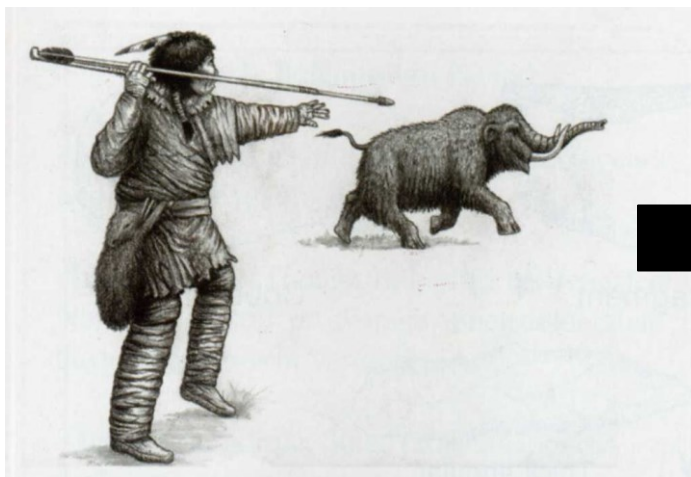


HISTORY PART 1

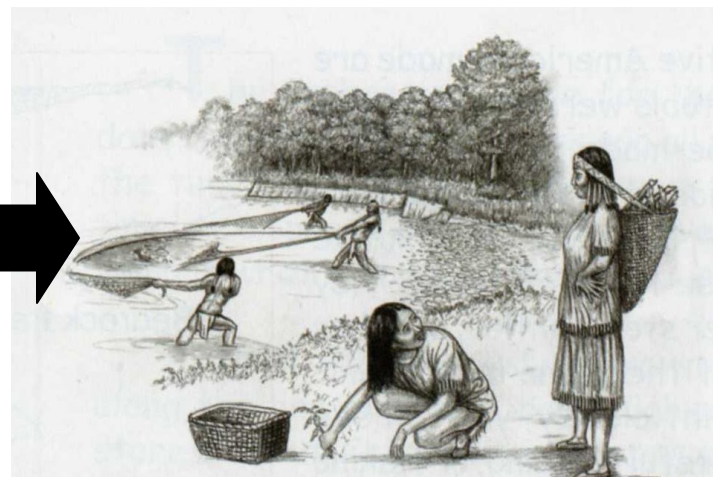
SS8H1 The student will evaluate the development of Native American cultures and the impact of European exploration and settlement on the Native American cultures in Georgia.

- Describe the evolution of Native American cultures (Paleo, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian) prior to European contact.
- Evaluate the impact of European contact on Native American cultures; include Spanish missions along the barrier islands, and the explorations of Hernando DeSoto.
- 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.

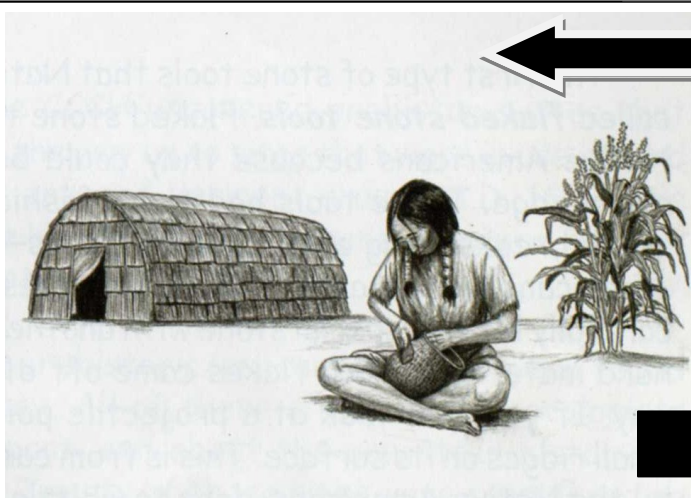
History is our largest domain in Georgia Studies. It can be difficult to remember certain people, cultures, and events. Make sure you study! The first thing we need to cover is the early Native American Cultures. These cultures were the Paleo, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian. These cultures can be remembered by the “word” PAWM! ☺



