

SS8H2bc

Georgia's History

The Colonial Period



Standards

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

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

c. Explain the development of Georgia as a royal colony with regard to land ownership, slavery, government, and the impact of the royal governors.

Teacher Info - Who's & What's

- Print off the Who's & What's handout for each student. (Print front and back to save paper.)
- BEFORE the unit, have students fill in the squares with what they *think* each term means.
- AFTER the presentation, the students will write down new (factual) information about each term.
- Check the answers as a class.

Who's & What's

Directions: BEFORE the unit, write what you *think* each term means. AFTER the presentation, you will write down new information about each term.

<p>Trustee Period</p> <p>What I think this means:</p> <p>Definition:</p>	<p>Salzburgers</p> <p>What I think this mean1s:</p> <p>Definition:</p>
<p>Highland Scots</p> <p>What I think this means:</p> <p>Definition:</p>	<p>Malcontents</p> <p>What I think this means:</p> <p>Definition:</p>
<p>Battle of Bloody Marsh</p> <p>What I think happened:</p> <p>Definition:</p>	

Who's & What's

Directions: BEFORE the unit, write what you *think* each term means. AFTER the presentation, you will write down new information about each term.

<p>Royal Colony</p> <p>What I think this means:</p> <p>Definition:</p>	<p>John Reynolds</p> <p>Who I think this is:</p> <p>Definition:</p>
<p>Henry Ellis</p> <p>Who I think this is:</p> <p>Definition:</p>	<p>James Wright</p> <p>Who I think this is:</p> <p>Definition:</p>

Teacher Directions - CLOZE Notes

- The next pages are handouts for the students to use for note-taking during the presentation. (Print front to back to save paper and ink.)
- Check the answers as a class after the presentation.

Trustee Period

CLOZE NOTES

Salzburgers

- After _____, more and more people left England for Georgia.
- The _____ during the Trustee Period were _____ from Salzburg (Austria today).
- The _____ came to Georgia in 1734 seeking _____ and hoping to establish a silk industry in the colony.
- The Salzburgers were given land 25 miles north of Savannah that they named _____ (“the Rock of Help”).
- In Ebenezer, they planted mulberry trees and _____ from silkworms that fed on the leaves.
- They were also successful in _____, cattle raising, and _____.

Highland Scots

- Oglethorpe was concerned with the military threat posed _____ so he recruited another group of immigrants to help _____.
- In January 1736, _____ known as the _____ established the town of Darien.
- The Highland Scots were well-known for _____.
- They established successful _____.
- The Highland Scots created the _____ in Georgia.

Battle of Bloody Marsh

- Oglethorpe was smart to _____ with soldiers and forts.
- In July 1742, _____ the fort on St. Simons Island.
- Oglethorpe’s much smaller force (including the Highland Scots) defeated them in the _____.
- After this battle, the _____ to Georgia.

Malcontents

- The Trustees had set up _____ including no slavery, no selling of land, and no liquor.
- They wanted to create a _____ where there were no rich or poor people and each man worked his own land.
- Colonists called “malcontents” _____ and demanded the Trustees _____.
- The malcontents believed that the Trustees’ policies _____.
- They saw how _____ was because of slavery.
- The malcontents said that Georgia would never grow unless people were allowed to buy and sell land and _____.

Royal Colony

CLOZE NOTES

Royal Colony

- In 1752, the _____ of the colony to the King and Georgia became a royal colony.
 - Restrictions on land ownership and slavery _____ and Georgia began to _____.
- ### Slave Labor
- Georgia's _____ from less than 500 in 1750 to 18,000 in 1775.
 - Colonists began to _____ in the river deltas where slaves cultivated rice in the fertile marshlands.
 - They also grew other successful crops, such as, _____, corn, peas, _____, rye, and tobacco.
 - Georgia's thriving economy relied heavily on _____.

New Government

- The new royal government needed new government officials, including an attorney general, head of military, and a _____.
- There was also a _____ that was made up of a council, court of appeals, and _____ from each county in the colony.

