

SOUTH CAROLINA

Our History, Our Home

Chapter 4

Founding Colonies in North America

Name: _____ Date: _____

Vocabulary

Directions: Use the word bank to find the word that best matches each definition. Write the word in the space provided.

WORD BANK

- capitalism
- dictatorial
- heretic
- permanent
- precedent
- zeal
- cartographer
- garrison
- inept
- piety
- prefabricated

- _____ 1. devotion
- _____ 2. group of soldiers
- _____ 3. lasting
- _____ 4. someone whose beliefs go against official religious beliefs
- _____ 5. mapmaker
- _____ 6. enthusiasm
- _____ 7. economic system based on private ownership of property
- _____ 8. example, standard
- _____ 9. controlling in a forceful way
- _____ 10. lacking ability
- _____ 11. already built



Name: _____

Date: _____

Section 1

The Renaissance: New Ideas

Directions: Use your textbook to find examples of changes during the Renaissance in the areas of technology, religion, politics, economics, and thinking.

Change	Importance of Change
Technology	
Intellectual	
Religion	
Politics	
Economics	



Section 2
The Grammar of South Carolina

Directions: Circle the letter that matches the underlined part of speech in the statements below. The first one has been completed for you as an example. Place the circled letters on the lines at the bottom of the page.

	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb	Pronoun	Preposition	Conjunction
1.	B	E	E	A	B	R	F
2.	G	C	S	Q	R	N	A
3.	Z	A	S	H	E	M	P
4.	H	O	S	N	L	Z	Y
5.	V	E	T	U	P	H	A
6.	N	V	X	S	O	T	S
7.	A	X	M	R	E	B	E
8.	A	Q	H	O	S	T	L
9.	A	S	I	B	N	U	Y
10.	L	N	J	C	I	B	A
11.	N	O	A	X	O	M	I

- Columbus reached the New World in 1492.
- One of South Carolina’s most famous explorers was Hernando de Soto.
- Lucas Vásquez de Ayllón established a settlement called San Miguel de Gualdape.
- Jean Ribault’s men enthusiastically supported the idea of building a fort.
- When left behind at the fort, Ribault’s men thought they had been forgotten.
- The men sailed for France, but ran out of food and turned to cannibalism.
- After the Spanish established a settlement at St. Augustine, they settled Santa Elena.
- In 1576, Indians attacked Santa Elena.
- When the Spanish abandoned Santa Elena, European settlement in South Carolina stopped for nearly 80 years.
- Explorers who came later diligently again tried to establish colonies.
- Future explorers had fewer Indians to confront because European diseases reduced the Indian population.

What name is given to the era when the great European explorations took place?

1 5 11 3 9 6 2 8 4 10 7



Name: _____

Date: _____

Section 3

Mayflower Compact

Directions: Read the text of the Mayflower Compact. Then, answer the questions that follow.

Agreement Between the Settlers at New Plymouth; 1620

In the name of God, Amen. We whose names are under-written, the loyal subjects of our dread sovereign Lord, King James, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. Having undertaken, for the glory of God, and advancement of the Christian Faith, and Honour of our King and Country, a Voyage to plant the first Colony in the northern Parts of Virginia, Do by these Presents solemnly and mutually, in the Presence of God, and one of another, covenant and combine our selves together into a civil Body Politick, for our better Ordering and Preservation and Furtherance of the Ends aforesaid; And by Virtue hereof to enact, constitute, and frame such just and equal Laws, Ordinances, Acts, Constitutions and Officers, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general Good of the Colony, unto which we promise all due Submission and Obedience. IN WITNESS whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names at Cape-Cod, the eleventh of November, in the year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, King James, of England, France, and Ireland, the eighteenth, and of Scotland the fifty-fourth. Anno Domini; 1620.

