

Unit 3 Exploration and Colonization

SS8H1 The student will evaluate the development of Native American cultures and the impact of European exploration and settlement on the Native American cultures in Georgia.

Elements:

- b. Evaluate the impact of European contact on Native American cultures; include Spanish missions along the barrier islands, and the explorations of Hernando DeSoto.
- c. Explain reasons for European exploration and settlement of North America, with emphasis on the interests of the French, Spanish, and British in the southeastern area.

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

Elements:

- a. Explain the importance of James Oglethorpe, the Charter of 1732, reasons for settlement (charity, economics, and defense), Tomochichi, Mary Musgrove, and the city of Savannah.
- 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.

SS8E1 The student will give examples of the kinds of goods and services produced in Georgia in different historical periods.

Hernando De Soto

1539- A SPANISH explorer who was from SPAIN

-He left Havana, CUBA with a huge group of men and animals. They landed in FLORIDA and marched NORTH.

-1540- they entered the southwestern part of GA- close to what we call ALBANY today.

De Soto and his army wanted one thing as they moved across the state of GA

MAIN GOAL- to find GOLD!

Hernando De Soto

- -When De Soto arrived in GA, the native tribes saw white men and horses for the 1st time!
- De Soto had only a small number of men to face thousands of American Indians but his WEAPONS were better. The Spanish men wore plated armor, which arrows could NOT pierce.

Hernando De Soto

- During De Soto's search for GOLD in GA, his soldiers killed thousands of American Indians. Many more Indians died from diseases brought to the New World by the Spanish and other explorers.
- Some historians believe almost half the Native American population died from measles, smallpox, influenza, and whooping cough. (def.'s next slide)

Measles

- Measles - An acute and highly contagious viral disease characterized by fever, runny nose, cough, red eyes, and a spreading skin rash. Is a potentially disastrous disease. It can be complicated by ear infections, pneumonia, encephalitis (which can cause convulsions, mental retardation, and even death), or a chronic brain disease that occurs months to years after an attack of measles.

Measles



Small pox

- Small pox- a highly contagious and frequently fatal viral disease characterized by a fever and a distinctive skin rash that left pock marks in its wake. The incubation period is about 12 days (range: 7 to 17 days) following exposure. Initial symptoms include high fever, fatigue, and head and back aches. A characteristic rash, most prominent on the face, arms, and legs, follows in 2-3 days. The rash starts with flat red lesions that evolve at the same rate. Lesions become pus-filled and begin to crust early in the second week. Scabs develop and then separate and fall off after about 3-4 weeks.

Small Pox

- The majority of patients with smallpox recover, but death occurs in up to 30% of cases. Smallpox is spread from one person to another by infected saliva droplets that expose a susceptible person having face-to-face contact with the ill person. Persons with smallpox are most infectious during the first week of illness, because that is when the largest amount of virus is present in saliva. However, some risk of transmission lasts until all scabs have fallen off. Smallpox was so named because the pocks were small and the disease was seen as less than the "great pox" ([syphilis](#)).

Small Pox



Small Pox



Influenza

- Influenza- The flu is caused by viruses that infect the respiratory tract which are divided into three types, designated A, B, and C. Most people who get the flu recover completely in 1 to 2 weeks, but some people develop serious and potentially life-threatening medical complications, such as pneumonia. Much of the illness and death caused by influenza can be prevented by annual influenza vaccination.

Influenza



How many of YOU have ever had a strand of the flu?

Whooping Cough

- Whooping Cough- this is a feared infectious disease that can strike the respiratory system and affect other organs of the body. It has three stages-an initial stage with watery runny nose and eyes, a progressive cough stage with characteristic (sometimes severe) coughing spells, and (if the child survives) a recovery stage. The disease may last for 2-6 weeks. Therapy is supportive and many young infants need hospitalization if the coughing becomes severe. Immunization with DPT (diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus) vaccine provides protection.

