

## The Southern Colonies from *Making the 13 Colonies* series

### PRE-TEST

**Directions: Fill in the blanks from the words listed below. Some of the words may be used more than once and others may not be used at all.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first English colony founded in America.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ was the last English colony founded in America.
3. Catholics were important leaders in the early days of the colony of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ was founded to promote humanitarian goals.
5. Privately operated colonies were called \_\_\_\_\_ colonies.
6. The English made their first attempts at American colonization on \_\_\_\_\_ which is today in North Carolina.
7. The main export of the colony of South Carolina was \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The main export of the colony of Virginia was \_\_\_\_\_.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first colony to establish a representative government.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first colony to enact a law promoting religious freedom.

Maryland

Florida

Roanoke Island

Virginia

rice

proprietorship

North Carolina

tobacco

indentured servant

Maine

rum

wheat

Georgia

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### POST-TEST

#### Short Answer

**Directions:** Choose two of the following subjects and write a paragraph on a separate piece of paper. Write your answer using complete sentences and try to include at least three key points for each answer.

1. The founding and early years of Jamestown, Virginia.
2. The founding of Maryland and goals of the colony.
3. The founding of Georgia.
4. Events that led up to the founding of Carolina.

#### Multiple Choice

**Directions:** Circle the correct answer or answers.

1. In the early days of the colony of North Carolina which three of the following were important exports?

furs  
tobacco  
cotton  
manufactured goods  
slaves  
gunpowder  
forest products for wooden ships

2. Which two of the following were main export crops in the colony of South Carolina?

wheat  
coffee  
rice  
indigo  
citrus crops  
corn

3. Which of the following men was a Catholic colonial proprietor?

James Oglethorpe  
Cecil Calvert  
Captain John Smith  
John Rolfe  
King Charles the First

4. Which southern colony originally outlawed slavery?

Virginia  
Georgia  
Maryland  
North Carolina  
South Carolina

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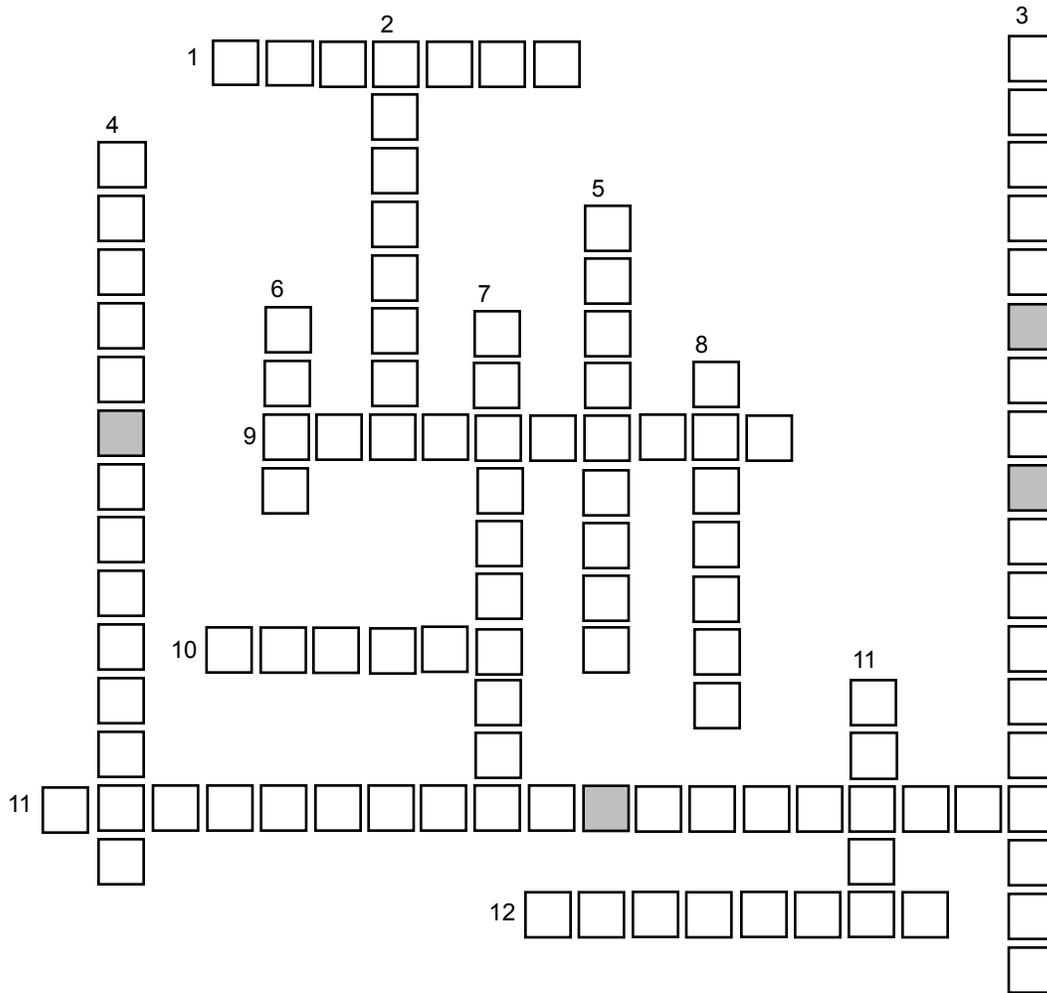
### Video Quiz