John Reynolds

- Georgia's first governor was _____, who served from 1754 to 1756.
- He was a former _____ with the colonial legislature, so the _____ his position.

Henry Ellis

- _____ served as the next governor from 1757 to 1760.
- He worked well with the legislature and the _____.
- Ellis showed the colonists how to _____, explaining the need for a budget, taxes, and military defense.
- He left office in 1760 due to _____.

James Wright

- Georgia's final royal governor, _____, served from 1760 to 1776.
- He was a _____ who negotiated important treaties with the Native Americans that opened up _____.
- Georgia _____ than any other English colony under Wright's leadership.
- Wright stayed _____ when the Revolutionary War began and was eventually _____.

Trustee Period

CLOZE NOTES

Salzburgers

- After **Savannah** was **founded**, more and more people left England for Georgia.
- The **largest ethnic group** 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”).
- In 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**.

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.
- The Highland Scots were well-known for **bravery in battle**.
- They established successful **timber and cattle industries**.
- 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 had set up **rules for the colony** including no slavery, no selling of land, and no liquor.
- They wanted to create a **classless society** where there were no rich or poor people and each man worked his own land.
- Colonists called “malcontents” **were not happy** and demanded the Trustees **make some changes**.
- The malcontents believed that the Trustees’ policies **kept the colony from prospering**.
- They saw how **successful South Carolina** was because of slavery.
- The malcontents said that Georgia would never grow unless people were allowed to buy and sell land and **use slaves in their fields**.

Royal Colony

CLOZE Notes

Royal Colony

- In 1752, the **Trustees surrendered control** of the colony to the King and Georgia became a royal colony.
- Restrictions on land ownership and slavery **were removed** and Georgia began to **thrive economically**.

Slave Labor

- 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.
- Georgia's thriving economy relied heavily on **slave labor**.

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** that was made up of a council, court of appeals, and **two representatives** from each county in the colony.

John Reynolds

- Georgia's first governor was **John Reynolds**, who served from 1754 to 1756.
- He was a former **naval officer**.
- Reynolds had **many conflicts** with the colonial legislature, so the **king revoked** his position.

Henry Ellis

- **Explorer Henry Ellis** served as the next governor from 1757 to 1760.
- He worked well with the legislature and the **Native Americans**.
- Ellis showed the colonists how to **govern themselves**, explaining the need for a budget, taxes, and military defense.
- He left office in 1760 due to **poor health**.

James Wright

- Georgia's final royal governor, **James Wright**, served from 1760 to 1776.
- He was a **popular governor** who negotiated important treaties with the Native Americans that opened up **millions of acres for settlement**.
- Georgia **prospered and grew faster** than any other English colony under Wright's leadership.
- Wright stayed **loyal to England** when the Revolutionary War began and was eventually **arrested**.

SS8H2b

Georgia's

Trustee Period

Salzburgers

- After Savannah was founded, more and more people left England for Georgia.
- The largest ethnic group 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.

