

Southern Colonies

Maryland
Virginia
North Carolina
South Carolina
Georgia



Chesapeake Colonies

• Maryland

• Virginia

• Still part of the Southern Colonies





Southern Colonies

- 1. Indentured servants**
- 2. slavery to work the large plantations**
- 3. rice, tobacco and cotton**
- 4. fertile soil**
- 5. cities: Charleston, Savannah & Baltimore**

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North Carolina
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Soil

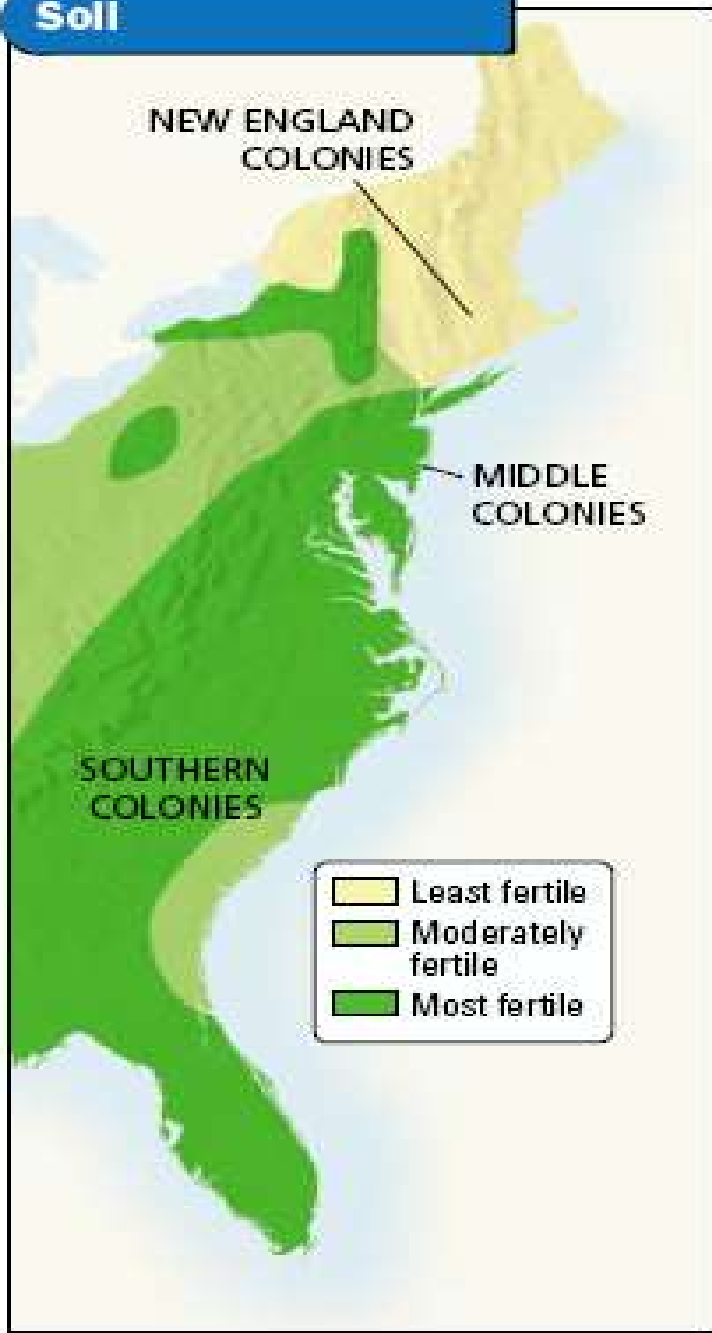
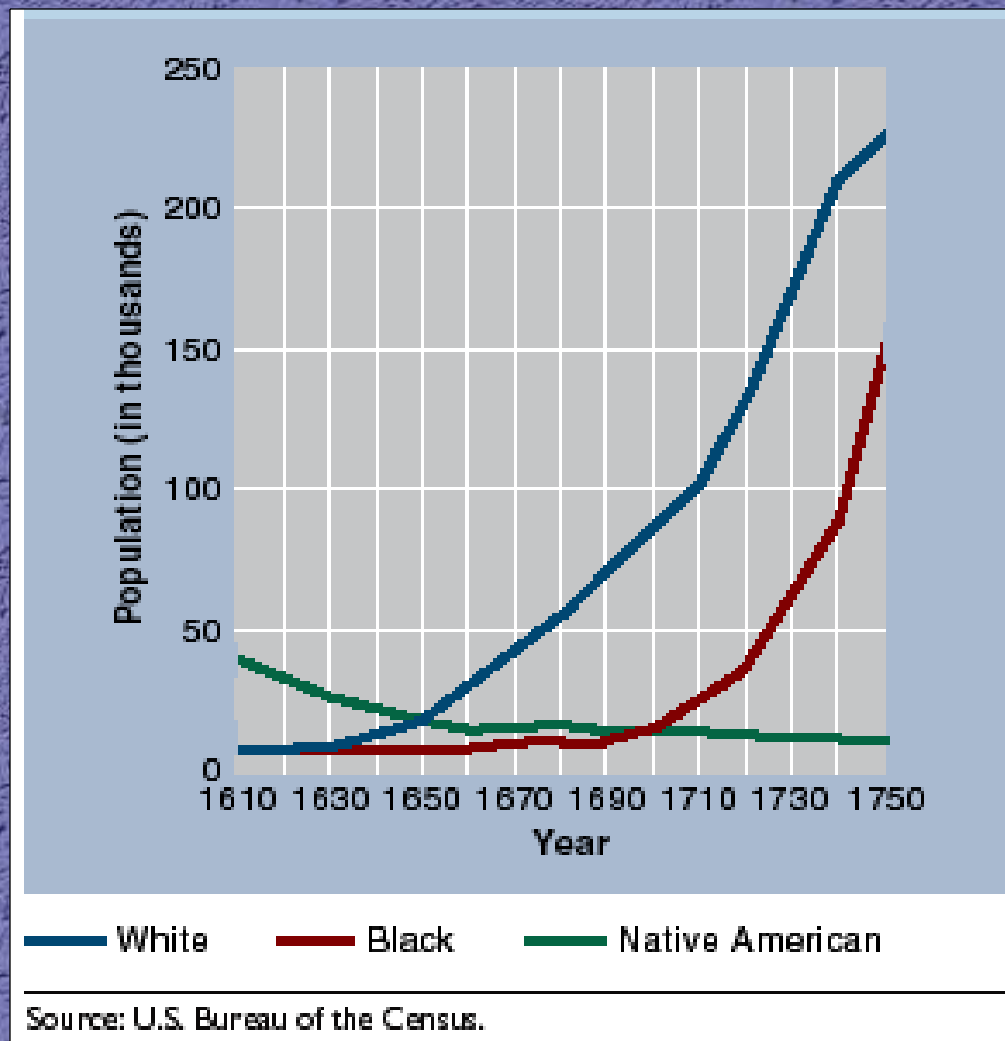


