



GEORGIA in the AMERICAN REVOLUTION

SS8H3 – The student will *analyze* the role of Georgia in the American Revolution.

Lesson One (SS8H3a) – The student will *explain* the immediate and long-term causes of the

American Revolution and their impact on Georgia; include the French & Indian War (Seven Years War), Proclamation of 1763, Stamp Act, Intolerable Acts, and the Declaration of Independence.

AMERICA HEADS TOWARD INDEPENDENCE:

Until 1763, independence was unthinkable!!! Great Britain was

the greatest, most powerful nation on earth, and the American colonists were proud to be an important part of the British Empire... but in a little over 10 years, the

Americans went from being proud British subjects to fighting the mother country in an all-out War for Independence!!!

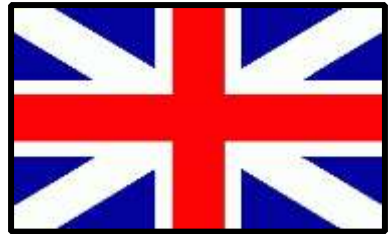
Note: In 1707, the Kingdoms of England and Scotland united to form Great Britain.

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AMERICA HEADS TOWARD INDEPENDENCE:



HOW DID
THIS
HAPPEN???



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LONG-TERM CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

1. The French & Indian War



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LONG-TERM CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

1. *The French & Indian War*

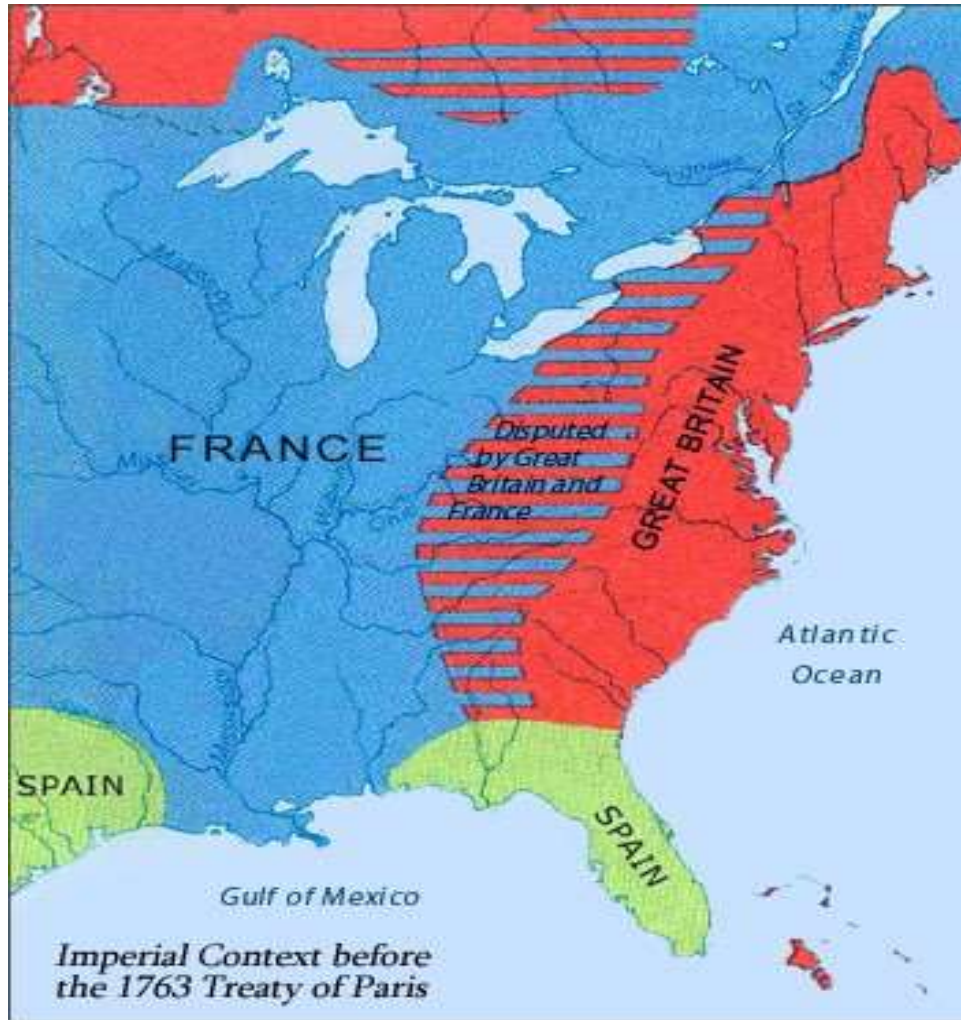
- With Spain no longer a major threat, France emerged as the greatest rival to Great Britain
- By 1756, France and Britain had built huge empires in North America and were competing to become the strongest world power.



