

Table of Contents

All you need to know about

1. Founding of the colony

2. Home life

3. Natives

4. Other Information

5. Citation

SOUTH CAROLINA

1. Founding of the colony

Most sources say that King Charles is the founder but he actual sent eight of his noblest men to the colonies. These men made Carolina then Carolina became North Carolina . Finally South Carolina came out of North Carolina around the year of 1729. These eight noble English founders were Edward Hyde, George Monck, Anthony Ashley Coope, William Coope, who was brothers to Anthony, Sir George

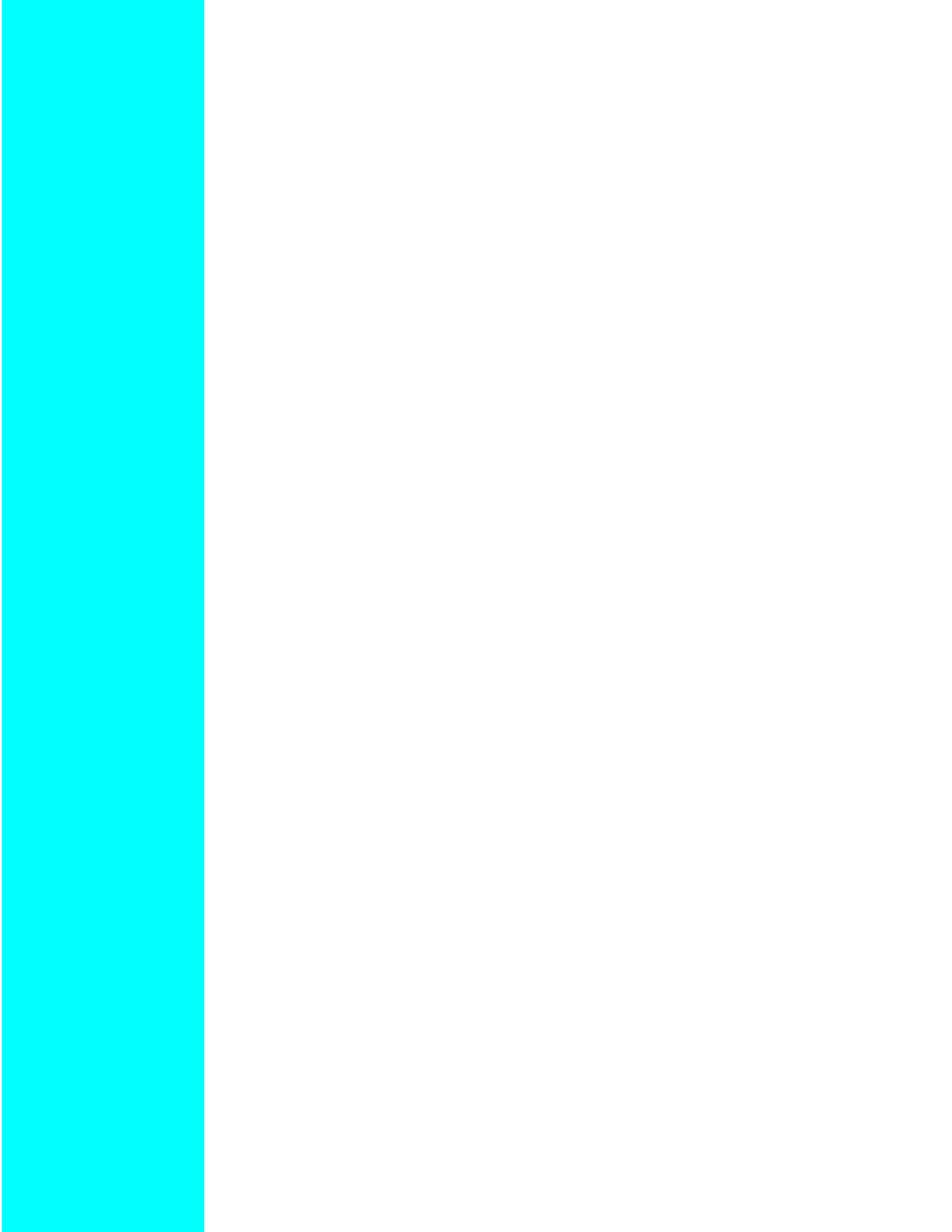
was brothers to Anthony, Sir George Carteret, Berkley, John, and Sir John Colleton. These noble people were also known as the "Lords Proprietors." The geography did affect the people when settling and their daily life. The people chose the softer and more open areas of dirt for their farming places. The natives Americans were their so they were forced to move toward the west. Also the areas in South Carolina that had less rich soil and had not to good faming conditions became Charleston a good trading center. The farming land was further north of South Carolina and Charleston, the city area, was further south. Most people came to South Carolina from England. The initial founders were English sent by an English king. Some other people Some other people that came to South Carolina were from France and Spain. A French man named Jean Ribant made a short term colony on the coast.