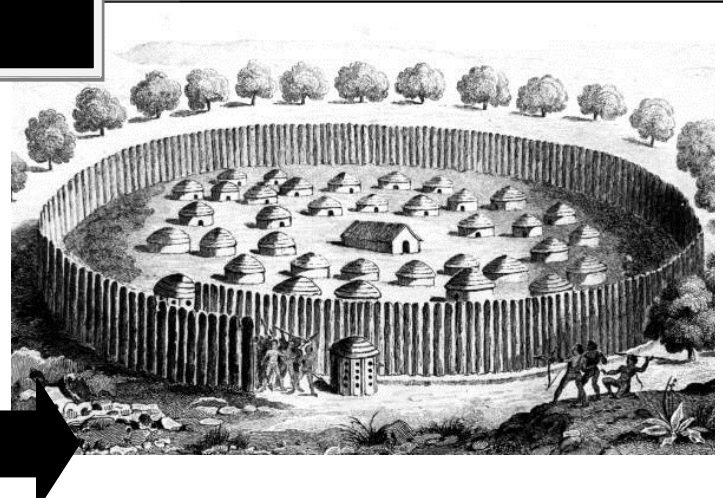
The **Paleo** culture is the oldest culture that lived in Georgia. The word paleo means “very old.” The Paleo were nomadic, meaning they moved from place to place. They came here from Asia. They hunted large game and had very basic weapons like the atlatl.



The **Archaic** culture evolved from the Paleo culture. The Archaic were less nomadic and moved from season to season. They created hooks for fishing, a very basic form of pottery, and they were able to master planting (this is known as horticulture). They also hunted smaller game.

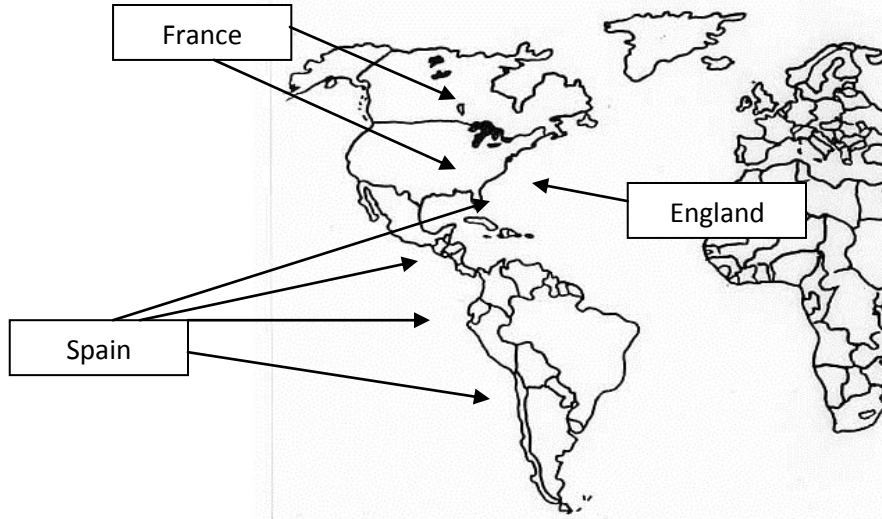


The **Woodland** culture evolved from the Archaic culture. This culture stayed in one place and lived year-round in dome-shaped houses. This culture is known for advancements to pottery, the **bow and arrow, and advanced hunting techniques**. They also believed in some sort of afterlife.



The **Mississippian** culture is the most advanced culture that the standards discuss. This culture had advanced civilizations—they lived in large towns, they had more advanced homes, they had ceremonies, and they practiced religion. Many Mississippians died out due to European contact.

EUROPEAN EXPLORATION



East Hall Middle School

There were many European countries that explored the “New World” (the “New World” was the continents of North America and South America). Our standards discuss France, Spain, and England – because these three countries explored and settled what is now known as the United States. The Spanish set up colonies (places away from a country that keep ties to their home country) in modern-day Georgia (see below), Central America, and South America. The French set up colonies in modern-day Canada and modern-day New Orleans. England created colonies on the eastern seaboard of the modern-day United States. Georgia became one of the English colonies in 1732.

