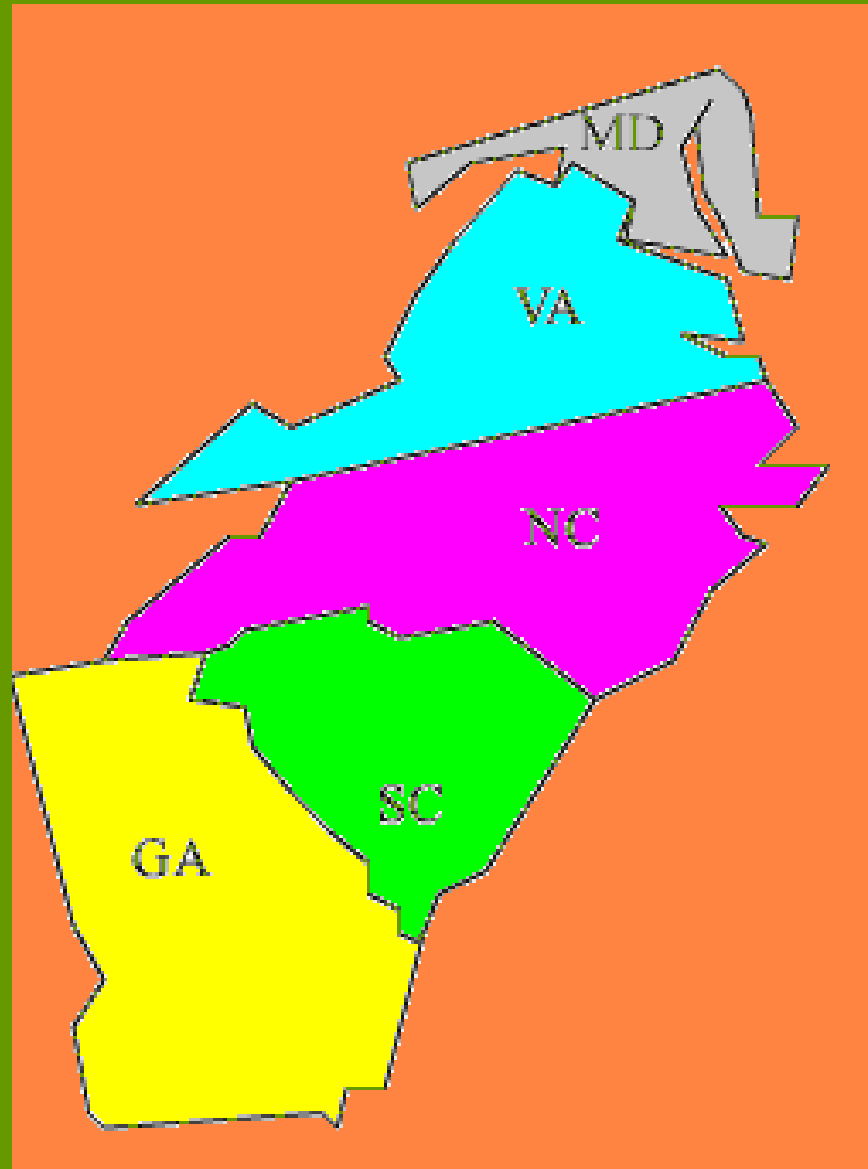


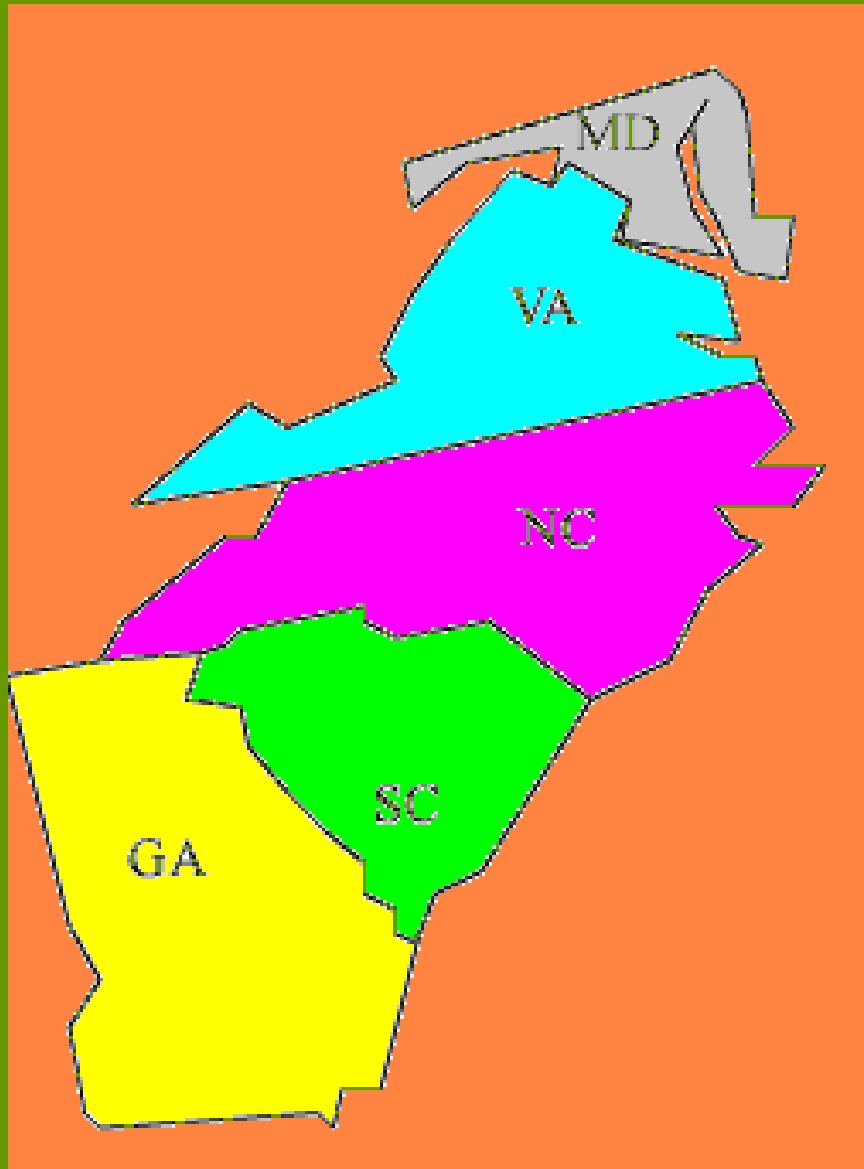
LEQ: What were the Southern Colonies?



The Southern Colonies included Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. This image is courtesy of east-buc.k12.ia.us.

LEQ: What were the Southern Colonies?

Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia



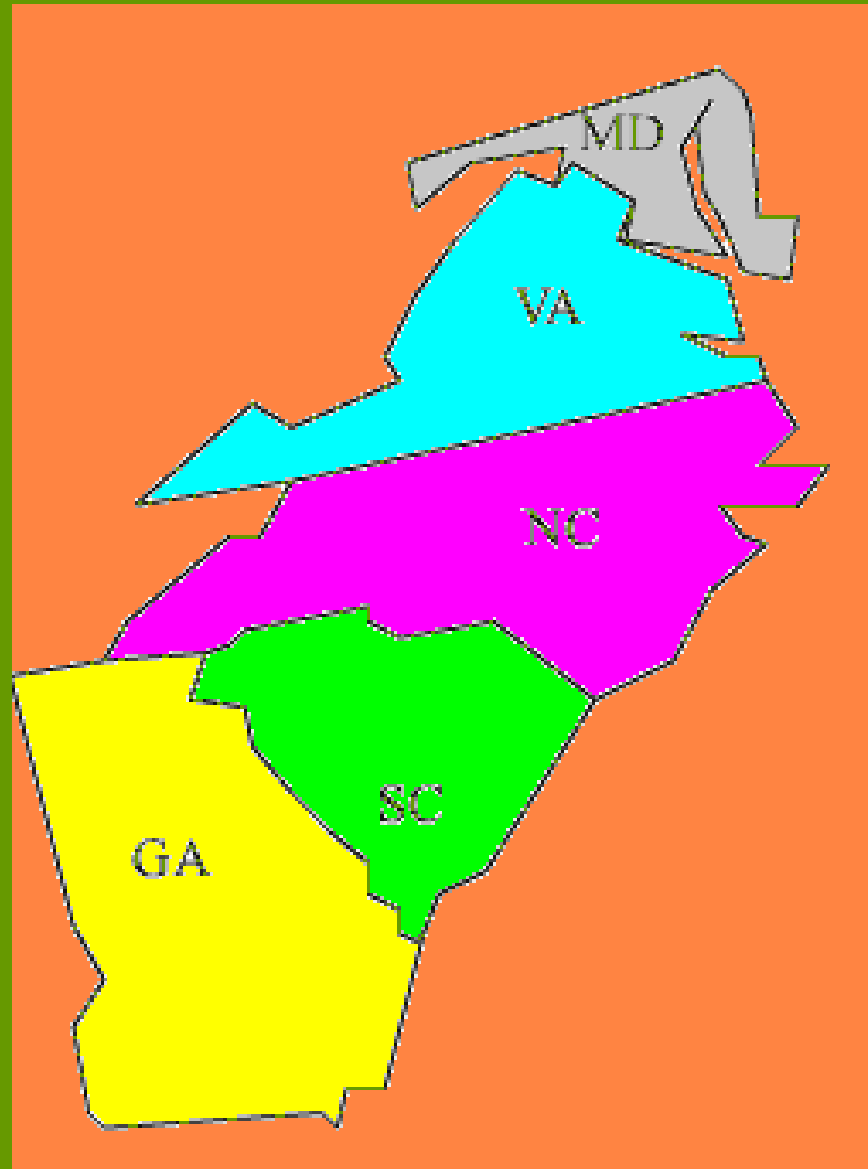
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The Southern Colonies



The Southern Colonies established by Great Britain in North America included Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. This image is courtesy of englishcolonizationofna07.pbworks.com.

