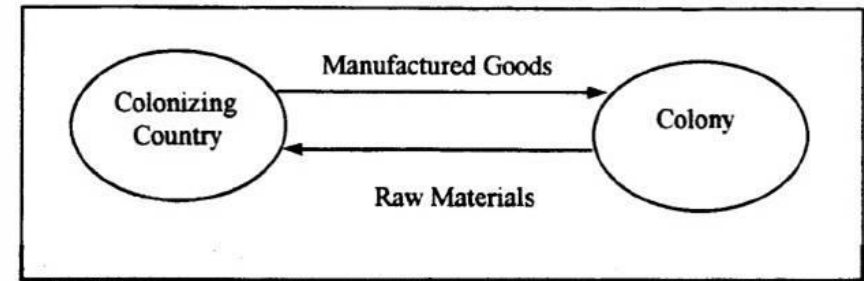


Unit 2: Colonial Georgia Vocabulary

Mercantilism

Britain's economic policy to create access to natural resources and markets for British-made goods by exporting more than importing





Hernando De Soto

First European to explore Georgia; came to Americas looking for resources that would make him wealthy. Spread disease and killed thousands of Mississippian Indians

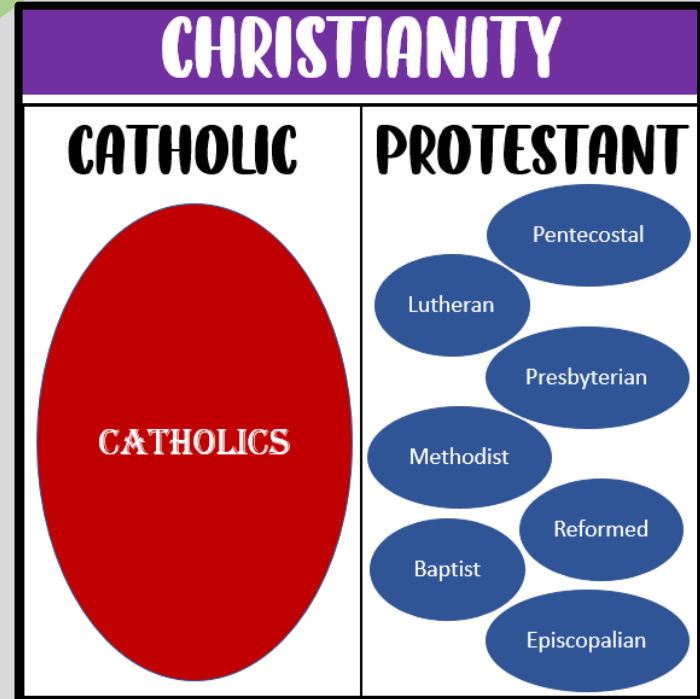
Spanish Missions

- Churches built by the Spanish on the barrier islands to convert Native Americans to Christianity
- Spanish missions fundamentally changed Native society by forcing them to adapt to Spanish political and economic systems



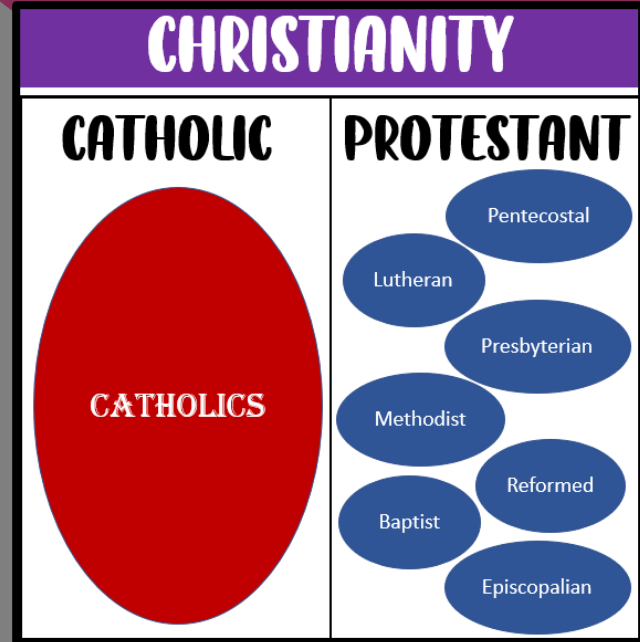
Catholic

- A section of Christianity that believes in the authority of the Pope
- Catholic churches are usually ornate and very detailed



