

SS8H3b

Georgia's

History:

The Revolutionary
War



Standards

SS8H3 The student will analyze the role of Georgia in the American Revolution.

b. Analyze the significance of people and events in Georgia on the Revolutionary War; include Loyalists, patriots, Elijah Clarke, Austin Dabney, Nancy Hart, Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, George Walton, Battle of Kettle Creek, and siege of Savannah.

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Georgia's History:

The Revolutionary War

Loyalties

- The colonists were split by their beliefs on American independence.
- Many older colonists had been born in England and were loyal to the mother country.
 - These people were called Loyalists or Tories.
- Settlers who supported independence were called Patriots.

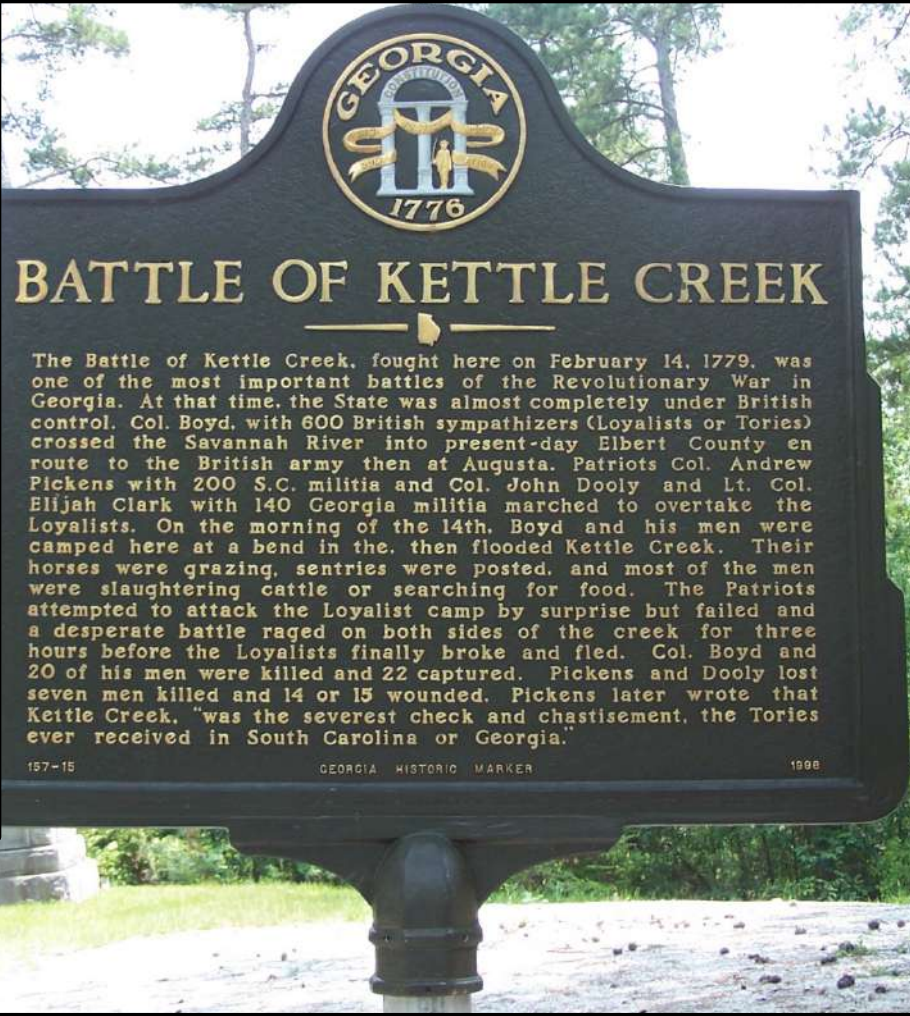


British Wins

- In 1778, British troops began moving inland from the Georgia coast.
- The first battle took place in Savannah when the British forces snuck through surrounding swamps and attacked the Patriot garrison.
- Savannah fell to the British on December 29, 1778, and Augusta came under British control a month later.

