# The Southern Colonies from the series Making the 13 Colonies

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# Making the 13 Colonies The Southern Colonies

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# The Southern Colonies From The Series: Making The 13 Colonies Grades 5-9

Viewing Time: 28 minutes with a two-minute, ten-question Video Quiz

#### INTRODUCTION TO THE SERIES

The series *Making The 13 Colonies* examines in detail the events surrounding the establishment of each of England's thirteen American colonies. Every English colony was unique and had certain things that set it apart from the other colonies. This series examines the motivations for founding individual colonies, the various reasons people wanted to settle in them, the problems they encountered, and how each colony developed economically and politically. Various aspects of relations with Native Americans and the institution of slavery are presented throughout the series.

#### INTRODUCTION TO THE PROGRAM

The southern colonies of Virginia, Maryland, Georgia, and North and South Carolina were quite distinct from England's other American colonies because their economic success was based on the labor of enslaved people. This program examines details of the founding settlement and early days of each of these colonies.

#### LINKS TO CURRICULUM STANDARDS

# **National History Standards**

This program meets the following National History Standards for United States History, Era Two, Colonization and Settlement (1585-1763).

#### Standard 1

Why the Americas attracted Europeans, why they brought enslaved Africans to their colonies and how Europeans struggled for control of North America and the Caribbean.

#### Standard 2

How political, religious, and social institutions emerged in the English colonies.

#### Standard 3

How the values and institutions of European economic life took root in the colonies, and how slavery reshaped European and African Life in the Americas.

#### SUMMARY OF PROGRAM

This program is divided into five principal sections arranged chronologically beginning with Virginia, then Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

In the case of Virginia, the first colony established, the focus is on the founding of Jamestown, the development of the export trade in tobacco, the establishment of the first representative government, and the origin of slavery in America.

In the case of Maryland, the second southern colony to be founded, the focus is on the Catholic proprietorship of Cecil Calvert, and the founding St. Mary's City (the colony's capital). Issues of religious toleration, slavery, and indentured servitude are presented.

In the case of North and South Carolina, the events surrounding the creation of the Carolina colony and endowment of the eight Lords-Proprietors are examined. The early attempts at English settlement on Roanoke Island, North Carolina, are presented. Early settlement, trade, and colonial government are discussed. Aspects of life on a South Carolina rice plantation are examined.

In the case of Georgia, pre-colonial era settlement is presented as it occurred at Fort King George starting in 1721. The issuance of the royal charter and the unusual humanitarian goals of the Georgia Trustees are presented. The role of James Oglethorpe, conflicts with Spanish Florida, and the demise of the Trustee's humanitarian goals are presented.

#### INSTRUCTIONAL NOTES

Before presenting these lessons to your students, we suggest that you preview the program, review the guide, and the accompanying Blackline Master activities in order to familiarize yourself with their content.

As you review the materials presented in this guide, you may find it necessary to make some changes, additions, or deletions to meet the specific needs of your class. We encourage you to do so; for only by tailoring this program to your class will they obtain the maximum instructional benefits afforded by the materials.

#### PRE-TEST AND POST-TEST

**Blackline Master #1, Pre-Test**, is an assessment tool intended to gauge student comprehension of the objectives prior to viewing the program. Remind your students that these are key concepts upon which they should focus on while watching the program.

**Blackline Master #2, Post-Test**, can be compared to the results of the Pre-Test to determine the change in student comprehension after participation in the activities and viewing the program.

#### STUDENT PREPARATION

Set up a Southern Colonies Learning Center with maps, photographs, and other materials pertaining to the colonies of Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

### STUDENT OBJECTIVES

After viewing the program and completing the follow-up activities, students should be able to:

1. List some of the main religious, political, and economic motives that free immigrants from Europe experienced when coming to the Southern Colonies.

- 2. Describe the opportunities for European immigrants and indentured servants in the Southern Colonies, and explain the difficulties they encountered.
- 3. Describe the reasons for the importation of African slaves into the Southern Colonies.
- 4. Identify the problems that developed between the Native Americans and English settlers in the Southern Colonies.
- 5. Compare and contrast how each southern colony was established and governed.

#### INTRODUCING THE PROGRAM

A good way to introduce this program would be to discuss the reasons why England thought it could benefit from having colonies in America. (The reasons would include endemic poverty at home, stopping Spanish and French expansion, the need for certain natural resources as well as the creation of a new market for English manufactured goods.)

Using Blackline Master #9, Map of the Southern Colonies, point out the locations of key sites such as the colonial boundaries; Roanoke Island; Jamestown; Bath, N.C.; New Bern N.C. (site of Tyron Palace), The Chesapeake Bay, St. Mary's City, Williamsburg, Savannah; Charleston; and St. Augustine

### **VIEW THE PROGRAM**

Running Time: 28 minutes plus a two-minute, ten-question Video Quiz.

Hand out Blackline Master #3, Video Quiz questions and a copy of Blackline Master #9, Map of the Southern Colonies, for the students to refer to while viewing the program. This map refers to the most important colonial sites referred to in the program.

#### **DISCUSSION QUESTIONS**

The following are suggested topics for post-viewing discussion:

- 1. Why did the Americas attract Europeans in the first place? Why did they bring enslaved Africans to their colonies? How did European powers struggle for control of North America?
- 2. How did the political, religious, and social institutions of England emerge in the Southern Colonies?
- 3. How did the values and institutions of European economic life take root in the Southern Colonies, and how did slavery reshape European and African life in the Americas?

