

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## GUIDED READING

### Georgia Its Heritage and Its Promise

#### Chapter 10: Georgia in the Royal Period

##### Section 1

##### Government in Royal Georgia

##### Directions:

Use the information from pages 216 - 224 to complete the following.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ in Georgia was quite different after the Trustee period ended.
2. The executive of the colony was a royal \_\_\_\_\_ appointed by the king.
3. Instead, each royal governor arrived with \_\_\_\_\_ from the king, which set the \_\_\_\_\_ under which he would govern Georgia.
4. The royal governor had many \_\_\_\_\_, including the right to call the legislature into \_\_\_\_\_ or to dismiss it, to \_\_\_\_\_ land, to commission \_\_\_\_\_, to \_\_\_\_\_ those convicted of crimes, to spend funds, and to serve as commander-in-chief of the colony
5. The royal government also included a \_\_\_\_\_-member council, officially appointed by the king.
6. The Governor's Council, in addition to \_\_\_\_\_ the governor, also served as the upper house of the \_\_\_\_\_ (two-house)) legislature. As such it could \_\_\_\_\_ and vote on laws.
7. For the first time, the colony was to have an \_\_\_\_\_ assembly called the \_\_\_\_\_ House of Assembly.
8. This would be the \_\_\_\_\_ house of the legislature, similar to today's \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_.

9. Only the lower house could \_\_\_\_\_ (be the first to introduce) bills that pertained to money.
10. To be \_\_\_\_\_ for the assembly, one had to be a \_\_\_\_\_, white man who owned at least five \_\_\_\_\_ acres of land.
11. To vote for the representatives to the assembly, a person had to be a free \_\_\_\_\_ man who owned no less than \_\_\_\_\_ acres of land.
12. On October 29, 1754, the first royal governor, appointed by King \_\_\_\_\_ II, arrived from England.
13. A former \_\_\_\_\_ captain, John \_\_\_\_\_ got a hearty welcome in \_\_\_\_\_, with bells ringing and guns saluting him.
14. The year that Governor Reynolds came to Georgia was also the year that the \_\_\_\_\_ known in the colonies as the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ War began in the Ohio River Valley, far north of Georgia.
15. It started as a struggle between Great Britain and \_\_\_\_\_ for the land west of the \_\_\_\_\_ Mountains.
16. The French \_\_\_\_\_ the land and had Indian \_\_\_\_\_.
17. They [French] had built a string of \_\_\_\_\_, one of which, Fort \_\_\_\_\_, was located where the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers flow together to form the great \_\_\_\_\_ River. This is now the site of \_\_\_\_\_, Pennsylvania.
18. As \_\_\_\_\_ population had grown, that colony wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ over the mountains into the same area.
19. The Virginia governor sent a young Virginian name George \_\_\_\_\_

into the area to \_\_\_\_\_ it and build a fort. It was met with  
\_\_\_\_\_ from the French

20. In the battle the French \_\_\_\_\_ many of his [Washington] men, and  
Washington returned to the governor with a \_\_\_\_\_ from the French  
that the \_\_\_\_\_ was theirs.

21. In 1755, the \_\_\_\_\_ sent a \_\_\_\_\_ of British and  
American soldiers to \_\_\_\_\_ that claim.

22. The next year, the war between Great Britain and their colonists \_\_\_\_\_  
out of North \_\_\_\_\_ and into \_\_\_\_\_, where it  
was known as the " \_\_\_\_\_ War."

23. \_\_\_\_\_ had to plan for its defense in case the war came to its borders.

24. One of the first \_\_\_\_\_ passed by the new assembly in January 1755 was the  
\_\_\_\_\_ Act.

25. All males ages \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ had to enroll in the \_\_\_\_\_. If the  
colony went to war, Georgia would be protected by its \_\_\_\_\_ -  
\_\_\_\_\_.

26. The governor tried to run the colony like the \_\_\_\_\_. He did not  
\_\_\_\_\_ well with the leading citizens and tried to exercise  
\_\_\_\_\_ as he did when he was an officer in the navy.

27. Increasingly, he relied on his closest aide and advisor William \_\_\_\_\_ and  
did not \_\_\_\_\_ with the \_\_\_\_\_.

28. By March 1756, the council asked the Board of \_\_\_\_\_, the British  
government group that \_\_\_\_\_ the colonies, to \_\_\_\_\_ the

governor.

29. In February 1757, the newly appointed Henry \_\_\_\_\_ arrived to a cheering crowd in Savannah.

30. A capable Ellis set about to work with Georgians to \_\_\_\_\_ the colony, and he soon became very \_\_\_\_\_ with all Georgia groups.

