

CONVERSATIONS ON SC HISTORY

with Dr. Walter Edgar

Lesson 3: The First European Settlers

Focus Points:

- Spanish Exploration of South Carolina
 - Hernando deSota
 - Santa Elena – first capital of the Spanish province of La Florida
 - Beaufort County; Port Royal
 - Military as well as family community
 - Abandoned in 1580's due to looting by Sir Francis Drake's men
 - Impact of Treatment of Native Americans
 - Cacica of Cofitachequi – Kershaw County
 - Pestilence of Disease
- French Explorers in South Carolina
 - Charlesfort – French Huguenot Protestant Settlement
 - Spanish built Santa Elena on top of settlement
- English Settlements
 - Old Town Landing – 1670's
 - Colonists relocated from:
 - Barbados
 - England
 - Ireland
 - West Indies
 - Caribbean Islands
 - Economics
 - Beef and Pork Exports
 - Rich soil for crops
 - Pioneers
 - English Settlers and African American Settlers from the Caribbean by way of West Africa
 - Armed Militia to defend against Native Americans
 - Yemassee War – 1715
 - First Newspaper – 1730's
 - Voting Rights

Discussion:

What contributions did each group of explorers bring to the growth of settlements in South Carolina? How did the treatment of Native Americans impact their relationship with the settlers? What did the colonists depend on to survive economically in the new land?

Readings:

Edgar, South Carolina, A History. pp. 21-62.

Paul Horne & Patricia Klien, South Carolina, The History of an American State. pp. 72-105.

South Carolina Social Studies Standards:

Standard 8-1: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the settlement of South Carolina and the United States by Native Americans, Europeans and Africans.

Indicator 8-1.2: Categorize events according to the ways they improved or worsened relations between Native Americans and European settlers, including alliances and land agreements between the English and the Catawba, Cherokee, and Yemassee; deerskin trading; the Yemassee War; and the Cherokee War. (H, P, E)

Indicator 8-1.3: Summarize the history of European settlement in Carolina from the first attempts to settle at San Miguel de Gualdape, Charlesfort, San Felipe, and Albemarle Point to the time of South Carolina's establishment as an economically important British colony, including the diverse origins of the settlers, the early government, the importance of the plantation system and slavery, and the impact of the natural environment on the development of the colony. (H, G, P, E)

Indicator 8-1.6: Explain how South Carolinians used natural, human and political resources to gain economic prosperity, including trade with Barbados, rice planting, Eliza Lucas Pinckney and indigo planting, the slave trade, and the practice of mercantilism. (H, G, E)

Standard USHC-1: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the settlement of North America.

Indicator USHC-1.1: Summarize the distinct characteristics of each colonial region in the settlement and development of America, including religious, social, political, and economic differences. (H, E, P, G)

Literacy Elements:

- A. Distinguish between past, present and future time
- D. Create and interpret data on time lines
- E. Explain change and continuity over time
- H. Construct maps, graphs, tables, and diagrams to display social studies information
- O. Consider multiple perspectives of documents and stories