Mr. John Carver
Mr. William Bradford
Mr. Edward Winslow
Mr. William Brewster
Isaac Allerton
Miles Standish
John Alden
John Turner
Francis Eaton
James Chilton
John Craxton
John Billington
Joses Fletcher
John Goodman

Mr. Samuel Fuller
Mr. Christopher Martin
Mr. William Mullins
Mr. William White
Mr. Richard Warren
John Howland
Mr. Steven Hopkins
Digery Priest
Thomas Williams
Gilbert Winslow
Edmond Margeson
Peter Brown
Richard Bitteridge
George Soule

Edward Tilly
John Tilly
Francis Cooke
Thomas Rogers
Thomas Tinker
John Rigdale
Edward Fuller
Richard Clark
Richard Gardiner
Mr. John Allerton
Thomas English
Edward Doten
Edward Liester



Name: _____ Date: _____

Section 3
Mayflower Compact continued

1. What illustrious title is given to the king by his loyal subjects? _____

2. Why did the signers say they came to the New World? _____

3. Why did the signers form a “body politick”? _____

4. What did the signers promise to the colony? _____

5. When and where was the Mayflower Compact signed? _____

6. How many men signed the document? _____

7. What is the significance of this document? _____



Name: _____

Date: _____

Section 3

Early British Colonies in America

Directions: Identify the colony that matches the description. Write the abbreviation of each colony in the space provided.

COLONIES

CT – Connecticut

MD – Maryland

MA – Massachusetts

NJ – New Jersey

NY – New York

NC – North Carolina

PA – Pennsylvania

RI – Rhode Island

VA – Virginia

- _____ 1. Settled by the Separatists or Pilgrims
- _____ 2. Pocahontas married John Rolfe.
- _____ 3. Originally settled by the Dutch
- _____ 4. One leader was Anne Hutchinson.
- _____ 5. Founded by Catholic settlers
- _____ 6. Wrote the Mayflower Compact
- _____ 7. First settlement was on the Outer Banks.
- _____ 8. First indentured Africans arrived here.
- _____ 9. Philadelphia was located here.
- _____ 10. Settled by the Puritans in 1630
- _____ 11. First legislature, House of Burgesses, was established here.
- _____ 12. Thomas Hooker led settlers from Massachusetts here.
- _____ 13. Roger Williams led settlers here from Massachusetts so they could have religious freedom.
- _____ 14. Was part of the grant given by King Charles to the Duke of York
- _____ 15. Act Concerning Religion gave freedom of religion to all Christians in this colony.
- _____ 16. Based on Quaker principles and equality of all people



Name: _____ Date: _____

Sections 2 & 3

Who Am I?

Directions: Identify the following people from the information given.

I was the personal slave of Lucas Vázquez de Ayllón. I told exaggerated stories of my homeland, hoping the stories would convince the Spaniards to go there and take me with them.	
I was a proprietor in Maryland. I proposed a law to establish freedom of religion for all Christians in my colony.	
I searched for precious metals throughout the Southeast. I strengthened Spain's claim to Florida. I was the first European to explore the interior of what became the United States.	
I sent an expedition to settle a colony on the Outer Banks. When the colony failed, I sent another expedition with men, women, and children to settle a colony that became known as the Lost Colony.	
I convinced geographers and mapmakers that the lands being explored by Europeans were new nations. The mapmakers named some of the new lands after me.	
I led 150 men into Port Royal Sound, near Beaufort. My expedition built Charlesfort on Parris Island.	
I was opposed to the government imposing a specific religion on the people in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. I promoted freedom of religion and separation of church and state. I left Massachusetts and established a colony in Rhode Island.	
I established the first permanent European settlement in what became the United States. I also established the town of Santa Elena and built Fort San Felipe on Parris Island.	
I came to South Carolina with 500 men to establish the town of San Miguel de Gualdape. The settlement was plagued with problems. Many, including myself, died of disease.	

