

SS8H2bc

Georgia's History The Colonial Period



Standards

SS8H2 The student will analyze the colonial period of Georgia's history.

b. Evaluate the Trustee Period of Georgia's colonial history, emphasizing the role of the Salzburgers, Highland Scots, malcontents, and the Spanish threat from Florida.

c. Explain the development of Georgia as a royal colony with regard to land ownership, slavery, government, and the impact of the royal governors.

SS8H2b

Georgia's
Trustee
Period

Salzburgers

- After Savannah was founded, more and more people left England for Georgia.
- The largest ethnic group during the Trustee Period were German Protestants from Salzburg (Austria today).
- The Salzburgers came to Georgia in 1734 seeking religious freedom and hoping to establish a silk industry in the colony.

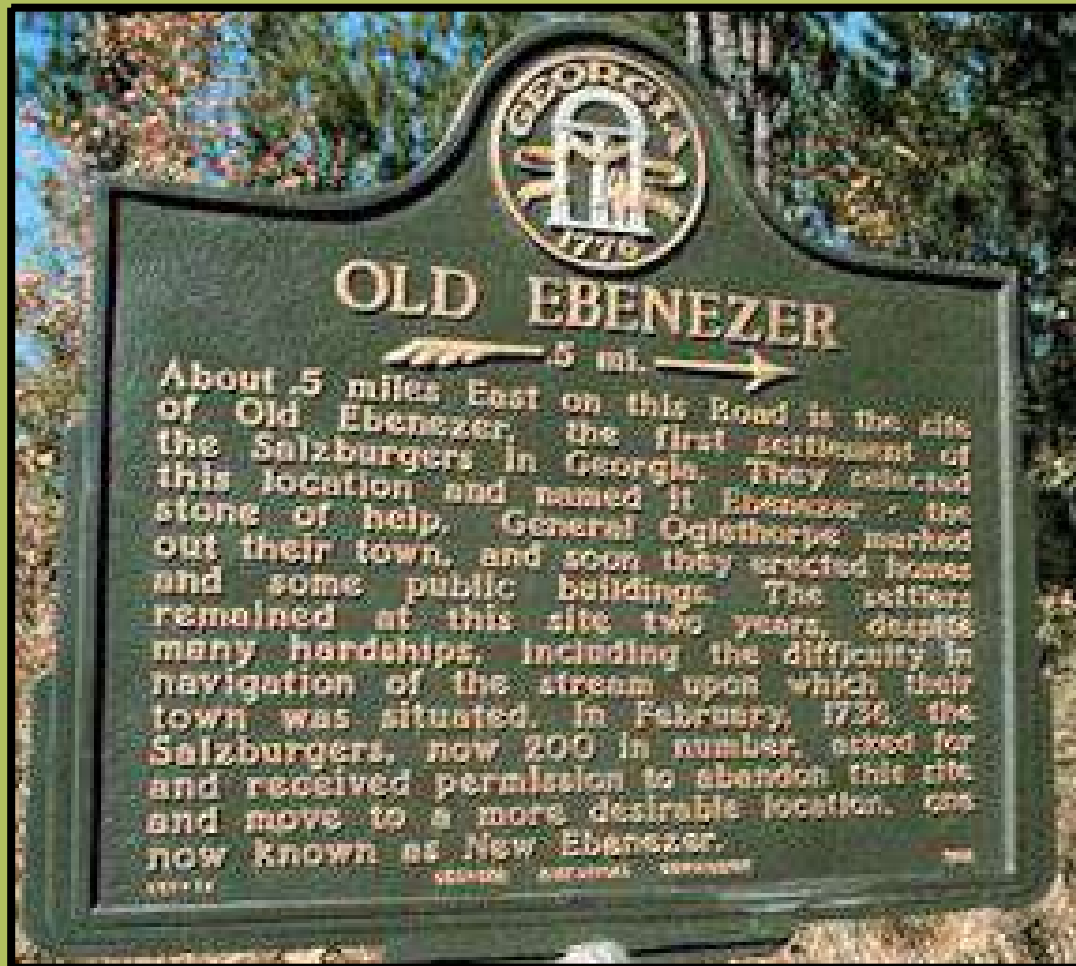
“The Expulsion of the Salzburgerers”



