

1733



1752



1754



1765



1775



1776



1779



1781



1783



1787



The colony of Georgia is founded by the Georgia Trustees. It was the last British colony and the only one to get money directly from the British government.

Georgia becomes a royal colony. A Royal Governor was sent to lead the colony and slavery became legal for the first time in Georgia.

The French and Indian War begins in North America. British colonists fought in the war along with Native Americans and British soldiers. England won the war, but left the country in debt when it ended in 1763.

Parliament passes the Stamp Act. This was the first direct tax the colonists had ever been expected to pay. Georgia was the only colony where any stamps were used, but it did not last long. The Stamp act was repealed in 1766.

The first military action of the war takes place in Lexington and Concord. In response, some Georgians created a revolutionary government in opposition to the royal government, sent representatives to the Second Continental Congress, and boycotted British goods.

The Declaration of Independence is approved by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. Georgia's signers were Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, and George Walton.

Two very important battles happened in Georgia this year: the Battle of Kettle Creek in February and the Siege of Savannah in September and October. The Patriots won the Battle of Kettle Creek but failed to take Savannah back from the British.

American forces win a great victory at Yorktown in Virginia. British General Cornwallis surrendered to General George Washington. This defeat led directly to peace talks.

The war officially ends when representatives of the United States and Great Britain sign the Treaty of Paris. The agreement officially recognized the United States as an independent nation.

Delegates complete and sign the Constitution of the United States of America. The Constitution became the law of the land in 1789.