Name _	Class	i	Date
Geo	IDED READING orgia Its Heritage and ter 12: Georgia in the American		ise
	on 1 Georgia in the Early tions: Use the information following.		evolution - 278 to complete the
1.	In January 1776, aSavannah River.	of British na	vy vessels sailed to the mouth of the
2.	The British wanted to buy goods, in northern colonies.	mainly	, for their troops on duty in
	The who		annah thought the British were there o the
4.	The Council of Safety, which had safety and		Governor Governor Governor Governor's Council, and other royal
5.	They placed them on communicate with the Royal Navy		onditional release) with orders not to
6.	As in other colonies, Georgia deve	eloped	groups in the military.
7.	A main part of the Patriot defense citizen-soldiers who would be		, Georgia by the Georgia Patriot government.
8.	Theraise a	of over seven h	
			

9. The British naval co	mmander tried to	the Georgia Patriots that all
he wanted was	, not a	
10. When they refused t	o believe him, the commander	decided to the
merchant ships that	were already loaded with	and docked at
Hutchinson Island (in	n the Savannah River across fi	rom the main bluff of the town).
11. That night, the Patrio	ots set two boats on	, cut them loose, and sent them
toward the rice boats	s. They hoped the two boats w	vould set many of the rice boats on
12. Only	caught fire, and people or	shore watched them burn. The
	were able to sail the other	boats down the river, unload the rice
onto their	, and sail away. W	ith them was Governor
	and most of the	government of Georgia.
13. In April 1776, the	congre	ss wrote a temporary
	called "The Rules and	Regulations of 1776."
14. It made the provincia	al congress the official	and gave it most
of the governmental	power.	
15. The	branch was the C	ouncil of Safety and its
	, who were both chose	n by the provincial congress.
16. The	branch had a	with a chief justice
and two assistants.		
17. This temporary cons	stitution said that all current Ge	orgia would remain
in effect.		

18. Archibald	became the first preside	nt of the council, which als
made him the	in	of the Georgia
militia.		
19. On August 8, a copy of the _	of _	
arrived in Georgia, where Pr	resident Bulloch read it to the Co	ouncil of Safety.
20. From the time the	left in March 1776	until British troops returned
in December 1778, the	in Georgi	a was basically a
war fought	among its own	·
21. One of the	issues in Georgia throughou	t the war involved the
, w	ho were caught between the wa	rring whites whose
disagreements they did not e	entirely	
22. The British Commissioner to	the Indians, John	, was also very
popular with the Native Ame	ericans.	
23. Most of the	who had worked and live	d with the Indians became
24.Thomas	[leader of the Loyalist militar	ry unit known as the Florida
Rangers] urged the	government to make	
of the Ir	ndians and get them to	in the war on
the side of the British.		
05.0	ecome a Loyalist: George	
25. One major trader had not be		
	the Indians to remain	(to not take

27. His task was made harder	by backcountry settlers who did not the
Indians and sometimes	them.
28. Keeping the Indians neutr	al was also difficult because the quickly
ran out of	to give them. Those [presents] had always been
by t	he British government.
29. In the end,	, but not all, Indians who fought with the
British, who wanted to kee	ep the going.
30. Georgia	wanted to fight for the
cause. They thought that	British Florida and possibly capturing
the fort at St.	would not only help protect Georgia, but also
help the war for independe	ence.
31. Preparations began after	Major General Charles, the commander of all
southern	troops, agreed to an expedition into
32. That expedition did not go	, and most of the Georgia
never got out of Georgia.	
33. In spite of the	of 1776, most Georgians wanted to try again in 1777
to bring some	to the southern part of the state.
34Gwir	nnett (one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence)
had become	of the Council of Safety that year after the
unexpected death of Alexa	ander Bulloch.

36. However, commande	er of the southern Con	tinental troops, Robert	,
refused to send addi	tional Continental troo	ps for the Florida	
37. The	expedition was	also a	, except for
some	seized.		
38. The growing division	among the	in Georgia b	ecame a major
problem. One group	, centered in and near	Savannah, wanted to	be
	from Great Britai	n.	
39. They did not want m	uch other	in Georgia, an	d they preferred to
9	overnment leadership	to those they consider	ed better prepared to
lead.			
40. Lachlan McIntosh (C	continental commander	r) was part of that	
(group) within the Pa	atriots.		
41. The other faction wa	nted not only independ	dence, but also change	s within Georgia that
allowed	people to ha	ve more say in their go	vernment.
42. As a now-independe	nt state, Georgia need	led a	state
constitution and a re	organization of its	•	
43. That led to the writin	g of a new constitution	in	
44. Under the new gove	rnment, the twelve par	ishes of the colonial pe	riod became eight
	<u>_</u> .		
45. These counties took	over the work of	governm	nent.
46. They each had a	to m	aintain law and order, a	as well as
collectors.			

