Name:	Date:	Class:
South Car	olina: The Beautiful Palmetto State	
	A Rich and Royal Colony ~ QuickNotes	
Slide 1	South Carolina: The Beautiful Palmetto State Chapter 6: A Rich and Royal Colony STUDY PRESENTATION	
Slide 2	Section 1: streamment a point formul. Section 2: Indian and Westin Section 3: Indian and Westin Section 3: Indian and Westin Section 4: Indian and Westin Section 4: Indian and Westin Indian and Westin Annual Stream Indian and Westin Annual Stream Indian and Westin Familia Indian and Westin Annual Stream Indian Annual Indian In	
Slide 3	Section 1: Growing as a Royal Colony Essential Question: How did changes in government affect South Carolina?	
Slide 4	Section 1: Growing as a Royal Colony	
	➤ What terms do I need to know? • Township Plan • Scots-Irish • Pennsylvania Dutch • Great Wagon Road	

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Slide 5	The Rise of the Commons House	
	 ➢ By 1775 – the dominant factor in South Carolina's government was the Commons House, which was a move toward more democracy: appointed local officials, controlled local affairs collected taxes, decided how to spend funds ➢ From its Colonial experience, South Carolina government inherited these characteristics: power in hands of upper class property owners control over government by lower house (General Assembly) control of local governments by legislature 	
ar i		
Slide 6	A Diverse Population	
	➤ In South Carolina's first 60 years:	
	white and black populations were diverse each group had various languages and	
	cultural characteristics ➤ By 1730 – Native Americans losing numbers –	
	were the smallest group of the three	
Slide 7	The Township Plan	
	> 1731 – the purpose of the Township Plan suggested by Governor Robert Johnson:	
	to bring in more white setters to balance growing slave population	
	to provide a buffer against Spaniards, French, and Indians	
	 One group attracted to Upcountry – Scots-Irish Townships were not permanent towns, but helpful 	
	especially for defense	
	7	
Slide 8	A New Neighbor	
	➤ New colony of Georgia – buffer between South	
	Carolina and Spanish Florida ➤ James Oglethorpe, an	
	English military officer – was granted the new colony of	
	Georgia by King George II ➤ Goals of Oglethorpe – use Savarnah, Georgia - 1734	
	operations against	
	Spaniards in St. Augustine – and a utopia (perfect	

society)

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	Rich and Royal Colony ~ QuickNotes		
Slide 9	Other Settlers of the Upcountry		
	> 1750s / 1760s – largest population movement into Upcountry; the majority were Scots-Irish > 2nd largest ethnic group German, often known as Pennsylvania Dutch > Great Wagon Road – used by migrants: one of most traveled roads in 13 colonies		
Slide 10	Differences between		
Silue 10	Upcountry and Lowcountry		
	➤ 1775 – South Carolina population nearly 180,000 – split between Upcountry and Lowcountry		
	 Differences (often causing friction): Religion – Upcountry (Presbyterians, Lutherans, Baptists, Quakers); Lowcountry (Anglican Church) Way of Life – Upcountry (not slaveholders – worked their own farms); Lowcountry (slaves, plantations) Government – Upcountry (whites had little voice); 		
	Lowcountry (domination by whites)		
Q1.1.44	10		
Slide 11	Section 2: Slavery and Wealth		
	> Essential Question: What was the nature of slavery in South Carolina?	-	
	TO SHARE A STREET TO SHARE AN		
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Slide 12			
Siluc 12	Section 2: Slavery and Wealth		
	➤ What terms do I need to know? • Middle Passage		
	chattel artisan		
	Gullah Stone Rehallion		

