

IN CONGRESS. July 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

When in the course of these events we considered the solemn obligations which we have undertaken to the world, and the sacred rights of justice, we have concluded to declare our independence, and to stand on our own feet, as a free and sovereign people. We have accordingly declared our independence, and have since that time maintained it with firmness and resolution. We have also declared our rights, and have since that time maintained them with firmness and resolution. We have also declared our rights, and have since that time maintained them with firmness and resolution.



# REVOLUTION IN GEORGIA

DONT TREAD ON ME





# Essential Questions

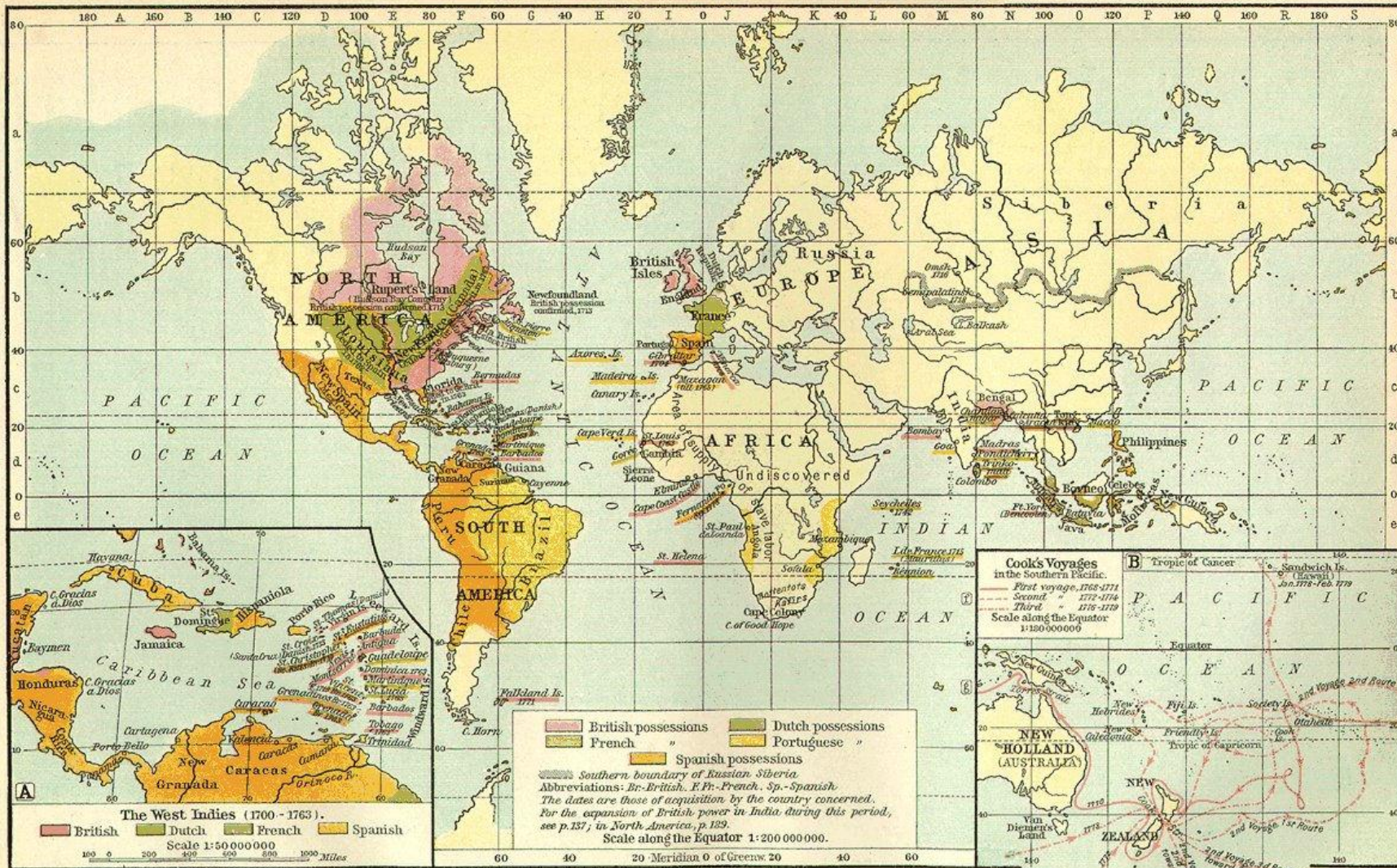
▣ What are the immediate and long-term causes of the American Revolution and their impact on Georgia?

- How was Georgia's economy impacted before, during, and after the Revolutionary War?

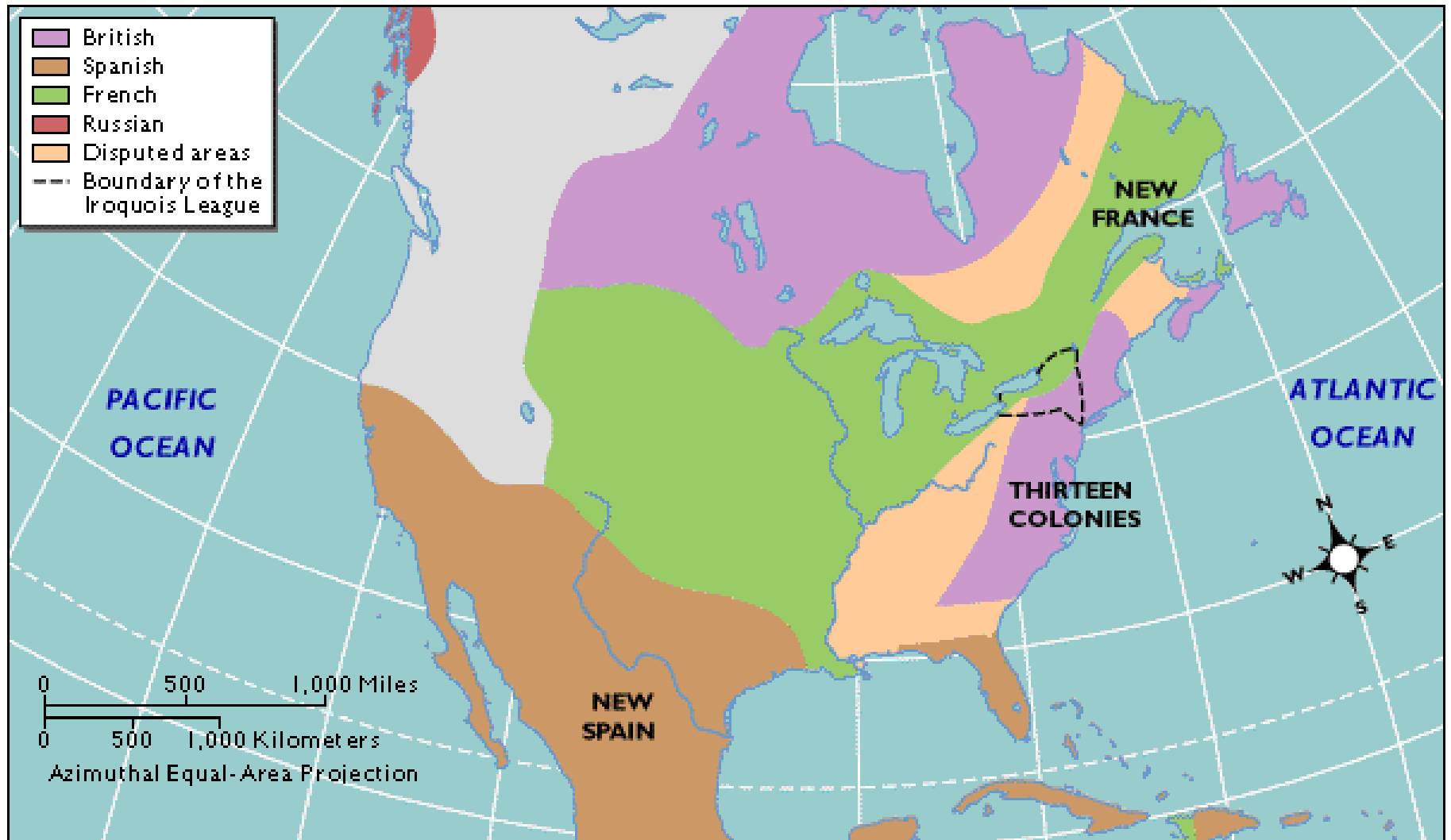
- What people and events were significant during the American Revolution and how did they affect Georgia?