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LONG-TERM CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

1. *The French & Indian War*

- War (called *The Seven Years War* in Europe) broke out between the two nations over disputed lands in the Ohio River Valley



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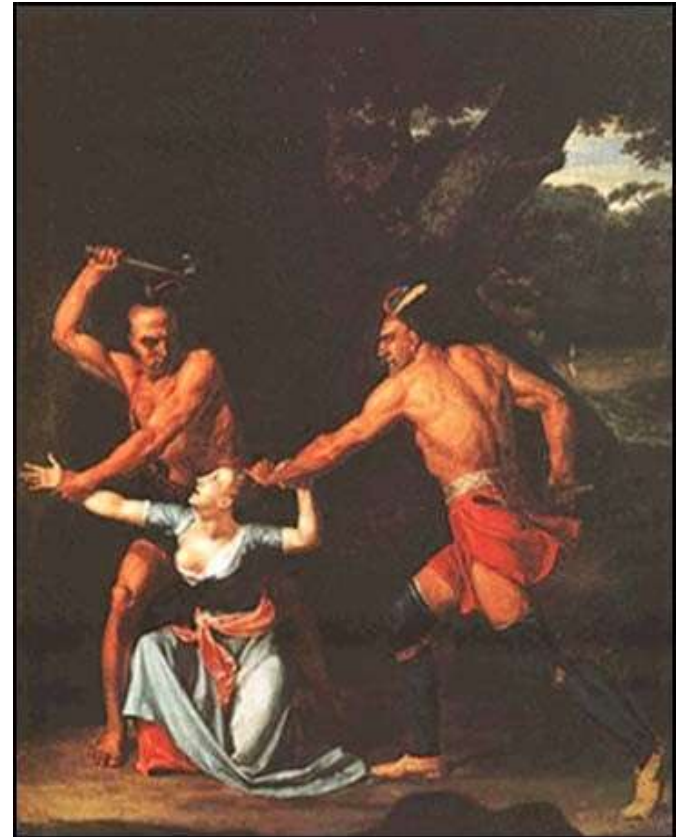
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LONG-TERM CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

1. *The French & Indian War*

... Fortunately, the fight never reached Georgia.



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LONG-TERM CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

1. *The French & Indian War*

- **By 1763, Britain had defeated France and her allies, and had forced France to sign the *Treaty of Paris of 1763*. According to the peace treaty:**

- France gave up *all* of its colonies in North America

- Spain was forced to give *La Florida* to Britain but was granted most of France's territory west of the Mississippi River.



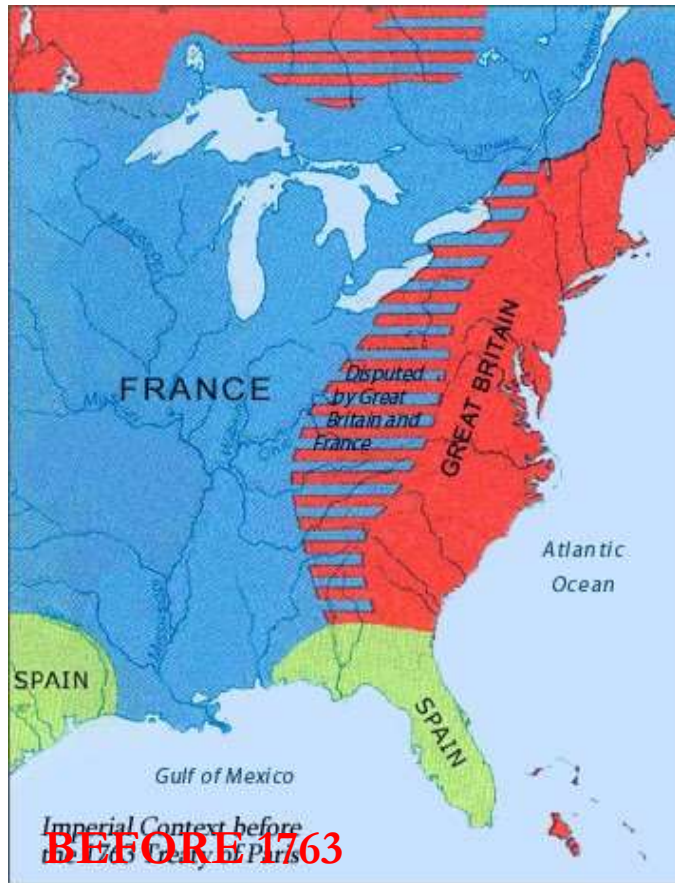
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LONG-TERM CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

1. *The French & Indian War*

- The *Treaty of Paris of 1763* impacted Georgia in two important ways:

- It removed the Spanish threat to Georgia from *La Florida*
- It changed Georgia's western border from the Pacific Ocean to the Mississippi River




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LONG-TERM CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

1. *The French & Indian War*

- The war, though it was a great victory, presented Great Britain with two major, unforeseen problems:
- The British were going to have to defend the colonies from hostile Indians west of the Appalachians who had been allies of the French or had been promised land by the British.
- The war was extremely expensive, and Great Britain was left with a tremendous national debt.

