

## 1: Primary Sources - Georgia History - GSU Library Research Guides at Georgia State University

*A Primary Source History of the Colony of Georgia (Primary Sources of the Thirteen Colonies and the Lost Colony) [Liz Sonneborn] on www.enganchecubano.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Uses primary source documents to provide an in-depth look into the history of the colony of Georgia and includes a timeline.*

Trustee Georgia Although many believe that the colony was formed for the imprisoned, the colony was actually formed as a place of no slavery and respect to Native Americans. Oglethorpe did have the vision to make it a place for debtors, but it transformed into a royal colony. The following is an historical accounting of these first English settlers sent to Georgia: A committee was appointed to visit the jails and obtain the discharge of such poor prisoners as were worthy, carefully investigating character, circumstances and antecedents. They set sail the day following On February 12, , Oglethorpe led the settlers to their arrival at Yamacraw Bluff , in what is now the city of Savannah , and established a camp with the help of a local elderly Creek chief, Tomochichi. A Yamacraw Indian village had occupied the site, but Oglethorpe arranged for the Indians to move. The day is still celebrated as Georgia Day. The original charter specified the colony as being between the Savannah and Altamaha Rivers , up to their headwaters the headwaters of the Altamaha are on the Ocmulgee River , and then extending westward "to the south seas. However, after many difficulties and the departure of Oglethorpe, the trustees proved unable to manage the proprietary colony , and on June 23, , they submitted a deed of reconveyance to the crown , one year before the expiration of the charter. On January 7, , Georgia officially ceased to be a proprietary colony and became a crown colony. From until , the minor civil divisions were districts and towns. In , without Indian permission, the Province of Georgia was divided into eight parishes by the Act of the Assembly of Georgia on March The District of Halifax was named the Parish of St. The District of Augusta was named the Parish of St. Catherine and Bermuda, was named the Parish of St. Simons , along with the adjacent islands, was named the Parish of St. Those who paid their own way could bring ten indentured servants and would receive acres of land. Additional land could neither be acquired nor sold. Slavery had been permitted from Revolutionary War period and beyond[ edit ] Main article: When violence broke out in , radical Patriots also known as Whigs stormed the royal magazine at Savannah and carried off its ammunition, took control of the provincial government, and drove many Loyalists out of the province. In a provincial congress had declared independence and created a constitution for the new state. Georgia also served as the staging ground for several important raids into British-controlled Florida. Prior to that Georgia had been divided into local government units called parishes. Settlement had been limited to the near vicinity of the Savannah River ; the western area of the new state remained under the control of the Creek Indian Confederation. He was briefly a prisoner of the revolutionaries before escaping to a British warship in February During the American Revolutionary War Wright would become the only royal governor of the Thirteen Colonies to regain control of part of his colony after British forces captured Savannah on December 29, British and Loyalist forces restored large areas of Georgia to colonial rule, especially along the coast, while Patriots continued to maintain an independent governor, congress, and militia in other areas. In the British repelled an attack of militia, Continental Army , and French military and naval forces on Savannah. The siege of Augusta , by militia and Continental forces, restored it to Patriot control. After that the Province of Georgia ceased to exist as a British colony. Constitution , on January 2, Congress parts of its western lands, that it had claims for going back to when it was a province colony. These lands were incorporated into the Mississippi Territory and later with other adjoining lands became the states of Alabama and Mississippi.

**2: A View of Savannah, Georgia, | Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History**

*Grades in which A Primary Source History of the Colony of Georgia is Assigned No educators have yet completed this "grades used" section of the Informational Text Complexity Qualitative Measures Rubric for A Primary Source History of the Colony of Georgia, where they share what grades this text is assigned.*

The territory of Georgia was originally included in the Carolina patent granted to Lord Clarendon and his associates, but it was a region wild and unoccupied, except by aboriginal tribes at the time the proprietors surrendered their interest in it to the crown in 1733. The king could therefore choose to re-grant the territory to whom he pleased. But, at the same time, Spain laid claim to it, claiming it as a part of Florida. In 1732, several gentlemen in England, at the head of whom was James Oglethorpe, a member of the British Parliament, and greatly distinguished for his philanthropic views, organized a plan for planting a colony in America for the indigent and persecuted in Britain; where the one class might find relief from poverty, and the other from persecution. Liberal donations were made by the charitable, to defray the expenses of the first company of settlers to the new province. In November of the same year, these, consisting of one hundred and sixteen in number, embarked from England, under the kind and enterprising Oglethorpe; and, after touching at Charleston, they landed, in February, on the banks of the Savannah River. For several days the people were employed in erecting a fortification, and in felling the woods, while Oglethorpe marked out the town. This was begun on Yamacraw Bluff, to which was given the name Savannah after the Indian name of the river. In pursuance of this object, he collected fifty chiefs, before whom he spread his wants and wishes, in regard to the purchase of territory. He then distributed presents; upon which, Tomochichi, in the name of the Creeks, made a speech to him. In treating with these and other Indians, Oglethorpe was greatly assisted by an Indian woman, whom he found at Savannah, by the name of Mary Musgrove. She had resided among the English in another part of the country, and was well acquainted with their language. She was of great use, therefore, to Oglethorpe, as an interpreter, for which service he gave her a hundred pounds a year. Among those who came over with Oglethorpe was a man by the name of Thomas Bosomworth, who was the chaplain of the colony. Soon after his arrival at Savannah, he married the above mentioned Mary Musgrove. Unhappily, Bosomworth was at heart a bad man. He was distinguished for his pride, and a love of riches and influence. He was also artful and intriguing; yet, on account of his profession, he was, for a time, much respected by the Indians. At one of the great councils of the Indians, Bosomworth induced the chiefs to crown Malatche, one of the greatest among them, Empress of all the Creeks. After this, he persuaded his wife to call herself the eldest sister of Malatche; and she told the Indians that one of her grandfathers had been made king, by the Great Spirit, over all the Creeks. The Indians, believing what Mary told them, as they had become very proud of her since Oglethorpe had been so kind to her, acknowledged her for their queen. Upon this, they called a great meeting of the chiefs, and Mary made them a long talk. She told them that the whites were their enemies, and had done them much injury; that they were taking away the lands of the Indians, and would soon drive them from all their possessions. Let us call forth our warriors; I will head them. Stand by me, and the houses which they have erected shall smoke in ruins! Every chief present declared himself ready to defend her to the last drop of his blood. After due preparation, the warriors were called forth. They had painted themselves afresh, and sharpened anew their tomahawks for battle. Their march was now commenced. Queen Mary, attended by her infamous husband, the real author and instigator of all their discontent, headed the rugged throng. Before they reached Savannah, their approach was announced. The people were alarmed. They were few in number, and though they had a fortification and cannon, they had no good reason to hope that they should be able to ward off the deadly blow which was aimed against them. By this time, the Indians were in sight of Savannah. At this critical moment, an Englishman by the name of Noble Jones, a bold and daring man, rode forth, with a few spirited men, on horseback, to meet them. Not an armed Indian shall set his foot in this town. Bosomworth and his queen were now summoned to march into the city; the Indian chiefs were also allowed to enter, but without their arms. On reaching the parade-ground, the thunder of fifteen cannon, fired at the same moment, told them what they might expect, should they persist in their hostile designs. The Indians were now