Hernando De Soto

- De Soto's expedition into North America was a **FAILURE!**
- He found **NO GOLD** or **TREASURE!**
- Most of the Army was lost to **Starvation** and **Disease.**
- De Soto himself **died** somewhere along the Mississippi River. However, his march through GA changed the lives and culture of the American Indians **FOREVER!!!**

Hernando De Soto

- Exploration 1539- May 21, 1542
- Born in 1496
- Hernando died at the age of 46 yrs old.

What happened to his body?

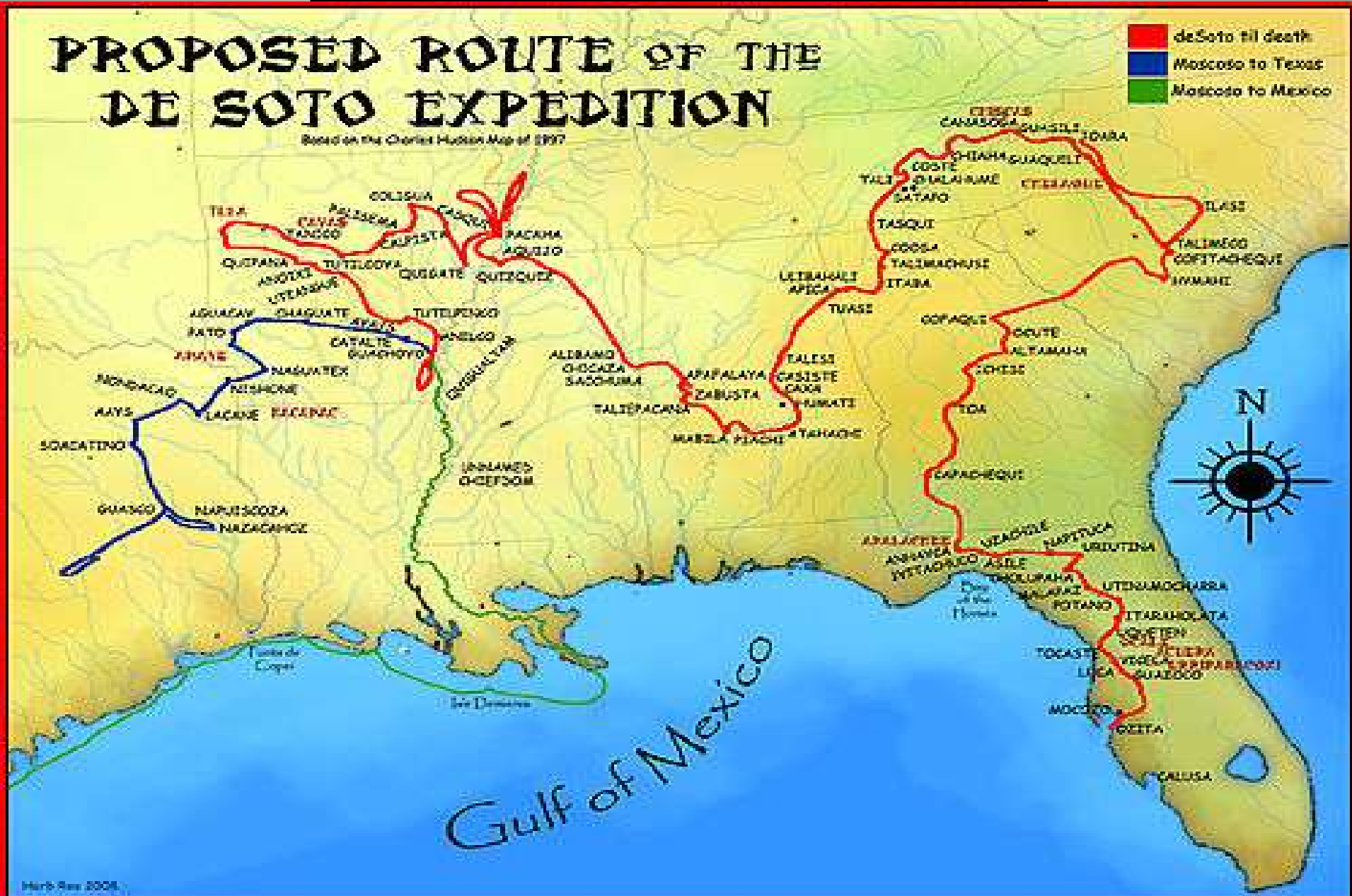
Since De Soto made the local natives believe he was an immortal sun god (as a ploy to gain their submission without conflict), his men had to hide his death. They hid his corpse in blankets, weighted with sand, and sank it in the middle of the Mississippi River during the night; however, the Native Americans were skeptical of De Soto's disappearance.

