



Georgia Studies: Exploring and Connecting

Chapter 9: Colonial Georgia

Section 2: Diverse Groups in the Georgia Colony

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. In the spring of 1734, James Oglethorpe went to England, taking with him _____ and other American Indians. Oglethorpe used his time in England to _____ the Georgia colony, raise _____, and prepare for the colony's future _____.
2. When Oglethorpe returned to Georgia in 1736, he brought _____ and other weapons for defense. Also on this return voyage were two new _____ ministers for the colony, brothers John and Charles Wesley. Other members of the church began to call them " _____ " because of the methodical way they tried to live a holy life.
3. Some colonists did not appreciate the strictness of _____ life that both brothers tried to encourage. Both brothers eventually became travelling preachers. Although the brothers did not intend to found a new religious group, _____ grew as a separate and highly influential one in Georgia.
4. Only a few months after the colony began, a ship carrying forty-two _____ arrived unexpectedly from England. The trustees, who wanted _____ in the colony, did not like the idea of new religious groups living in Georgia. However, the colony's only doctor and about twenty colonists had died due to a fever, and among the group was Dr. Samuel _____. In need of a physician, Oglethorpe decided colonists could stay and granted them land lots.
5. In Europe in the 1700s, citizens of a country were required to belong to the _____ established by the _____. In some areas and countries, _____ were in power; in other areas, _____ Christians of various denominations were in charge.
6. The British _____ different religious groups, but they did not allow total religious _____. In other places in Europe, those who did not practice the official religion faced _____.

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7. The _____-speaking _____ who lived in and near Salzburg in central Europe were an example of a persecuted people. A supporter, the Reverend Samuel _____, contacted the trustees, who agreed to allow them to become colonists. The first _____ arrived in 1734.
8. They were successful farmers who were happy in _____ with their fifty-acre grants. They supported the law against _____ and the trustees' vision of small farms. They were the colonists most dedicated to producing _____.
9. To have colonists who could serve as _____ in the south of the colony, Oglethorpe recruited men from the highlands of _____. Many of these Highland Scots settled in the town of _____ near the abandoned Fort King George. They helped build other forts on Georgia's islands. They also fought in the Battle of _____.
10. Some Georgia colonists became unhappy with the trustees' policies and laws. The _____ Act, for example, which banned the use of rum, was often ignored. Before they left England, some colonists objected to the rule that _____ could not inherit land and the trustees had to agree to consider allowing them to inherit. The colonists were also frustrated that _____, _____, and _____ trees did not grow well in coastal Georgia after all.
11. Some of the strongest complainers were labeled Malcontents. Most of the Malcontents were Scottish settlers who had paid their own passage and did not like the trustees' land policies. By 1738, they had become more organized and sent a petition to Great Britain calling for changes. They especially did not want to be limited to five hundred acres. They knew that plantations in South Carolina made high profits because they could grow rice. Rice required not only many acres of land but also many workers. A small farmer with only fifty acres could not grow it profitably. The Malcontents pressured the trust to allow enslaved people to increase the labor force.