

## **Study Guide - 1.CO Exploration & North American Settlements (part 1)**

1. Europeans began to settle in North America
  - a. New Spain
    - Location: today's Florida and southwestern parts of North America
    - Economy: hoped to find gold, but exported cash crops
    - Religion: Roman Catholic
    - Government: absolute monarchs (very little self-government)
    - Lifestyle: established missions, forts, and ranches (self-sufficient)
  - b. New France
    - Location: along the Mississippi River and Quebec on the St. Lawrence River
    - Economy: fur trade with Native Americans, then sold fur to Europe for profit
    - Religion: Catholic
    - Government: absolute monarchs (very little self-government)
    - Lifestyle: welcomed Native Americans and developed fur trade
  - c. New England / British Settlers
    - Location: Atlantic Coast of North America
    - Economy: cash crops for exporting
    - Religion: Protestant
    - Government: responsibility was shared but each leader was chosen by the King
    - Lifestyle: social lives revolved around village events and attending church

## **Study Guide - 1.CO Exploration & North American Settlements (part 2)**

### 2. Relationships between Cultural Groups

#### a. Europeans and Africans

- First documented Africans in British North America were 20 men and women who arrived at Jamestown, Virginia in 1619
- These Africans were slaves and worked the tobacco fields in Jamestown alongside white indentured servants

#### b. Europeans and Native Americans

- Most Europeans, especially the French, attempted a friendly relationship based on trade and a shared dedication to spirituality
- Native Americans were vulnerable to European diseases (like smallpox), so these decimated the Native American population
- Some Native Americans were sold into slavery in places like Canada

#### c. Europeans and Barbadians

- Barbados is a Caribbean island that was a part of the British colonial network from 1625 to 1966
- In European markets, sugar was valuable, so Barbadian sugar planters made huge profits
- Originally the main product on Barbados was tobacco. However the settlements in Virginia began growing it, so it was replaced by sugar on Barbados.
- Plantocracy system: wealthy planters controlled the economy and government (similar to South Carolina) - Europeans took advantage of the Barbadians through this system

### 3. More about the British Settlements

#### a. The English settled the area that eventually became what we think of today as the United States. The First English Settlements include:

- Jamestown, Virginia (1607) - Settlers were motivated by economics. They hoped to find gold, but then began to plant cash crops (tobacco).
- Bermuda (1609) - English travelers on their way to the colony of Jamestown were blown off course by a hurricane and shipwrecked on Bermuda. 60 English settlers were later sent to colonize the islands, joining those remaining from the shipwrecked party.
- Pilgrims of Plymouth, Massachusetts (1620) - Pilgrims came to the New World on the *Mayflower* in search of religious freedom

### 4. Enslaved People and Indentured Servants

#### a. Enslaved people (slaves)

- Forced to work
- Considered property of the owners
- Usually had no chance of gaining their freedom

#### b. Indentured servants

- People from Europe who needed work and desired a better life in the New World
- They made a contract with landowners in the Colonies where they agreed to work for a certain number of years (usually 7) in exchange for food, clothing, shelter, and a passage to the New World
- Usually treated better than slaves

## **Study Guide - 1.CE Triangular Trade & Plantations**

1. Triangular Trade - trade between Europe, Africa, and Colonial America
  - a. Raw materials were shipped to Europe from the Colonies and Africa
  - b. Europe made manufactured goods such as cloth and furniture from the raw materials and sold it back to the Colonies and Africa
  - c. Slaves were shipped from Africa to the Colonies
2. Large farms and plantations in the English colonies needed a large labor force to plant and harvest crops. Thus, slavery was introduced and established in North America.
  - a. English first enslaved Native Americans
    - This caused tension with neighboring tribes
    - Native American slaves were often able to escape because they knew the land - this increased the demand for African slaves
  - b. Slave labor from Africa
    - Middle Passage- slave's journey aboard the ship between Africa and the American colonies
      - Inhumane conditions aboard the ships
        - Little or no food
        - Treated as cargo in a cramped space below the ship's deck
        - Many did not survive
    - Africans brought with them their own culture, skills, and languages
      - Knowledge of raising livestock and farming techniques greatly benefited the economy in the Southern colonies

## **Study Guide - 1.P 13 Colonies & Colonial Regions (part 1)**

- a. Southern Colonies - GA, SC, NC, VA and MD
  - **Geography** - warm climate with mild winters / soil was perfect for farming with a long growing season
  - **Economy** - farming, and labor-intensive cash crops (tobacco, rice, indigo, sugarcane, and cotton); growing need for slave labor
  - **Religion** - did not have much of an impact because of the plantation system and because people lived farther apart; religious freedom
  - **Governments** - All governments in the 13 Colonies had a Governor, elected lawmakers, and court systems. They had other small differences though. SC was a Royal Colony owned by the King.
  