# Great Britain had colonies around the world.

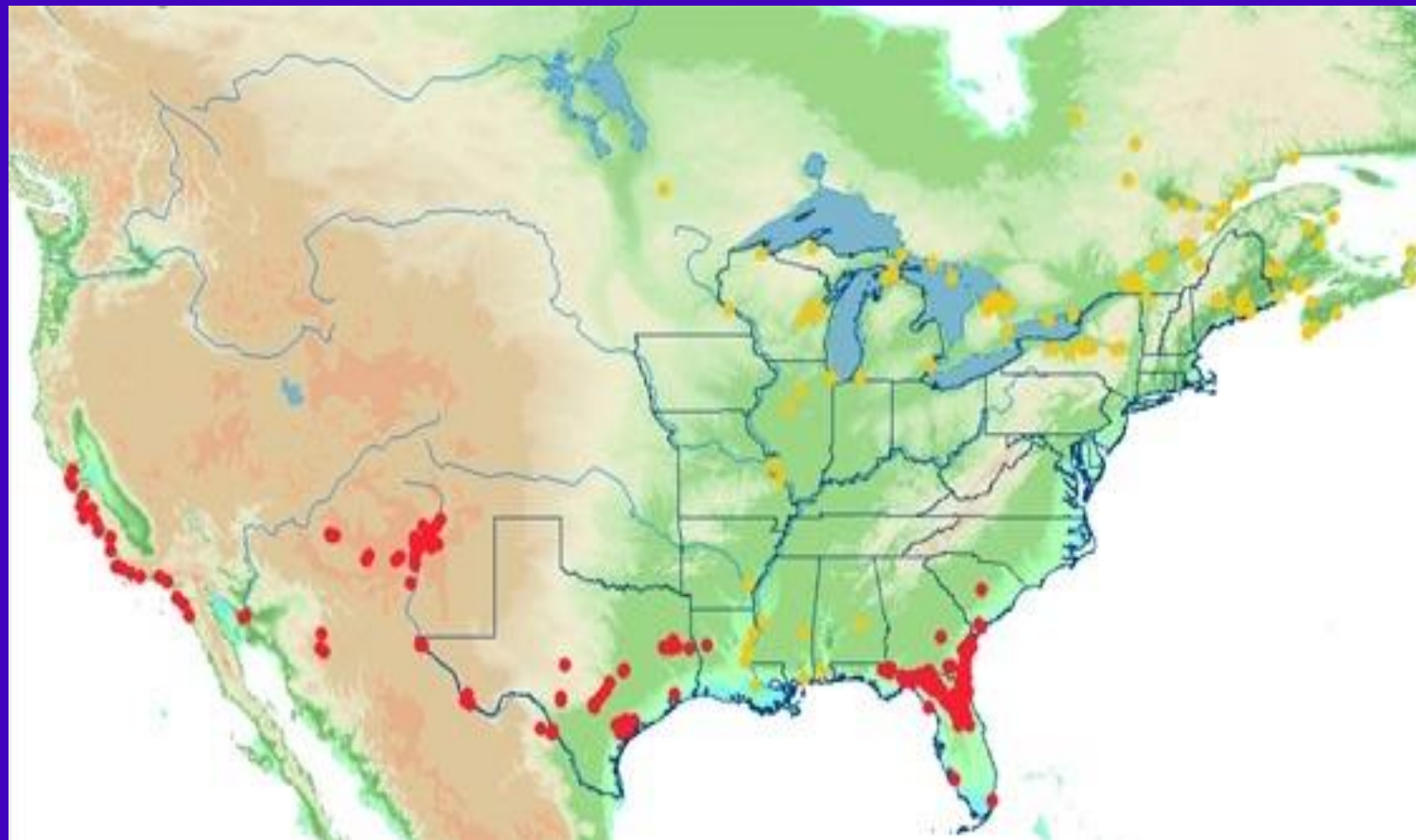
The Struggle for Colonial Dominion, 1700—1763.





# North America in 1754



To protect their interests,  
the French & Spanish  
had built forts, settlements, trading posts,  
and missions throughout the area.



