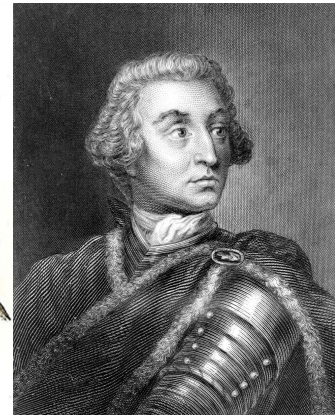
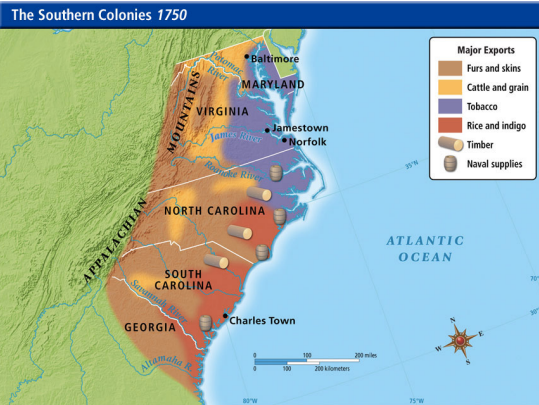


SSUSH1: COMPARE AND CONTRAST THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENGLISH SETTLEMENT AND COLONIZATION DURING THE 17TH CENTURY



ELEMENT B: Explain the development of the Southern colonies, including but not limited to reasons established, impact of location and place, relations with American Indians, and economic development.

Southern Colonies' Geography and Economic Activities



- ❑ The Southern Colonies included Virginia, Maryland, Carolina (which eventually split into North Carolina and South Carolina), and Georgia.
- ❑ The location of the Southern Colonies, with the region's rich soil and long growing season, fostered the development of strong agricultural producing colonies.
 - Deep rivers and the distance of the fall line from the coast meant that inland farmers were able to ship tobacco, indigo, corn, and rice directly from their farms to European markets.
 - The economic development of the Southern Colonies reflected this geological line.
 - Subsistence family farms tended to develop north of the fall line. These farms grew primarily what the family needed along with a small cash crop used to purchase or barter for goods such as salt, gunpowder, lead, and iron tools.
 - Commercial farms tended to develop south of the fall line and grew primarily high yield, labor intensive cash crops such as rice, tobacco, and indigo. As a result, slave labor was more common south of the fall line while less common north of the same line.



Southern Colonies' Relations with Native American Indians

- ❑ Relations with American Indians in the Southern Colonies began somewhat as a peaceful coexistence.



- As more English colonists began to arrive and encroach further into native lands, the relationship became more violent.
- The complexity of the interactions with American Indians in the Southern Colonies grew as the region's economic development grew.
- Once large scale cash crops of tobacco, rice, and indigo proved highly profitable in the mercantilist system, more colonists arrived seeking economic opportunity.
 - The growing English population in the Southern Colonies required more of the American Indians' land for crop cultivation, which fueled increased tension between the groups.

Virginia Colony's Motivations for Settlement



- ❑ The first permanent English colony in North America was founded in 1607 at Jamestown, Virginia.
 - The establishment of Jamestown was a business venture of London's Virginia Company, a joint-stock company, which raised capital for the expedition to America by selling shares of company stock to investors.
 - Once financed by investors, the Virginia Company planned to send colonists to find gold and other valuable natural resources in America.
 - The spoils would be sent back to England to pay off investors and make a handsome profit.
 - The Virginia Company was granted a royal charter by King James I in 1606.
 - The charter gave the Virginia Company the authority to govern and settle the North American colony in the name of England. There were 104 settlers who arrived to settle Jamestown in 1607.



Virginia Colony's Economic Activities and Organization of Society

❑ Initially, the colony suffered mightily. Disease, famine, and Indian attacks all hindered the Jamestown settlement from fulfilling the Virginia Company's vision for the colony.



- The colony was planted along the James River, which bred deadly diseases such as malaria and dysentery.
- A lack of leadership also caused the colonists to be unprepared to sustain themselves through the first winter. Food and shelter had not been the priority for the wealth seeking early colonists to Jamestown.
- Captain John Smith eventually took forceful control of the colony, mandating much needed discipline to the remaining colonists. His famous order, “He that will not work will not eat,” encouraged more farming and the construction of a better fortification.
 - Smith was not always popular among the settlers, but his brand of leadership helped save the fledgling settlement.



Virginia Colony's Economic Activities and Organization of Society

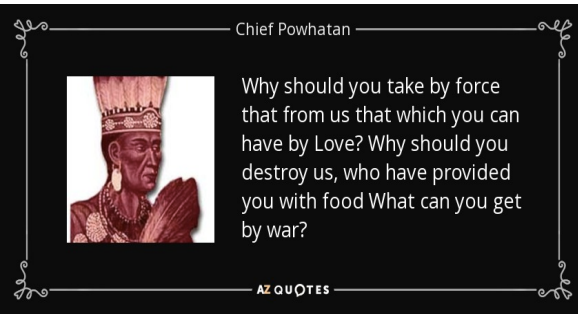


- ❑ Tobacco production was another development that helped to save the Jamestown colony and make it more lucrative.
 - John Rolfe, who later married the American Indian princess Pocahontas, arrived in Jamestown in 1610 from the Caribbean. He experimented with tobacco seeds to produce a crop that became very desirable in Europe.
 - Having survived the starving time of Jamestown's early years and secured the financial importance of the colony with tobacco production, Virginia emerged as a critical component of England's mercantilist system.



Virginia Colony's Interaction/ Conflict with Native American Indians

- ❑ The relationship between English settlers at Jamestown and the area's American Indians was complex.



- Chief Powhatan was the principal leader of all the Powhatan tribes in the Chesapeake Bay region when the English settlers arrived in 1607. Powhatan was wary of the Jamestown colonists but maintained primarily a peaceful coexistence with the desperate Englishmen during their first few years in North America.
- The natives provided much needed corn during the lean winter months and there were only minor skirmishes between the colliding cultures in Virginia.

- ❑ John Rolfe's arrival in Jamestown changed many aspects of the colony. Accounts of Rolfe's marriage to Chief Powhatan's daughter, Pocahontas, differ dramatically between the English version of a consensual marriage and the American Indian version of the story that depicts a kidnapping and forced marriage.



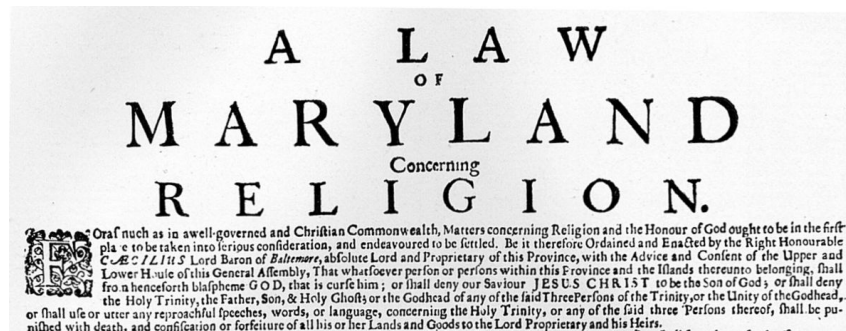
- Regardless of the circumstances of the marriage, the relationship between the Englishmen and Virginia's American Indians declined rapidly as more settlers arrived to seek fortune in tobacco cultivation.
- The increased number of settlers took greater amounts of land from the Powhatans.
- The death of Chief Powhatan, who had remained relatively peaceful with the Englishmen, also marked a change in the relationship Jamestown had with the region's American Indians. Powhatan's brother, Opechancanough, came to power in 1618 and subsequently launched large scale attacks on the quickly growing English colony.



Maryland Colony's Motivations for Settlement/ Economic Activities



- ❑ In 1632, King Charles I granted Lord Baltimore proprietary rights to land in the Chesapeake Bay region to plant a colony. The land was a reward for the noble's service to the king.
 - The resulting colony of Maryland was settled initially as a haven for Catholics who were being persecuted by Protestants.
 - Because the Chesapeake Bay region was fertile ground for tobacco production, similar to land in neighboring Virginia, Maryland's Catholics were quickly outnumbered in their own colony.
 - In an effort to preserve the rights of Catholics in Maryland, the Lord Baltimore quickly had the Act of Toleration passed in the Maryland legislative assembly. This colonial law guaranteed religious freedom in Maryland to all Christians – Protestant and Catholic.



Maryland Colony's Economic Activities

- ❑ As was true in Virginia, Maryland became a lucrative colony for tobacco production even though its initial purpose was religious in nature.
- The colony's location, which was conducive to agriculture, was more influential in its development than the plans of the proprietor.



Carolina (North and South) Colony's Motivations for Settlement



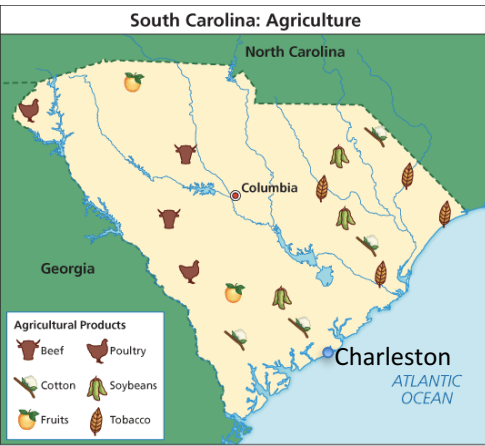
- ❑ The Carolina colony was originally a single proprietary colony located between Virginia and Spanish Florida.
- The land was given in 1663 to eight nobles who had helped Charles II reclaim the monarchy from Oliver Cromwell in what is known as the Restoration. The eight nobles who were given Carolina were referred to as the Lord Proprietors of the vast colony.



CAROLINA LORDS PROPRIETORS



Carolina (North and South) Colony's Economic Activities

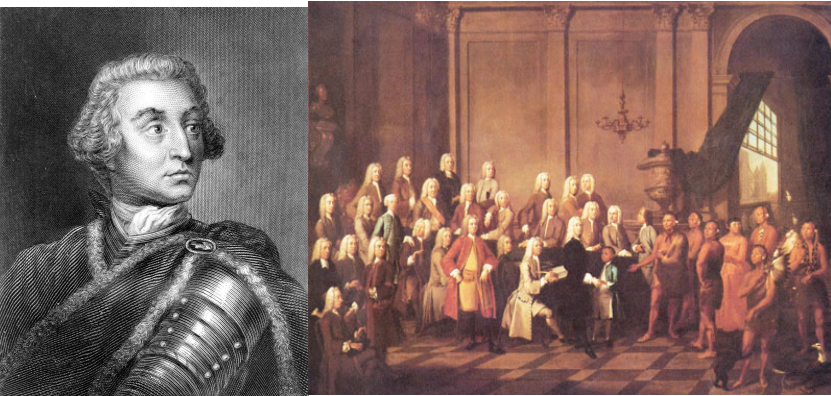


- ❑ Location impacted the development of the Carolina colony as it had the other Southern Colonies of Virginia and Maryland.
 - Southern Carolina along the coast became a great producer of rice and indigo on large commercial plantations.
 - The city of Charleston in the southern Carolina colony was a transportation hub for exporting the valuable cash crops.
 - Northern Carolina, above the fall line, had a different soil and climate, which did not lend itself as readily to rice and indigo cultivation.
 - Instead, the farmers in the northern region of the colony developed small tobacco farms.
 - The Carolina Colony was officially divided in 1712 after the wide ranging single colony proved too difficult to manage.
 - South Carolina, with its valuable Charleston based resources, was then taken from the proprietors by the king and made a royal colony in 1719.
 - Later, in 1729, the proprietors sold their shares of North Carolina to the Crown making it too a royal colony.

Georgia Colony's Motivation for Settlement

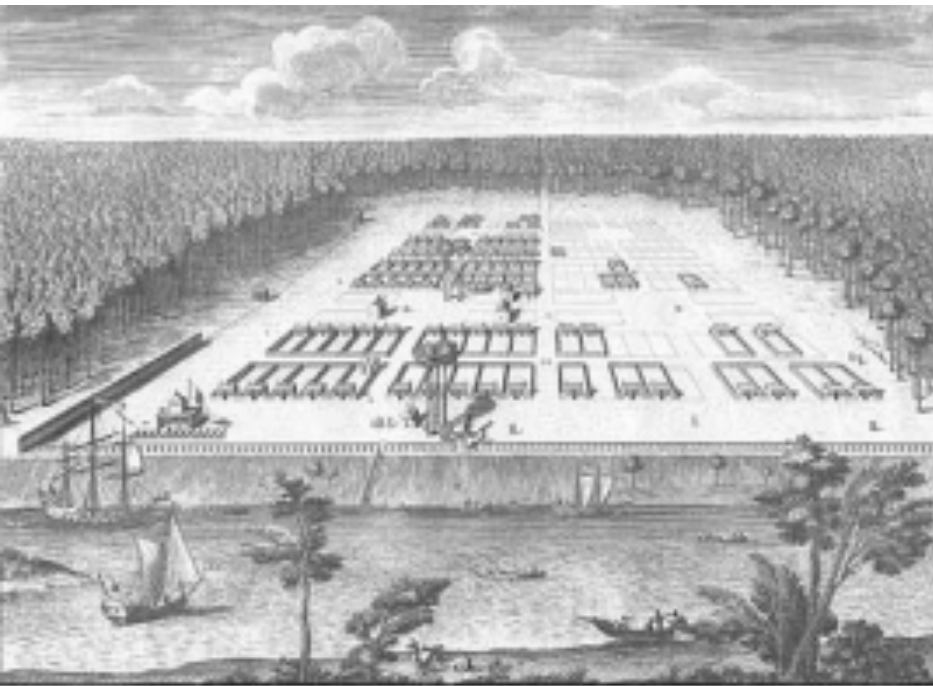


- ❑ Georgia was the last English colony established in North America prior to the Revolutionary War.
 - In 1732, Georgia was created by England for two purposes:
 1. 1. foremost, England wanted to create a defensive buffer between the dangerous Spaniards in Florida and the increasingly valuable South Carolina plantations and Charleston port.
 2. 2. Reduce the number of debtors crowding London jails by sending many of them to the new Georgia colony for a fresh start and to provide defense of South Carolina.
 - General James Oglethorpe and the twenty trustees who were given the charter for Georgia regulated the colony and its inhabitants with strict rules.



Georgia Colony's Economic Activities and Organization of Society

- ❑ Land holdings were limited in size to small farms, slavery was banned, and alcohol prohibited.



[View of Savannah, 1734](#)

- The trustees believed the strict limits on land holdings would prevent the wide economic stratification of the population that had developed in Carolina.
- After the original wave of settlers established the colony at Savannah under Oglethorpe and the trustees' strict guidance, greater resistance to the rules developed over time.
- The Georgia colonists wanted greater autonomy and local legislative participation that settlers of the other twelve colonies enjoyed.
 - By the 1740s, the trustees had given in to most of the Georgia colonists' demands.