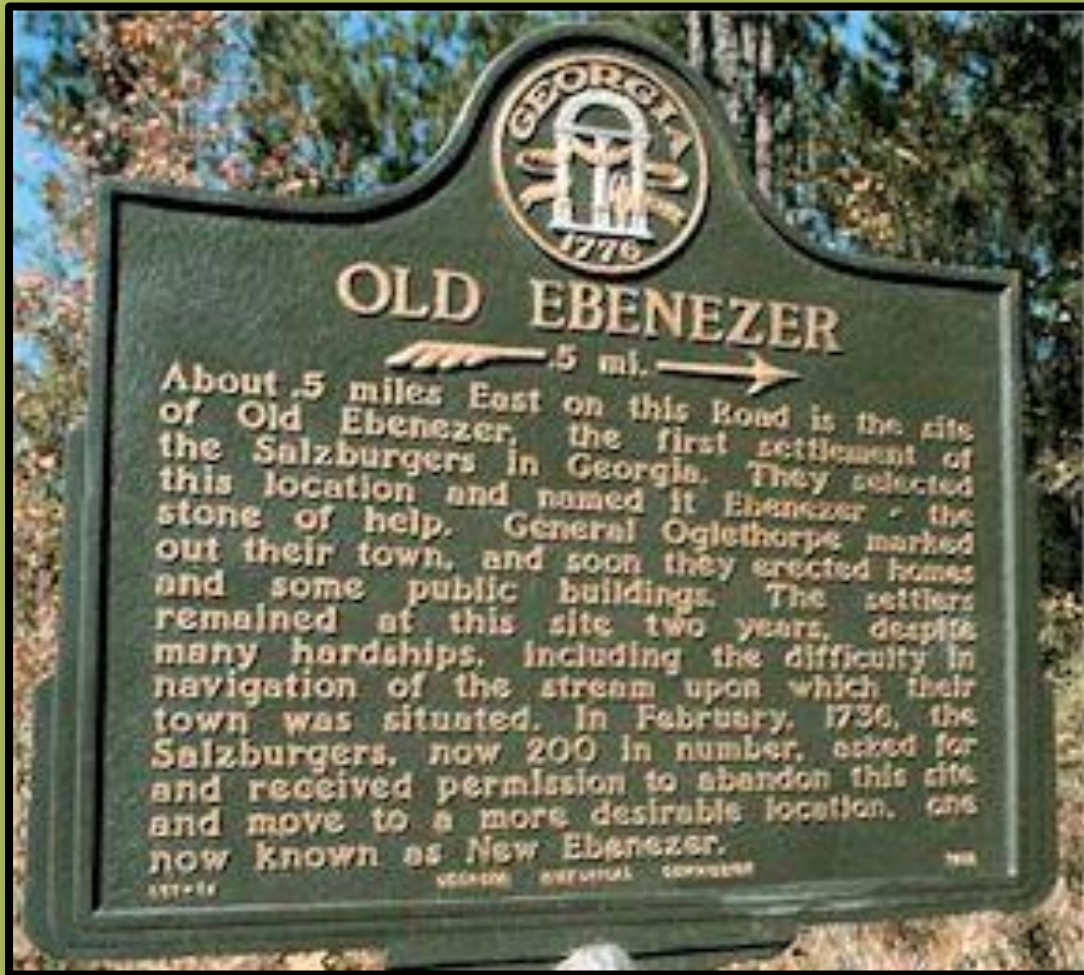
“The Expulsion of the Salzburgerers”



Salzburgers

- The Salzburgers were given land 25 miles north of Savannah that they named Ebenezer (“the Rock of Help”).
- In 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.

Salzburgers



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.

Highland Scots



Highland Scots

- The Highland Scots were well-known for bravery in battle.
- They established successful timber and cattle industries.
- The Highland Scots created the first Presbyterian Church in Georgia.

Highland Scots' Settlement in Darien



This is Darien, in the heart of the historic Altamaha delta region. Settled in 1736, by Scottish Highlanders under John McIntosh Mohr, it was named for the ill-fated settlement on the Isthmus of Panama. The first military parade in Georgia was held in Darien, February 22, 1736, when Gen. James Edward Oglethorpe reviewed the Highland Company in full regalia, with claymores, side arms and targes. The Highland Company supported Oglethorpe in all his campaigns, and won everlasting fame on the field of Bloody Marsh. During the Revolution, Darien men again came to the front - Gen. Lachlan McIntosh, Col. Wm. McIntosh and Col. John McIntosh were among the heroes of that War. In 1818 the City of Darien was chartered, and became the County Seat. The Bank of Darien, chartered in 1818, was the strongest Bank south of Philadelphia, with branches in 7 Georgia cities. Huge mills sawed into lumber millions of feet of timber rafted down the river. Darien was one of the great ports of the Eastern Seaboard. It was burned in 1863 by Northern troops stationed on St. Simon's Island. Rebuilt in the 1870s, Darien again became a great port, and the mills sawed lumber to be shipped all over the world. Depiction of the forests brought this era to an end in the early 1900s.

