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Unit 3 Graphic Organizer #1
SS8H1bc: Exploration

1st Europeans in GA

Spanish Missions
Dates: 1568-1684
Purpose:
• convert the Indians
• laid a claim in Georgia
Provinces:
1. Guale (north) 2. Mocama (south)
Decline (3 reasons)
1. Juanillo’s Rebellion—showed weaknesses
2. Disease decreased a lot of the population
3. Revolts led to lack of growth

Hernando de Soto:
Why significant? First European to EXPLORE Georgia
Conquistador: Explore and Conquer

Effects on Native Americans
Brought disease
Brought steel weapons, horses & war dogs
Survivors formed modern tribes (Cherokee)

Why Explore?
3 main countries: ENG, SPN, and FRA
Why were they involved?
1. God: convert the Indians
2. Glory: expand the empire
3. Gold: gain wealth

Spanish:
• convert the Indians the Catholicism
• bring fame to Spain and the Conquistadors
• find gold and establish Spanish trade lines

Spanish Explorers:
Christopher Columbus, Juan Ponce de Leon & Hernando de Soto

English:
• 1. Colonialism

• 2. Mercantilism

English Explorers:
Sir Francis Drake and John Cabot

French:
• Huguenots: French Protestants seeking religious freedom
• Florida: tried to settle in Florida, Spain drove them out
• New Orleans: colonized along the Mississippi River
• Indians: set up trade

French Explorers: Giovanni Verrazano & Jean Ribault

Notable Explorers

Christopher Columbus (1492)
Represented: Spain (From Italy)
Results: “Discovered” North America, opened up European exploration

Juan Ponce de Leon (1513 & 1521)
Represented: Spain
Results: Explored Florida, first Spaniard to set foot on North American mainland

Hernando de Soto (1540)
Represented: Spain
Results: Explored the SE region of North America, including a large part of Georgia

Jean Ribault (1562)
Represented: France
Results: Explored North Florida and Georgia, built Charles Fort in the Carolinas, established French presence

Sir Francis Drake (1586)
Represented: England
Results: Explored Florida, attacked /burned St. Augustine, established English presence

Mercantilism: How it worked...
1. Colonies provide raw materials
2. England manufactures goods
3. England sells goods back to colonies

Result: England acquired immense wealth
Unit 3 Graphic Organizer #2
SS8H2ab: Colonization

**Why Settle?**
- Oglethorpe
- Why Settle in Georgia?
- Why choose Georgia?
- Did it work as planned?

**Chartering Georgia**
- The Charter of 1732:
  - Permission:
  - Charter:
  - The Name:
  - Rules:
    1. Trustees
    2. No
    3. No
    4. No
    5. No
    6. Could not...
    7. Could not...

**Trustee Period**
- Trustee Period (---)
- Diverse Populations:
  - Salzburger:
  - Why did they come?
  - Ebenezer:
  - Led by:
  - Moravians:
    - Arrived in:
    - Wanted:
    - Problems with:
  - Jews:
  - Highland Scots:

“Not for self, ________________”
Why Settle?

Oglethorpe
- Founder of Georgia
- Born to a wealthy family
- Fought for the less fortunate
- Friend died in debtor’s prison

Why Settle in Georgia?
1. Charity
   - Poor could get a new start
   - Protestants could flee Catholics
2. Economics
   - Fit into mercantilism system
   - GA had conducive climate
   - Engage in agri. England couldn’t
     Ex… mulberries, grapes, olives
3. Defense
   - Protect the Carolinas (buffer)

Why choose Georgia?
The perfect climate.