marched to the house of the president of the council in Savannah. Bosomworth was required to leave the Indians, while the president had a friendly talk with them. In his address to them, he assured them of the kindness of the English, and demanded what they meant by coming in this warlike manner. In reply, they told the president that they had heard that Mary was to be sent over the great waters, and they had come to learn why they were to lose their queen. Finding that the Indians had been deceived, and that Bosomworth was the author of all the trouble, and that he had even intended to get possession of the magazine, and to destroy the whites, the council directed him to be seized and thrown in prison. This step Mary resented with great spirit. Rushing forth among the Indians, she openly cursed Oglethorpe, although he had raised her from poverty, and declared that the whole world should know that the ground she trod upon was her own. The warlike spirit of the Indians thus being likely renewed, it was thought advisable to imprison Mary also. This was accordingly done. At the same time, to appease the Indians, a sumptuous feast was made for the chiefs by the president, who, during the better state of feeling which seemed to prevail, took occasion to explain to them the wickedness of Bosomworth, and how, by falsehood and cunning, he had. The Indians were beginning to be satisfied of the villainy of Bosomworth, and of the real character of Mary; but, at this moment, the door was thrown open, and, to the surprise of all, Mary burst into the room. She had made her escape from prison, and, learning what was going on, she rushed forward, with the fury of a tigress. Remember your promise, and defend your queen! In an instant, every chief seized his tomahawk, and sprang from the ground, to rally at the call of their queen. At this moment Captain Jones, who was present, perceiving the danger of the president and the other whites, drew his sword, and demanded peace. The majesty of his bearing, the fire of his eye, the glittering of his sword, told Queen Mary what she might expect, should she attempt to raise any higher the feverish spirits of her subjects. The Indians cast an eye towards her, as if to inquire what they should do. Perceiving his advantage, Jones stepped forward, and, in the presence of the Indians, seized Mary, and conducted her back to prison. A short imprisonment so far humbled Bosomworth and Mary, that each wrote a letter, confessing what they had done, and promising, if released, that they would conduct with more propriety in the future. The colony, for many reasons, did not flourish. In their regulations for its management, the trustees enacted that all lands granted by them to settlers should revert back, in case of failure, of male succession; although certain privileges were to be allowed to widows and daughters. At the same time, all trade with the Indians was prohibited, unless by virtue of social license. The use of Africans and the importation of rum were absolutely forbidden. In all this, the trustees were, actuated by the purest motives, and a regard to the health and morals of the inhabitants; but the system of regulations was unfitted to the condition of the poor settlers, and was highly injurious to their increase and prosperity. Emigrants, however, continued to arrive. The first adventurers being poor and un-enterprising; a more active and efficient group was desirable. To induce such to settle in the colony, eleven towns were laid out in shares of fifty acres each, one of which was offered to each new settler. Upon this, large numbers of Swiss, Scotch, and Germans became adventurers to the colony. Within three years from the first settlement, one thousand four hundred planters had arrived. To aid the colony, Parliament made several grants of money, and individuals also gave considerable sums for the same purpose. Owing, however, to the unpractical regulations of the trustees, the colony maintained only a feeble existence. When Oglethorpe had satisfactorily arranged the affairs of his little colony, he visited England, taking with him Tomochichi and his queen, and several other Indians. In , he once more returned to Georgia, with a reinforcement of three hundred emigrants. He was accompanied by the celebrated John Wesley, who came on a mission to preach to the colonists, and convert the Indians. But while he made some proselytes among the former, he made, it is said, more enemies. After a residence of two years, he returned to England; where he laid the foundation of that large and still growing denomination, the Methodists. Two years later, he was succeeded by the famous George Whitefield, The object of this great man was to establish an orphan house in Georgia, where poor children might be properly provided for, and instructed in the principles of religion. He often crossed the Atlantic, and in both England and America was the instrument of converting thousands. His orphan asylum did not flourish. After a long illness he died at Newburyport, Massachusetts. In , General Oglethorpe, having been appointed commander-in-chief of the forces of South Carolina and Georgia, projected an expedition against St. Aided by Virginia and Carolina , he

