

# Southern Colonies

## Essential Question

How and why did the Southern Colonies grow?

## Reading Guide

### Content Vocabulary

indentured servant (p. 77)      tenant farmer (p. 81)  
 constitution (p. 79)      mission (p. 82)  
 debtor (p. 80)

### Academic Vocabulary

estate (p. 77)

### Key People and Events

Sir George Calvert, Lord Baltimore (p. 77)  
 Nathaniel Bacon (p. 78)  
 James Oglethorpe (p. 80)  
 Louis Joliet (p. 81)  
 Jacques Marquette (p. 81)  
 René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle (p. 81)

### Reading Strategy

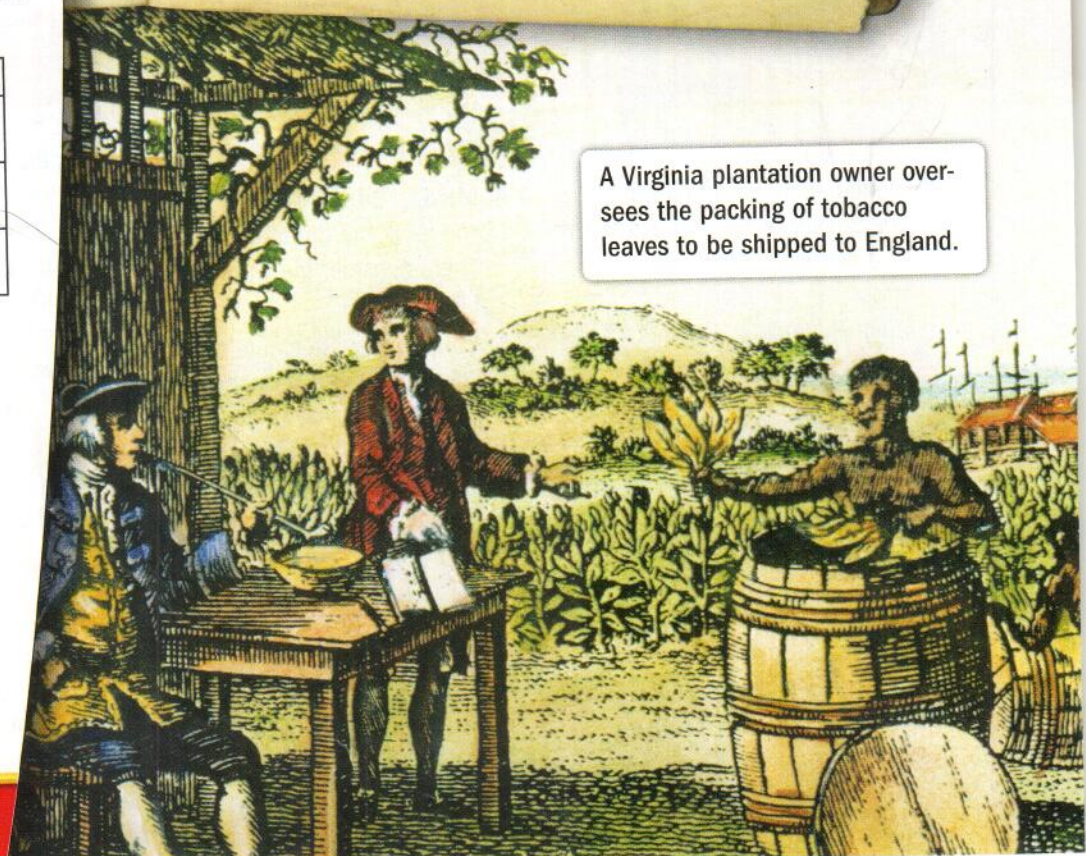
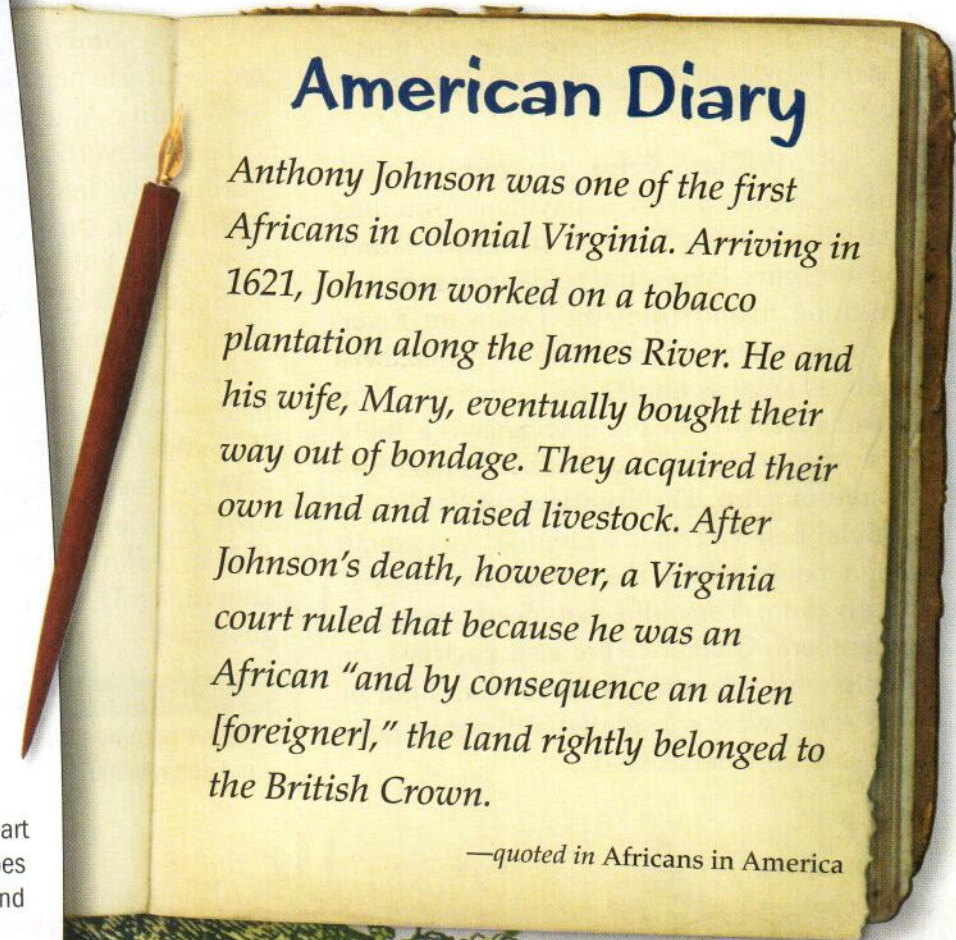
**Taking Notes** As you read, use a chart like the one below to identify the types of workers who came to the South and their reasons for coming.

