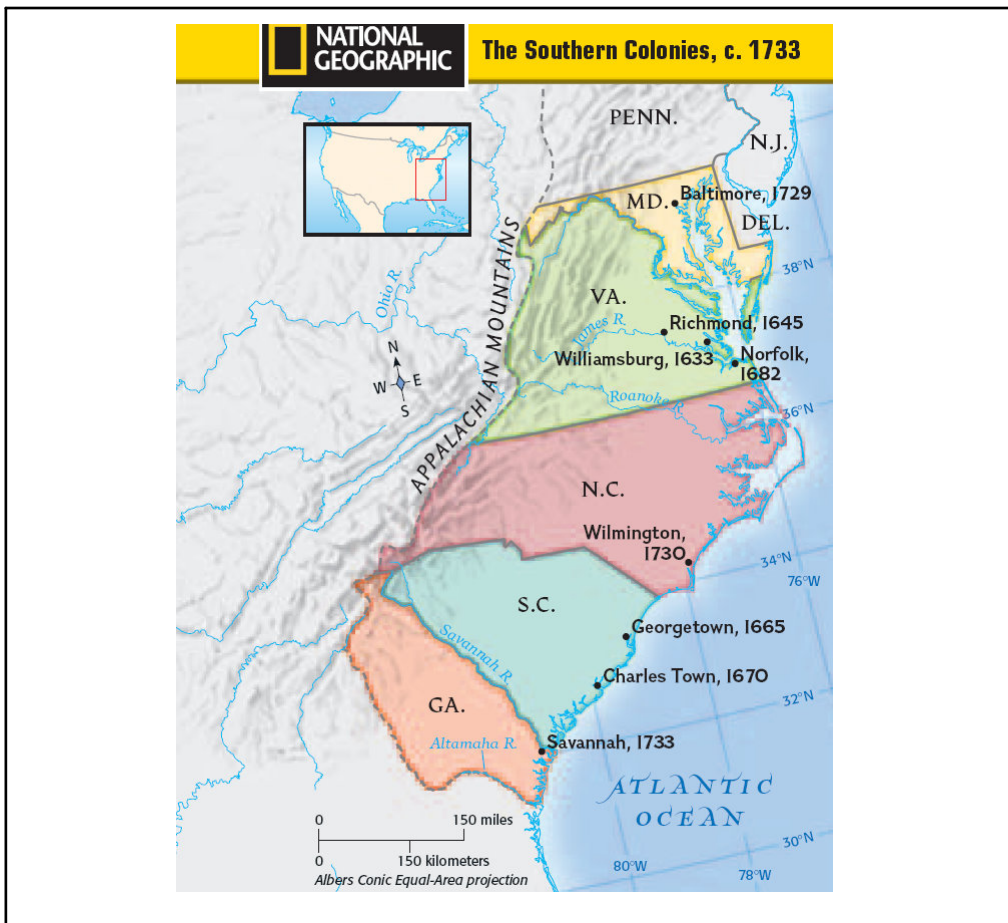


The Southern Colonies

Sep 12-8:05 PM



Sep 12-8:07 PM

The Southern Colonies

- Maryland
 - In 1632, Sir George Calvert is granted a charter for a colony in the America's.
 - He had ruined his career by becoming a Roman Catholic and wanted a colony where Catholics could practice their religion freely.
 - Named it Maryland in honor of Queen Henrietta Maria, the King's wife
 - He died and his son Lord Baltimore took over the colony

Sep 12-8:08 PM

The Southern Colonies

- Mason-Dixon Line
 - Two surveyors sent by England to explore the 244-mile boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland
 - Divided the middle and southern colonies as well as two very different, distinct ways of life

Sep 12-8:08 PM

The Southern Colonies

- Maryland
 - 200 colonists arrive in 1634
 - Use the lessons learned at Jamestown and avoid the swampy lowlands
 - Welcomes both Protestants and Catholics
 - In 1649 – **Act of Toleration** passed to provide religious freedom to all Christians (except the Jews)
 - Bacon's Rebellion - conflict over land between Native Americans and Settlers.

