



Georgia Studies: Exploring and Connecting

Chapter 9: Colonial Georgia

Section 1: Georgia's Founding

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. By the early 1700s, _____ had twelve colonies in North America, all located along the East Coast between the Atlantic Ocean and the _____ Mountains. In the 1600s, _____ had given a large grant for a colony south of Virginia to eight of his supporters, which they named Carolina.
2. From its beginning, Carolina had two separate settlement areas. The north was settled by small _____ moving from Virginia. Further south, _____ from the English _____ colony of Barbados had founded Charles Town, now Charleston, and set up _____ in the area around it.
3. When James _____ and his fellow _____, people who hold responsibility and act on behalf of others, asked King George II for a land grant, they presented three basic reasons for founding the colony: philanthropy, defense, and economics. _____ is when people give their time, money, or resources to help others without expecting anything in return.
4. Oglethorpe and his fellow trustees received the Charter of _____, which named them the "Trustees for the Establishing of the Colony of _____ in America." The _____ was the document that granted the territory to the trustees and set up the rules under which the trust would work. This period is referred to as the _____ period.
5. The colony of Georgia was established as an act of _____ that would attract deserving poor people from England and other Europeans who were persecuted for being _____ living in Catholic areas. Each male who went to Georgia as a charity colonist would receive _____ acres of land to farm, along with tools and a year's supply of food and other necessities from the trust's store. However, it is important to note that no one from the debtor's _____ was among the original colonists selected to come to Georgia.

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6. Georgia was also established for military _____. By the 1720s, South Carolina was a successful colony, producing a major product that Great Britain wanted – _____. No British lived south of the Savannah River because they did not want to anger the _____ living in Florida, who claimed some of that land. If a new colony was settled south of the Savannah River, it would be a _____, or protection, between the two European powers.
7. South Carolinians also feared the _____ and their influence on the _____ in much of the Mississippi River valley, the Gulf Coast, and New Orleans.
8. Georgia was also established for _____ reasons. The trustees believed that, because of its location so far south, the new colony could grow plants that England could not grow, such as mulberry trees, grapes, and olives. The economic goal of _____ was to have a favorable balance of trade. This was accomplished when the home country and its colonies produced as much as possible of what it needed and sold any extra, or _____, to other countries. Under mercantilism, colonies were expected to help their home countries by providing _____ materials for manufacturing. Colonies were then expected to serve as _____ for the goods manufactured in the home country.
9. The trustees had full authority to raise money for _____, to grant _____ to those settling there, to make rules and regulations for the colony, to establish _____, and to maintain a _____ defense. They never appointed a _____.
10. The Trustees banned the sale and use of _____ and other strong alcoholic drinks, which they believed led disorder and would harm the colony.
11. _____, the practice of owning people as property, was not allowed in the colony. Land ownership was limited to prevent the development of large _____. Land could not be _____, _____, or passed to anyone other than male heirs. This kept families on their land and working it themselves.

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12. _____ was the only trustee to visit the colony. The other trustees remained in England, where they made decisions to govern Georgia, raised and donated funds, and supported the Georgia cause in _____, Great Britain's legislative body. Unfortunately, the trustees did not understand Georgia's environment very well, and some of their policies made life difficult for the settlers.
13. Georgia's first 114 colonists arrived in Charles Town, South Carolina, in January 1733. Oglethorpe chose a high bluff known as Yamacraw Bluff, named for the small group of _____ Indians who lived nearby. Being on high ground would give the Georgia colonists a _____ advantage against any enemies coming from the sea.
14. The leader of the Yamacraw people was _____, who became a good friend to Oglethorpe. The American Indians agreed to give the colony all the land along the coast from the Savannah to the Altamaha rivers "as far inland as the tidal waters."
15. On February 12, 1733, now celebrated as Georgia Day, Oglethorpe brought the settlers to the future site of _____. There, they put up tents to live in while they cleared land and set up their town. Each male head of household received _____ acres of land, which included one of these town lots on a square, a _____ lot on the edge of town, and a forty-five-acre _____ lot further out from there.
16. Oglethorpe continued to live in a tent while supervising the town's construction. He did not have the official title of _____. However, as the only trustee in Georgia, he was in charge, and the people looked to him for direction.
17. The relationship between James Oglethorpe, Tomochichi, and Mary _____ was a partnership based on mutual respect and shared goals. Tomochichi gave Oglethorpe permission to settle on Yamacraw land, which allowed the establishment of _____. Tomochichi also acted as a diplomat by helping to maintain peace between the British settlers and the _____ tribes. Mary Musgrove served as Oglethorpe's _____. In return for land given by Tomochichi, Oglethorpe agreed to protect his people from rival tribes and European powers like _____.

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_____. As Oglethorpe's interpreter, Mary Musgrove gained influence and trading opportunities. She received _____ grants as recognition for her service to the colony.

18. James Oglethorpe became concerned with the colony's defense. When Oglethorpe returned in 1736, he ordered the construction of _____ at the northern and southern ends of the colony. The southern fort and town on St. Simons Island were named _____, and the northern fort and town became _____. Settlers planned the town with the _____ Indians, who were given land in exchange for their assistance.
19. In 1737, he went to England again to ensure the Parliament would continue to support Georgia against the _____. Parliament agreed and sent British _____. Oglethorpe was promoted to the rank of general and commanded the British troops and local _____, a force of citizen soldiers, in South Carolina and Georgia.
20. War broke out between Britain and Spain in 1739, which was called the War of _____. Oglethorpe led expeditions into Florida, fighting Spanish forces near the _____ River. Despite initial success in taking smaller forts, his forces failed to take _____ and he was forced to retreat.
21. In 1742, Spain launched a large invasion of Georgia. Their forces landed on _____ Island. On July 7, they tried to attack Fort Frederica, but Oglethorpe's troops pushed them back in the Battle of _____. Using clever tactics, Oglethorpe tricked the Spanish into thinking British reinforcements were coming. The Spanish retreated, burning Fort St. Simons as they left. This victory ensured Georgia remained a _____ colony.