Workers	Why They Came
indentured servants	

## American Diary

Anthony Johnson was one of the first Africans in colonial Virginia. Arriving in 1621, Johnson worked on a tobacco plantation along the James River. He and his wife, Mary, eventually bought their way out of bondage. They acquired their own land and raised livestock. After Johnson's death, however, a Virginia court ruled that because he was an African "and by consequence an alien [foreigner]," the land rightly belonged to the British Crown.

—quoted in *Africans in America*



A Virginia plantation owner oversees the packing of tobacco leaves to be shipped to England.

# Maryland and Virginia

**Main Idea** While Maryland grew and dealt with Protestant-Catholic conflicts, Virginia settlers continued to push westward.

**History and You** Can you build a house wherever you want? Read about how Virginia settlers responded to restrictions placed on where they could live.

**F**ormer enslaved Africans such as Anthony Johnson rarely owned land in colonial America. White males controlled most property, especially plantations which became important to the economic growth of the Southern Colonies. As the number of plantations grew, the need for workers increased.

Not all people came to work in the colonies of their own free will. English criminals and prisoners of war were shipped to the colonies. They could earn their release by working for a period of time—usually seven years. African rulers sold their prisoners of war to European slave traders, who took the enslaved prisoners to the colonies. Many people also came to the colonies as **indentured servants**. To pay for their passage to America, they

agreed to work without pay for a certain length of time.

## Establishing Maryland

Maryland arose from the dream of **Sir George Calvert, Lord Baltimore**. Calvert wanted a safe place for his fellow Catholics who were being persecuted in England. King Charles I gave Calvert a proprietary colony north of Virginia. However, Calvert died before receiving the grant. His son, Cecilius, inherited the colony and named it Maryland. Cecilius sent two of his brothers to run the colony. They reached America in 1634.

Cecilius gave large **estates**, or pieces of land, to English aristocrats. He also granted land to other settlers. As the number of plantations grew and more workers were needed, the colony imported indentured servants and enslaved Africans.

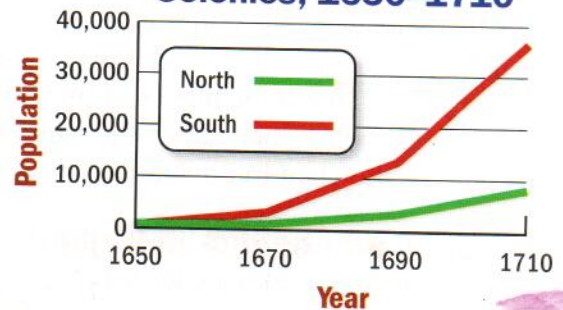
For years the Calvert and Penn families argued over the boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania. In the 1760s, they hired Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon to map the boundary and lay a line of stones bearing the Penn and Calvert crests—the Mason-Dixon line.

## By the Numbers Slavery in Colonial America

**North and South** Slavery was important to the economy of many of the American colonies. Most enslaved Africans lived in the Southern Colonies, where many worked on plantations, or large farms. The Northern Colonies had a smaller number of enslaved people but also profited from the international trade in Africans.

Year	North	South	Total
1650	880	720	1,600
1670	1,125	3,410	4,535
1690	3,340	13,389	16,729
1710	8,303	36,563	44,866

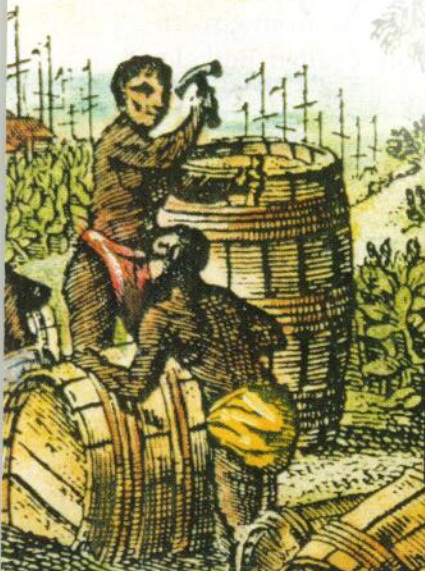
Enslaved People in the Colonies, 1650–1710



Source: The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History

## Critical Thinking

**Speculating** Why do you think more enslaved people lived in the Southern Colonies than in the Northern Colonies?



# The Southern Colonies



Tobacco label, circa 1700s ▶



Products			
	Cattle		Lumber
	Fish		Rice
	Grain		Rum
	Indigo		Tobacco
	Iron		

The first crop of tobacco was sold in 1612. Tobacco quickly became Virginia's leading agricultural export. With almost 100,000 tobacco farms in operation today, tobacco is still an important industry in the United States.



