

Chapter 1 : LESSON PLAN: Life on Two Colonial Plantations in South Carolina

Shenandoah National Park. Backcountry Frontier of Colonial Virginia. Contributed by Warren Hofstra. The backcountry frontier of colonial Virginia reached westward from the Blue Ridge Mountains to the farthest extent of Virginia settlement in the eighteenth century.

Complete the " task sheet " as you read the following. Geography of the Backcountry The Backcountry was a region of dense forest and rushing streams in or near the Appalachian Mountains. The Appalachians stretch from eastern Canada south to Alabama. In the South, the Backcountry began at the fall line. The fall line is where waterfalls prevent large boats from moving further upriver. Beyond the fall line is the piedmont. Piedmont means "foot of the mountains. Backcountry settlers paid for goods with deerskins. A unit of value was one buckskin or, for short, a "buck. Farmers sheltered their families in log cabins. They filled holes between the logs with mud, moss, and clay. Backcountry life may have been harsh, but by the late s many families had chosen to move there. Some of them went to escape plantation life, which had crowded out many small farmers closer to the seacoast. Most of them had lived for a time in Northern Ireland. In , England and Scotland merged and became Great Britain. The merger caused many hardships for Scots-Irish. Poverty and crop failures made this bad situation even worse. As a result, Scots-Irish headed to America by the thousands. After they arrived, they quickly moved into the Backcountry. The Scots-Irish brought their clan system with them to the Backcountry. Clans are large groups of families - sometimes in the thousands - that claim a common ancestor. These clans helped families to deal with the dangers and problems of the Backcountry.

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country The New England colonies were New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. The Southern colonies were North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, and Maryland. The middle colonies were New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. They were located on Atlantic.

This situation polarized the political geography of the North American interior, setting northern Indians against southern Indians and leaving Virginia west of the Blue Ridge as a sensitive, highly strategic region in the geopolitical struggles of American Indians. The instability of this situation, aggravated by Indian war parties, diplomatic missions, hunting expeditions, and trading ventures, helps explain the European occupation of the region as a means of securing it within the British empire. Colonial Interest Fry-Jefferson Map It was in this context that referring to Virginia settlements west of the Blue Ridge as the backcountry made sense in the eighteenth century, when the colony had two frontiers. A discontinuous and spatially autonomous backcountry developed simultaneously as a southward extension of the Pennsylvania settlement into the drainages of the upper Potomac River beginning with the Shenandoah Valley. The former frontier was an articulation of a hierarchical plantation society, Anglo-Virginia culture, tobacco production, and African American slavery, while the latter was set apart by its more egalitarian social composition, ethnic diversity, religious pluralism, and small-farm, mixed grain and livestock economy that was dependent on neither tobacco nor slavery. These traits also identified the Virginia backcountry as an element of the much larger British colonial backcountry, which extended from central Pennsylvania to the Georgia uplands by the mid-eighteenth century. The origins of backcountry distinctiveness are themselves traceable to deep and conflicting historic currents set powerfully in motion not only by the evident tensions between American Indians and Virginians over territorial claims, but also by the stress of imperial conflicts and anxieties over colonial security in a rapidly expanding slave society. Simply put, the character and significance of the Virginia backcountry was the product of political and imperial conflicts embroiling the entire Atlantic world in the eighteenth century. In the historiography of American frontiers, their establishment and development has been attributed to the land hunger of European settlers yearning for the economic independence of property ownership. The immense appetite of Europeans for land, with all its attendant wealth and status, certainly accounts for the westward push of Virginia planters onto the Piedmont in the eighteenth century, as new markets opened for tobacco throughout Europe and new marketing initiatives in the tobacco trade developed in Scotland, where the Act of Union with England opened trade throughout the British empire for the first time. In the western backcountry, however, the craving for land converged with the security concerns of imperial authorities in London and the colonial capitals. In this sense, the Blue Ridge was to the British colonies what the north of Ireland had earlier been to England and, in a larger sense, what Gibraltar meant for British access to the Mediterranean. Colonial rangers had recently discovered passes over the Blue Ridge that exposed the colony, as many feared, to attack by Indians and Frenchmen alike. Settlement of the valley by British subjects would secure and defend Virginia, not only in conflicts with northern and southern Indians, but also in the imperial struggles that had convulsed the Atlantic world for the previous three decades, during which New France had extended settlements and garrisons from Canada to Louisiana along the broad Ohio and Mississippi river systems. Also worrying Spotswood and his successors were claims by royal proprietors to western lands and the growing threat that runaway slaves might establish autonomous communities in the mountains and resist reenslavement, as did the maroons in Jamaica, with whom Britain was engaged in a protracted war. The major push toward the British occupation of the backcountry began with a series of land orders totaling close to 100,000 acres west of the Blue Ridge, issued by Lieutenant Governor William Gooch between 1733 and 1745. By 1745 there were as many as 100 families in the region, and within ten years nearly 10,000 Europeans lived in the Shenandoah Valley. Stark differences in ethnic and racial composition, religious disposition, agricultural economy, and labor organization set the society of frontier settlers dramatically apart from the culture of eastern Virginia. In the eye of colonial authorities in both Williamsburg and London, however, their Protestantism, self-sustaining small-farm communities, and lack of dependence on African American slavery rendered them ideal protagonists in a global struggle with Catholic