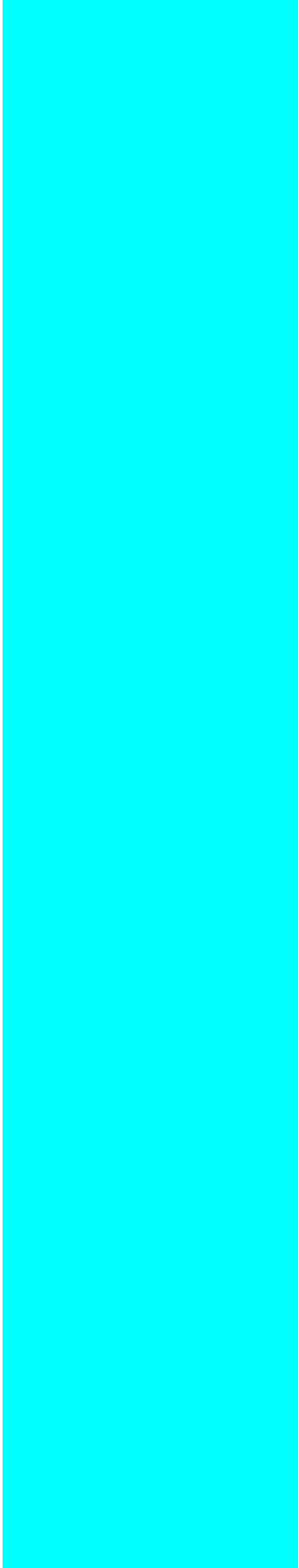
[A Southern Colony](#)



The hyperlink for
the video.







Home Life

Schooling

1. Founding of the colony

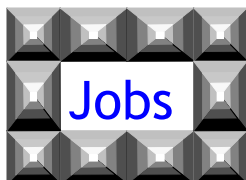
2. Home Life

3. Natives

4. Other Information

5. Citation

Up until the year 1719 when South Carolina became a royal colony there were no schools and no education. The governor Francis Nicholson became South Carolina's governor, too he was also the governor of other colonies such as Maryland, New York, and Virginia. He wanted South Carolina to have schools so he used his own money "to foster education". These were the first schools in South Carolina.



Most of the jobs and



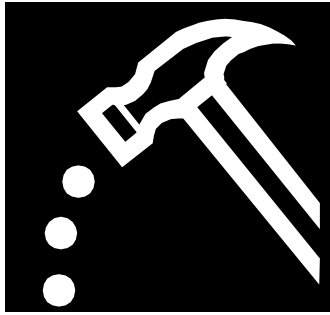
They were two

Most of the jobs and trades were slave work. Their were many plantations growing crops such as con, tobacco , cotton, rice, and the main crop of South Carolina, indigo.

Indentured workers and slaves were forced to foster these farm crops. South Carolina “ stayed alive by trading” this is why the work never ended for slaves and indentured servants.

The work was different for people who were not indentured or slaves. They could have an actual job, such as a cooper, a tanner, or a smith. These people, actually just men, could make money when the women stayed at home with the children at the house.

Their were two groups of tools— inside and outside. Tools like the bellow kept the fire going so you would not have to blow on it, the butter churn you would have had to put in hours of work but even with the time it was easier than churning butter without the butter churn. Because the colonies did not have many bowls and plates they used a tool called a trencher to put the porridge or stew in and sue it like a bowl. The second grouping of tools were the outside tools. Three of these tools were the hand adze was for hollowing bowls or other objects, the broad axe was for cutting trees into square beams with less effort, and the spud was used to cut the bark off fallen



This is a trencher, one of the tools that as used inside the house.

spad was used to cut
the bark off fallen
trees.

Natives

1. Founding of the colony

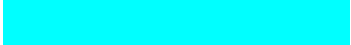
2. Home Life

3. Natives

4. Other Information

5. Citation

The natives did come into contact with some groups of people like the Spanish. The Spanish settled and built a fort in South Carolina then the Spanish people left. The natives felt that they could take over the settlement. Later the English came and settled their permanently. Finally, the Native Americans came left the Spanish fort knowing the English would come. Even though the Native Americans initially lived their.



Other Information

1. Founding of the colony

2. Home Life

3. Natives

4. Other Information

5. Citation

South Carolina's first city was Charlestown. This was the original name after King Charles who sent the eight noble men who found South Carolina, but later the city name was changed to Charleston. Some large events went on there like the Stamp Act and other rebelling. Charleston was also a large trading port. All of this action stopped when South Carolina became a part of the United States. Before the action stopped, the main city became Colombia but Charleston is still better know because it was the first English settlement. Charleston was always a major city in South Carolina.

South Carolina was first founded with North Carolina. The whole landmass was called, just, Carolina. Around 1710, a law was made that Carolina would be split into two

Carolina would be split into two separate colonies, north and south. The eight noble men who founded South Carolina never actually went to South Carolina. When they ruled the two colonies they stayed on the northern half. Carolina's name came from a "British king." In conclusion, South Carolina was founded with another colony.

Citation

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