**Leading to Revolution:**

**Main Ideas:** The Royal Colony of GA

**Notes:**

In 1752, Georgia went from being a ***proprietary colony*** (a colony that is run by trustees) to a ***royal colony*** (a colony run by governors appointed by the king of England.

***John Reynolds*** was the first Royal Governor in 1754. He is best known for setting up a ***bicameral legislature*** (two-house legislature). He also set up a court system. Unfortunately, after years of working well together, Reynolds ran into some trouble dealing with the legislature, and dismissed them, trying to run the colony alone. This ultimately led to King George III replacing him.

Reynolds was replaced with ***Henry Ellis*** in 1757. Ellis was a scientist and traveler. He was most recognized by traveling around Savannah with a thermometer around his neck noting how hot Georgia was. Georgia expanded economically as well as in population under Ellis, who ultimately was reassigned due to “illness” related to Georgia’s heat.

***James Wright*** took over for Ellis in 1760. He wanted to expand the farms and lands in Georgia to help the economy. He allowed farmers to borrow more land to plant crops. The ***Port of Sunbury*** became Georgia’s official port of entry for ships coming from other countries and colonies. ***Rice, Indigo, Silk and Cotton*** became big, money-making crops.

**Main Ideas:** Proclamation of 1763

**Notes:**

King George III issued the ***Proclamation of 1763*** shortly after the French and Indian War. The proclamation forbade the colonists to settle west of the Appalachian Mountains. This proclamation also moved Georgia’s southern boundary to the St. Mary’s River. At the same time, the Cherokee and Creek gave up all lands between the Ogeechee and Savannah rivers north to Augusta, which was Georgia’s second oldest city. They also gave up the coastal land south of the Altamaha River

When the land came under Georgia’s control, settlers began to migrate to the colony. The new boundaries were important to Georgia’s growth not only did they provide water access for future shipping, but they also provided good farmland and dense forests with timber and naval stores resources.

**Main Ideas:** The Stamp Act

**Notes:**

In 1765, the British Parliament passed the ***Stamp Act*** in an attempt to raise money to pay for the French and Indian War. This act (law) placed a tax on newspapers, legal documents, and licenses. Throughout the colonies, the reaction to the Stamp Act was swift and sometimes violent. A ***Stamp Act Congress*** met in Boston, Massachusetts, to speak against the tax.

The Georgia colonial assembly was not in session at the time, so it did not send a representative to the Stamp Act Congress. Nevertheless, on the day before it went into effect, a few Georgia citizens showed their dislike of the Stamp Act by burning a likeness of the “Stamp Master” in the streets of Savannah.

One November 6, a group of Georgians came together to oppose the Stamp Act. They called themselves the ***Liberty Boys***. The Liberty Boys were part of a larger group, ***the Sons of Liberty***, whose daring acts came to represent the spirit of the Revolution.

Although the taxes did not bother the average Georgian very much, the colony felt their effect. Georgia was the only colony that ever sold the stamps. Only a few were sold, but Georgia’s neighbors in South Carolina, who were more directly affected, spoke out with anger against it. Also, Georgia’s only newspaper, *The Georgia Gazette,* had to stop printing until the Stamp Act was repealed a year later.

**Main Ideas:** The Intolerable Acts

**Notes:**

To punish the colonists of Massachusetts for the ***Boston Tea Party***, Parliament enacted four laws that became known as the ***Intolerable Acts*** because they were so harsh. Among these laws was one that mandated that all colonists house and feed British soldiers at their own expense. This was called the ***Quartering Act.***

Although the laws were aimed at Massachusetts, representatives of all the colonies except Georgia gathered in Philadelphia to protest them. On September 5 1774, the delegates organized a Continental Congress. That Congress agreed to stop all trade with Great Britain and urged each colony to set up committees of safety. These committees would enforce the boycott.

Anti-British sentiment was growing in GA, but the people still seemed to care more about which parish would have the most power in the Georgia assembly. Because the colony still depended on Great Britain, the assembly chose not to send a delegate to the Continental Congress. However, in August 1774, a group of Georgians met to discuss their reaction to the Intolerable Acts. They agreed with the other colonies that they should be treated as any other Englishman.