Did it work as planned?
No, rain, heat, insects & bad water

Chartering Georgia

The Charter of 1732:
- Permission: given by King George II
- Charter: a legal document that grants certain rights
- The Name: after King George II

Rules:
1. Trustees could not make a profit
2. No Catholics
3. No Slaves
4. No Rum or Liquor
5. No Lawyers
6. Could not… sell land or leave to women
7. Could not… own more than 500 acres

Trustee Period (1732–1752)
- governed by 21 trustees
- allowed a diverse population
- fighting caused disinterest
- Oglethorpe dealt w/ Spanish
- relaxed restrictions towards the end of the charter

Diverse Populations:
Salzburgers
- from Salzburg, Austria
- Why did they come? Religious freedom
- Ebenezer: near Savannah
- Led by: John Martin Boltzius

Moravians
- Arrived in: 1735
- Wanted: Christian unity
- Problems with: Lutherans

Jews
- not expected, non-Christian colonists
- Samuel Nunes: Doctor that saved many lives

Highland Scots
- settled Georgia’s southern frontier
- established Darien
- protected Georgia’s southern flank

Unit 3 Graphic Organizer #2
SS8H2ab: Colonization

Tomochichi:
- Chief of the Yamacraw
- Gave permission to settle the bluff

John and Mary Musgrove:
- Owned trading post on the bluff
- Served as liaison & interpreter

Savannah
- Georgia’s first city
- Est. By Oglethorpe in 1733
- Loc. About 15 miles up the Savannah River

“Not for self, but for others”
Problems

Transition to Royal Colony

Malcontents:

What were the Malcontents upset about?

Georgia as a Royal Colony

What happened in 1752?

John Reynolds (  -  )

Henry Ellis (  -  )

James Wright (  -  )

Royal Georgia

Slavery

What were slave codes?

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Government

King ruled _________
Governor ruled _________

House of Assembly

Why significant?

Structure:

Economics of Early Georgia

What raw goods came from early GA?

Triangular Trade Route:

Colonial Characteristics:

New England:

Middle:

Southern:
### Problems

#### War of Jenkins Ear
- disputed land and sailing rights
- raided and pirated each other
- Spanish captured Capt. Jenkins and cut off his ear
- Jenkins went to Parliament
- asked for retribution/retaliation

#### Spanish Threat
- In 1740...Oglethorpe attacked
- showed force yet could not defeat the Spanish
- retreated to Ft. Frederica and waited
- In 1742...Spanish attacked
- This was known as: Battle of Bloody Marsh
- Where? St. Simons

**Who won? British**

**Why was this event significant? End of Spanish claim in Georgia**

### Transition to Royal Colony

#### Malcontents:
- protested polices of the trustees
- Leader: Patrick Talifer

**What were the Malcontents upset about?**
- slavery, land & rum

#### Georgia as a Royal Colony

**What happened in 1752?**
- Georgia charter ended, now under royal rule
- There were three royal governors
  - John Reynolds (1754 - 1757)
    - naval officer, little political experience
    - not very successful
    - replaced by Henry Ellis after 3 yrs.
  - Henry Ellis (1757 - 1760)
    - experienced slaver trader
    - experience with Indian dealings
    - left Georgia for health reasons
    - hated Georgia’s weather
  - James Wright (1760 - 1776)
    - served nearly 16 years
    - good leader
    - wanted to see Georgia grow

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### Royal Georgia

#### Slavery
**What were slave codes? rules**
1. Could not be taught to read or write
2. Slaves had Sundays off
3. Could not hit a white person
4. No travel w/o a pass
5. Offspring were property of owner

#### Government
- King ruled the governor
- Governor ruled the colony

#### House of Assembly
- Why significant? First form of self government in Georgia
- Structure: Upper House (appointed) Lower House (elected) laws and money

#### Economics of Early Georgia
- What raw goods came from early GA?
- Naval stores, rice & indigo
- Triangular Trade Route:
  - New England=rum → Africa=slaves → West Indies = sugar/molasses → NE

#### Colonial Characteristics:
- **New England:** MA, NH, CT & RI-cold climate, subsistence farming, fishing/ships, port cities w/ skilled workers, education religion based
- **Middle:** NY, NJ, DL & PA, cool climate, mining, small farms grow wheat, corn & oats, “bread basket colonies”
- **Southern:** MD, VA, NC, SC & GA, warm climate, large plantations grow cash crops (rice, indigo & tobacco) based on slave labor