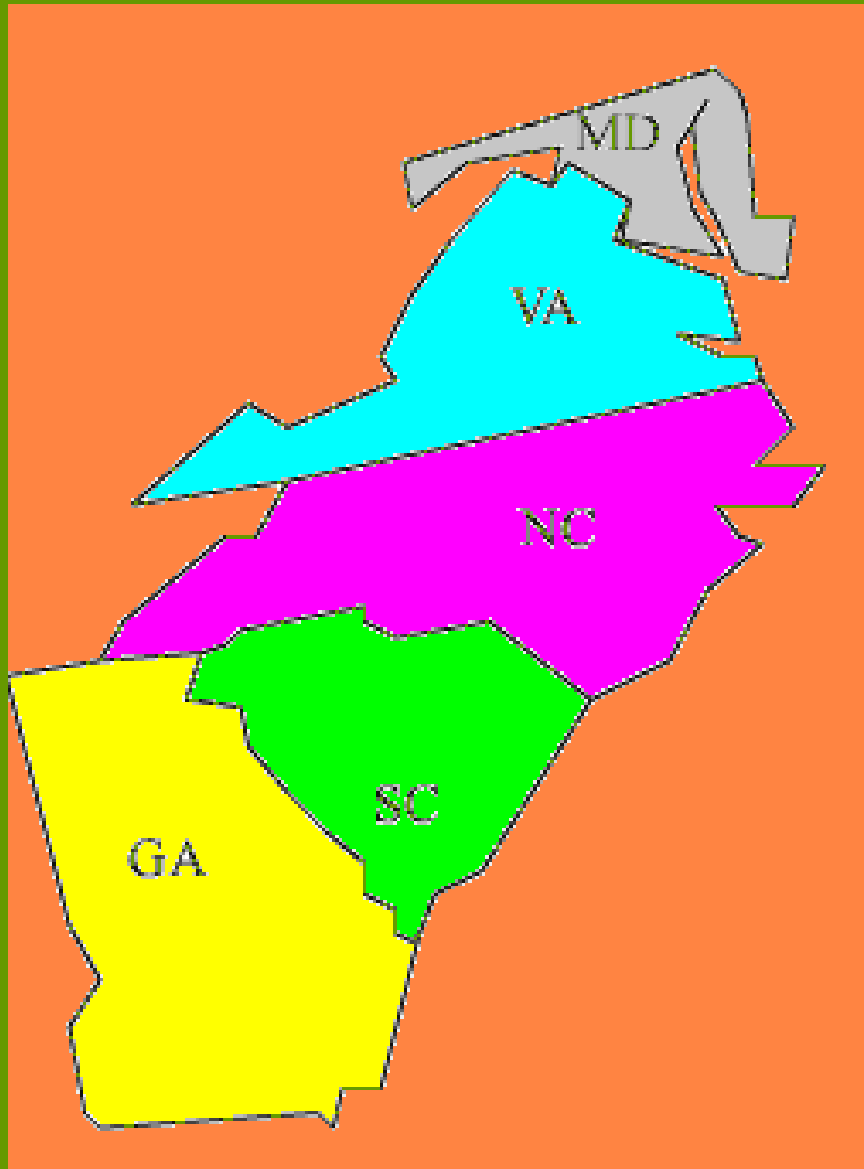
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Wealthy English people continued to see colonial America as a long term investment.



This painting by Edward Matthew Ward titled "The South Sea Bubble" shows what happened when investments in the South Sea Company (a joint stock company) went badly. The companies went bankrupt and investors panicked to retrieve some of their money. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

By 1630 they had given up the idea of quick riches such as gold or silver being found.



This image shows a recreated structure at Jamestown Festival Park in Jamestown, Virginia. This image is courtesy of historyisfun.org.

Huge profits were being made by Virginia's tobacco planters and farmers.



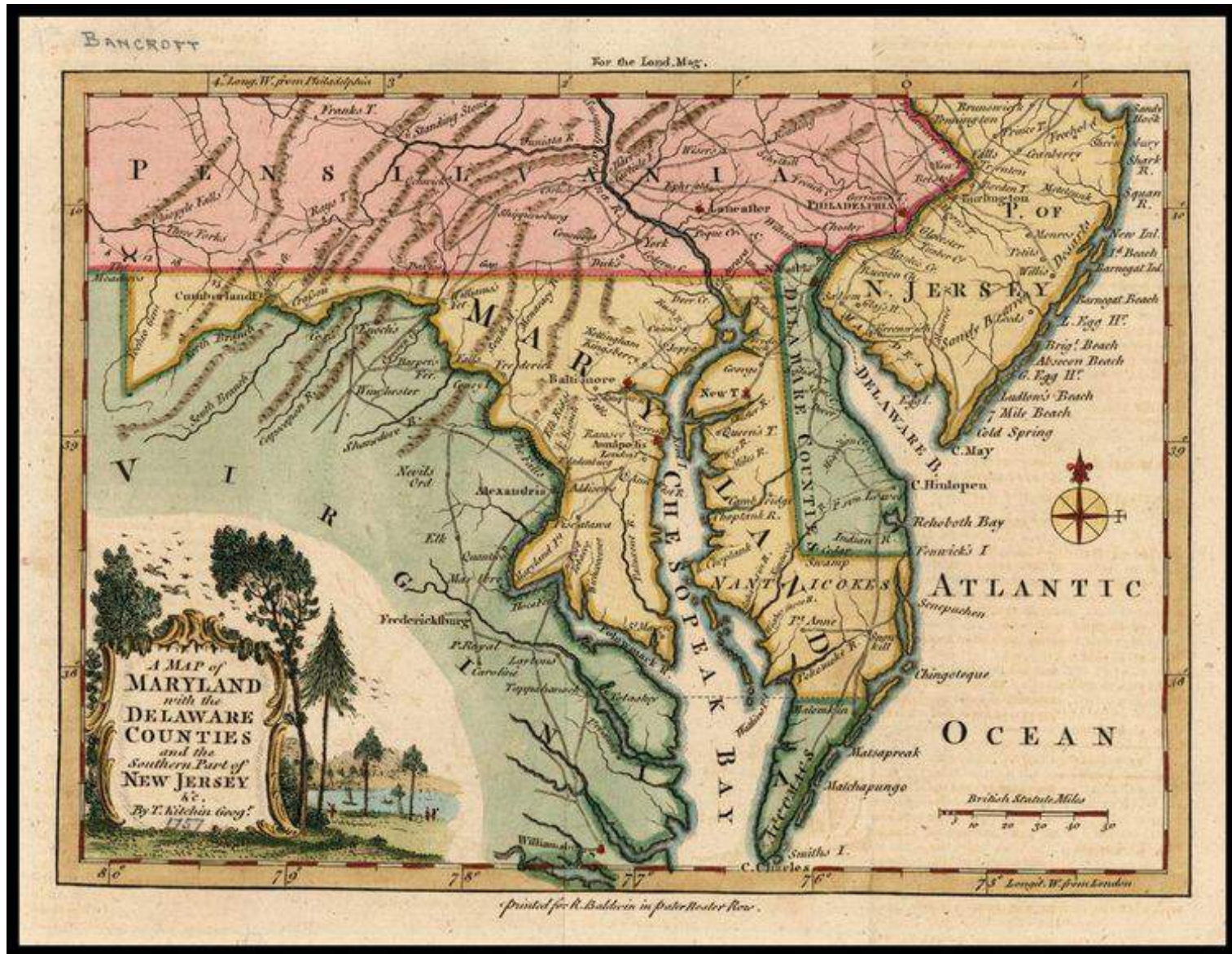
Tobacco production in Virginia was not too difficult for those who lived along rivers such as the James River, shown in the background. After the tobacco leaves were dried out, they could be taken on board the ship that would sail for England and sell the tobacco. This image by Sidney King is courtesy of the National Park Service.

Between 1632 and 1732 Proprietors established four new colonies south of Pennsylvania.



We have already discussed Virginia. Delaware is east of Maryland. The other four southern colonies were Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. This image is courtesy of landofthebrave.info.

Maryland became a religious refuge for Catholics.



After the Church of England was established, the English who remained Roman Catholic often faced persecution or discrimination. This image is courtesy of raremaps.com.

Like other groups, English Catholics sought a safe place in America.



This image depicts Lord Baltimore (Cecil Calvert) issuing the Acts of Toleration to the citizens of Maryland. This painting by Tompkins Harrison Matteson (1813-1884) was created in 1853. This image is courtesy of msa.maryland.gov.

George Calvert, a Catholic whose title was Lord Baltimore, made several unsuccessful tries to start a colony where he and other people could safely practice Roman Catholicism.



