

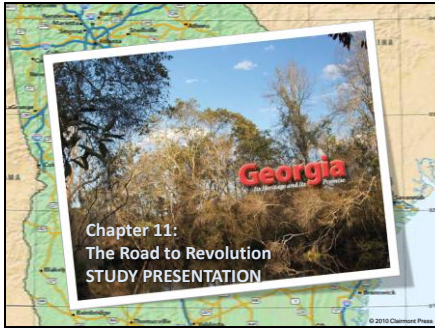
Georgia: Its Heritage and Its Promise

Chapter 11: The Road to Revolution

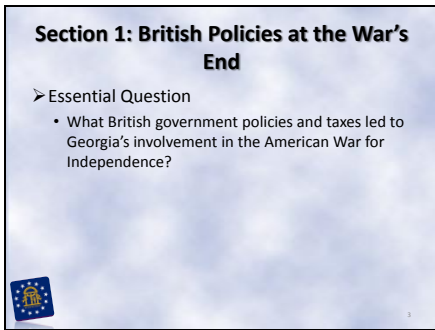
QUICK NOTES

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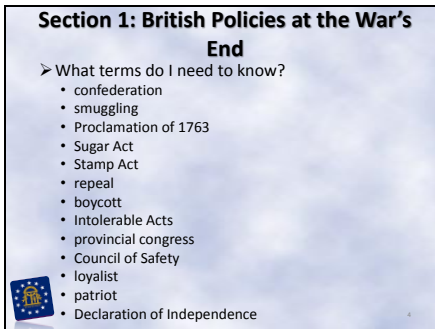
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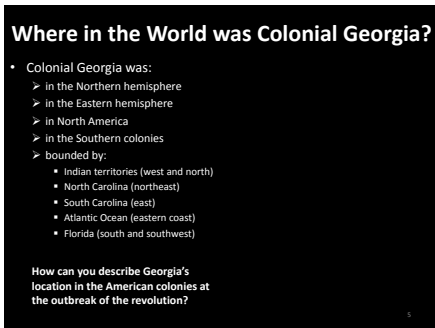
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Section 1: British Policies at the War's End

- British established a "new colonial policy" following French and Indian War.
- Existing laws to govern larger territories, pay off debts, and control Indians were to be better enforced.
- Colonists resisted new British Acts.
- Britain passed more Acts and measures, which met with increased resistance.




Link: [Colonial Georgia Map 1773](#)

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Effects of the French and Indian War

- Great Britain wanted the American colonists to help pay off debts created by the French and Indian War.
- Trade laws, or the Navigation Acts, required certain goods be sold only to Great Britain or its colonies. This included rice, indigo, and fur from Georgia.
- British merchants had full control of manufactured goods and trade with the colonies.
- Colonists began smuggling goods by secretly importing and exporting products to France and other places.
- Georgians liked protection from Indians by British soldiers but didn't like providing housing and supplies for soldiers.
- Georgia no longer felt threatened by the Spanish or French on its borders, which helped promote feelings of independence.




Link: [Indigo Dye](#)

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The Proclamation of 1763

- This policy created a line along the crest of the Appalachian Mountains designed to keep peace with Native Americans.
- No British or colonial settlers were to settle west of that line. Any settlers already west of that line were to leave.
- Many northern colonists felt the line only protected the Indians and limited their access to the Ohio River territory.
- Georgia's Treaty of Augusta of 1763 opened Georgia land for settlement between the Ogeechee and Savannah rivers. This was not west of the proclamation line.
- Georgia indirectly benefited from the Proclamation. Settlers from Virginia and the Carolinas who could no longer settle across the Appalachian Mountains chose Georgia!




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The Sugar and Stamp Acts

- The Sugar Act of 1764 enforced taxes on molasses imports from the West Indies, which hurt merchants and smugglers.
- The Stamp Act of 1765 forced colonists to buy stamps on all printed materials and documents.
- Georgians and other colonists resented a direct or "internal" tax without being able to elect their representatives.
- This caused lobbying and protests against "taxation without representation."





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Organized Protests

- Georgia sent no representatives to a "Stamp Act Congress" in New York City during the summer of 1765. Colonists met in New York to decide what to do about the Stamp Act.
- The Sons of Liberty formed in Savannah, and held angry demonstrations against the Stamp Act.
- By 1766, Georgia was the only colony to sell the stamps so that harvested rice could be shipped. Many Georgians and protesters from other colonies resented this.
- Parliament canceled the Stamp Act in 1766 but not before threats of violence in Georgia had taken place.




