

Unit 2 Standards

SS8H1 Evaluate the impact of European exploration and settlement on American Indians in Georgia.

- b. Explain reasons for European exploration and settlement of North America, with emphasis on the interests of the Spanish and British in the Southeastern area.
- c. Evaluate the impact of Spanish contact on American Indians, including the explorations of Hernando DeSoto and the establishment of Spanish missions along the barrier islands.

SS8H2 Analyze the colonial period of Georgia's history.

- a. Explain the importance of the Charter of 1732, including the reasons for settlement (philanthropy, economics, and defense).
- b. Analyze the relationship between James Oglethorpe, Tomochichi, and Mary Musgrove in establishing the city of Savannah at Yamacraw Bluff.
- c. Evaluate the role of diverse groups (Jews, Salzburgers, Highland Scots, and Malcontents) in settling Georgia during the Trustee Period.
- d. Explain the transition of Georgia into a royal colony with regard to land ownership, slavery, alcohol, and government.
- e. Give examples of the kinds of goods and services produced and traded in colonial Georgia.

SS8H1b&c

European Exploration and Settlement



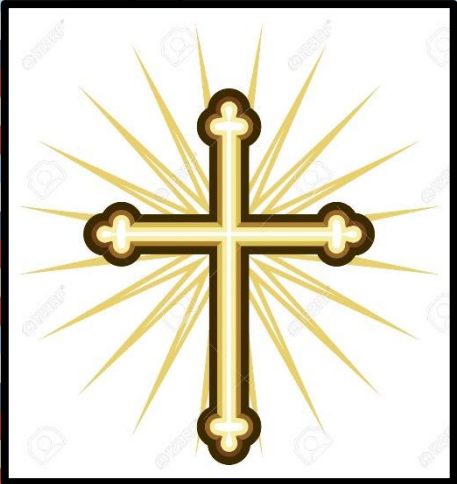
New World

- Beginning in 1400, Spain, France, and Great Britain competed to conquer and claim land in North America.
- In the 1490s, Christopher Columbus was given ships and sailors by the Spanish monarchy.
 - His goal was to find a quick route to Asia through the Atlantic Ocean.
- Columbus didn't make it to Asia, but actually landed in the Bahamas...

The 3 G's...

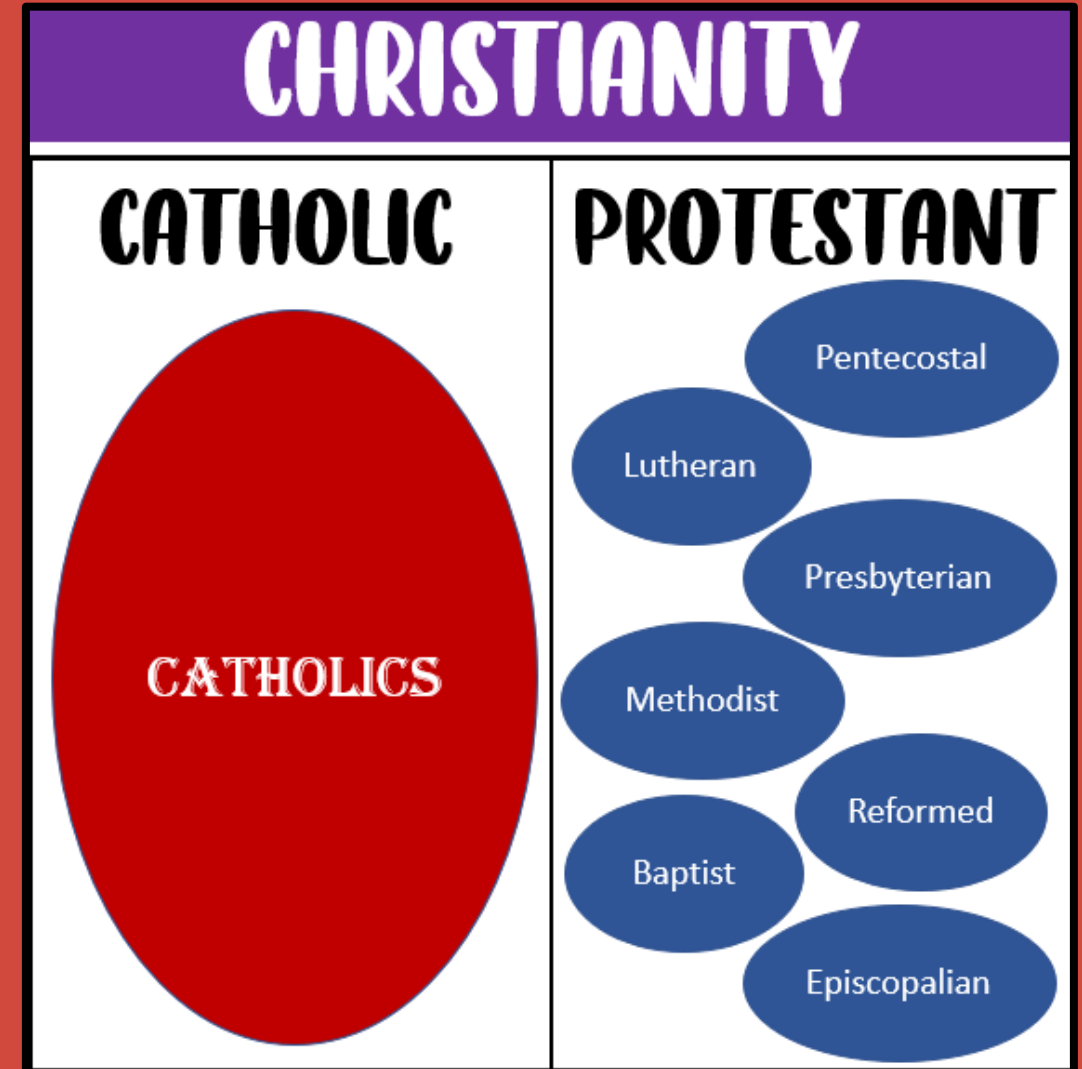
Why did Europeans go exploring?

- I. **GOLD:** Many of the explorations were for economic reasons. Explorers were seeking riches such as gold.
- II. **GOD:** Another reason for exploration was a desire to spread religion to other lands.
- III. **GLORY:** Many explorers were driven by personal ambition for glory and fame.



Conflict over Religion

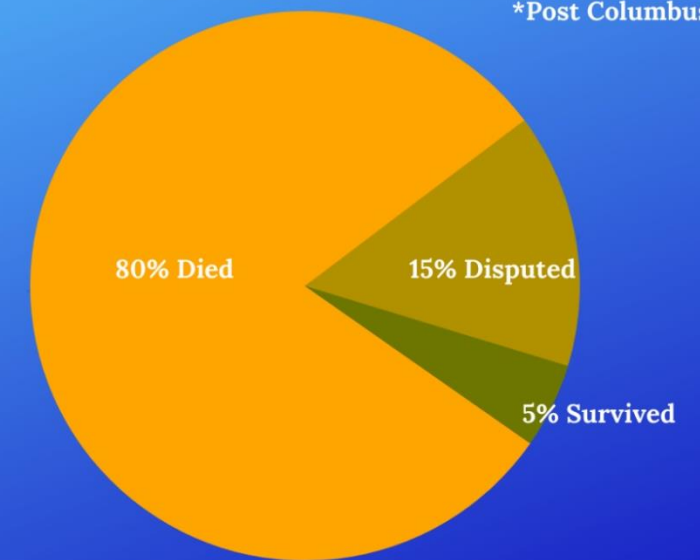
- During European Exploration of North America England, France, and Spain had lots of conflict over the religions that they practiced.
- Spain and France practiced Catholicism, while England practiced Protestantism.
- Both Catholics and Protestants are part of Christianity
- The biggest difference between Catholics and Protestants is that Catholics believe in the power of the Pope where Protestants do not.



