

# APUSH

## 1588-1733

### SOUTHERN COLONIES

### REVIEWED!

American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 2  
American History (Brinkley) Chapter 1-2  
America's History (Henretta) Chapter 2-3

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## ENGLAND



1588: Defeat of Spanish Armada

- England defeats the **Spanish Armada** in 1588
- English colonization:
  - England was a **Protestant** country
- Different types of colonies (how paid for and how they are run)
  - **Joint Stock Company**: stockholders invest in a company and share in the potential profits or losses from the colony; **Corporate colony**
  - **Proprietorship**: land given by the king to an individual or group
  - **Royal**: paid for and ruled directly by the monarchy
- Colony of **Roanoke** (Walter Raleigh, 1587) falls (**Lost Colony**)

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- **Chesapeake colonies**: Virginia and Maryland (upper southern region)
- 1<sup>st</sup> permanent English colony in North America established at **Jamestown** in 1607-motive was wealth
- Setup under a joint stock company **Virginia Company**
- **Starving Period**: many of the original settlers die of disease, starvation, etc.
- **John Smith** established military discipline and saved the colony
- **John Rolfe** introduced the cultivation of **tobacco**



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## COLONIAL VIRGINIA



- Tobacco provided the colony with a **"cash crop"** and led to the rise of **plantation system**
  - Needed a cheap labor supply
  - Indentured servants** served as the early labor force of Virginia
    - Worked for a period of time (4-7 years) in exchange for passage to colony
  - Headright System:** get land if you paid for somebody's journey to the colony
  - House of Burgesses** established in 1619
    - Form of early **representative government** (the 1<sup>st</sup> in future U.S.)
  - Problems begin to develop:**
    - Tobacco destroyed the land
    - Demand for labor and land goes up
    - Tensions increase with the natives as colonist move west
- NATIVE AMERICANS AND SLAVERY**

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## Relations with the Natives

- Very hostile relationship developed between the colonists and the **Powhatan tribe**
- Tensions increased as the settlers moved west
- Anglo-Powhatan Wars 1610-1646**
- 1<sup>st</sup> war ends in 1614 with marriage between Pocahontas & John Rolfe
- Massacre of 1622** begins 2<sup>nd</sup> war
- By 1624 Jamestown becomes a **royal colony**
- Powhatan Confederacy largely defeated by 1646
- Powhatan Confederacy defeated by a variety of factors:
  - Disease, Disorganization, Disposability




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## Labor Relations & the Transition to Slavery

- Early period the primary labor source was indentured servants
- 1<sup>st</sup> Africans** arrive in the colony **1619**
- Bacon's Rebellion** (1676)
- Background:** Growing frustration with:
  - lack of land (**Gov. Berkeley** did not allow land hungry settlers to move too far west)
  - Lack of political power (House of Burgesses dominated by **plantation elite**)
  - Wanted govt in Jamestown to do something about Native American attacks
- Nathaniel Bacon** leads a rebellion against Indians on the frontier & burned Jamestown
- Impact: Leads to **transition to AFRICAN CHATTEL SLAVE LABOR**
  - Demonstrates tension in colonial society between social classes and regions (backcountry vs. east)




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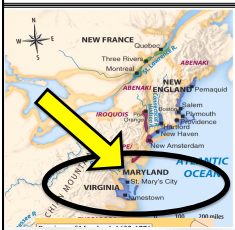
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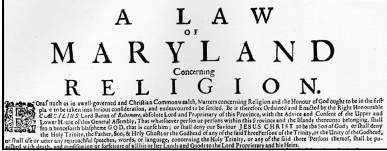
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## Another Chesapeake Colony: Maryland



- **Proprietorship: Lord Baltimore** given land by the king
- **Act of Toleration (1649):** religious freedom for all Christians (Intended especially to protect Catholics)
  - Sorry Jews, Muslims, etc.




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## Southern Colonies



- **South Carolina:** cash crop (rice) plantation economy, wealthy aristocratic elite, African slave labor
  - North Carolina- different: small tobacco farmers, less reliance on slavery
- **Caribbean** (Barbados & Jamaica): cash crop (sugar cane), strict slave labor system from the start
- **Georgia:** served as a buffer colony against Spanish & French threat, penal colony for debtors, and originally banned slavery
  - Would later become a plantation based slavery society



Slave labor in the Carolinas

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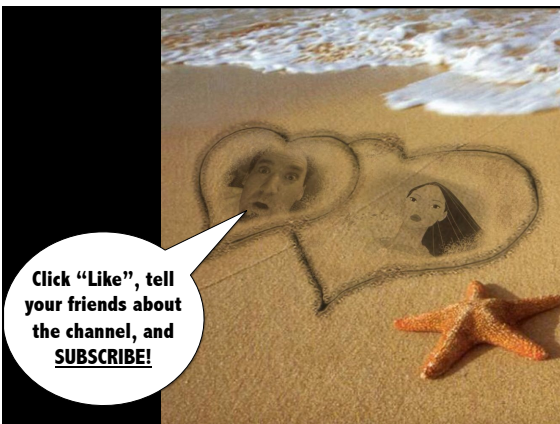
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