

# **SOUTH CAROLINA**

**Our History, Our Home**

## **Chapter 5**

**South Carolina's First Sixty Years**



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Vocabulary Matching

Directions: Match the vocabulary words in Column A with their definitions in Column B. Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

### COLUMN A

- \_\_\_\_ 1. Aristocrat
- \_\_\_\_ 2. Deed
- \_\_\_\_ 3. Dissenter
- \_\_\_\_ 4. Indigo
- \_\_\_\_ 5. Legitimate
- \_\_\_\_ 6. Mercantilism
- \_\_\_\_ 7. Privateer
- \_\_\_\_ 8. Provisional
- \_\_\_\_ 9. Rogue
- \_\_\_\_ 10. Royalist
- \_\_\_\_ 11. Smuggling
- \_\_\_\_ 12. Subsidy

### COLUMN B

- A. supporter of the monarchy
- B. legal or rightful
- C. one who disagreed with the official church
- D. extra government payment above the regular price
- E. seaman licensed by the government to prey on enemy shipping during wartime
- F. wild, lawless
- G. title of ownership
- H. temporary
- I. illegal trade with other countries
- J. plant used to make blue dye
- K. belief that colonies were to benefit the mother country
- L. nobleman



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Section 1

# The Charter of Carolina, March 24, 1663

Directions: In 1663, King Charles II granted a charter to eight men who supported his return to the throne of England. These men came to be known as the Lords Proprietors. The excerpt below names the Lords Proprietors, describes the territory included in the charter, and mentions some of the activities and required payment. Read the excerpt and answer the questions that follow.

CHARLES the Second, by the grace of God, king of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., To all to whom these present shall come: Greeting:

2d... Know ye, therefore, that we, favouring the pious and noble purpose of the said Edward Earl of Clarendon, George Duke of Albemarle, William Lord Craven, John Lord Berkley, Anthony Lord Ashley, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Berkley, and Sir John Colleton, of our special grace, certain knowledge and meer motion, have given, granted atoll confirmed, and by this our present charter, for us, our heirs and successors, do give, grant and confirm unto the said [Lord Proprietors], their heirs and assigns, all that territory or tract of ground, scituate, lying and being within our dominions of America, extending from the north end of the island called Lucke island, which lieth in the southern Virginia seas, and within six and thirty degrees of the northern latitude, and to the west as far as the south seas, and so southerly as far as the river St. Matthias, which bordereth upon the coast of Florida, and within one and thirty degrees of northern latitude, and so west in a direct line as far as the south seas aforesaid; together with all and singular ports, harbours, bays, rivers, isles and islets belonging to the country aforesaid; and also all the soil, lands, fields, woods, mountlills, fields, lakes, rivers, bays and islets, scituate or being within the bounds or limits aforesaid, with the fishing of all sorts of fish, whales, sturgeons and all other royal fishes in the sea, bays, islets and rivers within the premises, and the fish therein taken; and moreover all veins, mines, quarries, as well discovered as not discovered, of gold, silver, gems, precious stones, and all other whatsoever, be it of stones, metals, or any other thing whatsoever, found or to be found within the countries, isles and limits aforesaid...

6th. And because such assemblies of freeholders cannot be so conveniently called, as there may be occasion to require the same, we do, therefore, by these presents, give and grant unto the said [Lord Proprietors], their heirs and assigns, by themselves or their magistrates, in that behalf lawfully authorized full power and authority from time to time to make and ordain fit and wholesome orders and ordinances, within the province aforesaid to be kept and observed as well for the keeping of the peace, as for the better government of the people there abiding, and to publish the same to all to whom it may concern; which ordinances, we do by these presents straightly charge and command to be inviolably observed within the said province, under the penalties therein expressed, so as such ordinances be reasonable, and not repugnant or contrary, but as near as may be, agreeable to the laws and statutes of this our kingdom of England, and so as the same ordinances do not extend to the binding, charging, or taking away of the right or interest of any person or persons, in their freehold, goods or chattels whatsoever...



