

Chapter 1 : History - GeorgiaInfo

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Province of Georgia The conflict between Spain and England over control of Georgia began in earnest in about 1702, when the English colony of South Carolina was founded just north of the missionary provinces of Guale and Mocama, part of Spanish Florida. They were subjected to repeated military invasions by English and Spanish colonists. The English destroyed the Spanish mission system in Georgia by 1704. The coast of future Georgia was occupied by British-allied Yamasee American Indians until they were decimated in the Yamasee War of 1706, by South Carolina colonists and Indian allies. The surviving Yamasee fled to Spanish Florida, leaving the coast of Georgia depopulated, making formation of a new British colony possible. A few defeated Yamasee remained and later became known as the Yamacraw. Oglethorpe and other English philanthropists secured a royal charter as the Trustees of the colony of Georgia on June 9, 1732. With the motto, "Not for ourselves, but for others," the Trustees selected colonists for Georgia. Oglethorpe and the Trustees formulated a contract, multi-tiered plan for the settlement of Georgia see the Oglethorpe Plan. The plan framed a system of "agrarian equality" designed to support and perpetuate an economy based on family farming and prevent the social disintegration they associated with unregulated urbanization. Upon completing their term of service, servants would receive a land grant of their own. No person was permitted to acquire additional land through purchase or inheritance. Oglethorpe mobilized local forces and defeated the Spanish at the Battle of Bloody Marsh. However, as the growing wealth of the slave-based plantation economy in neighboring South Carolina demonstrated, slaves were more profitable than other forms of labor available to colonists. In addition, improving economic conditions in Europe meant that fewer whites were willing to immigrate as indentured servants. In addition, many of the whites suffered high mortality rates from the climate and tropical diseases of the Lowcountry. In 1750, the state overturned its ban on slavery. From 1750 to 1790, planters so rapidly imported slaves that the enslaved population grew from less than 100 to approximately 18,000, and they constituted a majority of the colony. Some historians have surmised that the Africans had the knowledge and material techniques to build the elaborate earthworks of dams, banks, and irrigation systems throughout the Lowcountry that supported rice and indigo cultivation; Georgia planters imported slaves chiefly from rice-growing regions of present-day Sierra Leone, the Gambia and Angola. A scarcity of horses proved to be a constant problem for the industry of range cattle. Occasional roundups were made of wild horses which had escaped either from Indian traders or from Spanish Florida. Planters from South Carolina, wealthier than the original settlers of Georgia, migrated south and soon dominated the colony. They replicated the customs and institutions of the South Carolina Lowcountry. Planters had higher rates of absenteeism from their large plantations in the Lowcountry and the Sea Islands. They often took their families to the hills during the summer, the "sick season", when the Lowcountry had high rates of disease, such as malaria and yellow fever. The decade after the end of Trustee rule was a decade of significant growth. Georgia began to slowly but solidly grow after the treaty of 1763 ended fear of further attacks from Spain. British settlers living south of the Altamaha River frequently engaged in trade with Spanish Florida which was also illegal according to both governments, but the ban on such trade was essentially unenforceable. The large plantations were worked by numerous African-born slaves, and many Africans, although of different languages and tribes, came from closely related geographic areas of West Africa. This multi-ethnic culture developed throughout the Lowcountry and Sea Islands, where enslaved African Americans later worked at cotton plantations. African-American influence, which absorbed elements of Native American and European-American culture, was strong on the cuisine and music that became integral parts of southern culture. In 1776 Georgia feared a potential Spanish invasion from Florida, although this did not occur by the time peace was signed at the Treaty of Paris. During this period the Anglo-Cherokee War began. Governor James Wright wrote in 1776, thirty-two years after its founding, that Georgia had [19] No manufactures of the least consequence: But all our supplies of silk, linens, wool, shoes, stockings, nails, locks, hinges, and

