

# COLONIAL GEORGIA

## Presentation, Graphic Organizers, & Activities

### Salzburgers

- The Salzburgers were given land 25 miles north of Savannah that they named Ebenezer ("the Rock of Help").
- In Ebenezer, they worked hard, but the land was marshy with a lot of mosquitos.

Brain  
Wrinkles



### Colonial Georgia CLOZE Notes I

- TRUSTEE PERIOD**
- Trustees**
- The Charter of 1732 gave 21 trustees the \_\_\_\_\_ of Georgia until 1733.
  - They could govern the colony for \_\_\_\_\_, after that, the colony's government was to pass to the ruler of England.
  - To assure that they would not act \_\_\_\_\_, Georgia's charter prohibited several activities.
  - They could not receive a salary, own land in the colony, or \_\_\_\_\_ of Georgia.
  - During the Trustee Period, Oglethorpe was the \_\_\_\_\_ personally from decisions they made.

- Rules**
- The Trustees had a plan for Georgia that included several \_\_\_\_\_ for the colonists.
  - Some rules include limits on land ownership, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, no Catholics or Jews, and inheritance laws that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Many of these rules \_\_\_\_\_.

- Immigrants**
- Despite the strict rules, people from all over \_\_\_\_\_ to Georgia.
  - Many diverse groups, including the Highland Scots, settled in Savannah and inside a \_\_\_\_\_.

- Salzburgers**
- The largest ethnic group during the Trustee Period were the Salzburgers (in present-day Austria).
  - The Salzburgers came to Georgia in 1734 seeking to establish a silk industry in the colony.
  - The Salzburgers were given land \_\_\_\_\_ Ebenezer ("the Rock of Help").
  - In Ebenezer, they worked hard, but the land was \_\_\_\_\_ for crops.
  - They eventually asked Oglethorpe for a better location \_\_\_\_\_ on the Savannah River.
  - In New Ebenezer, they planted mulberry trees to raise silkworms that fed on the leaves.
  - They were also successful in lumber production and agriculture.

### Fix It

If you could change one event from Georgia's colonial period, what would it be? Explain your answer.



### Throwback Thursday?

**Directions:** Imagine that you have traveled to the 1700s. What would the last six pictures in your Instagram feed look like? All of the pictures should directly relate to important information that you have learned during this unit! Next, write a caption that explains what's happening in the picture to all of your followers.



### Cookin' Up A Colony

**Directions:** In the jars below, explain what each group contributed to the colony of Georgia.

Salzburgers	Highland Scots	Jews

## STANDARDS:

### **SS8H2 Analyze the colonial period of Georgia's history.**

- c. Evaluate the role of diverse groups (Jews, Salzburgers, Highland Scots, and Malcontents) in settling Georgia during the Trustee Period.
- d. Explain the transition of Georgia into a royal colony with regard to land ownership, slavery, alcohol, and government.
- e. Give examples of the kinds of goods and services produced and traded in colonial Georgia.

## TEACHER INFO: CLOZE Notes

- The next pages are handouts for the students to use for note-taking during the presentation. (Print front to back to save paper and ink.)
- Check the answers as a class after the presentation.

# Colonial Georgia CLOZE Notes 1

## TRUSTEE PERIOD

### Trustees

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## Immigrants

- Despite the strict rules, people from all over Europe heard about the new colony and began to \_\_\_\_\_.
- Many diverse groups, including the Highland Scots, the Salzburgers, and the Jews, joined the settlement in Savannah and made a \_\_\_\_\_ on the Georgia colony.

## Salzburgers

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- The Salzburgers came to Georgia in 1734 seeking \_\_\_\_\_ and hoping to establish a silk industry in the colony.
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- They were also successful in lumber production, \_\_\_\_\_, and agriculture.

# Colonial Georgia CLOZE Notes 2

## Highland Scots

- Oglethorpe was concerned with the military threat posed by the \_\_\_\_\_ so he recruited another group of immigrants to help defend the colony.
- In January 1736, \_\_\_\_\_ known as the Highland Scots established the town of Darien.
- The Highland Scots were fierce fighters well-known for \_\_\_\_\_.
- When the Highland Scots realized the soil was not good for crops, they established successful timber and \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Highland Scots created the \_\_\_\_\_ in Georgia.
- In 1739, they signed the \_\_\_\_\_ in the South.
- The Highland Scots were \_\_\_\_\_ the colony against Spanish invasions.

## Jews

- In 1733, a group of \_\_\_\_\_ arrived in Savannah's harbor and asked permission to join the settlement.
- The Charter of 1732 \_\_\_\_\_ from settling in Georgia, and Oglethorpe was unsure of what to do.
- At the time, the colonists \_\_\_\_\_ like scurvy, dysentery, and fever.
- Nearly one-fourth of the colonists had died from illness, including the \_\_\_\_\_.
- When it was discovered that there was a doctor among the Jewish immigrants, Oglethorpe agreed to let them \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ helped cure many of the colonists' illnesses.
- With his help, the \_\_\_\_\_ in the new colony passed.
- Dr. Nunes became Georgia's official doctor and was credited with helping \_\_\_\_\_.

## Malcontents

- Many colonists became angry as \_\_\_\_\_ met the colony.
- They saw that the colony of South Carolina, which allowed selling land, alcohol, and slaves, was \_\_\_\_\_.
- These \_\_\_\_\_ and demanded the Trustees make some changes.
- Many of the malcontents had paid their own way to come to Georgia and were \_\_\_\_\_ off the land using slave labor.
- They believed that the \_\_\_\_\_ kept the colony from prospering.
- The malcontents said that \_\_\_\_\_ unless people were allowed to buy and sell land and use slaves in their fields.
- Oglethorpe had little time to resolve the problems because a \_\_\_\_\_ was imminent.

