**Chapter 5 South Carolina's First Sixty Years**

**TRUE/FALSE**

1. The original Lords Proprietors included ten wealthy and influential men who held large land holdings.

ANS: F

The original Lords Proprietors included eight wealthy and influential men who held large land holdings.

PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 5 Section 1

TOP: Proprietary Colony

2. The lack of support from the Lords Proprietors was one of the causes of the failure of the first settlement in North Carolina.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Analysis REF: Chapter 5 Section 2

TOP: Proprietary Colony

3. Quitrents were paid by the colonists to the king.

ANS: F

Quitrents were paid on all land grants to the Proprietors.

PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension REF: Chapter 5 Section 2

TOP: The Economy of Carolina

4. The furs and deerskins that the colonists got from the Indians were used to start manufacturing in Carolina.

ANS: F

The Indians traded furs and deerskins to the whites for beads, trinkets, guns, knives, and tools.

PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension REF: Chapter 5 Section 2

TOP: The Economy of Carolina

5. The colonists in Carolina earned money by raising cattle and manufacturing naval stores.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 5 Section 2

TOP: The Economy of Carolina

6. Tobacco became the major crop in South Carolina.

ANS: F

Rice became the major crop in South Carolina.

PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 5 Section 2

TOP: The Economy of Carolina

7. The proprietors supported trade with the pirates.

ANS: F

The proprietors tried to stop trade with the pirates, but it was too profitable for the colonists to give up.

PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension REF: Chapter 5 Section 2

TOP: Proprietary Colony

8. South Carolina was the first place in Western civilization to allow Jews to vote and hold office.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension

REF: Chapter 5 Section 2 TOP: Forms of Government

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. What was the primary need to ensure a successful colony in Carolina?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | money |
| B. | good farm land |
| C. | peace with the Indians |
| D. | a large number of settlers |

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Analysis REF: Chapter 5 Section 2

TOP: Proprietary Colony

**The Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina**

One. The eldest of the lords proprietors shall be palatine; and, upon the decease of the palatine, the eldest of the seven surviving proprietors shall always succeed him.

Two. There shall be seven other chief offices erected, viz: the admirals, chamberlains, chancellors, constables, chief justices, high stewards, and treasurers; which places shall be enjoyed by none but the lords proprietors, to be assigned at first by lot, and, upon the vacancy of any one of the seven great offices, by death or otherwise, the eldest proprietor shall have his choice of the said place.

Three. The whole province shall be divided into counties; each county shall consist of eight signiories, eight baronies, and four precincts; each precinct shall consist of six colonies.

Four. Each signiory, barony, and colony shall consist of twelve thousand acres; the eight signiories being the share of the eight proprietors, and the eight baronies of the nobility; both which shares, being each of them one-fifth of the whole, are to be perpetually annexed, the one to the proprietors, the other to the hereditary nobility, leaving the colonies, being three-fifths, amongst the people; so that in setting out and planting the lands, the balance of the government may be preserved.

Five. At any time before the year one thousand seven hundred and one, any of the lords proprietors shall have power to relinquish, alienate, and dispose to any other person his proprietorship, and all the signiories, powers, and interest thereunto belonging, wholly anti entirely together, and not otherwise. But after the year one thousand seven hundred, those who are then lords proprietors shall not have power to alienate or make over their proprietorship, with the signiories and privileges thereunto belonging, or any part thereof, to any person whatsoever, otherwise than in section eighteen; but it shall all descend unto their heirs male, and for want of heirs male, it shall all descend on that landgrave or cazique of Carolina who is descended of the next heirs female of the proprietor; and, for want of such heirs, it shall descend on the next heir general; and, for want of such heirs, the remaining seven proprietors shall, upon the vacancy, choose a landgrave to succeed the deceased proprietors, who, being chosen by the majority of the seven surviving proprietors, he and his heirs successively shall be proprietors, as fully to all intents and purposes as any of the rest.

2. According to the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina, which Lord Proprietor was to become the palatine, or head of the government?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | the one who was the oldest |
| B. | the one who had the most money |
| C. | the one who was most liked by the king |
| D. | the one who had enough influence to be elected |

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension

REF: Chapter 5 Section 3 TOP: Forms of Government

3. According to the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina, who was to hold such offices as chancellor, constable, and treasurer?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | members of the nobility |
| B. | members of the House of Lords |
| C. | any male property owner over the age of 21 |
| D. | aristocrats who were named Lords Proprietors |

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension

REF: Chapter 5 Section 3 TOP: Forms of Government

4. According to the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina, what determined which land would be given to a specific Lord Proprietor?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | the eldest got first choice of the land |
| B. | the land was to be allocated by random drawing |
| C. | the king decided who was to get what plot of land |
| D. | the Lords Proprietors were to get together and make the decision |

