



Study Guide

Chapter 3, Section 4

For use with textbook pages 86–93

SOUTHERN COLONIES

KEY TERMS

indentured servant	One who agrees to work without pay for a certain period of time in return for the payment of passage to America (page 87)
constitution	A plan of government (page 89)
debtor	Person who is unable to repay money owed, called debts (page 90)
tenant farmer	Farmer who pays his lord, the landowner, a yearly rent and works for him for a fixed number of days each year (page 92)
mission	Religious settlement established to convert people to a particular faith (page 92)

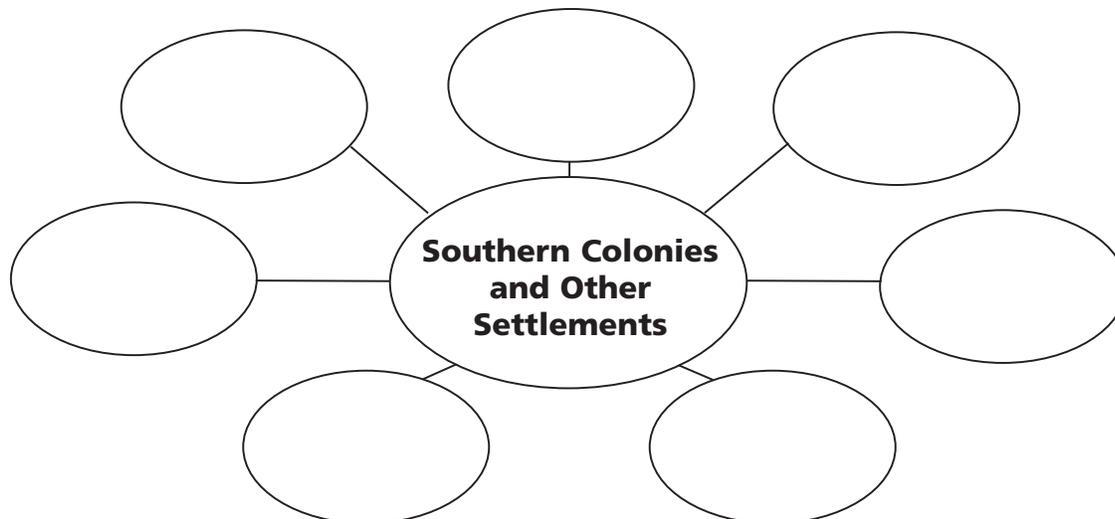
DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Have you ever done hard work that took a lot of energy? Did you receive any money for your hard work? How would you feel if you had to do the work every day for many hours without pay?

In the last section, you read about the way people lived in the Middle Colonies. This section focuses on what life was like in the Southern Colonies and in the French and Spanish settlements.

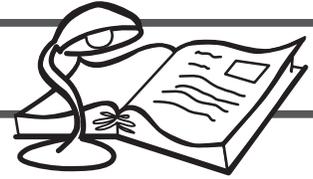
ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about how Spanish and French settlements differed from English settlements.



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READ TO LEARN

- **Coming to America** (pages 86–88)

As the colonies grew and more plantations were established, more workers were needed. Immigrants continued to fill this need. Men, women, and children, called *indentured servants*, agreed to work for a period of time in exchange for payment of their trip to the colonies.

Not all workers came to America on their own. Many Africans were brought to the colonies as slaves. Some British criminals and prisoners of war were forced to go to the colonies and were released after they worked for about seven years.

Maryland was established north of Virginia in 1632 when King Charles I gave a proprietary colony to Sir George Calvert, Lord Baltimore. He dreamed of a place where Catholics would be safe from persecution. His family called their settlement St. Mary's. Baltimore, Maryland's seaport founded in 1729, became Maryland's largest settlement.

Maryland became a colony of rich and powerful landowners. Relatives and aristocrats were given large estates by Lord Baltimore. In order to attract settlers to work these estates, he promised settlers land.