European Contact

- Spanish explorers and missionaries entered Georgia in the early 1500s.
- European contact made a dramatic impact on the Native Americans.
- European missionaries attempted to convert the natives to their religion.
- They also brought diseases that wiped out a large portion of the native population.

NATIVE AMERICAN DISEASE MORTALITY RATE



HISTORYinCHARTS

Hernando De Soto



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qOmzpKTfaz4&t=74s>

Spain

- In 1540, a Spanish conquistador named Hernando De Soto led 600 soldiers across Georgia.
- De Soto was searching for “cities of gold”.
- De Soto’s men tortured and enslaved the natives in order to gain information about gold and silver locations.
- He never found the gold, but he did leave a lasting impact on the Native Americans in Georgia.



As Hernando De Soto marched throughout the Southeast, thousands of Native Americans were tortured and killed by his men.



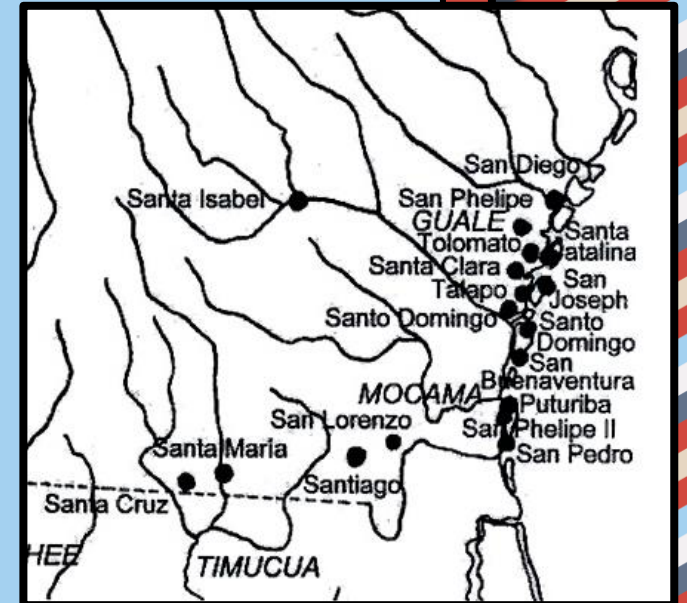
Diseases

- De Soto and other Spanish explorers brought horrible diseases that devastated the Native American population.
- Some of the diseases included smallpox, influenza, measles, and chicken pox.
- The natives had no resistance to the diseases. (Think of how we recently/still have the Corona Virus and how we had not resistance/no vaccine)
- Entire villages were wiped out at a time.



Missions

- In 1565, the Spanish established St. Augustine, Florida as their first permanent settlement.
- Then they moved north to establish posts on some of Georgia's barrier islands, including St. Catherine's, Cumberland, St. Simons, and Sapelo Islands.
- They established missions (churches) in all of these places with the goal of converting Native Americans to the Catholic religion. This created animosity between the Spanish and Native Americans.



Native Americans

- As the Europeans competed for land in the Americas, they had little regard for Native Americans living in the areas.



- Many natives were enslaved or killed from diseases.
- The Europeans were only interested in the natives for trading, land deals, and military alliances.