31. With the advice of \_\_\_\_\_ DeBrahm, Ellis ordered that forts be built, including a \_\_\_\_\_ around Savannah.

32. Ellis worried about the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indians on Georgia's frontiers.

In late 1757, after the Savannah \_\_\_\_\_ were completed, he [Ellis] invited some of the \_\_\_\_\_, or headmen, of the Indians to Savannah.

33. The Indians made a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ with the Georgians during this meeting that renewed their \_\_\_\_\_ and friendship.

34. In March 1758, Georgia was divided into eight \_\_\_\_\_, which were both government and \_\_\_\_\_ districts. After that, \_\_\_\_\_ to the assembly were elected from their parishes.

35. Each parish also had a \_\_\_\_\_, which served as a local governing board.

36. The vestry could levy \_\_\_\_\_, provide \_\_\_\_\_ for the poor, maintain roads, and oversee churches.

37. The Church of \_\_\_\_\_ (the Anglican Church) became the official or " \_\_\_\_\_ " church in the colony, although other religions were still allowed to \_\_\_\_\_.

38. Despite his popularity, Henry Ellis only stayed in Georgia \_\_\_\_\_ years. He asked the Board of trade to relieve him so he could come home for \_\_\_\_\_

reasons.

39. Before he [Ellis] left in 1760, Ellis welcomed the \_\_\_\_\_, and final, royal governor to the colony, forty-four-year old James \_\_\_\_\_.

40. Although he [Wright] had been \_\_\_\_\_ in England, he had spent much of his \_\_\_\_\_ life in \_\_\_\_\_, so he understood the \_\_\_\_\_ and was used to the southern \_\_\_\_\_.

41. He [Wright] worked hard to make sure that Georgia grew in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

42. Fortunately, for Wright and for Georgia, the French and Indian War ended with a \_\_\_\_\_ victory.

43. The Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_, signed in 1763, \_\_\_\_\_ the young Georgia colony.

44. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a formal agreement between two or more nations.

45. \_\_\_\_\_ received the land west of the \_\_\_\_\_ River. So Georgia's \_\_\_\_\_ now extended to the Mississippi River, not the Pacific Ocean.

46. With the war over, Governor Wright wanted to ensure good relations with the \_\_\_\_\_.

47. In 1763, he [Wright] arranged a large \_\_\_\_\_ in Augusta, attended by the Royal Indian Superintendent John \_\_\_\_\_; the \_\_\_\_\_ of four southern colonies; and the Creek and

\_\_\_\_\_ Indians.

48. The Indians agreed to \_\_\_\_\_ (to surrender) to the Georgia colony all the land between the \_\_\_\_\_ and the Savannah rivers north to Little River, which is now the dividing line between Columbia and Lincoln counties.

49. The treaty opened up well over three \_\_\_\_\_ acres for \_\_\_\_\_ and led to the creation of four new parishes.

50. During the \_\_\_\_\_ period, Mary Musgrove had been an invaluable aid to the Young Georgia colony, serving as an \_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_. (page 225)

51. Mary believed that she had never been adequately \_\_\_\_\_ for her services to the British. (page 225)

52. In 1749, Mary and her husband went to \_\_\_\_\_ to present her case to the British government. (page 225)

53. When Henry Ellis became the royal governor, the \_\_\_\_\_ had still not been resolved. (page 225)

54. Ellis proposed a settlement: Mary would receive \_\_\_\_\_ Island (where she lived) and a sum of money from the proceeds of the sale of Ossabaw and Sapelo Islands.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## **GUIDED READING**

### **Georgia Its Heritage and Its Promise**

#### **Chapter 10: Georgia in the Royal Period**

##### **Section 2 Economic Development in Royal Georgia**

**Directions:** Use the information from pages 226 - 228 to complete the following.

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ period was a time of growth and increasing \_\_\_\_\_ for the colony, especially during the Wright years.
2. Georgia's economic base remained \_\_\_\_\_, and farmers introduced new \_\_\_\_\_ to the colony.
3. All Georgian farmers, large or small, grew crops, mainly \_\_\_\_\_, beans, peas, potatoes, and \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables. These were \_\_\_\_\_ crops, meaning they \_\_\_\_\_ farmers and their families.
4. \_\_\_\_\_, which they learned to cultivate from the \_\_\_\_\_, became the \_\_\_\_\_ food of most diets. It could be ground into \_\_\_\_\_ for bread.
5. If a farmer had a \_\_\_\_\_ of a crop (more than needed), the farmer would try to \_\_\_\_\_ it, usually in the nearby town or community.
6. The low-lying coastal areas were good for growing \_\_\_\_\_ because that crop requires fields that can be \_\_\_\_\_ with water at certain periods.
7. By the 1750s, Georgia planters were also growing the \_\_\_\_\_ plant, from which they produced the blue \_\_\_\_\_ that buyers in England wanted.
8. Georgians continued to make money from their native \_\_\_\_\_ trees.

