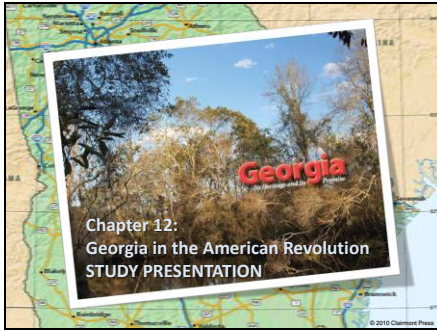
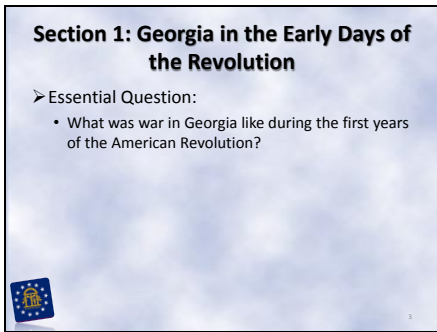


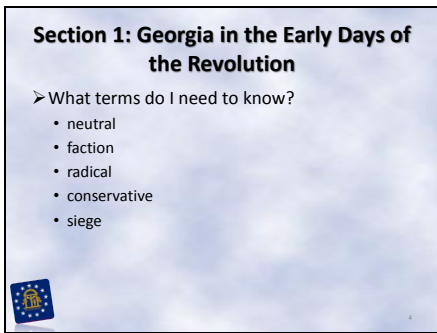
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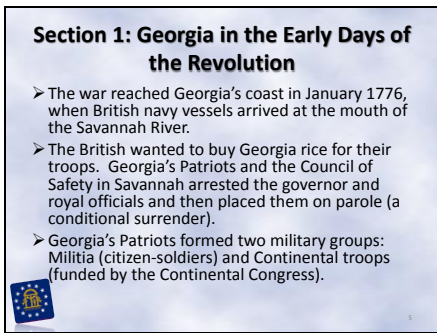
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Battle of the Rice Boats


- The Battle of the Rice Boats – also called the Battle of Yamacraw Bluff – left Georgia in the hands of the revolutionaries.
- Governor Wright and his family and other royal officials escaped to the British ships.
- The British troops successfully captured some boats loaded with rice to ship to their troops in the northern colonies.
- The Patriots believed they had saved Savannah.



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Establishing a State Government


- Georgia revolutionary leaders established a provincial congress in 1776.
- Patriots controlled the government.
- Executive branch consisted of Council of Safety and its president.
- Judicial branch had a court with chief justice and two assistants.
- From March 1776 (when British troops left Georgia) until British troops returned in December 1778, the revolution in Georgia was basically a civil war fought between Georgia's Patriots and Loyalists.



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Native Americans and the War

- The Indians in Georgia were caught between the warring whites.
- Loyalist George Galphin tried to keep the Indians neutral (to not take sides in the war).
- Most traders became loyalists and urged the Indians to fight with the British.
- The Patriots did not have many presents to give the Indians, and most Indians who fought sided with the British and the loyalist traders.




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10

Florida and the War in Georgia

- Colonel Lachlan McIntosh commanded the Georgia battalion of the Continental Army.
- He took responsibility for Savannah's defense and later led an unsuccessful invasion of British Florida.
- Florida Rangers, loyal to the British, staged several raids into south Georgia.
- McIntosh was part of a faction (group) from the Savannah area that wanted independence and to limit who could serve in government.
- Another faction, which wrote the state's new constitution, wanted ordinary people to have more say in a government independent from Great Britain. Button Gwinnett belonged to this group.






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11

The Constitution of 1777

- Georgia reorganized its government and its 12 colonial parishes became eight counties.
- The counties took over the work of local government.
- A new state constitution in 1777 created a legislature "composed of the representatives of the people."
- Radical Patriots (those who wanted the most change) supported this constitution and its democratic language.
- Conservatives (those who wanted less change) thought the constitution made too many "ordinary" men eligible to vote and hold office.
- Georgia's governor had limited power and could only serve a single one-year term.