Hernando De Soto

PROPOSED ROUTE OF THE DE SOTO EXPEDITION

Based on the Charles Hudson Map of 1997

- de Soto til death
- Moscoto to Texas
- Moscoto to Mexico



GA Stories / Jr. Scholastic Mag.

- http://www.gpb.org/georgiastories/story/hernando_de_soto
- - De Soto Play in Junior Scholastic Mag.

Spanish Missions

- 1565- Spain sent Cpt. General Pedro Menendez to found a colony in St. Augustine, Fl.
- COLONY- a group of people who settle in a new land but who keep their ties to their homeland.
- 1566- the Spaniards moved up the coast to St. Catherines and Cumberland islands. That year, the Spanish founded a mission- Santa Catalina- on St. Catherines Island. The Spanish named the region Guale (pronounced "Wallie") for the Indians living in the area. About 30 men were left to establish the 1st Spanish post on GA soil. The Spanish later established missions on St. Simmons Island and at Sapelo Island at the mouth of the Altamaha River.

Spanish Mission

- The main purpose for the missions was to convert the Indians to the Catholic faith. At the same time, just the fact that there were missions and a few soldiers to guard them established a Spanish claim to the land. The missions were also a place where trade took place between the **Indians** and the **Spanish**.

Spanish Mission

- For a time, the missions did well. There were tensions between the Spanish and the Indians as the missionaries tried to force the Indians to conform to their ideas of faith and village life. There were occasional uprisings, and some of the Indians moved away from the missions. The Indian population also decreased because of the diseases brought by the Europeans.

Spanish Missions

- Tensions increased further when the British settled in present-day Charleston, South Carolina, around 1670. The British established trade routes with the local tribes and encouraged the disagreements between the missionaries and the Indians. The British also probably encouraged pirates to raid the Spanish missions. All of these problems led the Spanish to gradually withdraw from the missions along the GA coast. By 1685, all of the missions had been abandoned.

GA Stories

- Pirates

<http://www.gpb.org/georgiastories/story/pirates>

Questions:

1. Do we have pirates today?
2. What weapons do they have now?
3. What things do they steal?
4. Do they look like pirates?

GA Stories- Cultures Blend

- http://www.gpb.org/georgiastories/story/cultures_blend

European Exploration & Settlement

- De Soto was followed by many other European explorers, most of them from Spain, France, and England. These nations established settlements in GA and competed with each other and with the Native American tribes for control of the land.

European Exploration & Settlement

- For most of the 1500's, Spain's hold over the missions and its colonies made it an important player in the race for control of the New World. As a result of the gold it took from the N.W., Spain became rich and powerful. As Spain fought to hold on to its gains, the English and the French tried to gain a share of the treasures.

European Exploration & Settlement

- By the end of the 1500's, the conflict b/w Spain and England had turned into an undeclared war at sea. English sea captains captured Spanish treasure ships filled with gold, silver, and other valuable goods. They also attacked and burned Spanish settlements in the N.W.

European Exploration & Settlement

- To counter these attacks, Spanish King Phillip II plotted to invade England, using a huge fleet of ships that the Spanish called the "Invincible Armada." The plot failed as the English destroyed or ran off much of the Armada in 1588.

European Exploration & Settlement

- England then gained control of the seas and was ready to pursue its interest in the New World. Like most Europeans, the English believed there were large amounts of gold, silver, and exotic foods in the New World. They thought the country that claimed this new land would become even more powerful.

European Exploration & Settlement

- In the 1600s, the English began permanent settlements along the coast of the New World. Their 1st permanent settlement was Jamestown, VA (after the Virgin Queen- Queen Elizabeth), in 1607. By the close of the 1600s, England had established 12 colonies along the Atlantic Coastline.

Jamestown, VA

- <http://player.discoveryeducation.com/index.cfm?guidAssetId=66963FAB-6316-4D5A-A4AA-80DC9A997F37&blnFromSearch=1&productcode=US>

European Exploration & Settlement

- Although Spain had moved out of Guale by 1686, more than one country claimed the land. France was establishing colonies along the Gulf Coast and in northern Alabama. Both the French and the Spanish posed a threat to the British colonies. Settlers in S. Carolina asked that a fort be built at the mouth of the Altamaha River to serve as a "warning point" for invaders. This fort was called ...

Fort King George

- In 1721, Fort King George was completed. The fort established the English presence in GA.



Fort King George

- <http://player.discoveryeducation.com/index.cfm?guidAssetId=1490F61A-F49C-4340-A358-478C26FF56BE&blnFromSearch=1&productcode=US>

James Oglethorpe

- James Edward Oglethorpe -born in London, England in 1695- was educated and wealthy.
- He cared about people and tried to help them
- Great Britain had problems with citizens not being able to pay their bills. Laws against "Debtors" (people not being able to pay their bills) was strict and put people in jail.
- Robert Castell (an architect)- Oglethorpe's friend couldn't pay his bills so he was sent to prison.

James Oglethorpe

- Oglethorpe was on a committee studying prison reform (how to make them better) when he learned that Castell died in prison from small pox.
- Oglethorpe was angry b/c he didn't think that debtors should have to go to jail. He believed that Castell died needlessly in prison. Oglethorpe got laws passed that both improved prison conditions and let thousands of prisoners go free.

James Oglethorpe

- Just letting prisoners go didn't help the problem b/c there were still no jobs and couldn't pay their bills.
- Dr. Thomas Bray- a clergyman (priest) had an idea of a colony be found for these people. Bray died but James Oglethorpe and 21 other men (called trustees) developed a plan that promised a fresh new start in the new world for these "debtors."

Charter

- In Summer of 1730, Oglethorpe's group asked King George II for a piece of land "southwest of Carolina for settling poor persons of London."
- Oglethorpe knew Great Britain's 2 main reasons for beginning new colonies:
 1. Balanced trading policy to make Great Britain self sufficient-(grow items in NW and send to Great Britain)
 2. Defensive buffers to protect British colonies from the French, Spanish, and Native American (protection).

Charter

The new settlement could defend the southern Carolinas from Spanish Florida and could provide protection from the French, who were pushing east from the Mississippi River Valley.

- Oglethorpe listed Economical reasons for new colony \$\$\$:
 1. France and Spain made money trading with Indians who lived b/w the Atlantic Ocean and Mississippi River. Great Britain should share in this

Charter

- Oglethorpe and the Trustees proposed ways to the King for their new colony to carry out these goals.
- The new settlement (GA) could defend the southern Carolinas from SPANISH Florida. It could also provide protection from the FRENCH, who were pushing EAST from the Miss. River valley.

Charter

- Oglethorpe listed Economical (\$) reasons for colony:
 1. France & Spain made money trading b/t Atlantic Ocean and Miss. River
 2. Colony could produce silk, cotton dyes, and wine- England was getting it from France, Russia, and Spain- it was expensive
 3. Send spices & semitropical fruits (banannas, apples etc.) to England
 4. Send raw materials (timber)
 5. Have religious freedom to Protestants who were wronged by Catholic Church in Great Britain
 6. King also liked idea of having more land and greater power for Great Britain (England).

Charter

- June 7, 1732, King George II granted the charter to Oglethorpe's group as trustees for establishing the colony of GA and for managing it for 21 yrs.
- Trustees could NOT:
 1. Own land
 2. Hold political office
 3. Be given money for their work

Charter

- People who couldn't go to New World:
 1. Papists- (Catholics Religion)
 2. Blacks- did not want slaves-wanted ALL colonist to work in NW
 3. Lawyers- wanted colonist to handle their OWN problems
 4. Liquor dealers- didn't want colonists drunk and not working- problems might occur

Charter

- Colony belonged to KING so trustees got instructions from King George II.
- Trustees couldn't:
 1. Pass laws unless King agreed

Trustees worked around some of the rules by not having a Gov. and by using regulations (rules), or Gov't orders, instead of laws.

Colonists to NW

- Debtors didn't get to go to NW. Main reason for colony by Dr. Bray was forgotten.
- Trustees took applications of colonists to go to NW.
- Colonists **CHOSEN** got 50 acres of land, tools and food for 1 yr.
- Colonists **PAID** their way got 500 acres of land and could take 10 indentured servants
- Indentured Servants- a servant for a set amount of time until amount agreed is paid off

Colonists had to agree to:

- 1. each man has to defend the colony
- 2. land can't be sold, no \$ can be borrowed against it, could be passed to MALE child only
- 3. will receive land & tools and has to plant food
- 4. plant portion of land in Mulberry Trees for silk
- 5. OBEY all regulations (rules) made by trustees

Trip on "Ann"

- Between 114-125 colonists left Gravesend, England to GA.
- Carried sheep, hogs, ducks, geese and dogs (DOMESTIC ANIMALS)
- 2 reported deaths- both infants
- After 88 days the ship docked in Charleston, S.C.

Look at list of Passengers on "Ann"

Settling in Savannah

Before the "Ann" could anchor, Oglethorpe had to make friends with the Yamacraw Indians through their chief "Chief Tomochichi."

-Oglethorpe went to the trading post operated by John Musgrove and his wife, Mary (part Native American and part British). Mary agreed to be an interpreter b/w Oglethorpe and Chief Tomochichi and they had a great friendship until Tomochichi's death.

-Oglethorpe found a site in Savannah that was about 18 miles from the mouth of Savannah River.

GA Stories- Mary Musgrove

- http://www.gpb.org/georgiastories/stories/mary_musgrove

Settling in Savannah

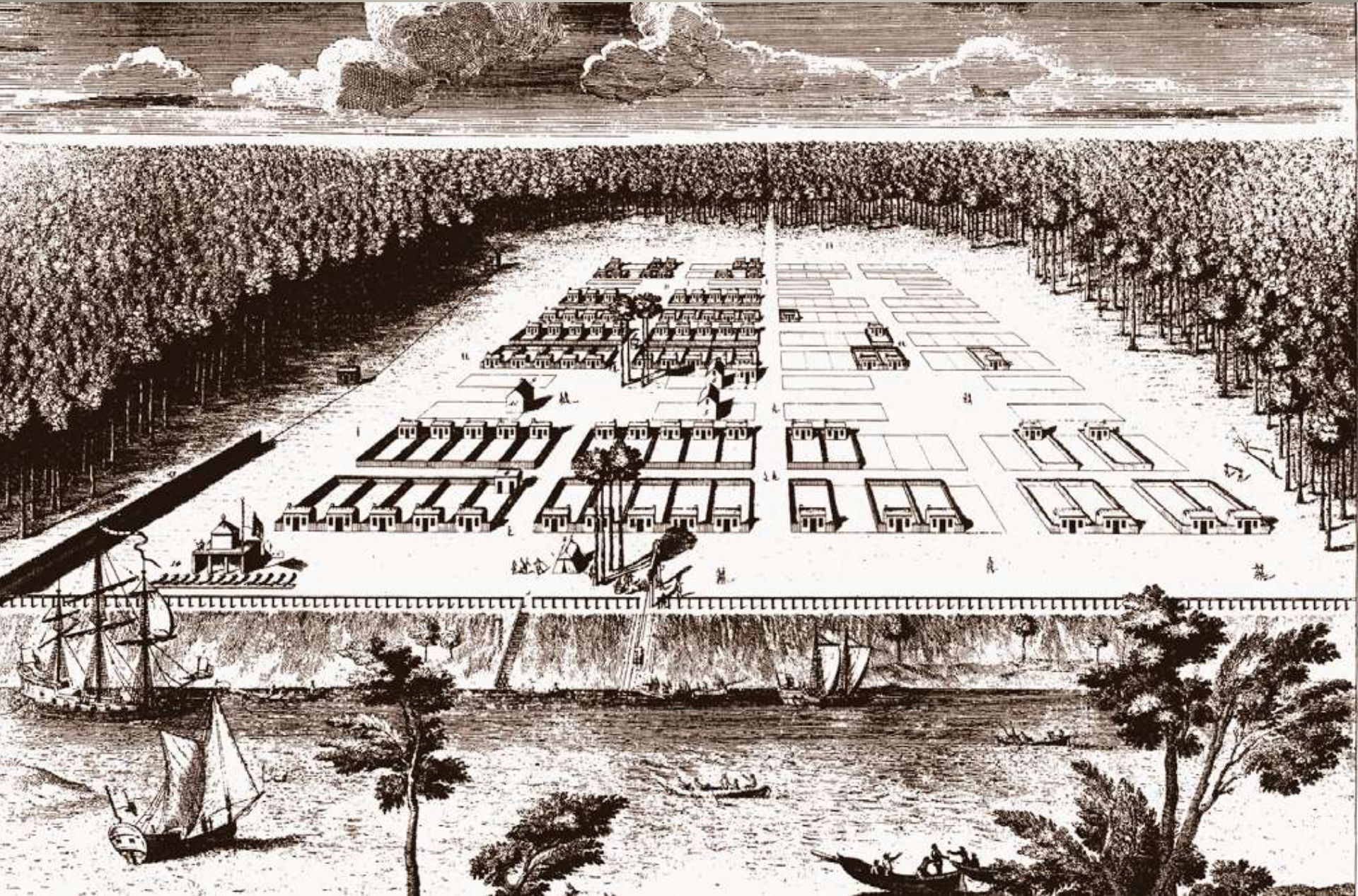
- -Feb. 12. 1733- Tomochichi allowed the colonists on "Ann" to settle on sandy Yamacraw Bluff overlooking the Savannah River.
- Colony became the 13th colony in the N.W.
- Oglethorpe had no title and only limited power but he was accepted as the leader of the colony.
- Oglethorpe made treaties with the Indians and grants of land.
- Oglethorpe trained a militia (army of citizens) to defend the colony.