marched at the head of more than two thousand men, for Florida; and, after taking two small Spanish forts, Diego and Moosa, he sat down before St. Captain Price, with several twenty-gun ships assisted by sea; but, after an their exertions, the general was forced to raise the siege, and return, with considerable loss. Two years after in , the Spaniards in turn invaded Georgia. A Spanish armament, consisting of thirty-two sail, with three thousand men, under command of Don Manuel de Monteano, sailed from St. Augustine, and arrived in the river Altamaha. General Oglethorpe was, at this time, at Fort Simons. Finding himself unable to retain possession of it, having but about seven hundred men, he spiked his cannon, and, destroying his military stores, retreated to his headquarters at Frederica. On the first prospect of an invasion, General Oglethorpe had applied. Augustine, declined to furnish troops, but voted supplies. In this state of danger and perplexity, the general resorted to stratagem. A French soldier belonging to his army had deserted to the enemy. Fearing the consequences of their learning his weakness, he devised a plan by which to destroy the credit of any information that the deserter might give. With this view, he wrote a letter to the French deserter in the Spanish camp, addressing him as if he were a spy of the English. This letter he bribed a Spanish captive to deliver, in which he directed the deserter to state to the Spaniards that he was in a weak and defenseless condition, and to urge them to an attack. Should he not be able, however, to persuade them to this, he wished him to induce them to continue three days longer at their quarters, in which time he expected two thousand men and six British men-of-war, from Carolina. The above letter, as was intended, was delivered to the Spanish general, instead of the deserter, who immediately put the latter in irons. A council of war was called; and, while deliberating upon the measures which should be taken, three supply-ships, which had been voted by Carolina, appeared in sight. Imagining these to be the men-of-war alluded to in the letter, the Spaniards, in great haste, fired the fort, and embarked, leaving behind them several cannon, and a quantity of provisions. By this artful but unjustifiable expedient, the country was relieved of its invaders, and Georgia, and probably a great part of South Carolina, saved from ruin. In , Oglethorpe, the founder, friend, and protector of the colony, returned to England, to visit it no more. He left it in a state of tranquility; but it had never flourished.

**3: History of Georgia (U.S. state) - Wikipedia**

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Imperial officials wished to create a buffer colony between Carolina and Spanish Florida. Although the Crown invested considerable money toward founding this strategic colony, the founders or Trustees of the colony, led by James Oglethorpe, conceived of Georgia as a humanitarian refuge for English debtors and criminals, and wanted to establish the colony with the utopian goals of no rum, no slaves, and no large landed estates. The distance makes it difficult to get thither. Therefore, money for passage is necessary, but is not the only want; for if people were set down in America, and the land before them, they must cut down trees, build houses, fortify towns, dig and sow the land before they can get in a harvest; and till then, they must be provided with food, and kept together, that they may be assistant to each other for their natural support and protection. The Romans esteemed the sending forth of Colonies, among their noblest works; they observed that Rome, as she increased in power and empire, drew together such a conflux of people from all parts that she found herself over-burdened with their number, and the government brought under an incapacity to provide for them, or keep them in order. Necessity, the mother of invention, suggested to them an expedient, which at once gave ease to the capital, and increased the wealth and number of industrious citizens, by lessening the useless and unruly multitude; and by planting them in colonies on the frontiers of their empire, gave a new Strength to the whole; and This they looked upon to be so considerable a service to the commonwealth, that they created peculiar officers for the establishment of such colonies, and the expence was defrayed out of the public treasury. They are empowered to collect benefactions; and lay them out in cloathing, arming, sending over, and supporting colonies of the poor, whether subjects or foreigners, in Georgia. At the desire of the Gentlemen, there are clauses in the Charter, restraining them and their successors from receiving any salary, fee, perquisite, or profit, whatsoever, by or from this undertaking; and also from receiving any grant of lands within the said district, to themselves, or in trust for them. There are farther clauses granting to the Trustees proper powers for establishing and governing the Colony, and liberty of conscience to all who shall settle there. The Trustees intend to relieve such unfortunate persons as cannot subsist here, and establish them in an orderly manner, so as to form a well regulated town. As far as their fund goes, they will defray the charge of their passage to Georgia; give them necessaries, cattle, land, and subsistence, till such time as they can build their houses and clear some of their land. In order to prevent the benefaction given to this purpose, from ever being misapplied; and to keep up, as far as human Precaution can, a spirit of Disinterestedness, the Trustees have established the following method: That, each Benefactor may know what he has contributed is safely lodged, and justly accounted for, all money given will be deposited in the Bank of England; and entries made of every benefaction, in a book to be kept for that purpose by the Trustees; or, if concealed, the names of those, by whose hands they sent their money. By such a Colony, many families, who would otherwise starve, will be provided for, and made masters of houses and lands; the people in Great Britain to whom these necessitous families were a burthen, will be relieved; numbers of manufacturers will be here employed, for supplying them with clothes, working tools, and other necessaries; and by giving refuge to the distressed Saltzburger, and other persecuted Protestants, the power of Britain, as a reward for its hospitality, will be increased by the addition of so many religious and industrious subjects. The Colony of Georgia lying about the same latitude with part of China, Persia, Palestine, and the Madeiras, it is highly probable that when hereafter it shall be well-peopled and rightly cultivated, ENGLAND may be supplied from thence with raw Silk, Wine, Oil, Dyes, Drugs, and many other materials for manufactures, which she is obliged to purchase from Southern countries. As towns are established and grow populous along the rivers Savannah and Alatomaha, they will make such a barrier as will render the southern frontier of the British Colonies on the Continent of America, safe from Indian and other enemies. All human affairs are so subject to chance, that there is no answering for events; yet from reason and the nature of things, it may be concluded, that the riches and also the number of the inhabitants in Great Britain will be increased, by importing at a cheap rate from