## Critical Thinking

**Interpreting Maps** How does the map show the importance of tobacco in the Southern Colonies?

Another conflict was harder to resolve. The Calverts had welcomed Protestants as well as Catholics in Maryland. Protestant settlers outnumbered Catholics. To protect the Catholics, the Act of Toleration was passed in 1649. The act granted Protestants and Catholics the right to worship freely. However, tensions continued. In 1692 the Protestant-controlled assembly made the Anglican Church the official church in Maryland. Catholics then faced the same restrictions as they had in England.

### Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia

While other colonies were being founded, Virginia continued to grow. Settlers moved west and settled Native American lands. In the 1640s, to avoid conflicts, Virginia governor William Berkeley made a pledge to Native Americans. In exchange for a large piece of land, he agreed to keep settlers from pushing farther into their territory.

**Nathaniel Bacon**, a young planter in western Virginia, opposed the colonial government because it was dominated, or controlled, by easterners. Many westerners also resented Berkeley's pledge to stay out of Native American territory. Some settled in the forbidden areas. They then blamed the government for not protecting them.

In 1676 Bacon led attacks on Native American villages. His army also marched to Jamestown and drove Berkeley into exile. Only Bacon's sudden death kept him from governing Virginia. England then recalled Berkeley and sent troops to restore order.

Bacon's Rebellion showed that settlers would not be limited to the coast. The colonial government formed a militia to control Native Americans and opened up more land for settlement.

**Reading Check** **Analyzing** Why did Bacon oppose the colonial government?

# The Carolinas and Georgia

**Main Idea** The Carolinas and Georgia developed into major Southern Colonies.

**History and You** Do you believe that people who are in debt should be given a fresh start in life? Read to learn the reasons why Georgia was created.

In 1663 King Charles II created a proprietary colony south of Virginia called Carolina—Latin for “Charles’s land.” The king gave the colony to eight nobles who had helped him regain his throne. The proprietors set up estates and sold or rented land to settlers brought from England.

John Locke, an English philosopher, wrote a **constitution**, or plan of government, for the colony that covered topics such as land divisions and social ranking. Concerned with principles and rights, Locke argued that

“every man has a property in his own person. . . . The labour of his body, and the work of his hands . . . are properly his.”

Carolina, however, did not develop as planned. It split into northern and southern Carolina, creating two colonies.

## Northern and Southern Carolina

Farmers from inland Virginia settled northern Carolina. They grew tobacco and sold timber and tar. The northern Carolina coast lacked a good harbor, so farmers used Virginia’s ports to conduct their trade.

Southern Carolina, however, prospered from fertile farmland and the harbor at Charles Town (later Charleston). Settlements there spread, and trade in deerskin, lumber, and beef thrived.

Two crops came to dominate Carolina agriculture. In the 1680s planters discovered that rice grew well in the wet coastal lowlands.

## Founding the Thirteen Colonies



	Colony	1st Permanent Settlement	Reasons Founded	Founders or Leaders
New England Colonies	Massachusetts Plymouth Mass. Bay Colony	1620 1630	Religious freedom Religious freedom	John Carver, William Bradford John Winthrop
	New Hampshire	c. 1620	Profit from trade and fishing	Ferdinando Gorges, John Mason
	Rhode Island	1636	Religious freedom	Roger Williams
	Connecticut	1635	Profit from fur trade, farming; religious and political freedom	Thomas Hooker
	Middle Colonies	New York	1624	Expand trade
Delaware		1638	Expand trade	Swedish settlers
New Jersey		1638	Profit from selling land	John Berkeley, George Carteret
Pennsylvania		1682	Profit from selling land; religious freedom	William Penn
Southern Colonies	Virginia	1607	Expand trade	John Smith
	Maryland	1634	To sell land; religious freedom	Cecil Calvert
	North Carolina	c. 1660s	Profit from trade and selling land	Group of eight aristocrats
	South Carolina	1670	Profit from trade and selling land	Group of eight aristocrats
	Georgia	1733	Religious freedom; protection against Spanish Florida; safe home for debtors	James Oglethorpe

### Chart Skills

**Sequencing** Which colony was the first to be settled? Which was the last?



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Growing rice required much labor, so the demand for slave labor rose. Another important crop, indigo, was developed in the 1740s by a young Englishwoman named Eliza Lucas. Indigo, a blue flowering plant, was used to dye textiles.