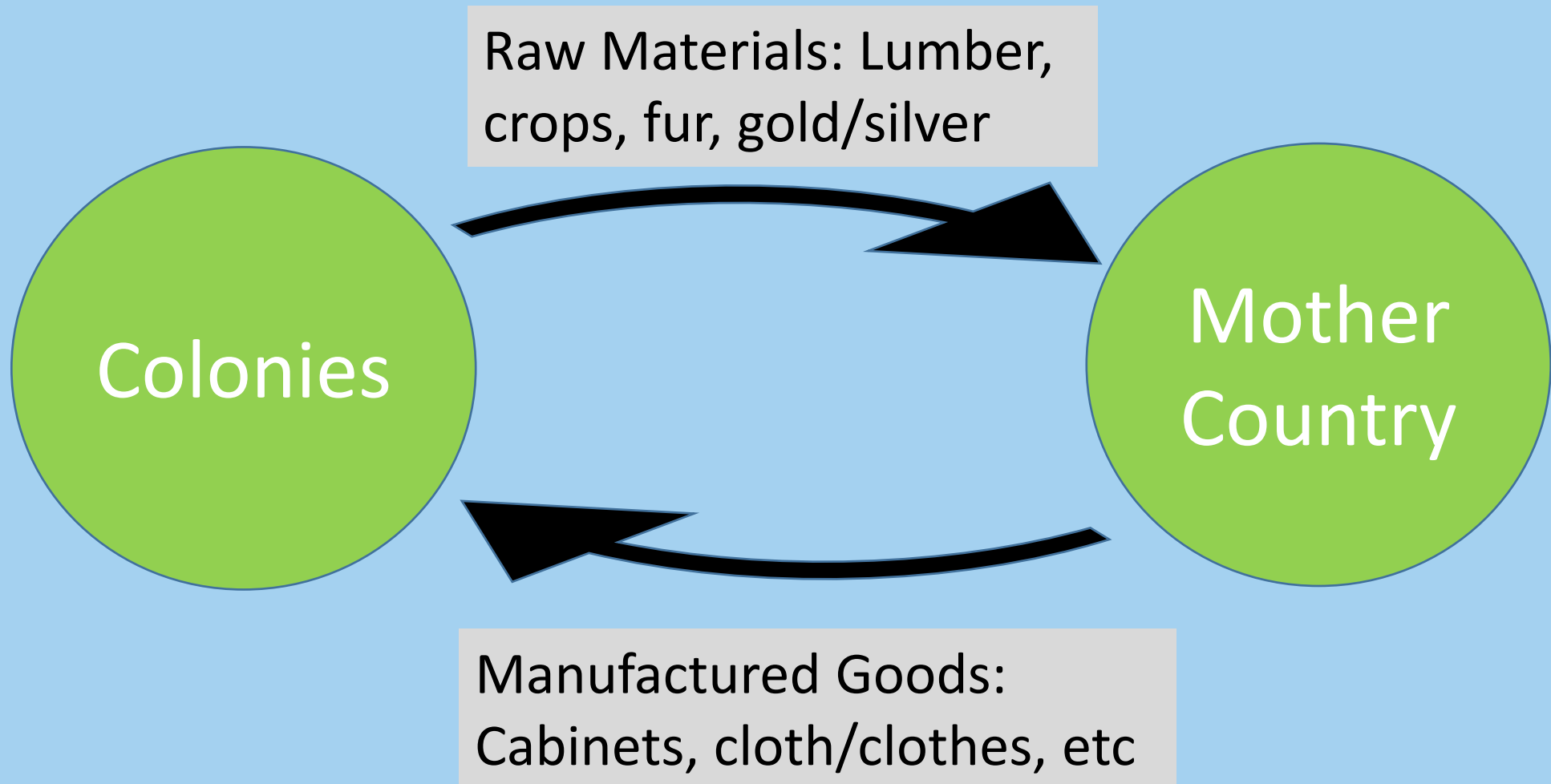
Great Britain

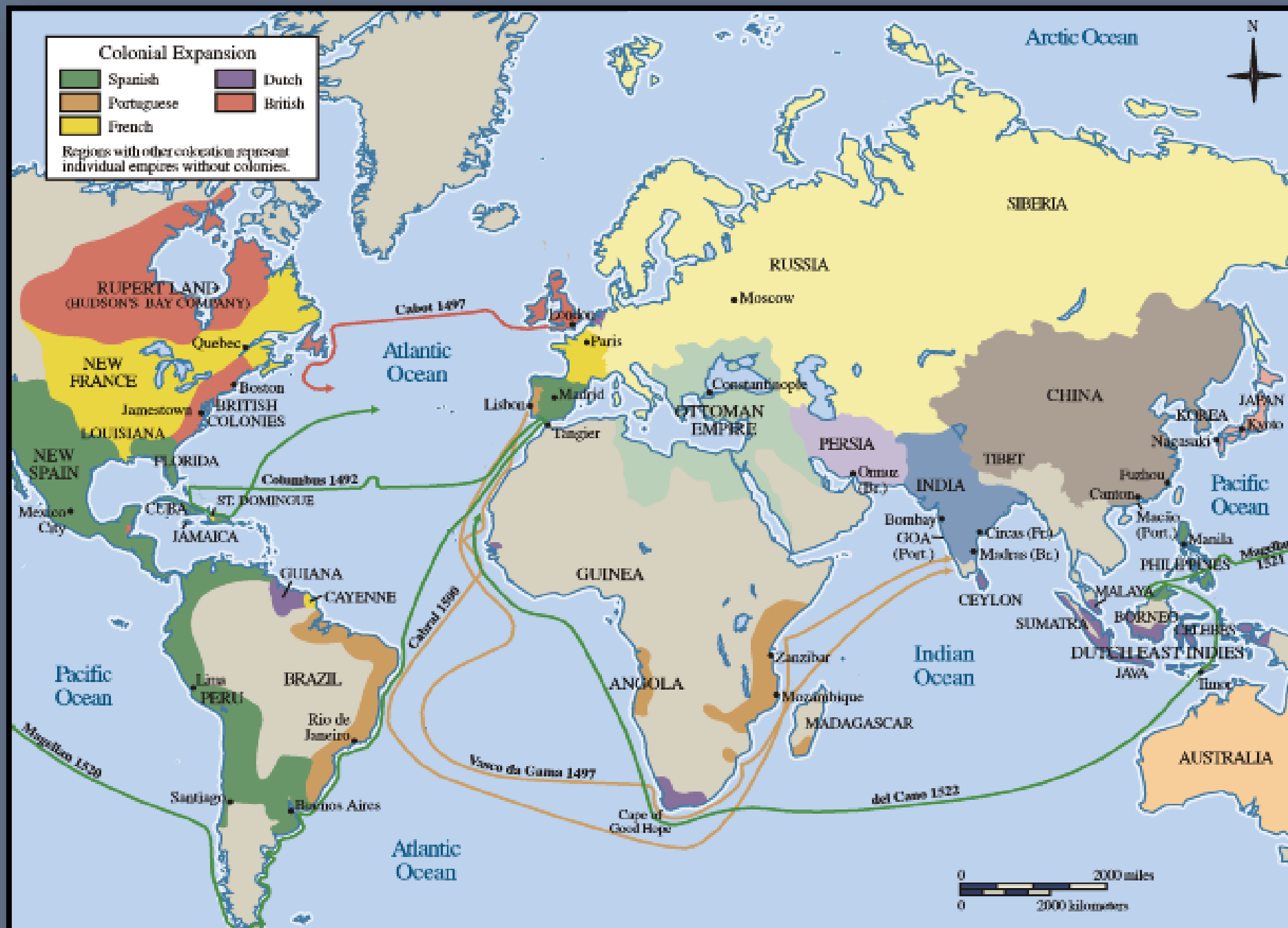


- Great Britain began exploring the New World in the late 15th century.
- British explorers hoped to find raw materials that they could use to manufacture goods in their own country.
- Great Britain settled the 13 colonies (from Georgia to Maine) from 1607 to 1732.

Mercantilism

- Great Britain's economic policy: Export more than import





France



- French explorers traveled to the New World in the 1600s.
- In 1603, French explorers found great numbers of beaver in eastern Canada and claimed the area for France.
- This became the center for the fur trade in the New World.
- The French also explored along the Mississippi River and established settlements like New Orleans and Mobile.

What was the overall outcome of European's exploring North America?



Many Native Americans were killed in battle or died from diseases that the European's brought over.

SS8H2abc

Creating a
Settlement
in
Georgia

Oglethorpe

- James Oglethorpe was a wealthy, well-educated member of England's Parliament (government).
- He was upset with the harsh conditions that many of London's citizens faced, especially those that were thrown in jail for debt.
- Oglethorpe worked to improve the quality of life for these citizens.



Oglethorpe

- In 1720, he began talking about creating a colony to help the country's poor and unemployed.
- Oglethorpe asked King George II for a charter of land in America in 1730.
- It was proposed that the new colony be called Georgia, in honor of the king.



Georgia

- King George liked the idea because the colony would help England economically.
- It would also serve as a buffer colony between Florida (Spanish-controlled land) and the economically successful British colony of South Carolina.
- In 1732, King George granted a charter that created the colony of Georgia and named Oglethorpe as one of the trustees that would govern the new colony. Georgia became the last colony established by Britain.

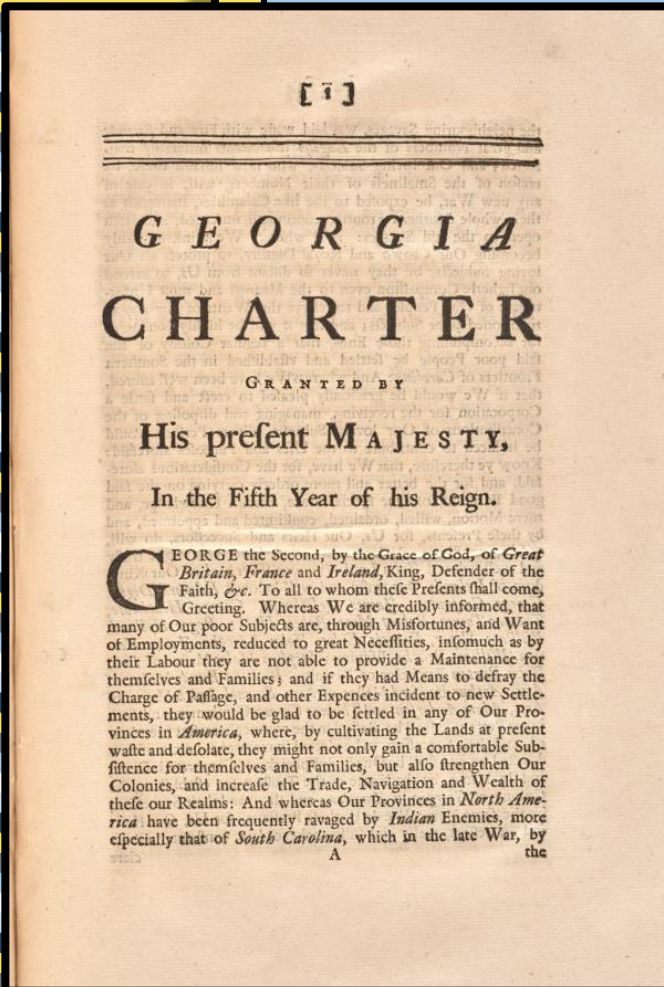
Charter of 1732

The Charter of 1732, which is the document that established GA, outlined the reasons for settling the colony:

I. Philanthropy: The poor and unemployed could apply to move to Georgia.

II. Economics: The new colony would send silk, wine, and indigo back to England for profit.

III. Defense: Georgia would protect South Carolina and other colonies from the Spanish, French, and Native Americans.



Charter of 1732

The Charter of 1732 outlined the reasons for settling Georgia:

Philanthropy = *Charity* =

Bringing over people who were in debt for a new start (Didn't actually occur)

Economics = *Mercantilism* =

Growing crops to send back to England

Defense = *Buffer Colony* =

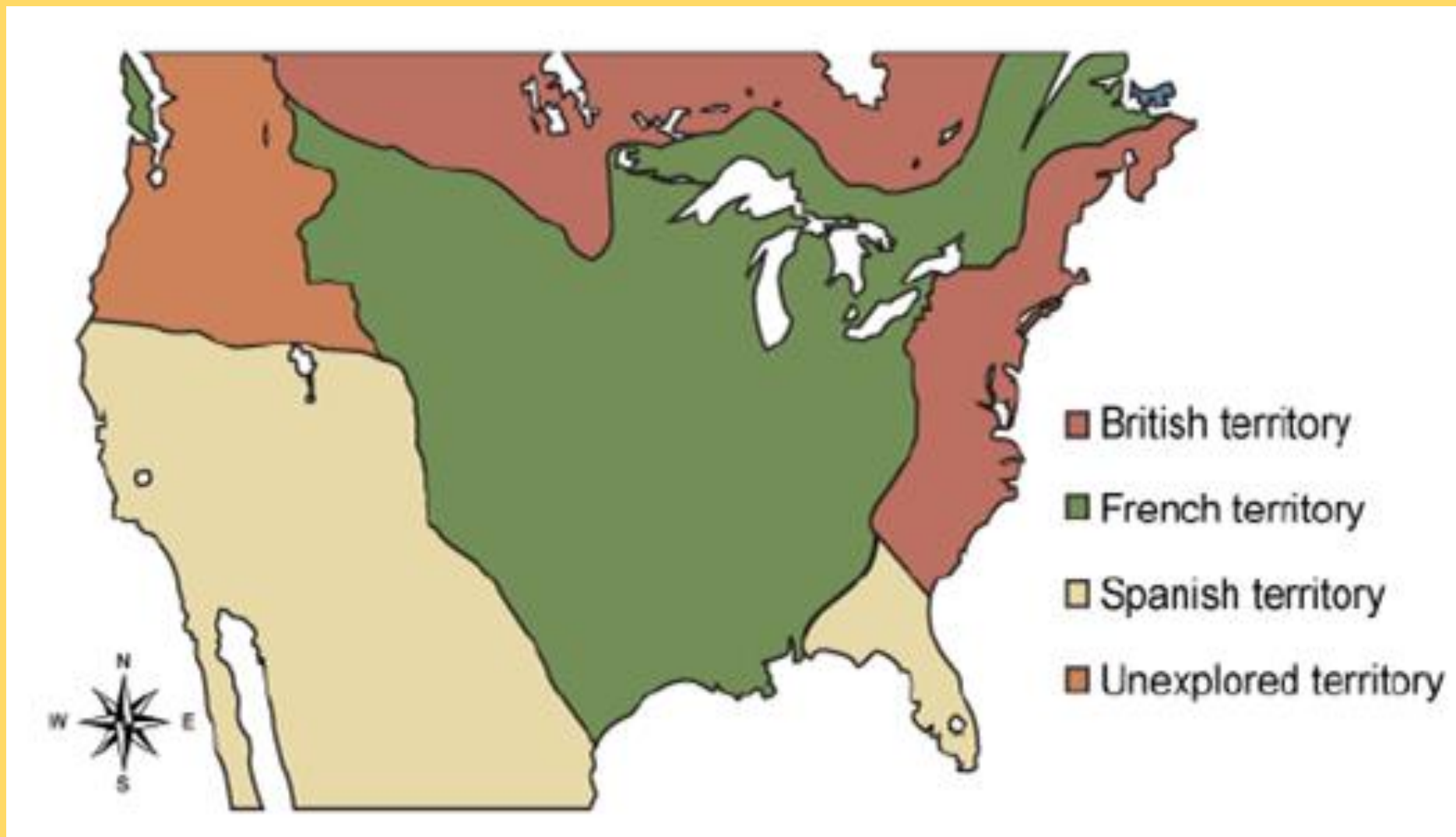
Protect the other British colonies from the Spanish (in Florida)

Charter of 1732

- The Charter outlined the rights of citizens, but there were a few contradictions.
- Colonists (who were English Citizens...) were granted the rights of English Citizens, but they were not given the right to govern themselves.
- Religious Liberty was “guaranteed”, except for Roman Catholics and Jews (although later a group of Jewish Immigrants came to Georgia and were allowed to stay)

Look at this political cartoon. Using the strategy to analyze pictures, what message do you think this political cartoon is trying to convey?





What do you notice about his map? How does it relate to the Charter of 1732?

Trustees

- Georgia was to become a trustee colony, or a colony governed by a group of appointed people.
- The new trustees could not keep any land for themselves but were allowed to give it to other people.
- They could govern the colony for 21 years, after that, the colony's government was to pass to the ruler of England.



Seal of the Trustees

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

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

Colonists

- Oglethorpe interviewed hundreds of people, but only accepted 35 families to travel to Georgia.
- He only accepted people with skills to make Georgia a success (tailors, carpenters, bakers, farmers, etc.).
- Many British citizens supported Oglethorpe's venture by donating supplies and money.

Colonists

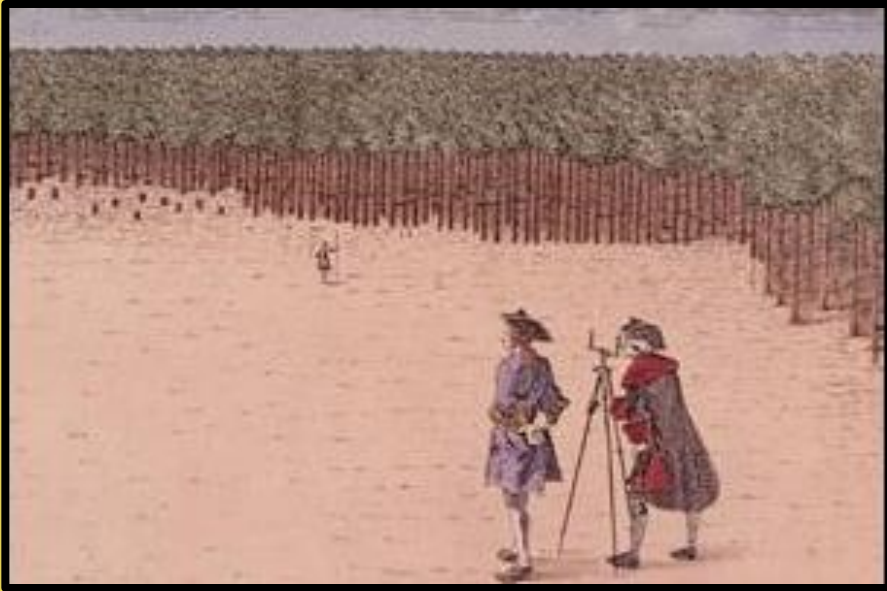
- All colonists were given 50 acres of land, tools for farming, and food to last for one year.
- In return, the colonists had to agree to defend the land, not sell land, grow crops, and to obey all of the trustees' rules.