this new Colony, the materials requisite for carrying on in Britain several manufactures. For our Manufacturers will be encouraged to marry and multiply, when they find themselves in circumstances to provide for their families, which must necessarily be the happy effect of the increase and cheapness of our materials of those Manufactures, which at present we purchase with our money from foreign countries, at dear rates; and also many people will find employment here, on account such farther demands by the people of this Colony, for those manufactures which are made for the produce of our own country; and, as has been justly observed, the people will always abound where there is full employment for them. CHRISTIANITY will be extended by the execution of this design; since, the good discipline established by the Society, will reform the manners of those miserable objects, who shall be by them subsisted; and the example of a whole Colony, who shall behave in a just, moral, and religious manner, will contribute greatly towards the conversion of the Indians, and taking off the prejudices received from the profligate lives of such who have scarce any thing of Christianity but the name. The Trustees in their general meetings, will consider of the most prudent methods for effectually establishing a regular Colony; and that it may be done, is demonstrable. Under what difficulties, was Virginia planted? Within this 50 years, Pennsylvania was as much a forest as Georgia in now; and in these few years, by the wise oeconomy of William Penn, and those who assisted him, it now gives food to 80, inhabitants, and can boast of as fine a City as most in Europe. This new Colony is more likely to succeed than either of the former were, since Carolina abounds with provisions, the climate is known, and there are men to instruct in the seasons and nature of cultivating the soil. There are but few Indian families within miles; and those, in perfect amity with the English: If the Colony is attacked, it may be relieved by sea, from Port Royal, or the Bahamas; and the Militia of South Carolina is ready to support it, by land. For the continuing the relief which is now given, there will be lands reserved in the Colony; and the benefit arising from them is to go to the carrying on of the trust. So that, at the same time, the money by being laid out preserves the lives of the poor, and makes a comfortable provision for those whose expenses are by it defrayed; their labor in improving their own lands, will make the adjoining reserved lands valuable; and the rents of those reserved lands will be a perpetual fund for the relieving more poor people. So that instead of laying out the money upon lands, with the income thereof to support the poor, this is laying out money upon the poor; and by relieving those who are now unfortunate, raises a fund for the perpetual relief of those who shall be so hereafter. There is an occasion now offered for every one, to help forward this design; the smallest benefaction will be received, and applied with the utmost care: Peter Force, Tracts, vol.

## 4: A Primary Source History of the Colony of Georgia (Audiobook) by Liz Sonneborn | [www.enganchecuba.com](http://www.enganchecuba.com)

*Uses primary source documents to provide an in-depth look into the history of the colony of Georgia and includes a timeline, glossary, and primary source image list.*

Check new design of our homepage! All About the Colony of Georgia: History and Important Facts The colony of Georgia was one of the first states to join the American Union, and the last British colony to be founded in America. Historyplex will tell you more about the history of the Georgia Colony, besides other interesting facts. Historyplex Staff Last Updated: Mar 1, Did You Know? It is believed that lawyers were prohibited from entering the colony of Georgia, but no documents have been found to prove this fact. Georgia was the last British colony in North America, founded after a gap of almost five decades. While practical considerations forced him to change his plans, Georgia certainly drew deserving people not only from Britain, but from all of Europe. It withstood attacks from the Spanish and sometimes even the Native Indians, but kept growing larger, even drawing immigrants from other colonies. History James Edward Oglethorpe, a general in the British army and a later member of parliament, first expressed the idea of a colony to serve as a new beginning for British tax debtors. The prisons were overcrowded with dismal living conditions, so he thought it would be a good idea to shift inmates to America, where there was ample space for all. Oglethorpe created a charter together with 21 trustees for the administration of the colony, which they named Georgia, in honor of King George II. Finally, the king ratified the charter on June 9, , and the trustees began selecting the first batch of settlers to travel to the colony. Though initially intended as a haven for the persecuted and poor, the trustees had to change the plan, and choose from skilled people like bakers, tailors, laborers, carpenters, masons, and painters. The charter had strict rules, which prohibited the trustees from owning land or making profit, because it was presumed that they were on a humanitarian mission. It also abolished the trade of rum, because it supposedly caused idleness, and also prohibited slavery, as James Oglethorpe thought that slavery went against British ideals. Donations were received from charitable individuals and organizations for the long trip across the Atlantic. Finally, Oglethorpe, along with selected settlers arrived in Georgia, on February 1, On a bluff overlooking the river Savannah and the sea, he founded a city that he named after the river. They began clearing the land and setting up boundaries. Oglethorpe visited the chiefs of all the Indian tribes for their support. Each debtor was given 40 acres of land for cultivation, which could not be sold. Soon, persecuted people from all over Europe, such as Salzburgers and Protestants, began migrating to Georgia. Oglethorpe became the first governor of this province. Oglethorpe not only looked after the administrative and economic needs, but also the military aspects. When Georgia was about to be founded, the Spaniards had claimed the land as part of their own colony Florida, which England conveniently ignored. During a war between England and Spain in , using his military experience and genius, Oglethorpe not only defeated the enemy, but even drove them away from the state forever. Georgia was designed to be a utopian experiment, but problems soon began cropping up. The debtors complained that some had received fertile lands while others had to toil on unproductive soil. Despite several years having passed since the planting of the colony, it had not progressed much, compared to neighboring colonies. People blamed the abolition of slavery and liquor for their shortcomings. Since mulberry trees were found to be growing in the wild, an experiment was tried to set up a silk industry in Georgia, but despite best efforts, the trees were found unsuitable for making silk. The charter was valid for 20 years, at the end of which, the king declared Georgia as a royal colony in From then on, the settlers could elect their own assembly, and the governor would be appointed by the king. Slavery and trade in rum were allowed, both of which made Georgia famous. Oglethorpe returned to England in disagreement, never to return again. Georgia grew rapidly, and till the revolution, had a population of around 50,000, half of which were slaves. During the American War of Independence, Georgia became the fourth state to ratify the constitution and join the Union, on January 2, It was founded 50 years after the previous However, later, a few Jews arrived and they were allowed to stay. Catholics were not allowed because religious wars had broken out in England in the previous year, and Catholics were considered troublesome. It was controlled by the trustees from Britain. It was also the only province in which the British Government was actively involved. In

, citing failure of the trustees in managing it, the king declared it as a royal colony. It carried out a highly successful fur trade with the Indian tribes. Savannah - , Augusta - , Louisville - , and Milledgeville - Atlanta became its capital in Georgia played an important role in both, British and American history, being the last British colony in the New World. Despite being founded on noble concepts, the idea of a slavery-free society was probably too new for the time, and tragically, slavery finally found a way back in.

## 5: A Primary Source History of the Colony of Georgia | Rosen Publishing

*Georgia: Using primary source documents, this fascinating book traces the history of the colony from its founding to becoming the fourth state to ratify the U.S. Constitution in 1788. © The Rosen Publishing Group, Inc. (P) Audible, Inc.*

Province of Georgia The conflict between Spain and England over control of Georgia began in earnest in about 1702, when the English colony of South Carolina was founded just north of the missionary provinces of Guale and Mocama, part of Spanish Florida. They were subjected to repeated military invasions by English and Spanish colonists. The English destroyed the Spanish mission system in Georgia by 1704. The coast of future Georgia was occupied by British-allied Yamasee American Indians until they were decimated in the Yamasee War of 1706, by South Carolina colonists and Indian allies. The surviving Yamasee fled to Spanish Florida, leaving the coast of Georgia depopulated, making formation of a new British colony possible. A few defeated Yamasee remained and later became known as the Yamacraw. Oglethorpe and other English philanthropists secured a royal charter as the Trustees of the colony of Georgia on June 9, 1732. With the motto, "Not for ourselves, but for others," the Trustees selected colonists for Georgia. Oglethorpe and the Trustees formulated a contract, multi-tiered plan for the settlement of Georgia see the Oglethorpe Plan. The plan framed a system of "agrarian equality" designed to support and perpetuate an economy based on family farming and prevent the social disintegration they associated with unregulated urbanization. Upon completing their term of service, servants would receive a land grant of their own. No person was permitted to acquire additional land through purchase or inheritance. Oglethorpe mobilized local forces and defeated the Spanish at the Battle of Bloody Marsh. However, as the growing wealth of the slave-based plantation economy in neighboring South Carolina demonstrated, slaves were more profitable than other forms of labor available to colonists. In addition, improving economic conditions in Europe meant that fewer whites were willing to immigrate as indentured servants. In addition, many of the whites suffered high mortality rates from the climate and tropical diseases of the Lowcountry. In 1770, the state overturned its ban on slavery. From 1770 to 1790, planters so rapidly imported slaves that the enslaved population grew from less than 100 to approximately 18,000, and they constituted a majority of the colony. Some historians have surmised that the Africans had the knowledge and material techniques to build the elaborate earthworks of dams, banks, and irrigation systems throughout the Lowcountry that supported rice and indigo cultivation; Georgia planters imported slaves chiefly from rice-growing regions of present-day Sierra Leone, the Gambia and Angola. A scarcity of horses proved to be a constant problem for the industry of range cattle. Occasional roundups were made of wild horses which had escaped either from Indian traders or from Spanish Florida. Planters from South Carolina, wealthier than the original settlers of Georgia, migrated south and soon dominated the colony. They replicated the customs and institutions of the South Carolina Lowcountry. Planters had higher rates of absenteeism from their large plantations in the Lowcountry and the Sea Islands. They often took their families to the hills during the summer, the "sick season", when the Lowcountry had high rates of disease, such as malaria and yellow fever. The decade after the end of Trustee rule was a decade of significant growth. Georgia began to slowly but solidly grow after the treaty of 1763 ended fear of further attacks from Spain. British settlers living south of the Altamaha River frequently engaged in trade with Spanish Florida which was also illegal according to both governments, but the ban on such trade was essentially unenforceable. The large plantations were worked by numerous African-born slaves, and many Africans, although of different languages and tribes, came from closely related geographic areas of West Africa. This multi-ethnic culture developed throughout the Lowcountry and Sea Islands, where enslaved African Americans later worked at cotton plantations. African-American influence, which absorbed elements of Native American and European-American culture, was strong on the cuisine and music that became integral parts of southern culture. In 1776 Georgia feared a potential Spanish invasion from Florida, although this did not occur by the time peace was signed at the Treaty of Paris. During this period the Anglo-Cherokee War began. Governor James Wright wrote in 1764, thirty-two years after its founding, that Georgia had [19] No manufactures of the least consequence: But all our supplies of silk, linens, wool, shoes, stockings, nails, locks, hinges, and tools of every sort Capitals[ edit ] Georgia has had five different capitals in its history. The first was Savannah