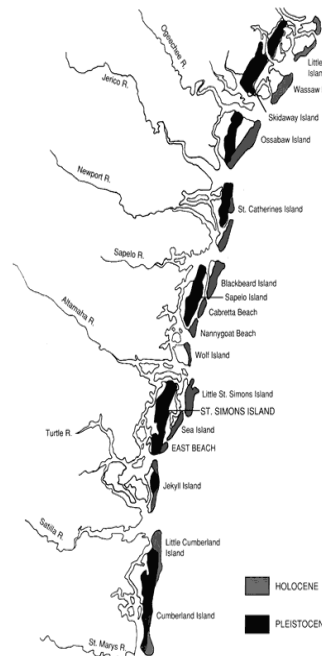
SPANISH EXPLORATION

If only my dogs were here...



**DESOTO =
BAD!**

One of the most evil Spanish explorers was **Hernando De Soto**. De Soto came into what is now known as Georgia to look for gold. He did not find gold, but he encountered many Native Americans. He treated the Native Americans terribly. He and his men killed many of them – and many other died from diseases they caught from the Spanish explorers. Desoto died on his journey.



The Spanish not only came into Georgia to look for gold (through DeSoto) but they also established missions on the barrier islands of Georgia. The Spanish created these missions to convert people to Christianity. Some of these missions saw success – and some of them saw failure. Some of the Native Americans revolted, and some of them died from disease.

The Spanish exploration of Georgia greatly affected the Native Americans. Native American culture changed forever, and many Native Americans died from attacks and from disease.

THE COLONY OF GEORGIA

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

- 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.
- Evaluate the Trustee Period of Georgia's colonial history, emphasizing the role of the Salzburgers, Highland Scots, malcontents, and the Spanish threat from Florida.
- Explain the development of Georgia as a royal colony with regard to land ownership, slavery, government, and the impact of the royal governors.



My name is James. I love to help poor people, yo!

James Oglethorpe was an English man who was concerned with helping poor people. During this time period, if you could not pay your debts, you went to jail. Oglethorpe had an architect friend, Robert Castell, who died in debtor's prison. This inspired him to help debtors. He asked King George II (the colony is named after him), for permission to start a new colony. The king granted permission, and the colony of Georgia was established with its charter in 1732.

The colony of Georgia was settled for three main reasons. These are:

CHARITY – Oglethorpe wanted Georgia to be a colony to help debtors and poor (although no debtors went to the colony).

ECONOMICS – King George II wanted Georgia to produce rice, silk (through mulberry trees) and vineyards for wine.

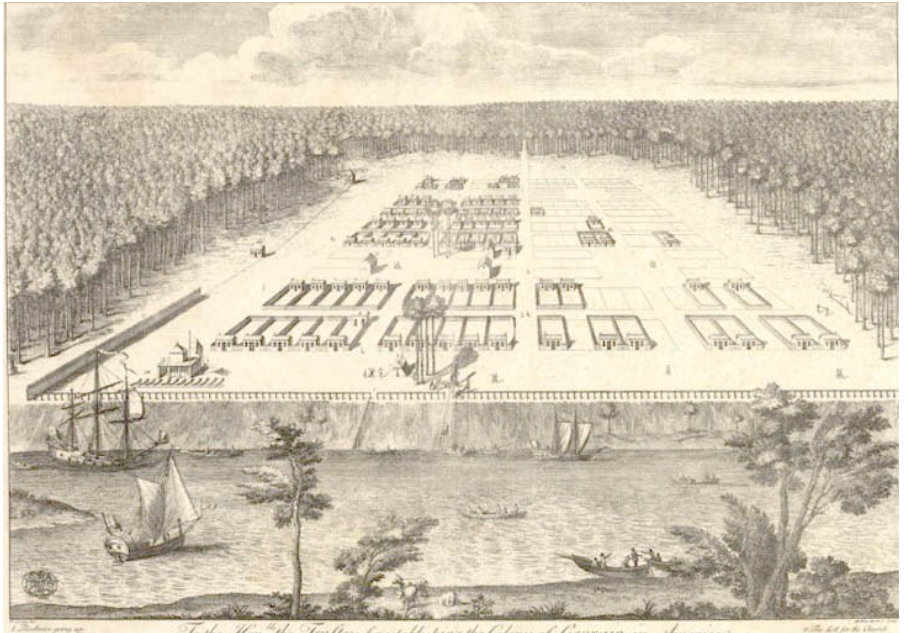
DEFENSE – Georgia was supposed to serve as a buffer (protective barrier) between the rest of the British colonies and Spanish Florida.