America

- On November 17, 1732, the *Anne* sailed from England with Oglethorpe and 114 other people on board.
- In January 1733, they arrived in America.
- Oglethorpe selected a high bluff overlooking the Savannah River for settlement.
- The new city would be called Savannah.

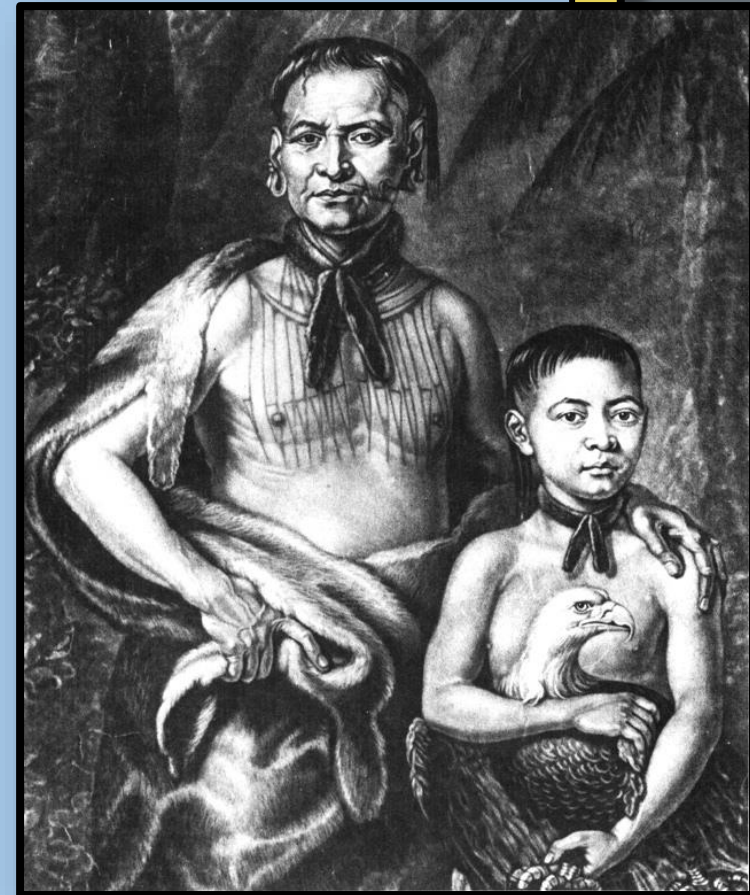


Savannah River

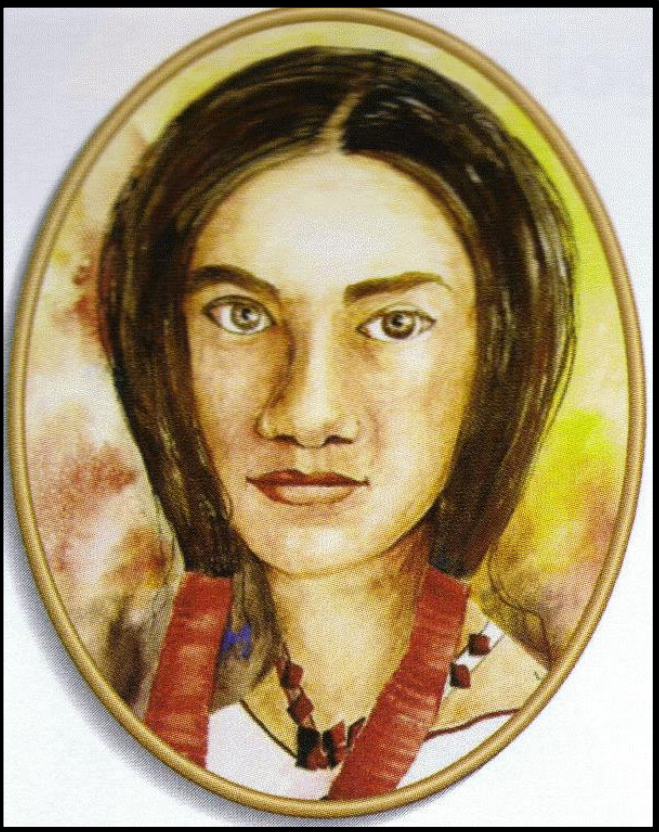


Tomochichi

- While scouting the new land, Oglethorpe met a group of Yamacraw (Creek) Indians and their chief, Tomochichi.
- Oglethorpe did not want any conflict to occur between the Indians and the colonists.
- He wanted to negotiate fairly with Tomochichi to ensure the success of the new settlement.



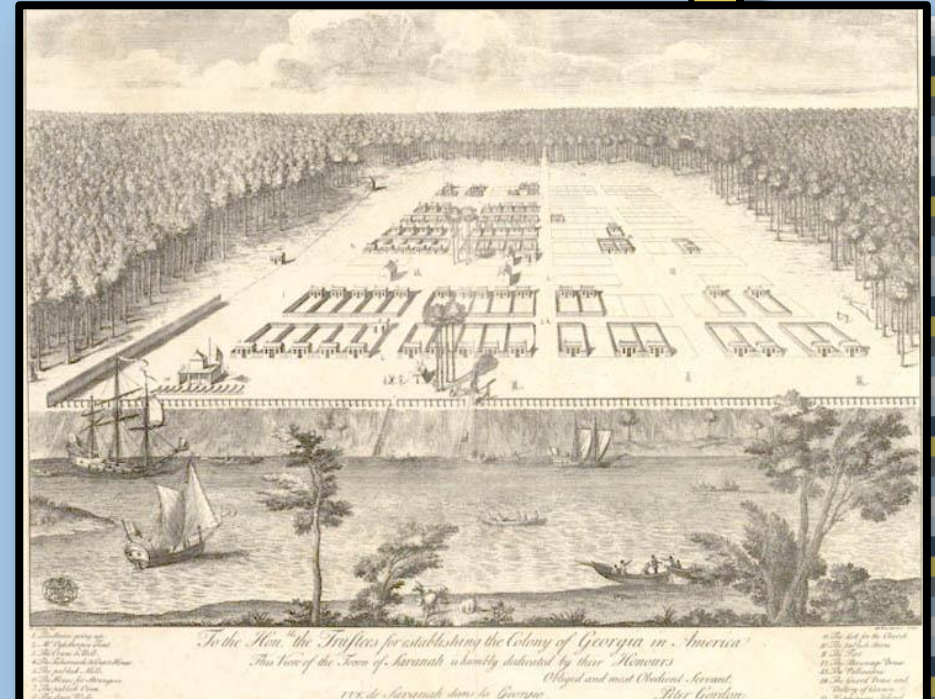
Mary Musgrove



- Fortunately for Oglethorpe, a part-Indian woman named Mary Musgrove offered to be his interpreter.
- She served as interpreter for Oglethorpe from 1733 to 1743 and helped him work peacefully with the Creek Indians.
- Musgrove helped Oglethorpe and Tomochichi work together to establish a peaceful relationship.
- Her contributions were critical to the founding of the colony of Georgia.

