

# Section F: Colonial Life & Slavery

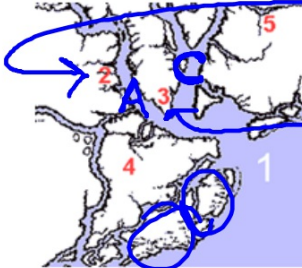


1. What is a Lord Proprietor? one of eight men given land in the new world by the King as a payment for borrowed money
2. What offers did the Lord Proprietors make that attracted settlers to Charles Town?
  - a) freedom of religion
  - b) free land
  - c) allowed slavery

## Charles Town Begins

When the settlers got to the colony, some men went ashore. The leader of the **Kiawah nation** met them. He told them to settle where two rivers flow into the sea. Today, we call these rivers the **Ashley and Cooper Rivers**. At first, the settlers went to another place. But they were not happy with the land there, so they decided to take the Kiawah leader's advice.

The settlers sailed up the Ashley River. They landed at a place they called **Albemarle Point**, which was an area of dry land on the west bank of the Ashley River. Soon, the colonists from England and Barbados began to build Charles



Town. **In 1680, the settlers decided that Albemarle Point was too unhealthy and hard to defend.** As a result, **they moved Charles Town to Oyster Point site of the present-day Charleston Battery.**

*This is a map of parts of Charleston County today. Using a map of South Carolina, put an "A" on the Ashley River, and put a "C" on the Cooper River. Site 2 was Albemarle Point, which is present-day Charles Towne Landing. Site 3 was Oyster Point, the location of Charles Towne beginning in 1680.*

## Charles Town Begins

3. Where did the English first settle the colony of Charles Town? Albemarle Point
4. They later moved the colony of Charles Town to Oyster Point
5. What were the reasons the colony was moved? the land was unhealthy and hard to defend

## Settling the Colony

Many different people came to the colony. They came for various reasons. Some came to get rich. Some came to start a new life. Others came because they were forced to come. All of them would play a part in making a successful colony.

<b>Settlers in the Low Country</b>	
<b>English from Barbados</b>	<p>Many of the English men from Barbados were already wealthy when they came to Carolina. They had owned sugar plantations in Barbados. A plantation is a large farm. They used African slave labor to grow the sugar, and this made the English men very rich.</p> <p>When they moved to Carolina, the English from Barbados hoped to make money from rice. They brought their slaves with them. The slaves had grown rice in Africa and had the skills to build rice plantations in Carolina.</p> <p>The English from Barbados brought fancy furniture. It was high fashion in Charles Town.</p>
<b>Huguenots</b>	<p>The Huguenots came to Carolina from France. They had been forced from their homes because of their religious beliefs. They came to America because there was religious freedom here. They could worship how they wanted. They also wanted to get land.</p> <p>English colonists welcomed the French settlers. But because the Huguenots were not English, the English settlers did not want the Huguenots to lead the colony or vote for laws. After a while, the French settlers had the same rights as the English.</p> <p>Many families started rice plantations and became part of the elite class. They were very wealthy and had a lot of power.</p>
<b>European Jews</b>	<p>European Jews were also attracted to the colonies because of its religious tolerance. They established a synagogue in Charles Town and contributed to the city's economic growth.</p>

At first, growing food and building homes kept the settlers busy. Charles Town was the only town. But each year more people came. They began to build homes outside the town wall.

As more people came, the land around Charles Town became crowded. Some of the settlers moved away from the coast. They moved towards the Midlands and the Up Country. These areas were known as the "backcountry". The first thing that these settlers did was clear trees off the land. They built a temporary shelter called a "lean-to," which was made by leaning small logs next to trees. A real house was built when the land was clear enough.

