

SK

SS8H2 – Historical Understandings

Analyze the colonial period of Georgia's history.

Chapter 4

SS8H2a: 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.

The Colony of Georgia

The story of how Georgia became a colony starts with James Oglethorpe. A member of England's Parliament, Oglethorpe became aware of the terrible conditions experienced by citizens thrown into jail for debt. He worked to reform the system, and came up with the idea to help the poor and unemployed by sending them to a new colony in America.

In 1730, Oglethorpe and a group of 20 men asked King George II for a charter of land in America. The settlement would be called Georgia, in honor of the king. The king liked the idea because a new colony would help England economically and serve as a "buffer colony"—protection between South Carolina and the Spanish in Florida.

In June 1732, King George granted a charter for creating Georgia and named Oglethorpe as one of the 21 trustees to govern it. The reasons for settlement were:

- Charity—poor and unemployed could apply to go to the new colony
- Economics—new colony could send crops back to England for profit
- Defense—Georgia would protect South Carolina at no cost to the government



Word Definition

Parliament: assembly of elected representatives that makes laws for a country

charter: an official paper in which certain rights are given by a government to a person or business





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Decide if these statements are fact or opinion. Write F for Fact, and O for Opinion.

(Fact or Opinion - NO + True or False.

- ___ James Oglethorpe was the kindest man in Parliament.
- ___ The new colony was named Georgia in honor of King George II.
- ___ South Carolina was the most beautiful of all the colonies.
- ___ The charter for creating Georgia was granted in 1732.
- ___ Georgia offered protection for the colony of South Carolina.

Copy sentences.

The New Settlement

The new trustees were allowed to give land to other people but not own any land themselves. They could govern the colony for 21 years. After that, the government was to pass to the ruler of England.

Oglethorpe interviewed hundreds of people, looking for carpenters, tailors, bakers, farmers, and others with skills needed to make Georgia a success. He chose 35 families. The British people generously supported his project with money and supplies. On November 17, 1732, the frigate Anne sailed from England with Oglethorpe and 114 people on board.



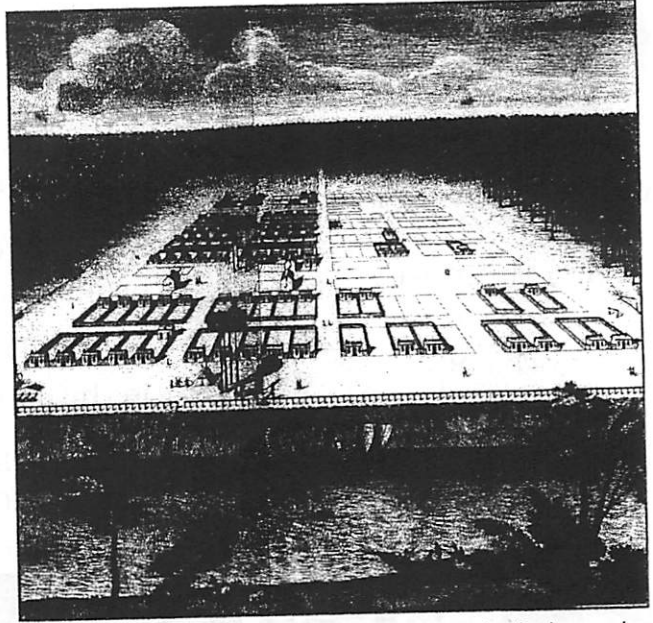
James Oglethorpe

After two months, the colonists arrived in South Carolina. Oglethorpe left the others behind to look for a good spot for the settlement. He selected a high bluff overlooking the Savannah River. There he met a small group of Yamacraw Indians and their elderly chief, Tomochichi. Oglethorpe wanted to negotiate fairly with the Indians to ensure the success of his settlement. Tomochichi also desired friendly relations. The two men became close friends and worked together to establish peaceful relationships with the powerful Creeks and other tribes.

In February 1733, Oglethorpe and the colonists cleared the land he had chosen. Beside the river, Oglethorpe laid out the design for the new city of Savannah! The trustees hoped that Savannah would be a "classless society" where houses were similar, land holdings were restricted, and slavery was forbidden.

Lucky for Him!

Fortunately for Oglethorpe, a part-Indian woman named **Mary Musgrove** offered to be his interpreter. This daughter of a Creek mother and English father was married to English trader John Musgrove. Mary served as Oglethorpe's interpreter from 1733 to 1743, and helped him work peacefully with the Creek Indians. Her contributions were critical to the founding of Savannah and the entire Georgia colony.