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Excerpts from the Charter of Carolina, March 24, 1663**

14th... And further also, we do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, give and grant license to them, the [Lords Proprietors], their heirs and assigns, full power, liberty and license to erect, raise and build within the said province and places aforesaid, or any part or parts thereof, such and so many forts, fortresses, castles, cities, boroughs, towns, villages and other fortifications whatsoever, and the same or any of them to fortify and furnish with ordinance, powder, shot, armory, and all other weapons, ammunition, habiliments of war, both offensive and defensive, as shall be thought fit and convenient for the safety and welfare of the said province and places, or any part thereof, and the same, or any of them from time to time, as occasion shall require, to dismantle, disfurnish, demolish and pull down, and also to place, constitute and appoint in and over all or any of the castles, forts, fortifications, cities, towns and places aforesaid, governors, deputy governors, magistrates, sheriffs and other officers, civil and military, as to them shall seem meet, and to the said cities, boroughs, towns, villages, or any other place or places within the said province, to grant “letters or charters of incorporation,” with all liberties, franchises and privileges, requisite and usefull, or to or within any corporations, within this our kingdom of England, granted or belonging; and in the same cities, boroughs, towns and other places, to constitute, erect and appoint such and so many markets, marts and fairs, as shall in that behalf be thought fit and necessary; and further also to erect and make in the province aforesaid, or any part thereof, so many manners as to them shall seem meet and convenient, and in every of the said manners to have and to hold a court baron, with all things whatsoever which to a court baron do belong, and to have and to hold views of “frank pledge” and “court leet,” for the conservation of the peace and better government of those parts within such limits, jurisdictions, and precincts. . . shall be appointed for that purpose, with all things whatsoever, which to a court leet, or view of frank pledge do belong, the said court to be holden by stewards, to be deputed and authorized by the said [Lords Proprietors].

15th. And because that in so remote a country, and scituate among so many barbarous nations, and the invasions as well of salvages as of other enemies, pirates and robbers, may probably be feared; therefore we have given, and for us, our heirs and successors, do give power, by these presents, unto the said [Lords Proprietors], their heirs and assigns, by themselves, or their captains, or other their officers, to levy, muster and train all sorts of men, of what condition or wheresoever born, in the said province for the time being, and to make war and pursue the enemies aforesaid, as well by sea as by land, yea, even without the limits of the said province, and by God’s assistance to vanquish and take them, and being taken to put them to death by the law of war, or to save them at their pleasure; and to do all and every other thing, which unto the charge of a captain general of an army belongeth, or hath accustomed to belong, as fully and freely as any captain general of an army hath or ever had the same. ...

Witness the King, at Westminster, the four and twentieth day of March, in the fifteenth year of our reign, (1663.)

PER IPSUM REGEM.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Excerpts from the Charter of Carolina, March 24, 1663 (Questions)**

Directions: Check all that apply.

1. The Charter of Carolina gave the Lords Proprietors control and power over which of the following:

- A. harbors
- B. rivers
- C. gold
- D. metals
- E. whales
- F. fish
- G. cities
- H. towns
- I. forts
- J. woods
- K. lakes
- L. silver
- M. markets

2. To provide for safety and welfare, the Lords Proprietors could appoint which of the following:

- A. governors
- B. sheriffs
- C. magistrates
- D. military officers
- E. court officers
- F. deputy governors
- G. captain generals

3. Colonists claimed their rights as Englishmen when they protested “taxation without representation.” Identify a passage in paragraph 6 that supports this point of view.

---

---

---

---



## Section 1

# Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina

Directions: The Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina was written by John Locke, at the request of Anthony Ashley Cooper, in 1669. It was the first written constitution dealing with any part of what is now the United States. Read the excerpt from the document below and answer the questions that follow.

. . .Ninety-five. No man shall be permitted to be a freeman of Carolina, or to have any estate or habitation within it, that doth not acknowledge a God, and that God is publicly and solemnly to be worshipped. . . .

Ninety-seven. But since the natives of that place who will be concerned in our plantation, are utterly strangers to Christianity, whose idolatry, ignorance, or mistake gives us no right to expel or use them ill; and those who remove from other parts to plant there will unavoidably be of different opinions concerning matters of religion, the liberty whereof they will expect to have allowed them and it will not be reasonable for use, on this account, to keep them out, that civil peace may be maintained amidst diversity of opinions, and our agreement and compact with all men may be duly and faithfully observed. . . and also that Jews, heathens, and other dissenters from the purity of Christian religion may not be scared and kept at a distance from it but by having an opportunity of acquainting themselves with the truth and reasonableness of its doctrines. . . be won ever to embrace and unfeignedly receive the truth; therefore, any seven or more persons agreeing to any religion, shall constitute a church or profession, to which they shall give some name, to distinguish it from others. . . .