<b>Settlers in the Backcountry</b>	
<b> Germans</b>	<p>German settlers moved into the backcountry and built farms. Many came from Pennsylvania, where they had first settled.</p> <p>They were given free land in the townships. The land there was good for growing wheat. Soon, they grew enough wheat to feed their families. They sold the rest to others. People began to call them the "breadbaskets" of the colony.</p> <p>They were known for being hard workers and keeping to themselves.</p>
<b> Scots - Irish</b>	<p>The Scots-Irish came to Carolina for religious freedom. They belonged to the Presbyterian Church. They were a close group of people who were proud of their customs and traditions. They first built a church. Then, they built their settlement around the church.</p>



## Settling the Colony

6. What three groups settled in the Low Country of South Carolina?

- a) English from Barbados b) Huguenots c) European Jews

A.) The English from Barbados were very wealthy from owning and running plantations (large farms). They used slaves for growing crops.

B.) The Huguenots came from France. They were forced to leave because of their religious beliefs. They came for religious freedom. They started rice plantations and became a part of the elite class.

C.) The European Jews came for religious tolerance. They established a synagogue in Charles Town and helped with the economic growth of the colony.

8. What is the "backcountry" of South Carolina? the Up Country of SC including the Sandhills region

9. What two groups settled in the "backcountry" of South Carolina?

- a) Germans b) Scots-Irish

A.) The Germans came down from Pennsylvania, where they first settled. The land in this area was good for growing wheat and they became known as the "breadbaskets" of the colony.

B.) The Scots-Irish came for religious freedom. They were part of the Presbyterian Church. They first built their church and then built the settlement around the church.

## Business and Trade in the Proprietors' Colony

The first English settlers saw forests everywhere. They cut down trees to make room for their homes. They used some of the trees for building. The settlers also used other trees to make products to sell. They made lumber for building homes, barrels, and products for ships. Some settlers sold their products in the West Indies and England.



Other settlers traded with the Native Americans. The English settlers wanted furs and skins. The Native Americans wanted lumber and other English products. These two groups bartered, or traded goods without using money.

The deerskin trade made Charles Town a port city. Its harbor was used for trade. The settlers exported deerskins, lumber, and other products. They put them on ships in Charles Town harbor. The ships took the products to England and the West Indies.

The settlers also raised animals for sale. Some found the coastal grasslands good for raising cattle.

The Lords Proprietors wanted the colony to grow cash crops. These are crops the colonists could sell to England. Rice was the first cash crop the planters grew. It liked the moist, hot Low Country. Rice grew well in inland swamps.

## Business & Trade in the Proprietors' Colony

10. Who did the settlers trade with? Native Americans
11. What did the English settlers want? deerskins and fur
12. What did the Native Americans want? lumber and other English products
13. What does the word barter mean? to trade things w/out using money
14. What does the word export mean? send goods out of your country
15. What things did the settlers export to England and the West Indies?  
a) deerskins      b) lumber      c) other products
16. What is a cash crop? a crop grown in bulk (large amounts) to make money

## Transportation in the Proprietors' Colony

The European colonists used waterways for transportation. They built their settlements and plantations by rivers. The colonists traveled in dugouts (log canoes) from one place to another. The wide, slow rivers and streams of the Low Country were good "roads."

Sometimes the colonists had to travel over land. At first, there were no roads. Travelers followed paths made by the Native Americans. When the colonists began to build roads, they built them on these paths. These roads were not paved like ours are today. Some were just dirt paths.



## Transportation in the Proprietors' Colony

17. Why were plantations and settlements built by rivers? water for drinking, cooking, bathing, watering crops AND transportation
18. What did they travel in? dugout canoes
19. If the settlers had to travel by land, what did they follow? NA paths

# PROBLEMS!

## Problems in the Colony

Everything was not perfect in Carolina.

After hurricanes and fires, settlers had to rebuild homes and churches. Settlers also got sick from diseases, and many people died. There were other problems, too.

## Problems Over Land

Settlers brought many problems to the native people. More and more new settlers were forcing Native Americans off their land. Since the land had been cleared for farming, it could not give the native people what they needed to live. The animals they used for food were being hunted and trapped by the settlers.