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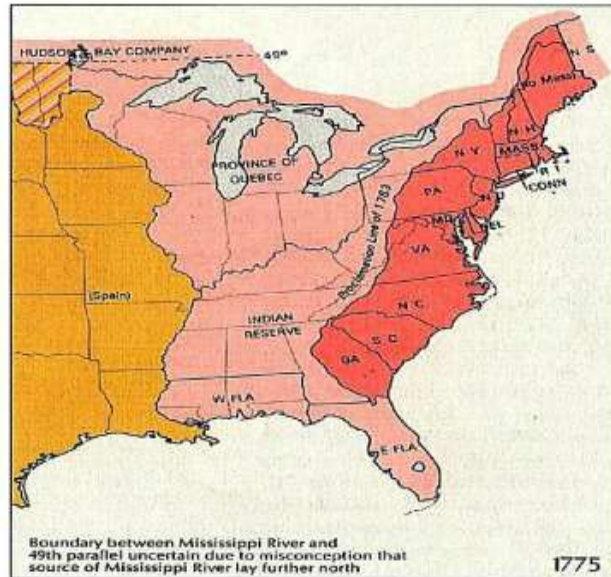
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LONG-TERM CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

2. The Proclamation of 1763

- The new King of England, King George III, wanted to avoid conflict with Indians *west* of Appalachians, and wanted to build up colonial settlements *east* of the Appalachians.



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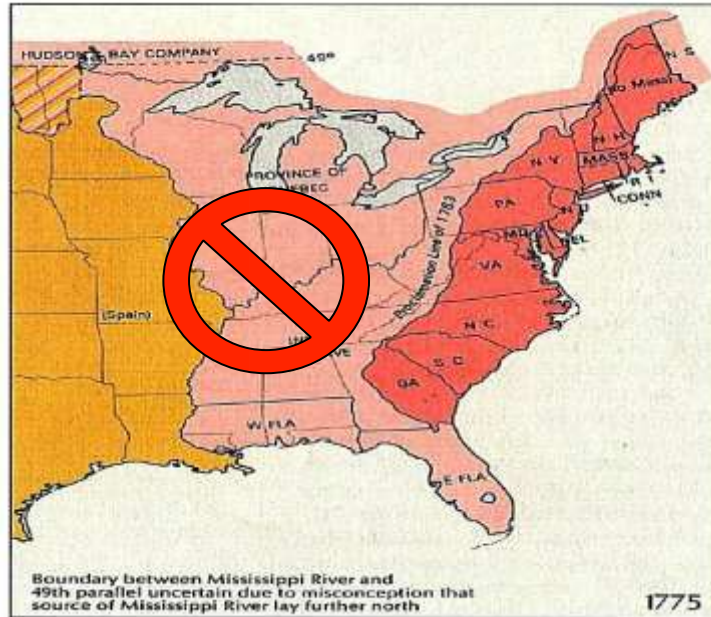
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LONG-TERM CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

2. The Proclamation of 1763

- Even though many colonists had hoped to move west after the French were removed, King George III prohibited any colonist from moving beyond the Proclamation Line.



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LONG-TERM CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

2. The Proclamation of 1763

- Many of the colonists felt cheated and were angry. For the first time, Americans began openly expressing displeasure with Great Britain.




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LONG-TERM CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

3. *The Stamp Act*

- King George III felt that the French & Indian War had been fought to protect the American colonies. He believed, therefore, that the colonies should pay taxes to help pay off the war debt.
- The American colonists had no representatives in the British legislature, Parliament. Because they were not represented, they believed that they could not be legally taxed!!!