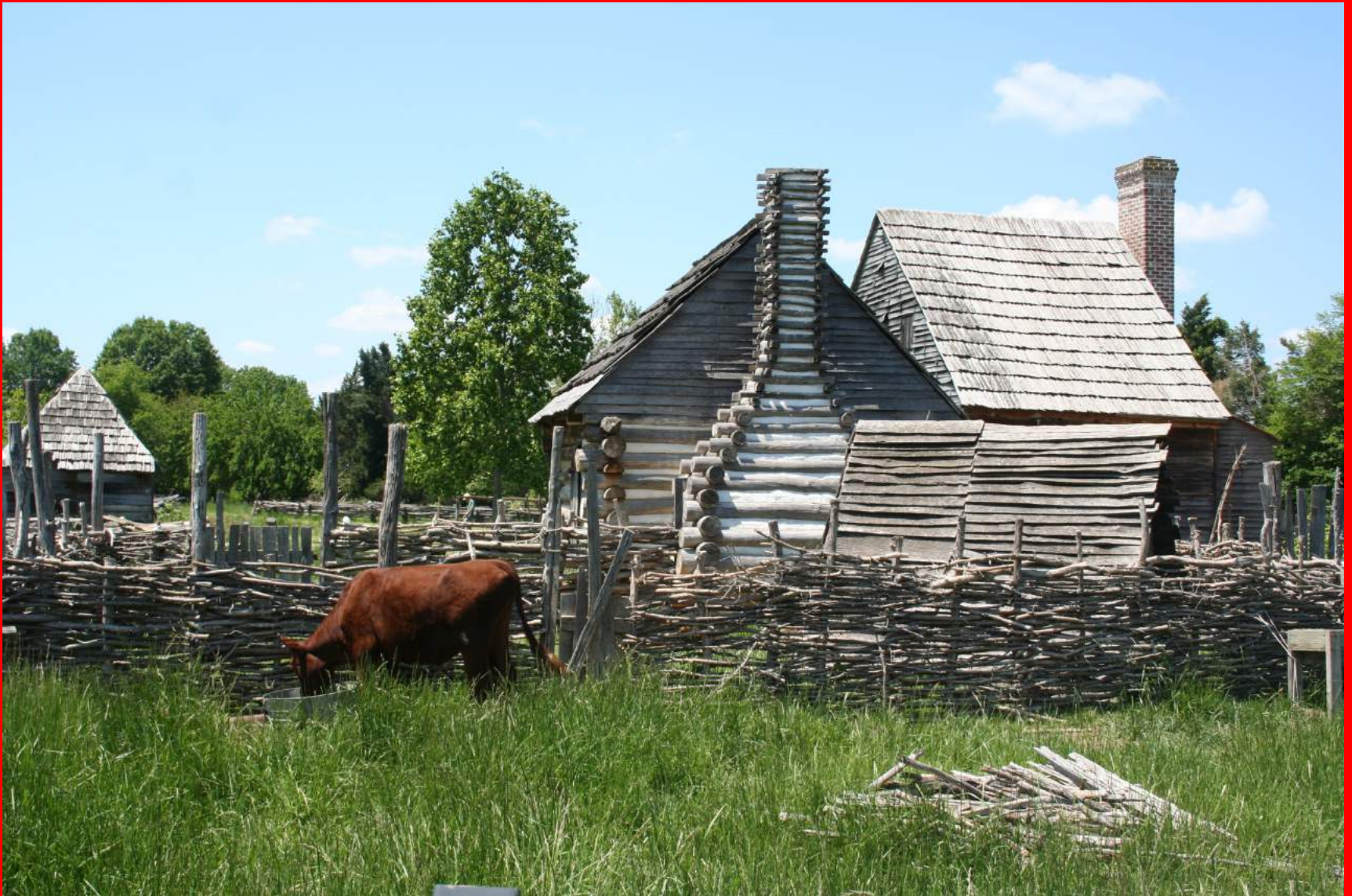
After being turned away from Jamestown, George Calvert (Lord Baltimore) (1539-1632) returned to England, where he died while waiting for a new land grant. This image is courtesy of rulersandleaders.com.

A month later, Calvert's son, Cecil, the second Lord Baltimore, was granted a charter for the colony of Maryland.



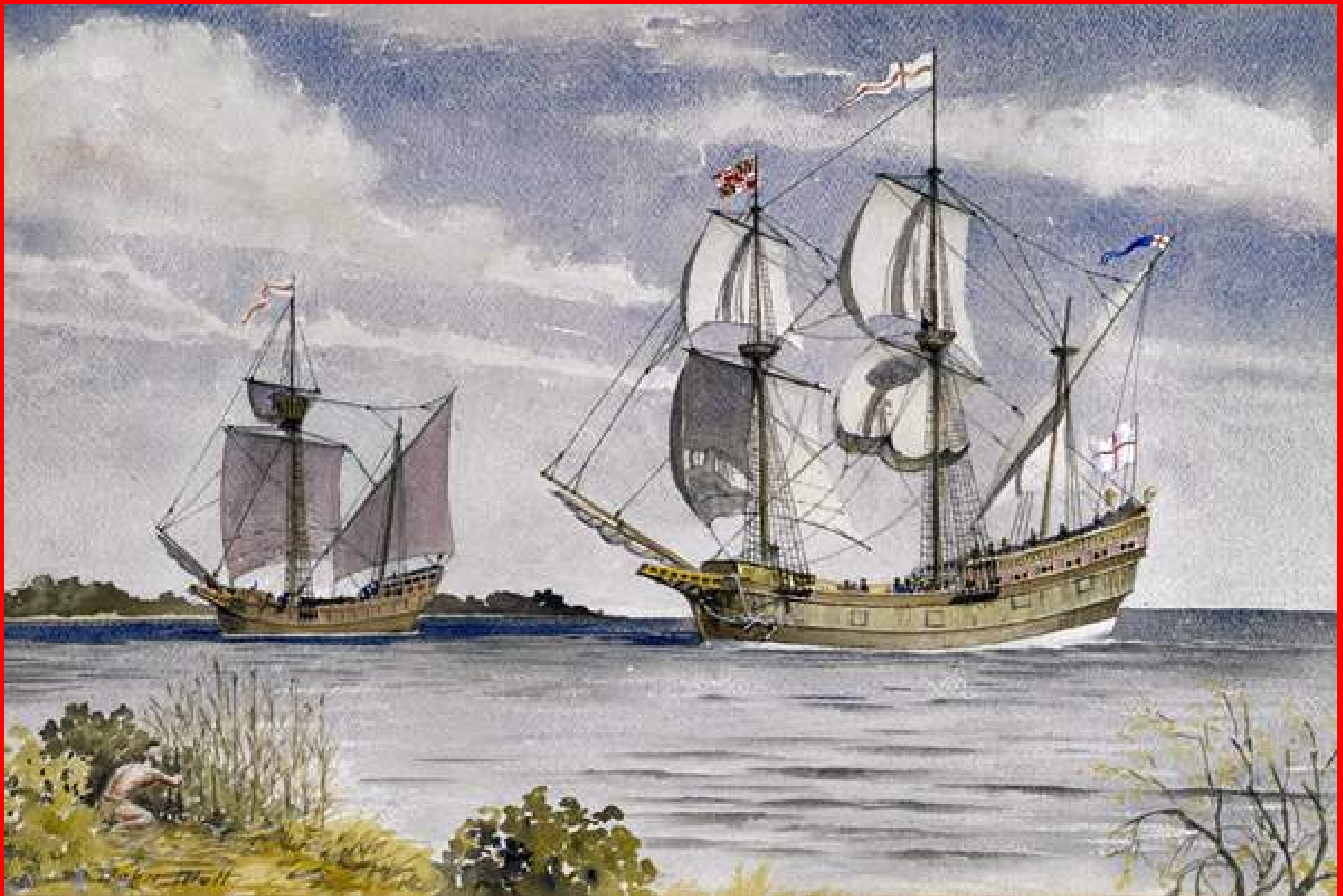
Cecilius Calvert, 2nd Lord Baltimore (1605-1675) governed Maryland for 42 years from his home in North Yorkshire, England. This image by Florence MacKubin (1861-1918) was painted in 1910. It is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Settlers would receive land for themselves plus extra acres for each child and each servant with them.



This is a summertime view of the National Colonial Farm in Piscataway Park, Maryland. This image is courtesy of accoceekfoundation.org.

In 1633, Lord Baltimore sent two ships, the *Ark* and the *Dove* to Maryland.



The *Ark* was the smaller of the two ships and carried approximately 40 people. The *Dove* was estimated to carry anywhere from 128 to 320 people. This image, titled the “Ark and the Dove,” is courtesy of freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com.

They carried more than 200 settlers, both Protestants and Roman Catholics.



This is a replica of the Dove which is located at St. Mary's City, Maryland. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The settlers bought land from the Native Americans, paying with goods such as axes, farming tools, and clothing.



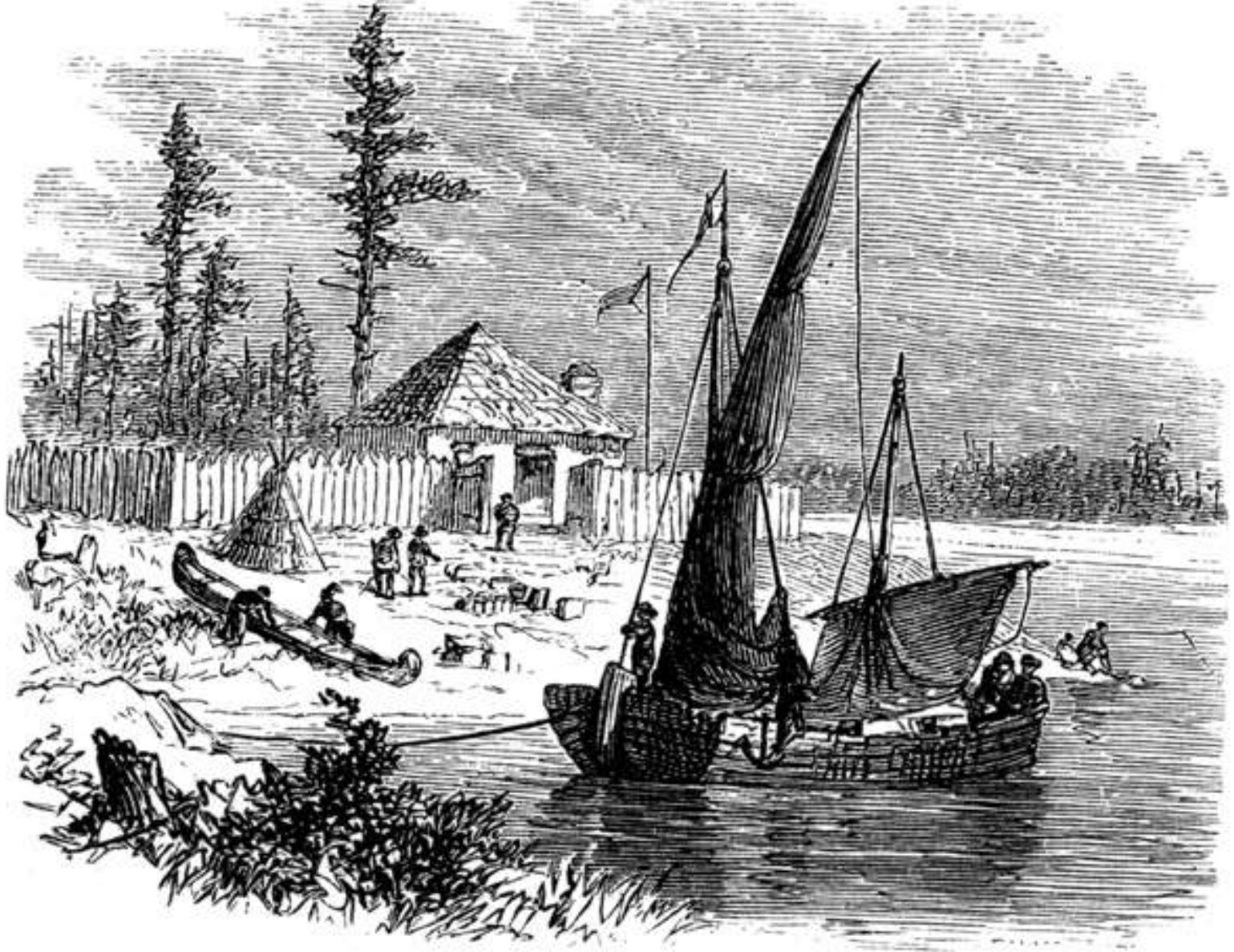
This image, "Meeting the Piscataway" shows the first settlers to explore the interior of Loudoun County, Maryland in 1699. This image by William Woodward (1859-1939) is courtesy of nativequotesandbrilliance.ning.com.

