**Colonial Era 1.1**

**SSUSH1 Compare and contrast the development of English settlement and colonization during the 17th Century.**

**b. Explain the development of the Southern Colonies including but not limited to reasons established, impact of location and place, relations with American Indians, and economic development.**

**Development of the Southern Colonies**

The **Southern Colonies** included Virginia, Maryland, Carolina (which eventually split into North Carolina and South Carolina), and Georgia. The location of the Southern Colonies, with the region’s rich soil and long growing season, fostered the development of strong agricultural producing colonies. Deep rivers and the distance of the fall line from the coast meant that inland farmers were able to ship tobacco, indigo, corn, and rice directly from their farms to European markets. The economic development of the Southern Colonies reflected this geological line. Subsistence family farms tended to develop north of the fall line. These farms grew primarily what the family needed along with a small cash crop used to purchase or barter for goods such as salt, gunpowder, lead, and iron tools.

Commercial farms tended to develop south of the fall line and grew primarily high yield, labor intensive cash crops such as rice, tobacco, and indigo. As a result, slave labor was more common south of the fall line while less common north of the same line. Relations with American Indians in the Southern Colonies began somewhat as a peaceful coexistence. As more English colonists began to arrive and encroach further into native lands, the relationship became more violent. The complexity of the interactions with American Indians in the Southern Colonies grew as the region’s economic development grew. Once large scale cash crops of tobacco, rice, and indigo proved highly profitable in the mercantilist system, more colonists arrived seeking economic opportunity. The growing English population in the Southern Colonies required more of the American Indians’ land for crop cultivation, which fueled increased tension between the groups.

Development of the Southern Colonies

18. What future states made up the Southern Colonies?

19. The location of the Southern Colonies, with the region’s rich soil and long growing season, fostered the development of strong \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ producing colonies.

20. What cash-crops were the Southern Colonies sending to European markets?

21. What were the Southern Colonist purchasing with their cash-crops?

22. Because cash-crops in the south were labor intense, what type of labor did they use?

23. Southern relations with the American Indians started off peacefully but eventually became more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.