Sep 12-8:08 PM

The Southern Colonies

- The Carolinas
 - 1663 – 8 English nobles receive a grant for the Carolina's.
 - North Carolina – poor farmers who drifted south from Virginia. Tended to have small farms.
 - South Carolina – mostly English people who had been living in Barbados and other immigrants from Europe.
 - Plantation Slavery
 - Rice (profitable after the slaves arrive)
 - Indigo

Sep 12-8:09 PM

The Southern Colonies

- Georgia
 - The last of the 13 colonies – 1732
 - James Oglethorpe – founded the colony to be a place where debtors could make a fresh start
 - In the other colonies, the government could imprison debtors until they could pay what they owed. When they got out, they had to means to live on.
 - Oglethorpe offered to pay for them to move to Georgia

Sep 12-8:09 PM

Life in the South

Tidewater Plantations, the Back Country, and
the Slave Trade

Sep 12-8:09 PM

Two Ways of Life

- ❖ In the Southern Colonies, two ways of life emerged:
 - ❖ One along the Atlantic coast
 - ❖ Tidewater Plantations
 - ❖ Another in the Back-country



Sep 12-8:14 PM

Tidewater Plantations

- ❖ Colonists find that it is most profitable to grow tobacco and rice on large plantations
 - ❖ 20 – 100 slaves do all the work
 - ❖ Most worked in the fields; others were carpenters, barrel makers, or blacksmiths while others worked in the main houses as cooks, servants, or housekeepers
- ❖ Called “tidewater” because of their location along the gentle slopes and rivers of the coastal plain

Sep 12-8:14 PM

Tidewater Plantations

- ❖ Only a small percentage of white southerners owned large plantations yet they set the style for southern living
- ❖ Life centered around the “Great House” where the family lived in elegant quarters and regularly entertained guests
- ❖ Enslaved Africans used farming skills they brought from West Africa