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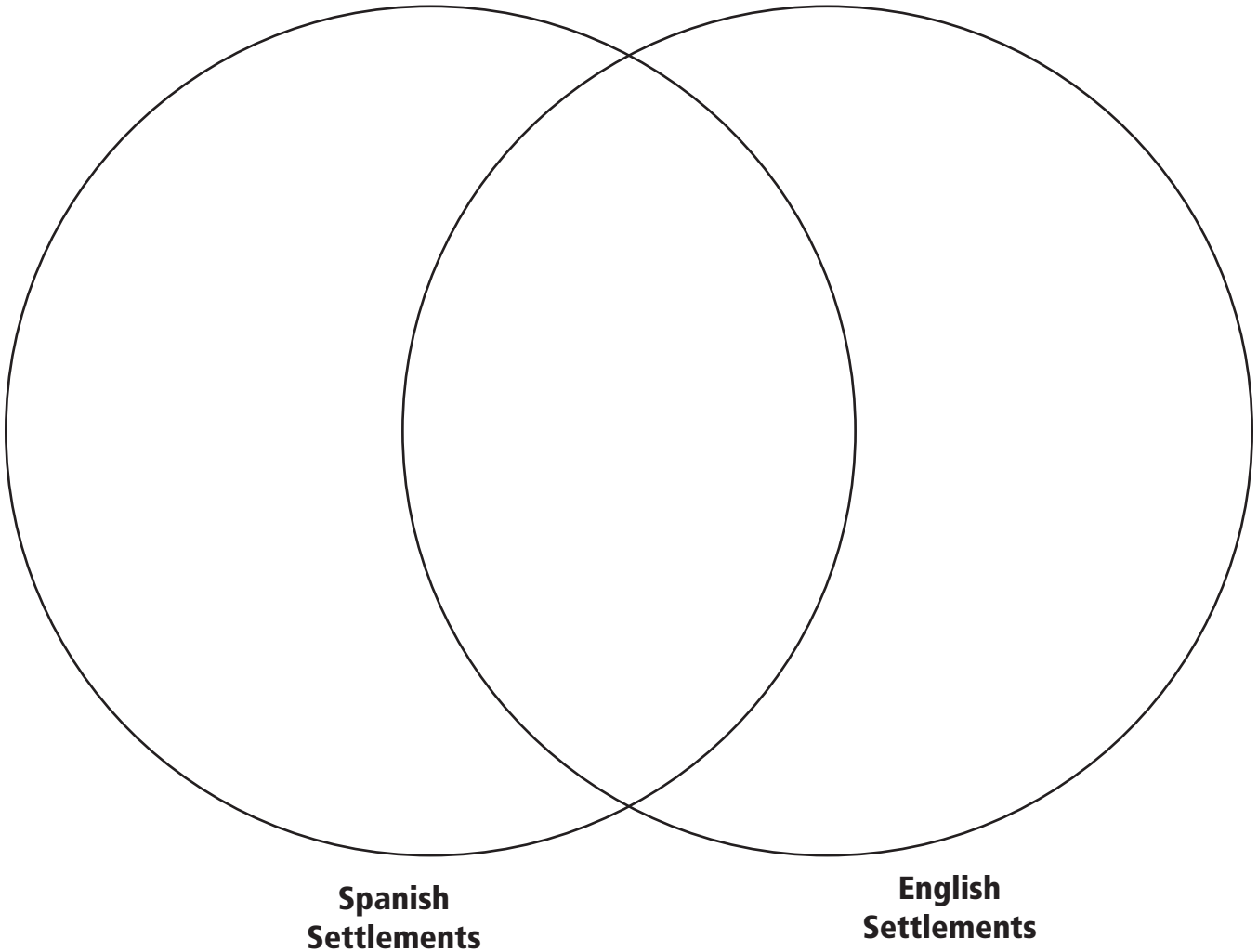
Name: _____

Date: _____

Section 3

Spanish and English Settlements: A Comparison

Directions: Use the Venn diagram to compare the Spanish and English settlements. In the larger section of each circle, list how the settlements and reasons for settlement were different. In the space where the circles overlap, list what the settlements had in common.



Name: _____ Date: _____

Section 3

A Colonial Timeline

Directions: Use your textbook to find the date that each of the settlements below was made. Then, complete the timeline, placing the date and the name of the colony in correct chronological order.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| Charlesfort | Fort San Felipe | Fort San Marcos | Jamestown |
| Massachusetts Bay | Pennsylvania | Plymouth | Rhode Island |
| Roanoke | San Miguel de Gualdape | (Original) Santa Elena | St. Augustine |

1500 1525 1550 1575 1600 1625 1650 1675 1700