Kettle Creek

- The Battle of Kettle Creek broke the British stronghold in Georgia in 1779.
- A group of 700 British troops camped along Kettle Creek.
- A Patriot militia led by Elijah Clarke and John Dooly surprise attacked the soldiers.
- This led to a Patriot victory and boosted the morale of Georgia's Patriots.



BATTLE OF KETTLE CREEK

The Battle of Kettle Creek, fought here on February 14, 1779, was one of the most important battles of the Revolutionary War in Georgia. At that time, the State was almost completely under British control. Col. Boyd, with 600 British sympathizers (Loyalists or Tories) crossed the Savannah River into present-day Elbert County en route to the British army then at Augusta. Patriots Col. Andrew Pickens with 200 S.C. militia and Col. John Dooly and Lt. Col. Elijah Clark with 140 Georgia militia marched to overtake the Loyalists. On the morning of the 14th, Boyd and his men were camped here at a bend in the, then flooded Kettle Creek. Their horses were grazing, sentries were posted, and most of the men were slaughtering cattle or searching for food. The Patriots attempted to attack the Loyalist camp by surprise but failed and a desperate battle raged on both sides of the creek for three hours before the Loyalists finally broke and fled. Col. Boyd and 20 of his men were killed and 22 captured. Pickens and Dooly lost seven men killed and 14 or 15 wounded. Pickens later wrote that Kettle Creek, "was the severest check and chastisement, the Tories ever received in South Carolina or Georgia."

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Elijah Clarke

- Lieutenant Colonel Elijah Clarke was a poor farmer from North Carolina who joined Georgia's militia when fighting broke out.
- After the victory at Kettle Creek, Clarke continued to lead frontier men in guerilla war tactics across Georgia and the Carolinas.
- In 1781, he helped regain the control of Augusta.



Col. Elijah Clarke –
Clarke County was named in
his honor.

Austin Dabney

- Austin Dabney was a Georgia slave who fought alongside the Patriots during the Battle of Kettle Creek.
- Dabney served in place of his master, and is thought to be the only African American who fought in the battle.
- Because of his bravery in the battle, Georgia's General Assembly paid for his freedom from his former master and gave him 50 acres of land.



Siege of Savannah

- In 1779, the second bloodiest battle of the American Revolution occurred in Savannah.
- A joint force of French and patriot troops attacked Savannah and attempted to regain control of the city.
- The battle itself, known as the Siege of Savannah, lasted only 90 minutes, but hundreds of men were killed.
- This attack was a dismal failure and Savannah remained under British control until 1782.



BATTLE OF SAVANNAH - OCT. 9TH 1779. (CHARGE AND DEATH OF PULASKI.)



Count Casimir Pulaski, a famous Polish soldier who had come to America to fight for freedom, died in a cavalry charge during the battle. Pulaski County was named for him.

Patriot Wins

- After the defeat in Savannah, Georgia saw many more battles between Patriots and Loyalists.
- The American Revolution finally began to swing in favor of the Patriots.
- In 1781, the Patriots recaptured Augusta, and the British withdrew from Savannah in 1782.
- The Treaty of Paris 1783 granted America independence from England.



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Nancy Hart

- Along with Elijah Clarke and Austin Dabney, many other Georgia heroes emerged during the American Revolution.
- Nancy Hart's farm was invaded by six British soldiers and demanded that she feed them.
- The soldiers realized that she hid their weapons and charged at her.

Nancy Hart

- Hart killed one soldier, wounded another, and held the rest at gunpoint until her husband returned home.
- It was rumored that Hart acted as a spy for the Patriots and entered the British camp at Kettle Creek dressed as a man.



Nancy Morgan Hart – Hart
County was named in her
honor in 1853.

Button Gwinnett

- Button Gwinnett was born in England in 1735 and arrived in Georgia in 1765.
- He was a merchant, plantation owner, and an important figure in Georgia's politics.
- During the Revolutionary War period, Gwinnett was an influential member of the Whig Party and became the leader of the radical St. John's Parish patriot group.



Button Gwinnett –
Gwinnett County was named
in his honor.

Button Gwinnett

- In 1776, Gwinnett became a delegate to the Continental Congress where he signed the Declaration of Independence.
- In 1776, Gwinnett became embedded in a political rivalry with Lachlan McIntosh and challenged him to a deadly duel.
- Both men were shot and Gwinnett passed away on May 19, 1777.

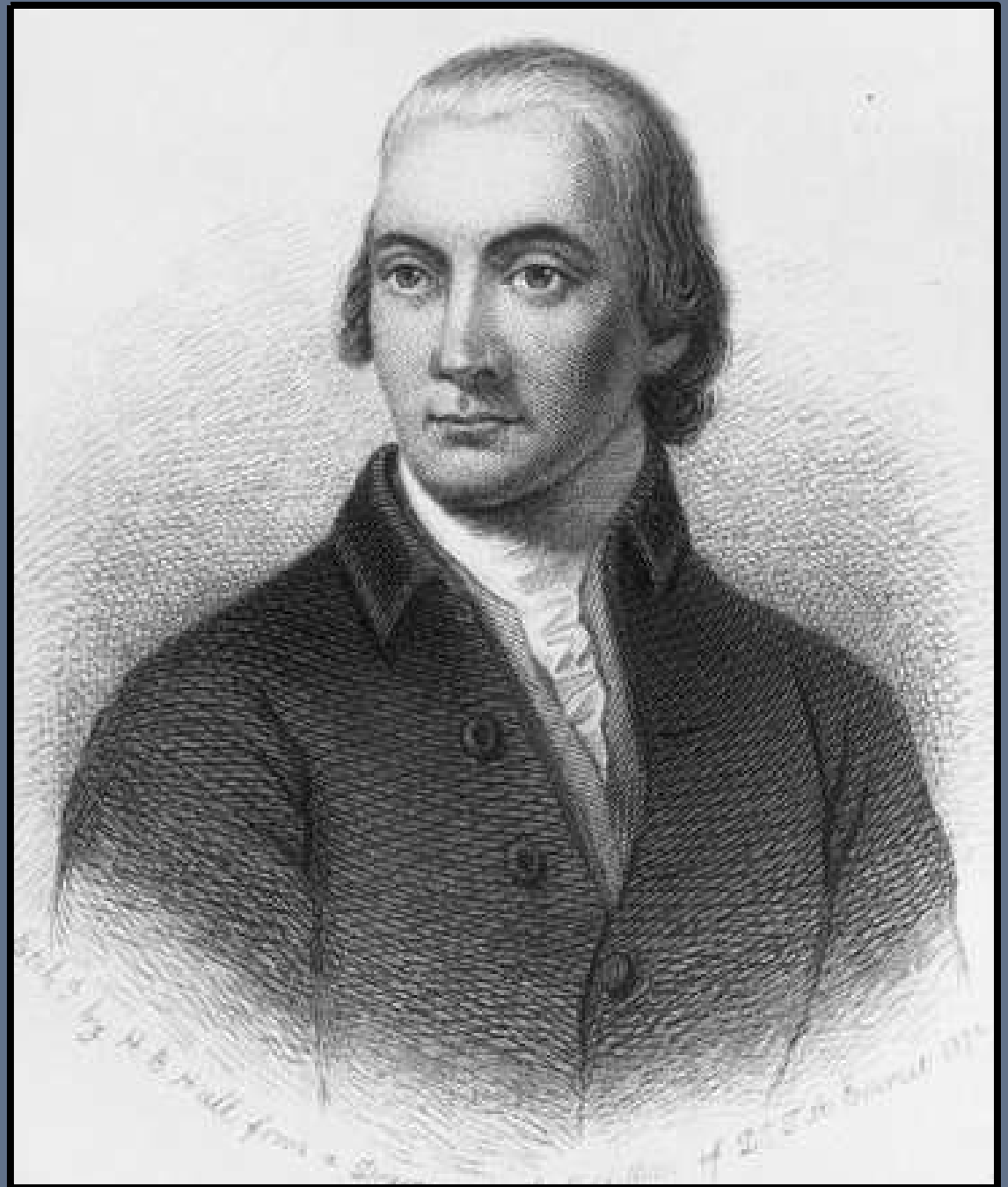


THE DUEL IN WHICH BUTTON GWINNETT IS KILLED BY COL. LAGHLAN McINTOSH.

Lyman Hall

- Lyman Hall was a minister and a doctor from Connecticut who practiced medicine in Georgia and South Carolina.
- He moved to Georgia in 1760 and joined Button Gwinnett in leadership of the St. John's Parish.
- Hall was a member of the Georgia delegation to the Second Continental Congress and signed the Declaration of Independence.

Lyman Hall –
Hall County is named in his
honor.



Lyman Hall

- After the American Revolution, Hall returned to his medical practice.
- He was elected governor in 1783, and focused on important issues like rebuilding Georgia's economy and dealing with Loyalists and Native Americans.
- Hall was also instrumental in the founding of the University of Georgia.

George Walton

- George Walton moved from Virginia to Georgia in 1769 and established himself as one of the most successful lawyers in the colony.
- He became active in Georgia's politics during the American Revolution and served in the provincial congress.
- Walton was named a delegate to the Continental Congress and was the third Georgian to sign the Declaration of Independence.

George Walton

- During the war, he served as a Patriot colonel.
- He was wounded and captured by the British in Savannah.
- After being released in a prisoner exchange, Walton was elected governor of Georgia.
- In his 30-year political career, he served as a representative to Congress, circuit court judge, chief justice of Georgia, governor of Georgia, and U.S. Senator.

George Walton –
Walton County is named for
him.



That as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract 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 reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

Button Guinness,
Sylvanus Hall,
Geo Walton.



John Jay
Joseph Hewes
John Penn

John Hancock

Robt Morris
Benjamin Rush
Benjamin Franklin

George Washington
John Adams
Lewis Morris

Esiah Bartlett
M^{rs} Whipple
Sam Adams

Edward Rutledge

Samuel Chase
Wm. Paca
Thos. Mearns
Chas. Carroll of Carrollton

George Mason
John Jay
Geo. Taylor
James Wilson

Richd. Stockton
John Witherspoon
John Jay

John Adams
Art. Treat. Prince
Edw. Gerry

Thos. Mifflin
Thomas Lynch
Arthur Middleton

George Wythe
Richard Henry Lee
Th. Jefferson
Wm. Harrison
Th. Nelson
James Lightfoot Lee
Carter Braxton

James Wilson
Gt. Mifflin
Carr. Conway

Step. Hopkins
William Ellery
Roger Sherman
John Huntington



Georgia's Delegates' Signatures

Two Viewpoints

Loyalist

The **left lens** will represent the perspective of a **Loyalist**. Write how Loyalists felt about American independence from Great Britain. Also include a small illustration that represents this viewpoint.

Patriot

The **right lens** will represent the perspective of a **Patriot**. Write how Patriots felt about American independence from Great Britain. Also include a small illustration that represents this viewpoint.

American
Independence



Username: Create a username for the person.

Date: When did it occur?

Write what happened during the event from the person's point of view.

Location: Where did it occur?

Write a hashtag of the person's feelings about the event.

Like Comment

American Revolution True-False

| | Questions | Answers |
|----|---|---------|
| 1 | The Siege of Savannah was the second bloodiest battle of the American Revolution. | |
| 2 | The Battle of Kettle Creek was a major defeat for the Patriots. | |
| 3 | Austin Dabney fought alongside his master at Kettle Creek. | |
| 4 | Col. Elijah Clarke used guerilla tactics to surprise British troops in GA and SC. | |
| 5 | Hart County is named after a man who was a Patriot spy during the war. | |
| 6 | Gwinnett, Hall, and Walton signed the United States' Constitution. | |
| 7 | Thomas Jefferson was one of Georgia's delegates to the Second Continental Congress. | |
| 8 | Button Gwinnett died of a wound that he received during a Revolutionary War battle. | |
| 9 | Lyman Hall was a minister and doctor in GA who signed the Declaration of Independence. | |
| 10 | George Walton was wounded and capture by the British, but was released and eventually became a governor of Georgia. | |