Some of the natives were treated badly by settlers. White settlers also carried many diseases. Native Americans caught these diseases, and many of them died.

## Problems with Pirates



There was another problem in the colony. It came from the sea. Pirates attacked ships sailing in and out of Charles Town. They stole rice, sugar, furs, and other treasures from the ships.

One pirate was Edward Teach, known as **Blackbeard**. He once stopped all ships going in and out of Charles Town harbor.

## Problems Over Land

20. How did the settlers cause problems for the Native Americans?

- a.) settlers brought diseases that killed many NA
- b.) clearing land destroyed habitats making food scarce
- c.) pushed NA off of their land

### Native Americans and Colonists:

Most of the Native Americans were friendly to the Europeans at first, enjoying the trading relationship. Europeans traded with the Native Americans for furs in exchange for knives, guns and other manufactured goods. Trade relations between the two groups worsened when they were handled unfairly by the Europeans.



In addition, as settlers moved west from the low country to the back country they encountered more Native American tribes who, at first, moved farther west themselves. As Europeans continued to encroach on the territories or hunting grounds of the Native Americans around them, conflict arose over the ideas of land ownership and land use. Native Americans believed in communal ownership of the land and believed it could not be owned while Europeans believed individual ownership of the land and claimed it for themselves.



### Native Americans & Colonists

- 21. TRUE or FALSE *When settlers first arrived, they got along with the Native Americans.*
- 22. TRUE or FALSE *Native Americans were treated fairly when trading with the settlers.*
- 23. What did the settlers and the Native Americans begin to argue over? land

## The Yemassee War

Since the Yemassee had already been pushed off their land in Florida, the settling of the town of Beaufort was the last straw for them on the southern coast. They were tired of being pushed out of their homes. The Yemassee fought back and for a year there was much violence and bloodshed between the native nations and the European settlers of South Carolina. They joined with many other native nations and planned an attack on the colony. They fought to defend their homeland. However, not all native tribes resisted the Europeans. The Cherokee did not join in, but the Catawba nation did.

The Yemassee first attacked homes near Port Royal. They killed nearly 100 people. Many settlers left their homes and went to Charles Town. The Yemassee and other native people attacked many other places, too.

The colonists asked the Lords Proprietors for help, but they got no reply. They asked for help from other colonies, but only a few men came to help. The governor asked all able men to help defend the colony.

The colony also asked the Cherokee for help. They decided to help the colonists. The Cherokee sided with the English against the Yemassee and their allies. Soon, the worst of the war was over. It had been going on for one year. The Yemassee War ended in a truce with both sides badly wounded by the year of hardship. A truce is an agreement to end a war.

The colony made it through the war, but hundreds of settlers had been killed. Their homes and farms had been ruined. Many of the Yemassee and other Native Americans also died. Others left their homeland, where they had lived for so many years. The Yemassee were eventually driven out of the state.

Disease also killed large numbers of the Native Americans in South Carolina after the arrival of the Europeans because the natives had no immunity to European diseases.

*List some of the problems the colony had.*

- diseases and natural disasters
- land disagreements with Native Americans
- pirates attacking ships in and out of Charles Town
- The Yemassee War
- Lord's Proprietors NOT answering a call for HELP!
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*Circle the problem you think was the worst. Tell why.*



## The Yemassee War

24. Why did Yemassee fight back against the colonists in the town of Beaufort? \_\_\_\_\_  
tired of being forced off of their home land by settlers
25. Which SC Native American group joined in to help the Yemassee? Catawba
26. Where did these colonists run to for protection? Charles Town
27. The colonists asked for help from the Lord Proprietors, but did not get any. Who helped them end the year long war with the Yemassee? Cherokee Indians
28. **TRUE** or FALSE *The Yemassee War ended in a truce.*
29. What effect did the war have on colonists and Native Americans? many deaths

### A Royal Government

After the Lord's Proprietors failed to provide help in the Yemassee War, the colonists decided they were tired of being ruled by the proprietors. They had done a poor job of running the colony. They appointed a governor to take care of problems in the colony, but laws, supplies, and taxes were still handled by the proprietors. They often ignored colonists' appeals for help with Native Americans, pirates, money, and new laws. The Fundamental Constitutions did not work as Ashley Cooper had hoped it would.