NO TAXATION WITHOUT
REPRESENTATION

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LONG-TERM CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

3. The Stamp Act

- In 1765, Britain passed *The Stamp Act*, a tax on paper goods that required colonists to buy government stamps for nearly *all* paper goods (newspapers, books, playing cards, etc.).
- **THE STAMP ACT CAUSED THE FIRST MAJOR, WIDESPREAD PROTESTS AGAINST BRITISH RULE!!!**

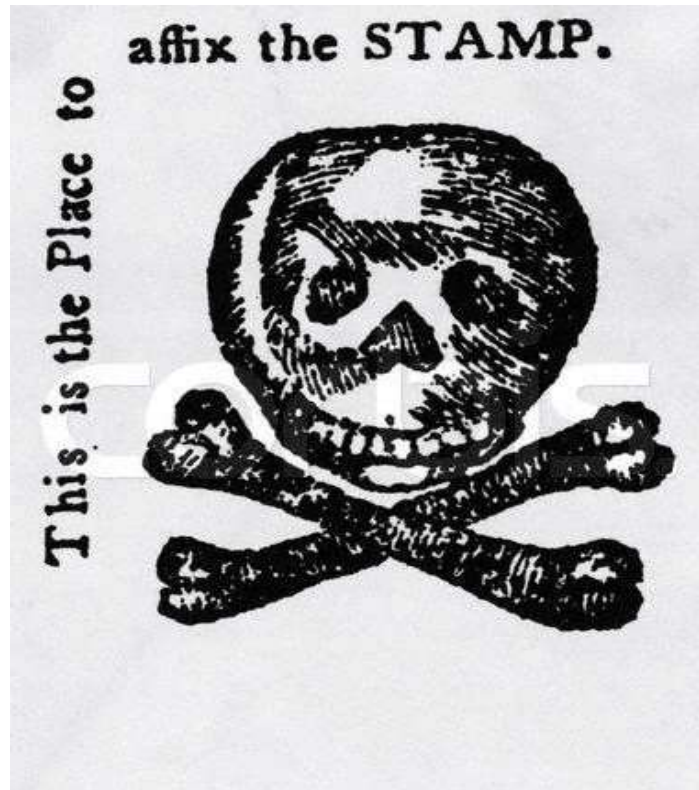
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LONG-TERM CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

3. The Stamp Act

- By the early 1770s, the American Colonists began to demonstrate a greater willingness to rebel:

- In 1770, a mob of angry colonists in Boston taunted and threatened to attack a small unit of British soldiers. The soldiers fired into the mob and killed five colonists. The event was called the Boston Massacre.



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LONG-TERM CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

3. *The Stamp Act*

- By the early 1770s, the American Colonists began to demonstrate a greater willingness to rebel:



- In December 1773, several colonists protested a British tax on tea by dumping nearly 350 chests of tea (thousands of dollars' worth) into Boston Harbor. This event was called the Boston Tea Party.

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SHORT-TERM CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

1. *The Intolerable Acts*

- King George III was outraged at the citizens of Boston for the *Boston Tea Party*. In order to punish the colony of Massachusetts, a series of laws called the *Coercive Acts* were passed.
- **THE LAWS WERE SO HARSH THAT THE COLONISTS FELT THEY WERE “INTOLERABLE”.**

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SHORT-TERM CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

1. The Intolerable Acts

- a) **The Boston Port Act** – closed the port of Boston to trade
- b) **The Impartial Administration of Justice Act** – stated that trials for British officials would be moved out of Massachusetts to another colony or to England
- c) **The Massachusetts Government Act** – took away the colony's charter and prohibited town meetings
- d) **The Quartering Act** – required colonists to provide housing for British soldiers without *compensation*

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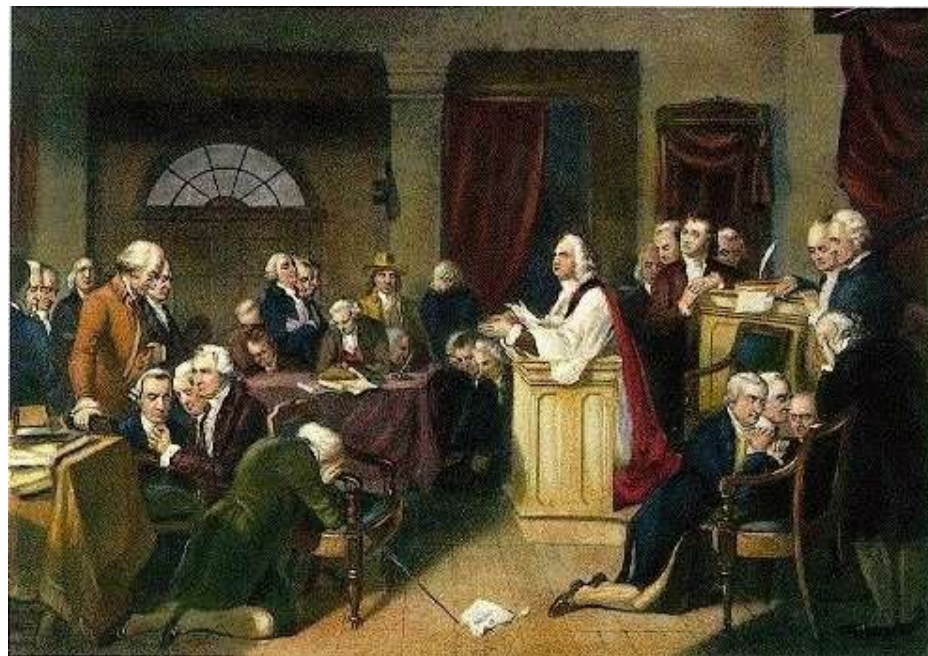
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SHORT-TERM CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