, the seat of government during British colonial rule, followed by Augusta , Louisville , Milledgeville , and Atlanta , the capital city from to the present day. The state legislature has gathered for official meetings in other places, most often in Macon and especially during the American Civil War. But all of the 13 colonies developed the same strong position defending the traditional rights of Englishmen which they feared London was violating. Georgia and the others moved rapidly toward republicanism which rejected monarchy, aristocracy and corruption, and demanded government based on the will of the people. In particular, they demanded " No taxation without representation " and rejected the Stamp Act in and all subsequent royal taxes. Georgians knew their remote coastal location made them vulnerable. In August at a general meeting in Savannah , the people proclaimed, "Protection and allegiance are reciprocal, and under the British Constitution correlative terms; Angered by the news of the battle of Concord , on the eleventh of May , the patriots stormed the royal magazine at Savannah and carried off its ammunition. Within a month the patriots completely defied royal authority and set up their own government. In June and July, assemblies at Savannah chose a Council of Safety and a Provincial Congress to take control of the government and cooperate with the other colonies. They started raising troops and prepared for war. The new Congress adopted "Rules and Regulations" on April 15, , which can be considered the Constitution of Along with the other 12 colonies, Georgia declared independence in when its delegates approved and signed the joint Declaration of Independence. With that declaration, Georgia ceased to be a colony. It was a state with a weak chief executive, the "President and Commander-in-Chief," who was elected by the state Congress for a term of only six months. Archibald Bulloch , President of the two previous Congresses, was elected first President. He bent his efforts to mobilizing and training the militia. The Constitution of put power in the hands of the elected House of Assembly, which chose the governor; there was no senate and the franchise was open to nearly all white men. Savannah was captured by British and Loyalist forces in , along with some of its hinterland. Enslaved Africans and African Americans chose their independence by escaping to British lines, where they were promised freedom. At the Siege of Savannah in , American and French troops the latter including a company of free men of color from Saint-Domingue , who were mixed race fought unsuccessfully to retake the city. During the final years of the American Revolution, Georgia had a functioning Loyalist colonial government along the coast. Together with New York City, it was the last Loyalist bastion. An early historian reported: For forty-two long months had she been a prey to rapine, oppression, fratricidal strife, and poverty. Fear, unrest, the brand, the sword, the tomahawk, had been her portion. In the abstraction [removal] of negro slaves, by the burning of dwellings, in the obliteration of plantations, by the destruction of agricultural implements, and by theft of domestic animals and personal effects, it is estimated that at least one half of the available property of the inhabitants had, during this period, been completely swept away. Real estate had depreciated in value. Agriculture was at a stand-still, and there was no money with which to repair these losses and inaugurate a new era of prosperity. The lamentation of widows and orphans, too, were heard in the land. These not only bemoaned their dead, but cried aloud for food. Amid the general depression there was, nevertheless, a deal of gladness in the hearts of the people, a radiant joy, an inspiring hope. Independence had been won. Constitution on January 2, Before these counties were created in , Georgia had been divided into local government units called parishes. Antebellum period[ edit ] During the 77 years of the Antebellum period , the area of Georgia was soon reduced by half from the Mississippi River back to the current state line by The ceded land was added into the Mississippi Territory by , following the Louisiana Purchase , with the state of Alabama later created in to become the west Georgia state line. Also during this period, large cotton plantations dominated the inland areas, while rice farming was popular near the coast. The slave population increased to work the plantations, but the native Cherokee tribe was removed and resettled west in Oklahoma, in the final two decades before the Civil War, as explained further in the paragraphs below. In , the Treaty of Beaufort had established the eastern boundary of Georgia, from the Atlantic seashore up the Savannah River , at South Carolina, to modern day Tugalo Lake construction to the Tugalo dam was started in and completed in South Carolina ceded its claim to this land extending all the way to the Pacific Ocean to the federal government. Following a series of land scandals , Georgia ceded its claims in , fixing its present western boundary. In , the federal government added the cession to the Mississippi Territory. The Treaty of fixed the present-day

northern boundary between Georgia and South Carolina at the Chattooga River , proceeding northwest from the lake. Land allocations[ edit ] In , gold was discovered in the north Georgia mountains, resulting in the Georgia Gold Rush , the second gold rush in U. A federal mint was established in Dahlonega, Georgia , and continued to operate until During the early s, Cherokee Indians owned their ancestral land, operated their own government with a written constitution, and did not recognize the authority of the state of Georgia. An influx of white settlers pressured the U. The dispute culminated in the Indian Removal Act of , under which all eastern tribes were sent west to Indian reservations in present-day Oklahoma. Georgia , the Supreme Court in ruled that states were not permitted to redraw the boundaries of Indian lands, but President Andrew Jackson and the state of Georgia ignored the ruling. In , his successor, President Martin van Buren dispatched federal troops to round up the Cherokee and deport them west of the Mississippi. This forced relocation, beginning in White County , became known as the Trail of Tears and led to the death of over 4,000, Cherokeees. In , Eli Whitney , a Massachusetts -born artisan residing in Savannah, Georgia , had patented a cotton gin , mechanizing the separation of cotton fibres from their seeds. Fueled by the soaring demands of British textile manufacturers, King Cotton quickly came to dominate Georgia and the other southern states. The Georgia legislature unanimously passed a resolution in declaring that free blacks were not U. While an indication of sentiment, this state resolution did not have the power of law. Slaves worked the fields in large cotton plantations , and the economy of the state became dependent on the institution of slavery. Requiring little cultivation, most efficiently grown on large plantations by large slave workforces, and easy to transport, cotton proved ideally suited to the inland frontier. By , the slave population in the Black Belt was three times greater than that of the coastal counties, where rice remained the principal crop. Post-secondary education was formalized, in , with the establishment of the University of Georgia , the first university in the U. Ten grammar schools were in operation by , many taught by ministers. Most had some government funding, and many were free to both male and female white students. Public education was established by the Reconstruction era legislatures in the South, but after Democrats regained power, they hardly funded them.

6: James Oglethorpe, Founding Vision for Georgia ().

*Home > American History. Colony Of Georgia A Brief History "Georgia received its name, in , in honor of George II, King of England. The territory of Georgia was originally included in the Carolina patent granted to Lord Clarendon and his associates, but it was a region wild and unoccupied, except by aboriginal tribes at the time the proprietors surrendered their interest in it to the crown.*

James Oglethorpe and colonists departed England aboard the Anne. They first arrived off the coast of Carolina, then negotiated permission to settle from Yamacraw Chief Tomochichi. Acting as interpreters were John Musgrove, who had a trading post in the area, and his wife Mary Musgrove, who was part Yamacraw. The settlers then entered the mouth of the Savannah River, finally disembarking at Yamacraw Bluff on February 12 - now known as Georgia Day. The settlement they founded was named Savannah. None of the original settlers aboard the Anne were debtors, and few ever settled in Georgia. Soon after settlement, James Oglethorpe took Tomochichi on a visit to Charles Town, SC with him; his positive reception there helped lead Oglethorpe to make the decision to take Tomochichi and a group of Yamacraws to England the following year. On July 11, a group of 42 Jewish settlers arrived in Georgia. The Trustees had earlier decided not to allow Jews in the colony, but James Oglethorpe allowed them to land - largely because one of them was a doctor - Samuel Nunes. While there was some controversy amongst the Trustees regarding the new settlers, they were ultimately allowed to remain in Georgia. James Oglethorpe took Tomochichi, his wife, nephew and his successor, and a group of five Yamacraw warriors to England. John Musgrove, an Indian trader who had helped translate for James Oglethorpe on his first meetings with the Indians, died near Savannah. A group of Moravian Church colonists arrived in Georgia. James Oglethorpe and over new colonists departed England for Georgia, with instructions to build a fort on St. Fort Frederica was built on St. The Scot Highlanders who had sailed the previous year arrived in Georgia. The Georgia Trustees named William Stephens secretary for the colony. Construction began on a fort north of Savannah where the fall line crossed the Savannah River. It was called Fort Augusta. John Wesley and his brother Charles departed Georgia permanently. He would not be officially approved by the trustees until May 10, but was so eager to begin his duties that he sailed months earlier, arriving in Georgia May 7. For more on the Malcontents, see the New Georgia Encyclopedia. Their efforts were opposed by James Oglethorpe. He was buried in Percival later renamed Wright Square in Savannah; James Oglethorpe served as one of his pall bearers. The Georgia Trustees granted George Whitefield acres of land for establishing an orphan house in Savannah. They captured one fort, then tried to lay siege to St. Augustine before being attacked at Fort Mose, where he lost a significant number of his men. He subsequently returned to St. William Stephens, previously secretary to the Trustees, was named President of the county of Savannah. In October, Stephens met with his four assistants to officially assume the duties assigned to him by the Trustees in April. While it was not made official, it was assumed that James Oglethorpe would be president of the county of Frederica, but the Trustees wanted to consult with him first. Plus, he was busy coordinating the defense of Georgia during the war with Spain. The major Georgia-related event of the war with Spain occurred on July 7 - the Battle of Bloody Marsh - where James Oglethorpe and a group of men, largely Scot Highlanders, repulsed an attempted invasion of St. Simons Island by Spanish forces from St. Augustine failed, then later in the year another Spanish attempt to invade St. Simons Island was repulsed. For his efforts in defending Georgia, James Oglethorpe was promoted to brigadier general. On July 23, James Oglethorpe left Georgia. He had borrowed heavily against his family estate to help fund the new colony, and needed to see to his finances at home. James Oglethorpe arrived in London on September. The exact date of his birth is unknown, but it was likely sometime in. John Houstoun, future revolutionary leader, governor, and chief justice of Georgia, was born. Francis Moore published an account of the settling of Frederica, which included a description of early Georgia wildlife - see Related Articles. In March, James Oglethorpe in England was promoted to major general in the British army, based largely on his exploits in keeping the Spanish from successfully invading Georgia. William Stephens met with Mary Musgrove and her new husband Thomas Bosomworth, to assure that she would be recompensed for her service to the colony see

There would be trouble between the colonists and this couple later regarding this situation. He would be a revolutionary leader, two time Speaker of the Georgia General Assembly, and serve on the Board of Trustees to establish the University of Georgia. George Whitefield wrote an account of the Orphan House at Bethesda , in which he gave Charles Wesley and James Oglethorpe equal credit for its inception and construction. In the couple came to Savannah several times, claiming ownership of large parts of the colony, including Savannah. Eventually, she was granted ownership of Ossabaw, St. Catherines, and Sapelo Islands by the local Creek Indians - lands that would be ceded back to Georgia by a treaty. Casimir Pulaski , future Revolutionary War hero, was born in Poland. He would be mortally wounded in a attack on British forces occupying Savannah. The move to allow slavery into Georgia gained steam, with the Georgia Trustees ultimately petitioning the British government to abolish the prohibition against slavery. It would not be approved until the following year. With the war with Spain over, the army regiment at Frederica was disbanded. The prohibition on slavery in Georgia was abolished, though it would not officially go into effect until Jan. A group of Puritans from Massachusetts established the settlement of Midway. A Provincial Assemby convened in Savannah; it had only an advisory capacity. Henry Parker was appointed president of Georgia. The first silk house in America opened in Savannah. The Georgia Trustees appointed a committee to prepare the surrender of the Georgia charter to the British government. The first muster of the Georgia colonial militia was called. Postmaster General Joseph Habersham was born. Thus Georgia became a royal colony. Jonathan Bryan moved to Georgia from South Carolina. He had been heavily involved in Georgia since the first settlement, even accompanying James Oglethorpe on his original expedition to find a place to settle in George Handley , future governor of Georgia, was born in England. James Gunn , future U. Senator from Georgia, was born in Virginia. Abraham Baldwin was born in Connecticut. He served Georgia at the Constitutional Convention and was a leader on the Board of Trustees that established the University of Georgia. Benjamin Hawkins , future Indian agent on the Georgia frontier, was born. John Habersham , Revolutionary leader and member of the Continental Congress, was born. In addition, they were to be required to spend up to twelve days each year working on local roads. The Cherokees won a decisive victory forcing the Creeks to retreat permanently south of the Chattahoochee River. But he was frequently at odds with the General Assembly, and did not get along with many colonists. This led to a number of complaints about him with the British government. In he was recalled to England to respond to the complaints, though he did not yet resign his position. Henry Ellis was appointed lieutenant governor in August of this year; he would assume the governing duties when Reynolds was recalled. See this In Their Own Words entry for an indication on how poorly prepared Georgia was for war at this time. Future Georgia governor John Milledge was born in Savannah. The Commons House of Assembly passed an act encouraging the immigration of debtors to Georgia. The Creek Indians signed the Treaty of Savannah, which confirmed previous treaties, and also ceded to Georgia three islands - St. Catherines, Ossabaw, and Sapelo - as well as their reserve above Savannah. However the Creeks had ceded these islands to Mary Musgrove ten years earlier see , and it would be three years before a court in London would resolve the rival claims. Henry Ellis officially became royal governor-in-chief after his appointment in London. He had been acting governor since the departure of John Reynolds the previous year. Georgia offered pounds to Mary Musgrove in exchange for her claims to Ossabaw and Sapelo Islands. See this letter excerpt for an indication of how difficult communication could be in colonial Georgia. Henry Ellis , though much more popular with Georgians than previous governor - John Reynolds - had been, was unhappy in Georgia, primarily because of the excessive heat. James Wright was appointed royal governor of Georgia upon the resignation of Henry Ellis. Henry Mitchell, future Georgia military leader and politician, was born in Virginia. Future Georgia governor Matthew Talbot was born. Great Britain had went heavily into debt to finance the war, and still needed money to provide for the defense of the American colonies. To help raise this money and alleviate the debt, they began looking at ways to tax the colonies; this was the beginning of the unrest that would ultimately lead to the American Revolution. Creek Indians ceded the land between the Altamaha River and St. Marys River to Georgia. Future Georgia governor Josiah Tattnall was born near Savannah.

## 7: Georgia - HISTORY

*Georgia was the southernmost colony and bordered Spanish Florida. Savannah was fortified to defend from attacks by the Spanish and Native Americans. In 1742, when England and Spain were at war (King George's War or The War of the Austrian Succession), Oglethorpe led an expedition against St. Augustine.*

His plan to use the new colony as a haven for people in debtors' prison grew out of his committee work while a member of Parliament. Although Oglethorpe did not conceive the idea, he did seize it and attempted to act upon it. However, by the time he received the charter for Georgia June 9, Oglethorpe had dropped his plan to use debtors and hand-selected the men and women who would travel to South Carolina on the *Ann*. On February 12, February 1, old style a group of six small ships landed at Yamacraw Bluffs and set up on a site Oglethorpe had chosen earlier. It would become Savannah. Defense was an early concern of the new colony. Simon List of Georgia forts and had slavery and liquor banned from the colony. Over the first six years the struggles of the new colony came from inside. Many did not like the lack of land ownership; others were angry over the lack of slaves; some just wanted rum and beer. Slavery was an extremely divisive issue, with the people of Savannah wanting Negroes while the Highlanders along the coast and the Saltzburgers at Ebenezer wanting to be slave-free. Georgia had always been a "melting pot," welcoming the persecuted and prosecuted of Europe including large groups of Puritans, Lutherans, and Quakers Wrightsboro. The only group not welcome in Georgia were Catholics, which is not surprising considering the religious wars that were fought a century earlier in England. The diversity of religion brought Georgia an unexpected strength - an willingness to accept others regardless of religion. The first test of the new colony came in during the War of Jenkins Ear. Southern Georgia and Florida were battlegrounds over the next four years, most notably the siege of St. Augustine and the Battle of Bloody Marsh. When peace finally settled on the colony Oglethorpe was gone, never to return, and William Stevens was president. This map of Georgia shows the state extending west to the Mississippi. Only a strip of land from Savannah to Augusta about 20 miles wide, along with some small coastal communities had been settled by Europeans. The War of Jenkins Ear was a minor war that fueled a much larger conflict known as the War of Austrian Succession. Because of the cost involved in fighting the war the English Parliament had little money to support the colonies it helped fund over the past 80 years. Georgia was not prosperous under the trustee system. In 1733, 16 years into the trustee system, the colony exported goods for the first time. James Habersham petitioned for slavery to be allowed and the request was granted the following year. In the trustees returned the colony to the king, unwilling to continue for the entire 21 years stated in the charter. In 1733 John Reynolds arrives as first "royal governor," appointed by King George II and in charge of the colony whose major products are naval stores, indigo and lumber. Rice was a popular crop along coast; further inland they grew wheat and other products whose hulls needed to be "cracked" before use, hence "Cracker," a derogatory name for poor upcountry farmers. Reynolds did not like Savannah and tried to move the capitol south to Hardwicke, near Genesis Point on the Ogeechee River. This was one of many unpopular moves that led to his ouster at the request of the colonists. He was followed by Lieutenant Governor Henry Ellis, who disdained the state because of its heat. Although the state was spared major battles during the French and Indian War it did reap a major benefit from the conflict:

## 8: Colonial Georgia

*Georgia History Colonial period ca. are good indicators that an item is a primary source. For example: Georgia History Sources of the Colony of.*

## 9: All About the Colony of Georgia: History and Important Facts

*In 1733, a group of settlers joined Oglethorpe to found Savannah, Georgia. Georgia began with the intention to have little landholding and no slavery. However, when it became a royal colony in 1733, the ban on slavery was lifted. Plantations and*

*slavery became a major part of the Georgian economy.*

*The Harlem renaissance in black and white A map of the East Case forms with and without prepositions used by Plautus and Terence to express time . The virtues of the Prophet Abraham A brief view of the missionary proceedings in the western country The new urban crisis A Defense of the answer to Mr. Whistons suspicions Appendix 2. Recommended reading The commission executed The liberal tradition in American thought Harcourt mifflin math 5th The Value of Culture The zombie knight saga Banqueting and festivities System Guide (Amazing Engine Rule Booklet, Am1/2700) Letter 82, Owen to Avery, May 18 The spy ; a tale of the Newtral Ground The black prince of florence Cool Careers for Girls as Environmentalists Gangs as social actors by John M. Hagedorn So the Bible is full of contradictions? Commonly Used Conventions (ACBL Bridge) 4./tConceptual Objects Encyclopedia of Swedish hard rock and heavy metal, 1970-1996 Some uniqueness theorems for the reduced wave equation. Maker for windows 7 Infectious diseases Jody K. Roblyer Sociolinguistic variables Spanish exploration in the Southwest, 1542-1706 Cautions about the wrong use of money How to maximize flavor and fragrance Vocalizing : its not just a fancy word Order Mantophasmatodea Comprehensive Gde to Haz Prop Chem Draft river management plan New Christians as evangelists Peggy Brock Nuclear physics for engineers and scientists Short stories in French VII. Thy kingdom come ; Thy will be done 96 Law in the Making*