tools of every sort Capitals[edit] Georgia has had five different capitals in its history. The first was Savannah , the seat of government during British colonial rule, followed by Augusta , Louisville , Milledgeville , and Atlanta , the capital city from to the present day. The state legislature has gathered for official meetings in other places, most often in Macon and especially during the American Civil War. But all of the 13 colonies developed the same strong position defending the traditional rights of Englishmen which they feared London was violating. Georgia and the others moved rapidly toward republicanism which rejected monarchy, aristocracy and corruption, and demanded government based on the will of the people. In particular, they demanded " No taxation without representation " and rejected the Stamp Act in and all subsequent royal taxes. Georgians knew their remote coastal location made them vulnerable. In August at a general meeting in Savannah , the people proclaimed, "Protection and allegiance are reciprocal, and under the British Constitution correlative terms; Angered by the news of the battle of Concord , on the eleventh of May , the patriots stormed the royal magazine at Savannah and carried off its ammunition. Within a month the patriots completely defied royal authority and set up their own government. In June and July, assemblies at Savannah chose a Council of Safety and a Provincial Congress to take control of the government and cooperate with the other colonies. They started raising troops and prepared for war. The new Congress adopted "Rules and Regulations" on April 15, , which can be considered the Constitution of Along with the other 12 colonies, Georgia declared independence in when its delegates approved and signed the joint Declaration of Independence. With that declaration, Georgia ceased to be a colony. It was a state with a weak chief executive, the "President and Commander-in-Chief," who was elected by the state Congress for a term of only six months. Archibald Bulloch , President of the two previous Congresses, was elected first President. He bent his efforts to mobilizing and training the militia. The Constitution of put power in the hands of the elected House of Assembly, which chose the governor; there was no senate and the franchise was open to nearly all white men. Savannah was captured by British and Loyalist forces in , along with some of its hinterland. Enslaved Africans and African Americans chose their independence by escaping to British lines, where they were promised freedom. At the Siege of Savannah in , American and French troops the latter including a company of free men of color from Saint-Domingue , who were mixed race fought unsuccessfully to retake the city. During the final years of the American Revolution, Georgia had a functioning Loyalist colonial government along the coast. Together with New York City, it was the last Loyalist bastion. An early historian reported: For forty-two long months had she been a prey to rapine, oppression, fratricidal strife, and poverty. Fear, unrest, the brand, the sword, the tomahawk, had been her portion. In the abstraction [removal] of negro slaves, by the burning of dwellings, in the obliteration of plantations, by the destruction of agricultural implements, and by theft of domestic animals and personal effects, it is estimated that at least one half of the available property of the inhabitants had, during this period, been completely swept away. Real estate had depreciated in value. Agriculture was at a stand-still, and there was no money with which to repair these losses and inaugurate a new era of prosperity. The lamentation of widows and orphans, too, were heard in the land. These not only bemoaned their dead, but cried aloud for food. Amid the general depression there was, nevertheless, a deal of gladness in the hearts of the people, a radiant joy, an inspiring hope. Independence had been won. Constitution on January 2, Before these counties were created in , Georgia had been divided into local government units called parishes. Antebellum period[edit] During the 77 years of the Antebellum period , the area of Georgia was soon reduced by half from the Mississippi River back to the current state line by The ceded land was added into the Mississippi Territory by , following the Louisiana Purchase , with the state of Alabama later created in to become the west Georgia state line. Also during this period, large cotton plantations dominated the inland areas, while rice farming was popular near the coast. The slave population increased to work the plantations, but the native Cherokee tribe was removed and resettled west in Oklahoma, in the final two decades before the Civil War, as explained further in the paragraphs below. In , the Treaty of Beaufort had established the eastern boundary of Georgia, from the Atlantic seashore up the Savannah River , at South Carolina, to modern day Tugalo Lake construction to the Tugalo dam was started in and completed in South Carolina ceded its claim to this land extending all the way to the Pacific Ocean to the federal government. Following a series of land scandals , Georgia ceded its claims in , fixing its present western boundary. In , the