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension

REF: Chapter 5 Section 3 TOP: Forms of Government

5. According to the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina, how much of the land in each county was to be owned by the Lords Proprietors?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | one-third |
| B. | one-fifth |
| C. | two-thirds |
| D. | three-fifths |

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension

REF: Chapter 5 Section 3 TOP: Forms of Government

6. According to the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina, what land was available to the people?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | baronies |
| B. | colonies |
| C. | palatinates |
| D. | signiories |

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension

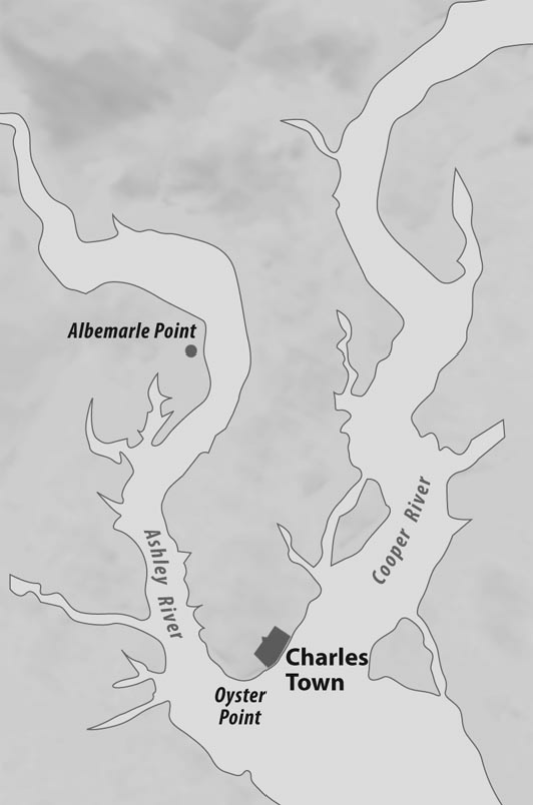
REF: Chapter 5 Section 3 TOP: Forms of Government

7. Who was the first official governor of Carolina?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | William Craven |
| B. | William Sayle |
| C. | Joseph West |
| D. | Sir John Yeamans |

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 5 Section 3

TOP: Proprietary Colony



8. According to the map, where was Oyster Point?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | It was located between two rivers. |
| B. | It was located on the Ashley River. |
| C. | It was located on the Cooper River. |
| D. | It was located on a lake between two rivers. |

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Application REF: Chapter 5 Section 2

TOP: Proprietary Colony

9. Which crop had become a staple crop for South Carolina by the beginning of the 18th Century.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | cotton |
| B. | rice |
| C. | sugar cane |
| D. | tobacco |

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 5 Section 4

TOP: The Economy of Carolina

10. What was the main reason the Lords Proprietors wanted a large number of people to settle in Carolina?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | to make more money |
| B. | to have more protection from the Indians |
| C. | to give people from England a better home |
| D. | to gain political followers to secure their power over the colony |

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Analysis REF: Chapter 5 Section 1

TOP: Proprietary Colony

11. Why was rice referred to as “Carolina gold”?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | It was discovered accidentally. |
| B. | It required hard, physical labor to produce. |
| C. | It acted as a magnet drawing people to the colony. |
| D. | It helped the economy grow and the colony to prosper. |

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension

REF: Chapter 5 Section 3 TOP: The Economy of Carolina

12. What was the largest group of immigrants to come to Carolina?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | African Americans |
| B. | French |
| C. | Germans |
| D. | Swiss |

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 5 Section 2

TOP: Slavery

**Dissension in the Colony**

The French Huguenots who arrived in the colony is the 1680s and 1690s eventually sided with the Anglicans. The Dissenters wanted the Huguenots disenfranchised, denied the right to vote, so the Dissenters would have more power. In 1695, Governor John Archdale agreed to the request, and the Huguenots lost their right to vote. Two years later, the Goose Creek men succeeded in passing a law that granted the Huguenots citizenship, returning their right to vote. The Huguenots then sided with the Goose Creek men, giving the Anti-Proprietary party more power. Instead of gaining more power by disenfranchising the Huguenots, the Dissenters eventually lost power.