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13

Section 2: Georgia in the Latter Part of the Revolution

➤ Essential Question

- What was Georgia's role during the latter part of the American Revolution?




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14

Section 2: Georgia in the Latter Part of the Revolution

➤ What term do I need to know?

- siege




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15

Another Invasion of Florida

- John Houstoun, Georgia's second governor, helped lead an expedition to Florida.
- The Florida Rangers retreated from the border.
- Instead of moving deeper into Florida, the Continental troops and the Georgia militia returned to Georgia and toward Savannah.
- There was much disagreement among the militia and the Continental troops over who was in charge.
- These leadership quarrels made Georgia's Florida invasions unsuccessful.







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16

The Fall of Savannah, Sunbury, and Augusta

- Sir Henry Clinton chose Savannah as the first target for Great Britain's southern invasion of 1778.
- The British easily captured Savannah in December 1778.
- The Georgia Patriot government fled.
- The British offered to pardon all Patriots who would take an oath of allegiance to the King.
- By January 31, Augusta (north of Savannah) and Sunbury (south of Savannah) were under British control.




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17


The Battle at Kettle and Brier Creeks

- On February 14, 1779, rebel forces surprised a Loyalist camp led by Colonel James Boyd at Kettle Creek, northwest of Augusta.
- Patriot militia led by Andrew Pickens, John Dooly, and Elijah Clarke surrounded the Loyalist camp.
- Austin Dabney, a mulatto slave, was wounded and later honored for "bravery and fortitude."
- Kettle Creek won the militia much needed supplies and lifted their morale. The backcountry remained in Patriot control.
- The Battle of Brier Creek, less than a month later, was a major Patriot defeat.
- The British reestablished a royal government in Savannah.



Elijah Clark

Link: [Austin Dabney's land grant](#)



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18

The Siege of Savannah

- The French arrived with 22 ships and 4,000 troops in September 1779 to liberate Savannah.
- French Commander Count D'Estaing demanded Savannah's surrender, but British General Augustine Prevost delayed and then refortified his defenses.
- The French began a three-week siege of Savannah. They surrounded and bombarded the city. They tried to prevent supplies from reaching it.
- By the end of October, the French were gone and the British and Loyalists in Savannah celebrated their victory.
- The Battle of Savannah was the second bloodiest battle of the Revolution.

By May 1780, both Savannah and Charleston, the South's two major ports, were in British hands.




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19

The War in the Backcountry

- Georgia's backcountry was the target of the British in Georgia and South Carolina.
- Bands of Patriots and Loyalists roamed the backcountry, raiding homes. Families were sometimes murdered and crops burned.
- The stories of Nancy Hart center on a Patriot wife and mother who became legendary in defense of her home against a group of Loyalists. Nancy Hart legends and stories became popular in the mid-1800s.



Link: [Nancy Hart](#)




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20

The Battles for Augusta

- The British had control of Augusta after the First Battle of Augusta. They strengthened the city's defenses.
- Continental Army General Nathanael Greene chose Lieutenant Colonel "Lighthorse Harry" Lee to retake Augusta.
- Working with Lee, Colonel Elijah Clarke of Georgia and General Andrew Pickens of South Carolina captured British supplies.
- The Patriots had regained control of Augusta by June 1781 and the Patriot government returned.




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21

The End of the War in Georgia

- In October 1781, British General Cornwallis surrendered his entire army at Yorktown, Virginia.
- Savannah was still in British control, but in May 1782, the royal government in Georgia was ordered to evacuate.
- In July 1781, British troops and government officials, and hundreds of loyalists, left in ships. Some went to East Florida, hoping to get land there and start over.
- The Georgia Patriot government relocated to Savannah and began the process of governing.



Additional Notes:

