



South Carolina 1500-1756

8th Grade



Standards



Standard 1: Demonstrate an understanding of the development of South Carolina during the settlement and colonization of North America in the period of 1500– 1756.

8.1.CO Compare the three British North American colonial regions economically, politically, socially, and in regard to labor development.

8.1.CE Analyze the factors that contributed to the development of South Carolina's economic system and the subsequent impacts on different populations within the colony.

8.1.P Summarize major events in the development of South Carolina which impacted the economic, political, and social structure of the colony.



The Colonial Region of South Carolina

There were 3 colonial regions of British Southern America:

The regions were New England, the Middle Region, and

the Southern Region. South Carolina was part of the

Southern Region along with Virginia, Maryland, North

Carolina, and Georgia.



South Carolina Geography

- Warm climate
- Fertile land
- Ideal for large scale agriculture
- Along the Atlantic Coast, ideal for shipping
- Many rivers and streams for moving materials and resource



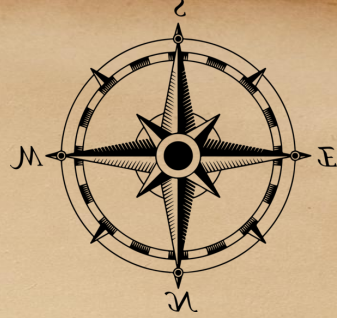
South Carolina Economy

- Relied heavily on cash crops that included tobacco, rice, and indigo.
- Plantations were established by wealthy landowners.
- Enslaved labor was utilized.



The first plantation in South Carolina was Ashley Hall Plantation in Charleston, founded in 1676 by Stephen Bull.

South Carolina Society



- A portion of society was a small number of wealthy landowners.
- Indentured servants and slaves were a large part of the population. By 1720, African slaves formed the majority of the population.
- Charles Town (now Charleston) became a wealthy port city with many plantations.
- Charleston became the capital of South Carolina in 1670.

Conflicts in South Carolina

South Carolina had conflicts with several groups over land and amassed wealth. The Spanish in Florida, several Native American tribes, and pirates were the majority of conflicts.



The Yamasee War was a conflict fought in South Carolina from 1715 to 1717 between British settlers from the Province of Carolina and the Yamasee Indians.



Conflicts in South Carolina

Piracy flourished along the South Carolina coast, particularly around Charleston, during two main periods: the early proprietary years (1670–1700) and the "Golden Age of Piracy" (1716–1720).



During this time, Blackbeard was often off the coast of North and South Carolina.



Conflict between colonial South Carolina and Spanish Florida (1670–1740s) stemmed from overlapping land claims with Spain viewing the Carolinas as part of "La Florida."



Major Events



- 1698: First Free Library: Established in Charleston.
- 1712: Separation from North Carolina: South Carolina was established as a distinct colony.
- 1719: Revolution of 1719: Colonists overthrew the Lords Proprietors, leading to a transition from proprietary to royal rule.
- 1739: Stono Rebellion: The largest slave uprising in the British mainland colonies occurred, resulting in the deaths of over 20 whites and 40-50 blacks.
- 1752: Great Hurricane: A massive storm hit Charleston, causing severe damage, killing 95 people, and creating a financial crisis that strained relations with the British government.
- 1752-1753: Indian Affairs: Intense diplomatic and conflict-driven interactions occurred with regional tribes, including the Cherokee.

Resources

<https://www.americanhistorycentral.com/entries/south-carolina-colony/>

<https://digital.tcl.sc.edu/digital/collection/simms1/id/40259/>

<https://americanhistory.si.edu/explore/exhibitions/many-voices/online/unsettling-continents-1492%E2%80%931776/british-south-carolina>