Salzburgers

- The Salzburgers were given land 25 miles north of Savannah that they named Ebenezer (“the Rock of Help”).
- In Ebenezer, they planted mulberry trees and cultivated silk from silkworms that fed on the leaves.
- They were also successful in lumber production, cattle raising, and agriculture.

Salzburgers



Highland Scots

- Oglethorpe was concerned with the military threat posed by the Spanish in Florida so he recruited another group of immigrants to help defend the colony.
- In January 1736, 177 Scottish soldiers known as the Highland Scots established the town of Darien.

Highland Scots



Highland Scots

- The Highland Scots were well-known for bravery in battle.
- They established successful timber and cattle industries.
- The Highland Scots created the first Presbyterian Church in Georgia.

Highland Scots' Settlement in Darien



Battle of Bloody Marsh

- Oglethorpe was smart to fortify Georgia with soldiers and forts.
- In July 1742, Spanish troops attacked the fort on St. Simons Island.
- Oglethorpe's much smaller force (including the Highland Scots) defeated them in the Battle of Bloody Marsh.
- After this battle, the Spanish gave up all claims to Georgia.



WE ARE RESOLVED NOT TO SUFFER
DEFEAT - WE WILL RATHER DIE LIKE
LEONIDAS AND HIS SPARTANS - IF WE
CAN BUT PROTECT GEORGIA AND CARO-
LINA AND THE REST OF THE AMERICANS
FROM DESOLATION *OGLETHORPE*

ERECTED ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF
BLOODY MARSH - BY THE GEORGIA
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA
AND THE GEORGIA SOCIETY OF COLONIAL
WARS IN MEMORY OF THE GREAT VICTORY
WON OVER THE SPANIARDS ON THIS SPOT
JULY 7 - 1742

Battle of Bloody Marsh

Malcontents

- The Trustees had set up rules for the colony, including no slavery, no selling of land, and no liquor.
- They wanted to create a classless society where there were no rich or poor people and each man worked his own land.
- Colonists called “malcontents” were not happy and demanded the Trustees make some changes.

Malcontents

- The malcontents believed that the Trustees' policies kept the colony from prospering.
- They saw how successful South Carolina was because of slavery.
- The malcontents said that Georgia would never grow unless people were allowed to buy and sell land and use slaves in their fields.

SS8H2c

Georgia:
**A Royal
Colony**

COMPARING TWO COLONIES

GEORGIA

- TRUSTEE COLONY
- NO SLAVERY
- NO RUM
- LAND LIMITS 500 acres
- FEMALE COULD NOT INHERIT LAND
- FORCED TO GROW MULBERRY TREES, GRAPES, AND INDIGO PLANTS
- STRUGGLED TO MAKE MONEY

SOUTH CAROLINA

- ROYAL COLONY
- SLAVERY WAS ALLOWED
- TRADE RUM WITH INDIANS
- NO LAND LIMITS
- FEMALES COULD INHERIT LAND
- COULD GROW COTTON, RICE, AND TOBACCO
- VERY PROFITABLE