#### **DESCRIPTION OF BLACKLINE MASTERS**

Blackline Master # 1, Pre-Test, is an assessment tool intended to gauge student comprehension of the objectives prior to viewing the program.

Blackline Master # 2, Post-Test, is an assessment tool to be administered after viewing the program and completing additional activities. The results of this assessment can be compared to the results of the Pre-Test to determine the change in student comprehension before and after participation in this lesson.

Blackline Master # 3, Video Quiz, is intended to reinforce the key concepts of the program immediately following the presentation of the program. It can additionally be used as a tool to promote student attention to key points during the program presentation.

Blackline Master #4, Crossword Puzzle, is a puzzle game based on information presented in the Vocabulary List

Blackline Masters #5 and 6, Timeline and Activity, is a chronological list of events pertaining to the European

colonization of North America with a focus on the Southern English Colonies.

Blackline Masters #7 and 8, Vocabulary List and Activity, includes important words and names pertaining to southern colonization.

Blackline Master #9, Map of the Southern Colonies, includes important colonial sites referred to in the program.

### **EXTENDED LEARNING ACTIVITIES**

Field trips to historic sites in the 13 colonies are the best way to savor the flavor of the colonial times.

Papers, oral reports, reenactments, or power point presentations could be done on the following subjects:

- 1. Early English attempts to colonize Roanoke Island.
- The tobacco trade.
- 3. Relations between Europeans and Native Americans in the Southern Colonies.
- 4. The growth of the slave trade in the Southern Colonies.
- 5. The daily life of a field slave in the southern colonies.
- 6. Colonial charters: How they were granted / what they allowed and didn't allow.
- 7. Proprietorships in the Southern Colonies.
- 8. The Georgia Trustees and their humanitarian vision.
- 9. Early days at Jamestown.
- 10. Indentured servants in the Southern Colonies.

### **ANSWER KEY**

# **Blackline Master #1, Pre-Test**

Virginia
 Roanoke Island

Georgia
 Maryland
 Georgia
 Virginia

5. Proprietorship 10. Maryland

### Blackline Master # 2, Post-Test

The main points in the answers should include several of the following:

- 1. The founding and early years of Jamestown, Virginia:.
- · Founded in 1607 by members of Virginia Company.
- · Goals were to find gold and a new route to Asia.
- · Many of the first colonists were aristocrats who were not expected to work.
- · The site chosen was swampy and this created problems with disease and farming.
- · Jamestown was a walled, English-style village.
- · Many colonists died in the early years.
- · Tobacco brought the colony prosperity.
- In 1619, the House of Burgesses, the first representative government in America, was established and the first African slaves were introduced into the colonies
- 2. The founding of Maryland and goals of the colony:
- · First proprietorship colony chartered in 1632.
- · Cecil Calvert, the first proprietor, was Catholic.
- · Calvert wanted to establish a Catholic aristocracy of large landowners who would profitably rent out their land to others and would control the colonial government.
- 3. The founding of Georgia:
- · Chartered in 1732 to the Trustees for Establishing the Colony of Georgia in America.
- The Trustees were humanitarians who set up Georgia so that slavery, large plantations, and rum were all illegal
- The Trustees wanted Georgia to be a place where poor people could come to start new lives.
- The leader of the Trustees was James Oglethorpe. He served as governor without the aid off a colonial legislature.
- · Georgia was also founded to prevent Spanish and French incursions into the area.
- · The goals of the Trustees were not realized.
- 4. Events that led up to the founding of the Carolinas:
- · King Charles the First was beheaded in 1649 during a civil war in England between supporters of the Parliament and supporters of the monarchy.
- The monarchy was abolished during the 1650s.

- · The monarchy was restored under Charles the Second, son of Charles the First.
- · Charles the Second granted the charter to eight loyal friends in gratitude for their help in putting him on the throne.

Multiple Choice
1. North Carolina exports were
Furs

Tobacco

Forest products for wooden ships

- 2. South Carolina exports Rice Indigo
- Catholic colonial proprietor Cecil Calvert
- 4. Outlawed Slavery Georgia

### Blackline Master # 3, Video Quiz

- 1. False, it was founded by men seeking gold and looking for a shipping route to Asia.
- 2. False, tobacco was the main export of Virginia.
- 3. True
- 4. True
- 5. True
- 6. True
- 7. True
- 8. True
- 9. True
- 10. True

### Blackline Master # 4, Crossword Puzzle

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# Blackline Master # 6, Timeline Activity

1.

a) Jamestown b) Charleston c) Savannah 1670 1733

2

- a) thermometer was invented first, Maryland founded second
- b) Virginia founded first, cells described second
- c) Shakespeare died first, King Charles was executed later

3.

- a) Fort King George founded 1721
- b) Glorious Revolution occurred 1688
- c) Battle of Bloody Marsh fought 1742

# Blackline Master #8, Vocabulary Activity

- proprietors
   trustees, James Oglethorpe
- 3. House of Burgesses 4. plantations, planters
- 5. charters 6. Monticello
- 7. humanitarian 8. John Rolfe

# SCRIPT OF NARRATION THE SOUTHERN COLONIES: Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia

England's southern colonies in America were those of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Out of the Thirteen Colonies Virginia was the first to be established and Georgia was the last. The Southern Colonies were quite different from England's other American colonies because their economic success depended almost completely on the use of large numbers of slaves.

Although most of the people who founded the southern colonies had not been familiar with slavery back in England, in America the use of slaves allowed many of them to grow rich.