Protestant

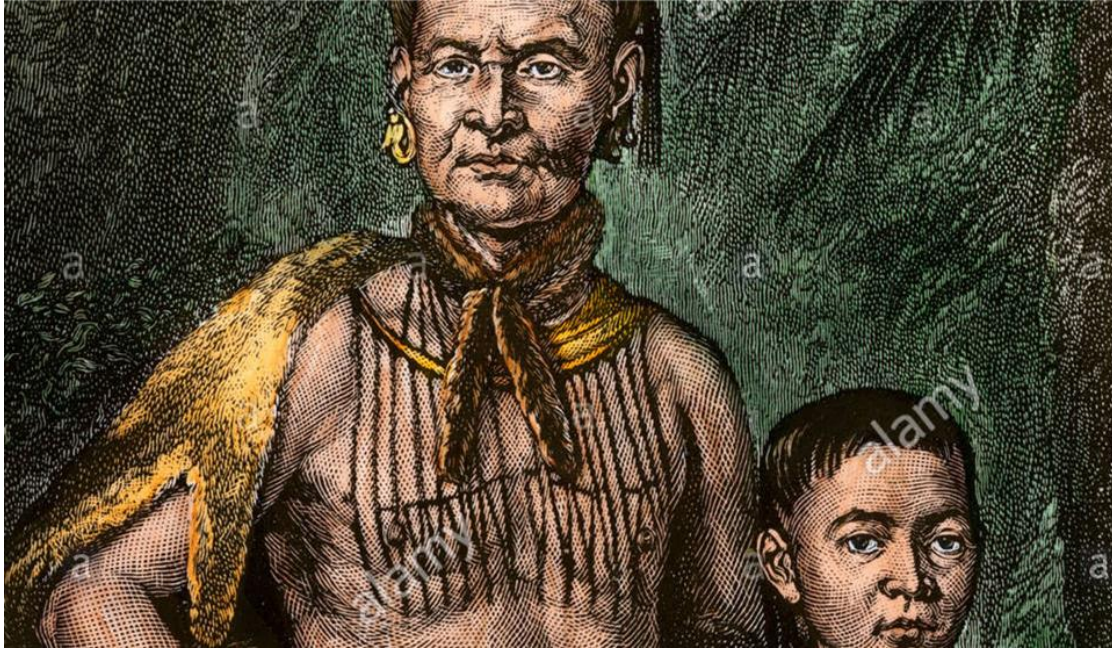
- A sector of Christianity that is not Catholic. And does not believe in the authority of the Pope
- Protestant churches are usually very plainly decorated with simple art





James Oglethorpe

- One of 22 **Trustees** who **founded Ga in 1733.**
- **Established Savannah as Ga's capital.**



Tomochichi

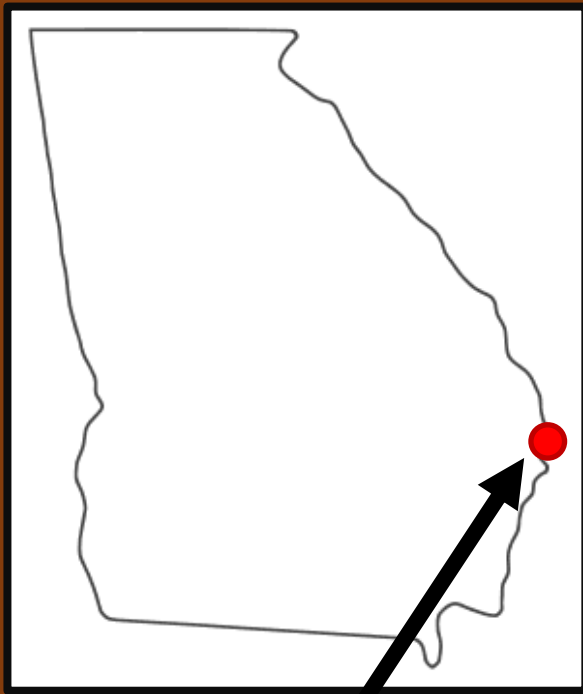
- Chief of the Yamacraw Indians
- **Allowed Oglethorpe to establish Ga on Yamacraw territory**



