

2-1 – The Southern Colonies- Pages 36-41

Essential Question: *Despite a difficult beginning, how were the southern colonies able to flourish?*

Main Idea 1:

The settlement in Jamestown was the first permanent English settlement in America.

- King **James I** allowed the **London** Company to settle in a region called **Virginia**.
- The first **colonists** arrived in America on April 26, **1607**.
- They settled in **Jamestown**, the **first** permanent **English** settlement in **America**.
- The colonists were not prepared to **build** and **farm**. **Two-thirds** died by their first winter.



Relations with Native Americans

- **John Smith** became the leader of **Jamestown** in 1608.
- Colonists were **helped** by the powerful **Powhatan** Confederacy of Indians.
- ★ The **Powhatan** taught the **colonists** how to **grow** North American crops such as **corn**.
- More **settlers** arrived, but many died from **famine** and **disease**.
- Settler **John Rolfe** married **Pocahontas**, which helped form **peaceful** relations with the **Powhatan**.
- **Conflict** started between colonists and the **Powhatan** in 1622 and lasted for **20** years.

Main Idea 2:

Daily life in Virginia was challenging to the colonists.

Headright System

- London **Company** established the “**headright** system.”
- ★ It **encouraged** colonists to move to **Virginia** by giving **50** acres of land per **person** to individuals and **groups** who **paid** their own way.
- Large **farms**, called **plantations**, were established by **tobacco** farmers.

Main Idea 2:

Daily life in Virginia was challenging to the colonists.

Labor

- Most workers were **indentured** servants: people who came to **America** for **free** by agreeing to work without **pay** for a set **amount** of **time**.
- The first **Africans** were brought as **slaves** and **servants** in **1619**.
- There were not enough **indentured** servants to meet the high **demand** for **workers**.
- Increased **work** and the falling **cost** of **slaves** led colonists to use more **slave** labor.

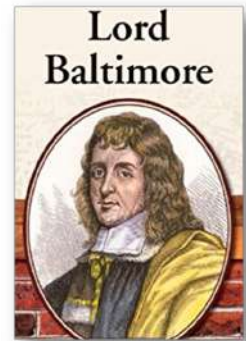
Bacon’s Rebellion

- Colonial **officials** began to **tax** colonists.
- Nathaniel Bacon led a **rebellion** against the governor’s **policies** in **1676**.

Main Idea 3:

Religious freedom and economic opportunities were motives for founding other southern colonies, including Maryland, the Carolinas, and Georgia.

- ★ English **Catholics** came to **America** to escape a **kingdom** that did not allow them to **worship** freely.
- **Maryland** was founded as a refuge for **Catholics** by Lord **Baltimore** in 1634.
- ★ Lord **Baltimore** proposed the **Toleration Act** of 1649 to **outlaw** the restriction of the **religious** rights of **Christians** in Maryland
- The Maryland assembly passed the **Toleration Act** of 1649 to support **religious tolerance**.
- The **Carolinas** and **Georgia** expanded **economic** opportunities.



The Carolinas

- **Carolina** was founded south of **Virginia** in 1663.
- It was divided into **North** and **South Carolina** in 1712.
- Most **colonists** in North Carolina were **farmers**.
- South Carolina had large **plantations** with many **slaves**.

Georgia

- **Georgia** was founded by **James Oglethorpe** as a refuge for **debtors** in 1733.
- He wanted small **farms**, so he outlawed **slavery** and limited land **grants**.
- Settlers grew **unhappy**, and Georgia became a **royal** colony. Large rice **plantations** worked by many **slaves** were created.

Main Idea 4:

Farming and slavery were important to the economies of the southern colonies.

- Economies of the **South** depended on **agriculture**. **Cash** crops were **tobacco**, **rice**, and indigo.
- The **climate** allowed for a long growing **season**; thus, more **labor** was needed
- Enslaved Africans became the **main source** of labor.
- The conditions of slavery were **brutal**.
- Slave **codes**, or laws to control **slaves**, were passed.