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More Taxes

- Other taxes, including the Townshend Acts of 1767, taxed goods coming into the colonies.
- Georgians met in Savannah to pass resolutions against the Acts.
- South Carolinians began a boycott which meant they refused to buy most British-made goods.
- After Great Britain repealed the Townshend taxes, except the tax on tea, many colonists only drank untaxed tea that was smuggled in.




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The Speaker Controversy

- Georgia's Commons House of Assembly elected Noble Wimberly Jones as its speaker.
- Jones had been a leader of the Sons of Liberty during the Stamp Act protests.
- Georgia Governor James Wright would not approve Jones as speaker due to Jones' role with the Sons of Liberty.
- Wright tried to do his job and support the British government while also urging the government to change policies the colonists did not like.




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Section 2: The Road to Independence

- Essential Question
 - What sequence of events connected the colonies in their opposition to the British government and initiated the American Revolution?



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Section 2: The Road to Independence

- What terms do I need to know?
 - Intolerable Acts
 - provincial congress
 - Council of Safety
 - loyalist
 - patriot
 - Declaration of Independence





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The Tea Act and the Boston Tea Party

- The 1773 Tea Act levied a tax on tea as it entered the American colonies.
- Colonists from New York to South Carolina protested in various ways from sending tea ships back to Great Britain to confiscating tea.
- Protesters in Massachusetts, dressed as Indians, dumped British tea into the harbor during the famous Boston Tea Party.
- No tea ships came to Georgia, so Georgia had no tea party.




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The "Intolerable" Acts

- Great Britain passed the Coercive Acts to show the colonies what would happen if they broke British laws. The government wanted to punish Massachusetts for destroying property during the Boston Tea Party.
- These Coercive Acts, known as the "Intolerable" Acts in the colonies, resulted in port closings, limited self-government, and housing and feeding British soldiers in Massachusetts.
- Georgians met in Savannah in 1774 to draft resolutions (statements) explaining their disagreement with the Acts, and what they wanted the British government to do.
- These resolutions showed that Georgians felt their rights as British citizens were being taken away.




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Continental Congresses

- Georgia did not send representatives to the First Continental Congress in 1774.
- Georgia was the only colony not to have representatives at the start of the Second Continental Congress.
- Dr. Lyman Hall eventually represented St. John's Parish at the Second Continental Congress, although he could not vote since he did not officially represent the colony.



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A Royal Government in Trouble

- Georgia Governor James Wright, loyal to the British government, lost his ability to control the colony by 1775.
- Georgians learned of the Battles of Lexington and Concord in Massachusetts.
- Georgia's Sons of Liberty stole about 600 pounds of gunpowder from the Royal gunpowder storage house.
- Council of Safety formed to assume powers of the governor and his council.
- Five Georgians were elected to the Second Continental Congress: John Zubly, Archibald Bulloch, Noble Wimberly Jones, Lyman Hall, and John Houstoun.




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Rebellion and Independence

- By late 1775, Georgia was headed toward full rebellion.
- Many Georgia settlers who were not protected by the British troops from Indian attacks changed their loyalty.
- Georgians who defied the British government called themselves **Patriots**. Those who wished to remain under British rule were called **Loyalists**.
- As Georgia joined the rebellion, James Wright and his family were forced out of the colony.





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The Declaration of Independence

- The Declaration of Independence, written in 1776, summarized the colonists' reasons for separating from Great Britain.
- The document explained their natural rights that came from "the Creator," not the King.
- The document made clear that the colonies were free and independent states united in a common cause.
- Three Georgians pledged their lives by signing the document: Dr. Lyman Hall, George Walton, and Button Gwinnett.



Link: [Documents of Freedom](#)







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Hall, Gwinnett, and Walton

- Lyman Hall was the first person to represent Georgia at the Continental Congress. He served as Georgia Governor in 1783 and helped found the University of Georgia.
- Button Gwinnett was born in England and served in the Georgia Commons House of Assembly. He was appointed to the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. He died in 1777 following a duel with political rival Lachlan McIntosh.
- George Walton was a leading Georgia attorney. He later served as governor, chief justice of the Georgia Supreme Court, and United States senator.



Additional Notes:

