

Georgia's Role in the AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Presentation, Graphic Organizers, & Activities

Siege of Savannah

- On October 9 1779, the second bloodiest battle of the American Revolution occurred in Savannah.

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American Revolution CLOZE Notes I

Split Loyalties

- The American _____ by their beliefs on independence.
- These differences tore the colonies apart, and even _____ about their beliefs about American independence.
- Throughout the colonies, the American Revolutionary years were _____.

Loyalists

- Many older colonists had been born in England and were still _____ these people were called Loyalists.
- Despite being in the colonies, loyalists still felt like British _____.
- Also, many people were against _____.

Patriots

- Settlers who _____.
- Patriots viewed the Revolutionary _____ order to break free of British tyranny.
- They wanted to make their _____.

Georgia

- Georgia's desire for freedom was _____ other colonies.
- The colony was only forty years old.
- Georgians also relied on British _____.
- However, there still many Georgians _____ and taxes and desired independence.

War Begins

- In 1778, British troops began _____ Georgia coast.
- The first battle took place in Savannah's surrounding swamps and _____.
- _____ under British control a month later.

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Insta-Snaps

Name: _____
What role did Georgia play in the American Revolution? "Capture" it below with a photo and summary.

Instagram post template with fields for Name, Photo, and Caption.

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America's Birth Announcement

Directions: Create a card to announce the "birth" of America. 1. Write a description about how and why the U.S. was formed. 2. Draw an illustration to represent the event. 3. Write a commentary about how people feel about the formation of the new country (there should be more than one perspective).

Form for America's Birth Announcement with fields for Description, Illustration, and Commentary.

Two Viewpoints

Directions: On the right lens, write reasons to support American independence from the perspective of the Patriots. In the left lens, write reasons that do NOT support independence (Loyalist point of view). Include a small illustration or symbol to summarize each viewpoint.

Glasses graphic with two lenses labeled Loyalists and Patriots, and a space for the American Revolution title.

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STANDARDS:

SS8H3 Analyze the role of Georgia in the American Revolutionary Era.

c. Analyze the significance of the Loyalists and Patriots as a part of Georgia's role in the Revolutionary War; include the Battle of Kettle Creek and Siege of Savannah.

The Role of Georgia in the

AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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Split Loyalties

- The American colonists were split by their beliefs on independence.
- These differences tore the colonies apart, and families were divided about their beliefs about American independence.
- Throughout the colonies, the American Revolutionary years were violent and bloody.



Loyalists

- Many older colonists had been born in England and were still loyal to the mother country; these people were called Loyalists.
- Despite being in the colonies, loyalists still felt like British subjects of the king.
- Also, many people were against independence because they wanted to protect their economic interests.



Patriots

- Settlers who supported independence were called Patriots.
- Patriots viewed the Revolutionary War as a necessary fight in order to break free of British tyranny.
- They wanted to make their own rules and laws.



Georgia

- Georgian's desire for freedom was not as strong as in the other colonies.
- The colony was only forty years old and had prospered under the king's rule.
- Georgians also relied on British protection from American Indians.
- However, there still many Georgians who were unhappy with England's laws and taxes and desired independence.

War Begins

- In 1778, British troops began moving inland from the Georgia coast.
- The first battle took place in Savannah when the British forces snuck through surrounding swamps and attacked the Patriot garrison.
- Savannah fell to the British on December 29, 1778, and Augusta came under British control a month later.



Reinforcements

- In February 1779, the British commander in Augusta called for more soldiers in order to capture the rest of the colony.
- Colonel James Boyd responded and led nearly 700 British soldiers towards Augusta.
- The group stopped to camp at Kettle Creek (in Washington, Georgia today).

Kettle Creek

- A Patriot militia led by Elijah Clarke and John Dooly surprise attacked the soldiers.
- Clarke and Dooly led their troops across Kettle Creek and surrounded the camp, while a third group attacked head on.
- Only 250 British soldiers escaped.



Colonel
Elijah Clarke –
Clarke County was
named in his honor.



Kettle Creek

- The surprise attack caused the British to withdraw from Augusta temporarily.
- The Battle of Kettle Creek broke the British stronghold in Georgia.
- It led to a Patriot victory and boosted the morale of Georgia's Patriots.



BATTLE OF KETTLE CREEK

The Battle of Kettle Creek, fought here on February 14, 1779, was one of the most important battles of the Revolutionary War in Georgia. At that time, the State was almost completely under British control. Col. Boyd, with 600 British sympathizers (Loyalists or Tories) crossed the Savannah River into present-day Elbert County en route to the British army then at Augusta. Patriots Col. Andrew Pickens with 200 S.C. militia and Col. John Dooly and Lt. Col. Elijah Clark with 140 Georgia militia marched to overtake the Loyalists. On the morning of the 14th, Boyd and his men were camped here at a bend in the, then flooded Kettle Creek. Their horses were grazing, sentries were posted, and most of the men were slaughtering cattle or searching for food. The Patriots attempted to attack the Loyalist camp by surprise but failed and a desperate battle raged on both sides of the creek for three hours before the Loyalists finally broke and fled. Col. Boyd and 20 of his men were killed and 22 captured. Pickens and Dooly lost seven men killed and 14 or 15 wounded. Pickens later wrote that Kettle Creek, "was the severest check and chastisement, the Tories ever received in South Carolina or Georgia."

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GEORGIA HISTORIC MARKER

1998

Siege of Savannah

- On October 9 1779, the second bloodiest battle of the American Revolution occurred in Savannah.
- A joint force of French and patriot troops attacked Savannah and attempted to regain control of the city from the British.



Siege of Savannah

- The battle itself, known as the Siege of Savannah, lasted only 90 minutes, but thousands of French and American soldiers were killed.
- This attack was a dismal failure and Savannah remained under British control until 1782.



BATTLE OF SAVANNAH - OCT. 9TH 1779. (CHARGE AND DEATH OF PULASKI.)



Count Casimir Pulaski, a famous Polish soldier who had come to America to fight for freedom, died in a cavalry charge during the battle. Pulaski County was named for him.

Victories

- After the defeat in Savannah, Georgia saw many more battles between Patriots and Loyalists.
- Fortunately, the American Revolution finally began to swing in favor of the Patriots.
- In 1781, the Patriots recaptured Augusta.
- The following year, the British withdrew from Savannah.



Independence

- The Treaty of Paris 1783 granted America independence from England.
- The United States of America was officially created.



THE PRESENTATION OF THE CAPTURED FLAG OF THE EARL CORNWALLIS TO THE UNITED STATES AT YORKTOWN VA. OCT. 19, 1781.

FROM THE ORIGINAL PAINTING BY JAMES WATSON, IN THE POSSESSION OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES.

REPRODUCED BY THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES AT COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND.

American Revolution Comprehension Check

1. Who were the Loyalists?
2. Write a statement about the American Revolution from a Loyalist's perspective.
3. Who were the Patriots?
4. Write a statement about the American Revolution from a Patriot's perspective.
5. Why was the desire for independence in Georgia not as strong as in other colonies?
6. Describe the battle of Kettle Creek.
7. Describe the Siege of Savannah.
8. Which battle broke the British stronghold in Georgia?
9. Which battle was a defeat for the Patriots?
10. What was the result of the Treaty of Paris 1783?