		ld be "composed of the
of the	e people."	
e, a	male had to be a	at least a 21-year old
and either	own 250 acres of land or	have £250 worth of
epresented the v	riew of the	Patriots (those
change).		
	for that time, when mos	t states required that
_ far more prope	rty to participate in the g	overnment process.
	(those who wanted le	ess change) thought this
racy making too	many men eligible to	and hold
	Much	of the
-	and letters	and the state.
ected the	and his c	council and the state's
to the Contir	nental Congress.	
ed the Church of I	England being the gover	nment-supported
anteed	of the press a	and gave citizens a trial
	epresented the vectors and either of the Church of the Chu	epresented the view of the for that time, when most far more property to participate in the g (those who wanted learned, making too many men eligible to t under the new constitution had a House of Much in this body. ected the and his company to the Continental Congress. d the Church of England being the governance.

Name	Class	Date
Geo	IDED READING orgia Its Heritage and Its oter 12: Georgia in the American Revol	
Section Direct	3	of the Revolution page 280 - 290 to complete the
1.	While Georgians had been busy fighting	each and making
	unsuccessful raids into Florida, the Ame	rican forces in the North
	had suffered several	and won very few victories.
2.	But in October 1777, the Americans wor	n the Battle of in New
	York.	
3.	This was good for	or the morale of the Patriots. It also resulted in
	the Americans gaining a major	in their fight
4.	In February 1778, France and the United	d States signed a military
	French and troops a	nd the French would now
	be helping the Americans.	
5.	In the meantime,le	aders continued to plan yet another expedition
	to, even though S	Southern Continental Commander General
	did not support the idea.	
6.	All three attempted invasions of Florida	in 1776, 1777, and 1778 - did not
	for several reasons	
7.	One reason was that the troops became	and exhausted in the
	and	_ of the Georgia summers.

8. I	But the major problem that led to these	was the fact that the
(commanders of the Georgia military and the Continental troops _	
(over who was in	
9. I	During the summer of 1778, the were prepared	paring for their own
i	invasion of the	
10.	The commander of the expedition was Lieutenant Colonel Archiba	ald
_	, who was joined in the effort by the British	commander in Florida
(General Augustine	
11.0	Campbell's forces entered Savannah with no real	
12. I	In January 1779, British General Prevost again led his forces into	Georgia, this time
_	Fort Morris at	
13.I	Meanwhile, Lieutenant Colonel Campbell left with his troops to ca	pture
_	, establishing outposts manned by soldiers a	along the way.
14. I	He [Campbell] wanted to be the first British commander to remove	e " a
á	and by ret	urning Georgia to the
ŀ	king.	
15.0	On February 14, 1779, as Campbell marched away from Augusta	, a major
_	was taking place in the backcountry of	County.
16.	The Battle of was minor co	ompared to those
f	fought in other parts of the country. It was, however, important to	
17. ⁻	The militia was able to take badly needed	_ and
	from the Loyalist soldiers, and the	of the Georgi

18. Ine	at the Battle of K	Kettle Creek also
that the backco	ountry remained in	control, although Loyalist and
Patriot killings	continued.	
19. One of the Am	ericans wounded that day at K	ettle Creek was Austin,
a mulatto slave	e who was serving under Elijah	as a substitute for hi
owner.		
20. After the war, t	he gı	ranted Dabney his,
citing "a brave	ry and fortitude which would ha	ve honored a freeman." The act noted
that he had no	t gone to British lines as other	had done. The
legislature gra	nted him acre	es of land.
21. Unfortunately t	or the	, the victory at Kettle Creek was
followed in less	s than three weeks by a major .	·
22. General John	Ashe and his men had crossed	the river and set up camp in what is now
Screven Coun	ty where Brier Creek merges w	ith the River.
23. There he was	surprised by	forces under Lieutenant colonel Mar
Prevost.		
24. After this seas	on of fighting, the British	Savannah, the upper coast,
and the land u	p the Savannah River for many	miles.
25. The	controlled a small	section of the lower coast, Augusta, and
the countryside	e north and west of Augusta.	
26. The British ree	stablished ag	povernment in the territory they held, with
Savannah as t	he	
		d some help.