1736 - 22 GEORGIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION 1957



Battle of Bloody Marsh

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- After this battle, the Spanish gave up all claims to Georgia.



WE ARE RESOLVED NOT TO SUFFER
DEFEAT - WE WILL RATHER DIE LIKE
LEONIDAS AND HIS SPARTANS - IF WE
CAN BUT PROTECT GEORGIA AND CARO-
LINA AND THE REST OF THE AMERICANS
FROM DESOLATION *OGLETHORPE*

ERECTED ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF
BLOODY MARSH - BY THE GEORGIA
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA
AND THE GEORGIA SOCIETY OF COLONIAL
WARS IN MEMORY OF THE GREAT VICTORY
WON OVER THE SPANIARDS ON THIS SPOT
JULY 7 - 1742

TEFFANY CO.

Battle of Bloody Marsh

Malcontents

- The Trustees had set up rules for the colony, including no slavery, no selling of land, and no liquor.
- They wanted to create a classless society where there were no rich or poor people and each man worked his own land.
- Colonists called “malcontents” were not happy and demanded the Trustees make some changes.

Malcontents

- The malcontents believed that the Trustees' policies kept the colony from prospering.
- They saw how successful South Carolina was because of slavery.
- The malcontents said that Georgia would never grow unless people were allowed to buy and sell land and use slaves in their fields.

SS8H2c

Georgia:

A Royal Colony

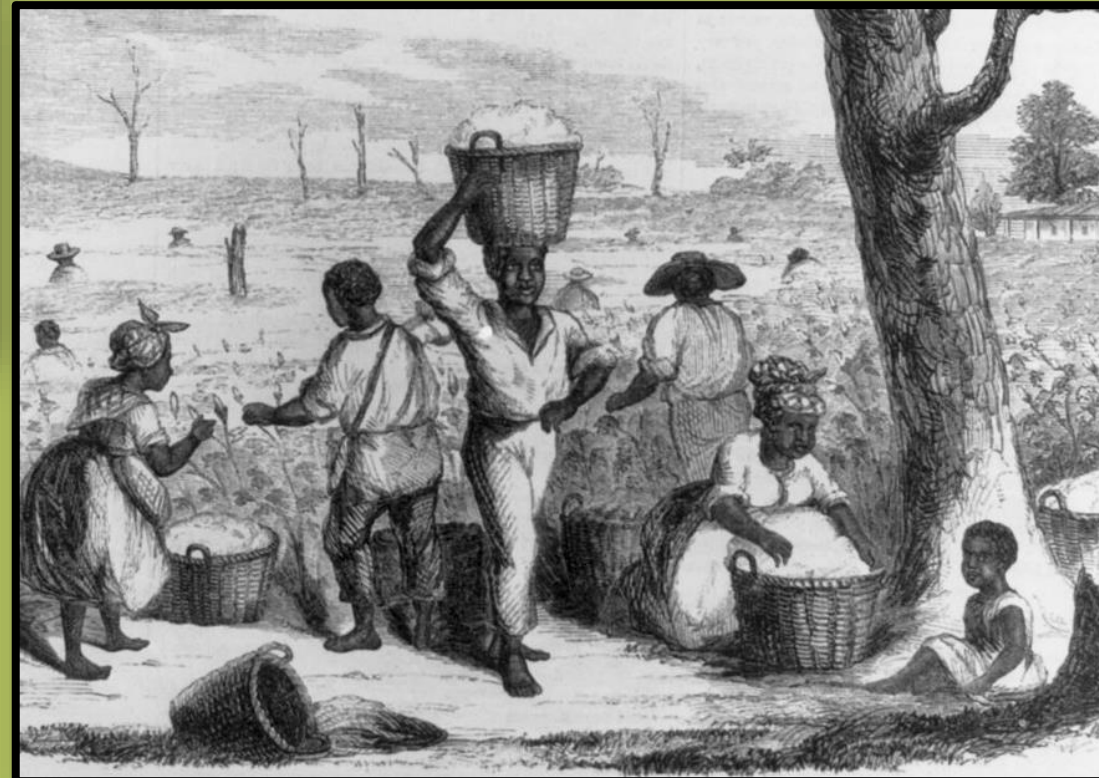
Royal Colony

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Slave Labor

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Slavery in Colonial Georgia



New Government

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- Wright stayed loyal to England when the Revolutionary War began and was eventually arrested.