Like the colonists in England's other colonies, those that settled the south brought their language, customs, religions, and racial beliefs to America, and they adapted their old ways of doing things to make them work in a strange new land. Most changes were made in how they farmed and lived their daily lives, but others were in the laws they made and the ways they governed. Things like these blended together during the almost two hundred years that England ruled in America and helped lay the foundation for the unique culture of the United States.

### THE COLONY OF VIRGINIA founded in 1607

The first English colony, Virginia, was founded in 1607 by members of the Virginia Company of London. Their story was in many ways typical of the early colonists, while in others it was not.

The 104 men and boys who made the voyage to Virginia planned to search for gold, and to try to find a new route to Asia. As the ships left England to cross the Atlantic many of the passengers had worried about the long voyage that lay ahead of them. But by the s pring, after four and a half months at sea, they had safely reached the Chesapeake Bay in Virginia.

After exploring, they found an island in a large river that flows into the bay and decided to build their settlement on it. First they had to cut down trees, clear the land, and make wooden beams from which to build houses. They filled the spaces between the beams with woven branches and mud - a building method called daub and wattle and they made thatched roofs from reeds that grew in the nearby swamps. When they were done, the houses of the settlement they named Jamestown, after King James, looked a lot like those they had known in England but most of them were quite small and had only one room. As time went by, the colonists also built barns where they could store supplies. And they built a new church where regulations required them to worship twice a day. They even sharpened logs to make a wall all the way around the first English town - or fort, as they called it. - for protection against both hostile tribes of American Indians and from the Spanish soldiers that lived to the south in Florida.

Most of the work of building Jamestown was done by the poorer colonists. The other half of the colonists were wealthy members of England's upper class who, according to the old English ways of doing things, were not expected to work. This caused many bad feelings at the colony. But that was just one problem Jamestown faced; another was that it was built on swampy land that was bad for farming. Most of the drinking water was no good. The swamps were filled with disease-carrying mosquitoes and, because of these things, as well as starvation, around 440 out of 500 colonists had died by the spring of 1610.

It is not surprising that Jamestown almost failed, not only because of illness and starvation, but because no gold had been discovered and because the colonists hadn't found any good ways of making a living. But just when they were the most discouraged, new people came from England and they settled on healthier lands where they could farm.

The Jamestown colonists were led for many years by this man, Captain John Smith. He was an excellent governor,

as well as an explorer and mapmaker. Smith put the upper class colonists to work. He kept everyone from starving by buying corn from the Native Americans and also by learning how they hunted animals for food. One day while John Smith was out exploring he was captured and threatened with death by warriors from an unfriendly tribe only to be saved by the chief's daughter, Pocahontas. Later, she married one of the colonists, and began dressing like an Englishwoman. Her husband, a plantation owner named John Rolfe, had worked for years developing a mild, "sweet" kind of tobacco.

The English settlers in Virginia started raising lots of tobacco plants and they grew quite well. After the leaves were harvested and dried, the tobacco was shipped off to Europe where the dangerous habit of smoking was just becoming popular. As the years passed, tobacco farming brought the colony great prosperity.

In 1619, the people of Jamestown elected an assembly of men called the House of Burgesses to make laws for their growing colony. That turned out to be a very important year because it was the beginning of representative government in America. Unfortunately, 1619 was important for another reason as well. It was the year the first African slaves were sold to Virginia tobacco planters by a Dutch trader. After that, thousands of more slaves were put to work in the colony's plantations and this allowed their owners to live in fantastic luxury.

By the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, a powerful, society of large plantation owners controlled the colonial legislature in Virginia. Two of the most famous of these Virginia gentlemen were George Washington, who maintained his beautiful plantation of Mount Vernon alongside the Potomac River, and Thomas Jefferson, whose grand plantation called Monticello stood far to the west in the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains. Both plantations had hundreds of slaves.

### THE COLONY OF MARYLAND founded 1632

The second southern colony, Maryland, received a royal charter in 1632, 25 years after Virginia was founded.

Maryland was the first of what were called the Proprietary Colonies; that is, colonies that were run by an owner or proprietor. The first proprietor of Maryland was a wealthy Catholic nobleman named Cecil Calvert, also known by his official title Lord Baltimore. Proprietors such as Calvert were the men to whom kings granted colonial charters. Colonial charters normally required the proprietors to abide by basic English laws but they were given the right to use the colony's land and to defend and administer the colony as they saw fit. Calvert wanted the colony of Maryland to be a place in which large estates would be owned by Catholic noblemen who would then profitably rent the land out to others.

St. Mary's City, the first capital of Maryland, was founded in 1634 when colonists sailing from England arrived on the shores of a beautiful inlet of the Chesapeake Bay not far from the eastern boundary of Virginia. On board the ships were two Catholic priests and the families of 17 Catholic gentlemen. In addition, there were about 200 other people who were mostly members of the Church of England. In the beginning, some colonists moved into houses in which Native Americans had lived. They furnished them with their own belongings but soon they constructed English-style houses and other buildings. Over the years, St. Mary's City turned into a busy little porttown serving the needs of a major tobacco exporting colony. As the headquarters for Maryland's colonial government it was the only place for colonists to come if they had dealings with the court. And to accommodate such travelers, St. Mary's City had a well-equipped ordinary, or public, inn.

# **INDENTURED SERVANTS AND SLAVES**

The young women who worked at the inn in St. Mary's City were indentured servants. Indentured servants were people who had signed a contract or indenture in which they agreed to work in the colony without pay, usually for around six years, in exchange for free transportation to America. Indentured servants were common in all the colonies; usually they were people who had decided to leave England because of poverty.

