

GUIDED READING

South Carolina the Beautiful Palmetto State

Chapter 5: South Carolina's First Sixty Years

Section 1 Preparations for the Settlement of Carolina

Directions: Use the information from pages 130 - 132 to complete the following.

1. In the 1600s King Charles established the _____
to try to govern the growing colonial activities more effectively.
2. The _____ of the Lords of Trade was to _____ the
colonies and make them _____ to England.
3. This was part of a policy of government-regulated economic nationalism called
_____.
4. The idea of **mercantilism** was that colonies _____ to
_____ to the _____ and _____ of
the _____ nation.
5. They [colonies] should provide _____ and _____
to England.
6. The _____ should be a market to _____ goods
_____ in England, and only England.
7. This _____ should be carried in _____ ships, thus
strengthening the nation's merchant fleet and royal navy.
8. These _____ on the colonies' trade with other nations were
sometimes harmful to the settlers.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

9. The colonists were good at _____ (illegal trade with other countries), and the English were not very good at stopping it.
10. _____ II was a new king in 1660. His father, Charles I, had been overthrown and beheaded in 1649 in a revolution led by the _____, Oliver Cromwell.
11. When Cromwell died, the _____ (supporters of the monarchy) restored the royal family to power.
12. Charles II _____ his crown to these powerful men.
13. He had little money but lots of _____ - in _____.
- _____ was a thank-you gift to eight of these English _____ lords.
14. The grant [of this land], in 1663, gave the eight _____ and heirs all the land in America between a point south of Daytona Beach, _____, and the southern border of _____ - from the _____ to the _____ Ocean.
15. The grant required that all Carolina _____ were to be made with the consent of the free settlers.
16. To guide the government in Carolina, the Proprietors prepared the **Fundamental _____ of Carolina.**
17. It [constitution] placed the Proprietors, who all _____ in England, at the top rank of _____.
18. In the second rank was to be a local aristocracy of large _____ in Carolina.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

19. The third rank was composed of all other property _____ in the colony.
20. _____ - _____ owners were _____ to have a vote or influence in their government.
21. While the Fundamental Constitutions gave landowners the authority to _____, the document included the _____ of protecting the rights of other citizens.
22. This ideal was _____ always achieved for white people.
23. As for _____ people, the document stated that _____ men should have 'absolute power and authority over his negro _____'.
24. Another "selling point" that was used to _____ settlers from Europe was the promise of _____ of religion to almost anyone who believed in God.

GUIDED READING

South Carolina the Beautiful Palmetto State

Chapter 5: South Carolina's First Sixty Years

Section 2 The Settlement of Charles Town

Directions: Use the information from pages 134 - 141 to complete the following.

1. Carolina had one advantage in being an _____ colony.
2. Its closeness to the _____ lanes between the English colonies in the _____ and England.
3. A special relationship was to develop between South Carolina and _____, a tiny island in the West Indies in the _____.
4. The influential "Barbadian Adventurers" from Barbados sent _____ to explore the Carolina coast. His reports were _____.
5. In 1665, a group from Barbados attempted a settlement at Cape Fear, but it was abandoned because of _____ Indians and lack of support from the _____ [original owners of the Carolinas].
6. The Proprietors seemed to lose interest in the _____ project until Anthony Ashley _____ assumed leadership.
7. A skilled politician and expert in _____ affairs, Lord Ashley convinced the other Proprietors that they had to _____ money in order to make _____.
8. With the cash, Ashley bought three ships, outfitted them, recruited one hundred _____, and appointed a commander of the expedition, Captain Joseph _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

9. The little fleet first stopped briefly in Ireland and then made a forty-day voyage to _____.
10. Barbados had been settled in 1627 by ambitious _____ determined to become _____.
11. The Englishmen found that _____, cultivated primarily by African _____ labor, was very _____.
12. _____ was in high demand, as were its by-products, _____ and _____.
13. By the middle of the century, Barbados became the _____ English _____ in America.
14. By the 1660s, with land becoming scarce in Barbados, _____ began looking for new land to exploit. The coast of _____ looked promising.
15. In March of 1670, the ship *Carolina* finally reached the coast of _____ [after a great deal of trouble].
16. The settlers on the ship chose an easily defended high ground for their first settlement on the Ashley River, called _____ Point.
17. The site was far enough _____ the river to escape the prying eyes of _____ ships that might patrol the coast.
18. Here they built their village - which they named _____ to honor the _____. Temporarily, each _____ received a _____ - acre plot just outside the village to _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