federal government added the cession to the Mississippi Territory. The Treaty of fixed the present-day northern boundary between Georgia and South Carolina at the Chattooga River , proceeding northwest from the lake. Land allocations[edit] In , gold was discovered in the north Georgia mountains, resulting in the Georgia Gold Rush , the second gold rush in U. A federal mint was established in Dahlonega, Georgia , and continued to operate until During the early s, Cherokee Indians owned their ancestral land, operated their own government with a written constitution, and did not recognize the authority of the state of Georgia. An influx of white settlers pressured the U. The dispute culminated in the Indian Removal Act of , under which all eastern tribes were sent west to Indian reservations in present-day Oklahoma. Georgia , the Supreme Court in ruled that states were not permitted to redraw the boundaries of Indian lands, but President Andrew Jackson and the state of Georgia ignored the ruling. In , his successor, President Martin van Buren dispatched federal troops to round up the Cherokee and deport them west of the Mississippi. This forced relocation, beginning in White County , became known as the Trail of Tears and led to the death of over 4,000 Cherokees. In , Eli Whitney , a Massachusetts -born artisan residing in Savannah, Georgia , had patented a cotton gin , mechanizing the separation of cotton fibres from their seeds. Fueled by the soaring demands of British textile manufacturers, King Cotton quickly came to dominate Georgia and the other southern states. The Georgia legislature unanimously passed a resolution in declaring that free blacks were not U. While an indication of sentiment, this state resolution did not have the power of law. Slaves worked the fields in large cotton plantations , and the economy of the state became dependent on the institution of slavery. Requiring little cultivation, most efficiently grown on large plantations by large slave workforces, and easy to transport, cotton proved ideally suited to the inland frontier. By , the slave population in the Black Belt was three times greater than that of the coastal counties, where rice remained the principal crop. Post-secondary education was formalized, in , with the establishment of the University of Georgia , the first university in the U. Ten grammar schools were in operation by , many taught by ministers. Most had some government funding, and many were free to both male and female white students. Public education was established by the Reconstruction era legislatures in the South, but after Democrats regained power, they hardly funded them.

Chapter 2 : J. R. S. Whiting | Open Library

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Collection material in English and Norwegian Use of Materials Items in this collection do not circulate and may be used in-house only. Copyright Researchers may quote from the collection under the fair use provision of the copyright law Title 17, U. Requests to publish should be arranged with the University of Minnesota Archives. Extent Additional Description Overview This collection contains departmental records, reports, correspondence, publications, and scrapbooks of the Bell Museum of Natural History at the University of Minnesota. The materials primarily center around the period with Dr. Thomas Sadler Roberts served as director , but also includes items from Dr. A museum was mentioned in the original plans but no formal action was taken until when Newton Horace Winchell, Survey Director, brought up the subject in his annual report. As a result, quarters were allotted to the Museum collection in Old Main where the material remained until , when the collection was moved to the newly built Pillsbury Hall. Professor Winchell, as director of the Geological Survey, was also appointed as director of the Museum In the survey was separated into three divisions: Geological, Zoological and Botanical. The Museum collection was also divided, the zoological material falling under the direction of Henry Nachtrieb. The Museum continued to exist but no material was added to it except by gift, with the exceptions of the purchase of the Albert Lano collection of bird-skins in Henry Nachtrieb remained director until when Roberts assumed this position. In the Zoological Museum was moved to the Animal Biology Building later named the Zoology Building and razed in where it remained until when the Museum of Natural History was built. The Zoological Museum was a separate unit of the University of Minnesota. Its only tie with a college or department was through the Ornithology class, established in , which was offered through the Department of Animal Biology. From , the Museum was largely by donations and a small supply fund maintained by the University. Roberts was able to have William Kilgore, Jr. Thomas Sadler Roberts remained as Director of the Museum until his death in He was succeeded by Walter J. Breckenridge who had been on the Museum staff since Breckenridge served as museum director from A more detailed history of the Museum can be found in T. In addition to Dr. Professor of pediatrics , clinical professor , professor of ornithology , and director of the Bell Museum of Natural History at the University of Minnesota. Expert in ornithology and author of *Birds of Minnesota*. His family moved to Minnesota in hoping to find a healthful climate for the elder Roberts who was suffering from tuberculosis. Inspired by his father, Thomas Roberts began his interest in natural history at a young age. In Roberts attended the University of Minnesota but was forced to withdraw in his second year due to ill health. He spent four years in the field as a surveyor in the land department of Northern Pacific Railroad. He attended Medical School at the University of Pennsylvania receiving his medical degree in After interning in Philadelphia, Dr. Roberts returned to Minneapolis and started a general practice. He retired from active practice in In addition to his medical practice, Dr. Roberts had been appointed professor of pediatrics at the University of Minnesota in In he became a clinical professor, a post he held until when he retired from teaching medicine as Professor Emeritus. He had written several reports on birds and botany, which appear in the reports of the Minnesota Geological and Natural History Survey. Hatch, who had been State Ornithologist since , left his post in or , Roberts more or less took over the direction of research in this area under Henry Nachtrieb, the State Zoologist. Whether or not he was ever officially appointed State ornithologist is uncertain but from he used the title while directing a survey of the birds of Minnesota. Perhaps his greatest accomplishment, however, is his monumental *Birds of Minnesota*, published in and revised in This book still stands as the source book for information on Minnesota birds. Thomas Sadler Roberts died on April 19, Additional biographical information regarding Dr. Thomas Roberts can be found in the following articles: Breckenridge and William Kilgore, which appeared in the October *Auk*. Arrangement The papers are arranged into the following series: Most films do not have a reference copy available. Films in good condition can be transferred at researcher expense. In two portraits of T. Roberts received with the collection were transferred to the Weisman Art