James Wright

Teacher Directions - Chart

- Print the Georgia's Colonists graphic organizer for each student.
- Students will complete the graphic organizer after discussing the presentation.
- Check answers as a class at the end of the presentation to be sure that all charts are completed correctly.

Georgia's Colonists

Directions: Complete the chart below while discussing the presentation.

	Historical Background	Impact on GA	Illustration
<i>Salzburgers</i>			
<i>Highland Scots</i>			
<i>Malcontents</i>			

Georgia's Colonists - KEY

Directions: Complete the chart below while discussing the presentation.

	Historical Background	Impact on GA	Illustration
<i>Salzburgers</i>	German Protestants from Salzburg (Austria); came to GA seeking religious freedom and hoping to establish a silk industry	Created the town of Ebenezer; planted mulberry trees and cultivated silk from silkworms; also successful in lumber production, cattle raising, and agriculture	
<i>Highland Scots</i>	Oglethorpe was worried about Spanish threat in FL, recruited brave soldiers from Scotland; 177 Scottish soldiers established the town of Darien	Well-known for bravery in battle—helped defeat Spanish at Battle of Bloody Marsh; established successful timber and cattle industries; created first Presbyterian Church in GA	
<i>Malcontents</i>	Were not happy with Trustees rules (slavery, land control, liquor); believed the policies kept GA from being successful	Saw how prosperous South Carolina was because of slavery, and demanded changes in GA;	

Teacher Info - Insta-Snaps

- The students will imagine that they are traveling back in time to the 1700s.
- They will take 3 pictures of Georgia colonists (one from each group) doing something that the group is most known for.
- They should also include a hashtag summary of the group. (A hashtag summary is short, just a few words, and there are no spaces.)
- Example – Highland Scots: #Braveinbattle

Insta-Snaps

Directions: Imagine that you time traveled to the 1700s. Take a picture of the 3 groups of Georgia colonists (shown below) from the time period post on Instagram for all of your followers to see. (Your picture should be of the group doing something that it is most known for.) Make sure you include a #_____ so that your followers know what your picture is showing.

Carrier [signal] [battery]

Salzburgers

[Blank photo area]

likes

#

Carrier [signal] [battery]

Highland Scots

[Blank photo area]

likes

#

Carrier [signal] [battery]

Malcontents

[Blank photo area]