Oglethorpe sailed with the first Georgians on the ship *Ann* and landed near modern-day Savannah in February of 1733. Through an interpreter, **Mary Musgrove**, Oglethorpe asked the local chief, **Tomochichi**, to settle there. The chief allowed them to settle.



Two Native Americans helped Oglethorpe settle peacefully on the colony of Georgia and establish the city of Savannah. These two are **Chief Tomochichi**, who was the chief of the Yamacraw (Creek) Indians. The chief allowed Oglethorpe to settle peacefully on Yamacraw Bluff (which later became Savannah). **Mary Musgrove**, who was half-Creek, ran an important trading post. She was also a translator for Oglethorpe and Tomochichi.

The colony of Georgia became successful because of these two and their willingness to keep relations peaceful.



The colonists settled on an area called Yamacraw Bluff and built Georgia's first city, **Savannah**. The design for Savannah was created by Robert Castell, Oglethorpe's friend who died in debtor's prison.

THE COLONY OF GEORGIA WAS AN EXPERIMENT FROM THE BEGINNING. Instead of being a royal colony (like the other 12 colonies) Georgia's charter was created by Oglethorpe and the king with different regulations (rules).

Georgia was controlled by a group of **21 trustees** (trustees are people responsible for others), and was called a **trustee colony**. **Unlike a royal colony, Georgia was not allowed to have liquor, lawyers, slaves, or Catholics.** Georgia's British colonists were soon joined by other ethnic groups, such as the Salzburgers and Highland Scots.

The **Salzburgers** (pictured right) were a group of German-speaking Protestants (meaning they were not Catholic) from modern-day Salzburg, Austria. These people were being treated poorly because of their faith. They came to Georgia seeking religious freedom and Oglethorpe allowed them to settle. First they settled in **Ebenezer**, then in **New Ebenezer** (because Ebenezer was too swampy).



Highland Scot

Salzburgers

The **Highland Scots** came to Georgia seeking land and freedom. They came from Scotland and they were Protestants. They were against slavery, and liked Georgia's charter. **They were skilled fighters** and Oglethorpe allowed them to create a settlement called **Darien**. They proved to be very helpful when Georgia fought against the Spanish.

Some people did not like the colony of Georgia and its rules. They wanted Georgia to be a like the royal colonies and not a trustee colony. Most of these colonists were British. They were called the **malcontents** (malcontent means "not happy.")

A malcontent...



One of the reasons Georgia was settled was for defense. It was to protect the other colonies from the Spanish, who were south in Florida. The Georgia colonists fought against the Spanish in a war called the **War of Jenkins's Ear**, and in a battle in Georgia called the **Battle of Bloody Marsh**. After the war, the Spanish eventually left Georgia for good.

Unfortunately for James Oglethorpe, his vision for Georgia did not work out as planned. During the war with the Spanish, Oglethorpe was called away to a trial in Great Britain and never returned. Georgia became a royal colony when the **trustee period ended in 1752**.

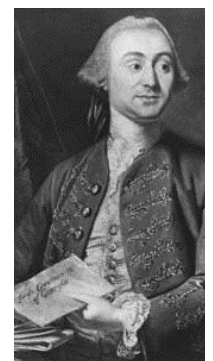
GEORGIA'S ROYAL GOVERNORS

Georgia had three royal governors after it became a royal colony: **John Reynolds, Henry Ellis, and James Wright**.