They built a fort, a chapel, and small cabins in their first settlement at a site they called St. Mary's.



The first settlers in the colony of Maryland erected a cross on St. Clement's Island in what is now St. Mary's County. This image by Francis Blackwell Mayer (1827-1899), titled "The Planting of the Colony of Maryland" was created in 1893. This image is courtesy of msa.maryland.gov.

With a warm climate and good soil for farming, Maryland prospered.



Its excellent waterways, such as the Potomac River, made it easy to ship goods to and from England. This image is courtesy of ushistoryimages.com.

Rivers were also a source of fish, oysters, and crabs.



When Maryland Blue Crabs are cooked, they turn red, such as these crabs for sale at a fish market in Washington, D.C. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

At first the colony's Catholics and Protestants lived in peace, but within a few years the Protestants outnumbered the Catholics.



The Maryland State Flag consists of the heraldic banner of George Calvert, 1st Lord Baltimore. The black and gold design is the coat of arms of the Calvert Family. The red and white design is the coat of arms of the Crossland Family, the family of Calvert's mother. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

This law guaranteed all Christians the right to worship as they pleased.

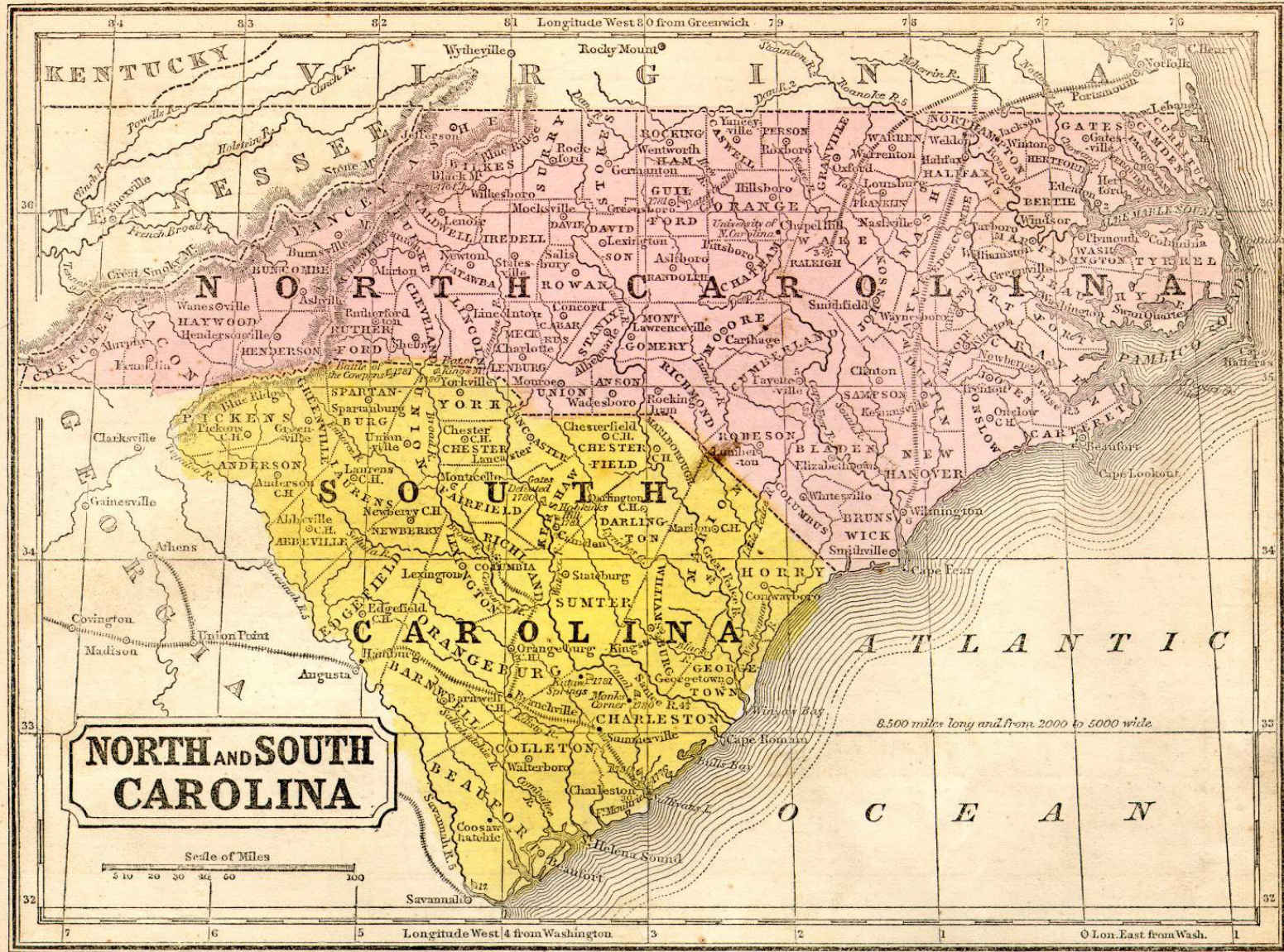


The Toleration Act did not include tolerance for other religious groups such as Jews, however. This is a detail from the painting by Tompkins Harrison Matteson (1813-1884) that was created in 1853. It shows Lord Calvert issuing the Toleration Act. This image is courtesy of maryland.gov.

At first North and South Carolina were one colony, Carolina.

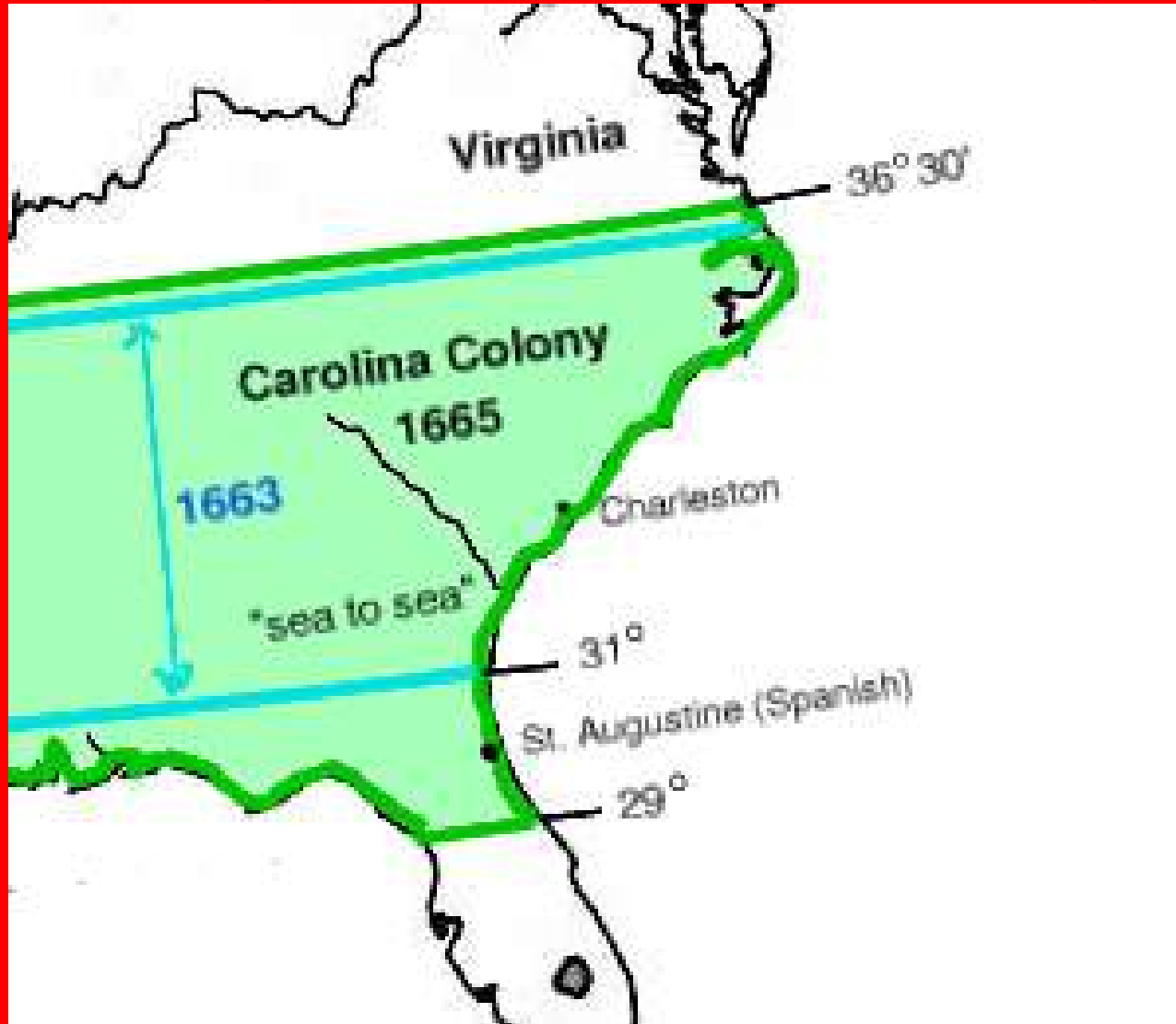
NORTH CAROLINA.—SOUTH CAROLINA.