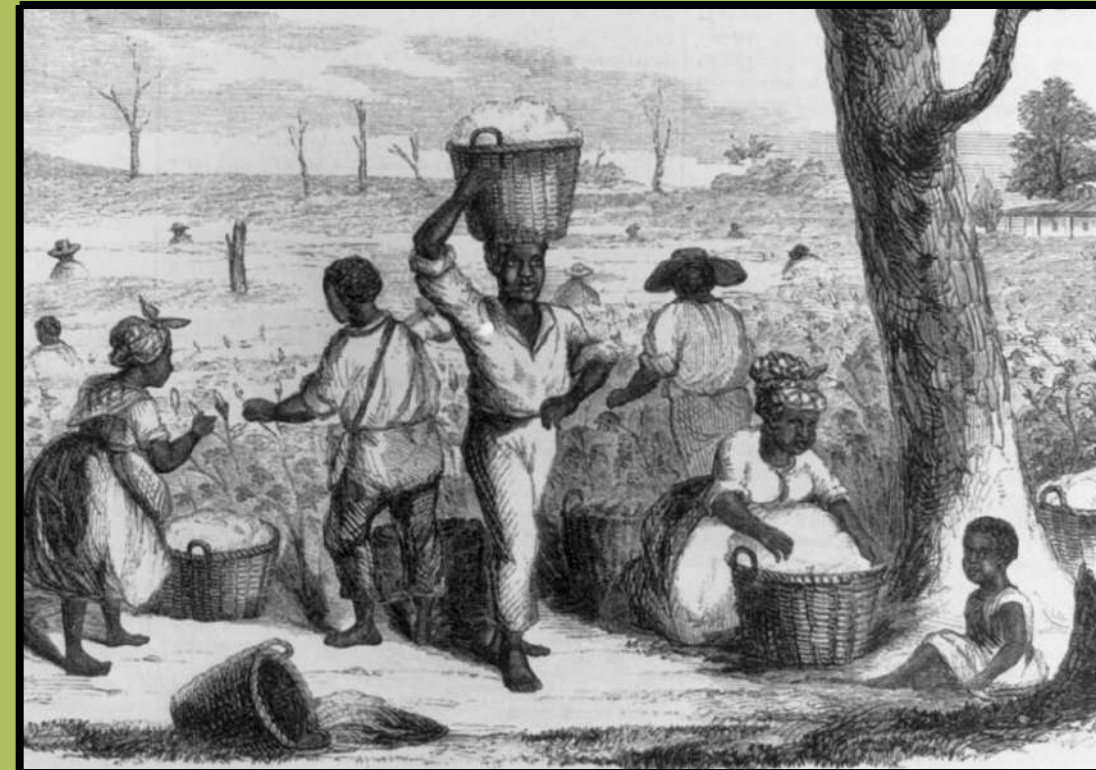
Royal Colony

- In 1752, the Trustees surrendered control of the colony to the King and Georgia became a royal colony.
- Restrictions on land ownership and slavery were removed and Georgia began to thrive economically.

Slave Labor

- Georgia's slave population grew from less than 500 in 1750 to 18,000 in 1775.
- Colonists began to build plantations in the river deltas where slaves cultivated rice in the fertile marshlands.
 - They also grew other successful crops, such as, indigo, corn, peas, wheat, rye, and tobacco.
- Georgia's thriving economy relied heavily on slave labor.

Slavery in Colonial Georgia



New Government

- The new royal government needed new government officials, including an attorney general, head of military, and a royal governor.
- There was also a legislature that was made up of a council, court of appeals, and two representatives from each county in the colony.

John Reynolds

- Georgia's first governor was John Reynolds, who served from 1754 to 1756.
- He was a former naval officer.
- Reynolds had many conflicts with the colonial legislature, so the king revoked his position.