***If you lived in the colony, how would you feel about the Lord's Proprietors ignoring your concerns? What would you do about it?***





Groups of colonists started to rebel against the proprietors. They asked for the royal government to take over the colony. This meant they wanted England (Great Britain) to control the colony. They wrote a letter to the King of England (Great Britain) explaining all of the reasons why the proprietors should no longer rule the colony.



The Lords Proprietors wanted to get rid of Carolina. They had hoped to get rich from the colony, but that didn't happen. In fact, they had spent more and more money on the colony. As a result, they sold the colony back to the King of England (Great Britain), and Carolina became a royal colony, a colony under the rule of the King of England. The royal colony was ruled by a royal governor chosen by England.

### A Royal Government

30. What did Lord Ashley Anthony Cooper write to help rule the colony?

Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina

31. What kind of problems were the colonists having, that they needed help from the Lord Proprietors?

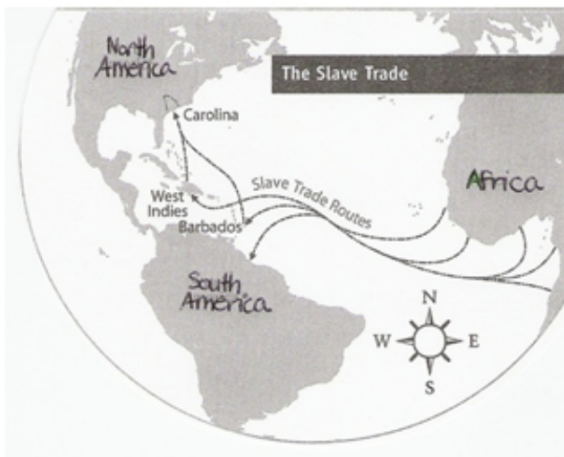
problems with NA, pirates, money, and new laws

32. How did Carolina become a royal colony? colonists were frustrated with LPs, LP's were tired of losing money, colonists wrote letter to King

33. What is a royal colony? a colony ruled by the King of England

### A Wealthy Colony—for Some

Carolina became so large and hard to govern that it was split into three parts: North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Many colonists grew rich from rice and other products. The people who owned large plantations were called planters, but they were not the people doing all the work.



The colonists brought people from countries in Africa to work. These Africans were enslaved. To be enslaved means to be made someone else's property. An enslaved person had no freedom and was forced to do what his owner said. Slave owners were called masters. They depended on slave labor.

Some of the enslaved people came from Barbados or other islands in the West Indies. Enslaved people had worked on plantations for a long time. Other slaves came directly from West and Central Africa.

## A Wealthy Colony - For Some

34. Carolina became too large and hard to govern. It was split into three parts now known as South Carolina, North Carolina, and Georgia
35. What is a planter? a person that owns a large plantation (also called "master")
36. What does enslaved mean? to be made someone's property (to be owned by someone)
37. Who brought with him to the colonies the practice of slavery? William Sayle
38. Where did the slaves come from? Barbados, West Indies, West & Central Africa

## The Slave Trade

Slaves were worth a lot of money. The work they did made planters rich. For nearly 150 years, crowded ships brought people from Africa to South Carolina. Some slaves were bought by planters here. Some were bought by people from other colonies. This was called the slave trade. Almost one half of all enslaved people brought to North America came through Charles Town.

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## The Slave Trade

39. What is the slave trade? the buying and selling of African Americans as property