Although indentured servants provided a lot of cheap labor in Maryland and the other colonies, they were legally free to go as they pleased once their contracts had been fulfilled. In fact, most of them stayed on to start their own farms and to raise families. In contrast, the colony's legal system bound the slaves who did most of the work on the plantations to a lifetime of forced labor.

# RELIGIOUS STRUGGLES AND THE TOLERATION ACT OF 1649

Religious struggles erupted in Maryland not long after it was founded. They occurred mainly because Catholics controlled its government yet they made up only a small fraction of its population; this caused resentment among many colonists. When Puritans, who strongly disliked Catholics, flooded into Maryland, violence broke out. To soothe his colonists, Lord Baltimore replaced the Catholic governor with a Protestant one. And even more importantly, in 1649, here at the colony's capitol in St. Mary's City, Maryland enacted a religious toleration act, which guaranteed freedom of worship to all Christian faiths. The Toleration Act was the first step ever taken to promote freedom of religion on the American soil.

#### THE DEATH OF THE KING AND THE BIRTH OF CAR-OLINA 1649-1663

In 1649, the same year that Maryland was enacting its Toleration Act, King Charles the First of England was beheaded for treason by order of the Parliament and for the next decade England had no king. But then the monarchy was restored under the dead king's son, King Charles the Second. The new king awarded the proprietorship of the lands south of Virginia known as Carolina to eight loyal friends to thank them for their help in bringing him to the throne. Two separate colonies, North and South Carolina, were later carved from the original Carolina colony.

# THE COLONY OF NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina was the site of England's first attempt at colonization in America. It all started in 1584 when Queen Elizabeth the First granted a charter to a vast region of land along the east coast of America to her friend Sir Walter Raleigh. Explorers from England searched for a

good site for a colony and they selected Roanoke Island just off the mainland of North Carolina.

The following year, over 100 hundred men and boys arrived at the island. Their goal was to create a base for supplying English warships but they soon realized that the island's shallow waters would make running such a base impossible. And so they abandoned their mission and returned to England.

The next attempt at colonization happened two years later when a group of 117 men, women, and children sailed off to colonize land further north in Virginia, but, due to some confusion, they ended up at Roanoke Island, too. After several months on the island, there were struggles with the Native Americans and the colonists needed more supplies, so the ship that had brought them to America returned to England to get them. However, a major war broke out between Spain and England and the English needed every ship they could find. As a result three years passed by before the supply ship could safely return to Roanoke Island. When the ship finally got back in 1590, the island was deserted. In fact, the only sign of the colonists were the letter "C-R-O" carved in a tree. These letters may have been a reference to Croatoan Island to the south but to this day the fate of the Roanoke colonists of North Carolina remains a great mystery and no trace of them has ever been found.

By the time the eight Lords-Proprietors began to govern North Carolina in 1663, a small area not far from Roanoke Island had already been settled by a few people who had been indentured servants and small-time tobacco farmers in Virginia. The town of Bath seen here is the oldest town in North Carolina founded in 1705. Three years after it was founded, Bath had 12 houses, a shipyard, a mill for grinding grain, and 50 residents. The town was frequently visited by a man named Edward Teach, also known as "Blackbeard," a pirate who terrorized shipping lanes along the southern coast of America.

During its early days, North Carolina's main exports were tobacco, furs, and forest products, for wooden ships such as timbers, turpentine, pitch, resin, and tar.

Eventually North Carolina changed from being a privately owned proprietorship colony to a royal colony. The king built a beautiful palace for his governor, William Tyron, right before the outbreak of the Revolutionary War and for a short time Tyron Palace served as the home of North Carolina's colonial legislature. But another purpose of this fine building was to remind the colonists of England's strength and greatness during a time of growing political turmoil in America.

# THE COLONY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

The colony of South Carolina, founded in 1663, was first settled on and around a narrow peninsula of land where two great rivers flow into the ocean. The city that was built here starting in 1670 was named Charleston in honor of King Charles the Second. Charleston eventually became the fourth largest city in the English colonies and one of the wealthiest. In contrast, the colony of North Carolina never had a large city.

The first colonists in South Carolina arrived by ship from England late in the year 1669 and settled near here on the banks of the Ashley River. They established small farms, traded in furs and exported forest products for wooden ships as the settlers in the north were doing. Starting in the 1680s, persecuted Protestants from Europe immigrated to South Carolina to farm and find religious freedom. The flat swampy South Carolina low country was perfect for growing rice and it was mainly this crop that brought them prosperity. Later on, planters in South Carolina raised a plant called indigo from whose leaves a valuable blue dye is derived. Eventually indigo became a major export of the colony as well.

Rice was grown on huge plantations and it required a large number of workers to produce. As a result, thousands of African slaves were brought in so that by 1699 there were four black slaves for every white person in the colony. Slavery on this scale resulted in the creation of a powerful upper class made up of extremely wealthy planters, many of whom lived in and around Charleston. This mansion called Drayton Hall is a good example of a wealthy South Carolina planter's house. It stands on the

banks of a river and once overlooked the plantation's huge rice fields. Planters who lived in enormous houses like this one liked to show off their wealth in other ways, too. In fact, visitors to a plantation house usually had to pass down a long drive along which stood row after row of slave cabins that were intentionally placed there so the visitors would be impressed with how many expensive slaves the owner possessed. Those seen here at Boone Hall Plantation are only a third of the 27 cabins that once stood here. These cabins were for the use of household and skilled craftsmen slaves alone. Cabins of the much more lowly field slaves stood further away from the house.

### THE COLONY OF GEORGIA, founded in 1732

The colony of Georgia was founded in 1732. It was the last of England's American colonies and it was the only one founded in the 18th century. Georgia was created in the area of disputed land that lay between the colony of South Carolina and Spanish Florida. But more than a decade before the charter was even granted for the colony of Georgia, the British had staked their claim to the region by establishing Fort King George along the swampy banks of the Altamaha River. Originally an Indian village had stood on the site of the fort, and in the late 1500s and 1600s the Spanish had a mission there. The purpose of this fort was to prevent the Spanish in Florida and the French in Louisiana from moving any closer to the Carolina colonies.

Fort King George didn't last long because it cost the British government too much to operate and so most of its troops were withdrawn after only six years. Nevertheless, while it was in operation more than 140British soldiers died there from malaria, malnutrition, and from skirmishes with the Indians while defending the southern frontier of the American colonies.

### A ROYAL CHARTER FOR GEORGIA, 1732

A royal charter for Georgia was granted by King George the Second, for whom it was named, to a group of men who shared a common humanitarian vision. They called themselves "The Trustees for Establishing the Colony of Georgia in America."

The leader of the trustees was a man named James Oglethorpe. He was a person who understood the importance of establishing strong defenses against the Spanish.. But more importantly, Oglethorpe and the other trustees wanted the lands of Georgia to be used by impoverished English Protestants who had been locked up in debtors' prisons for being unable to pay their bills. The trustees wanted to turn Georgia into a place where hard working, virtuous people could prosper on family farms. And so they made grants of only small amounts of land to prevent big plantations from being developed. They outlawed slavery in Georgia, not just for humanitarian reasons, but because they believed that the moral benefits of hard work would be lost if slavery was allowed. The trustees even banned the sale of rum mainly because this alcoholic drink had been used as an item of trade in other colonies with American Indians and its effects on them had been very destructive.

In February, 1733, a ship carrying James Oglethorpe and around 120 settlers sailed up the Savannah River; the river that formed the boundary between the colony of South Carolina and the new colony of Georgia. With the help of a friendly Native American, a site for Savannah, the new capital of Georgia, was purchased. The land they selected was situated on a low bluff overlooking the river about ten miles upstream from the ocean Oglethorpe oversaw the planning of the town which he laid out in a distinctive style made up of regularly spaced public squares surrounded by houses and public buildings.

For the first ten years Oglethorpe acted as the colony's governor, representing the trustees back in Britain, and he ruled without the help of a colonial legislature.

### WAR WITH SPAIN

Only six years after Georgia was founded, war broke out with Spain over the slave trade and Governor Oglethorpe was ordered to attack their outpost of St. Augustine in Florida. For a month, 900 British soldiers and 1100 of their American Indian allies laid siege to the city, but they didn't have enough men to capture it. After that, as commander of all the troops in Georgia and the Carolinas,

Oglethorpe continued to make improvements in his colony's defenses. Here on St. Simon's Island not far from the border of Florida, the English outpost of Fort Frederica was strengthened. Since stone was nonexistent on the island, oyster shells were burned to make crude concrete called "tabby" to construct the fort's main buildings. During this time, Fort Frederica grew into a small town with many buildings, 500 citizens, and a large number of soldiers.

Naturally the fort was a tempting target for the Spanish forces just to the south. It was three years after the British attack on St. Augustine that the Spanish tried to strike back at Fort Frederica, but British troops ambushed the Spanish just as they were sneaking up on the outpost. During the Battle of Bloody Marsh that followed one British and 200 Spanish soldiers were killed. After that the Spanish threat to Britain's southern colonies ceased to be a serious problem.

#### A NEW GOVERNMENT FOR GEORGIA

During its first 10 years as a colony Georgia did not prosper. Few settlers had made the voyage to the Georgia shore and about half of those that had come had done so at the trustees' expense and the trustees' goal of turning in into a place where poor people could come to start new lives had been a failure. In fact, most Georgians felt that the trustees rules were what was actually holding the colony back. Under the rules, Georgians couldn't develop large rice plantations like those in South Carolina or have slaves, couldn't buy rum, and had no voice in the colony's government. In other words, they wanted to see big changes made. Because the colonists were so unhappy with how things were going in Georgia, James Oglethorpe realized that his humanitarian dreams for the colony would never come true. And so, broke and feeling defeated, he returned to England and never came back again.

In the years that followed his departure, the trustees' rules were changed and in 1754 Georgia fell under the control of the king and became much more like the other Southern colonies: A place where rum flowed freely, and where slavery and large rice plantations flourished.

#### Video Quiz

- 1. True or False? Virginia was founded by men seeking religious freedom.
- 2. True or False? Cotton was the main export of the Virginia Colony.
- 3. True or False? The first proprietor of Maryland was a Catholic.
- 4. True or False? Indentured servants provided cheap labor in Maryland.
- 5. True or False? The first tries at colonizing Roanoke Island failed.
- 6. True or False? North Carolina's assembly met at Tyron palace.
- 7. True or False? South and North Carolina were once a single colony.
- 8. True or False? Rice was raised on the big slave plantations of South Carolina.
- 9. True or False? Georgia was the last English colony founded in America.
- 10. True or False? James Oglethorpe was one of the trustees of the Georgia colony.

Name			
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# The Southern Colonies from *Making the 13 Colonies* series

### **PRE-TEST**

Directions: Fill in the blanks from the words listed below. Some of the words may be used more than once and others may not be used at all.