By the early 1700s, Carolina's settlers wanted political power. In 1719 settlers in southern Carolina seized control from its proprietors. In 1729 Carolina became two royal colonies—North Carolina and South Carolina.

## Georgia

Georgia, founded in 1733, was the last British colony set up in America. **James Oglethorpe** received a charter for a colony where debtors and poor people could make a fresh start. In Britain, **debtors**—those who were not able to repay debts—were imprisoned.

British officials also had hoped that Georgia, located north of Spanish Florida, would

protect the other colonies from Britain's enemy, Spain. Oglethorpe and the first group of settlers built the forts and town of Savannah as a barrier against Spanish expansion.

Georgia did not develop as Oglethorpe planned. Few debtors settled there. Instead, hundreds of poor people came from Britain. Religious refugees from Central Europe and a small group of Jews also arrived.

Many settlers complained about Oglethorpe's rules, especially the limits on landholding and the bans on slave labor and rum. A frustrated Oglethorpe finally agreed to their demands. Disappointed with the colony's slow growth, he gave up and turned Georgia back over to the king in 1751.

By that time, the British had been in eastern North America for almost 150 years. They had lined the Atlantic coast with colonies.

 **Reading Check** **Explaining** Why was Georgia founded?

# People IN HISTORY

## Anne Hutchinson

*Dissenter banished from Massachusetts Bay Colony*

Hutchinson held meetings in her home in Boston to discuss and give her views on recent sermons. Puritan leaders charged her with "dishonoring"

the commonwealth. In her trial, she defended herself by arguing, "there lyes a clear rule in Titus [book in the Christian Bible New Testament], that the elder women should instruct the younger." She was convicted and banished in 1637.



## Margaret Brent

*Landowner in Maryland*

Brent, one of Maryland's largest landowners and most powerful citizens, requested a vote in the Maryland Assembly on January 21, 1648. When her request was denied because she was a woman, the Assembly noted in its minutes that, "the s[ai]d Mrs Brent protested ag[ain]st all proceedings in this . . . Assembly, unlesse shee may . . . have [a] vote." Brent was so angry that she moved to Virginia, where she spent the rest of her life.



# The French and Spanish in North America

**Main Idea** The French and the Spanish expanded their lands in North America.

**History and You** What might it be like to explore a large, unknown river that runs for hundreds of miles? Read to learn about the French explorers who traveled along the Mississippi River.

The British were not the only Europeans colonizing North America. Elsewhere on the continent, the Spanish and the French built settlements of their own.

The French founded Quebec in 1608. At first they had little interest in large-scale settlement in North America. They were mainly concerned with fishing and trapping animals for their fur. French trappers and missionaries went far into the interior of

North America. Forts and trading posts were built to protect their profitable trade.

In 1663 New France became a royal colony. King Louis XIV limited the privileges of the fur companies. He appointed a royal governor who supported new explorations.

## Down the Mississippi River

In the 1670s, two Frenchmen—a fur trader, **Louis Joliet**, and a priest, **Jacques Marquette**—explored the Mississippi River by canoe. Joliet and Marquette hoped to find gold, silver, or other precious metals. They were also looking for a water passage to the Pacific Ocean. When they realized that the Mississippi flowed south into the Gulf of Mexico rather than west into the Pacific, they turned around and headed back upriver.

A few years later, **René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle**, followed the Mississippi River all the way to the Gulf of Mexico. La Salle claimed the region for France, calling it Louisiana in honor of King Louis XIV. In 1718 the French governor founded the port of New Orleans. Later, French explorers and missionaries traveled west to the Rocky Mountains and southwest to the Rio Grande.