Museum. Roberts and family papers, The papers include diaries, correspondence, and other papers of Roberts. Hill, and others contain information on Indian mounds, natural history, and archaeology. Other correspondents were Franklin Benner who first taught Thomas how to collect and prepare bird skins, Cyrus Chamberlain, and E. Individuals Represented in the Collection This list is comprised of people whom there is significant or considerable amounts of correspondence. Those names marked with an asterisk are individuals with whom Dr. Roberts had close personal relationships. The dates indicate the period in which correspondence occurs. The folder numbers indicate the section in which they occur. Most of the correspondence is arranged alphabetically. Folders in which outgoing letters occur have not been indicated. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Biological Survey. Folders See also U. Lofstrom, Lawrence, Folders , Luedtke, G. See also American Ornithological Union, U. Peterson, Alfred, Folders , , , Peterson, Mrs. The folder lists refer specifically to other sections of the collection. Dates are included when the correspondence does not occur generally throughout the entire collection. Gilbert Pearson and Williams Dutcher U. Nelson, Harry Oberholser, and T. Palmer Wilson Ornithologist Club, after Folders Processing Information The original collection donation was processed in , encompassing 74 boxes. Folders were numbered in consecutive order. Additional accretions were processed in Folders were not numbered and there was no attempt to physically integrate the accretions into the original donation. Materials falling under each series from all donations are listed together in the finding aid. The lists of "individuals represented in the collection" and "organizational correspondents" refer only to the original donation. An additional accretion was added and processed in

Chapter 3 : J.R.S. Whiting (Author of British Trade Tokens)