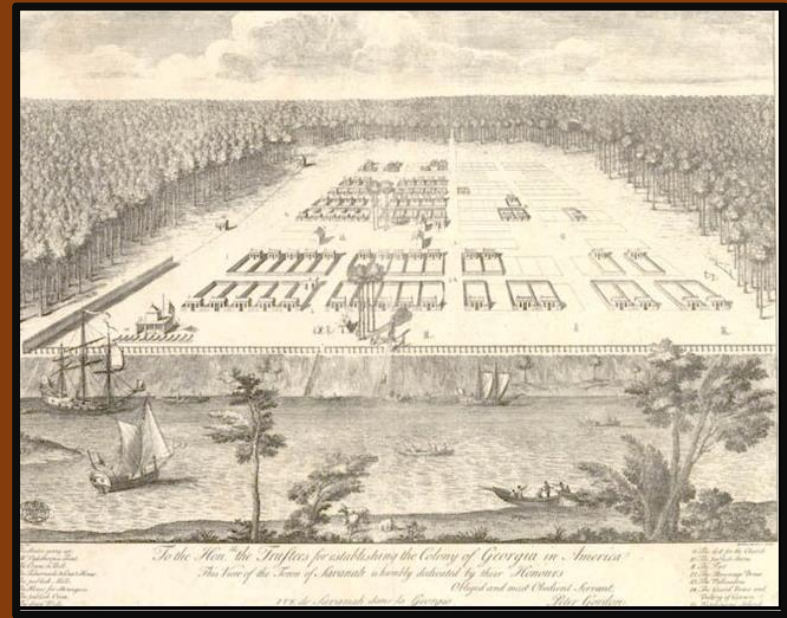
Mary Musgrove

- Creek Indian half British woman
- Interpreter for James Oglethorpe and Tomochichi





Savannah



Savannah is the first city established in Georgia, by James Oglethorpe.

Savannah was Georgia's capital from 1732-1786.



Trustee/ Trustee Period

- **Trustee:** Group of 21 men who invested their resources to establish Georgia.
- **Trustee Period:** 1732-1751 the time period when Georgia was governed by the trustees.

*the new Colony in Georgia, (See p. 88.)
incorporated by a Charter now passing.*

Ld Vis. Percival,	John Laroche, Esq;
Lord Carpenter,	James Vernon, Esq;
Edward Digby, Esq;	William Belitha, Esq;
Ja. Oglethorpe, Esq;	Stephen Hales, M. A.
Geo. Hearcote, Esq;	John Burton, B. D.
Tho. Towers, Esq;	Richard Bundy, A. M.
Robert More, Esq;	Arthur Bedford, A. M.
Robert Hucks, Esq;	Samuel Smith, A. M.
Rogers Holland, Esq;	Adam Anderson, Gent.
William Sloper, Esq;	Thomas Coram, Gent.
Francis Eyles, Esq;	

Charter of 1732

Legal **document**
that established
Georgia for three
reasons:

1. Philanthropy
(charity)
2. Economics
3. Defense



Philanthropy (Charity)

- One of the reasons for founding Ga: the idea of **sending debtors/working poor to Ga to begin new lives**
 - Didn't happen....

Debtor: someone who owes money



Defense (Buffer Colony)

- Buffer: Something that keeps two things separate
- One of the reasons Ga was founded
- **Georgia would be a defensive buffer between Spanish Florida and the English colony of South Carolina.**

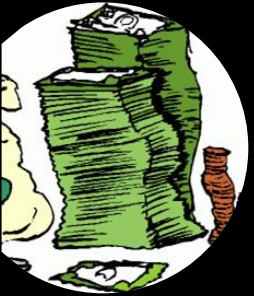
Economics

- One of the reasons for founding Ga = to make money by producing W.R.I.S.T crops
- They failed



W.R.I.S.T CROPS

Acronym of crops that
were attempted during
Georgia's colonial period.