John Reynolds was Georgia's first royal governor (sorry...no picture). He gave the Georgia colonists self-government (the ability to govern themselves). He took it away later on, and then he also tried to move Savannah to another location. He was removed from his position.

Henry Ellis was the second royal governor. Ellis regulated trade with Native Americans, but could do little in Georgia because he was so sick. He had to leave Georgia due to illness.

James Wright was Georgia's final royal governor, and the most popular until the American Revolution. He served for 16 years. He helped Georgia grow economically and he also increased the size of the colony. Georgia's slave population expanded during this time.



LAND OWNERSHIP IN GEORGIA:

If you could pay for your ticket overseas: **500 acres of land**

If you could not pay for your ticket: **50 acres of land**

Land ownership was important to survival in the colony of Georgia. Those who could afford to come to Georgia by boat received 500 acres of land, and those who did not received 50 acres of land. Later, Georgia would use the **headright system** and **land lotteries** to solve land issues.

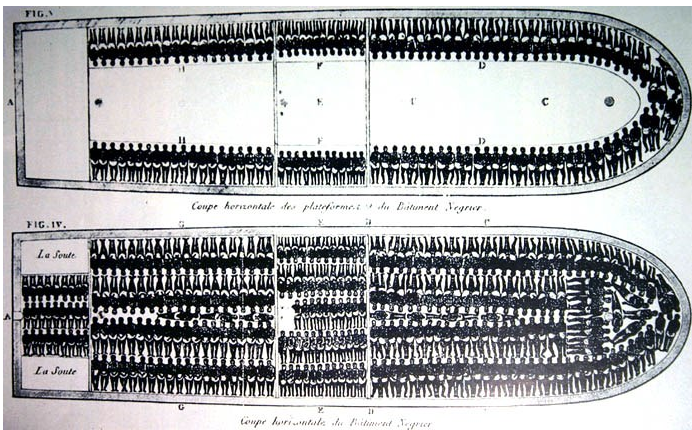
GEORGIA'S ROYAL GOVERNMENT

The Governor was the head of Georgia's executive branch.

To vote, you had to own 50 acres.

To hold office, you had to own 500 acres.

Georgia's royal government was initially set up to include the concept of self-government, where the people (okay, white men) could have choices. This system worked well for the colony. The government had a Court of Conscience that could settle disputes, a Governor's Council (upper house), and a Common's House of Assembly. This government had three branches, just like our government today.



When Georgia was a trustee colony, its colonists were not allowed to have slaves (they were not allowed in Georgia's charter). Some brought in slaves illegally, but **when Georgia became a royal colony, slaves started coming into it in large numbers**. Even though there were some groups opposed to slavery (like the Salzburgers and Highland Scots), most of the plantation owners and farm owners in Georgia became owners of slaves. Georgia's slave question would cause it problems for decades.

GEORGIA IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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

- Explain the immediate and long-term causes of the American Revolution and their impact on Georgia; include the French and Indian War (Seven Years War), Proclamation of 1763, Stamp Act, Intolerable Acts, and the Declaration of Independence.
- 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.

Why, Georgia? Why?

One of the things you need to understand about Georgia is that it was the thirteenth – **and LAST** – colony. Georgia was **the baby**. Because of this, it had trouble breaking away from Great Britain, its mother country.



Georgia was also the most southern colony. Because of this, it was somewhat isolated (set apart) from the other colonies. Keep this in mind when we are discussing the causes of the American Revolution.

CAUSES OF THE REVOLUTION

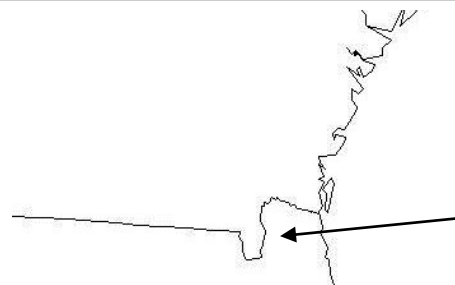
The **French and Indian War**, fought from 1754 to 1763, was a cause of the American Revolution. In this war, the **French and Indians teamed up against the British and the American Colonies** (including Georgia). This war was won by the British and the American colonies, but it caused a **huge war debt for Britain**. Because of the war debt, the British **TAXED** the colonies!



