Name	Class	Dat	e	
	READING olina: Our History, Ou	ır Home		
	Rich and Royal Colony			
Section 4 Directions:	England versus France	pcountry versus Lowcour n pages 182 - 187 to comp		
1. The popu	ulation of the	and	sections of	
South C	arolina was growing rapidly in	the 1750s and 1760s.		
2. This plac	ed increased	on the area's sma	all remaining Indian	
population	on, mostly of the	nation.		
3. The grow	th also meant that the	white po	pulation soon came to	
far	the wh	nites of the	·	
4. Yet all th	e and	i		
remaine	d in the hands of coastal plant	ters, merchants, and lawyer	S.	
5. At this sa	ame time, England's	was competing	with other empires for	
	dominance and	I naval and	superiority.	
6. The Che	6. The Cherokee in western South Carolina and beyond were with			
	, who promised	to protect them from their _		
enemies	and the	_·		
7. Governo	r James Glen had made great	:ef	forts to keep the	
		hite	were crowding the	

ame	Class	Date
8. White traders were _	and	them [Indians]
and mistreating thei	r, bringing	anger to
a boil.		
9. Governor Glen's	, Governor Willia	am Lyttelton, was less
diplomatic, and the _	beg	an.
10. Many settlers were	and their	looted and
burned. Indian	were destroyed, ar	nd men, women, and children
were	·	
11. British soldiers and	local militiamen finally	the Cherokee to make
12. Lowcountry	seemed less and less	fair to the newcomers on small
farms in the		
13 a	ntagonisms arose —— conflicts betwe	een the class
and the	classes.	
14. The	Carolinians had several	in the 1760s.
15. The Upcountry had	very little	in the Commons House.
16. Their	, which produced only	corn and
livestock for a mode	est living, was at t	the same rate as
pro	ducing coastal rice and indigo lands.	
17. A part of their	were used to	the Anglican
Church, though mos	st of them [Upcountry] were dissenter	s from the established church.
18. Most of the	spent on	was for
	fortifications.	

Name _		Class	Date	
19.	The most urgent com	plaint was a lack of law	and	
	in the Upcountry.			
20.	Rogues and	took advantage	e of the lack of law enforcement and	
	courts and	people, burned ho	ouses and barns, and abused many	
	women in the	areas.		
21.	After months of	and violence	e, the frontier settlers, were getting	
-		from Charles Town.		
22.	. The frontier people took matters into their own hands and formed			
	groups — people ac	cting outside the law, trying to	restore order and peace.	
23.	They called themselv	es		
24.	The Regulators	and	those accused of	
	criminal acts.			
25.	In doing this, the Reg	ulators were in	of the law themselves.	
26.	Finally, the	in Charles	Town saw the light of	
27.	The	Act	of 1769 was a very important step in	
	creating a	of law and order for the	ne colony.	
28.	Britain,	, and	were the most powerful nations	
	in Europe. Each one	intended to be the	and most	
	F	power by developing	all over the world.	
29.		763, there were four major	among the great	
	powers of Europe.			

Name _	Class	Date
30.	They were for supremacy in	Europe and for control of
31.	The fighting inbegan in	n 1754. The war was called the
		because the British
	colonies were fighting the	and their Indian allies.
32.	The fighting in started in ^	1756 and was called the
	Years War. It was the first truly _	war in history.
33.	The war ended with the	of 1763.
34.	The British empire emerged from the war as the	empire on