-  Spanish
-  French



**Greed Over Land  
and Fear that One Country  
Would Gain More Power  
Ultimately Leads to...**

**WAR**

# FRENCH & INDIAN WAR



**Great Britain VS. France**

# British

# French

Most Powerful Navy  
in the World

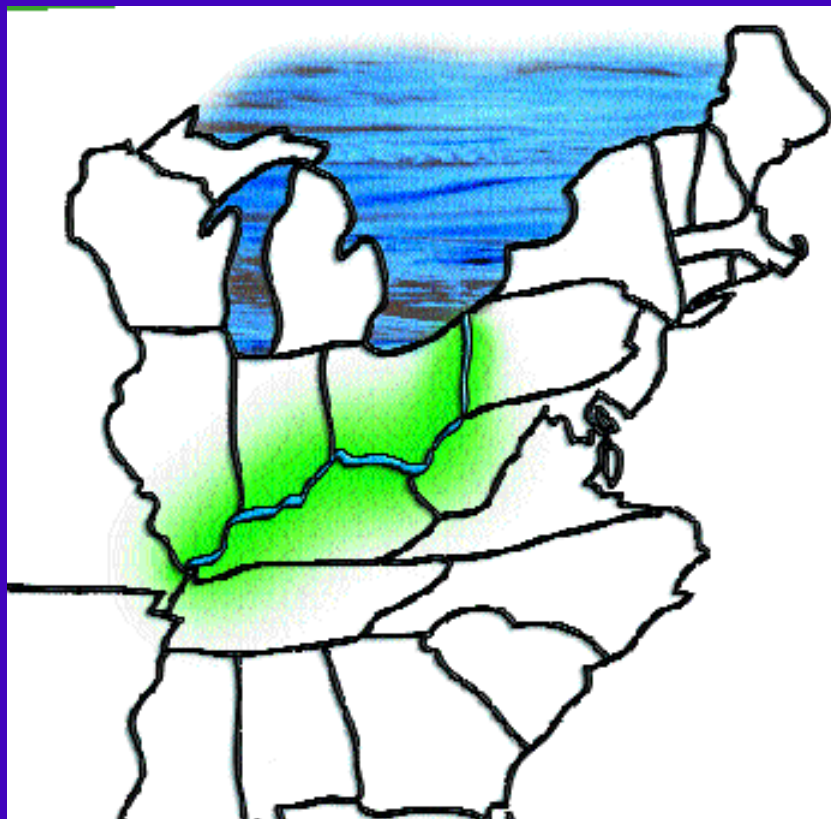
Strong Alliance with  
6 Iroquois Tribes

Stronger Army and  
Didn't Argue  
Among Themselves

Trading Partners  
with many Western  
Tribes

More Experienced  
Military Leadership

# The Rivalry Intensifies



Both claimed the Ohio River Valley  
Huge area of about 200,000 square miles  
(about size of France)

British traders had an agreement with Indian tribes.




Virginia colonists were ready to move  
into Ohio River Valley.



French continued to build forts throughout area.



George Washington was sent to warn the French that the Ohio River  
Valley did not belong to them and to stop building.



**Demands were ignored!!!!!!**

# George Washington

- 22 year old land surveyor & captain
- led 150 Virginia militia troops
- attacked French
- killed 10 soldiers and forced the rest to surrender.
- French returned
- Outnumbered the British
- This time, British surrendered.



# War Erupts

- ① First few years, British and their colonies experienced disappointing losses.
- ② War lasted for 9 years.
- ③ Then, the British finally experienced victory.
- ④ The Treaty of Paris of 1763 officially ended war.
- ⑤ The frontier was made safe and under the British control.

# Results of the French & Indian War

The British gained control of Canada.

The Western Frontier (Ohio River Valley and all lands east of Mississippi River) was opened to the colonies.

After 150 years of colonization, France lost all of its land in the area.

**More Importantly, this War will Lead to the American Revolution because Great Britain will be left with a large war debt.**

France gave the Louisiana Territory to Spain.

Great Britain obtained Florida from Spain.



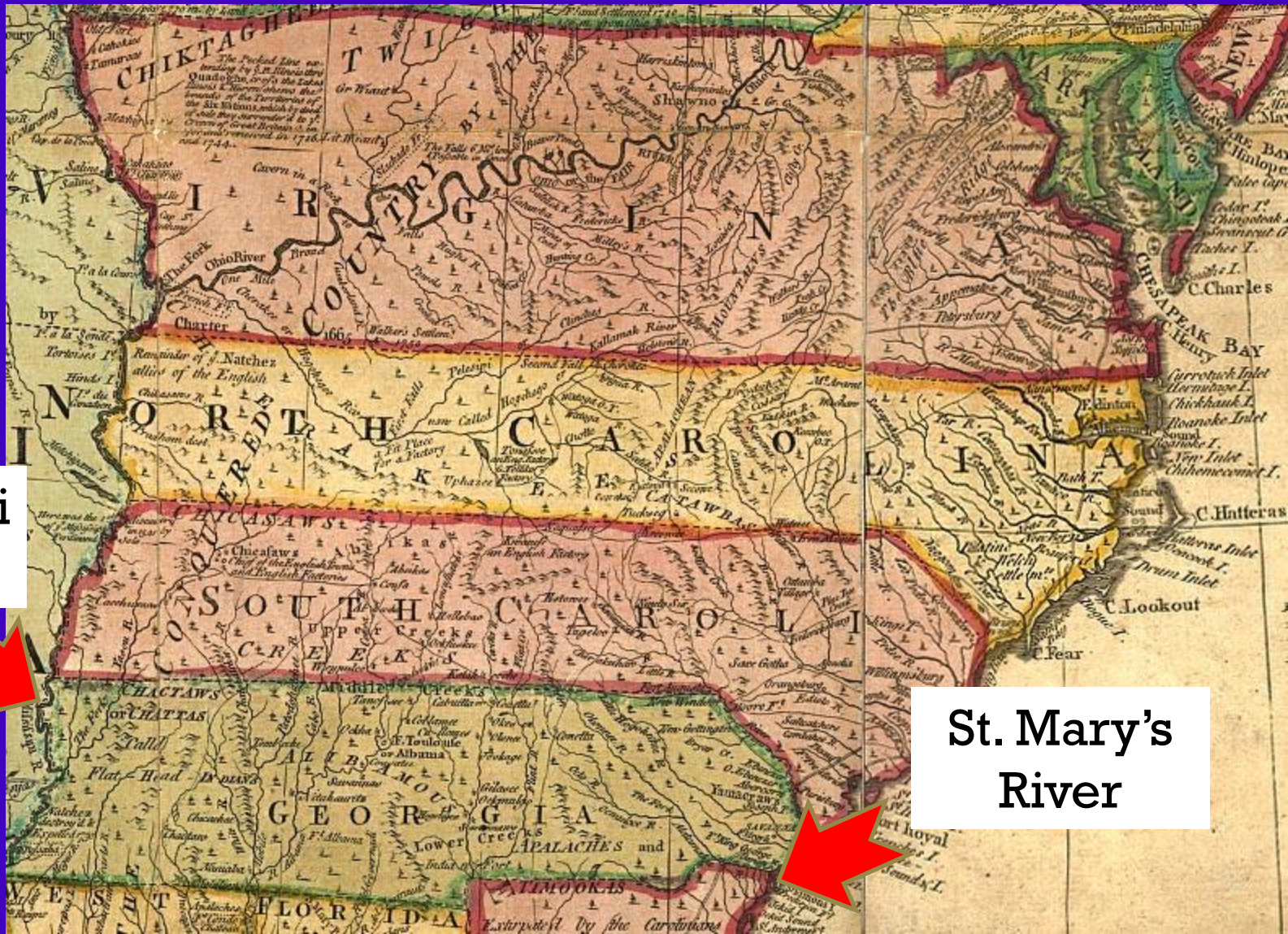
# Proclamation of 1763

- ▣ **A few months later, King George III issued this proclamation that changed boundaries...**
- ▣ **It also forbade the colonists to settle west of the Appalachian Mountains.**

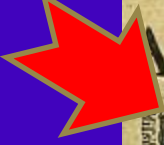


North America after the Treaty of Paris,

# Georgia's Changing Boundaries



Mississippi River



St. Mary's River



# Georgia's Role in the French & Indian War

**Although  
Georgia  
did not take part in this war,  
it was still affected...**

# How Did this War Affect Georgia in a Positive Way?

Settlers began to Migrate to Georgia.