Design for Savannah

- The basic pattern of this 1st planned city in the colonies was after a design by Robert Castell (Oglethorpe's friend).
- The plan was for Savannah to have 4 squares. On N side and S side of each square were 20 lots. On E and W side, 4 larger lots were set aside for such buildings as churches and stores. The center of each square was for social, political, and religious gatherings. The squares were divided into blocks. There were 10 houses in each block.

(Pic on next slide)

Design for Savannah



Colonist in Settlement

- Settlers were expected to care for his house in Savannah, his 5 acre garden plot on the edge of town, and his 45 farm acres in the country.
- Colonist cultivated Mulberry trees for silk, built a sundial for time, a gristmill for grinding corn into meal, a courthouse, a water well, and a bakery.
- Work was done in spite of medical problems by a lack of fresh vegetables, changes in the climate, poor sanitation, and hard physical labor. 40 settlers died in the 1st year.

Daily Life in GA

- http://www.gpb.org/georgias-tories/stories/daily_life_in_georgia

Salzburgers

- A group of German protestants had been forced to leave Salzburg, which was then controlled by Catholics. They were led by John Martin Bolzius, and they asked to live in GA.
- Oglethorpe took Salzburgers to a place 25 miles from Savannah. There they called their town "Ebenezer" which means "Rock of help". The land was bad for farming so they asked Oglethorpe to move them to a better area. They moved to Red Bluff on the Savannah River- built another town and called it "New Ebenezer".

http://www.gpb.org/georgiastories/story/stone_of_help

Highland Scots

- Oglethorpe wanted to protect the GA colony from possible attacks from Spanish Fl. The men of Scotland had the reputation of being good soldiers so Oglethorpe recruited a group of about 175 Highland Scots to settle in the area S of Savannah. The group called the settlement "Darien."
- Scots kept many of their culture's traditions: family clans, wearing kilts, were hard workers, raised cattle and harvested timber. Didn't want slavery in colony.
- http://www.gpb.org/georgiastories/story/scottish_highlanders

Problems in the colony

- Oglethorpe returned to colony from England in 1736 and he introduced several new regulations (rules) with the approval of the trustees. New Regulations:
 1. Against law to buy Rum
 2. You couldn't use Alcohol to trade with Indians
 3. Slavery wasn't allowed b/c Oglethorpe thought it would cause the colonist to be idle (not working) and would make them want more land.