The **Proclamation of 1763** was another cause of the American Revolution. This was a proclamation from the king of Britain that said that the colonists could not pass the **Appalachian Mountains** (for fear that the Native Americans would kill them) This made the colonists angry, because they wanted to settle where they chose.



The **Stamp Act** was another cause of the Revolution. This act was passed by the British – it taxed the colonies with a tax on paper goods. The colonies **HATED this!** They refused to purchase the stamps. **The only colony that purchased stamps was Georgia**. Georgia also did not send a representative to **the Stamp Act Congress**, a group of the colonists who met to discuss the Stamp Act.



The **Proclamation of 1763** extended Georgia's southern boundary to the St. Mary's River. This gave Georgia its "tail!"

The **Intolerable Acts** were a response to the Boston Tea Party and a major cause of the Revolution. The Boston Tea Party was when the colonists protested the tax on tea by dumping tea into the Boston Harbor. As punishment, the colonies passed the Intolerable Acts. The colonists had to 1) close the port until the tea was paid for 2) the colonists could not have a town meeting without the royal governor 3) British criminals who committed crimes in the colonies were tried in Britain for their crimes and the worst was the 4) **Quartering Act, that said the colonies had to house and feed soldiers.**



Lyman Hall, Button Gwinnett, and George Walton were Georgia's three signers.

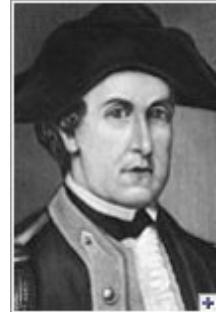
The **Declaration of Independence** was written in 1776, after the American Revolution started. This document was written to King George III. The document stated that the colonies were free and independent states – and this document solidified the break between the colonies and Great Britain.

THE PEOPLE



Nancy Hart was a woman who fought a group of murderous Loyalists (King's supporters) who came into her home and demanded food. Hart killed two of them and is considered a heroine of the American Revolution.

Elijah Clarke was a colonel who fought in the Battle of Kettle Creek in Washington, Georgia. Clarke was given credit for the victory, which gave the Georgia militia supplies and boosted the militia's spirits.



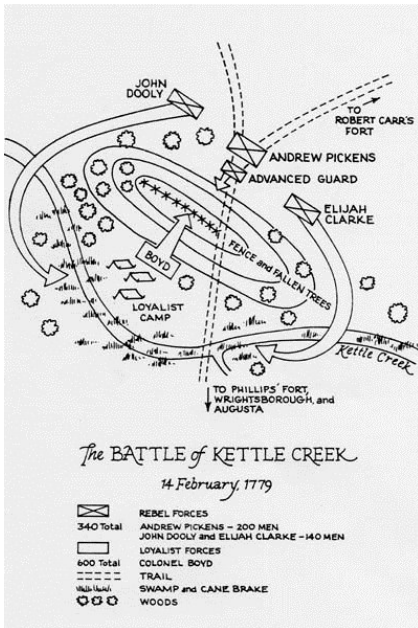
Austin Dabney was a mixed-race man who fought in the Battle of Kettle Creek. He gave Elijah Clarke his horse and saved Clarke's life. Dabney was awarded land after the Revolution.

Loyalists were people loyal to Great Britain and King George III. They were also called *Tories*.

Patriots were people who supported the American Colonies.

THE EVENTS

There were **MANY** battles in the American Revolution. Georgia only discusses two: the Battle of Kettle Creek, and the Siege of Savannah.



The **Battle of Kettle Creek** was fought in Washington, Georgia. It was a very small battle. The Georgia militia, however, won the battle and won supplies for the militia. This battle also boosted the morale of the troops.

Savannah was taken under hostage by the British. The colonists teamed up with the French to try to take Savannah under siege. This, obviously, was called the **Siege of Savannah**. The colonies and the French tried to take Savannah back, but their mission failed terribly. Many French/Continental soldiers died in the battle. Savannah was held under British control for **3 ½ more years**.