likes

#

Teacher Info - Venn Diagrams

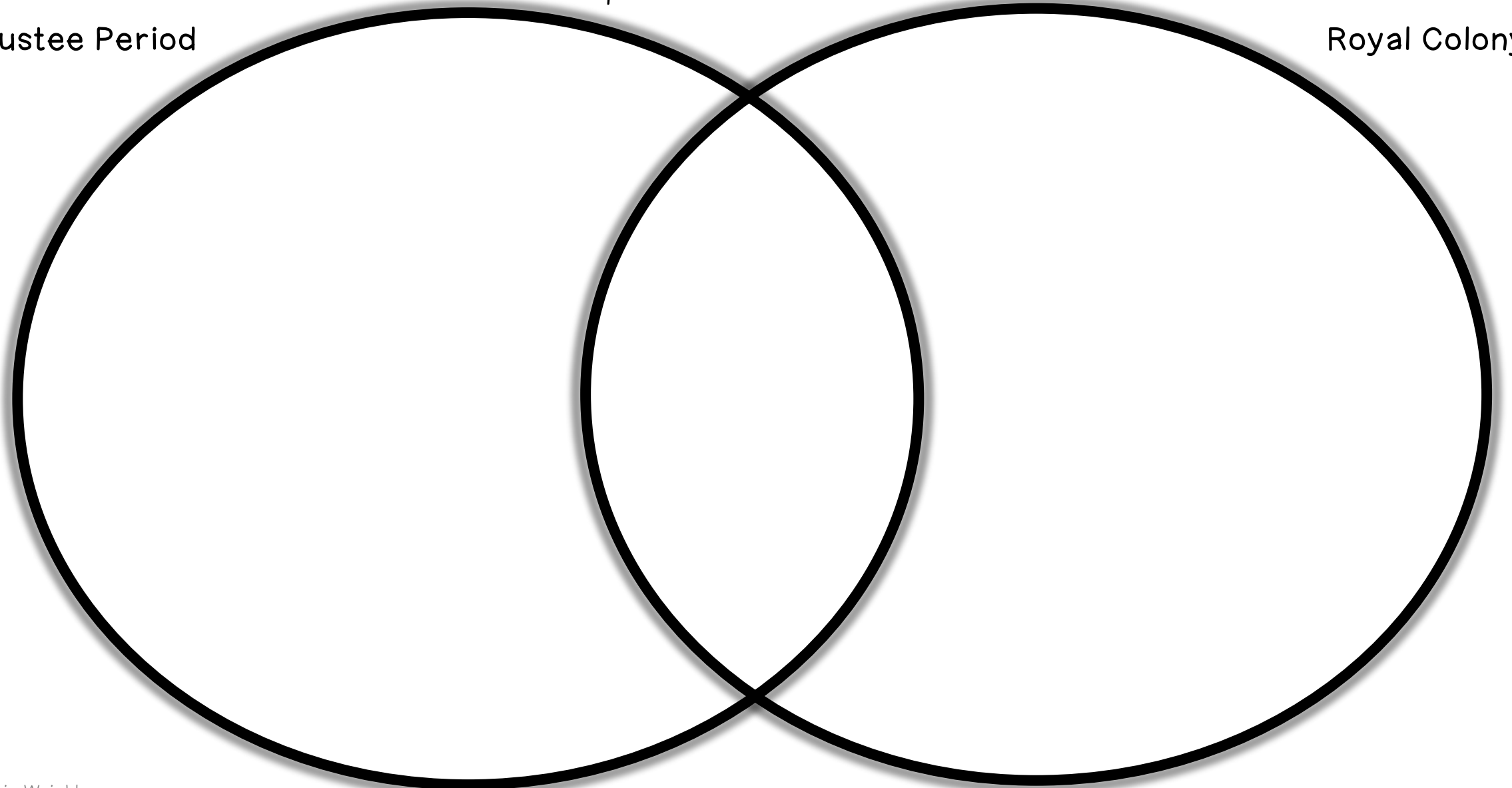
- Have the students compare and contrast Lincoln and Davis on Venn diagram #1 and Lee and Grant on Venn diagram #2.

Colonial Georgia Venn Diagram

Compare and Contrast

Trustee Period

Royal Colony



Teacher Info - Rate-A-Governor

- Give each student a copy of the Rate A Governor handout.
- The students will create a review page for one of Georgia's royal governors.
- They will need to write:
 - Description of the governor – What's his background? What was his term in office like? Successful?
 - Customer review from someone who liked him
 - Customer review from someone who disliked him

*Project the slide with red directions so that the students know what goes in each section.

Rate-A-Governor

Illustration
or
Symbol

Governor:

Term:

Governor Description:

What is the governor's background? What was significant about his term in office?

Colonist Reviews



By:

Date:

What would a colonist who liked the governor say about him? Why?
How many stars would he give?

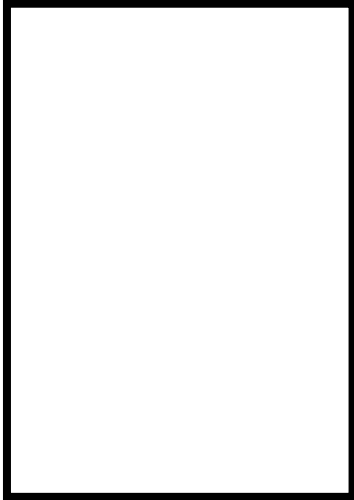


By:

Date:

What would a colonist who disliked the governor say about him? Why?
How many stars would she give?