## Growth of New France

French settlement in North America advanced slowly. New France was made up of estates along the St. Lawrence River. Estate holders received land in return for bringing settlers. Known as **tenant farmers**, the settlers paid their lord an annual rent and worked for him for a fixed number of days each year.

The French had better relations with the Native Americans than did other Europeans. French trappers and missionaries traveled deep into Indian lands. They lived among the Native American peoples, learned their languages, and respected their ways.

Although the missionaries had come to convert Native Americans to Catholicism, they did not try to change their customs. Most importantly, the French colony grew so slowly that Native Americans were not pushed off their lands.

## Eliza Lucas Pinckney

Successful plantation manager in South Carolina

Lucas managed her father's three plantations in South Carolina and experimented with many crops. She marketed the colony's first crop of indigo, used to make blue dye. Lucas was proud of her work, writing, "I am making a large plantation of Oaks which I look upon as my own property, whether my father gives me the land or not."



### CRITICAL Thinking

- Synthesizing** How did these three women challenge traditional views of women's roles?
- Analyzing** What evidence do you see in each of the quotes that the women's activities were not entirely accepted at that time?

## Spanish Interests

In the early 1600s, England, France, and the Netherlands began colonizing North America. The Spanish, however, still controlled most of Mexico, the Caribbean, and Central and South America. They also expanded into the western and southern parts of the present-day United States.

Spain wanted to keep the other European powers from threatening its empire in America. To protect their claims, the Spanish sent soldiers, missionaries, and settlers north into present-day New Mexico. In 1609 or 1610, the Spanish founded Santa Fe. They also went to what is now Arizona in the late 1600s. When France claimed land around the Mississippi River, the Spanish moved into what is now Texas. Spain wanted to control the area between the French territory and Mexico. In the early 1700s, Spain built San Antonio and other military posts in Texas.

Spanish priests built a string of missions along the Pacific coast. **Missions** are religious settlements established to convert people to a faith. The missions helped the Spanish claim California. The Spanish did more than convert local Native Americans to Christianity.

Spanish missionaries and soldiers also brought them to the missions—often by force—to labor in fields and workshops.

In 1769 Junípero Serra, a Franciscan monk, founded a mission at San Diego. Over the next 15 years, Father Serra set up other missions in California along a route called *El Camino Real* (The Royal Highway). These missions later became cities, such as Los Angeles and Monterey. Serra traveled on foot to supervise the missions. Serra also supported Native Americans' rights by working to prevent Spanish soldiers from mistreating them.

## European Conflicts

Rivalries between European nations carried over into the Americas. In North America, France and Britain were expanding their settlements. Both nations fought several wars in the early 1700s. When the two countries warred in Europe, fighting often erupted between their colonies in North America. In the late 1700s, wars in Europe would greatly shape events in America.

 **Reading Check** **Explaining** Why did Spain establish missions in California?

## Section 4 Review

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### Vocabulary

1. Use each of these terms in a sentence that will help explain its meaning: *indentured servant, estate, constitution, debtor, tenant farmer, mission*.

### Main Ideas

2. **Describing** How did Maryland deal with tensions between Protestant and Catholic settlers?
3. **Identifying** Who was John Locke, and what did he do for Carolina?

4. **Explaining** Why were the French slow to settle in North America?

### Critical Thinking

5. **Analyzing** Why did demand for enslaved workers increase as the Southern Colonies grew?
6. **Determining Cause and Effect** Use a diagram like the one below to describe the causes and effects of Bacon's Rebellion.



7. **Descriptive Writing** Suppose you are a member of La Salle's expedition. Write an entry in your journal that describes your experiences along the Mississippi River for one day. Include things that you experienced through each of your five senses: sight, sound, taste, touch, and smell.

8. **Answer the Essential Question**  
How and why did the Southern Colonies grow?