Oglethorpe's plan for Savannah included equal plots of land for every household.

Copy all of this!



Number the events below in the order in which they occurred.

The frigate *Anne* sails from England.

Mary Musgrove becomes Oglethorpe's interpreter.

Oglethorpe chooses 35 families to go to Georgia.

Colonists arrive in South Carolina.



How might things have been different for James Oglethorpe if he had not met Mary Musgrove?



Who Said It?

Match the person on the left to the statement on the right.

- A. Georgia colonist
- B. Mary Musgrove
- C. Tomochichi
- D. James Oglethorpe

You don't have to copy all of this. just #s & answers.

1. ____ "I'm going out to meet these white settlers. It will be good for us to cooperate with each other."
2. ____ "We have finally arrived! I need to find a good spot near a river for the colonists to settle."
3. ____ "I am so grateful for the chance to start a new life in the new colony of Georgia."
4. ____ "Oglethorpe needs me to help him understand the native people. If not, we may have many serious problems."

Chapter 5

SS8H2b: Evaluate the Trustee Period of Georgia's colonial history, emphasizing the role of the Salzburgers, Highland Scots, malcontents, and the Spanish threat from Florida.

The Trustee Period

After Savannah was founded, settlers began making the long ocean voyage to Georgia. Several ethnic groups made a significant impact on the colony.

Austrian Lutherans from Salzburg (known as "Salzburgers") made up the largest ethnic group during the Trustee Period. In 1734, they came in search of religious freedom and hoped to establish a silk industry. They founded the community of Ebenezer 25 miles north of Savannah. Here they planted mulberry trees and watched over the silkworms that fed on the leaves. The industrious Salzburgers were also successful in cattle raising, agriculture, and lumber production.



Oglethorpe recruited another group of immigrants to help the colony defend itself.



Word Definition

industrious: characterized by hard work and determination

The military threat posed by the Spanish in Florida was a constant concern. Oglethorpe decided to establish military forts in southern Georgia and bring in fierce soldiers to man them. In January 1736, a group of 177 Scottish settlers known as Highland Scots arrived in Georgia and established the town of Darien. The Scots were well-known for bravery and determination in battle.

In the early years of the colony, other immigrants came from Austria, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.



Fill in the blank. *COPY ALL!*

1. Salzburger desired to establish a _____ industry by growing mulberry trees.
2. Salzburger were from the country of _____.
3. To be industrious is to work _____.
4. Oglethorpe was concerned about a military threat from the _____ in Florida.
5. Fierce soldiers known as _____ came to Georgia to help defend the colony.
6. The town of _____ was established by Scottish immigrants.



Scottish immigration made quite an impact in Georgia. Sixty out of the 159 Georgia county names are of Scottish origin! What percentage is that? Go ahead and round up your answer. _____%

Answer - don't copy



Know Your Forts!

James Oglethorpe established four forts on or near the Georgia barrier islands. The first was Fort Frederica at the mouth of the Altamaha River. Find the names and locations of the other three located on barrier islands. (Hint: A good online source is the New Georgia Encyclopedia.)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Trouble Begins!

Oglethorpe made a good decision to fortify Georgia's defenses with outposts and men. When war broke out between England and Spain in late 1739, militia commander Oglethorpe was prepared. In July 1742, a Spanish force landed on St. Simons Island. Oglethorpe's much smaller army defeated them in the Battle of Bloody Marsh. The Spaniards gave up all claims to Georgia shortly after this battle.



As the Spanish attacked Georgia from the outside, trouble was brewing inside. The trustees had set up rules in the colony including no slavery, no selling of land, and no liquor. Their aim had been to create a society where each man worked his own land, and there were no rich or poor people.

Settlers called "malcontents" objected, saying that these policies kept the colony from prospering. They maintained that Georgia would never grow unless people could buy land, sell land, and use slaves in the fields.

In the end, economics won out over the trustees' plan for a model society in Georgia. By 1750, slavery was legal, land could be bought and sold, and liquor could be produced and sold.



★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
Circle the correct answer.

COPY ALL!

- Oglethorpe built forts to defend against Spanish invasion. This was a—
a. wise decision b. foolish decision
- What was the name of the battle that ended Spanish claims to Georgia?
a. Battle of Bloody Marsh b. Battle of St. Simons c. Battle of Georgia
- Which item below was NOT a rule set up by Georgia's trustees?
a. no liquor b. no dancing c. no slavery
- Settlers who wanted to change the laws of the trustees were called—
a. malcontents b. dissenters c. legalists
- Why were the laws of the trustees overturned?
a. religious reasons b. moral reasons c. economic reasons