9. The trees were valuable not only for their \_\_\_\_\_, but also for their gooey \_\_\_\_\_ from which tar, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ were manufactured for use in the royal \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Tar and pitch plugged gaps in the \_\_\_\_\_ ships, and turpentine was used for \_\_\_\_\_. These products were known as \_\_\_\_\_ stores.
11. In the \_\_\_\_\_, the fur and \_\_\_\_\_ trade with the Indians continued, with Augusta as its center,
12. The farmers [in the backcountry] had begun to grow \_\_\_\_\_, which was the main \_\_\_\_\_ (a crop grown to be sold for income) of Virginia and North Carolina.
13. The key to doing well in Georgia was getting \_\_\_\_\_.
14. In the royal period, settlers could acquire land in three ways: (1) they could \_\_\_\_\_ it; (2) they could \_\_\_\_\_ it as a gift or an inheritance; and, (3) they could receive it as a \_\_\_\_\_ (gift) from the colonial government.
15. A head of \_\_\_\_\_ could ask for one hundred acres for himself or herself, and \_\_\_\_\_ additional acres for each \_\_\_\_\_ of the household. This method of granting land was called the \_\_\_\_\_ system.
16. While most land grants went to \_\_\_\_\_, many went to women, mainly those who had never married (called \_\_\_\_\_) or those whose husbands had died (called \_\_\_\_\_).



17. Most Georgians were farmers or \_\_\_\_\_, but Georgia's towns and villages supported other \_\_\_\_\_.

18. \_\_\_\_\_ practiced medicine and \_\_\_\_\_, although some early " \_\_\_\_\_ " like bleeding could result in weakening the patient.

19. \_\_\_\_\_, who had not been allowed to \_\_\_\_\_ in the colony during the trustee period, came to Georgia during the royal period.

20. A few men were \_\_\_\_\_, who made money by \_\_\_\_\_ children for a \_\_\_\_\_.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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### Georgia Its Heritage and Its Promise

#### Chapter 10: Georgia in the Royal Period

##### Section 3

##### Population Growth in Royal Georgia

##### Directions:

Use the information from pages 230 - 233 to complete the following.

1. The economic opportunities and stable \_\_\_\_\_ of the royal period resulted in a growing \_\_\_\_\_.
2. By the 1760s and the 1770s, \_\_\_\_\_ were moving into \_\_\_\_\_ from many places.
3. In 1752, a group of \_\_\_\_\_ came from Dorchester, South Carolina, and settled below Savannah in St. John's Parish.
4. The Puritans were very good for the Georgia \_\_\_\_\_. Many became successful \_\_\_\_\_ and made Sunbury into a thriving \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Another group of settlers was the \_\_\_\_\_, who obtained a large grant from Governor \_\_\_\_\_ in St. Paul's Parish on the \_\_\_\_\_ (the edge of the settled area).
6. The Quakers were a \_\_\_\_\_ religious group who believed that all persons had a \_\_\_\_\_ of God, or "\_\_\_\_\_, " within them.
7. This led them to believe in the \_\_\_\_\_ of all peoples and to believe that \_\_\_\_\_ against fellow humans was wrong.
8. Another new group came as a result of the efforts of Indian trader George \_\_\_\_\_ and his partners John \_\_\_\_\_ and Lachlan McGillivray.

9. To populate the community (township of Queensborough), the traders recruited the \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ (Scots who had left Scotland and settled in Ireland).
10. Attracted by the opportunity for land, these new \_\_\_\_\_ (those who move into a country to live) arrived from \_\_\_\_\_, Ireland, in 1768.
11. Settlers also moved to Georgia from the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Carolinas and Virginia, attracted by the chance to \_\_\_\_\_ land.
12. These farmers, often \_\_\_\_\_ and uneducated, were sometimes called \_\_\_\_\_ buy the upper class.
13. Both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were crops that required much \_\_\_\_\_.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ servants from Europe had been part of trustee Georgia, but they became less desirable in the royal period.
15. Planter who grew rice and indigo relied increasingly on the labor of \_\_\_\_\_, who remained a permanent work force.
16. Although some of the older colonies had tried to \_\_\_\_\_ Indians, slaves in royal Georgia were of \_\_\_\_\_ heritage.
17. Rice cultivation was \_\_\_\_\_ work, in water-flooded fields, " \_\_\_\_\_ deep."
18. Most rice plantation slaves worked under the " \_\_\_\_\_ system" brought to Georgia from South Carolina. In this method of working, the individual slave was assigned a certain amount of \_\_\_\_\_ (task) to complete each day.