2. The First Continental Congress

- Many of the colonies felt great sympathy for Massachusetts and felt it was time to act.
- Representatives from the colonies met in Philadelphia in 1774 to come up with a response to the Intolerable Acts. This meeting was the First Continental Congress.
- The only colony not to participate was Georgia...



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SHORT-TERM CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

2. The First Continental Congress

Of all 13 colonies, Georgia was the *most loyal* to the King of England

- Georgia, founded in 1732, was the youngest colony and was, therefore, the most dependent for protection from Indians.
- Under royal control, Georgia prospered and became extremely wealthy.
- Georgia's Royal Governor, Sir James Wright, was extremely popular with the colonists.

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SHORT-TERM CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

3. The Declaration of Independence

- On April 19, 1775, fighting broke out between British soldiers and the colonists at the *Battles of Lexington and Concord*.



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SHORT-TERM CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

3. The Declaration of Independence

- The Americans, fearing that the British planned on using force to oppress the colonies, agreed to meet again to consider declaring independence!!!
The Second Continental Congress met in Philadelphia in 1775.



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SHORT-TERM CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

3. *The Declaration of Independence*

- Even Georgia was growing angry. Georgia's only newspaper, *The Georgia Gazette*, had become highly critical of King George III.
- A group opposing England, the "Sons of Liberty," established a chapter at Tondee's Tavern in Savannah to protest British policies.





SHORT-TERM CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

3. *The Declaration of Independence*

- On July 4, 1776, the Second Continental Congress adopted the *Declaration of Independence*.
- Written mainly by Thomas Jefferson, the document was a list of abuses by King George III against the colonists.
- The *Declaration* declared that the colonies were free from British rule and were now 13 separate, independent countries!!!
- Representatives from all 13 colonies signed the *Declaration*. Georgia's signers were Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, and George Walton.



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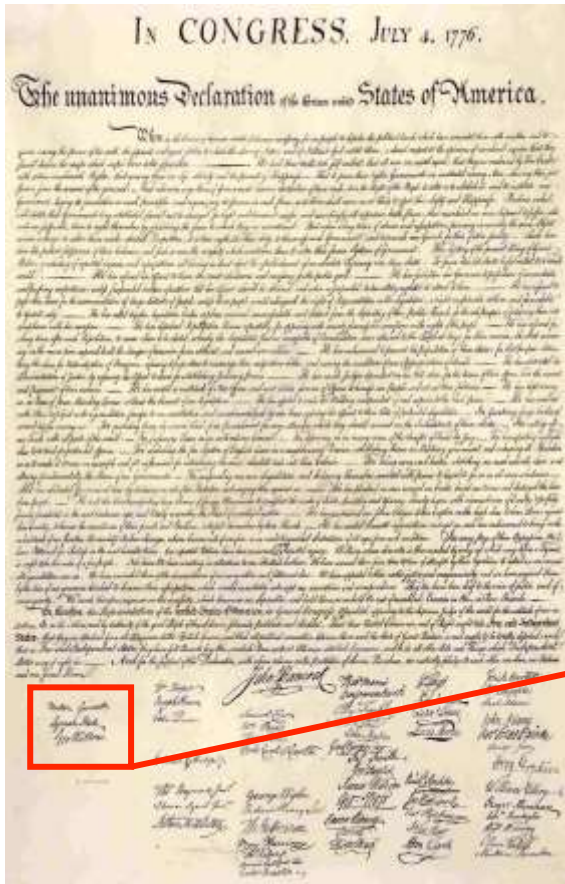
3. The Declaration of Independence

- **Anti-British forces managed to take control of Savannah and force representatives of the British government to leave.**
- **Even the popular and respected Royal Governor, Sir James Wright, was arrested, but he managed to escape to a British ship off the coast of Georgia.**





SHORT-TERM CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:





Acknowledgements

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