13. What is the main idea expressed in the reading?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | the disenfranchisement of the Huguenots |
| B. | the arrival of the Huguenots in the Carolina colony |
| C. | the struggle for political power in the Carolina colony |
| D. | the role of the Goose Creek men in the returning the vote to the Huguenots |

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension

REF: Chapter 5 Section 3 TOP: Proprietary Colony

14. In the reading, why did the Dissenters want the Huguenots disenfranchised?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | to give the Dissenters more power |
| B. | to gain control of their rich farmland |
| C. | to force them to return to their homeland |
| D. | to show their dislike of those with French heritage |

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension

REF: Chapter 5 Section 4 TOP: Proprietary Colony

15. In the reading, which statement about the Goose Creek men is **NOT** true?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | They supported the Dissenters. |
| B. | They supported the Huguenots. |
| C. | They supported Governor John Archdale. |
| D. | They were members of the Anti-Proprietary party. |

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension

REF: Chapter 5 Section 4 TOP: Proprietary Colony

16. What provision of the compromise Church Act benefited the Dissenters?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | They were exempt from paying taxes to support the church. |
| B. | They regained the right to vote and worship as they pleased. |
| C. | They had one of their group named governor of South Carolina. |
| D. | They got the right to elect several new members of the colonial Assembly. |

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Application REF: Chapter 5 Section 4

TOP: Proprietary Colony

17. What was the result of the war with the Yemassee?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | The Yemassee who were not killed moved to Florida. |
| B. | The Yemassee were able to regain a large portion of their land. |
| C. | The Yemassee were absorbed into the larger Indian tribes in the area. |
| D. | The Yemassee were moved to a reservation west of the Mississippi River. |

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 5 Section 4

TOP: Indian Wars

18. How did the Yemassee War show the Carolina colonists that they must be responsible for their own protection?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | None of their neighbors came to help them. |
| B. | They did not receive any money from the national government. |
| C. | Many colonists were more concerned with planting than fighting. |
| D. | Their lines of trade were cut off, preventing them from getting supplies. |

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Analysis REF: Chapter 5 Section 4

TOP: Indian Wars

19. What issue in South Carolina in the early 1700s foretold the American Revolution?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | the colonists’ having to pay higher taxes |
| B. | the colonists’ right to free travel being restricted |
| C. | the colonists right to free trade being restricted |
| D. | the colonists’ having to obey laws that they had no voice in passing |

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Analysis REF: Chapter 5 Section 4

TOP: Proprietary Colony

20. Sir William Yeamans was chosen to serve as governor of the colony because

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | he was the oldest proprietor. |
| B. | he was the largest landowner. |
| C. | he was born in the colony. |
| D. | he campaigned harder than the other candidates. |

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 5 Section 3

TOP: Proprietary Colony

21. The Proprietors finally stopped trying to get the colonists to adopt the Fundamental Constitution because

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | the need for a constitution had passed. |
| B. | the governor was too strong and effective to need one. |
| C. | the colonists had repeatedly refused to adopt it. |
| D. | time had expired on the Fundamental Constitution. |

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Analysis REF: Chapter 5 Section 3

TOP: Proprietary Colony

22. The creation of the House of Commons was of major importance because

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | it led to the development of representative government in South Carolina. |
| B. | it allowed the colonists to sell products without government approval. |
| C. | it gave an equal vote to all colonists. |
| D. | it created a new constitution for the colonists. |

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Analysis REF: Chapter 5 Section 3

TOP: Forms of Government

23. Which of the following is **NOT** an outcome of the Yemassee War?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | About 400 settlers were killed. |
| B. | The skin and fur trade was better than normal. |
| C. | The Creek and Cherokee stayed hostile to each other for decades. |
| D. | Destruction of property was horrendous. |

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Application REF: Chapter 5 Section 4

TOP: Indian Wars

24. The Proprietors lost all support of the colonists when

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | the Yemassee War was a draw. |
| B. | the Proprietors took the side of pirates. |
| C. | the Proprietors vetoed twenty laws passed by the South Carolina assembly. |
| D. | King James I took control of the South Carolina government. |

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Analysis REF: Chapter 5 Section 4

TOP: Indian Wars

25. Which was NOT one of the Lords Proprietors?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | William Berkeley |
| B. | John Colleton |
| C. | George Monck |
| D. | William Sayle |

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 5 Section 1

TOP: Proprietary Colony

26. What was the largest group to support the Proprietors?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. | aristocrats |
| B. | dissenters |
| C. | rogues |
| D. | royalists |

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Application REF: Chapter 5 Section 3

TOP: Proprietary Colony

**COMPLETION**

1. The Lords Proprietors were permitted to collect an annual rent called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: quitrent

PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 5 Section 2

TOP: Proprietary Colony

2. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ method granted each male colonist a certain amount of land, depending on the number of persons in his family.