Savannah

- In February 1733, Oglethorpe and the colonists cleared the land beside the river for the new city of Savannah.
- The trustees hoped that Savannah would be a “classless society”.
- They wanted the houses to be similar, the land holdings to be restricted, and slavery to be forbidden in the colony.



Savannah City Plan, 1734

Trustee Rules

- The Trustees who established Georgia put rules in place for the colonists of Georgia to make the colony the way they wanted.
- Many of these rules were put into place because the Trustees wanted to create a Protestant colony.
- The main things the Trustees did not allow in the colony included:



SS8H2b

Georgia's Trustee Period

Establishment of Georgia

The Charter of 1732 established Georgia as the final colony for Great Britain in North America. It was established for 3 reasons:

1. Defense
2. Philanthropy
3. Economics

- Georgia was established by James Oglethorpe with the help of Tomochichi and Mary Musgrove.

The Trustees had a strict idea for how they wanted the colony to be:

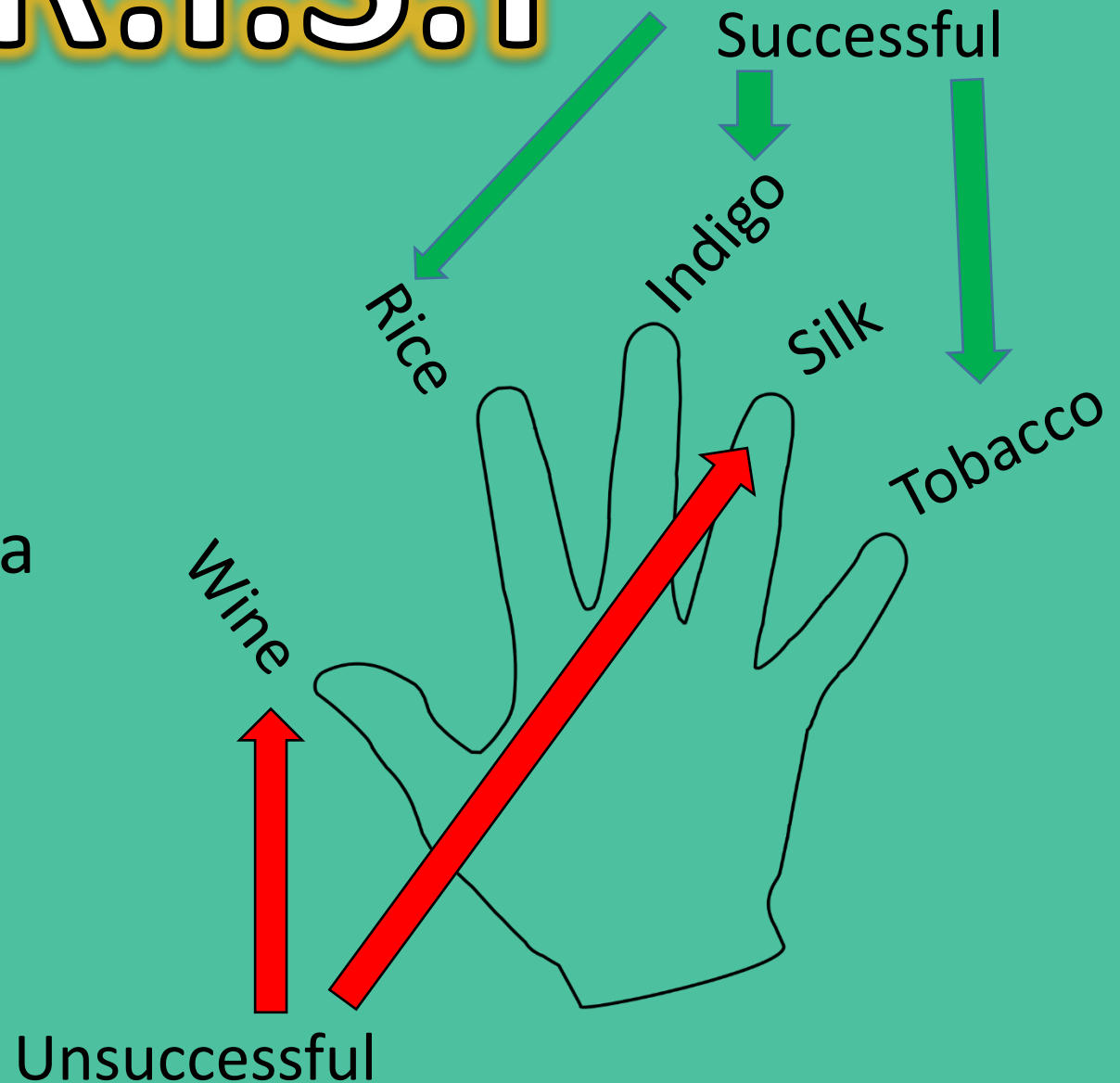
- No Slavery
- No Hard Liquor
- No Buying/Selling Land

Where is
Savannah
located?



W.R.I.S.T

- One of the reasons Georgia was established was to grow crops to bring back to Britain. Georgia tried to grow 5 main crops: Wine, Rice, Indigo, Silk, and Tobacco.



Ethnic Groups

- After the initial arrival of settlers, there were other groups of people that joined the colony of Georgia.
- The four groups we will focus on are:
 - Salzburgers
 - Jews
 - Highland Scots
 - Malcontents (Not an ethnic group, but a group of colonists from various ethnic groups)

Jews

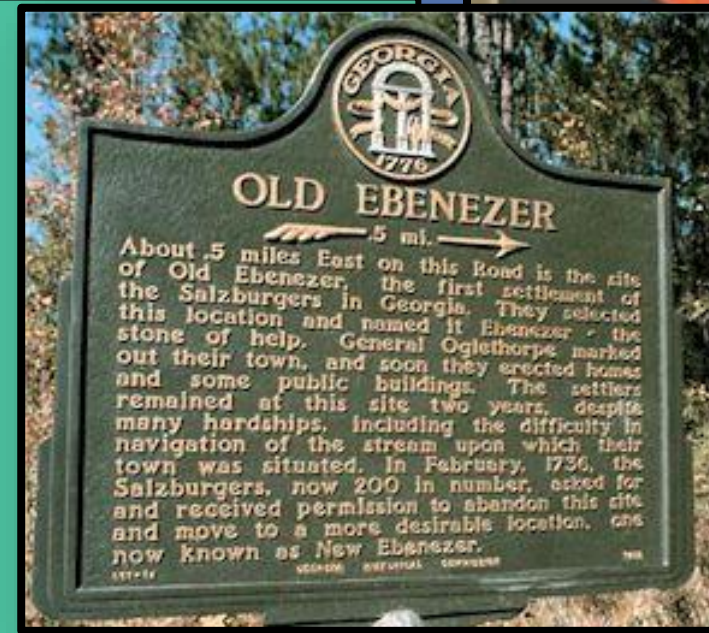
- A group of Jews first arrived in 1733. They were originally banned from settling in Georgia by the Charter of 1732.
- They were escaping religious persecution for being non-Catholic (aka Protestants)
- Most of the Jews came from Portugal, Spain and Germany.
- During the first year of settlement, 40 original settlers died, including a Doctor, from Yellow Fever.
- When the Jews arrived, they were allowed to stay because they had a doctor in their group.
- Some of their Contributions/skills include:
 - Samuel Nunez became Georgia's doctor and saved many of the colonists
 - They established the oldest Jewish congregation in the South and 3rd oldest in U.S, Congregation Michve Israel

Salzburgers

- After Savannah was founded, more and more people left England for Georgia. The largest ethnic group to settle in Ga 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 Salzburgers were given land 25 miles north of Savannah that they named Ebenezer (“the Rock of Help”).