1	was the first English colony founded in America.										
2	was th	e last English colony founded in	America.								
3. Cath	Catholics were important leaders in the early days of the colony of										
4	was founded to promote humanitarian goals.										
5. Priv	Privately operated colonies were called colonies.										
	English made their first attempts is today in North Carolina.	at American colonization on									
7. The	main export of the colony of Sou	th Carolina was									
8. The	main export of the colony of Virg	inia was	·								
9	was the first c	olony to establish a representativ	e government.								
10	was the first c	colony to enact a law promoting re	eligious freedom.								
	Maryland	Florida	Roanoke Island								
	Virginia	rice	proprietorship								
	North Carolina	tobacco	indentured servant								
	Maine	rum	wheat								
	Georgia										

Name

# The Southern Colonies from *Making the 13 Colonies* series

#### **POST-TEST**

**Short Answer** 

Directions: Choose two of the following subjects and write a paragraph on a separate piece of paper. Write your answer using complete sentences and try to include at least three key points for each answer.

- 1. The founding and early years of Jamestown, Virginia.
- 2. The founding of Maryland and goals of the colony.
- 3. The founding of Georgia.
- 4. Events that led up to the founding of Carolina.

**Multiple Choice** 

Directions: Circle the correct answer or answers.

1. In the early days of the colony of North Carolina which three of the following were important exports?

furs
tobacco
cotton
manufactured goods
slaves
gunpowder
forest products for wooden ships

2. Which two of the following were main export crops in the colony of South Carolina?

wheat coffee rice indigo citrus crops corn

3. Which of the following men was a Catholic colonial proprietor?

James Oglethorpe Cecil Calvert Captain John Smith John Rolfe King Charles the First

4. Which southern colony originally outlawed slavery?

Virginia Georgia Maryland North Carolina South Carolina

Name \_\_\_\_\_

# The Southern Colonies from *Making the 13 Colonies* series

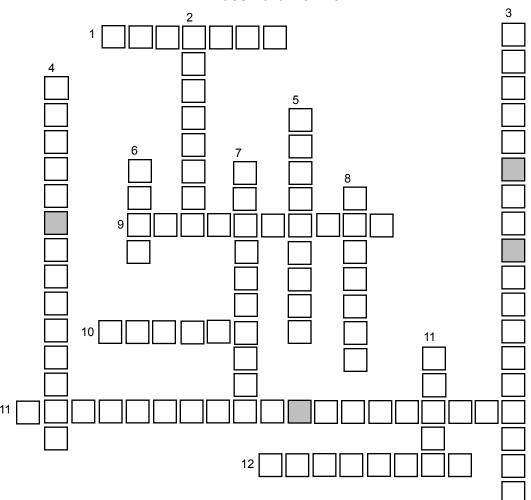
#### Video Quiz

Directions: Answer the following statements either true or false.

- 1. True or False? Virginia was founded by men seeking religious freedom.
- 2. True or False? Cotton was the main export of the Virginia colony.
- 3. True or False? The first proprietor of Maryland was a Catholic.
- 4. True or False? Indentured servants provided cheap labor in Maryland.
- 5. True or False? The first tries at colonizing Roanoke Island failed.
- 6. True or False? North Carolina's assembly met at Tyron Palace.
- 7. True or False? South and North Carolina were once a single colony.
- 8. True or False? Rice was raised on the big slave plantations of South Carolina.
- 9. True or False? Georgia was the last English colony founded in America.
- 10. True or False? James Oglethorpe was one of the trustees of the Georgia colony.

# The Southern Colonies from *Making the 13 Colonies* series

### **Crossword Puzzle**



#### **Across**

- 1. Men with this last name were the proprietors of Maryland.
- 9. The wealthiest city in the Southern Colonies.
- 10. A plant raised to make dye in South Carolina.
- 11. These people worked for no wages for years to pay for their transportation to the colonies.
- 12. Colony with first act promoting religious freedom.

#### **Down**

- 2. The first slaves in America were used in this colony.
- 3. The first representative government in the American colonies.
- 4. England's first attempt at American colonization occurred on an island in this state.
- 5. The first English settlement in America.
- 6. The main export of South Carolina in 1710.
- 7. A man with this last name was the founder of Savannah, Georgia.
- 8. The first successful export from the English colonies in America.
- 11. When Georgia was founded in 1732, Florida was a possession of this European nation.

# The Southern Colonies from *Making the Thirteen Colonies* series

### Timeline 1492-1754

- **1492** On October 12th, Christopher Columbus reaches an island in the West Indies. Spanish colonization of the New World begins a short time later.
- Nicholas Copernicus theorizes that the sun, not the Earth, is at the center of the solar system.
- **1520** Turkeys and maize are imported into Europe from the New World.
- Cortez conquers the Aztec kingdom in Mexico.
- Spain claims the lands of the American Southwest.
- **1540-41** Coronado explores the American Southwest.
- William Shakespeare is born in England.
- The first potatoes arrive in Europe from South America. The Spanish establish St. Augustine in Florida.
- Queen Elizabeth I grants a charter for exploration of the lands called Virginia to Sir Walter Raleigh.
- First attempt at English colonization in America at Roanoke Island.
- England defeats the Spanish Armada.
- Galileo invents a primitive thermometer.
- Queen Elizabeth I dies. James Stuart, King James the Sixth of Scotland, becomes king of England.
- 1607 English found Jamestown in Virginia.
- The French found Quebec in Canada.
- Galileo builds an improved telescope. First text-book of chemistry instead of alchemy is published. Santa Fe, New Mexico, is founded. Henry Hudson from England sails into Hudson's Bay searching for a Northwest Passage to Asia.
- King James publishes his new translation of the Bible.