New Boundaries Helped Georgia to Grow.

More Access to Water for Shipping

Provided Good Farmland and Dense Forests

# Georgia Grows...

## Land

- Farmers were allowed to borrow more money.
- So, they bought more land.

## Crops/ Goods

- Rice and Indigo became profitable crops.
- Silk was being produced.

## Educa- tion

- More schools.
- More people reading.
- First Newspaper – *The Georgia Gazette*

# There Was a Negative Side...

- ☒ Schools were mostly for upper economic class.**
- ☒ A group of people called “crackers” were moving in from Virginia and the Carolinas. They did not obey the laws and were not welcome.**
- ☒ No plan for defending the colony.**
- ☒ Those that were not wealthy began asking for a greater voice in government.**

# **Britain Tightens Control**

**Americans saw British efforts to tax them and to increase control over the colonies as violations of their rights.**



# American Colonists had long referred to Great Britain as their “mother country”...

Told the colonists what they could make or grow and with whom they could trade

Ignored the rights of American Colonists as British Citizens

Told the colonists from whom they had to buy their tea.

**The  
British**

Made laws for the colonies and imposed taxes without giving the colonists a voice

Refused to listen to the colonists' complaints

Tried to punish the colonists when they rebelled against its policies.

# Acts of Trade

**Required certain colonial products to be sold only to England and restricted trade between the colonies and other countries.**



# Sugar Act

Intended to make the colonists buy sugar from the British West Indies rather than the French or Dutch.



# Quartering Act

Forced the colonists to provide housing, food, and supplies for British troops



# Stamp Act

Required all legal and commercial documents to carry an official stamp that showed that the tax had been paid.



Congress declared the act illegal and asked the king to repeal it.

Fearing revolt in the colonies, Parliament repealed it!

# Townshend Acts

Taxed goods  
imported  
into the  
colonies.



**Sons of Liberty pressured  
merchants not to sell these goods.**

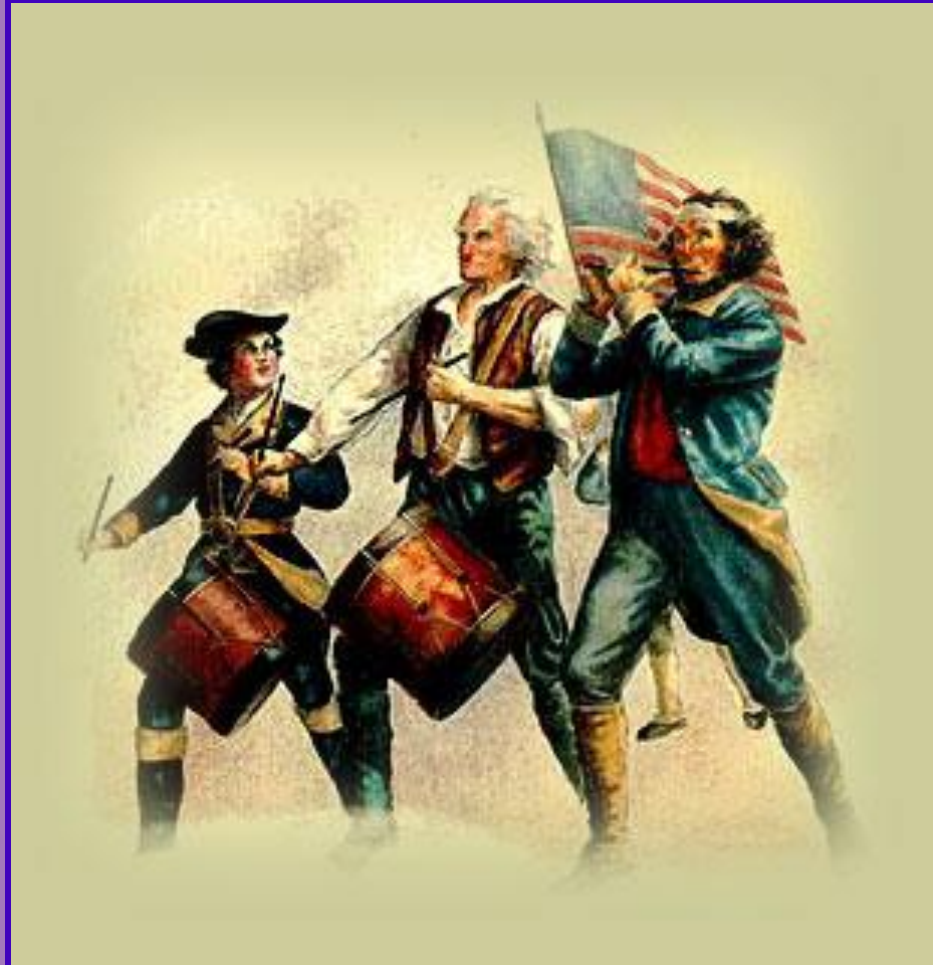


**Daughters of Liberty persuaded colonists to make their own cloth and use colonial products.**





**Georgians  
prepared for  
independence  
by  
manufacturing  
more of what  
they needed and  
buying less from  
other countries.**



# **Colonial Resistance Grows...**

**Many colonists organized to  
oppose British policies.**

**The tensions between  
Britain and the colonies led  
to armed conflict.**

# Boston Massacre



**When youths and soldiers in Boston traded insults, the soldiers fired, killing 5 colonists...**

**Governor Wright  
tried to keep  
Georgians loyal.**

**He believed  
colonists should  
obey British laws  
and negotiate  
changes with  
England.**



# **Boston Tea Party**

- **Parliament repealed the Townshend Acts except the tax on tea.**
- **Boycotts had hurt the British East India Tea Company.**
- **The Tea Act gave the company control of the American tea trade.**
- **In Boston, colonists dumped tea from tea ships into the harbor in protest of the tea tax.**



# Intolerable Acts

Parliament reacted by passing the  
Intolerable Acts...