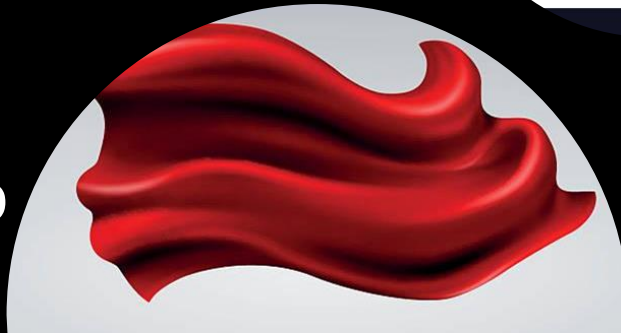
Wine

Rice

Indigo

Silk

Tobacco





Highland Scots

- From the Highlands of Scotland.
- James Oglethorpe brought them to Georgia **to defend the colony from the Spanish** because they were the **best fighters** in Europe in the 1700's.
- They **founded the town of Darien.**



Salzburgers

- Group of Protestants from Austria who came to Georgia escaping religious persecution.
- They established the towns of Ebenezer and New Ebenezer.
- Some of the most successful



Jews

- A group of Georgia Settlers who were originally not allowed to settle in the colony because of the Charter of 1732
- Allowed to settle because they had a doctor, which the colony needed.



Malcontents “Complainers”

- Group of Ga colonists who complained about regulations
Using pamphlets, they made slavery and alcohol legal and land ownership easier



Royal Colony Period

- The colonial period of Georgia when the colony was under the power of the King, who appointed Royal Governors to oversee day-to-day operations of the colony
- 1752-1781



Royal Governor

- After the trustee period ended Georgia became a Royal Colony which means that it was under the King's authority
- **Royal governors were chosen by the king to run Georgia**

(John Reynolds, Henry Ellis, and James Wright)



John Reynolds

- 1st royal governor
- **Changes he made:**
 - **Colonists could vote for the first time**
 - **Created a court system**
- Still unpopular with colonists



Henry Ellis

- 2nd royal governor
- **Changes he made:**
 - **Reformed government**
 - **Increased slavery**
 - **Improved economy**



James Wright

- 3rd and last royal governor
- Extremely popular with colonists AND Great Britain because:
 - Opened up new lands = new economic opportunity = more money for colonists and Great Britain
 - Georgia loyal to GB because of him

Academic Terms

Aggression	Hostile/violent behavior/attitude towards someone
Animosity	Strong hostility or hatred
Arranged	Planned before
Assistance	To help someone
Banned	Not allowed
Conceived	To think of, to create
Contradiction	To say one thing and then do another
Convert	To switch or change
Decimate	To kill, destroy, or remove a large percentage of
Decline	To reduce or lessen
Disputes	To disagree and debate about something
Drought	Lack of water
Elections	To choose a candidate of representation
Elite	A position of the social hierarchy that is above the commoners but below the leaders

Academic Terms

Embark	To start or begin
Encroached	To intrude on another person's space. To advance gradually beyond boundaries
Engaged	Busy or occupied
Equality	To be equal
Expulsion	To send out or ban
Failure	Lack of succeed
Famine	Lack of food or nutrients
Fortify	To secure a place with defensive features for protection
Increase	To grow or make greater
Indentured Servitude	A form of slavery where a debt is being worked off for the slavery to end
Influence	To have an effect on someone or something
Inhabitants	People who live in a certain area
Integrate	To combine one thing with another so that they become whole
Introduce	To bring into use or make someone known by name

Academic Terms

Laissez-Faire	The policy of letting things take their own course without interfering
Militia	Another term for Military
Minority	The smaller number or part that is less than half of a whole
Oppose	To disapprove or prevent
Outlaw	To ban or create laws against
Persecution	To bully or terrorize a person or group for their beliefs
Prior	Before
Promote	To support or actively encourage
Prosperous	Success by having materials (money or goods)
Raid	A sudden attack on an enemy or opposing party
Raw	Food that is uncooked or materials that are unprocessed
Relocation	To move
Renewed	To re-establish or revive. To start again

Academic Terms

Restriction	To limit access
Safe Haven	A place of refuge or security
Self-sustaining	To be able to continue in a healthy state without outside assistance.
Socialist	A person who practices socialism (the economic theory where the means of property and production are owned/controlled by the government)
Strict	Enforcing that rules be followed and observed
To Grant	To agree to give or allow
Tolerance	The ability to endure something
Trader	The profession of selling items in exchange for other items or money
Transfer	To send from one place to another