81



This is a map of the two Carolinas in 1851. The Carolinas were granted a charter by the king in 1663. In 1729 Carolina was split into North Carolina and South Carolina. This image is courtesy of marvhamm.com.

In 1663 King Charles II granted eight English nobles a large tract of land along the Atlantic Coast south of Virginia.



Notice how the Carolina land grants at one time included the present day states of Maryland, Georgia and parts of Florida. Lords Proprietor oversaw a territory on behalf of the king. This image painted is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

In thanks, the new proprietors named the colony “Carolina,” from the Latin form of “Charles.”



Although King Charles II (1630-1685) ruled England and granted the nobles their land, the Carolinas were named for his father, King Charles I (1600-1649), shown here. This portrait was painted in 1636 by Anthony van Dyck (1599-1641). It is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The climate was humid, and, as in Virginia, the swampy coastal land caused fever and malaria which slowed settlement.



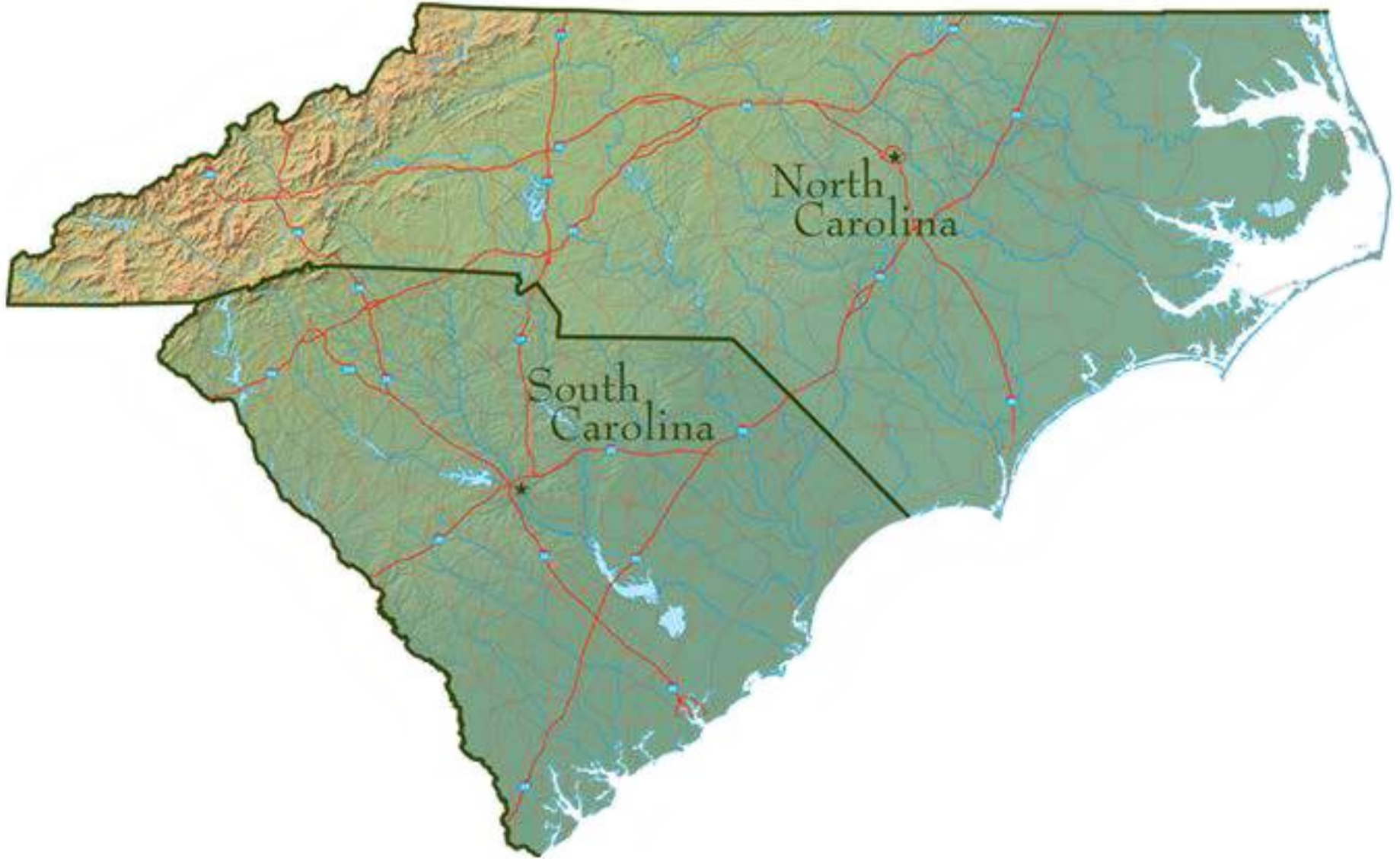
This image is of Four-Hole Swamp in Francis Beidler Forest in South Carolina. This image is courtesy of awesomestories.com.

The proprietors plan of offering land to only a few nobles with titles (Lord, Baron, etc...) was another problem affecting the growth of Carolina.



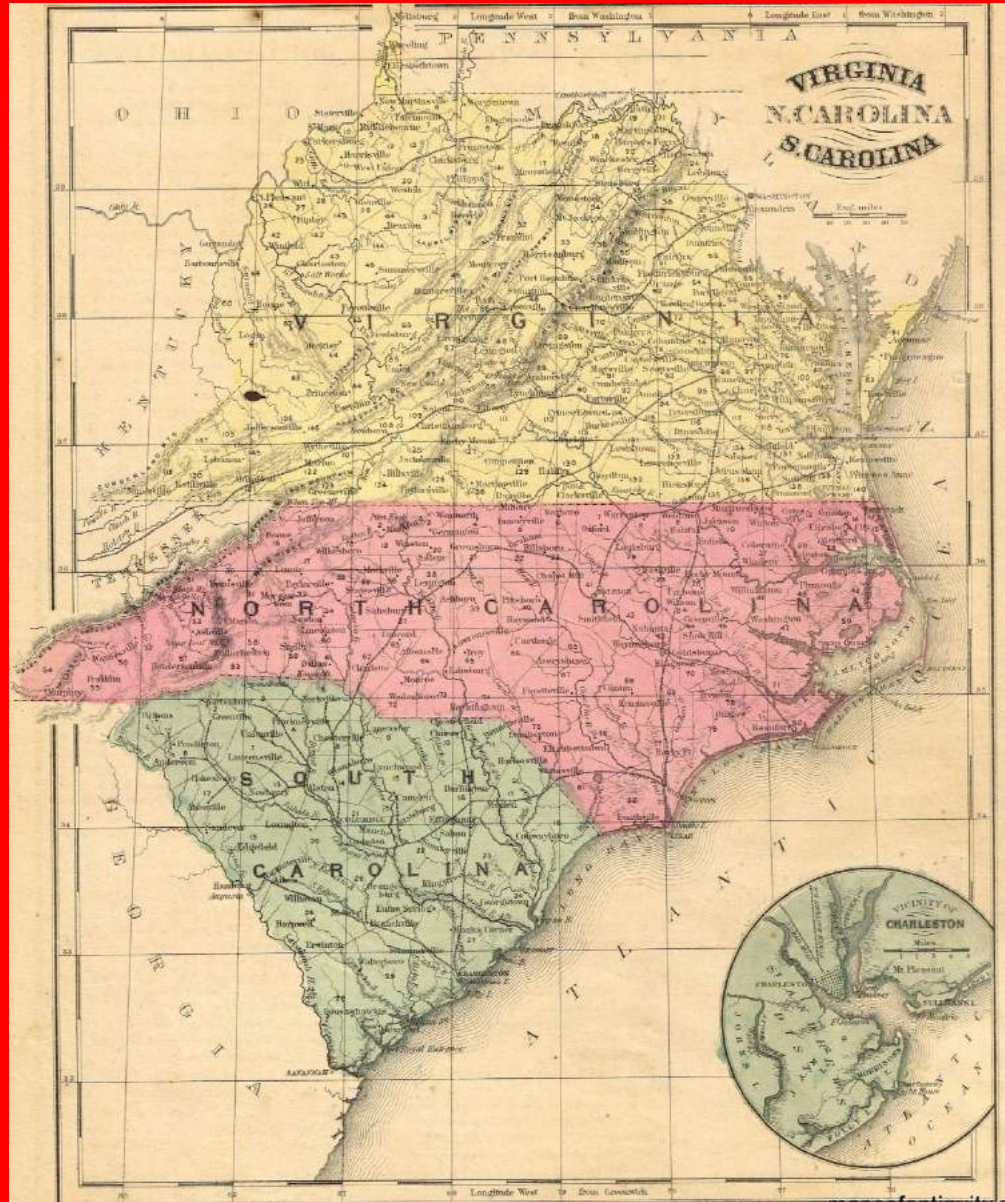
They did not open the land to less wealthy settlers. This prevented the colony from attracting large groups of European immigrants. This image is of Edward Hyde (1609-1674) 1st Earl of Clarendon, who was one of the eight Lords Proprietors for the Carolinas. This image is courtesy of learnnc.org.

From the beginning, Carolina divided naturally into two regions.



As of 2013 land commissions were still attempting to determine the border between North and South Carolina which were established in 1735. This image is courtesy of realityworldcarolinas.com.

The northern part of Carolina was settled mostly by people from Virginia.



They moved southward looking for new farmland to grow tobacco and corn. This map from 1860 is courtesy of mapsofantiquity.com.

From the thick pine forests, they could supply the English navy with lumber and naval stores.



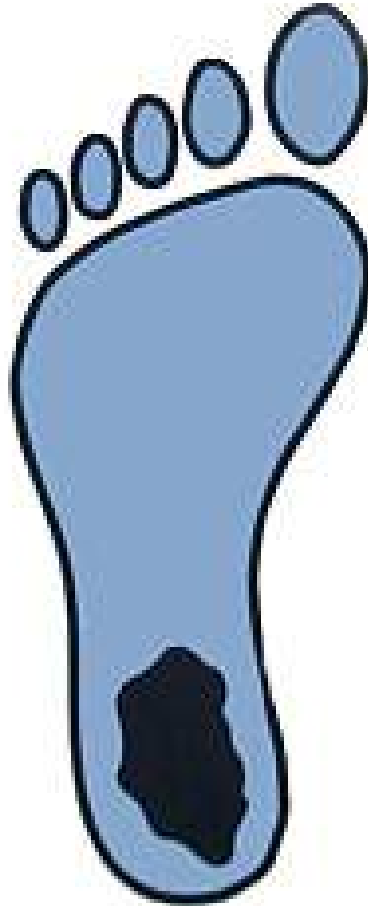
Naval stores includes products such as tar, pitch, and turpentine that are used in shipbuilding. This image is courtesy of learnnc.org.