** Set up court systems.



** Very poor relationship with the Natives.





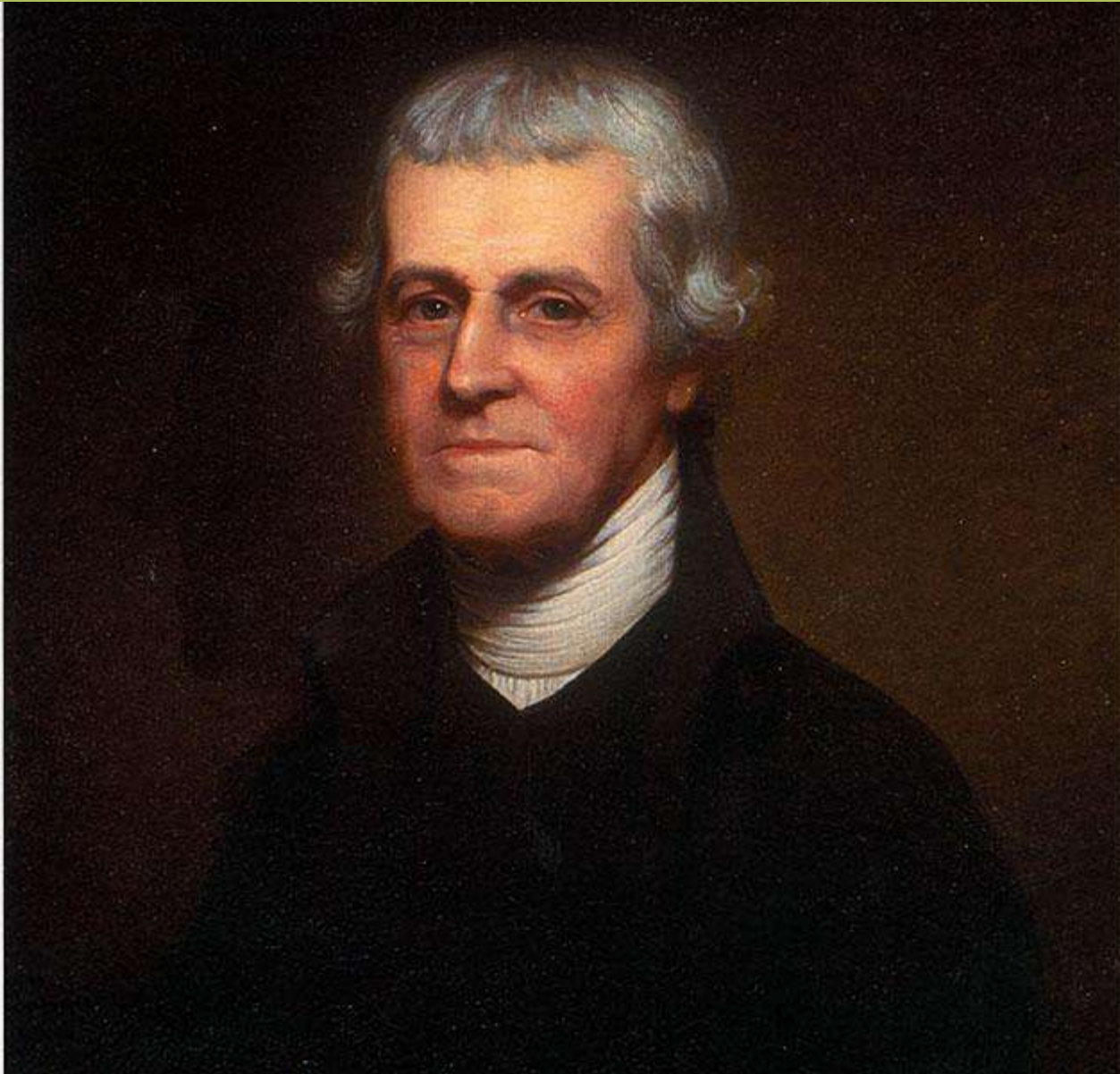
John Reynolds

Henry Ellis

- Explorer Henry Ellis served as the next governor from 1757 to 1760.
- He worked well with the legislature and the Native Americans.
- Ellis showed the colonists how to govern themselves, explaining the need for a budget, taxes, and military defense.
- He left office in 1760 due to poor health.

****Well liked and respected.**





Henry Ellis

James Wright

- Georgia's final royal governor, James Wright, served from 1760 to 1776.
- He was a popular governor who negotiated important treaties with the Native Americans that opened up millions of acres for settlement.
- Georgia prospered and grew faster than any other English colony under Wright's leadership.
- Wright stayed loyal to England when the Revolutionary War began and was eventually arrested.



James Wright