- ◆ Banned protest groups
- ◆ Permitted only one colonial town meeting per year.



# First Continental Congress

A meeting of delegates from all colonies EXCEPT Georgia and Florida.





**☑ Passed a Declaration of Resolves**

**☑ Called on colonists to boycott and withhold taxes to force repeal of the Intolerable Acts.**

- ▣ **Since Georgia still depended on Great Britain, the assembly chose not to send a delegate to the Continental Congress.**
- ▣ **They did send a resolution to Parliament demanding that citizens of the 13 colonies have the same rights as British citizens living in Great Britain.**

# Cause and Effect:

## *Growing Conflict Between Britain & America*

<b>Date</b>	<b>British Action</b>	<b>Colonial Reaction</b>
<b>1763</b>	<b>Proclamation of 1763 Issued</b>	<b>Proclamation Leads to Anger</b>
<b>1765</b>	<b>Stamp Act Passed</b>	<b>Boycott of British goods; Stamp Act Resolves Passed</b>
<b>1766</b>	<b>Stamp Act Repealed</b>	<b>Boycott Ended</b>
<b>1767</b>	<b>Townshend Acts Passed</b>	<b>New Boycotts; Boston Massacre (March 1770)</b>
<b>1770</b>	<b>Townshend Acts Repealed (April)</b>	<b>Tension Between Colonies &amp; Britain Reduced</b>
<b>1773</b>	<b>Tea Act Passed</b>	<b>Boston Tea Party</b>
<b>1774</b>	<b>Intolerable Acts Passed</b>	<b>First Continental Congress Bans Trade; Militias Organized</b>
<b>1775</b>	<b>Troops Ordered to Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts</b>	<b>Militia Fights British Troops; Second Continental Congress; Continental Army Established</b>