19. Plantations were businesses supposed to make a \_\_\_\_\_ (the amount left after all costs, or expenses, are paid). Most planters did not want to \_\_\_\_\_ more than necessary \_\_\_\_\_ care of their slaves.
20. Slaves on most plantations were not required to work on \_\_\_\_\_.
21. In addition to working in the fields on plantations, some slaves learned special \_\_\_\_\_ such as carpentry, \_\_\_\_\_, or, for women, \_\_\_\_\_.
22. In 1755, Georgia passed a \_\_\_\_\_ code, a series of \_\_\_\_\_ governing what slaves and masters could and could not do.
23. The new laws put some \_\_\_\_\_ on slave owners, including \_\_\_\_\_ some punishments considered too \_\_\_\_\_.
24. Slave owners could not force slaves to work more than \_\_\_\_\_ hours a day or on the \_\_\_\_\_ (Sunday).
25. Slaves were not permitted to \_\_\_\_\_ away from their plantations without \_\_\_\_\_ permission from their owners.
26. They could not beat \_\_\_\_\_ or blow horns in the slave \_\_\_\_\_ for fear they might be sending \_\_\_\_\_.
27. Slave \_\_\_\_\_ were established to try to \_\_\_\_\_ these codes.
28. Sometimes enslaved people \_\_\_\_\_ their situation. \_\_\_\_\_ away was a frequent form of resistance.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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### **Georgia Its Heritage and Its Promise**

#### **Chapter 10: Georgia in the Royal Period**

##### **Section 4 Society and Culture in Royal Georgia**

**Directions:** Use the information from pages 234 - 237 to complete the following.

1. As Georgia increased in both population and stability under the royal government, \_\_\_\_\_ religion also grew.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ of the Anglican Church were ordained in \_\_\_\_\_ and then sent to the colony.
3. Some ministers were supported by a charitable organization called the Society for the \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ in Foreign Parts (S.P.G.), whose \_\_\_\_\_ was to encourage the Anglican religion in all parts of the British Empire.
4. The most successful minister sent to Savannah during the royal period was Bartholomew \_\_\_\_\_, who served from 1745 until his death in 1766.
5. Although Georgia was \_\_\_\_\_ and Anglican colony, other religious groups practiced their \_\_\_\_\_ without much interference.
6. Royal Georgia still had a large \_\_\_\_\_ population, not only in Ebenezer but also in the communities of Bethany, Goshen, and Zion.
7. The Puritan \_\_\_\_\_ built two churches, in what is called \_\_\_\_\_ style, in midway and Sunbury. They believed that \_\_\_\_\_ buildings should be simple with very plain lines and no decorations.

8. The \_\_\_\_\_ originally were centered in Darien, part of St. Andrews Parish. Presbyterian minister John (Joachim) \_\_\_\_\_ preached at the church called the \_\_\_\_\_ Meetinghouse in Savannah.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ community grew slightly.
10. By the 1770s, the \_\_\_\_\_ movement was gaining converts in the backcountry. This \_\_\_\_\_ (an organized religious group) grew quickly in the backcountry during the next few years.
11. While some slave \_\_\_\_\_ kept their slaves \_\_\_\_\_ from churches, many churches served \_\_\_\_\_ black and whites.
12. The opportunities for getting an \_\_\_\_\_ in colonial Georgia remained \_\_\_\_\_, but they did improve during the royal period.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ sometimes advertised that they would teach children for a \_\_\_\_\_.
14. The lack of an \_\_\_\_\_ system of formal education does not mean that all \_\_\_\_\_ were uneducated. Many of the ministers, as well as merchants and planters, were \_\_\_\_\_ men.
15. Merchants and planters sometimes sent their \_\_\_\_\_ to other colonies or to \_\_\_\_\_ for an education. There, they studied such regular subjects as \_\_\_\_\_, math, and foreign \_\_\_\_\_ including Latin, Greek, and sometimes French.
16. Georgians occasionally abandoned work for special \_\_\_\_\_ in the colony.

17. These special events included \_\_\_\_\_ held each year in honor of the king's \_\_\_\_\_ and the days honoring England's and Scotland's patron \_\_\_\_\_, St. George and St. Andrew.
18. \_\_\_\_\_ of government officials, \_\_\_\_\_ raisings, cannons and \_\_\_\_\_ firing, and \_\_\_\_\_ all marked these gatherings. Weddings and \_\_\_\_\_ were also times for coming together.
19. As the coastal area became more settled, \_\_\_\_\_ and organizations began to emerge in the more urban areas.
20. One of the earliest groups - the \_\_\_\_\_ Society - had begun in 1750 during the trustee period. The society did \_\_\_\_\_ deeds, such as paying for the \_\_\_\_\_ of several children each year.
21. The \_\_\_\_\_, founded early in the trustee period, continued during the royal period and had many prominent Georgians as members. They were a \_\_\_\_\_ society whose activities were not known to the general public.