Upcoming Vocab Quiz – 8/26-27

- Change
- Continuity
- Causation
- Consequence
- Significance
- Perspective
- Mercantilism
- Navigation Acts
- Triangular Trade
- Columbian Exchange
- Headright system
- Joint-stock company
- Powhatan Confederacy
- Royal colony
- Proprietary colony
- Indentured servitude
- House of Burgesses
- Bacon’s Rebellion
THE SOUTHERN COLONIES
Standards

SSUSH1 Compare and contrast the development of English settlement and colonization during the 17th century.

b. Explain the development of the Southern Colonies, including but not limited to reasons established, impact of location and place, relations with American Indians, and economic development.
Objective

Students will be able to describe the English settlement of the Southern colonies in order to compare & contrast their development with other English colonial regions in North America.
Inquiry

What challenges were faced by English colonists in the Southern colonies?
Key Vocabulary

- **Joint-stock company** – a company run by a group of investors that raised capital by selling shares.
- **Proprietary colony** – all land belonged to 1 person/group of people.
- **Royal colony** – colony administered by a royal governor appointed by the crown.
- **Headright system** – large plantations given to wealthy colonists in return for transporting labor.
- **Indentured servitude** – contracted to serve for 4-7 years in return for passage to America.
- **House of Burgesses** – 1st representative colonial assembly in Virginia; early example of colonial self-government.
- **Bacon’s Rebellion** – rebellion against Virginia governor by frontier colonists; led to increased reliance on African slave labor.
Southern Geography

- Rich soil
- Long growing season
- **Northern region** - smaller tobacco farms
- **Southern region** - larger commercial farms (*rice & indigo*)
  - Slave labor
  - Increasingly violent relationship with American Indians
VIRGINIA
Tobacco

- Introduced to England in 1580s
- "Merchantable commodity"
- Introduced to Jamestown by John Rolfe
- Required great deal of labor and land
- **Headright system:** 50 acres of land offered to immigrants who bought their own passage, or landowners who paid for someone else’s passage
  - **Goal: Increase migration**
  - By 1622, 10,000+ colonists sent to Jamestown
- "Frontier of Exclusion"
House of Burgesses

- **House of Burgesses** (Established 1619)
  - 1st elected representative assembly in America
  - Authority over taxes and finance
  - Development of self-government
MARYLAND
Founding of Maryland

- **Calverts**
  - 1632 King Charles I granted 10 million acres to Lord Baltimore
  - Catholic supporters of Charles
- **Proprietary colony**: all land belonged to 1 person/group of people
- **Acts of Toleration**: freedom to all Christians
- Tobacco colony.
What was life like in the Chesapeake?

- More men than women
- High mortality rates, lots of widows
- Widows ended up with high concentration of wealth
- Dispersed settlements, few towns. Rough housing
- Close cultural and political ties with England
- Labor force – indentured servants and African slaves
THE CAROLINAS
Carolinas

- Originally a single **proprietary colony**
  - **Charles II** and the Restoration – gave land to his supporters
- **North Carolina**: Tobacco, subsistence farming
- **South Carolina**: Rice and indigo plantations
  - Charleston - Transportation hub for cash crops
- Officially divided 1712
- Change to **royal colonies** – colony administered by a royal governor appointed by the crown
  - South 1719
  - North 1729
GEORGIA
Georgia

- Established 1732 (last English colony in North America)
  - 1. Defensive buffer between valuable South Carolina plantations and Spanish Florida
  - 2. Colony for debtors to start over
- General James Oglethorpe
  - Charter regulating land holdings, etc.
- Greater autonomy by 1740s
Labor Force in Southern Colonies

- **Indentured servants** contracted to serve for 4-7 years in return for passage to America
  - Many died or tried to run away
  - Less expensive than slavery – treated as harshly
- In 1619, 20 African slaves arrived in Virginia
  - Slavery would become economic foundation of colonies
  - Maryland – 1st colony to pass laws institutionalizing slavery (status passed through mother)
- Turning Point: *Bacon’s Rebellion*
  - Causes? Effects?
PRIMARY SOURCE ANALYSIS