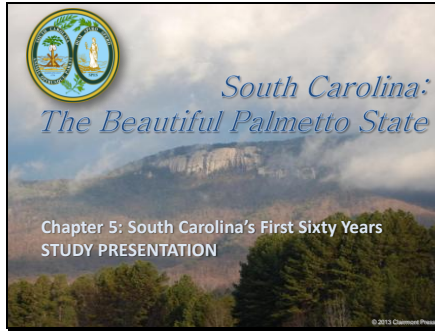


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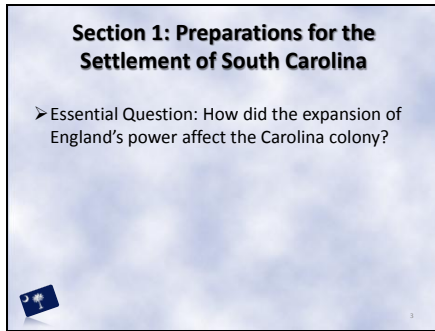
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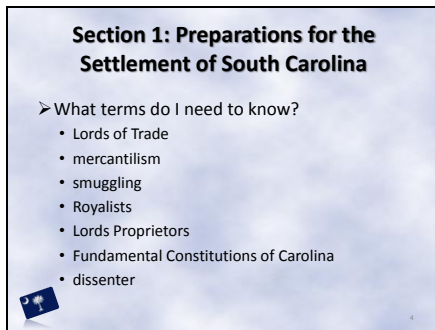
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Slide 5

Introduction

- During the years surrounding the 1st settlement of Carolina in 1670, England's activities related to her colonies, including:
 - 1660s – New Netherland became New York
 - King Charles II granted the Bahaman Islands to some proprietors
- The Lords of Trade was established by King Charles to govern these growing activities.



Slide 6

The Policy of Mercantilism


- Under mercantilism, colonies contributed to the wealth and power of England.
- The policy worked well for colonies and England, however, restrictions regarding trade with other nations were sometimes harmful to settlers.
- Smuggling was done by the colonists (with unsuccessful attempts by the English to stop it).



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The Chartering of Carolina

- The royal family (including Charles II) was restored to power by the Royalists.
- As a thank-you gift, Carolina was part of a grant to eight of the Royalist lords (the Lords Proprietors) and their heirs:
 - No consideration was given to prior claims to land by Native Americans.
 - Spain's claim to St. Augustine was ignored.
 - All of Carolina's laws were done with the consent of the free settlers.




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The Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina

- The Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina (prepared by the Proprietors – namely, Lord Ashley and John Locke) placed the Proprietors, who all lived in England, at the top rank of leadership.
- A local aristocracy of large Carolina landowners was the 2nd rank, and the 3rd rank included all other property owners in the colony.
- Freedom of religion was used to attract settlers from Europe, however, some government-supported churches persecuted dissenters.



King Charles II of England




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Lasting Effects

- The Fundamental Constitutions were never formally adopted as the colony's constitution.
- Over the years, some democratic practices have stemmed from local participation in government and the effort to protect the rights of all freemen.
- The protection of religious freedom has survived and expanded to include rejection or acceptance of religious pursuits.




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Section 2: The Settlement of Charles Town

- Essential Question: What factors affected the early failures of Charles Town?




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Section 2: The Settlement of Charles Town

- What terms do I need to know?
 - Huguenots
 - quitrent
 - indigo
 - naval stores




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Introduction

- Efforts to create an English colony in Carolina was risky business.
- Carolina could expect little outside help; still, it was close to shipping lanes between English colonies in the West Indies and England.
- A special relationship developed between South Carolina and Barbados.



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Early Failures at Settlement

- 1663 – Efforts by New Englanders to settle the Cape Fear River area (in present-day North Carolina) were abandoned.
- 1665 – Another attempt to settle at Cape Fear by a group from Barbados failed due to hostile Indians and lack of support from the Proprietors.
- There was a lack of support from the Proprietors due to an epidemic (1665) in the city of London which killed about one-seventh of the city's population.
- 1666 – The Great Fire of London destroyed much of the city.




Fire of London, 1666

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The Barbadian Background

- History of Barbados (settled in 1627) is significant for the founding and history of South Carolina:
 - sugarcane, molasses and rum very profitable – Barbados became richest English colony in America
 - a wild society who desired to gain riches
 - their lives were threatened by disease, slave revolts, and pirates.
- By 1660s, South Carolina looked very promising as land was scarce and new places to exploit were sought by planters.




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“The Colony of a Colony”

- After some disasters, Captain West and his passengers sailed to Bermuda and reached Albemarle Point.
- 1670 – A village was built (named Charles Towne to honor the king) as South Carolina's 1st permanent English settlement.
- 1670 – 1690: The majority of settlers were from Barbados. They had prominence in numbers and power (called “The Colony of a Colony” by historians).