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The First Continental Congress had urged their creation in . By , they had become counter-governments that gradually replaced royal authority and took control of local governments. They regulated the economy, politics, morality, and militia of their individual communities, but many local feuds were played out under ostensibly political affiliations. After December they came under the control of a more powerful central authority, the Council of Safety. In July , the new state became part of the new nation, the United States of America. In , the Patriots easily expelled the Royal governor and suppressed the Loyalists. In November , elected representatives gathered in Halifax to write a new state constitution , which remained in effect until . After the war, Colonel Leggett and some of his men moved to Nova Scotia; the British gave them free land grants in County Harbour as compensation for their losses in the colony. The great majority of Loyalists remained in North Carolina and became citizens of the new nation. To raise soldiers, state officials tried a draft law. Both policies created significant discontent that undermined support for the new nation. All peace groups paid triple taxes in lieu of military service. Belatedly, the state tried to make amends. After , soldiers received cash bounties, a slave "or the value thereof," clothing, food, and land after they received from to 1, acres depending on rank. Since the money supply, based on the Continental currency was subject to high inflation and loss of value, state officials valued compensation in relation to gold and silver. The result was fierce guerrilla warfare between units of Patriots and Loyalists. Often the opportunity was seized to settle private grudges and feuds. On October 7, , a force of mountain men from western North Carolina including what is today part of Tennessee overwhelmed a force of some Loyalist and British troops led by Major Patrick Ferguson. The victory essentially ended British efforts to recruit more Loyalists. The road to the American victory at Yorktown led by North Carolina. As the British army moved north toward Virginia, the Southern Division of the Continental Army and local militia prepared to meet them. Although the British troops held the field at the end of the battle, their casualties at the hands of the numerically superior Continental Army were crippling. Cornwallis has a poor strategic plan which had failed in holding his heavily garrisoned positions in South Carolina and Georgia and had failed to subdue North Carolina. By contrast, Greene used a more flexible adaptive approach that negated the British advantages and built an adequate logistical foundation for the American campaigns. The weakened Cornwallis headed to the Virginia coastline to be rescued by the Royal Navy. By , the population of North Carolina had increased to , Delegate meetings at Hillsboro in July initially voted to reject it for anti-federalist reasons. They were persuaded to change their minds partly by the strenuous efforts of James Iredell and William Davies and partly by the prospect of a Bill of Rights. Meanwhile, residents in the wealthy northeastern part of the state, who generally supported the proposed Constitution, threatened to secede if the rest of the state did not fall into line. A second ratifying convention was held in Fayetteville in November , and on November 21, North Carolina became the 12th state to ratify the U. North Carolina adopted a new state constitution in . One of the major changes was the introduction of direct election of the governor, for a term of two years; prior to , the legislature elected the governor for a term of one year. In , the North Carolina Railroad was created by an act of the legislature to extend that railroad west to Greensboro , High Point , and Charlotte. During the Civil War, the Wilmington-to-Raleigh stretch of the railroad would be vital to the Confederate war effort; supplies shipped into Wilmington would be moved by rail through Raleigh to the Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia. Rural life[edit] During the antebellum period, North Carolina was an overwhelmingly rural state, even by Southern standards. In , only one North Carolina town, the port city of Wilmington , had a population of more than 10, Raleigh , the state capital, had barely more than 5, residents. The majority of white families comprised the Plain Folk of the Old South , or "yeoman farmers. Most of their efforts were to build up the farm and feed their families, with a little surplus sold on the market in order to pay taxes and buy necessities. Some were inspired by their efforts and the revolutionary ideas to arrange for manumission of their slaves. The number of free people of color in the state

rose markedly in the first couple of decades after the Revolution. Free people of color also became concentrated in the eastern coastal plain, especially at port cities such as Wilmington and New Bern, where they could get a variety of jobs and had more freedom in the cities. Restrictions increased beginning in the 1790s; movement by free people of color between counties was prohibited. Additional restrictions against their movements in under a quarantine act. Free mariners of color on visiting ships were prohibited from having contact with any blacks in the state, [62] in violation of United States treaties. By 1800, there were 30,000 free people of color who lived in the state but could not vote. Although its plantation system was smaller and less cohesive than those of Virginia, Georgia or South Carolina, significant numbers of planters were concentrated in the counties around the port cities of Wilmington and Edenton, as well as in Piedmont around the cities of Raleigh, Charlotte, and Durham. Planters owning large estates wielded significant political and socio-economic power in antebellum North Carolina, placing their interests above those of the generally non-slave holding "yeoman" farmers of the western part of the state. They lived and worked chiefly on plantations in the eastern Tidewater and the upland areas of Piedmont.

Civil War to Reconstruction [edit] Main article: North Carolina in the American Civil War In 1861, North Carolina was a slave state, in which about one-third of the population of 2,000,000, were enslaved African Americans. This was a smaller proportion than many Southern states. In addition, the state had just over 30,000 Free Negroes. North Carolina was reluctant to secede from the Union when it became clear that Republican Abraham Lincoln had won the presidential election. North Carolina was the site of few battles, but it provided at least 90,000 troops to the Confederacy—far more than any other state. Approximately 40,000 of those troops never returned home, dying of disease, battlefield wounds, and starvation. North Carolina also supplied about 15,000 Union troops. This was the next to last major Confederate Army to surrender. In the spring of 1865, there were food riots in North Carolina as town dwellers found it hard to buy food. On the other hand, blockade runners brought prosperity several port cities, until they were shut down by the Union Navy in 1862. Union captures Fort Fisher, Even after secession, some North Carolinians refused to support the Confederacy. Some of these farmers remained neutral during the war, while some covertly supported the Union cause during the conflict. Approximately 2,000 white North Carolinians from western North Carolina enlisted in the Union Army and fought for the North in the war. In addition, black men rapidly volunteered to fill two Union regiments raised in the coastal areas of the state that were occupied by Union forces in 1862 and 1863.