ANS: headright

PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 5 Section 2

TOP: Proprietary Colony

3. Charles Town was originally established on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ River.

ANS: Ashley

PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 5 Section 2

TOP: Settlement of Carolina

4. The colony at Charles Town was moved from Albemarle Point to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: Oyster Point

PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 5 Section 2

TOP: Settlement of Carolina

5. Materials used to make ships watertight are known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: naval stores

PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension REF: Chapter 5 Section 2

TOP: The Economy of Carolina

6. A crop that many people can grow and prosper from is known as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ crop.

ANS: staple

PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 5 Section 2

TOP: The Economy of Carolina

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the name generally given to people who disagreed with the colonial leadership.

ANS: Dissenters

PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension REF: Chapter 5 Section 3

TOP: Proprietary Colony

8. People who are denied the right to vote are said to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: disenfranchised

PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension REF: Chapter 5 Section 3

TOP: Forms of Government

9. The majority of South Carolina’s settlers from 1670 to 1690 came from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: Barbados

PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 5 Section 2

TOP: Settlement of Carolina

10. By the middle of the 17th century, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the richest English colony in America.

ANS: Barbardos

PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension REF: Chapter 5 Section 2

TOP: The Economy of Carolina

**MATCHING**

*Match the term with its definition.*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. | affluence | F. | privateer |
| B. | aristocrat | G. | provisional |
| C. | dissenter | H. | rogue |
| D. | legitimate | I. | Royalist |
| E. | mercantilism | J. | smuggling |

1. seaman licensed by the government to prey on enemy ships

2. legal or rightful

3. illegal trade with other countries

4. belief that colonies were to benefit the mother country

5. temporary

6. wealth

7. one who disagrees with the official church

8. supporter of the monarch

9. wild, lawless

10. nobleman

1. ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 5 Section 4

TOP: Vocabulary

2. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 5 Section 4

TOP: Vocabulary

3. ANS: J PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 5 Section 1

TOP: Vocabulary

4. ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 5 Section 1

TOP: Vocabulary

5. ANS: G PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 5 Section 4

TOP: Vocabulary

6. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 5 Section 4

TOP: Vocabulary

7. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 5 Section 1

TOP: Vocabulary

8. ANS: I PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 5 Section 1

TOP: Vocabulary

9. ANS: H PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 5 Section 2

TOP: Vocabulary

10. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 5 Section 1

TOP: Vocabulary

**ESSAY**

1. Explain why the relationship between the Indians and settlers at Charles Town changed.

ANS:

-In the beginning, the Indians were cautious but friendly.

-In the beginning, the Indians helped the settlers.

-The Europeans mistreated the Indians.

-Europeans cheated the Indians.

-Europeans often enslaved the Indians.

-The Indians and settlers viewed ownership of land differently.

PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension REF: Chapter 5 Section 2

TOP: Proprietary Colony

2. Explain the difference in how land ownership was viewed by the Indians and by the settlers.

ANS:

-Europeans believed in individual land ownership.

-If a person purchased or received a piece of land, that land belonged to that person alone.

-Indians believed land was owned by the tribe for the good of everyone.

-When land deals were made between Europeans and Indians, the Europeans expected the Indians to move from the land.

-When land deals were made between Europeans and Indians, the Indians believed the Europeans now had the right to share the land **with** them, not **instead of** them.

PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension REF: Chapter 5 Section 2

TOP: Proprietary Colony

3. Describe the government of Carolina under the Lords Proprietors.

ANS:

-The Lords Proprietors did not govern the colony directly.

-The colony was governed by a governor and a Grand Council.

-Three groups made up the Council--the representatives of the proprietors, a group selected by the Carolina nobility, and representatives of the people of the colony

-In the early years, the Council controlled all three branches of the government. (It made the laws, enforced the laws and served as the only court in the colony.)

PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension REF: Chapter 5 Section 3

TOP: Forms of Government

4. Tell how the northern and southern parts of Carolina were different. What influenced the decision of the Lords Proprietors to create a separate colony in the north?

ANS:

Differences between the two sections:

-tobacco was primary crop in the north; rice was primary crop in the south

-settlers in north came from Virginia

-north not conducive to deep seaports so maintained close contact with Virginia in order to have a port from which to ship tobacco

-region north and west of Pamlico Sound remained unsettled

Reason for separate colony:

-The Lords Proprietors believed that was the only way to attract settlers to the unsettled region.

PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension REF: Chapter 5 Section 3

TOP: Proprietary Colony

5. Describe two problems the colonists had with the proprietors in Carolina.

ANS:

-disagreement over whether the proprietors or colonists should control the colony

-proprietors changed frequently since shares could be bought and sold

-what the colonists viewed as unfair demands, e.g., having to obey laws that they had no role in passing

-the lack of support of the proprietors in wars with the Spanish or Indians

PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension REF: Chapter 5 Section 3

TOP: Proprietary Colony