**Directions:** Answer the following statements either true or false.

1. True or False? Virginia was founded by men seeking religious freedom.
2. True or False? Cotton was the main export of the Virginia colony.
3. True or False? The first proprietor of Maryland was a Catholic.
4. True or False? Indentured servants provided cheap labor in Maryland.
5. True or False? The first tries at colonizing Roanoke Island failed.
6. True or False? North Carolina's assembly met at Tyron Palace.
7. True or False? South and North Carolina were once a single colony.
8. True or False? Rice was raised on the big slave plantations of South Carolina.
9. True or False? Georgia was the last English colony founded in America.
10. True or False? James Oglethorpe was one of the trustees of the Georgia colony.

**The Southern Colonies**  
**from *Making the 13 Colonies* series**

**Crossword Puzzle**



**Across**

- 1. Men with this last name were the proprietors of Maryland.
- 9. The wealthiest city in the Southern Colonies.
- 10. A plant raised to make dye in South Carolina.
- 11. These people worked for no wages for years to pay for their transportation to the colonies.
- 12. Colony with first act promoting religious freedom.

**Down**

- 2. The first slaves in America were used in this colony.
- 3. The first representative government in the American colonies.
- 4. England's first attempt at American colonization occurred on an island in this state.
- 5. The first English settlement in America.
- 6. The main export of South Carolina in 1710.
- 7. A man with this last name was the founder of Savannah, Georgia.
- 8. The first successful export from the English colonies in America.
- 11. When Georgia was founded in 1732, Florida was a possession of this European nation.

## The Southern Colonies from *Making the Thirteen Colonies* series

### Timeline 1492-1754

**1492** On October 12th, Christopher Columbus reaches an island in the West Indies. Spanish colonization of the New World begins a short time later.

**1514** Nicholas Copernicus theorizes that the sun, not the Earth, is at the center of the solar system.

**1520** Turkeys and maize are imported into Europe from the New World.

**1521** Cortez conquers the Aztec kingdom in Mexico.

**1539** Spain claims the lands of the American Southwest.

**1540-41** Coronado explores the American Southwest.

**1564** William Shakespeare is born in England.

**1565** The first potatoes arrive in Europe from South America. The Spanish establish St. Augustine in Florida.

**1584** Queen Elizabeth I grants a charter for exploration of the lands called Virginia to Sir Walter Raleigh.

**1585** First attempt at English colonization in America at Roanoke Island.

**1588** England defeats the Spanish Armada.

**1592** Galileo invents a primitive thermometer.

**1603** Queen Elizabeth I dies. James Stuart, King James the Sixth of Scotland, becomes king of England.

**1607** English found Jamestown in Virginia.

**1608** The French found Quebec in Canada.

**1609** Galileo builds an improved telescope. First textbook of chemistry instead of alchemy is published. Santa Fe, New Mexico, is founded. Henry Hudson from England sails into Hudson's Bay searching for a Northwest Passage to Asia.