Reconstruction era[edit] During Reconstruction, many African-American leaders arose from people free before the war, men who had escaped to the North and decided to return, and educated migrants from the North who wanted to help in the postwar years. Many who had been in the North had gained some education before their return. In general, however, illiteracy was a problem shared in the early postwar years by most African Americans and about one-third of the whites in the state. A number of white northerners migrated to North Carolina to work and invest. While feelings in the state were high against carpetbaggers, of the persons at the constitutional convention, only 18 were Northern carpetbaggers and 15 were African American. North Carolina was readmitted to the Union in 1877, after ratifying a new state constitution. It included provisions to establish public education for the first time, prohibit slavery, and adopt universal suffrage. It also provided for public welfare institutions for the first time: In 1870, the Democratic Party regained power in the state. Conservatives accused him of being head of the Union League, believing in social equality between the races, and practicing political corruption. But, when the legislature voted to impeach him, it charged him only with using and paying troops to put down insurrection Ku Klux Klan activity in the state. Holden was impeached, and turned over his duties to Lieutenant Governor Tod R. Caldwell on December 20, 1877. The trial began on January 30, 1878, and lasted nearly three months. He is the first governor in the United States to be removed from office through impeachment. Attorney General, Amos T. Akerman, vigorously prosecuted Klan members in North Carolina. During the late 1870s, there was renewed violence in the Piedmont area, where whites tried to suppress minority black voting in elections. Beginning in 1875, the Red Shirts, a paramilitary group, openly worked for the Democrats to suppress black voting. Post-Reconstruction and disfranchisement[edit] As in other Southern states, after white Democrats regained power, they worked to re-establish white supremacy politically and socially. Paramilitary groups such as the Red Shirts beginning in 1875 worked openly to disrupt black political meetings, intimidate leaders and directly challenge voters in campaigns and elections,

especially in the Piedmont area. They sometimes physically attacked black voters and community leaders. Despite this, in the s, black officeholders were at a peak in local offices, where much business was done, as they were elected from black-majority districts. Post-Civil War racial politics encouraged efforts to divide and co-opt groups. In the drive to regain power, Democrats supported an effort by state representative Harold McMillan to create separate school districts in for "Croatan Indians" to gain their support. Of mixed race and claiming Native American heritage, the families had been classified as free people of color in the antebellum years and did not want to send their children to public school classes with former slaves. After having voted with the Republicans, they switched to the Democrats. Congress as Lumbee in In , after years of agricultural problems in the state, an interracial coalition of Republicans and Populists won a majority of seats in the state legislature and elected as governor, Republican Daniel L. Russell , the Fusionist candidate.

Chapter 4 : History of North Carolina - Wikipedia

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Chapter 6 : History of Georgia (U.S. state) - Wikipedia

Books by J. R. S. Whiting, Religions of man, A handful of history, Leonardo, Religions of Man, The Enterprise of England, Cheltenham in Old Photographs, Cheltenham in Old Photographs, Politics and Government.

Chapter 7 : Agriculture, , by J. R. S. Whiting | National Library of Australia

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Chapter 8 : I Dream of Genealogy - Lost Long Island New York Cemeteries

Samuel Gardner Drake, Early History of Georgia, Embracing the Embassy of Sir Alexander Cuming to the Country of the Cherokees, in the Year () (Google Books) William Tappan Thompson, Major Jones's Courtship: Detailed, with other Scenes, Incidents, and Adventures, in a Series of Letters by Himself () (Google Books).

Chapter 9 : I Dream of Genealogy Free Databases - Long Island New York Cemeteries - Brinckerhoff Bury

The history of Georgia in the United States of America spans pre-Columbian time to the present-day U.S. state of Georgia. The area was inhabited by Native American tribes for thousands of years. A modest Spanish presence was established in the late 16th century, mostly centered on Catholic mission work.