Rate-A-Governor



Governor:

Term:

Governor Description:



Colonist Reviews



Date:

By:



Date:

By:



Teacher Directions - Who Am I? Ticket Out the Door

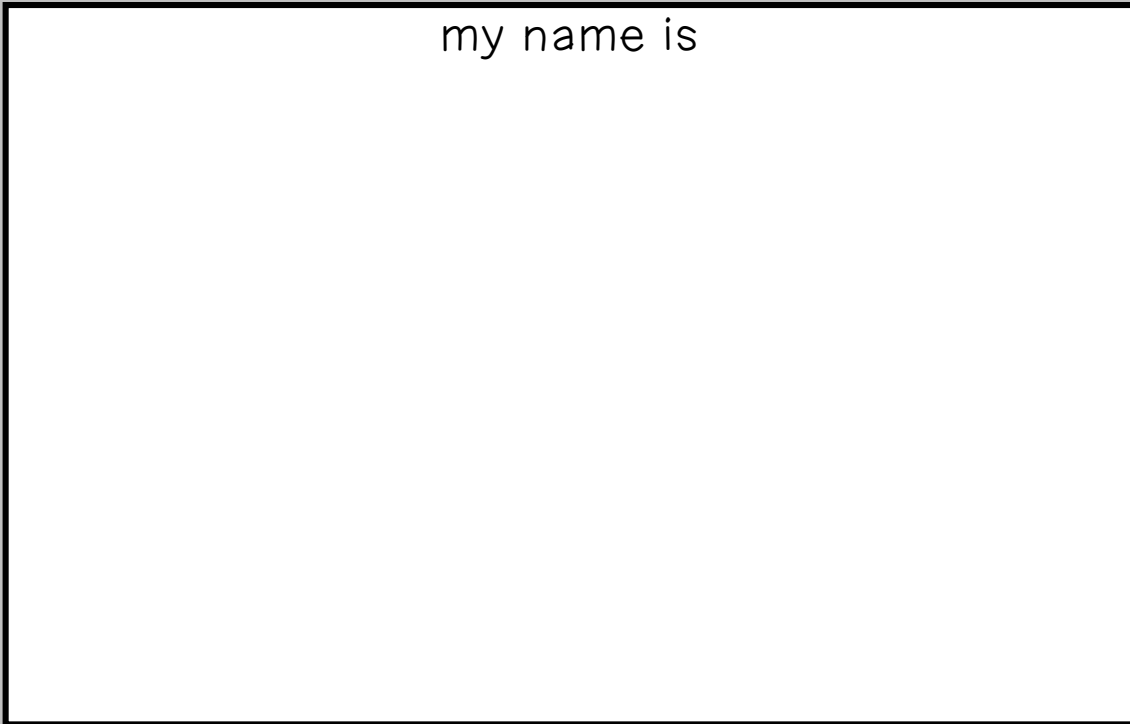
- Have students write 3-5 “clues” about one of the significant groups or people from this lesson: Salzburger, Highland Scots, Malcontents, Ellis, Reynold, Wright.
- The next day, begin class by having students share their clues and have their peers guess the person. You can do this in partners, groups, or with the entire class.

Who Am I?

On the name tag below, write 3-5 clues about one of the important groups or people from this time period. Don't write the name because your classmates are going to guess the person or group based on your description!