**1611** King James publishes his new translation of the Bible.

**1616** Shakespeare dies. Pocahontas arrives in London.

**1618** Outbreak of the "Thirty Years War" in central Europe between Catholics and Protestants.

**1619** The first representative government in America, called the House of Burgesses, is started at Jamestown, Virginia. The first African slaves arrive in Virginia.

**1620** Plymouth Colony is founded.

**1623** Colonists settle in New Hampshire.

**1624** The Dutch establish the colony of New Netherland

**1624** James I dies. Charles Stuart becomes King Charles the First of England. Charles is anti-Puritan and anti-Parliament.

**1629** Massachusetts Bay Colony is founded.

**1632** The colony of Maryland is founded. It is the first proprietorship colony and is governed by Cecil Calvert, a wealthy Catholic nobleman.

**1633** Galileo is forced by the Catholic Church to state that his idea that the Earth moves around the sun is incorrect.

**1636** The colonies of Rhode Island and Connecticut are established.

**1638** The colony of Delaware is founded by Swedish settlers. New Haven colony is founded; it later became part of Connecticut.

**1642** English Civil War begins between Puritan Parliamentarians and the Royalist forces of the king. Galileo dies.

**1649** King Charles the First is beheaded for treason. The monarchy is abolished by parliament. Maryland institutes a law called the Act Concerning Religion that allows religious toleration of different Christian denominations.

*(Continued on Blackline Master 6)*

## The Southern Colonies from *Making the 13 Colonies* series

### Timeline 1492-1754 (continued)

**1652** English Civil War ends. Oliver Cromwell rules England as its "Lord Protector."

**1658** Oliver Cromwell dies, the "Protectorate" ends.

**1660** The Restoration of the Monarchy under Charles the Second begins.

**1663** King Charles the Second establishes the colony of Carolina and makes eight loyal friends its "Lord-Proprietors." Carolina is later divided into two colonies: North and South Carolina.

**1664** England takes New Netherland and establishes the colony of New York. The colony of New Jersey is created from part of New York.

**1665** Black Plague ravages London. Robert Hooke describes the first living cells in his book *Micrographia*.

**1669** The first English colonists settle in South Carolina.

**1670** Charlestown, South Carolina, is founded.

**1680** Persecuted protestants come to South Carolina. Clocks are equipped with minute hands for the first time.

**1681** The colony of Pennsylvania is established.

**1685** King Charles the Second dies. Johann Sebastian Bach is born.

**1687** Isaac Newton publishes *Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica* considered by many scholars to be the greatest book in the history of science. This is considered to be the starting date for the period of history called "The Age of Reason."

**1688** "The Glorious Revolution" establishes the supremacy of parliament over the monarch in England.

**1699** There are four black slaves for every white person in South Carolina.

**1721** Fort King George is established in what later became the colony of Georgia.

**1732** A charter is granted for Georgia.

**1733** Savannah, Georgia, is established.

**1742** The British forces defeat Spanish troops from Florida in the Battle of Bloody Marsh near Fort Frederica on St. Simon's Island, Georgia.

**1754** Georgia becomes a royal colony.

### Timeline Activity

1. From the **Timeline** find the dates that  
a) Jamestown, Virginia    b) Charleston, South Carolina, and c) Savannah, Georgia, were founded:

- a) Jamestown \_\_\_\_\_  
b) Charleston \_\_\_\_\_  
c) Savannah \_\_\_\_\_

2. From the **Timeline** find out which happened first and which happened later and order them in the spaces below:

- b) The settlement of Maryland or the invention of the thermometer.  
c) The founding of Virginia or the description of the first living cells.  
d) The execution of King Charles the First or the death of William Shakespeare.