- Shakespeare dies. Pocahontas arrives in London.
- Outbreak of the "Thirty Years War" in central Europe between Catholics and Protestants.
- The first representative government in America, called the House of Burgesses, is started at Jamestown, Virginia. The first African slaves arrive in Virginia.
- Plymouth Colony is founded.
- Colonists settle in New Hampshire.
- The Dutch establish the colony of New Netherland
- James I dies. Charles Stuart becomes King Charles the First of England. Charles is anti-Puritan and anti-Parliament.
- Massachusetts Bay Colony is founded.
- The colony of Maryland is founded. It is the first proprietorship colony and is governed by Cecil Calvert, a wealthy Catholic nobleman.
- **1633** Galileo is forced by the Catholic Church to state that his idea that the Earth moves around the sun is incorrect.
- The colonies of Rhode Island and Connecticut are established.
- The colony of Delaware is founded by Swedish settlers. New Haven colony is founded; it later became part of Connecticut.
- English Civil War begins between Puritan Parliamentarians and the Royalist forces of the king. Galileo dies.
- King Charles the First is beheaded for treason. The monarchy is abolished by parliament. Maryland institutes a law called the Act Concerning Religion that allows religious toleration of different Christian denominations.

(Continued on Blackline Master 6)

Name	

# The Southern Colonies from *Making the 13 Colonies* series

# Timeline 1492-1754 (continued)

**1652** English Civil War ends. Oliver Cromwell rules England as its "Lord Protector."

1658 Oliver Cromwell dies, the "Protectorate" ends.

**1660** The Restoration of the Monarchy under Charles the Second begins.

**1663** King Charles the Second establishes the colony of Carolina and makes eight loyal friends its "Lord-Proprietors." Carolina is later divided into two colonies: North and South Carolina.

**1664** England takes New Netherland and establishes the colony of New York. The colony of New Jersey is created from part of New York.

**1665** Black Plague ravages London. Robert Hooke describes the first living cells in his book *Micrographia*.

**1669** The first English colonists settle in South Carolina.

1670 Charlestown, South Carolina, is founded.

**1680** Persecuted protestants come to South Carolina. Clocks are equipped with minute hands for the first time.

**1681** The colony of Pennsylvania is established.

**1685** King Charles the Second dies. Johann Sebastian Bach is born.

**1687** Isaac Newton publishes *Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica* considered by many scholars to be the greatest book in the history of science. This is considered to be the starting date for the period of history called "The Age of Reason."

**1688** "The Glorious Revolution" establishes the supremacy of parliament over the monarch in England.

**1699** There are four black slaves for every white person in South Carolina.

**1721** Fort King George is established in what later became the colony of Georgia.

1732 A charter is granted for Georgia.

1733 Savannah, Georgia, is established.

**1742** The British forces defeat Spanish troops from Florida in the Battle of Bloody Marsh near Fort Federica on St. Simon's Island, Georgia.

.....

**1754** Georgia becomes a royal colony.

# **Timeline Activity**

- 1. From the **Timeline** find the dates that
- a) Jamestown, Virginia b) Charleston, South Carolina, and c) Savannah, Georgia, were founded:

a) Jamestown	_
b) Charleston	_
c) Savannah	

- 2. From the **Timeline** find out which happened first and which happened later and order them in the spaces below:
- b) The settlement of Maryland or the invention of the thermometer.
- c) The founding of Virginia or the description of the first living cells.
- d) The execution of King Charles the First or the death of William Shakespeare.

e) į	 	
b)		
f)		

3. From the **Timeline** find the date that the following occurred:

a) Fort King George is established	
b) Parliament of England gained more power than	
the monarch (The Glorious Revolution)	

c) Battle of Bloody Marsh is fought \_\_\_\_\_ .

# The Southern Colonies from *Making the 13 Colonies* series

# **Vocabulary List**

The following are important words and names pertaining to southern colonization. Try to listen for these terms while viewing the program, pay close attention so you can later include them in your writing assignments.

**Battle of Bloody Marsh** - a battle between the British and Spanish in Georgia. Britain's decisive victory brought an end to conflicts with Spain in the colonies.

**Blackbeard** - a pirate whose real name was Edward Teach. He terrorized sailing ships on the Carolina and Virginia coasts.

**burgess** - a citizen of a certain area (such as Jamestown in Virginia).

**Calvert, Cecil 1605-75** - the proprietor of the colony of Maryland. Calvert's title was Lord Baltimore. He was a Catholic and attempted to place Catholics in high positions in the government of Maryland.

**Carolina** - a colony south of Virginia formed in 1663 by Charles the Second as a gift to eight loyal friends. It was later divided into separate North and South colonies.

Charles the First 1600-1649 - Charles Stuart, unpopular King of England 1625-1649. Under the rule of Charles the First, England fought a civil war between the supporters of the King and the supporters of Parliament. Charles was executed in 1649 and Parliament abolished the monarchy. Maryland was established by a charter granted by Charles the First. Other colonies founded during his reign were Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut, New Haven, and Rhode Island.

Charles the Second 1630-85 - Charles Stuart II, son of Charles the first, King of England 1660-85 after the monarchy was restored in 1660. Charles the Second established the Carolina colony in 1663 and gave it to eight loyal friends who had helped put him on the throne.

**charter** - in government and law, a formal document by which the monarch or state grants and acknowledges certain rights, liberties, or powers to a colony or group of people.