# Colonial Georgia CLOZE Notes 3

## Spanish Threat

- The Charter of 1732 required Georgia to \_\_\_\_\_ from the Spanish in Florida.
- Oglethorpe began \_\_\_\_\_ along Georgia's barrier islands with the intention of preventing Spanish attacks from reaching Savannah.
- When the Spanish \_\_\_\_\_ on the Georgia colony, Oglethorpe, along with the Highland Scots and other colonists, was prepared.
- In 1742, a Spanish force landed on \_\_\_\_\_.
- Oglethorpe's much smaller force defended Fort Frederica and \_\_\_\_\_ in the Battle of Bloody Marsh.
- After this battle, the Spanish \_\_\_\_\_ to Georgia.
- The Spanish loss marked the beginning of a \_\_\_\_\_.

## Trustee Ends

- In the end, the Trustees' economic and social plans for Georgia \_\_\_\_\_.
- Georgia did achieve its goal of \_\_\_\_\_ from the Spanish; however, it failed with the other aspects of the Trustees' plan for a model society.
- By 1750, land could be \_\_\_\_\_, slavery was legal, and liquor was allowed in the colony.

## ROYAL COLONY

### Royal Colony

- In 1752, the Charter of 1732 expired and the Trustees \_\_\_\_\_ of the colony to the King.
- Many \_\_\_\_\_ changed once Georgia became a royal colony.
- Restrictions on land ownership and slavery were removed and Georgia \_\_\_\_\_ economically.

## Cash Crops

- With land restrictions lifted, colonists were able to build huge plantations along the river deltas where they used slaves to \_\_\_\_\_ in the fertile marshlands.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ and it became one of Georgia's most valuable cash crops on the world market.
- Other successful cash crops included rye, wheat, peas, corn, and \_\_\_\_\_ (blue dye was popular in England).
- The colonists began raising cows, \_\_\_\_\_, mules, and pigs.
- They started cutting down the region's forests for \_\_\_\_\_.
- They also traded with the American Indians for \_\_\_\_\_.
- Soon, Georgia began \_\_\_\_\_ to Europe and the West Indies.

# Colonial Georgia CLOZE Notes 4

## Slavery

- Georgia's economy now relied heavily on \_\_\_\_\_.
- Georgia's enslaved African population grew drastically from less than 500 in 1750 to \_\_\_\_\_ in 1775.

## Government

- The new royal government needed \_\_\_\_\_, including an attorney general, head of military, and a royal governor.
- There was also a \_\_\_\_\_ that was made up of a council, court of appeals, and two representatives from each county in the colony.

## Governors

- King George II appointed a \_\_\_\_\_ to oversee Georgia's development.
- The royal governor acted as the \_\_\_\_\_ in the colony and performed administrative duties.
- The royal governor wielded great power, but also worked closely \_\_\_\_\_.

## John Reynolds

- Georgia's first governor was \_\_\_\_\_, who served from 1754 to 1756.
- He was a former \_\_\_\_\_.
- Reynolds had many conflicts with the colonial legislature, so the king \_\_\_\_\_.

## Henry Ellis

- \_\_\_\_\_ served as the next governor from 1757 to 1760.
- He worked well with the legislature and the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Ellis showed the colonists how to \_\_\_\_\_, explaining the need for a budget, taxes, and military defense.
- He left office in 1760 due to \_\_\_\_\_.

## James Wright

- Georgia's final royal governor, \_\_\_\_\_, served from 1760 to 1776.
- He was a popular governor who \_\_\_\_\_ with the Creek Indians that opened up millions of acres for settlement.
- Georgia prospered and \_\_\_\_\_ than any other English colony under Wright's leadership.
- Wright stayed loyal to England when the Revolutionary War began and was \_\_\_\_\_.

# Colonial Georgia CLOZE Notes 5

## Legislature

- In addition to a governor, the new royal government also \_\_\_\_\_.
- The upper house of the \_\_\_\_\_ legislature included officials appointed by the king.
- Georgians were allowed to elect members to the lower house, which was Georgia's first opportunity at \_\_\_\_\_.

## Restrictions

- Even though colonists now had a voice in the government, their say was \_\_\_\_\_.
- Only \_\_\_\_\_ who owned at least 50 acres of land were allowed to vote.
- A colonist could only be elected to the legislature if he owned more than \_\_\_\_\_.
- The king (or governor) could \_\_\_\_\_ passed by the legislature.



# Colonial Georgia CLOZE Notes 1

## TRUSTEE PERIOD

### Trustees

- The Charter of 1732 gave 21 trustees the **right to govern** Georgia until 1753.
- They could govern the colony for **21 years**, after that, the colony's government was to pass to the ruler of England.
- To assure that they would not act **out of self-interest**, Georgia's charter prohibited several activities.
- They could not receive a salary, own land in the colony, or **hold public office**.
- During the Trustee Period, Oglethorpe was the **unofficial leader** of Georgia.
- The trustees were **not allowed to benefit** personally from decisions they made.

## Rules

- The Trustees had a plan for Georgia that included several **strict rules** for the colonists.
- Some rules include limits on land ownership, no hard liquor, **no slavery**, no Catholics or Jews, and inheritance laws that passed down family land to sons only.
- Many of these rules **angered Georgia's colonists**.

## Immigrants

- Despite the strict rules, people from all over Europe heard about the new colony and began to **migrate there**.
- Many diverse groups, including the Highland Scots, the Salzburgers, and the Jews, joined the settlement in Savannah and made a **significant impact** on the Georgia colony.

## Salzburgers

- The largest ethnic group during the Trustee Period were **German Protestants** from Salzburg (in present-day Austria).
- The Salzburgers came to Georgia in 1734 seeking **religious freedom** and hoping to establish a silk industry in the colony.
- The Salzburgers were given land **25 miles north of Savannah** that they named Ebenezer ("the Rock of Help").
- In Ebenezer, they worked hard, but the land was marshy with **poor soil** for crops.
- They eventually asked Oglethorpe for a better site and moved to a **new location** on the Savannah River.
- In New Ebenezer, they planted mulberry trees and **cultivated silk** from silkworms that fed on the leaves.
- They were also successful in lumber production, **cattle raising**, and agriculture.