Salzburgers

- They created a settlement called Ebenezer. Because of the poor location and no easy access to water they moved their settlement, which they then called New Ebenezer.
- In New 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.
- Additionally, They built the first grain mill and silk spinner, and established the first Sunday School and Orphanage.



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.
- In Darien they established the 1st Presbyterian church



Highland Scots



- The Highland Scots were well-known for bravery in battle.
- In 1742 they helped the colonists and Native Americans to win the Battle of Bloody Marsh, which was the last attempt of the Spanish to claim part of Georgia
- They established successful timber and cattle industries, and many plantations.
- The Highland Scots created the first Presbyterian Church in Georgia.

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.



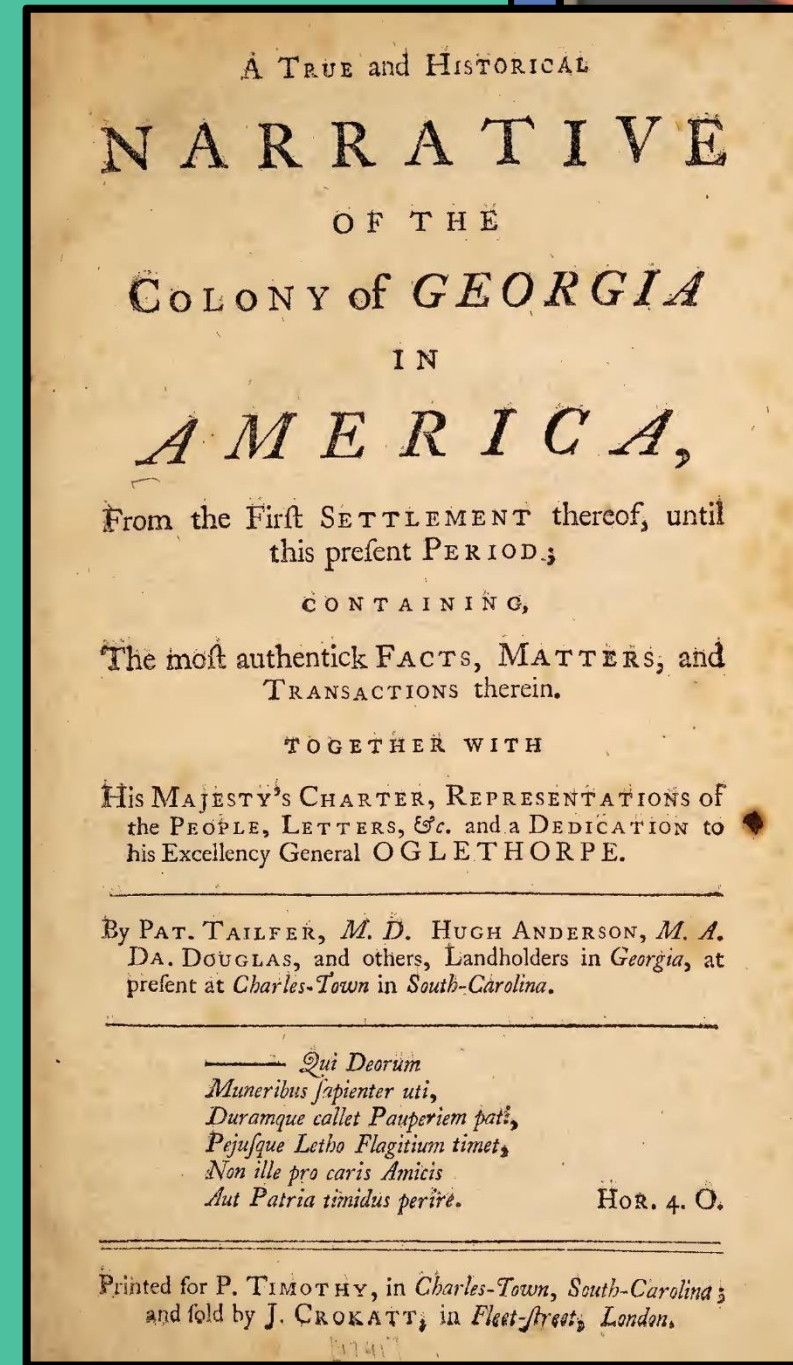
Malcontents



- The Trustees wanted to create a classless society where there were no rich or poor people, and each man worked his own land.
- Limitations in the Charter of 1732 (like not being able to govern locally) caused discontent among colonists
- Colonists who were not happy not happy and demanded the Trustees make some changes were called “malcontents”
- They argued that they were not financially obligated to Oglethorpe because they paid their own way
- The Malcontents complained about a lot:
 1. Complained about ban on slavery which limited economic opportunity
 2. Complained about ban on liquor
 3. Complained about land restrictions.

Malcontents

- They voiced their concerns using petitions and pamphlets
- The efforts of Malcontents led to the legalization of slavery and alcohol and the end of restrictions regarding landownership,
- The Trustee period ended 1751 - Georgia became a royal colony



SS8H2de

Georgia:

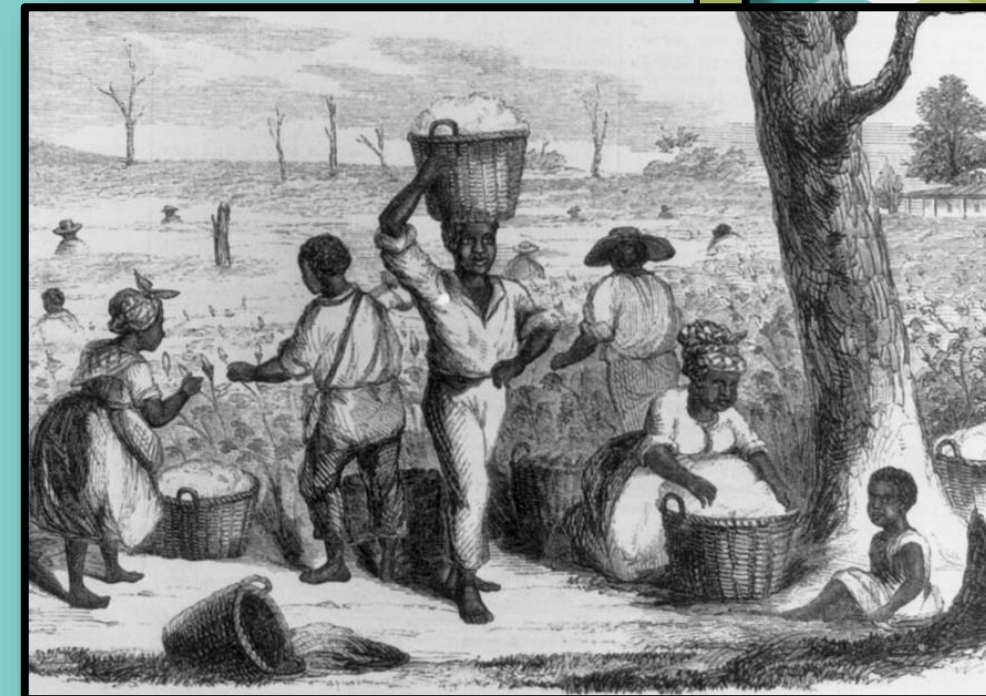
A Royal Colony

Royal Colony

- In 1752, the Trustees surrendered control of the colony to the King and Georgia became a royal colony.
- There were a few reasons why the Trustees gave the colony back to King George III:
 - The Trustees realized their “ideal Protestant” colony was not being achieved
 - The campaign of the Malcontents frustrated the Trustees and other colonists.
- Restrictions on land ownership and slavery were removed and Georgia began to thrive economically.

Slave Labor

- Once the Trustees handed the colony back to the King, slavery became legal, as it was desired by many of the colonists.
- 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.



Slave Labor

- Slaves had no rights, were not allowed to marry, and were not allowed to live where they wanted. Female slaves were often separated from their children once the child could start working (usually around 10-14 years old)
- Colonial Georgia's economic success originally depended on agricultural skills learned from Indigenous peoples.
- During the Royal colony period it became more dependent on agriculture with slavery

Land Ownership

- Rules were relaxed in the royal colony.
- Slavery increased demand for more fertile land
- Women were allowed to own land.
- Georgia's population grew due to improved land policies, lands taken from Native Americans and Spanish, surge of settlers and slaves that land availability brought to the colony.
- More settlers improved Georgia's economy and this eventually led to increases in the colony's borders

Exponential Growth



Alcohol



- **Alcohol** was transported into the Georgia colony by way of South Carolina, causing disputes between the colonies.
- By 1742, the prohibition against rum was no longer enforced in the Georgia colony, and by 1749, the Rum Act was repealed by Parliament.
- During the Royal Period, rum production increased in the colony.

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 (group of people who write the laws) that was made up of a council, court of appeals, and two representatives from each county in the colony.

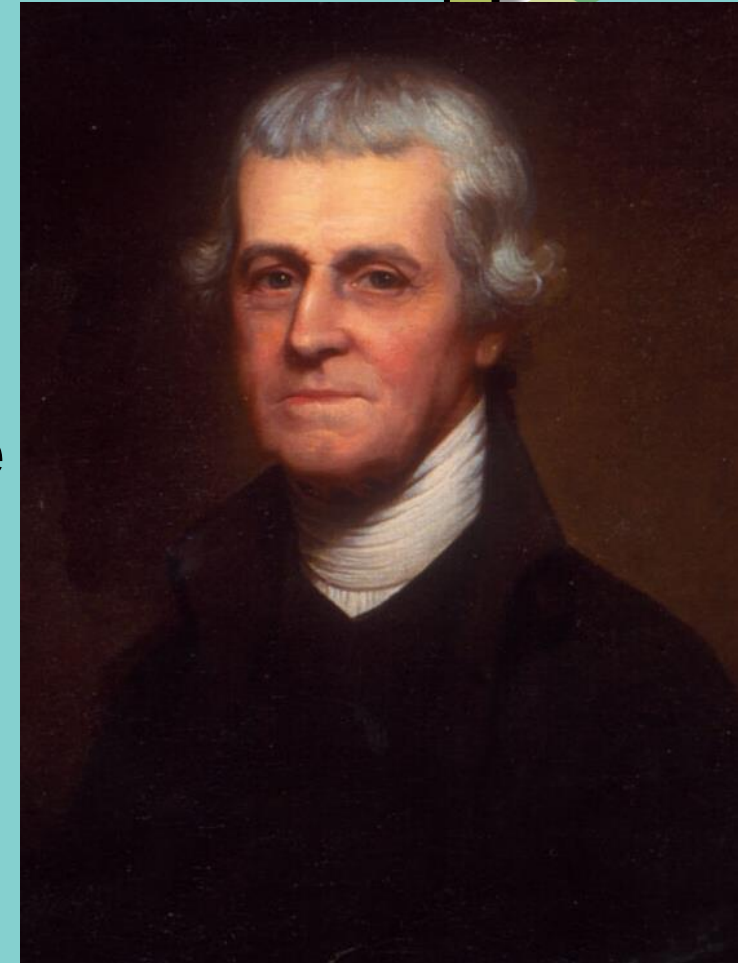
John Reynolds



- Appointed 1st royal governor in 1754
- Was warmly welcomed by the colonists in the beginning
- **Changes in Georgia while he was governor:**
 - Colonists could vote for the first time
 - A court system was created to settle arguments/disputes
- Made many mistakes during time as governor
 - Did not listen to the colonists
 - Did not relate well to the Indians
 - Tried to move the capital out of Savannah
- Reynolds had many conflicts with the colonial legislature, so the king revoked his position.
- **John Reynolds time as royal governor was considered a failure because he was unpopular with the colonists**

Henry Ellis

- Was the second royal governor from 1757-1760
 1. **Showed colonists how to govern themselves**
 - a. Worked well with government and Native Americans
 2. **Reformed government and improved the economy**
 - a. Explained the need for a budget, taxes, and military defense
 3. **Increased slavery**
- He left office in 1760 due to poor health.



James Wright



- Was the third and last royal governor from 1760 – 1776, until the American Revolution
- **He was extremely popular among the colonists AND Great Britain because:**
 1. He negotiated deals with Native Americans to open up new lands
 2. With more land came new economic opportunity = more money for colonists and Great Britain
 3. Georgia was the most loyal colony to the British because of his leadership so obviously Great Britain loved him the closer the colonies got to revolution
- Wright stayed loyal to England when the Revolutionary War began and was eventually arrested. He was able to escape and go back to England

	Trustee Period	Royal Colony
Time Period	1732-1752	1752-1783
Leaders	The Trustees, led by James Oglethorpe. The King had ultimate Authority	Royal Governors 1. John Reynolds 2. Henry Ellis 3. James Wright
Governance	The king had ultimate authority. The trustees made regulations that the colonists followed.	King appointed gov & Council. Bicameral legislature set up to represent parishes Parishes were church & govt
Land Ownership & Distribution	All colonists given 50 acres Colonists who could pay their own way got 500 acres. Land could not be sold or bought.	Colonists with 50 acres could vote Colonists with 500 acres could serve in government
Slavery	Not Allowed	Allowed because the colonists asked for it.
Alcohol	Hard liquor not allowed. Beer and wine were allowed	Hard liquor, beer, and wine were allowed
The Colonists	Highland Scots Jews Saltzburger (& eventually Malcontents)	New settlers from South Carolina and the West Indies (They brought more slaves)