**colonial system** - in government the pattern of relationships between a dominant nation and its dependent territories. Together a ruling country and its colonies constitute an empire.

**colony** - a settlement made by people who leave their own country to settle in another land, but who still remain citizens of their original country. After Columbus many European countries began to found colonies all over the world.

**Cromwell, Oliver 1599-1658** - English general and Puritan statesman who ruled England from 1653-58 as its Lord Protector .

**culture** - all the ways of living built up by a group of people or a nation. The English colonists brought the culture of England to America. Parts of many different cultures have blended together to create the American culture.

**customs** - well-established ways of doing certain things.

**daub and wattle** - an old time construction technique in which walls were made from woven branches and mud.

**debtors' prisons** - in England, these were public institutions where people were locked up until they paid their debts.

**English Civil War 1642-1652** - a war between supporters of the Parliament and the supporters of the king.

**Elizabeth the First 1533-1603** - Elizabeth Tudor, daughter of King Henry the Eighth. As Queen (1558-1603) she returned to England to Protestantism. The failed attempts at colonization of Roanoke Island occurred during her reign.

**export** - products shipped to another country.

**House of Burgesses** - the first representative legislature in the 13 Colonies organized at Jamestown in 1619. The house included a governor and elected representatives (Burgesses) from 11 plantations.

**humanitarian** - a person motivated by high ideals and kindness instead of money.

**indentured servant** - a person bound by contract to serve for a period of two to seven years, usually in the American colonies. Some people volunteered to be indentured servants in order to pay for their transportation to America. Others were criminals or paupers sentenced to deportation. At the end of the contract, they generally became accepted members of society.

**indigo** - a plant from whose fermented leaves a valuable blue dye is obtained.

James the First (1566-1625) - James Stuart, King of England 1603-1625. A firm believer in the divine right of kings and enemy of the Puritans. Jamestown Virginia was named for him.

legislature - a group of people elected to make laws.

**malaria** - a serious disease carried by mosquitoes that plagued the southern colonists.

**Monticello** - the plantation of Thomas Jefferson.

**Mount Vernon** - the plantation of George Washington.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

# The Southern Colonies from *Making the 13 Colonies* series

# **Vocabulary List (continued)**

**Oglethorpe, James** (1696-1785) - the main founder of the colony of Georgia.

**parliament** - an official council concerned with government. Today in England, Parliament consists of those elected to the House of Commons and those who, by hereditary right, belong to the House of Lords. In the early days of England, the Royal sovereigns governed with the help and consent of Parliament.

**Parliamentarians** - during the English Civil War, a person serving the Parliament against the Royalist forces of King Charles the First.

**Pocahontas** - daughter of a Native American chief. She married John Rolfe, saved the life of Captain John Smith. She died of the European disease called smallpox, which killed many Native Americans.

**planter** - a person who owns a plantation.

**plantation** - a large farm usually having its own work force who live on the property.

**proprietors** - the men who ran and more or less owned certain American colonies. Maryland, North Carolina, and South Carolina were owned by proprietors.

**Puritans** - people who wanted to "purify" the Church of England by having very plain religious services and buildings and by having stricter rules.

**reeds** - marsh plants with long firm stems that were dried to make thatched roofs.

**representative government** - a form of government in which people are chosen to represent and speak for a certain population.

**Restoration, The** - period after 1660 when the monarchy was re-established in England under King Charles the Second.

**Rolfe, John 1585-1622** - an early plantation owner who developed a better way of raising and curing the tobacco that was grown by the Jamestown colonists. The "sweet" tobacco he developed brought prosperity to the colonists of Virginia.

**Saint Augustine, Florida** - an outpost on the east coast of northern Florida established by the Spanish in 1565.

**Smith, Captain John 1580-1631** - an English explorer and mapmaker. He was a good leader and became the governor of the Jamestown Colony.

**Spanish Armada** - a great force of Spanish ships sent from Catholic Spain to attack the forces of Protestant England. The English destroyed the Spanish Armada in 1588, bringing England world naval superiority. This event prevented supplies from getting back to the colonists on Roanoke Island.

**tabby** - a crude concrete made of oyster shells and sand used for building in coastal Georgia and Florida.

thatch - roofing material such as reeds or straw.

**Toleration Act** - (The Act Concerning Religion) enacted in Maryland in 1649, this act granted freedom of religion to all Christians in the colony. It was the first act to promote freedom of religion in America.

**Trustees (of the Georgia Colony)** - 21 men who ruled Georgia under a special charter.

**Tyron Palace** - a mansion built for the royal governor of North Carolina, William Tyron, in New Bern, N.C. The building also was home to the colonial legislature.

Virginia - first English colony in America Jamestown, Virginia, its original settlement, was colonized in 1607.

#### **Vocabulary Activity**

**Directions**: From the Vocabulary List select the correct word to fill in the blank.

1. —	Carolina	and M 	laryland	were	run	by	men	called
2.	Georgia wa	as run b	y men ca	alled				
	The presentative							he first
	In the sout ere run by v							
5. —	The Englis	sh color						called onarch.
6.	Thomas	Jeffer						called the five

7. /	A person	motivated	by high	ideals	instead	of mone	y is
		d to as be					

8.\_\_\_\_\_ developed a variety of "sweet" tasting tobacco that brought prosperity to the colony of Virginia.

cent piece.

**9** Name \_\_\_\_\_

# The Southern Colonies from *Making the 13 Colonies* series

Map of the The Southern Colonies

This map includes important colonial sites referred to in the program.

