

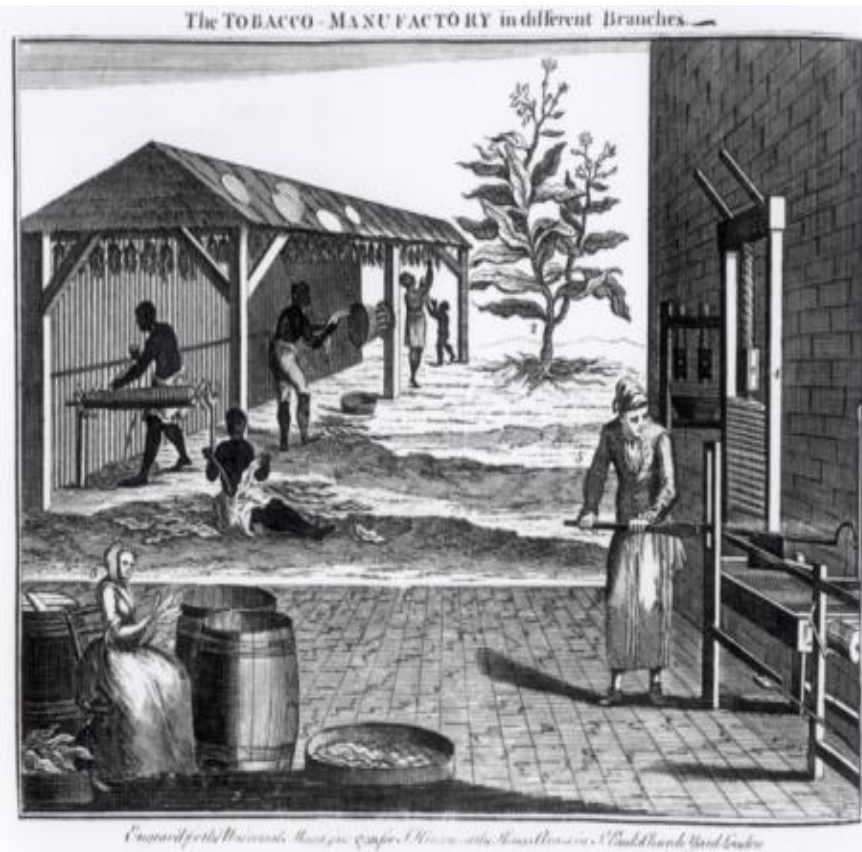
Terms and People

- **Nathaniel Bacon** – the leader of the frontier settlers who fought “Bacon’s Rebellion,” an attack against Native Americans who were trying to defend their land from colonists
- **Lord Baltimore** – the Catholic proprietor of the Maryland colony who convinced its assembly to pass the Act of Toleration

Terms and People (continued)

- **James Oglethorpe** – a wealthy Englishman who founded the colony of Georgia, where English debtors would be protected
- **debtor** – a person who owes money
- **plantation** – a large farm

Southern Colonies



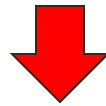
Objectives

- Describe the geography and climate of the Southern Colonies.
- Describe the early history of Virginia.
- Explain how Maryland, the Carolinas, and Georgia were founded.
- Identify the factors that produced the Tidewater and backcountry ways of life.



What factors influenced the development of the Southern Colonies?

Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia were Southern Colonies.



Factors that influenced the development of these colonies include the climate, the plantation system, religion, and relations with Native Americans.

Geography of the Southern Colonies

Location

- These colonies were located south of the Mason-Dixon line, a boundary drawn between Pennsylvania and Maryland.
- After the American Revolution, the Mason-Dixon line was the dividing line between antislavery northern states and proslavery southern states.

Landforms

- The Southern Colonies shared a coastal area called the Tidewater, a flat lowland that includes many swampy areas.
- On its west, the Tidewater blends into a region of rolling hills called the Piedmont.

Then and now, the climate of these southern states has been warm and humid.

The region's long growing season is ideal for crops such as tobacco and rice.



England's Southern Colonies, like its other colonies, were founded for various religious and political reasons and for economic opportunities.

Colony / Date Founded	Leader(s)	Reason(s) Founded
Southern Colonies		
■ Virginia / 1607	John Smith	Trade and farming
Maryland / 1634	Lord Baltimore	Profit from land sales; religious and political freedom
■ The Carolinas / 1663 North Carolina / 1712 South Carolina / 1719	Group of eight proprietors	Trade and farming
■ Georgia / 1733	James Oglethorpe	Profit; home for debtors; buffer against Spanish Florida