# Colonial Georgia CLOZE Notes 2

## Highland Scots

- Oglethorpe was concerned with the military threat posed by the **Spanish in Florida** so he recruited another group of immigrants to help defend the colony.
- In January 1736, **177 Scottish soldiers** known as the Highland Scots established the town of Darien.
- The Highland Scots were fierce fighters well-known for **bravery in battle**.
- When the Highland Scots realized the soil was not good for crops, they established successful timber and **cattle industries**.
- The Highland Scots created the **first Presbyterian Church** in Georgia.
- In 1739, they signed the **first anti-slavery petition** in the South.
- The Highland Scots were **crucial in defending** the colony against Spanish invasions.

## Jews

- In 1733, a group of **42 Portuguese Jews** arrived in Savannah's harbor and asked permission to join the settlement.
- The Charter of 1732 **forbade Jews** from settling in Georgia, and Oglethorpe was unsure of what to do.
- At the time, the colonists **faced many illnesses** like scurvy, dysentery, and fever.
- Nearly one-fourth of the colonists had died from illness, including the **colony's only doctor**.
- When it was discovered that there was a doctor among the Jewish immigrants, Oglethorpe agreed to let them **join the settlement**.
- **Doctor Samuel Nunes** helped cure many of the colonists' illnesses.
- With his help, the **medical crisis** in the new colony passed.
- Dr. Nunes became Georgia's official doctor and was credited with helping **save the colony**.

## Malcontents

- Many colonists became angry as **economic hardship** met the colony.
- They saw that the colony of South Carolina, which allowed selling land, alcohol, and slaves, was **very successful**.
- These **"malcontents"** **were not happy** and demanded the Trustees make some changes.
- Many of the malcontents had paid their own way to come to Georgia and were **hoping to get rich** off the land using slave labor.
- They believed that the **Trustees' policies** kept the colony from prospering.
- The malcontents said that **Georgia would never grow** unless people were allowed to buy and sell land and use slaves in their fields.
- Oglethorpe had little time to resolve the problems because a **Spanish invasion** was imminent.

# Colonial Georgia CLOZE Notes 3

## Spanish Threat

- The Charter of 1732 required Georgia to **protect South Carolina** from the Spanish in Florida.
- Oglethorpe began **building forts** along Georgia's barrier islands with the intention of preventing Spanish attacks from reaching Savannah.
- When the Spanish **began an invasion** on the Georgia colony, Oglethorpe, along with the Highland Scots and other colonists, was prepared.
- In 1742, a Spanish force landed on **St Simons Island**.
- Oglethorpe's much smaller force defended Fort Frederica and **defeated the Spanish** in the Battle of Bloody Marsh.
- After this battle, the Spanish **gave up all claims** to Georgia.
- The Spanish loss marked the beginning of a **safe southern border**.

## Trustee Ends

- In the end, the Trustees' economic and social plans for Georgia **proved unsuccessful**.
- Georgia did achieve its goal of **defending South Carolina** from the Spanish; however, it failed with the other aspects of the Trustees' plan for a model society.
- By 1750, land could be **bought and sold**, slavery was legal, and liquor was allowed in the colony.

## ROYAL COLONY

### Royal Colony

- In 1752, the Charter of 1732 expired and the Trustees **surrendered control** of the colony to the king.
- Many **rules and regulations** changed once Georgia became a royal colony.
- Restrictions on land ownership and slavery were removed and Georgia **began to prosper** economically.

### Cash Crops

- With land restrictions lifted, colonists were able to build huge plantations along the river deltas where they used slaves to **cultivate rice** in the fertile marshlands.
- The **tobacco industry boomed** and it became one of Georgia's most valuable cash crops on the world market.
- Other successful cash crops included rye, wheat, peas, corn, and **indigo** (blue dye was popular in England).
- The colonists began raising cows, **horses**, mules, and pigs.
- They started cutting down the region's forests for **lumber**.
- They also traded with the American Indians for **animal hides**.
- Soon, Georgia began **exporting these products** to Europe and the West Indies.

# Colonial Georgia CLOZE Notes 4

## Slavery

- Georgia's economy now relied heavily on **slave labor**.
- Georgia's enslaved African population grew drastically from less than 500 in 1750 to **18,000** in 1775.

## Government

- The new royal government needed **new government officials**, including an attorney general, head of military, and a royal governor.
- There was also a **legislature** that was made up of a council, court of appeals, and two representatives from each county in the colony.

## Governors

- King George II appointed a **royal governor** to oversee Georgia's development.
- The royal governor acted as the **king's voice** in the colony and performed administrative duties.
- The royal governor wielded great power, but also worked closely **with the legislature**.

## John Reynolds

- Georgia's first governor was **John Reynolds**, who served from 1754 to 1756.
- He was a former **naval officer**.
- Reynolds had many conflicts with the colonial legislature, so the king **revoked his position**.

## Henry Ellis

- **Explorer Henry Ellis** served as the next governor from 1757 to 1760.
- He worked well with the legislature and the **American Indians**.
- Ellis showed the colonists how to **govern themselves**, explaining the need for a budget, taxes, and military defense.
- He left office in 1760 due to **poor health**.

## James Wright

- Georgia's final royal governor, **James Wright**, served from 1760 to 1776.
- He was a popular governor who **negotiated important treaties** with the Creek Indians that opened up millions of acres for settlement.
- Georgia prospered and **grew faster** than any other English colony under Wright's leadership.
- Wright stayed loyal to England when the Revolutionary War began and was **eventually arrested**.

# Colonial Georgia CLOZE Notes 5

## Legislature

- In addition to a governor, the new royal government also **included a legislature**.
- The upper house of the **bicameral** legislature included officials appointed by the king.
- Georgians were allowed to elect members to the lower house, which was Georgia's first opportunity at **self-government**.

## Restrictions

- Even though colonists now had a voice in the government, their say was **still limited**.
- Only **white male citizens** who owned at least 50 acres of land were allowed to vote.
- A colonist could only be elected to the legislature if he owned more than **500 acres of land**.
- The king (or governor) could **veto any law** passed by the legislature.

