

# Warm Up NB 21 – Royal Gov't

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List Royal Gov't  
Negatives

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List Royal Gov't  
Positives

# SC: A Colony of Contrasts



# The Wealth of Carolina

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- By **1750** South Carolina was one of the wealthiest English Colonies!! (9 of the 10 richest people in North America lived in SC!)
- How did SC make it's money?

1.

2.

# Charles Town

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# Charles Town

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# Charles Town

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1. Charles Town was the center of trade and business in S.C.
2. Who lived in Charles Town?
  - Planters
  - Merchants
  - Lawyers and doctors



# Charles Town

3. People in Charles Town lived in 2 types of houses:
4. **Single house**—one end facing the street, garden on the side
5. **Double house**—front facing the street and garden in the back
6. This was done for tax purposes!!



# The Up Country and Low Country

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1. As coastal settlers moved inland and immigrants (Scotch Irish and Germans) moved from PA through the back country valleys to SC → northern part of the colony had more people than the Low Country
2. The northern part of the state was called the “**Back Country**” or the “**Up Country**”.
3. Where was Charles Town located?



# Low Country

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1. Referred to as the "tidewater" region because the levels of the rivers rose and fell with the tides.
2. Primary towns were Beaufort, Charles Town and Georgetown.
3. Many colonists were planters and owners of large plantations.
4. The majority of the population was slaves.
5. \*\*All the courts were located there!!



# Up Country

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1. Most people were subsistence farmers—small farmers who grew enough to survive, and had little education.
2. Most settlers were German, Scotch Irish, Swiss and French.
3. Important settlements were Camden, Ninety Six and Orangeburg.
4. All legal business took place in Charles Town and there were no courts in the Up Country.



# The Regulator Movement

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1. When there were few settlers in the Up Country there was little need for a sheriff or a court system.
2. As the population increased, so did criminals such as drifters, outlaws and horse thieves.
3. The thieves began to attack the honest citizens and were not captured and prosecuted because there was no sheriff or court system.



# The Regulator Movement

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4. Therefore, the citizens decided to take matters into their own hands! These people were called **Regulators**.
5. **Regulators** were **vigilantes**—citizens who try to provide justice when there are no courts through.
6. Sometimes the vigilantes abused their power. Self regulation became lawless
  - hanged people
  - beat people to death
  - no jury trials

This violated their rights as Englishmen

# The Regulator Movement

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7. The people of the Upcountry petition the General Assembly in Charles Town but were denied.
8. Finally after several requests, the Assembly passed the **Circuit Court Act of 1769**.
9. The Circuit Court Act established 7 court houses throughout the colony. Each location also had a jail and a sheriff.
10. The judges "rode circuit".

# Checking for Understanding

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1. Who lived in Charles Town in 1750?
2. Who lived in the Up Country?
3. Why was the Low Country called the Tidewater?
4. Most of the people who lived in the Up Country were \_\_\_\_\_.
5. What is a subsistence farmer?
6. Why did the Up Country need Regulators?
7. How was the issue of lawlessness in the Up Country finally solved?