Tar and pitch were largely used to paint the bottom of wooden British ships to seal the ships from water (keep it from leaking) and to prevent shipworms from damaging the hull.



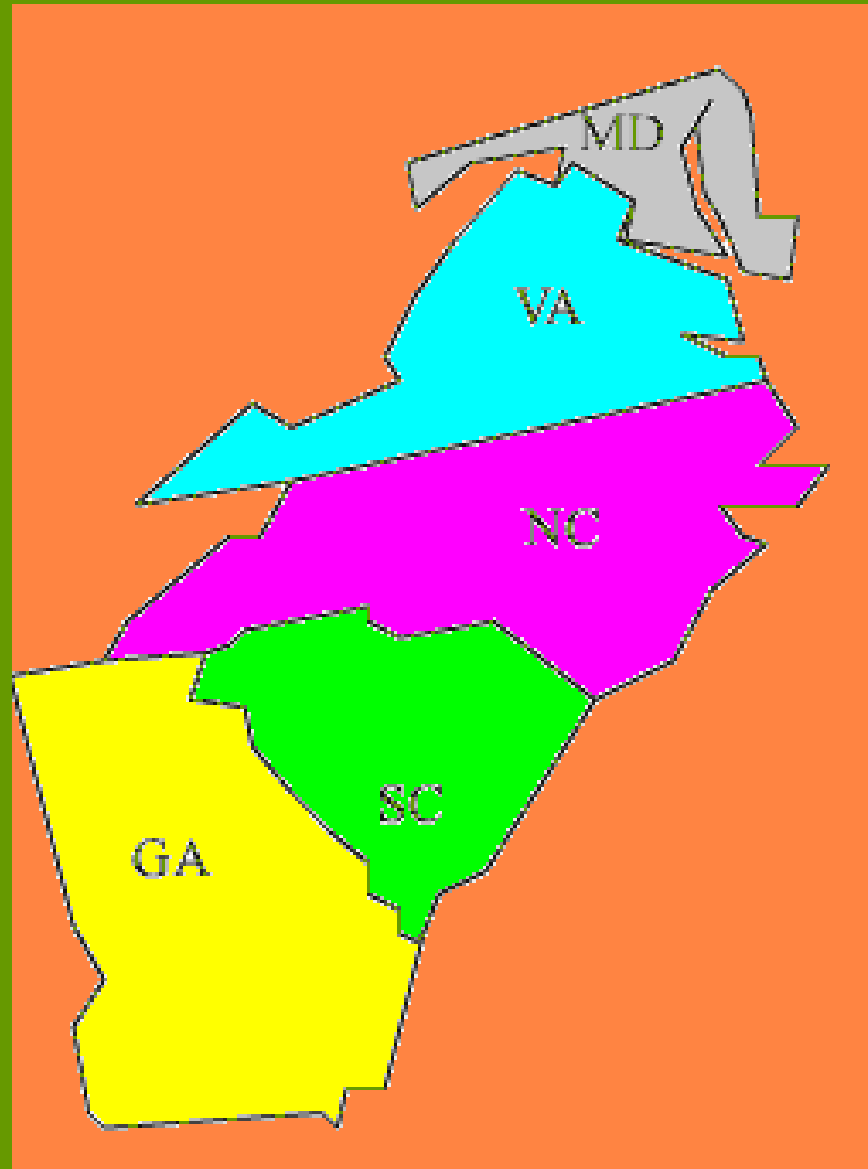
At one time, an estimated 100,000 barrels of tar and pitch were shipped annually to England. This image shows the British Royal Navy's H.M.S. Victory, now in dry-dock in England. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Because some people in North Carolina walked barefoot and got the tar on their feet, they were known as “Tar Heels.” Today this is still the nickname for people from North Carolina.



Athletic teams from the University of North Carolina are nicknamed the Tar Heels. This image is courtesy of johnnytshirt.com.

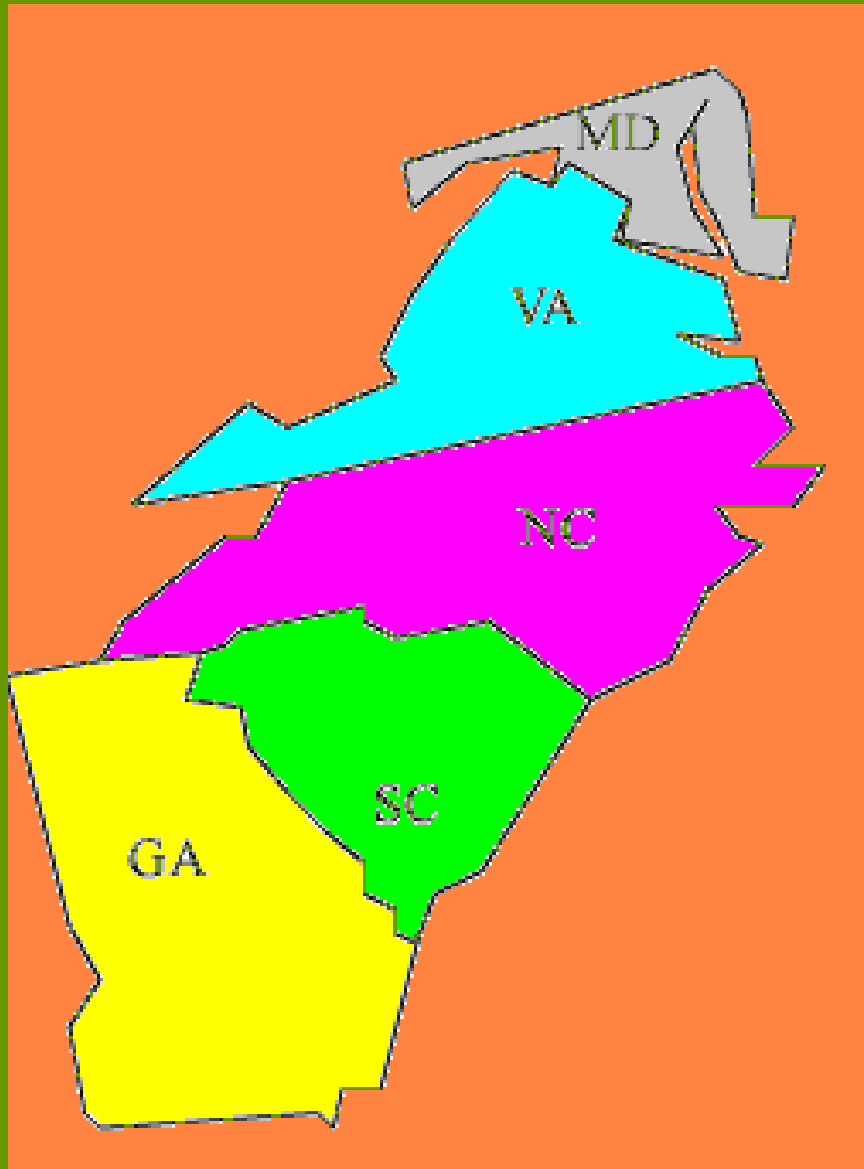
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South Carolina attracted other groups—settlers from the West Indies, England, and other parts of Europe.



English colonists from the island of Barbados founded the major port city of Charles Town— present day Charleston, South Carolina. This image is courtesy of lib.utexas.edu.

Some settlers from the West Indies introduced the growing of indigo, a plant that produces a blue dye.



Indigo is not native to North America. It is native to India. Europeans brought it to North America to attempt to compete with the Indian market. In 1773 over 1.1 million pounds were exported to England. This image is courtesy of clemson.edu.

Although the leaves are purple, here is the blue color that it produces.



As of 2010, production levels of indigo were approximately 17,000 tons a year. Indigo was primarily employed as a dye for wool. Today most indigo dye produced is synthetic and is mainly used for blue jeans. This image is courtesy of [denims and jeans.com](http://denimsandjeans.com).

Other South Carolina settlers grew rich by planting rice on large plantations, which demanded many workers.



Rice grows well in the “Low Country” of South Carolina where the state is humid and semitropical with long, hot summers, mild winters, and lots of rainfall. This image of rice is courtesy of photo-dictionary.com.

Most plantation owners in South Carolina used enslaved Africans, who brought their knowledge of rice-growing from Africa.



Many South Carolina rice growers were very choosy about the Africans that they purchased as slaves. They wanted to make sure that their slaves came from Africa's "Rice Coast." This image is courtesy of social.rollins.edu.

South Carolina settlers also raised cattle, which were slaughtered for their meat. The meat was then exported.



Ok this is not a cattle raised for beef. This is a dairy cow. Colonial Williamsburg has made an effort to save this rare breed of cattle called Devons. They were imported from Devonshire, England, and arrived in Massachusetts during 1623. This image is courtesy of history.org.

Georgia was the last of the thirteen original English colonies.



It was established for different reasons than the other English colonies in America. This image is courtesy of greenwichmeantime.com.

James Oglethorpe, became interested in helping London's poor while investigating the conditions in debtors' prisons.



One of London's most famous debtors' prisons was Fleet Prison. It did have an exercise yard, as shown here. Whole families would sometimes live here with the imprisoned head of household. This image is courtesy of georgianaduchessofdevonshire.blogspot.com.

Thousands of English men, women, and children were in prison, mostly for owing small amounts of money.



They could not be released from prison until they had paid their debt, yet they had no way to earn any money while they were in prison. They also had to pay for their own food while in prison. This image by William Hogarth (1697-1764) titled "A Rake's Progress," was painted circa 1732-1735. It is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

James Oglethorpe decided to start a colony to give debtors a second chance.



