

Southern Colonies

Graphic Organizer

In this comparison chart, compare and contrast human and physical characteristics of the five Southern Colonies—Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

Discovery Education Techbook

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**Criteria:**

Virginia

Maryland

North Carolina

South Carolina

Georgia

Type of Colony

Corporate Colony

Proprietary Colony

Proprietary Colony

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Founder

Sponsored by the Virginia Company of London

Cecilius Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore

8 proprietors were granted land between Virginia and Florida, which was later divided into North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

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James Oglethorpe

Motivation for Settling the Colony

Hoped to make a profit from gold and find a route to Asia.

Wanted to set up a colony where Catholics could practice their religion freely.

Charles II granted the charters to those who had shown him loyalty.

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Oglethorpe wanted a colony both as a new start for people in poverty (debtors) and as a model society of justice and equality

Tobacco became a cash crop.

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**Criteria:**

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Maryland

North Carolina

South Carolina

Georgia

Geographic Features

Jamestown was located on the coast of Virginia. Trees/forested areas. Harsh winters.

Formed around the Chesapeake Bay and the southern part of the Potomac River.

Long growing season. Flat land, hot/humid climate. Good soil. Good for plantations.

Long growing season. Flat land, hot/humid climate. Good soil. Excellent harbors.

Savannah River set the boundary between South Carolina and Georgia.

Government

The Anglican Church became the colony’s official religion.

General Assembly passed the Religious Toleration Act of 1649. The colonial government of MD was headquartered in St. Mary’s. The courts were located there.

Oglethorpe served as governor for 9 years without a colonial legislature. Slavery was outlawed, and the sale of rum was banned

Economy

Tobacco became a cash crop. St. Mary’s became a major port for exporting goods (trade).

Farmers practiced subsistence agriculture (Growing crops that you eat as well as trade).

Plantations grew indigo and rice.

Until 1750, slavery was banned, so only small farms formed. After 1750, larger plantations developed.