Next week, you will have a quiz on politics and economics of the SC colony. Today, you’ll complete a practice quiz to help you review information. You may use your notes to assist you. This assignment will be put in the gradebook! Be sure to email it to me when you’re done!!!!!!

1. How did South Carolina become more democratic during the Proprietary Era?
   - A. the Proprietors and the Carolina elite had greater representation than the common people.
   - B. Common people of the colony played a part in the government.
   - C. The governor gave fair trials to all citizens.
   - D. The citizens elected their own colonial governor.

2. How did African slaves contribute to economic success in Carolina?
   - A. Their arrival led to an end of proprietary rule in the colony.
   - B. Their differing religious beliefs caused conflict with the colonists.
   - C. Their knowledge of rice cultivation and cattle herding was implemented.
   - D. Their experience with tribal warfare helped during wars with Native Americans.

3. What was the purpose of the Slave Codes?
   - A. To promote fair trading practices
   - B. To avoid slave rebellions
   - C. To spread Christianity in the new settlements
   - D. To protect the settlers from the Native Americans

4. Which best explains the origins of African slaves to the Carolina colonies?
   - A. Arabs brought slaves to Carolina from the Middle East.
   - B. Slaves came to Carolina from Barbados.
   - C. North American chieftains sold prisoners of war to slave traders.
   - D. Merchants brought Africans to Europe.

5. Why did Gullah language develop in the Sea Islands off the coast of South Carolina and Georgia?
   - A. To attract the aid of Native Americans in planning slave rebellions
   - B. To help slaves communicate with various African tribes on the islands
C. To prohibit slaves from practicing their native religion in the colonies  
D. To provide opportunities for slaves to use their music and dancing skills

6. Which of the following was a result of the Stono Rebellion?  
   A. Slave codes were greatly strengthened.  
   B. Most slaves successfully escaped to St. Augustine, Florida.  
   C. Slaves were allowed to learn to read and write.  
   D. Punishments for disobeying the law became more humane.

7. During the colonial period how did slavery affect the population of South Carolina?  
   A. “The Great Migration” occurred when African slaves began leaving the state in large numbers.  
   B. Slavery ended during the colonial period.  
   C. The settlers began capturing Native Americans to use as slaves instead of bringing them from Africa.  
   D. There were more slaves than whites in the colony.

8. Why was there an increase in the slave trade during the colonial period? (8.1.4)  
   A. The price per slave decreased significantly.  
   B. It was rumored that importing slaves was to become illegal.  
   C. Demand for rice and indigo led planters to need more slaves.  
   D. African kings encouraged the increase of trade with the New World.

9. Why did many European nations begin to develop a system of mercantilism?  
   A. To establish monarchies in Europe  
   B. To create a favorable balance of trade and build wealth  
   C. To form military alliances for mutual protection
D. To generate new constitutions for developing countries

10. What was Eliza Lucas Pinckney’s important contribution to South Carolina?
   A. She became the largest slave holder in South Carolina.
   B. She created a school for slaves and encouraged abolition.
   C. She became the leading spokesperson for states’ rights in the colony.
   D. She successfully cultivated indigo making it a major cash crop.

11. Which of the following best describes mercantilism?
   A. A political system in which the elite controls the economy.
   B. A class system that dominated Europe and the New World.
   C. A farming system based on indentured servants and slaves.
   D. An economic system whereby the mother country controls trade.

12. What change occurred as a **direct** result of the violence and corruption during the Regulator Movement?
   A. Prison reform brought stability to coastal areas.
   B. The Lowcountry strengthened its influence on the legislature.
   C. Courts were established for backcountry settlers to provide law and order.
   D. Representation in the Commons House was given to Native Americans.

13. How was Carolina converted into a royal colony?
   A. The Council protested to the king about the neglect of proprietors.
   B. The King sent the British Red Coats to attack settlements.
   C. The Eight Lord Proprietors were no longer able to pay the king rent for Carolina.
   D. When the proprietors died and the land was willed to the king.

14. How did becoming a royal colony indirectly cause the Regulator Movement?
   A. Because there were no courts, Regulators operated as vigilantes.
   B. The General Assembly began hearing court cases.
   C. The King repealed the Circuit Court Act.
   D. The royal government dismissed the Lowcountry’s rice and indigo.

15. What was an economic advantage of South Carolina becoming a royal colony?
   A. New industries developed in the Upcountry.
   B. All exports were forced through the port of London.
   C. Profits decreased for proprietors and the king.
D. Subsidies and opportunities for trade increased.

16. Because it grew so well in South Carolina, and it was the colony's first cash crop, the name "Carolina Gold" became associated with which of the following crops?

A. Indigo
B. Cotton
C. Rice
D. Hemp

17. When it was originally settled, South Carolina was known as a "Proprietary Colony." What did this mean?

A. South Carolina guaranteed to grant a certain amount of property to any new settler who came to the area.
B. South Carolina was the top priority of England, while the colonies in Virginia and Massachusetts became significant.
C. South Carolina was not ruled directly by the King of England, but was instead ruled by a group of Lords Proprietors.
D. South Carolina only allowed citizens from a "proper" family to join the new settlements, helping it to become more civilized than earlier colonies.

18. Aside from creating a convenient timber industry, the abundant forests in South Carolina were also a source of "naval stores." These were products distilled from the tree, like pitch and tar. Why were these so valuable?

A. Pitch and tar were used to waterproof wooden ships.
B. Pitch and tar were used as a dye in fabrics.
C. Pitch and tar were used as gunpowder in early muskets.
D. Pitch and tar were used as fertilizers on rice plantations.

19. The South Carolina colony adopted its plantation system from where?

A. Barbados
B. Brazil
C. Spain
D. Africa
20. The words "The Middle Passage" are written in the middle of the map. This refers to which of the following?

A. The voyage across the Atlantic that took slaves from Africa to the New World.
B. The voyage that brought slaves from around Africa to the shipping areas in West Africa.
C. The voyage along the coast of Northern Africa that took slaves to Europe.
D. The voyage over land that took slaves in Africa to the Mediterranean.