One hundred and two. No person of any church or profession shall disturb or molest any religious assembly.

One hundred and three. No person whatsoever shall speak anything in their religious assembly irreverently or seditiously of the government of governors, or of state matters. . . .

One hundred and nine. No person whatsoever shall disturb, molest, or persecute another for his speculative opinions in religion, or his way of worship.

1. What freedom does this passage from the Fundamental Constitutions address?
2. How did the Fundamental Constitutions treat Indians regarding this freedom?
3. Were Jews allowed to settle the colony? How do you know?
4. How many people were required to constitute a church or profession?
5. Which article(s) listed above allow(s) a person to practice the religion of his/her choice without interference from others?



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Section 1 Lords Proprietors

Directions: Complete the chart giving background information about each of the Lords Proprietors. Then, answer the questions below.

Lords Proprietors	Background
Lord John Berkeley	
Sir William Berkeley	
Sir George Carteret	
Sir John Colleton	
Anthony Ashley Cooper	
William Craven, Earl of Craven	
Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon	
George Monck, Duke of Albemarle	

1. Which proprietors fell out of favor with the king? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Which proprietor had the least interest in South Carolina? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Which proprietor wrote plays? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Which proprietors received the colony of New Jersey? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Which proprietors were military heroes? \_\_\_\_\_  
Which proprietor was imprisoned in the Tower of London? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Which proprietor became the grandfather of two future queens of England?  
\_\_\_\_\_





**Section 2****TRUE or FALSE: The Truth about the Settlement of Charles Town**

Directions: Read about the establishment of the first settlement in South Carolina in Section 2 of your textbook. Then, decide if each of the following statements is TRUE or FALSE. Write the correct word in the space provided. If the statement is FALSE, rewrite it to make it true.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The settlement of South Carolina was risky because of a potential threat from the Spanish.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The island of Barbados played an important role in the settlement of Carolina.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Sir John Yeamans was governor of Carolina when the first settlement was made.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The first settlement in Carolina was made on a peninsula formed by the Ashley and Cooper Rivers as they came together to form an impressive harbor.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The first settlement in Carolina was named Charles Town in honor of the colony's first governor.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The Kiawah Indian tribe welcomed the first settlers and provided food to them.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Huguenots, who left France to avoid religious persecution, were a great asset to Carolina.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The brother of Charles II, King James, caused more Englishmen to go to Carolina because they feared his policies toward religion.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. South Carolina was the first place in all of Western civilization to allow Jews to vote and hold office.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The first African slaves were brought to Carolina from Western Africa.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Carolina experienced a starving time like the colonies of Jamestown and Plymouth.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Most of the colonists in Carolina lived in villages like New England.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Sugarcane provided the greatest opportunity for economic growth in Carolina.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Naval stores, rosin, tar, pitch, and turpentine, came from pine trees.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. The Westo tribe was the most aggressive Indian nation in capturing slaves and selling them to whites.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Carolinians always put the interests of the Proprietors before their own interests.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Section 3

## The Proprietary Party versus the Anti-Proprietary Party

Directions: Use the information in your textbook in Section 3 to complete the T Chart. On the left side, list words or phrases to describe the Proprietary Party, and on the right side, list words or phrases to describe the Anti-Proprietary Party.

Proprietary Party	Anti-Proprietary Party



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Section 4

## The Role of Pirates

Directions: Use your textbook and the Internet to find information on famous pirates who once influenced the colony of Carolina. Two good websites are [http://www.thepiratesrealm.com/famous\\_pirates\\_pirate\\_history.html](http://www.thepiratesrealm.com/famous_pirates_pirate_history.html) and <https://sciway3.net/2001/sc-pirates/>. Record the information you find on the chart that follows.

NAME OF PIRATE	INTERESTING FACTS
Samuel Bellamy	
Stede Bonnet	
Anne Bonny	
Blackbeard	
Calico Jack	
Richard Worley	

© 2021 Clairmont Press, Inc. DO NOT DUPLICATE WITHOUT LICENSE 1-800-874-8638