The colony had two problems: disagreement with Penn over the boundaries of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and religious freedom. To solve the first problem, two British astronomers, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon worked on a dividing line between these two colonies—the Mason-Dixon Line. To solve the second problem, a law called the Act of Toleration was passed in 1649, which granted Protestants and Catholics the right to practice their religions.

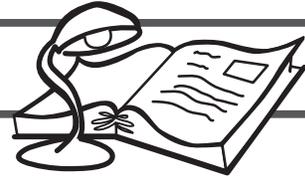
1. How did Lord Baltimore attract settlers to Maryland?

1-2 What protected Catholics from any attempt to turn Maryland into a Protestant colony? _____

- **Virginia Expands** (pages 88–89)

Virginia continued to grow. Wealthy landowners controlled lands along the coast. Settlers moved inland. In the 1640s Native Americans gave William Berkeley, the governor, a large piece of land for the new settlers. In exchange, the governor promised to keep the settlers from moving farther into their lands. Nathaniel Bacon and other westerners disobeyed the agreement and were attacked by the Native Americans. Bacon and his army rebelled, attacked Native American villages, and then set fire to Baltimore. British troops helped the Virginia Colony end what is known as Bacon's Rebellion.

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2. What did William Berkeley promise the Native Americans?

2-2 Who was “the greatest rebel that ever was in Virginia.”?

• **Settling the Carolinas** (pages 89–90)

North and South Carolina were originally one large proprietary colony, called Carolina, created by King Charles II in two charters issued in 1663. In 1680 the city of Charles Town, later called Charleston, was founded. A *constitution* was written by John Locke. The plan for governing the colony included rules for social classes and for how the land would be distributed.

People in northern and southern Carolina had different ideas, which grew into conflict. The northern settlers did not like the rules for the division of land or the constitution based on a social class system. In 1719 the settlers in southern Carolina took control from its proprietors. Carolina became two royal colonies, North Carolina and South Carolina, in 1729.

3. Why did the Carolinas divide into two colonies?

3-2 What was “blue gold”?

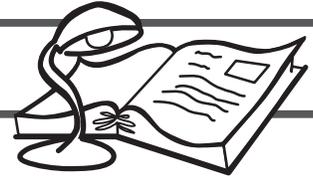
• **Georgia** (pages 90–91)

In 1733 the British government established its last colony in America. Georgia served as a military barrier between South Carolina and Spanish Florida. General James Oglethorpe created a charter colony settled by poor people and English *debtors* who could not pay the money they owed. They built the town of Savannah and forts to defend themselves from the Spanish.

Settlers complained about the rules, the small size of the farms, and the ban on slavery and rum. Oglethorpe gave up and gave the colony back to the king.

4. For what purpose was the colony of Georgia established?

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- **New France** (pages 92)

Quebec was founded in 1608 by the French, who were interested in fishing and trapping animals for fur. New France became a royal colony in 1663, with a governor chosen by King Louis XIV. The king limited the powers of the fur companies and encouraged exploration.

New France was settled by estate owners and *tenant farmers* along the St. Lawrence River. Estate owners received land for bringing settlers or tenant farmers to work the land. The tenant farmers paid rent and worked for a set number of days each year for the estate owner, or lord.

French settlement grew slowly. French trappers and missionaries lived peacefully among the Native Americans. The French respected the Native American customs and did not force the Native Americans off their lands.

5. How did the establishment of the colony of New France affect the trappers, traders, and fur companies that were already there?

- **New Spain** (pages 92–93)

In the early 1600s, Spain controlled most of Mexico, the Caribbean, and Central and South America. They moved into southwestern and western parts of the present-day United States.

The Spanish claimed California after establishing *missions*, or religious settlements, along the coast. The purpose of a mission is to convert people to a particular religion. In addition to converting Native Americans to Christianity, Spanish missionaries often forced them to come to the missions and work in the fields and workshops.

Disagreements between European countries continued to be fought in America. Several wars in Europe between Britain and France in the 1700s led to fighting between British colonists in Georgia and Spanish colonists in Florida.

6. What areas of North and South America were controlled or claimed by Spain?

6-2 Who did Spain send to protect its claims in America?

6-3 Who was Junipero Serra?