

GUIDED READING

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 their own affairs within the framework of _____ law.
3. By 1775, the _____ had become the dominant factor in South Carolina's government — because it had the responsibility to collect _____ and decide how to _____ government funds.
4. Only a tiny portion of the population could _____ and _____ office.
5. _____, who composed a large _____ of the population, had _____ legal rights, and white _____ and _____ servants were not considered worthy of a voice in government.
6. _____ white male property _____ could vote, and only men who owned at least _____ acres of land and _____ slaves could hold office.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

7. South Carolina government inherited three characteristics from its colonial experience:

- the belief that power should be in the hands of an _____ class of _____ owners;
- _____ over other _____ of government by the _____ house of the General Assembly;
- control of _____ governments by the legislature.

8. In South Carolina's first sixty years, _____ was rather _____.

9. Governor Robert _____ suggested a _____ in 1731 to bring in more _____ settlers to balance the _____ slave population and to provide a _____ (barrier or cushion) _____ the Spaniards, French, and Indians.

10. This _____ Plan set aside several six-square-mile _____ of land on the _____ beyond where any whites had already settled.

11. The Township Plan attracted ten to fifteen _____ foreign settlers to the _____.

12. An even more important buffer between South Carolina and Spanish _____ was the new colony of _____.

13. The largest population movement into the Upcountry came from the colonies farther _____ and were mainly of _____ - _____ descent.

14. The second largest _____ group was German, but often referred to as _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

15. The difficult journeys of both groups of _____ were 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 large _____; 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 _____.