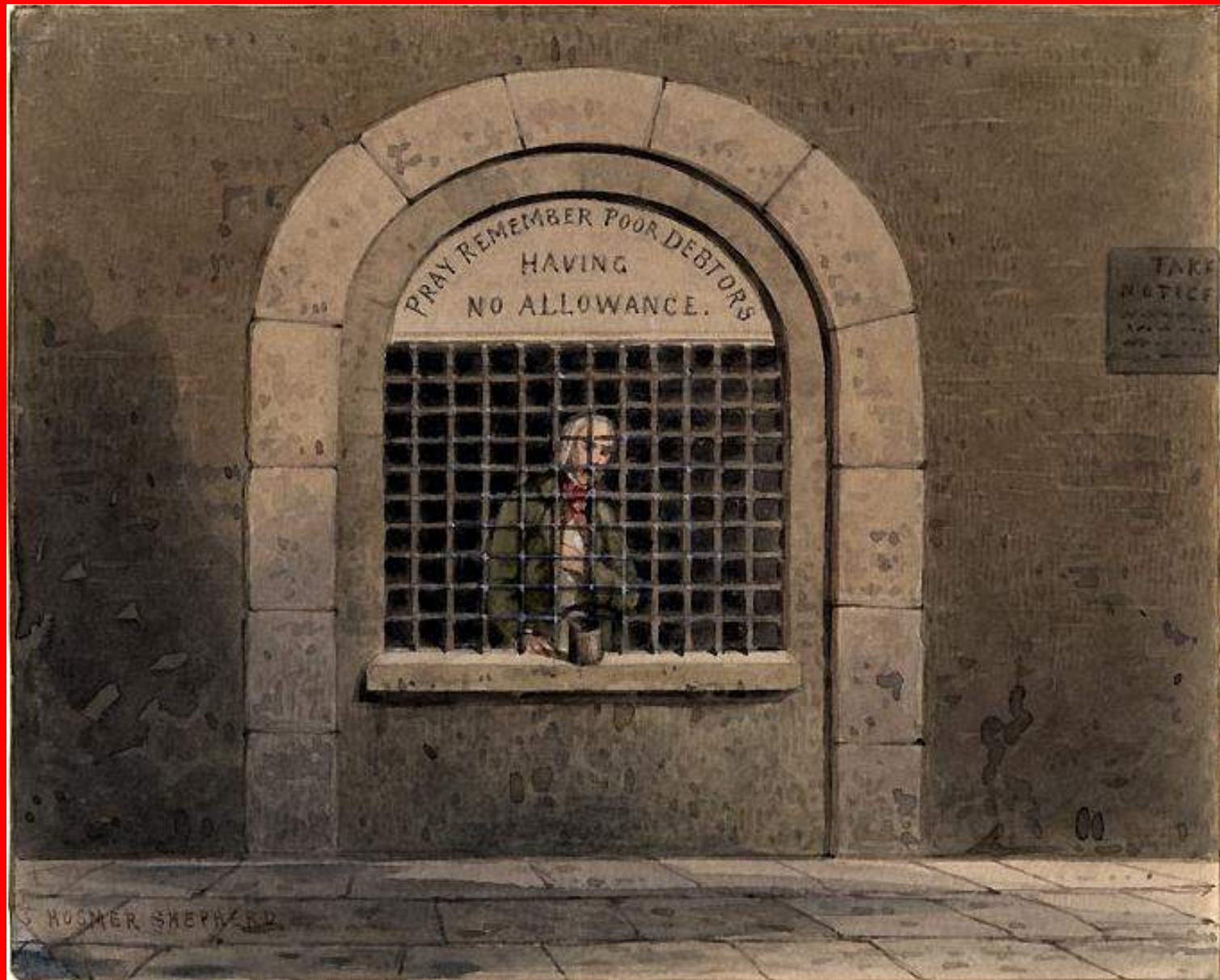
James Edward Oglethorpe (1696-1785) was a British general, and a member of the British Parliament. Oglethorpe chaired a Parliamentary committee on prison reform and documented terrible abuses in three debtors' prisons. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Oglethorpe and some friends received a charter from King George II for land between the Savannah River and Spanish Florida.



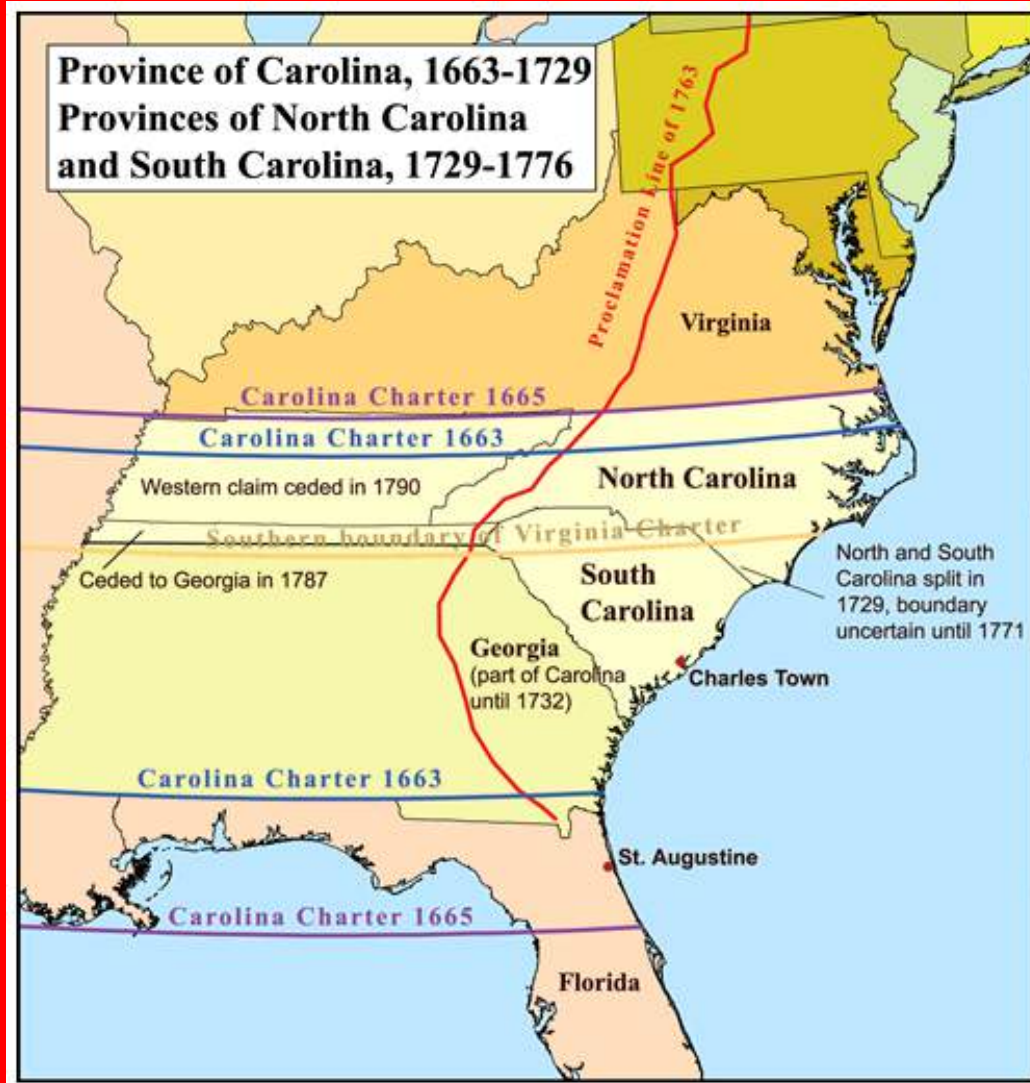
This image shows the original colony of Georgia as it was given to James Oglethorpe. The rest of the land west and south of the Ocmulgee River and Altamaha River was added in 1763. This image is courtesy of rootswebancestry.com.

Oglethorpe wanted to establish the colony because he was concerned about the poor.



When in debtors' prison if you were fortunate enough to have a cell by the street with a grating instead of a window, you could beg money from people passing by. This image is courtesy of georgianaduchessofdevonshire.blogspot.com.

King George, however, wanted a buffer between South Carolina and Spanish troops in Florida.



Spanish explorer Juan Ponce de Leon made the first written records of Florida in 1513. The oldest continuous existing city in the United States is St. Augustine, Florida, founded in 1565. Florida did not become part of the United States until 1821. This image is courtesy of boundless.com.

The colony, Georgia, was named in honor of King George II.



King George II (1683-1760) first became king at the age of 11. This painting by Thomas Hudson (1701-1779) was created in 1744. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

After setting up a fortified town at the mouth of the Savannah River in 1733, Georgia grew slowly.



The Landing at Savannah.

On February 12, 1733, James Oglethorpe and 114 colonists landed at Yamacraw Bluff, the future site of the city of Savannah, Georgia is known as America's first planned city. This image from William Cullen Bryant's *Popular History of the United States* is courtesy of ushistoryimages.com and fineartamerica.com.

Many debtors did not want to come to the colony when they heard they might have to risk their lives fighting the well-trained Spanish.