# The British Are Coming...

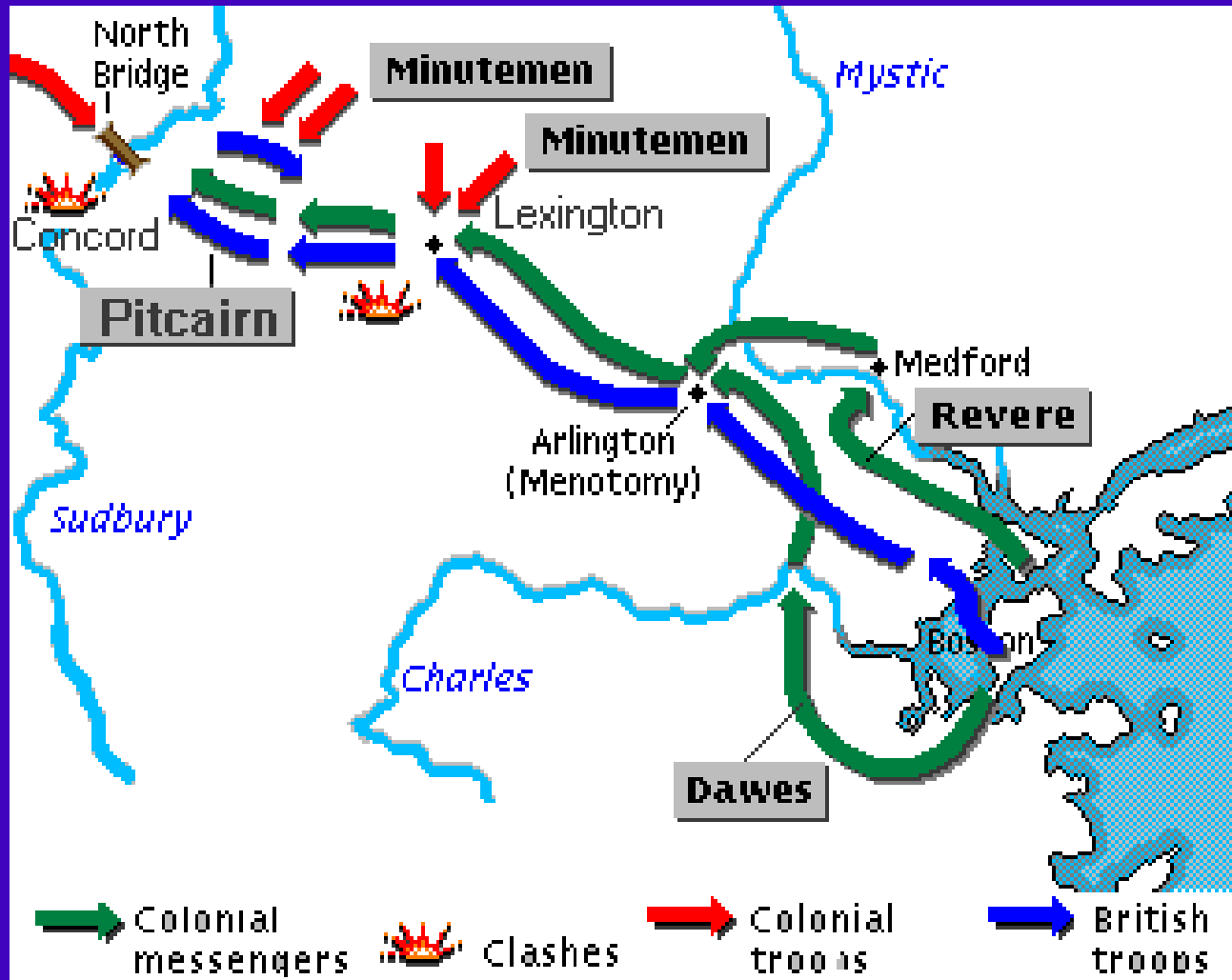


**As British  
troops marched  
toward  
Lexington,  
Revere,  
Dawes,  
Prescott  
spread the  
warning ...**

# The Revolutionary War Begins...



# Lexington & Concord Were the 1<sup>st</sup> Battles



# Then, the Colonists Had to Choose Sides...



**Great  
Britain**

**VS**

**American  
Colonists**

**Loyalists**

**Patriots**

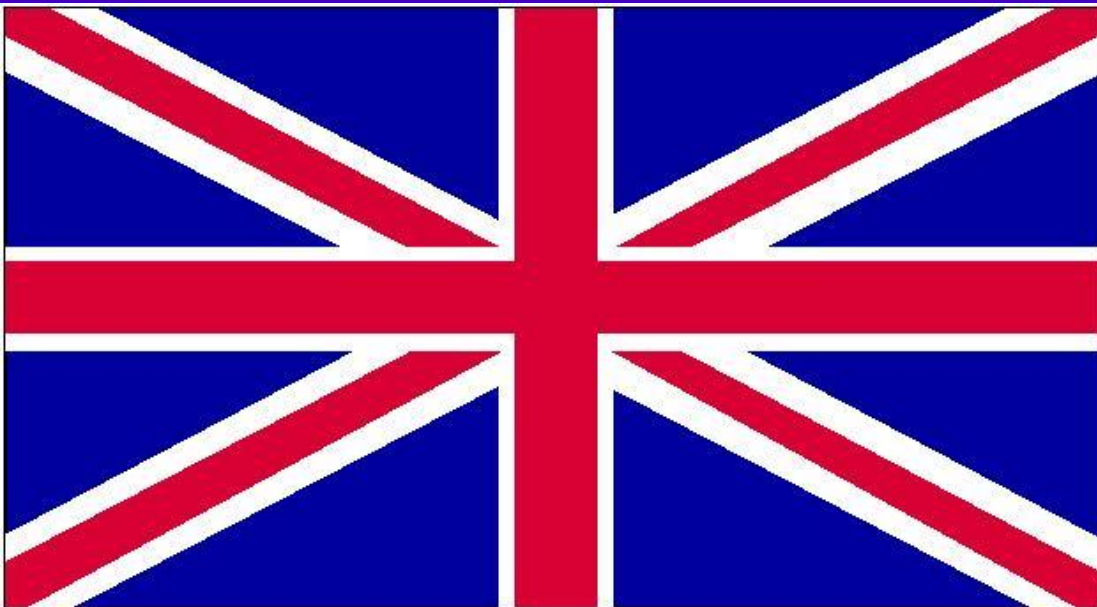


**Patriots**  
(Whigs, Liberty  
Boys, Colonials,  
Sons & Daughters of  
Liberty)

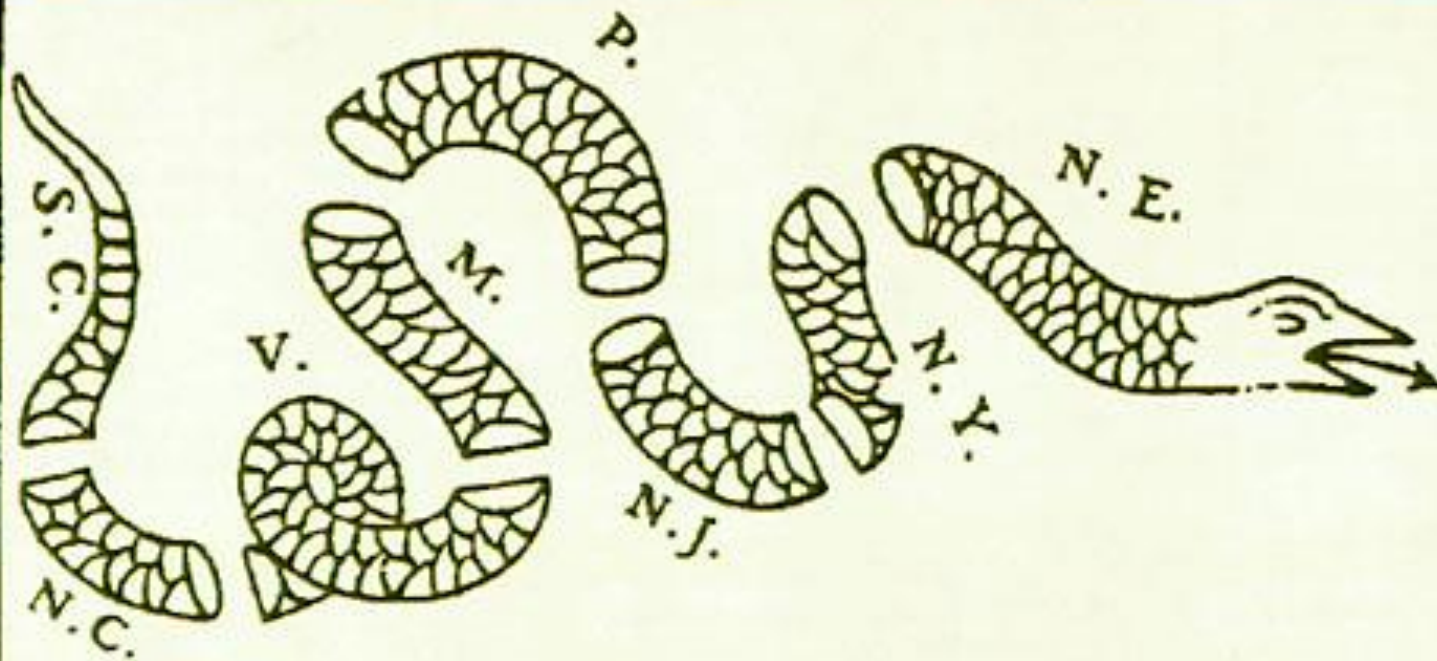


**those who rebelled against Britain.**

# Loyalists (Tories, British Royalists, King's Friends)



**Those who remained loyal to  
King George and Britain.**



J O I N, or D I E.

**An early American political cartoon by Benjamin Franklin...published in 1754 in the Pennsylvania Gazette... stressed Colonial Unity!**

# Where Did Georgia Stand?

- ▣ **Georgia was one of the youngest of the colonies...**
- ▣ **Many leaders had grown up in England and still felt loyal to the King...**
- ▣ **Georgia's governor – Sir James Wright – had been appointed by the king.**
- ▣ **Others were unhappy with the king and the new rules.**



# The Liberty Boys



- ▣ **Part of the Sons of Liberty**
- ▣ **Paraded around Savannah shouting, “Liberty, Property, and NO STAMPS!”**
- ▣ **Held meetings at Tondee’s Tavern and wrote public letters protesting against the King.**
- ▣ **Governor Wright grew more worried.**

# PROTESTS BEGIN...



- Break into the place where Governor Wright kept the colony's ammunition and stole 600 pounds of gunpowder.
- Gunpowder used to fire cannon salutes on the king's birthday was tampered with and would not explode.
- A liberty pole as a symbol of their desire for independence was put outside Tondee's Tavern.
- Tories were openly harassed.
- Guns were stolen from public warehouses.
- No one paid attention to what the governor said.