- e) \_\_\_\_\_  
b) \_\_\_\_\_  
f) \_\_\_\_\_

3. From the **Timeline** find the date that the following occurred:

- a) Fort King George is established \_\_\_\_\_  
b) Parliament of England gained more power than the monarch (The Glorious Revolution) \_\_\_\_\_  
c) Battle of Bloody Marsh is fought \_\_\_\_\_

## The Southern Colonies from *Making the 13 Colonies* series Vocabulary List

The following are important words and names pertaining to southern colonization. Try to listen for these terms while viewing the program, pay close attention so you can later include them in your writing assignments.

**Battle of Bloody Marsh** - a battle between the British and Spanish in Georgia. Britain's decisive victory brought an end to conflicts with Spain in the colonies.

**Blackbeard** - a pirate whose real name was Edward Teach. He terrorized sailing ships on the Carolina and Virginia coasts.

**burgess** - a citizen of a certain area (such as Jamestown in Virginia).

**Calvert, Cecil 1605-75** - the proprietor of the colony of Maryland. Calvert's title was Lord Baltimore. He was a Catholic and attempted to place Catholics in high positions in the government of Maryland.

**Carolina** - a colony south of Virginia formed in 1663 by Charles the Second as a gift to eight loyal friends. It was later divided into separate North and South colonies.

**Charles the First 1600-1649** - Charles Stuart, unpopular King of England 1625-1649. Under the rule of Charles the First, England fought a civil war between the supporters of the King and the supporters of Parliament. Charles was executed in 1649 and Parliament abolished the monarchy. Maryland was established by a charter granted by Charles the First. Other colonies founded during his reign were Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut, New Haven, and Rhode Island.

**Charles the Second 1630-85** - Charles Stuart II, son of Charles the first, King of England 1660-85 after the monarchy was restored in 1660. Charles the Second established the Carolina colony in 1663 and gave it to eight loyal friends who had helped put him on the throne.

**charter** - in government and law, a formal document by which the monarch or state grants and acknowledges certain rights, liberties, or powers to a colony or group of people.

**colonial system** - in government the pattern of relationships between a dominant nation and its dependent territories. Together a ruling country and its colonies constitute an empire.

**colony** - a settlement made by people who leave their own country to settle in another land, but who still remain citizens of their original country. After Columbus many European countries began to found colonies all over the world.

**Cromwell, Oliver 1599-1658** - English general and Puritan statesman who ruled England from 1653-58 as its Lord Protector .

**culture** - all the ways of living built up by a group of people or a nation. The English colonists brought the culture of England to America. Parts of many different cultures have blended together to create the American culture.

**customs** - well-established ways of doing certain things.

**daub and wattle** - an old time construction technique in which walls were made from woven branches and mud.

**debtors' prisons** - in England, these were public institutions where people were locked up until they paid their debts.

**English Civil War 1642-1652** - a war between supporters of the Parliament and the supporters of the king.

**Elizabeth the First 1533-1603** - Elizabeth Tudor, daughter of King Henry the Eighth. As Queen (1558-1603) she returned to England to Protestantism. The failed attempts at colonization of Roanoke Island occurred during her reign.

**export** - products shipped to another country.

**House of Burgesses** - the first representative legislature in the 13 Colonies organized at Jamestown in 1619. The house included a governor and elected representatives (Burgesses) from 11 plantations.

**humanitarian** - a person motivated by high ideals and kindness instead of money.

**indentured servant** - a person bound by contract to serve for a period of two to seven years, usually in the American colonies. Some people volunteered to be indentured servants in order to pay for their transportation to America. Others were criminals or paupers sentenced to deportation. At the end of the contract, they generally became accepted members of society.