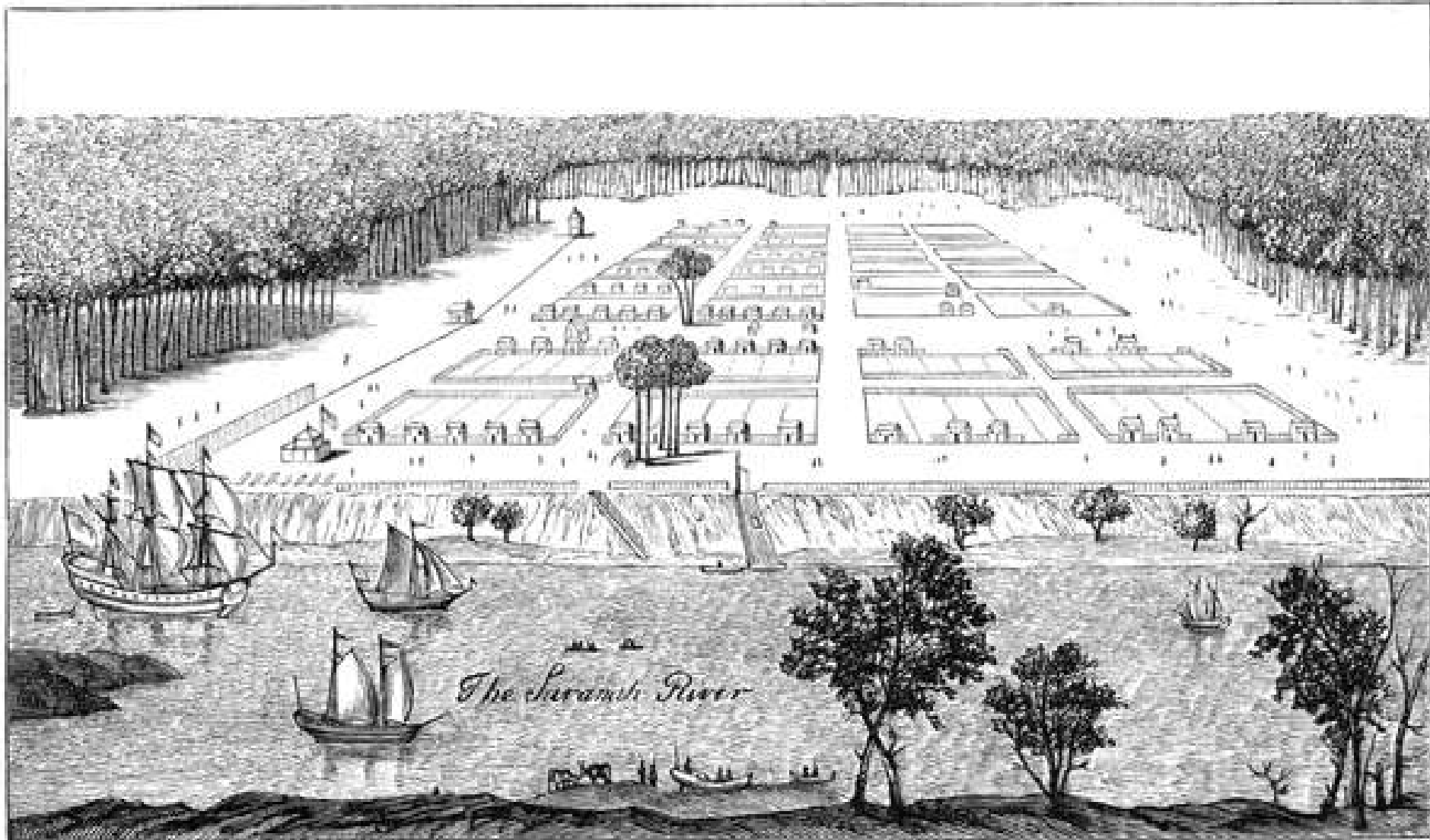
The Battle of Bloody Marsh was fought on the southern coast of Georgia on St. Simons Island. Spanish, seen here in white uniforms were surprised by the British including some Highlanders. This diorama is at the National Park Service Visitor Center at Fort Frederica National Monument. This image was taken by Robert Housch on April 21, 2011.

Oglethorpe's rules for the colony also discouraged some settlers.



James Oglethorpe in the red jacket is shown with the Georgia Trustees as they prepare to welcome the Yamacraw Indians to London. This copy of the original painting is on display at Fort Frederica National Monument.

Oglethorpe set limits on how much land they could own.



The planned city of Savannah, Georgia in 1741. This image is courtesy of ushistoryimages.com.

He also forbade the use of African slave labor, and outlawed the sale or use of liquor.



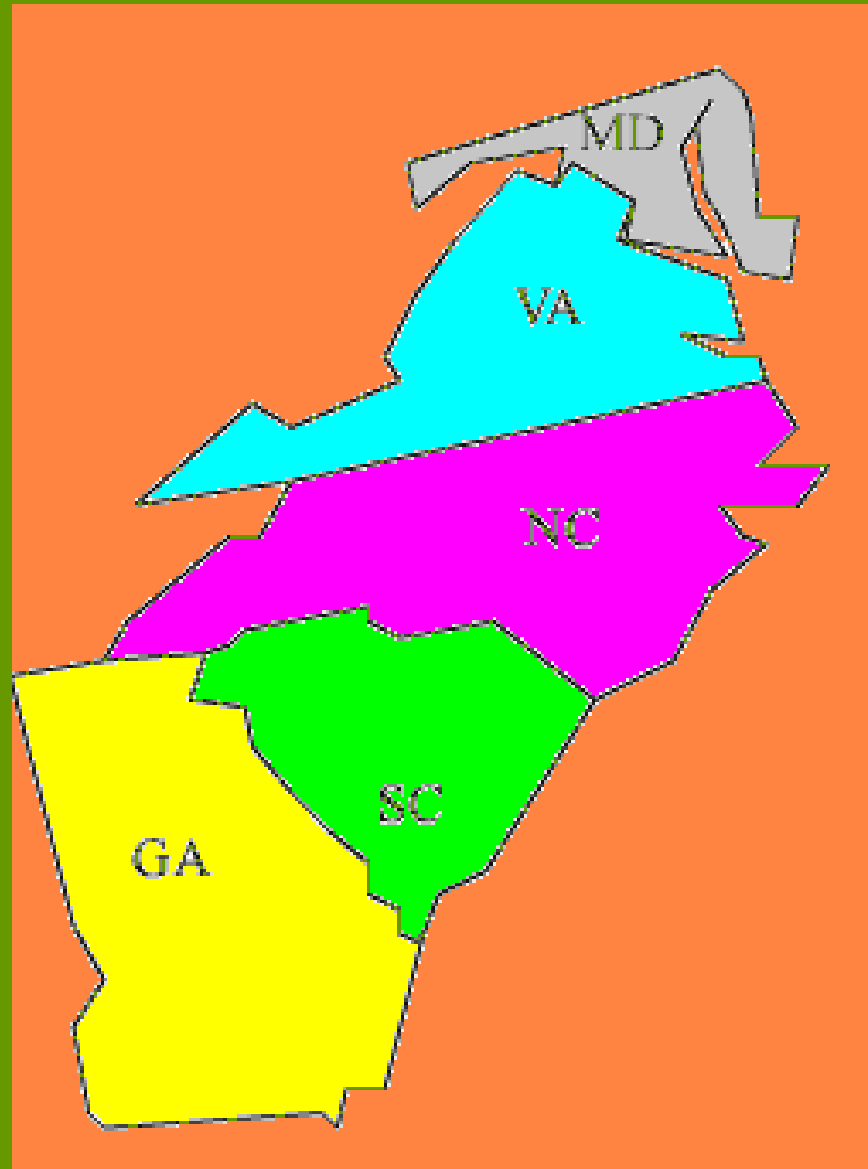
Slavery would eventually be allowed in Georgia. This image is courtesy of the Library of the University of Georgia.

Later on new rules allowed slavery and liquor, so more people moved there, and Georgia began to economically prosper.



This image shows a tavern scene at Fort Frederica, Georgia. This image was taken by Robert Housch at Fort Frederica National Monument on April 21, 2011.

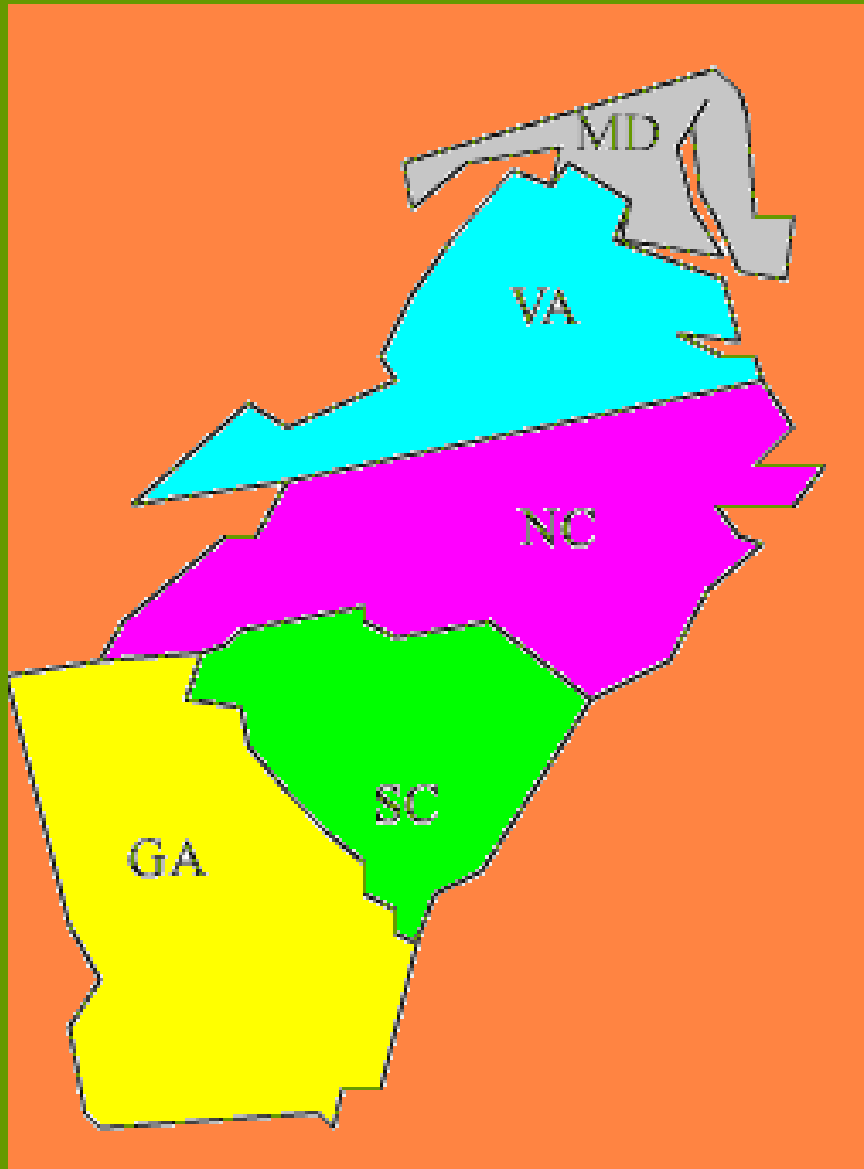
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