1. Phones off and away

2. Take out a pencil and  
yesterday's notes

3. Sit quietly... remember  
your entry determines  
your dismissal.



# Colonial Georgia

From Trustees to a Royal  
Colony





# Trustee Period



# Trustees

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- They could govern the colony for 21 years, after that, the colony's government was to pass to the ruler of England.
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# Trustees

- They could not receive a salary, own land in the colony, or hold public office.
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# Seal of the Trustees



# Rules

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- The Salzburgers came to Georgia in 1734 seeking religious freedom and hoping to establish a silk industry in the colony.

# “The Expulsion of the Salzburger”



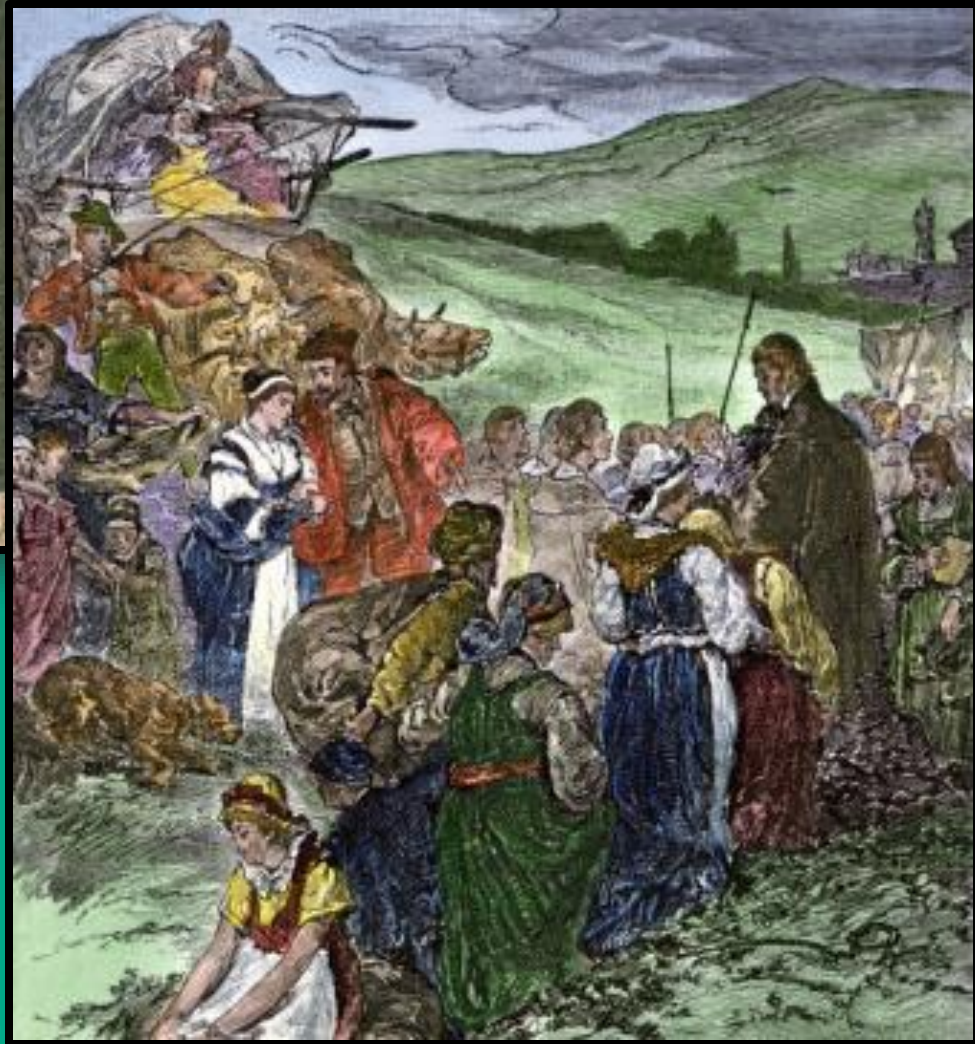
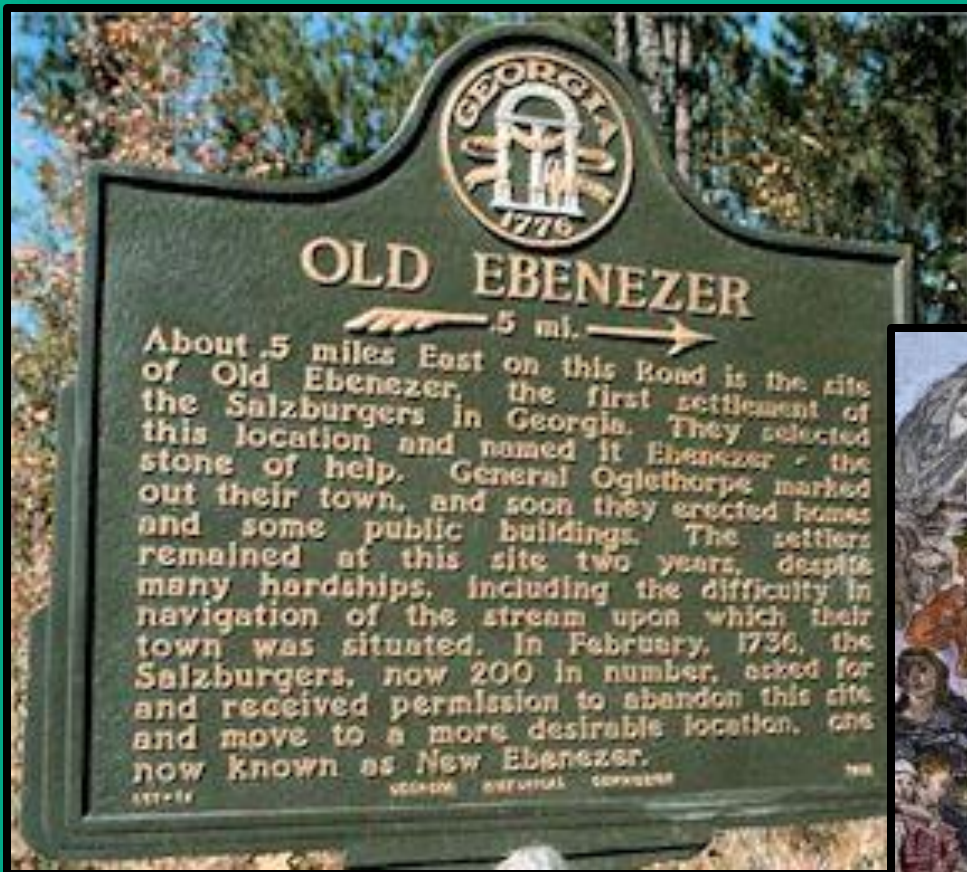


