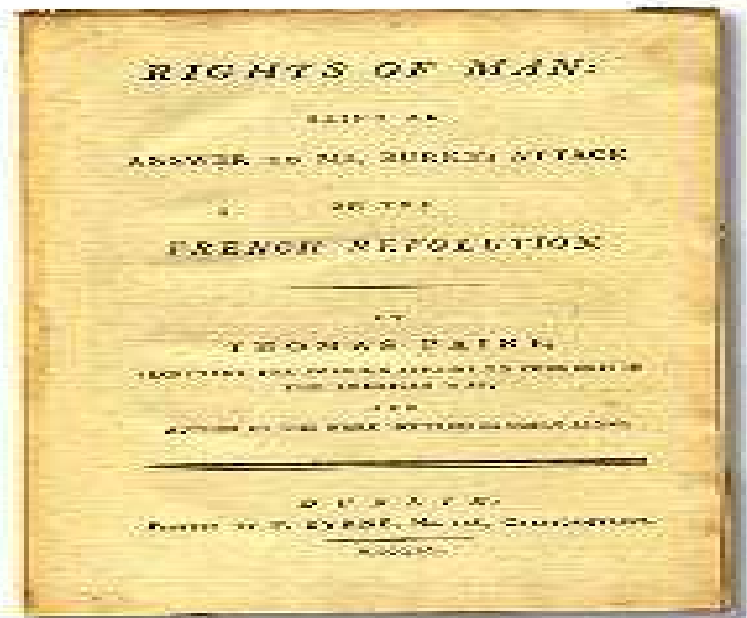
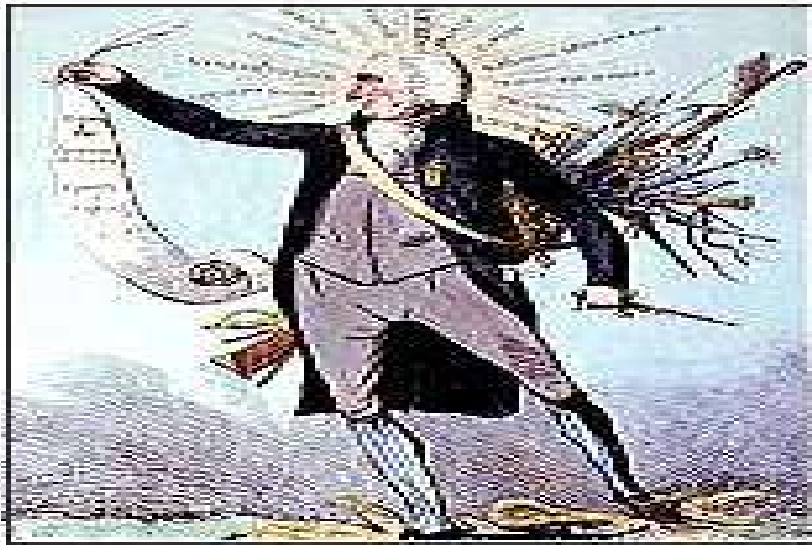
The pamphlet was a sensation and sold 120,000 in less than three months. By the end of the year, it had sold 500,000 copies.



Paine quickly followed *Common Sense* with a series of pamphlets. Paine had a great deal of influence on the actions of the 2nd Continental Congress.



John Adams said "Without the pen of Paine, the sword of [George] Washington would have been wielded in vain."



On July 4, 1776, a little over a year after the battles of Lexington and Concord, the 2nd Continental Congress approved the Declaration of Independence.

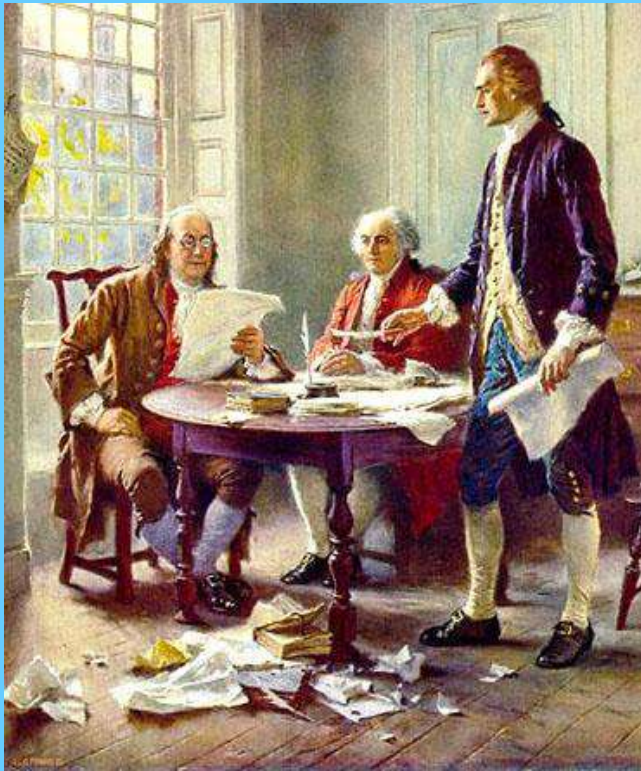


The 1,458-word document, written primarily by Thomas Jefferson, can be divided into three parts.

* Preamble - introduction

* Body - listed 27 grievances against King George/
British gov't.