**indigo** - a plant from whose fermented leaves a valuable blue dye is obtained.

**James the First (1566-1625)** - James Stuart, King of England 1603-1625. A firm believer in the divine right of kings and enemy of the Puritans. Jamestown Virginia was named for him.

**legislature** - a group of people elected to make laws.

**malaria** - a serious disease carried by mosquitoes that plagued the southern colonists.

**Monticello** - the plantation of Thomas Jefferson.

**Mount Vernon** - the plantation of George Washington.

## The Southern Colonies from *Making the 13 Colonies* series

### Vocabulary List (continued)

**Oglethorpe, James (1696-1785)** - the main founder of the colony of Georgia.

**parliament** - an official council concerned with government. Today in England, Parliament consists of those elected to the House of Commons and those who, by hereditary right, belong to the House of Lords. In the early days of England, the Royal sovereigns governed with the help and consent of Parliament.

**Parliamentarians** - during the English Civil War, a person serving the Parliament against the Royalist forces of King Charles the First.

**Pocahontas** - daughter of a Native American chief. She married John Rolfe, saved the life of Captain John Smith. She died of the European disease called smallpox, which killed many Native Americans.

**planter** - a person who owns a plantation.

**plantation** - a large farm usually having its own work force who live on the property.

**proprietors** - the men who ran and more or less owned certain American colonies. Maryland, North Carolina, and South Carolina were owned by proprietors.

**Puritans** - people who wanted to "purify" the Church of England by having very plain religious services and buildings and by having stricter rules.

**reeds** - marsh plants with long firm stems that were dried to make thatched roofs.

**representative government** - a form of government in which people are chosen to represent and speak for a certain population.

**Restoration, The** - period after 1660 when the monarchy was re-established in England under King Charles the Second.

**Rolfe, John 1585-1622** - an early plantation owner who developed a better way of raising and curing the tobacco that was grown by the Jamestown colonists. The "sweet" tobacco he developed brought prosperity to the colonists of Virginia.

**Saint Augustine, Florida** - an outpost on the east coast of northern Florida established by the Spanish in 1565.

**Smith, Captain John 1580-1631** - an English explorer and mapmaker. He was a good leader and became the governor of the Jamestown Colony.

**Spanish Armada** - a great force of Spanish ships sent from Catholic Spain to attack the forces of Protestant England. The English destroyed the Spanish Armada in 1588, bringing England world naval superiority. This event prevented supplies from getting back to the colonists on Roanoke Island.

**tabby** - a crude concrete made of oyster shells and sand used for building in coastal Georgia and Florida.

**thatch** - roofing material such as reeds or straw.

**Toleration Act** - (The Act Concerning Religion) enacted in Maryland in 1649, this act granted freedom of religion to all Christians in the colony. It was the first act to promote freedom of religion in America.

**Trustees (of the Georgia Colony)** - 21 men who ruled Georgia under a special charter.

**Tyron Palace** - a mansion built for the royal governor of North Carolina, William Tyron, in New Bern, N.C. The building also was home to the colonial legislature.

**Virginia** - first English colony in America Jamestown, Virginia, its original settlement, was colonized in 1607.

### Vocabulary Activity

**Directions:** From the Vocabulary List select the correct word to fill in the blank.

1. Carolina and Maryland were run by men called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Georgia was run by men called \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ in Virginia was the first representative government established in America.
4. In the southern colonies large farms called \_\_\_\_\_ were run by wealthy men called \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The English colonies operated under documents called \_\_\_\_\_ that were granted by the monarch.
6. Thomas Jefferson owned a plantation called \_\_\_\_\_ a picture of which appears on the five cent piece.
7. A person motivated by high ideals instead of money is often referred to as being a \_\_\_\_\_.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ developed a variety of "sweet" tasting tobacco that brought prosperity to the colony of Virginia.

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### Map of the The Southern Colonies

This map includes important colonial sites referred to in the program.

# *The Southern Colonies*