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# Salzburgers



# Salzburgers

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## Salzburgers & Silkworms



# Highland Scots

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# Highland Scots



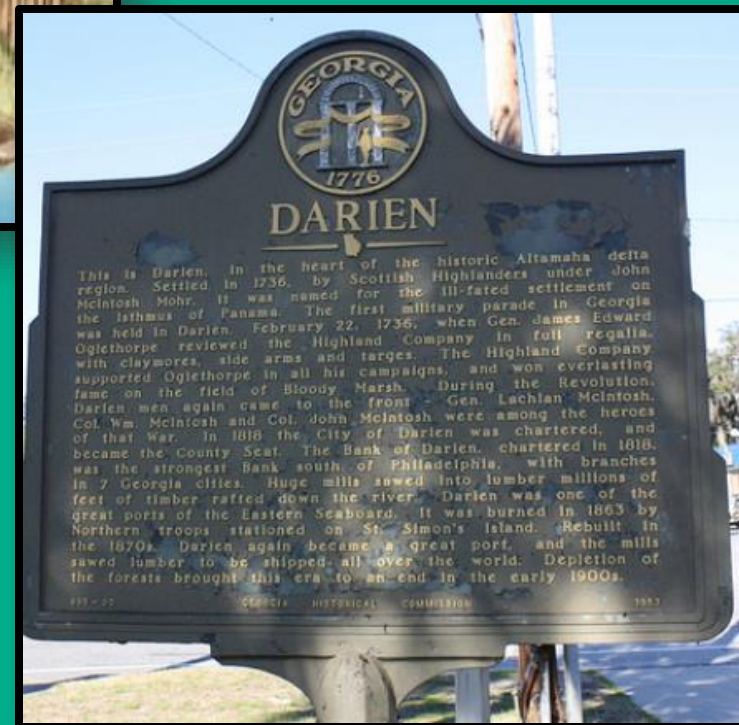
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## Highland Scots' Settlement in Darien



# Jews

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# Fort Frederica



# Spanish Threat

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- After this battle, the Spanish gave up all claims to Georgia.
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## Battle of Bloody Marsh

WE ARE RESOLVED NOT TO SUFFER  
DEFEAT - WE WILL RATHER DIE LIKE  
LEONIDAS AND HIS SPARTANS - IF WE  
CAN BUT PROTECT GEORGIA AND CARO-  
LINA AND THE REST OF THE AMERICANS  
FROM DESOLATION

*OGLETHORPE*

ERECTED ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF  
BLOODY MARSH - BY THE GEORGIA  
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA  
AND THE GEORGIA SOCIETY OF COLONIAL  
WARS IN MEMORY OF THE GREAT VICTORY  
WON OVER THE SPANIARDS ON THIS SPOT  
JULY 7 - 1742

VIEWING GROUND



# Trustee Ends

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# Royal Colony

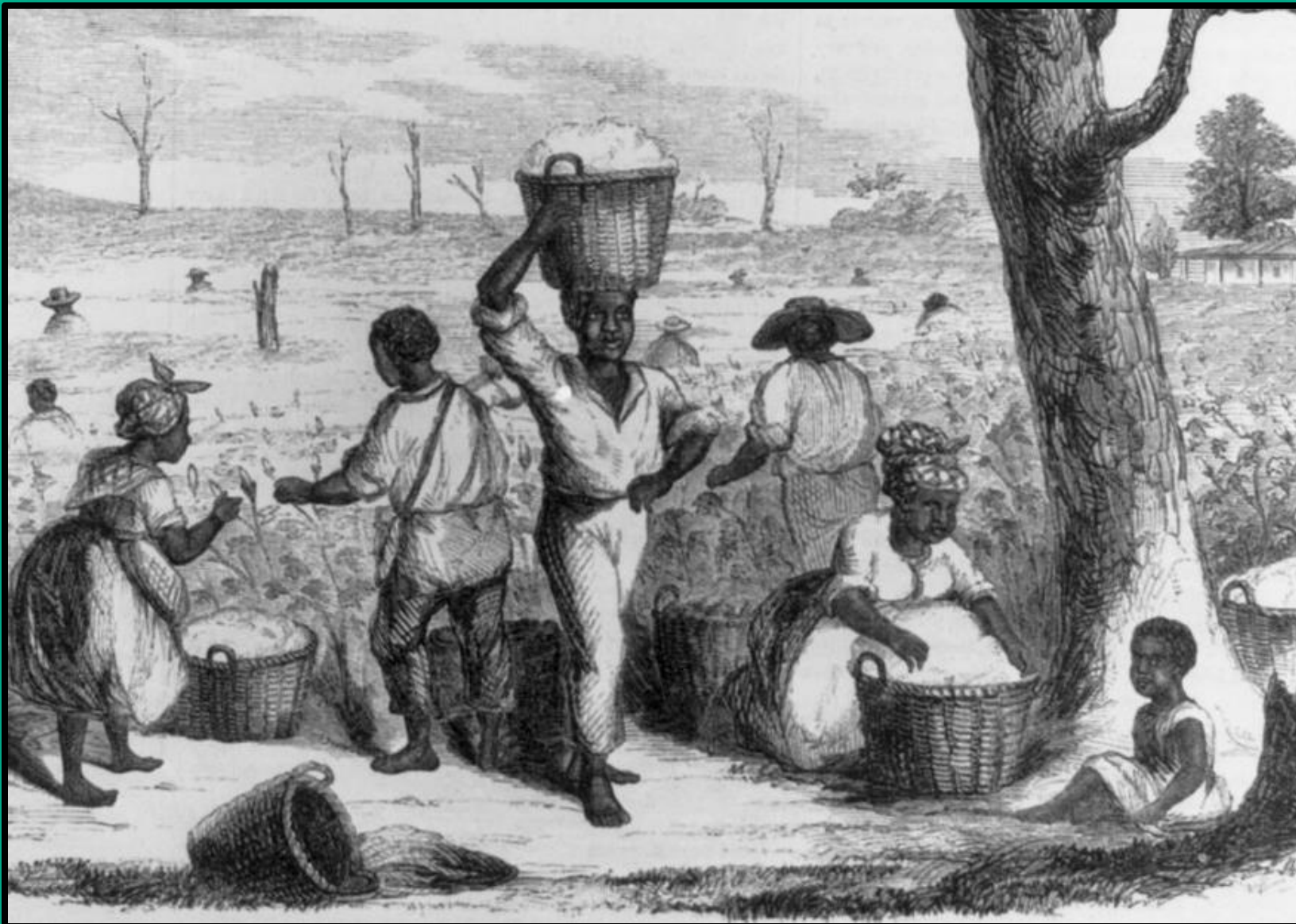
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## Slavery in Colonial Georgia