- b. Middle Colonies - PA, DE, NY and NJ
  - **Geography** - temperate climate (warm summers and cold winters) / called breadbasket because the mild climate and land were ideal for farming
  - **Economy** - very diverse - bigger cities and small farms, exports of oats and grains to the Caribbean and Europe, logging, shipbuilding, and textiles production
  - **Religion** - No single religion dominated the region, There were significant numbers of Quakers, Catholics, Jews, Lutherans and Presbyterians
  
- c. New England Colonies - MA, NH, RI and CT (notice not Maine - it was part of MA Colony)
  - **Geography** - Thick, rocky soil and a cold climate that made farming difficult
  - **Economy** - depended heavily on the ocean; fishing (codfish), whaling, trapping, shipbuilding, and logging / Triangular Trade
  - **Religion** - Dominated by strict Puritans

## **Study Guide - 1.P Colonies & Colonial Regions (part 2)**

### **2. Lifestyle in the Colonies**

- Southern and Middle Colonies: men and women worked on family farms with indentured servants or slaves working alongside them
- Middle and New England Colonies: men worked as craftsmen or store owners in cities and towns
- Women in all regions cooked, cleaned, sewed, and took care of the children
- Children and their education
  - New England Colonies
    - Most boys and many girls went to school in a home or schoolhouse and were taught reading, writing, and math
    - Middle class children became apprentices to learn a trade
    - Most children stopped going to school around age 8
  - Middle and Southern Colonies
    - Mainly only wealthy children went to school
    - Most children had school in their homes
    - Middle class children became apprentices to learn a trade
  - All completed chores and played hopscotch, jump rope, and tag

### **3. Conflicts and Cooperation**

#### **a. Native Americans and the Colonists**

- South Carolina was not an empty wilderness waiting to be settled - there were more than 15,000 Native Americans already living here
- Cause: Colonists took over more and more land from the Native Americans / Effect: The relationship became difficult

#### **b. Africans and the Colonists**

- Cause: The plantation system became more widespread / Effect: There was more demand for slave labor
- As there were more plantations in the Southern Colonies, cotton and rice became more important as cash crops

#### **c. Barbadians and the Colonists**

- White Barbadians came to SC to help start plantations, and they brought African slaves
- The low country plantation owners built rice plantations in SC modeled after Barbadian sugarcane plantations

### **4. Roles of Slaves and Indentured Servants in Each Region**

#### **a. Southern Colonies**

- Slaves were important in the plantation system / very few indentured servants

#### **b. Middle Colonies**

- Slaves, paid white laborers, and indentured servants often worked together
- Cause: More white colonists bought land / Effect: Landowners needed workers, and demand for slaves and indentured servants increased
- There were no major cash crops, so slavery was not widely used
- Slaves and indentured servants worked on agricultural tasks and as skilled labor

#### **c. New England Colonies**

- Lowest number of slaves and highest number of indentured servants because economics were not focused on agriculture
- Slaves and indentured servants worked in households or as skilled labor

## **Study Guide - 1.CC Economics /1.CX The Carolina Colony - South Carolina**

1. Mercantilism
  - a. Philosophy (idea) that the Colonies were moneymakers for Great Britain
  - b. British said what goods colonists could produce and who they could trade with
2. The Importance of the Harbor of Charleston and the Economy of the South
  - a. Harbor of Charleston
    - Port of Charleston was the capital of the Carolina colony
    - Busy hub for immigration and trade for the southern colonies, fourth biggest port in the colonies, made a lot of money for the colonies
3. Impact of Cultural Groups in South Carolina
  - a. Other than Great Britain, most Europeans did not have much influence in SC
    - Spain - focused on southwest North America
    - France - focused on area around Mississippi River
      - France attacked Charleston in 1702, but Colonists defeated them
  - b. Africans
    - Since 1526, Africans have had a large influence on SC, especially in the areas of culture, academics, politics, religion, and society
    - Gullah Geechee of the Low Country
      - Present day Gullah Geechee are descendents of Africans who had been enslaved on plantations in the Low Country of the southern colonies
      - Created their own language, Gullah, which is spoken nowhere else in the world
  - c. Native Americans
    - South Carolina at one time was home to dozens of Indian tribes and tribal groups, but is now only home to one federally recognized tribe - the Catawbas (located in York County)
    - As of 2010, there were more than 40,000 Native Americans living in SC
    - Preserving the heritage and culture of Natives gave us the names for many of our rivers including the Pee Dee and the Salkehatchie

## **Study Guide - 1.CX Carolina Colony and 1.E Various Points of View**

- Government and Religion in the Colony of South Carolina
  - In 1663 SC was started by eight Lords Proprietors who were granted ownership by the king
  - The Church of England (Anglican) was the official church of the SC Colony, but there was freedom of religion
  - The colony did not grow quickly in the early years because the Lords Proprietors were inefficient
  - Around 1700, Anglicans from Barbados wanted all elected officials to be required to be Anglican, effectively ending freedom of religion.
  - In 1730 Carolina's government changed to be ruled directly by the British government. The effect of this was South Carolina emerged as a more stable, attractive, and profitable colony with freedom of religion again.
  - All was relatively prosperous and peaceful until tensions rose against Great Britain before the war.
  - In the 1770s the American Revolution was starting
    - People in different parts of SC did not work together because for many reasons including religious differences, but they need to unite against the British
    - This caused the Anglicans to compromise - The Church of England was no longer the official church of SC. This compromise sets up for the future foundation of separation of church and state.
    - Effect: This compromise united South Carolinians in their rebellion against Great Britain
  - Separation of Church and State became official in the 1790 Constitution of the State of SC
  
- French and Indian War
  - Native Americans fought alongside the French against the British over the land in the Ohio River Valley
  - British defeat the French and Native Americans
    - French lose control of land and power in North America
    - Native Americans lose traditional lands to British settlers
  - British went deep into debt from this war and their wars around the world
  - British taxed Colonists saying that the war was fought in the Colonies, therefore they should pay
  - This is a main cause of the Revolutionary War