[Click for map.](#)

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A Diverse Population

- Settlers from different cultures and ethnic groups including French Protestants, called Huguenots, came to South Carolina.
- Diverse religious and ethnic groups benefited the colony's economy and culture.
- 1670 – 1st African slaves were brought into the colony, a pivotal time in South Carolina's history.
- 1720 – 65% of colony was composed of black slaves, who remained the majority throughout the colonial period.



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Making a Living

- The Carolina settlers encountered difficulties at first:
 - There were times of food shortage, and Indians helped by giving food.
 - Most of the settlers were not farmers and had to learn to clear the land and grow crops.
 - 1674 – Bountiful crops were brought by good weather, along with more experience in planting.
- Extra food was sent (on credit) to the colonists by the Proprietors.




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Headright Grants

- Generous headright grants, which varied at times, were allowed by the Proprietors.
- The average family received 300 acres or less in the 1st decade.
- “Aristocrats” were granted estates of several thousand acres.
- Land grants were to provide quitrents for the Proprietors (money was rarely paid).



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Finding Their Place

- Proprietors wanted colonists to live in villages like in New England (easier to govern and protect).
- Settlers began taking land from Native Americans. This caused major conflict between the original inhabitants and the white newcomers.




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A Search for Staple Crops

- Possibilities for export and profit were tobacco, sugarcane, indigo, and cotton (none of which grew very well, except **indigo**).
- Staple crops in the early years included livestock raising and forest products.
- Lumber was a profitable natural resource. It was crafted into masts for ships and naval stores.
- By 1680, the colony had grown in numbers, established a stable food supply and developed several products for export.



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The Indian Trade

- In the early decades, Indian trade provided the most profitable exports (skins, furs, etc., in exchange for beads, guns, tools, rum, etc.).
- 1684 – 1715: Yemassee natives were welcomed into the settlement because the colonists believed they could help them fight off the Spanish.
- The Indian slave trade was established because of the Westo tribe.
- The Proprietors repeatedly ordered Carolinians to stop the Indian slave trade but their commands were ignored.




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The Pirate Trade

- Trade with rogue ship captains (pirates) was very profitable for the settlers.
- Pirates paid with gold and silver coins and were welcomed into port at Charles Town.
- The Proprietors tried to prevent the pirate trade, but colonists refused to give it up.



1736 engraving of Blackbeard the pirate




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The Move to Oyster Point

- 1680 - Charles Town was moved from Albemarle Point to its present day location at Oyster Point.
- This strategic move was the beginning of the city of Charleston today.
- The town had a wall and a moat on three sides, with the harbor on the fourth side (great for defense).
- Charles Towne (one of the earliest planned cities in America) was laid out in an orderly manner as the Proprietors had originally requested.




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Section 3: Growing Carolina

- Essential Question: How did conflicts affect the colony's government?



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Section 3: Governing Carolina

➤ What terms do I need to know?

- Council
- Commons House of Assembly
- General Assembly
- Glorious Revolution




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Introduction

➤ The Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina never became official, because the colonists refused to adopt it even though the Charter from the king stated that they must consent to laws placed upon them.

➤ The government that evolved was shaped from three sources: the Fundamental Constitutions, orders from Proprietors to the governors, and the settlers themselves.



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Government in the Early Years

➤ The Governor, appointed by the Proprietors, had a Council which advised, made laws, and acted as a court.

➤ Three groups comprised the Council: the Proprietors (or their appointed deputies), men selected from the largest landowners, and members from among the smaller landowners.

➤ The Council and the Governor were in charge, but in 1682, the Council required all laws to be approved by all three groups.



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Early Governors

➤ Before his death, William Sayle (the original governor) appointed Captain Joseph West as his successor.

➤ Because Sir John Yeamans (from Barbados) was the only landgrave in Carolina, he was appointed governor by the Proprietors.

➤ 1674 – Yeamans died and West became governor again for eight years (stability).



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Growing Conflicts

- The Council and Parliament were dominated by settlers from Barbados.
- Colonists disobeyed the Proprietors, and the colony was not profitable to owners in England.
- A division arose between an anti-Proprietary group (led by the Barbadians) and a smaller group who favored them (largely composed of dissenters).
- During the 1680s, Proprietors increased efforts to attract dissenters to Carolina in order to make their party stronger.




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Creation of the General Assembly

- 1692 – Colonists were given more representation in government through the establishment of a Council (appointed by the Proprietors) and a Commons House of Assembly (elected by property holders).
- The two houses were called the General Assembly and would make laws for the colony.
- Creation of the Commons House was very important to the development of representative government in South Carolina.