19. The _____ Indian tribe _____ the 130 settlers to their land.
20. Ninety-six of the _____ settlers were from _____; the rest were from _____, except Dr. Henry _____.
21. After a few decades, other _____ peoples far outnumbered _____, but South Carolina was _____ more directly by the _____ and _____ system that had developed on Barbados than by direct English influence.
22. The Proprietors kept up their _____ and promotion of Carolina for several decades and stimulated a steady flow of _____ to the colony.
23. Several hundred French Protestants, called _____, escaped persecution of King Louis XIV and came to South Carolina.
24. In 1685, the Duke of York, who was openly _____, became king causing _____ tensions to rise. The promise of religious _____ in Carolina looked even better to Englishmen after 1685.
25. Other streams of settlers came from _____, Scotland, _____, and Wales. _____ came from several countries where they had experienced _____.
26. The colony's _____ and _____ benefited from these diverse religious and ethnic groups.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

27. The first _____ slaves were brought into the colony from _____ in August 1670.
28. Most of the settlers were not _____, They had to _____ to clear the land and grow their own _____. In the years of food shortages, _____ helped by giving them _____.
29. The _____ allowed generous _____ grants. In the first decade, the _____ family received _____ acres or less.
30. After a year or two of staying _____ Charles Town, settlers began to spread out for several miles, laying _____ to plots of higher ground.
31. An official _____ had to survey the land and record the _____ (titles of ownership).
32. Proprietors wanted the _____ to live in villages like in New England, which would make them easier to _____ and to _____.
33. The settlers _____ the orders and settled on _____, individual farms.
34. As settlers carved out farms and plantations, they were _____ land that _____ had always thought _____ to everyone — or at least everyone in the tribe.
35. In addition to supplying their own food, the settlers were expected to _____ and find a _____ crop for _____ and _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

36. Tobacco, sugarcane, _____ (a plant used to make a blue dye), and _____ were thought to be possibilities.
37. _____, masts for ships, and so-called _____ — rosin, tar, pitch, and turpentine — were very profitable
38. The English government paid a _____ (extra government payment above the regular price) to producers of naval stores in America.
39. The most profitable _____ in the early decades, however, came from the Indian _____.
40. Dr. Henry Woodward made trading _____ with several Indian nations along the coast, including the Cusabo and the Yemassee after they moved into the colony.
41. The English _____ the Yemassee because they could help fight off the _____.
42. Indians traded the _____ and _____ of deer, beaver, bear, and fox to the whites for beads, trinkets, guns, tools and rum.
43. The Charles Town traders, in turn, sold the skins and furs to Europe for great _____.
44. The Westo tribe along the Savannah River provided another very profitable _____ — the Indian _____ trade.
45. Another trade the Proprietors tried to _____, but could not, was trade with _____.
46. After a decade of population growth and increasing wealth, the colonists decided to

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

_____ Charles Town from Albemarle Point to _____
_____.

47. The new location was on a peninsula formed by the Ashley and Cooper Rivers as they came together to form an impressive _____.

48. This became the permanent home of the only _____ in Carolina at the time and was the beginning of the city of _____.

GUIDED READING

South Carolina the Beautiful Palmetto State

Chapter 5: South Carolina's First Sixty Years

Section 3 Governing Carolina

Directions: Use the information from pages 142 - 145 to complete the following.

