Name		Class	Date				
GU	IDED R	EADING					
South Carolina: Our History, Our Home Chapter 6: A Rich and Royal Colony							
	Section 1 Growing as a Royal Colony Directions: Use the information from pages 162 - 165 to complete the following.						
1.	 Under the new direct rule of the 		, the government of South Carolina				
	continued to	be composed of a	appointed by the king and a				
			·				
2.	The	men in the colony could	most of ti	neir own affairs			
	within the fra	amework of	law.				
3.	By 1775, the	9	had beco	me the dominant			
	factor in So	uth Carolina's government — bec	ause it had the responsi	bility to collect			
		and decide how to	government	funds.			
4.	Only a tiny p	portion of the population could	and	office.			
5.		, who composed a large _	0	f the population,			
	had	legal rights, and white	and				
	servants we	ere not considered worthy of a voic	e in government.				
6.		white male property	could vote	, and only men			
	who owned	at least	acres	of land and			
		slaves could hold office.					

 7. South Carolina government inherited three characteristics from its colonial experience: the belief that power should be in the hands of anclass ofowners; over otherof government by thenot government by the	ame		Class	Da	te				
 owners; over otherof government by thehouse of the General Assembly; control ofgovernments by the legislature. 8. In South Carolina's first sixty years,was rather 9. Governor Robertsuggested ain 1731 to bring in moresettlers to balance theslave population and to provide a(barrier or cushion)the Spaniards, French, and Indians. 10. ThisPlan set aside several six-square-milethe Spaniards, French, and Indians. 11. The Township Plan attracted ten to fifteenforeign settlers to the 12. An even more important buffer between South Carolina and Spanishwas the new colony of 13. The largest population movement into the Upcountry came from the colonies farther and were mainly of descent. 	7.	7. South Carolina government inherited three characteristics from its colonial ex							
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	13	13. The largest population movement into the Upcountry came from the colonies farther							
14. The second largest group was German, but often referred to as		and wer	re mainly of	-	descent.				
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15	. The difficult journeys of both groups of _	were	e made easier by the			
	creation of the		from			
	Pennsylvania to Georgia.					
16	One of the major differences between the Lowcountry and the Upcountry was that near					
	the coast, many white families owned _	and larg	e			
	; those in the Upcountry worked their own small					
17	Whites of the		the government			
	of the colony; the white majority in the _		had			
		_ voice in their				