HELLO

my name is

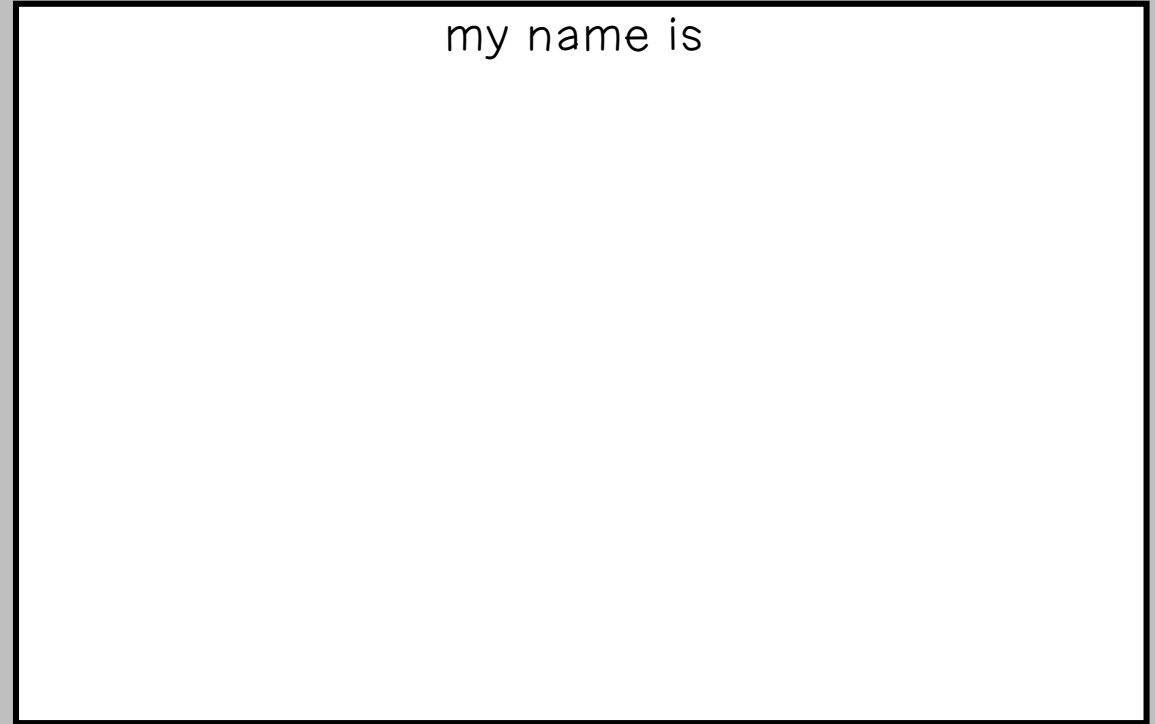


Who Am I?

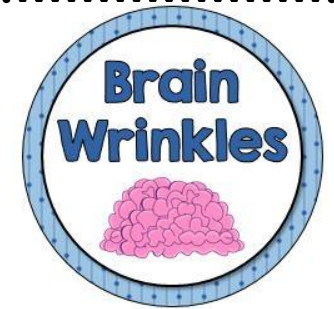
On the name tag below, write 3-5 clues about one of the important groups or people from this time period. Don't write the name because your classmates are going to guess the person or group based on your description!

HELLO

my name is



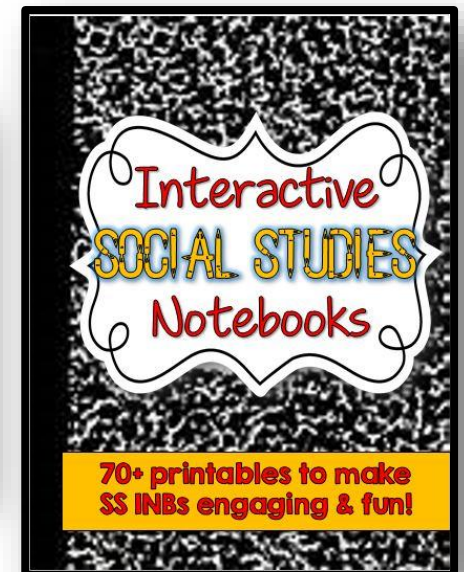
Thank You!



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Best of luck to you this school year,
Ansley at Brain Wrinkles



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