Name _		Class	Date		
Sout		ADING Our History, Our Hom od Royal Colony	ie		
Section Direct	ions: Use	very and Wealth the information from pages owing.	166 - 172 to complete the		
1.	The	who came to South	Carolina were first		
	in their native _	villages.			
2.	The		(the slaves' voyage across the		
	Atlantic the n	niddle part of their journey) was	the introduction to		
	their new life.				
3.		on the ships were so c	rowded and dirty that about one in seven		
	of the captives _		the voyage.		
4.	After four to eigh	no came to South Carolina were landed			
	on Sullivan's Isl	and and	(kept separate) for ten days to		
	make sure they	were free of			
5.	Slaves were cor	nsidered	(property like furniture or cattle).		
		ad no The	ey had no rights to legally		
	or	their own children.			
7.	slavery existed in all thirteen colonies.				
8.		slaves were brought into	than to		
	any other place	on the continent of North Amer	rica.		
9.	In the 1730s, bla	ack slaves	whites two to one in the colony.		

Class	Date				
setting, slaves were m	nainly (persons				
trade or handicraft) and	servants.				
Most of the slaves brought into Charles Town were taken out to the rice					
up and down the coast.					
established patterns of life based	on from Africa				
s placed on them by	·				
. They developed strong ties, meaningful					
nificant art forms, and ways of	with the system of				
ere mingling with many	African peoples,				
, and cultural traditions.					
gan to develop a	language (a language that				
included parts of several different languages) that allowed them to talk to one another					
lish-speaking whites.					
des, the pidgin language develop	ed into a new language called				
	on				
17. The labor system on the plantations was based on					
	considered necessary for proper				
• •	away from ana's family				
narsh punishments, slaves round	ways to their				
	trade or handicraft) andaves brought into Charles Town w up and down the cestablished patterns of life based is placed on them by tien and strong tien ifficant art forms, and ways of ere mingling with many, and cultural traditions. If gan to develop a to several different languages the place, the pidgin language developed				

Name ₋		Class	Date _				
21.	. The most serious form of		and the one most				
	by whit	tes was organized		_ by the slaves.			
22.	On September 9, 1739, a group of slaves on the,						
	made their	for					
23.	About twenty slaves led by a man named Jeremy attacked a local at						
	Stono Bridge and took	and		·			
24.	. As the rebels marched, th	ey damaged and	sev	eral houses, usually			
	their inhabitants.						
25.	. The rebels accidentally me	et a group of five	me	n on horseback,			
	including the acting						
	the						
26.	The rebel slave band had grown to perhaps one hundred by the late afternoon when						
	the atta						
				, ,			
27.	. The rebellion was	- , , <u> </u>	,				
	. The		was the largest :	and most significant			
20.	slave			and most significant			
20			-	were perced to			
29.	. The good news [because	_		·			
00	(
30.	. The bad news for slaves v	·	uired owners to				
	their slaves more	·					
31.	. Slaves were not able to be	e taught to	or	and the			
	owners had to restrict the	slaves' ability to move	e about and to	·			

Name	Class _		Date		
32. By far, the larg	gest number of slaves	:	in	fields.	
33. On rice planta	tions, labor was orgai	nized into	·		
34. In the task sys		When			
the job was do	one, the slave had	time.			
35. The work was	assigned by white		or by black		
(slaves who were selected for their ability to control other slaves).					
36. The sudden ris	se of	(a plant that pro	oduced a beautiful bl	ue dye) as	
a significant fa	actor in the colony's _		had two causes.		
37. One was the v	vork of Eliza Lucas		·		
38. Pinckney taug	ht plantation owners	to grow indigo on la	and that was too	to	
grow rice.					
39. The other [sig	nificant factor] was a	British	offered fo	or each	
pound of indig	o produced in the col	onies.			
40. The	of South C	Carolina was based	very largely on the		
	and	of slaves.			