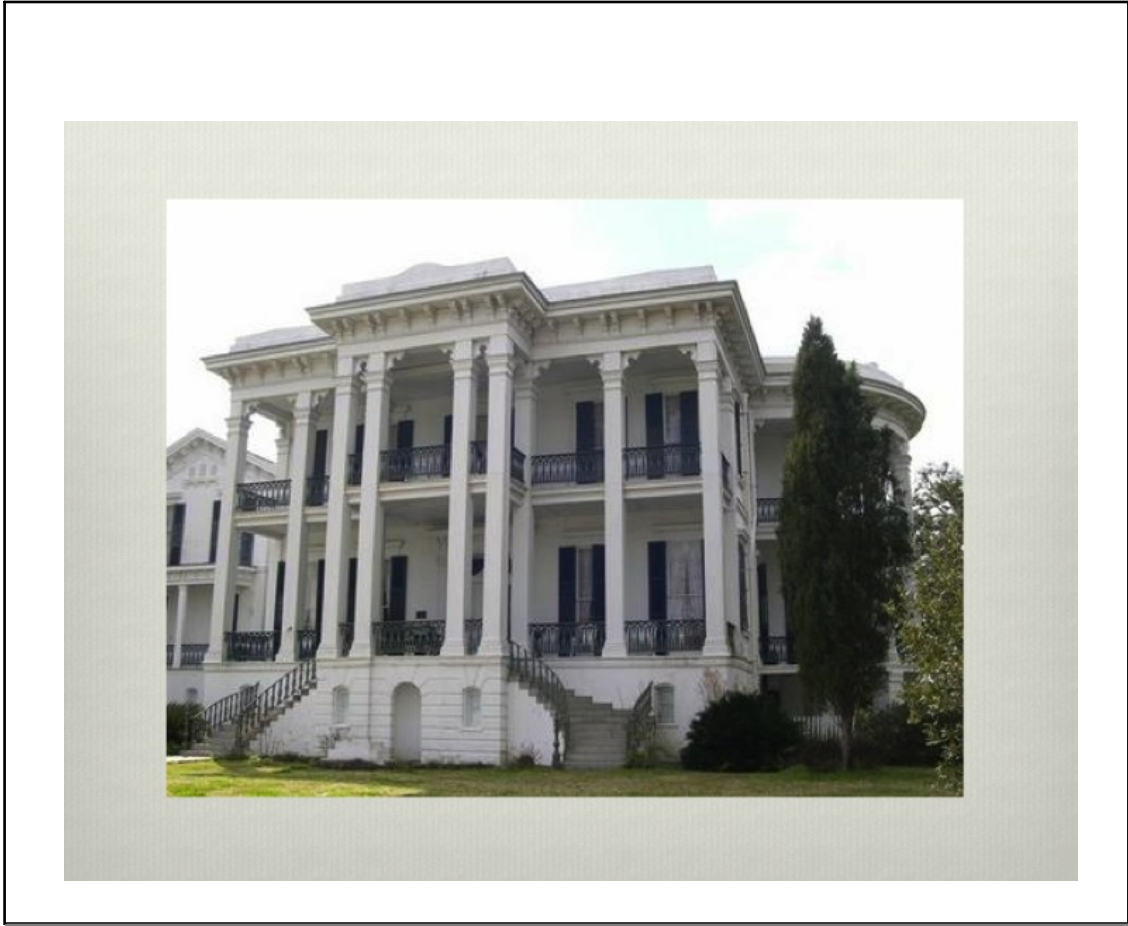
Sep 12-8:15 PM



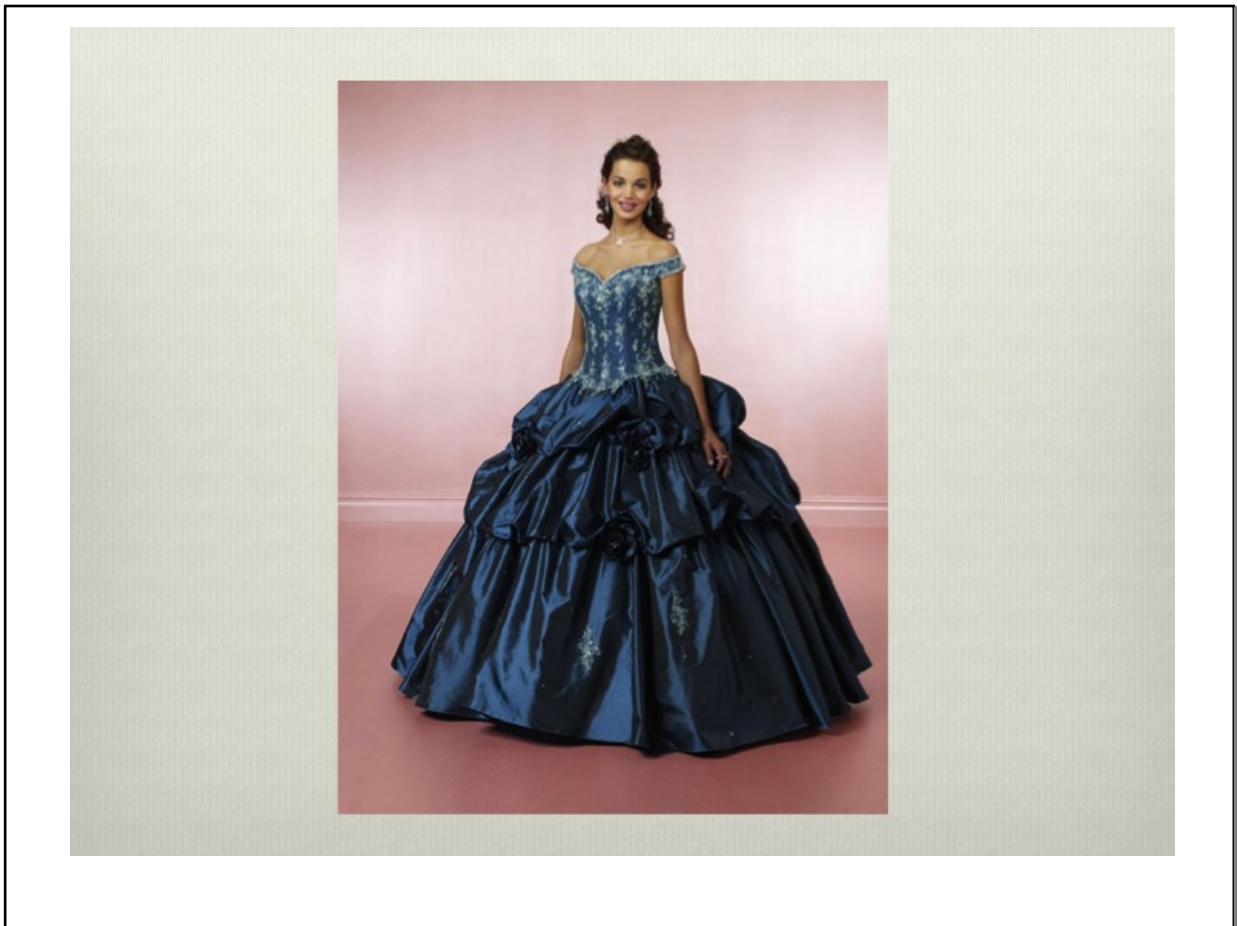
Seven Oaks Plantation
from an original oil painting by Mike Brown

Mike Brown

Sep 12-8:16 PM



Sep 12-8:16 PM



Sep 12-8:21 PM

The Backcountry South

- ❖ Life was very different here, west of the Tidewater at the base of the Appalachian Mountains
- ❖ Rolling hills and forests.
- ❖ More democratic – settlers more likely to treat each other as equals
- ❖ Smaller farms instead of large plantations which supplied enough food to survive
- ❖ Simple lifestyles, rugged clothing
- ❖ Very few slaves
- ❖ Hardships brought friends and neighbors closer together

Sep 12-8:21 PM



Sep 12-8:22 PM



Sep 12-8:22 PM