Problems in the Colony

- Oglethorpe's new regulations weren't popular.
- Regulations and rules about passing land down to only male children divided the colonist.
- Colonist were facing economical \$\$ problems.
 1. Mulberry trees were the wrong trees and they weren't producing a lot of silk.
 2. Colonist weren't able to grow hemp, flax, indigo, and grapes for wine.
 3. S. Carolina neighbors had slaves, large amount of land, slaves, and rum were doing well. They were growing rice, cotton, and

Problems in the Colony

tobacco and their success was due, in part, to the use of slaves.

More colonist from GA wanted slaves.

Colonist were less and less supportive of regulations. Many colonist moved to different colonies where they could be happier.

When Oglethorpe returned to GA after one of his trips to England, he found upset people all over the colony.

Colonial Surgeons

- http://www.gpb.org/georgiastories/story/colonial_surgeon

Spanish threat from FL

- England controlled GA's borders and Spain controlled FL's orders. 2 groups kept fighting
- Fall of 1739- war broke out b/w England and Spain- it was called "War of Jenkin's Ear"
-Spanish sailors were said to cut off the ear of Robert Jenkins, a British seaman, to serve as a warning to British ship captains smuggling goods off FL's coast.
- Oglethorpe welcomed the war. Gave him good reason to invade FL.

Oglethorpe invades FL

- Oglethorpe got an army of about 2000 men, mostly Native Americans and colonists from GA & S. Carolina and tried to attack major forts in FL, particularly St. Augustine.
- A well organized Spanish militia met Oglethorpe and his soldiers with a surprise attack on June 15, 1740. Spanish won and Oglethorpe and troops had to retreat to St. Simmons Island.
- In the next 2 yrs, there were numerous attacks on both sides- neither side gaining much ground.

Battle of Bloody Marsh

- July 1742- Oglethorpe and his troops, assisted by Highland Scots, waited in the dense woods along the marshes on St. Simmons Island.
- Spanish troops who came that way were caught completely by surprise and forced back across the FL border. This was known as the Battle of Bloody Marsh but it was neither big nor very bloody.
- This marked the beginning of a safe southern frontier for the British- ENGLAND

End of Trustee Period in Colony

- 1743- Oglethorpe had to return to England on some charges but were cleared- he didn't return to the colony. He met a lady and was married in England.
- William Stephens was named president of the colony.
- 1742- Rum had entered the colony, people wanted to own more land, and to have slaves- By 1750- slaves were allowed, colonist could own more than 500 acres of land.
- 1751- Stephens retired and Henry Parker took over- he died a year later.

End of Trustee Period in Colony

- Next 3 years, 1752-1754, GA was led by Patrick Graham.
- Many colonists who had previously left the colony, returned to the colony.
- 1752- 1 yr before the charter ended, the trustees returned GA to King George II.
- During the 20 yrs of the colony- about 5,500 people settled in GA
- A lot of colonists came to GA for religious purposes.

End of Trustee Period in Colony

- Treaties with the Indians and elimination of the threat of Spanish invasion ended the need for British military protection. GA was a safe place on the southern frontier.

<http://player.discoveryeducation.com/index.cfm?guidAssetId=7516B928-7F39-4AAF-9586-D39D9A7D4495&blnFromSearch=1&productcode=US> Segment 31- GA Gazette

GA as a ROYAL colony

- Proprietary Colony- governed by trustees
- Royal Colony- directly governed by the King
- 1752- Puritans from S. Carolina bought 32,000 acres of land at Midway in present-day Liberty Co. Puritans moved their SLAVES with them.
- There are 3 Royal Governors:
 1. John Reynolds
 2. Henry Ellis
 3. James Wright
- *Graphic Organizer of 3 Royal Gov's.