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The Thirteen Colonies- Part 2- Plantation Life in the Southern Colonies

Textbook pgs. 132-135

1. What factors influenced the economy of a region?

Geography- the climate, the soil, and the resources of a region influence the economy of a region.

2. What are some things that helped to develop unique cultures of each region?

Economic differences among regions and differences in the ways and attitudes of settlers helped to develop unique cultures of each region.

3. What is a plantation? A large farm.

4. What colonies’ economy was based on plantations?

Southern colonies- Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia.

5. What two things did the plantation economy in the south depend on?

Growing crops for export and slavery for laborers.

6. In the early parts of the 1600s, who worked in the fields in Virginia?

Indentured Servants, both white and black.

7. Explain how the Cavaliers helped to change the labor system in Virginia in the later part of the 1600s.

Cavaliers were rich, upper-class men from England. They came to America, bought very large amounts of land, and started plantations. To have enough workers for the plantations, they turned to African slaves. Eventually indentured servitude died out in favor of slavery.

8. What was the Middle Passage?

The journey of slave ships across the Atlantic Ocean.

9. Describe what the journey for slaves was like coming across the Middle Passage. It was horrible! They were crammed into the ships where disease and death spread quickly.

10. Who was Olaudah Equiano?

Olaudah Equiano was an African slave who was kidnapped from Benin, Africa, when he was 11 years old. He wrote about his experiences as a slave.

11. Why were many small landowners forced to give up their land and move west? They could not compete with the larger landowners.

12. Who ended up holding the political and economic power in the South and why? A small upper-class group of landowners gained political and economic control because they were able to buy large amounts of land, own many slaves and produce a lot of tobacco, making them richer.

13. How did slave labor contribute to the region’s rice plantations?

Growing rice required a lot of labor and knowledge of how to grow rice. Some African slaves had that experience from working on rice farms in Africa.

14. What crop was grown on the upland areas of the South?

Indigo

15. Why was Eliza Lucas important?

She was responsible for the success of indigo as a plantation crop.

16. What are some ways in which African Americans resisted slavery?

Violence, working slowly, damaged goods, carried out orders wrong, and ran away.

17. What were slave codes?

Harsh laws controlling the treatment of slaves.

18. Why might slaves have been forbidden to meet with free blacks under the slave codes? Answers may vary.

Possible answer- Slaves might talk with free blacks and then want their own freedom.

19. What do you call the area on a plantation where slaves lived? Quarters