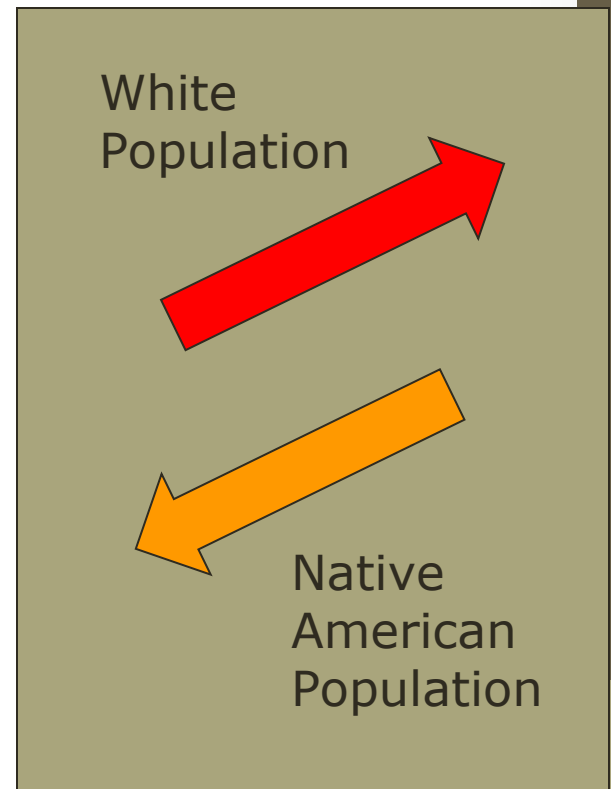
Virginia's population grew gradually, but by 1670, 40,000 people lived there.



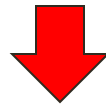
By the 1670s, there were more women in Virginia, and more children as well, because fewer were dying at a young age.



But as Virginia's white population grew, its Native American population shrank.



In 1607, there had been 8,000 Native Americans in Virginia, but disease and violence took their toll.



By 1675, only 2,000 Native Americans were left.



In 1622 and 1644, violence broke out between farmers who wanted more space to plant tobacco and Native Americans trying to defend their land.

In 1675, **Nathaniel Bacon** organized 1,000 settlers to kill Native Americans for their land.



Virginia's governor declared the settlers rebels; in retaliation, Bacon burned Jamestown.



Bacon's Rebellion collapsed when Bacon died, but the governor still could not stop settlers from moving onto Native American lands.

Causes of Bacon's Rebellion

Land and Voting Rights

- Poor, young, white men could not get farmland near the coast because wealthy Virginia tobacco planters bought it all.
- Without property, men could not vote.
- Many poor colonists moved inland to find good farmland, but they had to fight Native Americans for it.

Politics

- Poor colonists asked the governor to force the Native Americans to give up their land.
- The governor did not want to disrupt the fur trade with Native Americans.

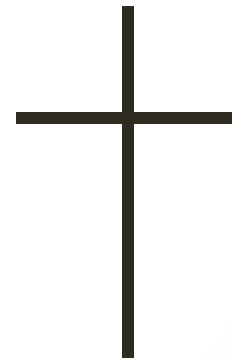
In 1632, King Charles I granted a charter for a new colony to George Calvert, an English Catholic.



Calvert set up the colony of Maryland, where Catholics could live free of the persecution they suffered in England.



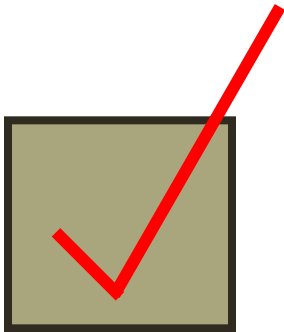
The first settlers included both Catholics and Protestants.



When Calvert died, his son Cecil Calvert, **Lord Baltimore**, became proprietor of the colony.



Soon there was tension between Protestants and Catholics, and Lord Baltimore **feared Catholics might lose their rights.**



In 1649, he convinced Maryland's assembly to pass the Act of Toleration, which welcomed all Christians and gave adult male Christians the right to vote and hold office.

The Carolina Colony

Beginnings

- In 1663, King Charles II granted a charter for a new colony called Carolina to be established south of Virginia.

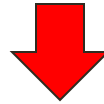
Northern Carolina

- The northern part of Carolina developed slowly because it had no harbors or rivers.
- Settlers grew tobacco on small farms.

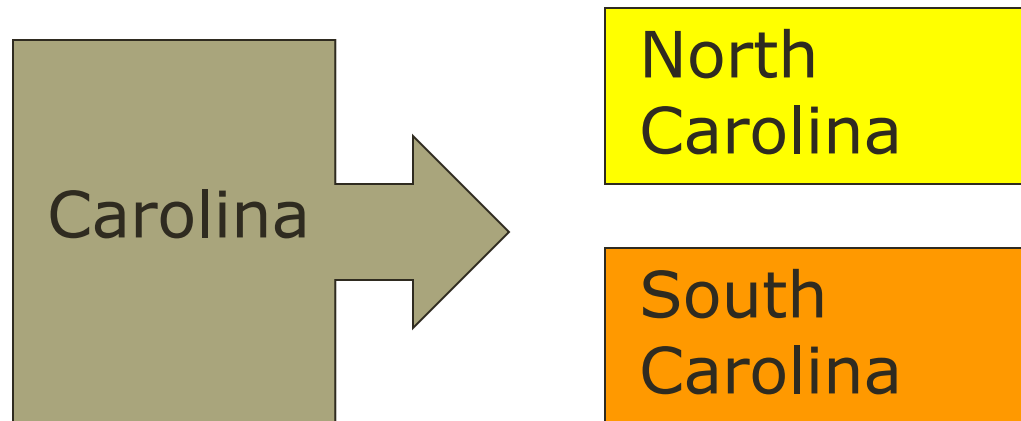
Southern Carolina

- Sugar grew well in the southern part of Carolina, which expanded quickly.
- Planters came from Barbados in the West Indies, bringing slaves to grow sugar and rice, which became the area's most important crop.

As rice production spread, Carolina's main city, Charles Town (today's **Charleston**) became the **biggest city in the Southern Colonies.**



By then, Carolina had become two colonies: North Carolina and South Carolina.



Georgia, the last of England's 13 colonies, was founded for two reasons:

- An English colony south of Carolina would confine the Spanish to their Florida colony.
- A group of wealthy Englishmen led by **James Oglethorpe** wanted a colony where there would be protection for English **debtors**.

Georgia's founders wanted Georgia to be a colony of small farms, not large plantations, and so slavery was banned.



But this restriction was unpopular with settlers and did not last.



By the 1750s, slavery was legal in Georgia.

During the 1700s, the Southern Colonies developed two distinct ways of life.

Backcountry Life

The backcountry was cut off from the coast, and many poor families lived in one-room shacks on isolated farms.

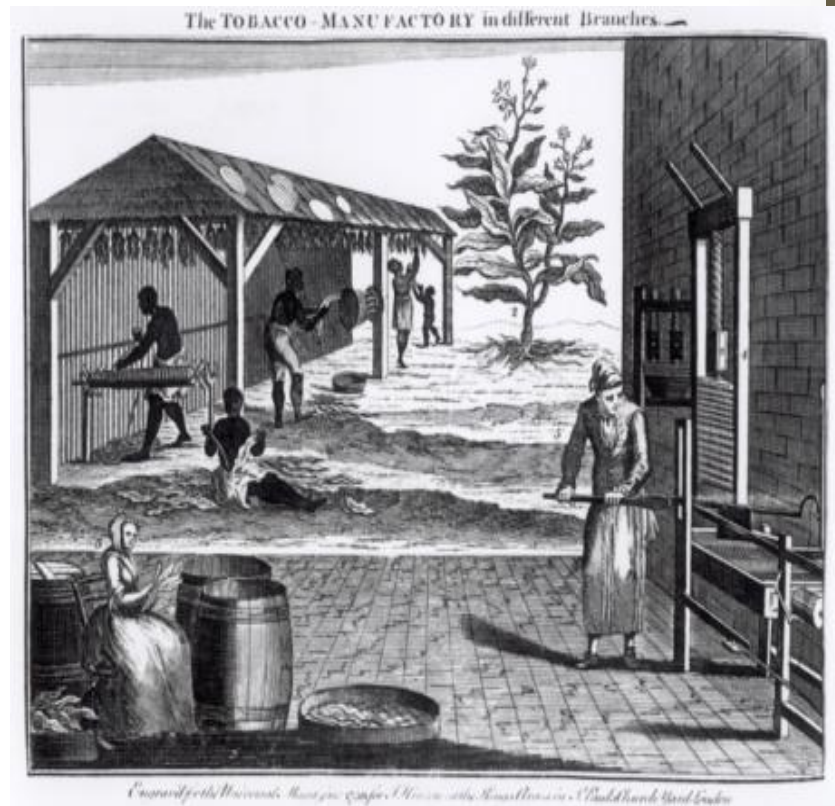
Plantation Life

Along the coast, in the Tidewater region, the economy was dominated by wealthy **plantations.**

The plantation system began in Virginia and Maryland when settlers began growing tobacco.

The Tidewater region in South Carolina and Georgia was well suited for rice.

However, growing rice required many workers to labor in tough conditions. As a result, rice-farming helped promote the spread of slavery.



In time, the enslaved population outnumbered the free population of South Carolina.

The plantation system also divided the white community into:

A small group of wealthy people.

A much larger group of poor people with little or no property who lived in the backcountry South.

The backcountry was cut off from the coast by poor roads and long distances.



Families lived in shacks on isolated farms, often on land not legally their own.



Backcountry people believed colonial governments on the coast cared only about the interests of plantation owners, not about them.

Quiz

1. proprietor of Maryland who succeeded his father, George Calvert

2. founded Georgia as a place for protection of debtors

3. led rebel settlers who attacked and burned Jamestown

- a. Jeremiah Dixon
- b. Lord Baltimore
- c. James Oglethorpe
- d. Charles I
- e. Charles Mason
- f. Nathaniel Bacon

4. A flat lowland called the _____ stretches along the southern coast.

5. The Mason-Dixon line was between _____ and Pennsylvania.

6. George Calvert wanted Maryland to be a colony where _____ could live safely.

7. Because Georgia's founders wanted a colony of small farms rather than large plantations, they originally banned _____ .

8. In 1607, there had been 8,000 native Americans in Virginia, but disease and _____ took their toll. By 1675 only 2000 were left.

9. What was life like for those living in the backcountry?