

GUIDED READING

South Carolina: Our History, Our Home

Chapter 5: South Carolina's First Sixty Years

Section 4 The Maturing Colony

Directions: **Use the information from pages 146 - 154 to complete the following.**

1. By the early eighteenth century, South Carolina had found a staple crop — _____.
2. For nearly two centuries, _____ (the rice named for its gilded color when still in the husk) made the colony and then the state one of the _____ in the country.
3. _____, in many ways, set the _____ of South Carolina.
4. It [rice] _____ a small number of wealthy aristocrats who would _____ the colony's political and social life.
5. Rice could be _____ in abundance _____ on a limited amount of land beside rivers near the _____.
6. This meant that the _____ would continue its _____ over South Carolina during the reign of rice.
7. Also, the cultivation of rice ensured that the primary _____ system would be _____ slavery.
8. _____ were an essential ingredient of the _____ culture of South Carolina.
9. Rice planters sought to _____ slaves from rice-producing areas of _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

10. South Carolina began _____ rice by 1700, sending out over 268,000 _____ per year.
11. _____ [of rice] increased sharply in the coming decades, as did the _____ of slaves.
12. The Proprietors' _____ of religious freedom was _____ easily achieved.
13. _____ of religious beliefs different from theirs was not a habit yet adopted by most Europeans.
14. Proprietors were _____ trying to _____ people on _____ to _____ to develop a profit-making operation for themselves.
15. They used a carrot (_____) to attract _____ to their colony while the English government used a stick (_____) to push them out of England.
16. The _____ of 1706 was very important for the future of South Carolina _____ and _____.
17. Dissenters were allowed to _____ and _____ government office and practice _____ religion freely, but the _____ Church was to be the established _____ of the _____.
18. The colony was divided into _____ — Anglican Church districts ---- which would be the bases of _____ government in the Lowcountry until after the Civil War.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

19. The parish leadership ran the local government, collected local _____, built _____ and bridges, and maintained _____ and _____.

20. _____ with the _____ was a mainstay in the Carolina _____ from the beginning.

21. Most of the _____ that arose between Indians and white settlers at this time stemmed from _____ traders _____ and _____ the Native Americans.

22. The Assembly created a _____ _____ _____ in 1707 to establish some order in the trade and force traders to _____ Indians _____.

23. Despite the best efforts of the board and its Indian agent, Thomas _____, they could not get the trade under control.

24. The first major [Indian] _____ was in North Carolina.

25. The most serious threat to South Carolina was from the _____ Indians along the Savannah River.

26. Most Indian nations felt the pressure of the _____ populations _____ into their tribal lands.

27. Over the decades, many South Carolinians had come to the conclusion that the _____ would never act in the colonists' best _____.

28. In 1719 the Proprietors _____ twenty laws _____ by the South Carolina _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

29. The Assembly _____ and chose General James Moore as temporary _____.
30. The _____, the only armed force in the colony, _____ the new governor.
31. The legal governor, Robert Johnson, _____ down and the _____ were in control.
32. Governor Moore and the Assembly _____ King George I and the Board of Trade to _____ the Proprietors and appoint a new governor.
33. The colonists did not want _____ from the king; they wanted his _____ rule.