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England's Glorious Revolution

- 1688 – King James II was forced by the English Parliament to leave England.
- 1689 – Mary (daughter of James II) and her husband, William, were placed by Parliament on the throne as co-monarchs.
- This bloodless upheaval of power is known in English history as the Glorious Revolution.
- Eventually, the lower house of government gained control in both England (House of Commons) and South Carolina (the Commons House).




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South Carolina/North Carolina

- 1670 – 1690: The only settlements established by the Proprietors were around Charles Town in South Carolina and Albemarle Sound in the area which became North Carolina.
- The two areas and their inhabitants were quite different. There was little communication between the settlements.
- The Proprietors sent a deputy governor to Albemarle and appointed an independent governor of North Carolina.



1683 map of South Carolina – click for larger view



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Section 4: The Maturing Colony

➤ Essential Question: How did conflict shift the colony from proprietary to royal government?



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Section 4: The Maturing Colony

➤ What terms do I need to know?

- Carolina Gold
- Church Act of 1706
- Board of Indian Commissioners




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Introduction

➤ By the end of 17th Century, South Carolina had become a stable colony providing wealth for free settlers (but not for indentured servants, slaves, or Proprietors in England).

➤ The population included migrants (from several European nations) and slaves (from diverse ethnic groups in Africa).



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The Developing Economy

➤ The staple crop, rice, dominated South Carolina's agriculture in the 18th Century and shared dominance with cotton in the 19th Century.

➤ Carolina Gold made the colony and state one of the wealthiest in the country.

➤ Without slaves (their knowledge and heavy labor with rice cultivation) South Carolina would have been a less prosperous place.

➤ Older sources of income (the trade of skins, furs, slaves, and production of naval stores) remained profitable for many Carolinians.



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Religious Controversies

- Most Europeans weren't very tolerant of religious beliefs that differed from their own.
- Most believed that within one nation there could be only one religion.
- Proprietors as businessmen continued to attract dissenters to their colony, because they wanted to make money.



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The First Church Buildings

- For the first decade following its creation, Charles Town had no church buildings and no regular ministers.
- 1680 – A building lot was set aside for an Anglican church at Oyster Point in Charles Town.
- Later, a whitewashed place of worship called the White Meeting House was built by dissenter groups.
- Congenial relations existed (for several generations) among religious groups, but there was considerable prejudice against the Huguenots.




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An Established Church

- After 1700 – James Moore, a hard-line Anglican, became governor and was succeeded by Nathaniel Johnson, another staunch Anglican.
- Even though dissenters outnumbered Anglicans and held more power, Governor Johnson deceptively called a special session in 1704 with Anglican representatives.
- That year two important actions taken by the Assembly greatly affected the dissenters:
 - A person must be Anglican to serve in the assembly.
 - The Anglican Church was declared the official established church of South Carolina.




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The Church Act of 1706

- A strategic action essential to the future of South Carolina religion and politics was the Church Act of 1706:
 - Dissenters were allowed to vote, hold government office, and freely practice their religion.
 - The Anglican Church was to be the colony's church.
 - Church activities were government controlled.
 - The colony was divided into parishes, which were assigned various duties.
 - Religious controversies tapered off.



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Indian Wars

- Native Americans were cheated and abused by white traders, causing problems.
- 1707 – To treat Indians fairly and restore trade, a Board of Indian Commissioners was created.
- 1711 – 1717 - Fighting and destruction occurred between various Indian tribes and included conflict with whites. A treaty with the Creek Indians formally ended the war.
- Disasters of Yemassee War: Creek & Cherokee hostility toward one another, food shortages, property destruction, many deaths, Charles Town in debt, and damage to skin and fur trade.




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Pirate Troubles

- South Carolina maintained a love/hate relationship with pirates. This stemmed partly from the blurring of lines between pirate and privateer.
- As pirates grew bolder and more threatening, they became an even greater problem.
- Pirates made demands and took people prisoner. In retaliation, ships were sent to rescue the prisoners and pirates were hung.
- Through these actions, the colony gained the confidence it needed to challenge the authority of the Proprietors.




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The Revolution against the Proprietors, 1719

- There was discontent and lack of support of the Proprietors among South Carolinians:
 - Proprietors did not act in the best interest of the colonists.
 - Proprietors offered little help during the Yemassee War and pirate attacks.
 - 1719 – Proprietors vetoed 20 South Carolina laws.
- Most Carolinians wanted the direct rule of the king rather than the Proprietors. A bloodless revolution ensued, and the revolutionaries were successful.




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The Decade of the 1720s

- Changes were made in South Carolina's government to make it more like the royal governments of other colonies.
- 1720s – Difficult times experienced by the colony:
 - The economy faltered, it was a bad year for rice, subsidies for naval stores were halted, and planters feared bankruptcy.
 - Rice planters organized themselves to prevent taxes.
- 1729 – The king took over direct governance of South Carolina, which remained a royal colony throughout the rest of the colonial era.



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