# Georgia Provincial Congress Met Again

- ▣ **This time there were many more representatives from the colony.**
- ▣ **The Patriots were now in control of Georgia!**

# **Governor Wright Is Arrested!**



- ▣ **The patriots respected Governor Wright.**
- ▣ **They did not want to harm him.**
- ▣ **So, in January of 1776, the Council of Safety voted to arrest him and tell him he could no longer be governor.**
- ▣ **They allowed him to stay in his home under guard.**
- ▣ **He escaped in February and ran away to Canada.**



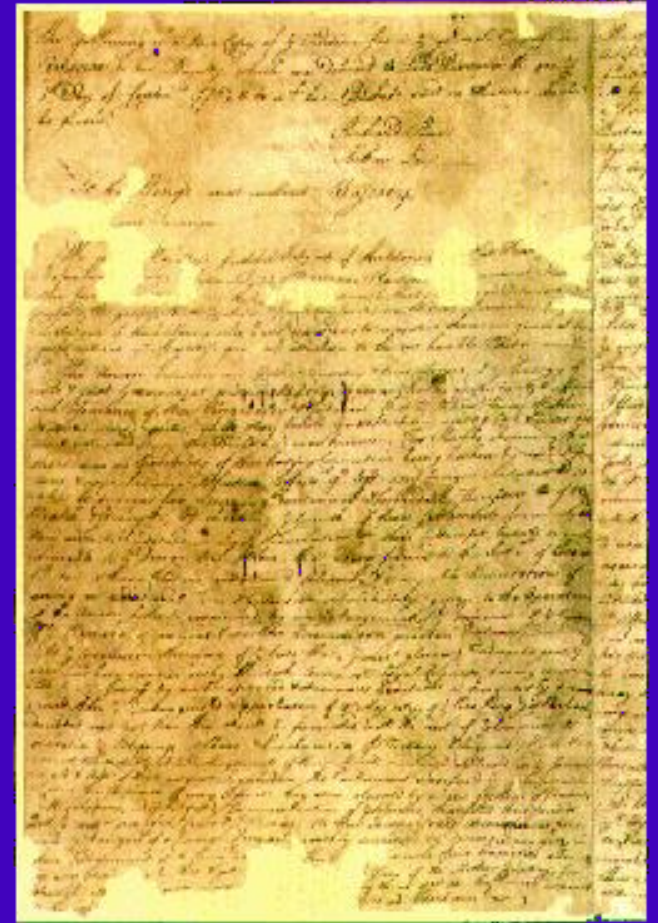
# Second Continental Congress

**Three weeks  
after the battles  
at Lexington &  
Concord, the  
Second  
Continental  
Congress opened  
in Philadelphia.**



1

They sent a petition to King George III asking him to not take further unfriendly steps against the colonies (known as the Olive Branch Petition)



②

**King refused the petition.**

③

**They called for the creation of a  
Continental Army to be led by  
George Washington.**



4

**Georgia sent  
Lyman Hall,  
Archibald Bulloch,  
John Houstoun,  
Noble Wimberly Jones,  
Reverend John Zubly  
to attend.**

**They were asked to vote as they  
thought best for the common good for  
all Georgians.**

# Common Sense

- ▣ **In January 1776, Thomas Paine urged the colonists to separate from Great Britain in language that all people could understand in a pamphlet called *Common Sense*.**

***It was a sensation!***

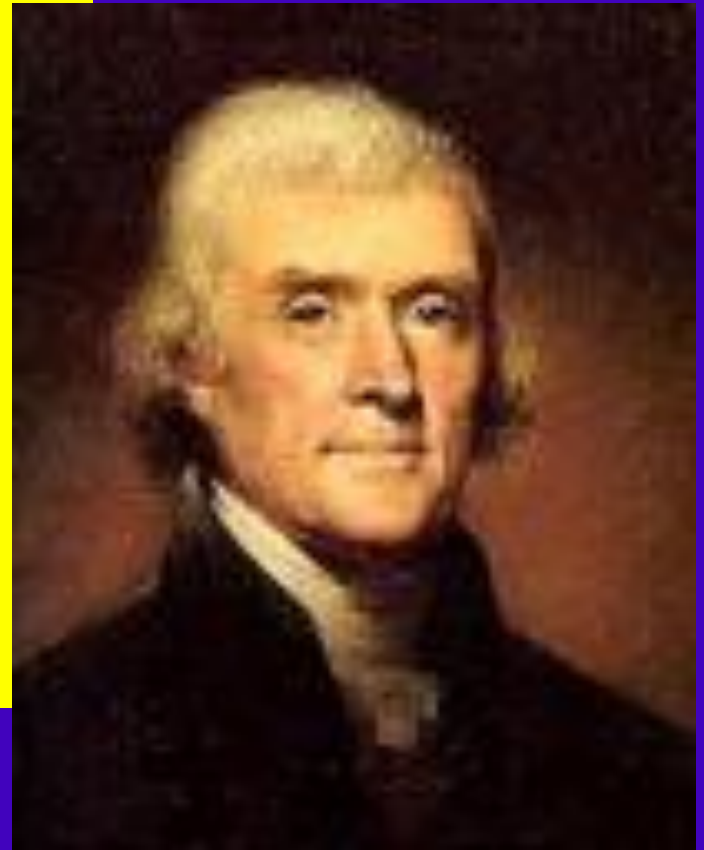
***120,000 Copies***



# The Declaration of Independence

Continental Congress set up a committee to write a statement on independence.

Thomas Jefferson was the writer.



# The Declaration of Independence

Wrote that some “truths” (or ideas) are clear to everyone.



- 1) Preamble (Introduction) = stated how the colonists felt about democracy.
- 2) Body = listed the 27 grievances (complaints) against King George III and his government.
- 3) Conclusion = declared the colonies to be an independent nation for all future times.



# Georgia Signers of the Declaration of Independence

Lyman Hall  
George Walton  
Button Gwinnett



## Some Georgians Weren't Happy!

- ▣ **Some went to Florida.**
- ▣ **Some went to Canada.**
- ▣ **Some went to Jamaica.**
- ▣ **Some went back to England.**



# Statehood

- ▣ **Each new state started to develop its own method of governance and pass laws that met its needs.**
- ▣ **By May 1777, Georgia adopted its 1<sup>st</sup> State Constitution.**



# Georgia Constitution of 1777

- ❑ **The parish system was done away with.**
- ❑ **8 counties were formed: Burke, Camden, Chatham, Effingham, Glynn, Richmond, and Wilkes (all named after British subjects who had been in favor of the Revolution) and Liberty (named in honor of American independence).**
- ❑ **Unicameral (1 house) Legislature**
- ❑ **Broad Powers**

# First State Governor



**John Treutlen**

# War Comes to Georgia

- ▣ **For the first 3 ½ years, all of the fighting was in the North.**
- ▣ **However, British troops attacked and took control of Savannah in December of 1778.**
- ▣ **Then, the port of Sunbury.**
- ▣ **Next, Augusta was taken over.**

# British Take Over

- ▣ **Georgia's militia could do little to stop the British.**
- ▣ **Georgia was once again under British control.**
- ▣ **Governor Wright returned to Georgia to take charge of the government.**