1. The **Fundamental** _____ of **Carolina** were supposed to be the basis of all _____ and _____ in the colony.
2. The document _____ became _____ because the colonists _____ to adopt it as their constitution.
3. The Proprietors _____ a _____ for Carolina who was to serve as long as the Lords in London wanted him.
4. Along with the governor was a _____ to _____ the governor, _____, and act as a _____.
5. The _____ was _____ by all _____ in the colony.
6. The _____ who came from _____ the Council and Parliament.
7. Not only did the colonists _____ the Proprietors, but the colony was _____ to its owners in _____.
8. The Proprietors tended to view the settlers as _____ and _____ people who were not sending them the _____ they _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

9. Most of the settlers viewed the Proprietors as _____ of conditions in America, trying to tell them how to _____ and _____ their _____ in Carolina.
10. _____ within Carolina began to _____ between those who _____ the Proprietors on most issues and a smaller group who tended to _____ them.
11. The Barbadians led the _____-Proprietary party and held the _____ in the Council and Parliament.
12. They were often called the _____ Men because many of the leaders were _____ who settled along Goose Creek.
13. The _____ party, those who usually _____ the Proprietors', was largely composed of _____. Dissenters were _____ members of the Church of England.
14. In 1691, the Proprietors _____ efforts to get the Carolinians to _____ the Fundamental Constitutions.
15. After that, the government was to have a Council _____ by the Proprietors and a _____ _____ elected by property holders.
16. Together the two houses would be called the _____ and would have authority to make the colony's laws.
17. The _____ House would meet separately from the Council and have authority to _____ bills, which then had to be passed by the

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

_____ and _____ by the _____ to become law.

GUIDED READING

South Carolina the Beautiful Palmetto State

Chapter 5: South Carolina's First Sixty Years

Section 4 The Maturing Colony

Directions: Use the information from pages 146 - 154 to complete the following.

1. By the early eighteenth century, South Carolina had found a staple crop — _____.
2. For nearly two centuries, _____ (the rice named for its gilded color when still in the husk) made the colony and then the state one of the _____ in the country.
3. _____, in many ways set the _____ of South Carolina.
4. It _____ [rice] a small number of wealthy aristocrats who would _____ the colony's political and social life.
5. Rice could be _____ in abundance _____ on a limited amount of land beside rivers near the _____.
6. This meant that the _____ would continue its _____ over South Carolina during the reign of rice.
7. Also, the cultivation of rice ensured that the primary _____ system would be _____ slavery.
8. _____ were an essential ingredient of the _____ culture of South Carolina.
9. Rice planters sought to _____ slaves from rice-producing areas of _____.
10. South Carolina began _____ rice by 1700, sending out over 268,000

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

- _____ per year.
11. _____ [of rice] increased sharply in the coming decades, as did the _____ of slaves.
12. The Proprietors' _____ of religious freedom was _____ easily achieved.
13. _____ of religious beliefs different from theirs was not a habit yet adopted by most Europeans.
14. Proprietors were _____ trying to _____ people on _____ to _____ to develop a profit-making operation for themselves.
15. They used a carrot (_____) to attract _____ to their colony while the English government used a stick (_____) to push them out of England.
16. The _____ **of 1706** was very important for the future of South Carolina _____ and _____.
17. Dissenters were allowed to _____ and _____ government office and practice _____ religion freely, but the _____ Church was to be the established _____ of the _____.
18. The colony was divided into _____ — Anglican Church districts ---- which would be the bases of _____ government in the Lowcountry until after the Civil War.
19. The parish leadership ran the local government, collected local _____, built _____ and bridges, and maintained _____ and _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

20. _____ with the _____ was a mainstay in the Carolina _____ from the beginning.

21. Most of the _____ that arose between Indians and white settlers at this time stemmed from _____ traders _____ and _____ the Native Americans.

22. The Assembly created a _____ _____ _____ in 1707 to establish some order in the trade and force traders to _____ Indians _____.

23. Despite the best efforts of the board and its Indian agent, Thomas _____, they could not get the trade under control.

24. The first major [Indian] _____ was in North Carolina.

25. The most serious threat to South Carolina was from the _____ Indians along the Savannah River.

26. Most Indian nations felt the pressure of the _____ populations _____ into their tribal lands.

27. Over the decades, many South Carolinians had come to the conclusion that the _____ would never act in the colonists' best _____.

28. In 1719 the Proprietors _____ twenty laws _____ by the South Carolina _____.

29. The Assembly _____ and chose General James Moore as temporary _____.

30. The _____, the only armed force in the colony, _____

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

the new governor.

31. The legal governor, Robert Johnson, _____ down, and the _____ were in control.

32. Governor Moore and the Assembly _____ King George I and the Board of Trade to _____ the Proprietors and appoint a new governor.

33. The colonists did not want _____ from the king; they wanted his _____ rule.