Georgia’s History
The Colonial Period
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.
**Directions:**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>What I think happened:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Battle of Bloody Marsh</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trustee Period</td>
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<td>Highland Scots</td>
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<td>Malcontents</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salzburgers</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Royal Colony</th>
<th>James Wright</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Henry Ellis</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What I think this is:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who I think this is:</td>
<td>John Reynolds</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Please fill in the above blanks with the appropriate information.
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.
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

In 1752, the colony of Georgia became a royal colony. Restrictions on land ownership and slavery from 1760 to 1776.

Slave Labor

Georgia's thriving economy relied heavily on

New Government

...
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"). They planted mulberry trees and cultivated silk from silkworms that fed on the leaves. They established the town of Darien in January 1736. The Highland Scots were well-known for bravery in battle. They established successful timber and cattle industries. The Highland Scots soldiers known as the Highland Scots created the first Presbyterian Church in Georgia. Oglethorpe was smart to fortify Georgia with soldiers and forts. After this battle, the Spanish gave up all claims to Georgia. Oglethorpe's much smaller force (including the Highland Scots) defeated them in the Battle of Bloody Marsh. The Trustees had set up rules for the colony including no slavery, no selling of land, and no liqour. The Trustees believed that the Trustees' policies kept the colony from prospering. The malcontents called "malcontents" were not happy and demanded the trustees make some changes. Colonists called "malcontents" were not happy and demanded the trustees make some changes. They were allowed to buy and sell land and use slaves in their fields. They saw how successful South Carolina was because of slavery. dawn what seemed to be the Georgia would never grow unless people had slaves. They were also successful in lumber production, cattle raising, and agriculture. They were also successful in lumber production, cattle raising, and agriculture. The Trustees had set up rules for the colony including no slavery, no selling of land, and no liqour. The Trustees had set up rules for the colony including no slavery, no selling of land, and no liqour. The Trustees had set up rules for the colony including no slavery, no selling of land, and no liqour. The Trustees had set up rules for the colony including no slavery, no selling of land, and no liqour. The Trustees had set up rules for the colony including no slavery, no selling of land, and no liqour. The Trustees had set up rules for the colony including no slavery, no selling of land, and no liqour. The Trustees had set up rules for the colony including no slavery, no selling of land, and no liqour.
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 prospered and grew faster than any other English colony.

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, and tobacco.

Georgia's thriving economy relied heavily on slave labor. Restrictions on land ownership and slavery were removed and Georgia became a royal colony. In 1775, the Trustees surrendered control of the colony to the King. 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.

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.

The new royal government needed new government officials, including an attorney general, head of military, and a royal governor. Georgia prospered and grew faster than any other English colony under Wright's leadership. 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, and tobacco.

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James Wright, Georgia's final royal governor, served from 1760 to 1776. He was a popular governor who negotiated important treaties with the Native Americans. Georgia prospered and grew faster than any other English colony under Wright's leadership. 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, and tobacco.
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 Salzburgers”
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

OLD EBENEZER

About 5 miles East on this Road is the site of Old Ebenezer, the first settlement of the Salzburgers in Georgia. They selected this location and named it Ebenezer - the stone of help. General Oglethorpe marked out their town, and soon they erected homes and some public buildings. The settlers remained at this site two years, despite many hardships, including the difficulty in navigation of the stream upon which their town was situated. In February, 1756, the Salzburgers, now 200 in number, asked for permission to abandon this site and move to a more desirable location, now known as New Ebenezer.
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. Settled in 1738 by Scottish immigrants under John Biggers. It was named for the Scottish settlement on the Isles of Scilly. The first military parade in Georgia was held in Darien February 27, 1750, when Gen. James Edward Oglethorpe reviewed the Highland Company in full regalia. Oglethorpe wore the Highland Company in full regalia and wore an everlasting memory of his service in all his campaigns and won everlasting praise of the Mobile War. Gen. Oglethorpe and Col. John Mackenzie were among the heroes of this war. In 1763, 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 2 Georgia cities. During the war, Darien was one of the great ports of the Eastern Seaboard. It was burned in 1863 by Northern troops stationed at Fort James Island. Sheriffs in the 1870s. Darien again became a great port, and the mills sawmills to be shipped all over the world. Deposition of the forests between the post and the river by the early 1800s.
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.
WE ARE RESOLVED NOT TO SUFFER DEFEAT. WE WILL RATHER DIE LIKE LEONIDAS AND HIS SPARTANS IF WE CAN BVT PROTECT GEORGIA AND CAROLINA AND THE REST OF THE AMERICANS FROM DESOLATION.

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.
Georgia: A 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.
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.
Slavery in Colonial Georgia
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.
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.
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.
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.
Directions: Complete the chart below while discussing the presentation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historical Background</th>
<th>Impact on GA</th>
<th>Illustration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salzburgers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Highland Scots</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malcontents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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## Historical Background

| **Salzburgers** | 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 |  |
| **Highland Scots** | 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 |  |
| **Malcontents** | 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
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.
• 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

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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-A-Governor

Governor Description:
What is the governor’s background? What was significant about his term in office?

Colonist Reviews

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

What would a colonist who disliked the governor say about him? Why?
How many stars would she give?
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: Salzburgers, 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.
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!
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