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- There was also a legislature that was made up of a council, court of appeals, and two representatives from each county in the colony.

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John Reynolds

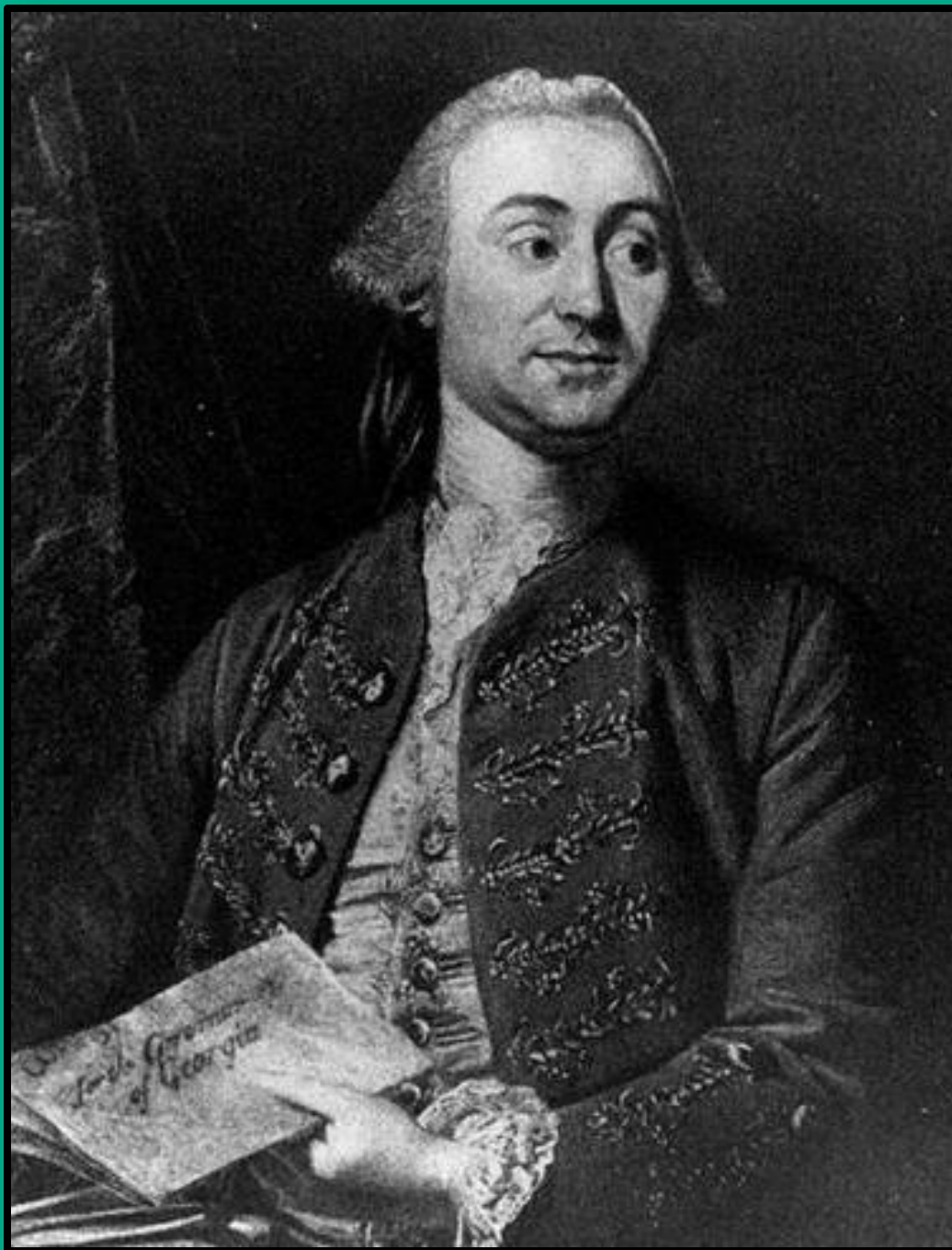


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James  
Wright

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- A colonist could only be elected to the legislature if he owned more than 500 acres of land.
- The king (or governor) could veto any law passed by the legislature.



## TEACHER INFO: Georgia's Colonists Chart

- Print off the Georgia's Colonists graphic organizer for each student.
- Students will complete the graphic organizer after discussing the presentation.
- Check answers as a class at the end of the presentation to be sure that all charts are completed correctly.