CHART: THIRTEEN COLONIES

<u>Colony/Date</u>	<u>Person Responsible</u>	<u>Why Founded</u>	<u>Governed/Owner</u>
<u>Virginia</u>---1607 •Jamestown	Joint Stock Company Virginia Company Captain John Smith John Rolfe	Attract new settlers for Dutch and Swedish colonists	Representative Govt •House of Burgesses Royal Colony
<u>Maryland</u>--1634	Lord Baltimore	Religious toleration— those who believed in Christ---allowed persecuted Catholics to settle in Maryland	Representative govt Proprietary Colony
<u>North/South Carolina</u> In 1663	John Locke 8 English nobles	Setup a new colony based upon social classes...Failed and divided into 2 parts	Representative govt Royal Colony
<u>Georgia</u>—1732	James Oglethorpe	Provide a place for debtors could start a new life---Acted as a buffer against Spanish Florida	 Royal Colony

Population of Chesapeake Colonies: 1610-1750



George Calvert, Lord Baltimore



Colonization of Maryland



Restoration Colonies

- Restoration refers to the restoration to power of an English monarch, Charles II, in 1660 following a brief period of Puritan rule under Oliver Cromwell
 - Carolinas, Georgia, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware



The Carolinas



- As a reward for helping him gain the throne, Charles II granted a huge tract of land between VA and Spanish Florida to 8 nobles in 1663
- The original proprietorship was broken into 2 royal colonies in 1729

Settling South Carolina



- Charles town was formed in 1670 by a few colonists from England and some planters from the island of Barbados
- Initially, the economy was based on trading furs and providing food for the West Indies
- By the middle of the 18th century, large rice-growing plantations worked by African slaves created an economy and culture that resembled the West Indies



•Although Carolina was geographically closer to the Chesapeake colonies, it was culturally closer to the West Indies in the seventeenth century since its early settlers—both blacks and whites—came from Barbados.

•South Carolina retained close ties to the West Indies for more than a century, long after many of its subsequent settlers came from England, Ireland, France, and elsewhere.

Democratic North Carolina

- Farmers from VA and New England established small, self-sufficient tobacco farms
- Region had few good harbors and poor transportation so there were fewer large plantations and less reliance on slavery
- By the 18th century, the colony earned a reputation for democratic views and autonomy from British control



Georgia – The Last Colony



- A proprietary colony and the only colony to receive direct financial support from the home government in London
- Set up for 2 reasons
 - Defensive buffer
 - Rid England's overcrowded jails of debtors
- Special Regulations
 - Absolute ban on drinking rum
 - Prohibition of slavery
- Colony did not thrive because of the constant threat of Spanish attack
- Taken over by the British government in 1752 when Oglethorpe and his group gave up
 - Bans on slavery and rum dropped
 - Colony grew slowly by adopting the plantation system of South Carolina