28. The French	commander Co	unt D'Estaing arrived off the coast with
twenty-two	and four	troops to recapture
fr	om the British.	
9.When D'Estaing demar	nded the	of Savannah on September
16, General	asked for	twenty-four hours to consider it.
30. During that time, the Br	itish	arrived.
31. With these additional m	en, Prevost decided to _	the city rather than
surrender.		
2.The French began		_ Savannah in early October.
3. They hoped that a sieg	e would force Prevost to	without
having to	a battle.	
34.A	occurs when military	forces try to capture a fort or town by
surrounding it and prev	enting any supplies from	reaching it.
35. The bombardment wen	t on for three	, terrorizing the citizens of
Savannah, including its	many women and child	ren.
36. When the British had no	ot surrendered by Octob	er 9, D'Estaing, who had not planned to
stay in Georgia this lon	g, decided to	
37.Even though the British	were	two to one, their
		rned his attention to the capture of
	•	
	 ·	

	was forced to surrender over	men, the worst
	defeat of the war.	
0. The British then attemp	ted to capture the	of both South
Carolina and Georgia.		
1. The King's	Thomas Brown got the ass	signment to capture
, wl	hich he was able to do without	
2.One of the	of the backcountry fighting	involved a woman
named Nancy	, who lived in what is now Elbe	ert County near the Broad
River.		
3.From historical research	n, we know that Nancy Hart was a	woman, born
either in Pennsylvania	or North Carolina as Nancy Morgan. St	ne and her husband,
Benjamin	from North Carolina, were two of the	e settlers who moved into
b	ackcountry near the end of the royal pe	eriod.
4. Historian John Thomas	Scott has traced seven	about Nancy that
eventually appeared in	print.	
5. Two involve Nancy gath	nering information for the Patriots on the	e activities of
	in the area. In one of those stories,	she went to Augusta
disguised as a	when the British were occupying	g the town.
6. The most famous Nanc	y Hart story was about her	of several
	ions, the Loyalists had killed Patriot Joh	n at his

		as a Patriot in the American
	have becon	ne part of Georgia legend.
18. Over the summ	er of 1780, the	made plans to recapture August
49. The	was to attack	from more than one direction.
50. When Thomas	Brown and his troops	came out to meet that threat [from the Patriots],
another group [of Patriots] came thro	ugh the town from the east, cutting off Brown's
	route.	
51.Brown and his r	men were forced to tal	ke refuge at the house of Indian trader Robert
	, about a mi	le from the town.
52. For	days, the P	atriots kept Brown and his men pinned down in t
house,	an	yone who came outside.
53. Just when it app	peared that a Patriot	was at hand, Loyalist
		rived on the South Carolina side of the Savannah
River.		
	following General	orders,
]. The first Battle of Augusta was a
		j. The mot Battle of Augusta was a
	victory.	South Carolina, Canaral Caarga
		South Carolina, General George
		ed one of his best generals, Nathanael
	, as commande	r for the Southern force
56. Greene was		to retake the South, using the Continenta
and state militia	troops.	

	, known by his troops	as "	Harry."
		Andrew	
the South Carolina tr	oops and Colonel Elijah	of Geor	gia.
59. The Continentals firs	t took George	old outpost at Sil	lver Bluff,
where the British had	I t	hat the Americans needed.	
60. As Elijah Clarke and	his militia marched toward	fron	n the west,
the	crossed the riv	er to Augusta.	
31. After several days, _	surre	ndered on June 5, 1781.	
	was once again under Pa	atriot control, and the Patriot	
	returned.		
62. From the summer of	1780 through the summer of	of 1781, British General	
·	had been fighting in the	Carolinas.	
33. In the summer of 178	31, Cornwallis marched his	army to	_, where he
camped on the Yorkt	own Peninsula.		
64. The	fleet soon arrived off	the Virginia coast,	
any British reinforcen	nents ort	rom the sea.	
65. General	Washington and F	rench Commander Come de)
Rochambeau had ma	arched quickly down from _		and come
up behind			
66. He [Cornwallis] was t	trapped at	and forced to	
	his entire army in Octob	er 1781.	

67. When news of Cornwallis'sr		
decided that continued	was not i	
its best interest, even though they still	many areas in	
America, including Savannah.		
68. Even after the British surrender at Yorktown,	fate was unknown.	
Loyalists and continued to figl	ht each other.	
69. In January 1782, Brigadier General Anthony	came to Georgia as th	
commander of the Continental forces.		
70. General Wayne, however, was	, and many Loyalists	
to the Patriots hoping to kee	p their	
71.To his amazement and dismay, Governor	was notified in May 178	
that Georgia was to be		
72.The Georgia Patriot government	to Savannah and began the	
process of governing. For Georgia, the	was over.	