**Chapter 3 Early Settlers Review**

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Answer each question in complete sentences.

**Lesson 1**

1. What are the reasons explorers wanted to claim land in North America? \_They explored for gold, glory, and God. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Why didn’t the first Spanish settlement in South Carolina last? ­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­\_Many of the settlers died from a disease called malaria. The rest left for home.
3. Why didn’t the French settlement of Charlesfort last? \_The settlers did not plant any crops. They ran out of food and returned to France.
4. Who were the Lords Proprietors? \_\_English noblemen who owned property. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. What did the charter given to the Lords Proprietors allow them to do? \_\_It gave them permission to settle a new colony. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 2**

1. What are some things that Dr. Henry Woodward did for the native people? \_He learned the native people’s language, worked trying to start good relationships with them and he set up trade with the indians.
2. Why did the Lords Proprietors want a colony in South Carolina? \_\_They hoped the colony would make them richer. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. What did the English from Barbados bring to South Carolina? \_They brought the plantation systems and slaves. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Which groups of people came to South Carolina for religious freedom? \_Many groups came to SC for religious freedom including the French Huguenots, Scotts-Irish and European Jews. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Why did the backcountry become known as the “breadbasket of Carolina”? \_The German farmers grew enough wheat for the whole colony. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Why did the colonists want to get rid of the Lords Proprietors? \_The colonists wanted to get rid of the Lords Proprietors because they wanted to make their own rules.

**Lesson 3**

1. What are some examples of how the Indians and the colonists cooperated? \_The indians showed the settlers where to hunt and what crops to plant. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. What are some reasons of conflict between the Native Americans and colonists? \_Some of the reasons for conflict were, the settlers took the Indians land, some explorers kidnapped indians for slaves, and some settlers were unfair when trading with the indians.
3. Why did the Yamassee decide to fight the colonists? \_They were tired of the settlers cheating them in trades and taking their land.
4. What led the Cherokee to attack a group of settlers? \_The Cherokee were upset with the English governor because he had promised to help the Cherokees, but he kept breaking the promises.

**Lesson 4**

1. Why did the need for slaves grow? \_The colonists needed more and more work done on the plantations. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Describe the journey of a slave from Africa to the Americas. \_Slaves were taken from villages and sold to traders, they were chained together on the bottom of a boat, the ship was full and each slave only had a really small space, they were separated from their family.
3. Why were slaves important in building the colony’s economy? \_Slaves worked very hard on the plantations in the colony. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. What was a slave’s daily life like? \_Slaves worked very long hours and they worked very hard. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Why did African slaves create the Gullah language? \_African slaves created the Gullah language so they could communicate with each other.
6. What was a way Africans resisted slavery? \_Africans kept their culture alive even when they were slaves.