# Georgia's Colonists

**Directions:** Complete the chart below after discussing the presentation.

	Historical Background	Impact on GA	Illustration
Salzburgers			
Highland Scots			
Jews			
Malcontents			

# Georgia's Colonists

**Directions:** Complete the chart below after discussing the presentation.

	Historical Background	Impact on GA	Illustration
Salzburgers	German Protestants from Salzburg (Austria); came to GA seeking religious freedom and hoping to establish a silk industry	Created the town of Ebenezer; planted mulberry trees and cultivated silk from silkworms; also successful in lumber production, cattle raising, and agriculture	Will vary
Highland Scots	Oglethorpe was worried about Spanish threat in FL, recruited brave soldiers from Scotland; 177 Scottish soldiers established the town of Darien	Well-known for bravery in battle—helped defeat Spanish at Battle of Bloody Marsh; established successful timber and cattle industries; created first Presbyterian Church in GA	Will vary
Jews	42 Portuguese Jews arrived in the Savannah harbor; Oglethorpe wasn't sure what to do as the Charter of 1732 forbid Jews from settling	Many colonists were very sick and 1 of the Jews was a doctor; Oglethorpe let them stay & Dr. Nunes nursed many colonists back to health	Will vary
Malcontents	Were not happy with Trustees rules (slavery, land control, liquor); believed the policies kept GA from being successful	Saw how prosperous South Carolina was because of slavery, and demanded changes in GA	Will vary

## TEACHER INFO: Cookin' Up A Colony

- Print off the Cookin' Up A Colony handouts for each student. \*Print front-to-back to save paper.
- On the first sheet, the students will summarize what each of the three groups contributed to the colony of Georgia.
- On the back, the students will write a recipe for the colony of Georgia that describes how it was “made”.



# Cookin' Up A Colony



**Directions:** In the jars below, explain what each group contributed to the colony of Georgia.

Salzburger

s

Highland  
Scots

Jews

# Cookin' Up A Colony

**Directions:** Write a “recipe” for the colony of Georgia. Include several ingredients that were used to form the colony. Also, write out the special cooking instructions for bringing the colony together.

Ingredients:

—  
—  
—  
—  
—  
—

Instructions:

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## TEACHER INFO: Venn Diagram

- Print off the Venn diagram handout for each student.
- The students will compare and contrast the Trustee Period and the Royal Colony period of Georgia's history. They should include at least 3 similarities and differences.

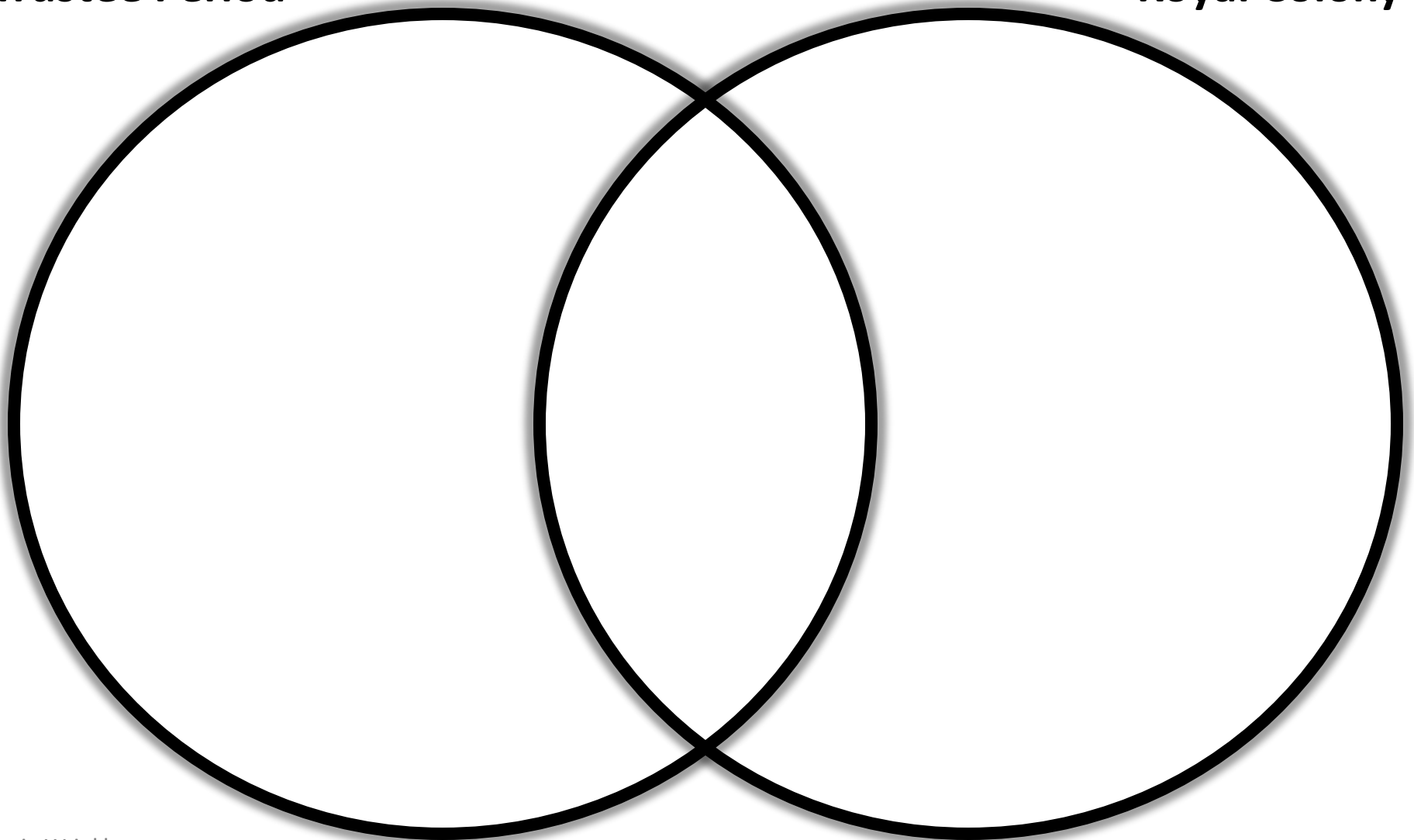
# Georgia's History

Compare and

Contrast

**Trustee Period**

**Royal Colony**





## TEACHER INFO: Throwback Thursday

- Print off the Throwback Thursday handout for each student.
- The students will imagine that they time traveled to the 1700s and will draw the last 6 pictures in their Instagram feed. (All of the pictures should directly relate to important information learned during this unit.)
- Next, they will write a caption that explains what's happening in the picture to all of their followers.