manumissiondriver

Name:	Dat	te: Class:	
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Slide 13	Slaves from Africa		
	➤ Slaves to South Carolina — captured, sold to traders		
	➤ The– slaves' introduction to new life Middle Passage		
	> 4-8 weeks on ship – landed on Sullivan Island – quarantined for 10 days – sold at slave auction		
	➤ Some remained in Charles Town – most taken to rice plantations between Beaufort and		
	Georgetown		
Slide 14	The Nature of American Slavery		
	➤ Slavery (in human history): slaves captured		
	in wars, not slaves for life, children not automatically slaves		
	Slavery (in American history): slaves for life, considered chattel, no rights to travel,		
	legally marry, etc., almost all were black people from Africa, children automatically	<u> </u>	
	slaves		
	➤ Black slavery – existed in all 13 colonies		
	14.		
,		_	
Slide 15	Slavery in South Carolina:		
	Urban Slaves & Plantation Slaves		
	> 1730s – black slaves outnumbered whites 2:1 in colony Urban Slaves – mainly artisans & household servants –	<u> </u>	
	established standards of excellence in trades or		
	handicrafts (hired out by owners to other people to perform tasks)		
	Plantation Slaves – taken mainly to rice plantations – housed in little self-built cabins – clustered in small		
	"settlements" (took charge of personal lives, as much as possible, including religion and ways of coping with		
	the system of slavery)		
Į	15		
_			
Slide 16	Slave Communication &		
	A Mixing Bowl of Cultures		
	The Gullah language – rooted in pidgin language – allowed slaves to talk to each other		
	and whites – recognized as new creole language		
	➤ New cultural patterns – influenced by Africans,		
	Europeans, and Native Americans – contributed to a unique South Carolina culture		

Punishment – usually in public – included whipping, confinement, branding, being sold away from one's family, etc. Resistance – hardly noticeable gestures, comments, murder, slowing work pace, breaking tools, arson, physical attacks on white persons, running away, etc. The Stono Rebellion & Tougher Slave Laws Most whites feared organized slave rebellion, were required to carry guns even to church 1739 – slaves on Stono River took guns, ammunition – organized a rebellion called the Stono Rebellion – a pivotal moment for slaves (the largest, most significant slave uprising in South Carolina history) The revolt unified whites, new steps taken to enforce system of slavery – new laws and tighter control, manumission done only by General Assembly	Name:	D	ate:	Class:	
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South Carolina prosperous Labor on tree plantations divided into tasks: slaves of different ages assigned daily workboad, had free time remainder of the day, system encouraged hard work that was assigned by white overseers or a black driver By 1740, fice production boomed. Alice field partially under water Indigo Indigo Indigo — widely grown in 1740s and a significant factor in South Carolina economy 1775 — over one million pounds exported, with Beaufort and Georgetown as centers of indigo-growing regions An excellent complement to rice cultivation,	Slide 19	The Rice Fields	<u> </u>		
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➤ An excellent complement to rice cultivation,		with Beaufort and Georgetown as centers			
		➤ An excellent complement to rice cultivation,	-		

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Slide 21	The Wealth of South Carolina	_		
	➤ Wealth largely based on labor and skills of slaves			
	➤ Many wealthy families lived in South Carolin — 9 of the richest 10 men in the 13 British colonies lived in South Carolina (at the end of the colonial era)			
		21		
Slide 22	Section 3: How the People Lived			
	➤ Essential Question: What was life like for South Carolinians in the royal colony?	2.		
	100 A 100 A 100 A			
		22		
GI: 1 22				
Slide 23	Section 3: How the People Lived			
	➤ What terms do I need to know? • apprentice			
	Dock Street Theatre Great Awakening	-		
	•			
		. 23		
Slide 24	Construction Development			
	➤ In South Carolina – not much population growth from natural increase – death rate			
	environment, producing yellow fever, smallpox, malaria, and other diseases during			
	colonial era >1760 – Many Cherokee and Catawba Indians as well as soldiers in Charles Town killed by			
Slide 24	growth from natural increase – death rate about as high as birth rate – unhealthy environment, producing yellow fever, smallpox, malaria, and other diseases during colonial era > 1760 – Many Cherokee and Catawba Indians			

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Slide 25	Charles Town Enters a "Golden Age"	
	Charles Town – began a "Golden Age" (mid-18" century) – one of premier cities in America for decades – home to wealthy residents Community Life – clubs, societies promoted education, cultural activities; Library Society (est. 1755)	
	provided materials for reading, education, new ideas Homes / Lots – patterns of homes (single house) deep lots (allowed smaller buildings for cooking, washing, housing slaves and horses); elaborate furnishings for	
	houses	
GI: 1 . 0.6		1
Slide 26	Education	
	South Carolina – ranked low among the 13 colonies in educating its people; assumed parents to be	
	responsible; usually private tutors hired by the wealthy; sons sent to England for further education	
	➤ Teens of white artisans – placed as apprentices; parents paid for training	
	 More opportunity in Lowcountry and Charles Town for formal education; in Upcountry very little opportunity Majority of Carolinians – illiterate until near end of 	
	19th century	
		_
Slide 27	Recreation	
	> South Carolina society – wanted to enjoy life here	
	and now – engaged in various activities (concerts, balls, opera) ➤ Charles Town recreational activities – theatre	
	(Dock Street Theatre opened 1736), drinking, billiards, card games, etc.	
	Activities beyond Charles Town and Lowcountry – cockfighting, bear-baiting, horseracing, hunting, fishing, fairs, etc.	
	institute of the state of the s	
	27	1
Slide 28		1
Diluc 20	Religion	
	 Christian religion important in South Carolina Reading material religious in nature; practical books on agriculture and medicine included in homes of 	
	literate Carolinians ➤ St. Philip's and St. Michael's (two Anglican Churches	
	in Charles Town); other areas also had churches More denominations included: Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Partiets, Luthorans, Huguanots	
	Congregationalists, Baptists, Lutherans, Huguenots, Quakers, and Jews	

The Great Awakening: the main religious movement of the mid 18th-century in American colonies

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Slide 29	Section 4: Two Great Struggles:		
21100 27	Upcountry versus Lowcountry England versus France		
	Frankiel Ourskien, Heur did earfliske skore e		
	➤ Essential Question: How did conflicts shape the lives of people in the royal colony?	*	
	APPLICATION OF THE PROPERTY OF		
		29	
Slide 30	Continue de Trus Connt Standardon		
Silue 30	Section 4: Two Great Struggles: Upcountry versus Lowcountry		
	England versus France		
	➤ What terms do I need to know? • Regulators		
	Circuit Court Act of 1769		
	French and Indian War		
	Treaty of Paris of 1763		
		30	
Slide 31	Introduction & The Cherokee W	ar	
	> Cherokee: allied with the British		
	> France: competed with Carolina traders among the		
	Indians; a military threat – especially after the beginning of the French and Indian War		
	Governor James Glen: made great diplomatic effort to keep the Cherokee as friendly allies	orts	
	➤ Cherokee War: resulted as white settlers became		
	more crowded and mistreatment more frequent > 1759 - 1761: many settlers killed; homesteads log	nted	
	& burned (also, Indian villages destroyed) – result		
	in northwestern corner as Cherokee territory	31	
Slide 32			
Silue 32	Upcountry versus Lowcountry		
	➤ Since 1670 – controversies / conflicts over governr	nent	
	control, class distinction, and sectional struggles between rich, developed East and poor, frontier W	est	
	> 1760s – complaints of frontier Carolinians: (1) little		
	representation of Upcountry in Commons House (2) their farmland taxed at same rate as more cash		
	producing lands (3) part of taxes supported Anglic Church, though they were mostly dissenters (4) m		
	money used for coastal fortifications, not protection	on	
	from Indians & French (5) lack of law enforcement and courts in Upcountry		
		32	

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Slide 33	The Regulators	
	Inadequate protection and no help from Charles Town – vigilante groups (called Regulators) formed by frontier	
	settlers helped drive out criminal gangs The Circuit Court Act of 1769:	
	 Set up 6 new courts (3 in Lowcountry – Charles Town, with one already, Beaufort, Georgetown) & (4 in 	
	Upcountry – Orangeburg, Ninety Six, Camden, Cheraw) • Regulators were pardoned – reasonable order	
	restored – peaceful relations – still long-term sectional	
	and class tensions	
	13	
Slide 34	The Mighty Struggle for Empire	
	➤ 18 th Century – empires of Britain, France, Spain worldwide in scope; most powerful	
	nations in Europe, each seeking dominance	
	➤ Immediate threat to South Carolina: Spanish from St. Augustine and French	
	➤ A battle royal for control of North America soon to happen	
	зоон со наррен	
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Slide 35	The Ware for Empire	
Siluc 33	The Wars for Empire	
	 ▶ 1689 to 1763 – 4 major wars among powers in Europe ▶ Mid 18th Century – aggressive competition between 	
	Britain & France for control of North America ➤ 1754 – French and Indian War: British vs. French &	
	Indians ➤ 1756 – Seven Years War in Europe started – 1st truly	
	global war in history involving all great powers in Europe – leaving Britain deeply in debt	
	Treaty of Paris of 1763 – the British Empire became the mightiest empire on earth; received the entire North	
	American continent east of Mississippi River, except New Orleans	
	new oricans	
Slide 36		
	A STATE OF THE STA	
	Area Claimed	
	by Spain after 1763 Area Claimed by England after 1763	