* Conclusion - declared the colonies to be an independent nation for⁵⁸ all

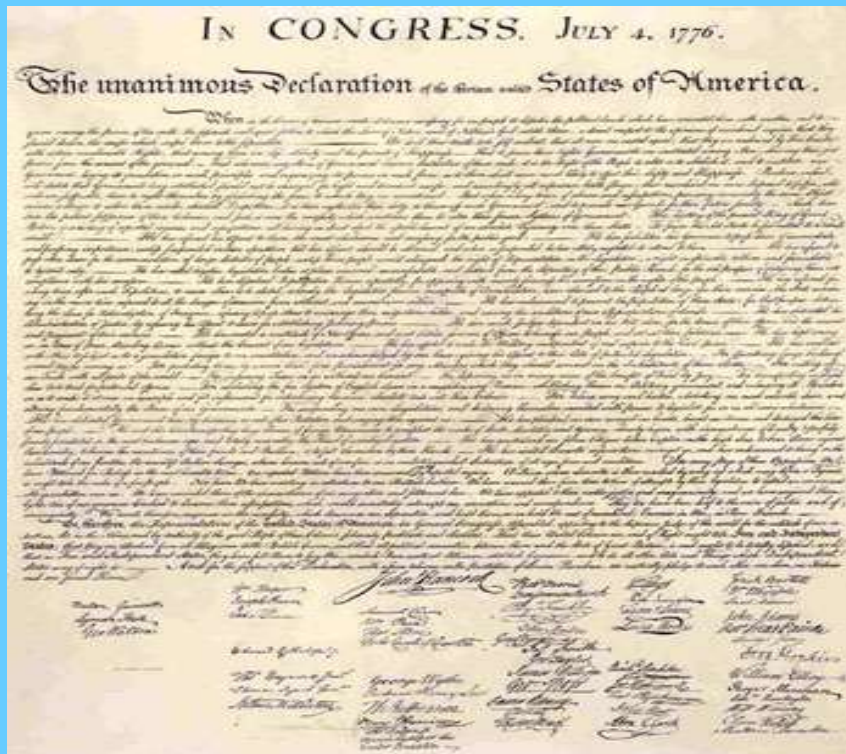


The Declaration meant that the colonies were one nation, still not in total agreement, but one nation nevertheless.

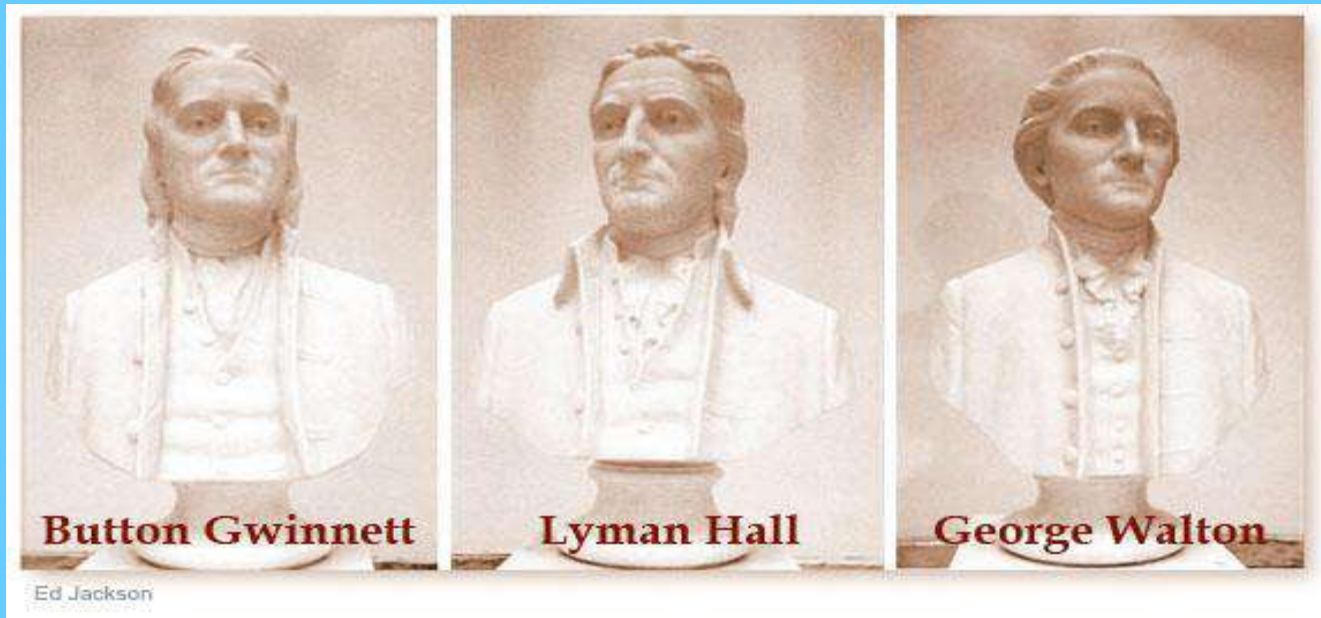


When the Declaration of Independence was read in Georgia, it produced great excitement, although

some colonists decided to return to Great Britain.



Georgians began to prepare for war. They sent food and ammunition to the Continental Army and began to strengthen the home militia.



- Left:
Georgia
signers of the
Declaration of
Independence