# Throwback Thursday?



**Directions:** Imagine that you time traveled to the 1700s. What would the last six pictures in your Instagram feed look like? All of the pictures should directly relate to important information that you have learned during this unit. Next, write a caption that explains what's happening in the picture to all of your followers.


## TEACHER INFO: Comprehension Check

- Print off the Comprehension Check handout for each student.
- Students will complete the assignment after discussing the presentation. This can also be used as a quiz!

# Colonial Georgia

## Comprehension Check

1. What was the name given to the German (Austria today) Protestants who came to Georgian the 1730s seeking religious freedom?
2. What industry did the Salzburgers hope to establish in Georgia by growing mulberry trees?
3. Oglethorpe was concerned about a military invasion from whom?
4. Who were the Highland Scots?
5. Which group of settlers had to ask permission to join the colony because they were originally prohibited in the charter?
6. If Oglethorpe had turned the Jews away when they arrived in Georgia, how do you think that would have affected the colony?
7. What did Oglethorpe do to prepare for a possible Spanish invasion?
8. What was the name of the battle that ended Spanish claims to land in Georgia?
9. Who were the malcontents?
10. Why were the laws of the Georgia colony overturned?
11. After the Charter of 1732 expired, Georgia became what kind of colony?
12. How many royal governors did Georgia have before statehood?
13. What kinds of goods and services were produced and traded in colonial Georgia?

# Colonial Georgia

## Comprehension Check

1. What was the name given to the German (Austria today) Protestants who came to Georgian the 1730s seeking religious freedom?

**Salzburgers**

2. What industry did the Salzburgers hope to establish in Georgia by growing mulberry trees?

**Silk**

3. Oglethorpe was concerned about a military invasion from whom?

**Spanish in Florida**

4. Who were the Highland Scots?

**Fierce soldiers who came to Georgia to help defend the colony**

5. Which group of settlers had to ask permission to join the colony because they were originally prohibited in the charter?

**Jews**

6. If Oglethorpe had turned the Jews away when they arrived in Georgia, how do you think that would have affected the colony?

**Answers will vary**

7. What did Oglethorpe do to prepare for a possible Spanish invasion?

**Recruited Highland Scots and other colonists to become soldiers, built forts on Georgia's barrier islands**

8. What was the name of the battle that ended Spanish claims to land in Georgia?

**Battle of Bloody Marsh**

9. Who were the malcontents?

**Georgia settlers who argued to change the laws of the Georgia colony**

10. Why were the laws of the Georgia colony overturned?

**Economic reasons**

11. After the Charter of 1732 expired, Georgia became what kind of colony?

**Royal colony**

12. How many royal governors did Georgia have before statehood?

**3**

13. What kinds of goods and services were produced and traded in colonial Georgia?  
**Tobacco, indigo, wheat, rye, corn, lumber, animal hides, horses, cattle, pigs**



## TEACHER INFO: TICKET OUT THE DOOR

- Print out the exit slip page for each student (two-per-page).

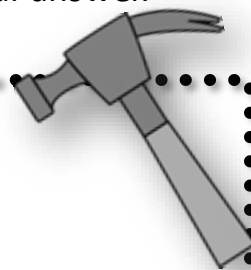
Have the students write down one thing they would change from Georgia's colonial period history. They should explain their answers.

- After class, read over the slips and share some of the "fix its" the next day.

Name:

# Fix It

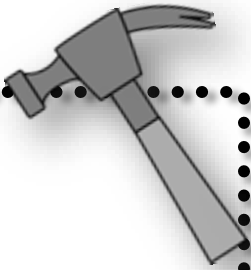
If you could change one event from Georgia's colonial period, what would it be? Explain your answer.



Name:

# Fix It

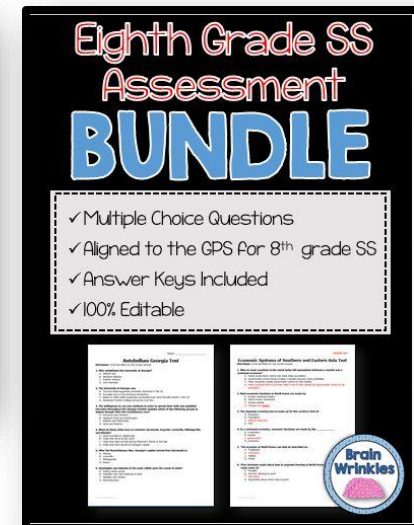
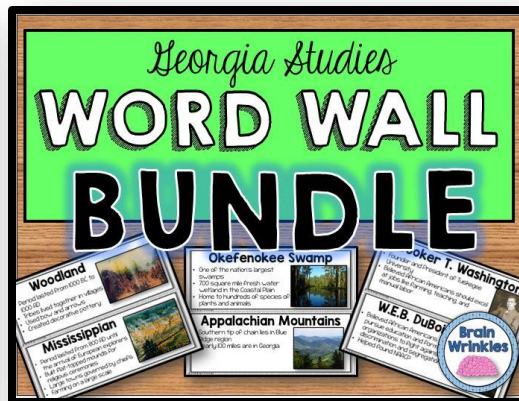
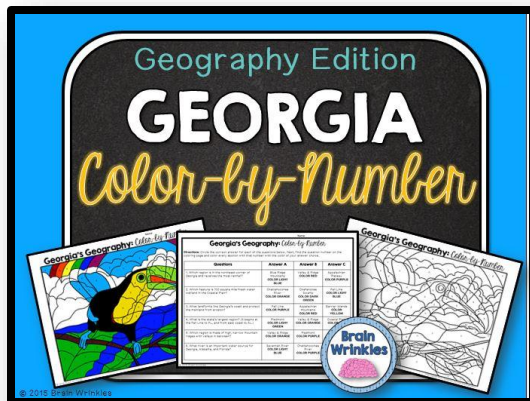
If you could change one event from Georgia's colonial period, what would it be? Explain your answer.



# Thank You!

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Ansley at Brain Wrinkle



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