# Battle of Kettle Creek

- ❑ **Finally, in February 1779, Georgia had a victory!**
- ❑ **A rebel militia group led by Elijah Clarke defeated a force of more than 800 British troops.**
- ❑ **Georgians were able to take badly needed weapons and horses from the British soldiers.**
- ❑ **Georgia's spirits were lifted by this victory.**





# The Siege of Savannah

- ▣ **In early September 1779, 21 French ships and 4,000 soldiers joined 15,000 Americans, and they attacked the British.**
- ▣ **The attack lasted about 45 minutes and failed.**
- ▣ **More than 1,000 French and American men died.**
- ▣ **About 40 British died.**
- ▣ **Over 600 men were wounded.**
- ▣ **Savannah would remain under British control for the next 3 ½ years.**



# Nancy Hart



- ◇ **Devout Patriot**
- ◇ **Gained notoriety during the revolution for her efforts to rid the area of Tories, English soldiers, and British sympathizers.**
- ◇ **Single-handedly worked against the Tories and Indians in the Broad River frontier**
- ◇ **Patriot Spy**

# Austin Dabney

- ▣ **A slave who became a private in the Georgia militia**
- ▣ **Fought against the British.**
- ▣ **Only African-American to be granted land by the State of Georgia because of his bravery and service.**

# The War Ends....

- ▣ **Clarke was able to reclaim Augusta in 1781.**
- ▣ **General George Washington was helped by French forces in the Battle of Yorktown in Virginia.**
- ▣ **American forces won!**
- ▣ **British forces left Savannah.**



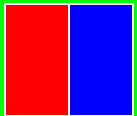


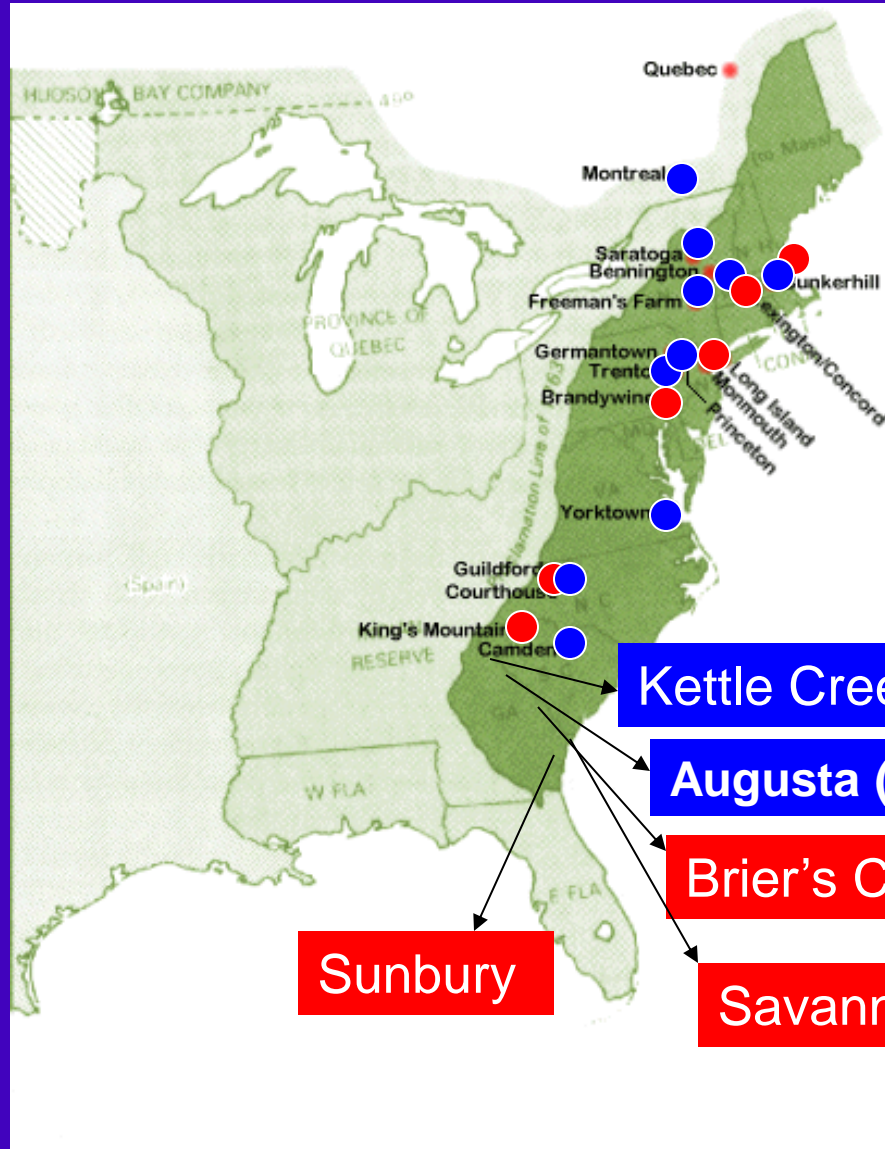
# Treaty of Paris of 1783

- ▣ **Signed by Great Britain, France, and the United States.**
- ▣ **Independence was finally a reality.**
- ▣ **Only 11 Battles/Skirmishes on Georgia's soil.**



# Major Battles of the Revolution

-  American Victory
-  British Victory
-  No Clear Victory



# How Did the Colonists Win?

<b>British</b>	<b>American</b>
<b>Strongest Government in World</b>	<b>Government Did Not Exist Yet</b>
<b>Lots of Money</b>	<b>No Money</b>
<b>Strongest Army in the World</b>	<b>American Army made up of Citizen-Soldiers who were badly trained</b>
<b>Many Officers</b>	<b>Few Officers with any Experience</b>
<b>British Navy Ruled Seas</b>	<b>No Navy; Only Merchant Ships</b>
<b>Divided Loyalties of Colonists</b>	



# Colonists' Advantages

- 1) They were fighting on their home soil. They were fighting not only for their belief in freedom but also for their own homes and farms and villages.
- 2) British were fighting 3,000 miles from home and had to ship men and supplies.
- 3) Colonies had no central area that could be captured to declare victory. Fighting was spread out.
- 4) Battles were fought over the rugged terrain of forests and swamps.

## After the War

- ▣ **Loyalists were given the chance to stay in Georgia if they would agree to sign a promise to be loyal to the new state and the new government.**
- ▣ **Some signed, but about 12,000 left the state and went to Canada, West Indies, and some back to England.**
- ▣ **Georgia took over their property.**

# A New Beginning

- ▣ This will be a very **difficult** time for Georgians.
- ▣ The **state** has been **ruined** by the fighting.
- ▣ There will be **little food or money**.
- ▣ But, Georgians were **determined to build a new life** in their new state!