Summarize the contributions of settlers in South Carolina under the Lord’s Proprietors and the Royal colonial government, including the English from Barbados and the other groups who made up the diverse European population of early South Carolina.
Population of South Carolina

The colony of South Carolina had a diverse population from the earliest colonial times.

Each group made a significant contribution to the culture and character of South Carolina.
The English were the first to establish a permanent colony in the area. The king of England gave the land to eight Lords Proprietors in payment of a debt.
Lord Anthony Ashley Cooper

One of these proprietors was Lord Anthony Ashley Cooper for whom the rivers near Charleston are named.
The Lords Proprietors commissioned the writing of the *Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina*. This established a representative government for the people here in the new land and guaranteed religious freedom in the colony. This transferred the traditions of democratic government from England to South Carolina.
Come to South Carolina!

Lords Proprietors attracted new settlers to the colony by offering them *free land*. 
Many of the Englishmen who settled in Charles Town came from the British settlement in Barbados. These Englishmen brought the plantation system of farming and the institution of slavery with them. Their rice and indigo plantations, run with African slave labor, made South Carolina one of the richest of the 13 English colonies.
The Huguenots were French Protestants who were persecuted in Catholic France. They came to South Carolina for religious freedom. The Huguenots started schools and helped the poor.
European Jews

European Jews were also attracted to the colony because of its religious toleration. They established a synagogue in Charleston and contributed to the city’s economic growth.
German and Scottish-Irish

The German and Scottish-Irish people settled the backcountry, which became the breadbasket of the colony.

These rugged individuals were hardworking farmers but were sometimes scorned by the elite of the coast.
After the Proprietors could not or did not provide enough protection for the backcountry settlers against the Native Americans, the colonists asked the English King to take over control of the colony.

He did so and sent a Royal Governor to govern the colony.
3-2.7 Explain the transfer of the institution of slavery into South Carolina from the West Indies, including the slave trade and the role of African Americans in the developing plantation economy; the daily lives of African American slaves and their contributions to South Carolina, such as the Gullah culture and the introduction of new foods; and African American acts of resistance against white authority. (H, E, P, G)
Slaves brought from West Africa

We Know: English settlers from Barbados brought with them the knowledge of the plantation system which was dependent on slave labor.

They also brought their slaves.

Slaves were held captive, chained together below decks for weeks on very crowded and unsanitary ships.

They were brought from West Africa.
After leaving Africa, where did the slaves go?

At first, enslaved Africans were brought to Barbados and then to Charleston.

But as time changed, the slaves were brought directly to Charleston.
Why did Charleston need slaves?

Slaves were **valuable** to the wealthy lowcountry planters because they knew how to grow rice.

This became central to the plantation economy and wealth of South Carolina.
Selling of Slaves

The institution of slavery came to dominate the culture of the lowcountry and eventually the culture of all of South Carolina.

The slave trade included slave auctions: selling the enslaved people who arrived on the ships from Africa.

Slaves were inspected by potential buyers and sold to the highest bidder.
Daily Life Of Slaves

The daily life of the enslaved people differed widely from plantation to plantation or house to house depending on the personality of the master—the owner of the plantation.

The daily life of slaves included hard work and long hours in the fields that benefited the plantation owner, not the worker. All this without pay.
African Traditions Stay in SC

African slaves also made significant contributions to the culture of South Carolina. Despite their often brutal living conditions, the enslaved Africans tried to keep the traditions of their homeland and succeeded in many cases.
Gullah Culture is Developed

Their desire to communicate with fellow slaves who spoke many different African languages led to the development of a common language.

The blending of African traditions led to the Gullah culture. This includes its own music, stories and art forms, such as sweetgrass basket weaving.
Gullah Food

The enslaved Africans also brought food and techniques of cooking food to our state.

We enjoy okra, yams, hoppin’ john and other foods and the technique of frying food because of influences from Africa.
Slaves’ Acts of Resistance

Though mostly peaceful, enslaved Africans sometimes practiced acts of resistance against white authority.

The effort to keep their African traditions alive was a silent statement of resistance against their plantation owners.
Other Slave Acts of Resistance

Enslaved people could also ruin tools, work slowly, or in more drastic situations, run away or rebel against their owners.
Stono Rebellion

An example of Slaves acting in violence against owners is the Stono Rebellion. This rebellion was quickly put down, participating slaves were executed and a new set of laws was passed in South Carolina to control slaves.