nations such as France and Spain. In addition, they constituted a potential militia barrier in defense of eastern Virginia and a non-plantation settlement buffer against the threat black maroonage posed to a slave society. Settlement and Commercial Development Robert Dinwiddie Upon their arrival in the backcountry the settlers, as Virginia lieutenant governor Robert Dinwiddie later put it, "scattered for the Benefit of the best Lands. Because the desire for land usually exceeded any preference for ethnic exclusivity, German, Scots-Irish, English, and Anglo-Virginian peoples intermixed in so-called open-country neighborhoods, consisting of dispersed but usually adjoining farmsteads of about acres, with access to springs and watercourses. Ethnic groups often maintained their identity for several generations through endogamy marrying within the group , but local trade engrossed entire communities in frontier exchange economies, ethnicity notwithstanding. In the absence of hard currency, commercial exchanges were measured by the calculation of debits and credits in book accounts. But the nature of backcountry life changed dramatically between and In a long-term trend that started in the mids but accelerated sharply in the s, prices for wheat and flour in the Atlantic economy began to rise. Flour exports from Philadelphia increased sixfold as this prominent port city captured control of the provisions trade with the West Indies and southern Europe. Connected to western Virginia by the Great Wagon Road, one of the longest single roads in early America, Philadelphia transformed the economy and landscape of the backcountry frontier. The proceeds of flour production then enabled frontier households to participate in a consumer revolution that transformed the British empire into an empire of goods by the end of the eighteenth century. Fine imported wares began to appear on the tables and in the sitting rooms of backcountry houses, often newly enlarged or rebuilt according to the international design principles of Georgian symmetry, balance, and order. What modern architectural historians call an I-house "a two-story dwelling with an exterior end-chimney" became an archetype of architectural improvement in the rebuilt landscape of the old backcountry, by now a settled society. Although most agricultural commodities "livestock as well as flour" left for market from dispersed farm gates and mills, it was the credit recorded in the accounts of town merchants and the imported goods offered in their markets and shops that concentrated the robust commerce of the backcountry in its towns. Fleeing outlying farms and unfortified open-country neighborhoods, farm families sought the security of garrisoned towns such as Winchester. There, and in at least five new towns founded during the conflict, the economic demand created by refugees and the labor they could provide intermingled with the needs of soldiers and camp followers to stir a dynamic economic mix out of which true market-town economies emerged. Legacy Bilder-Buch If the open-country neighborhoods and exchange economies characterized the first phase of backcountry settlement, then a town-and-country settlement system was the product of a market revolution in agriculture, the improvement of the landscape, and the development of market towns with an attending hierarchy of rural hamlets and local villages. The emergence of this system by the close of the eighteenth century marked the end of the frontier period in western Virginia. What happened after the backcountry ended, however, was anything but backward. So productive was the agricultural economy west of the Blue Ridge, with a bountiful commerce pouring out of the region as profits in the flour and livestock trades and into it as imported goods in the consumer revolution, that the region came to be characterized as a "New Virginia" of high farming and market-town commerce. Enduring sectional patterns emerged as Old Virginia remained committed to slavery, tobacco, and the politics of fiscal conservatism. The dynamic town-and-country economies west of the Blue Ridge predisposed its peoples to favor banks, internal improvements, and other forms of economic modernization. They voted Federalist in debates over the Constitution and actively supported the new central government whose economic power to integrate interstate and international commerce constituted the lifeblood of western Virginia in the nineteenth century. Thus the backcountry became a model for trans-Appalachian frontier development. Its significance as a region remains in the heritage of a backcountry to what Virginia was in the eighteenth century and in a forecountry to what the United States was to become thereafter. March 6, - Queen Anne signs the Act of Union. It joins England and Scotland into Great Britain, establishes Hanoverian succession, and opens trade through the empire. He and a party of about fifty gentlemen, possibly including William Dandridge, embark on the expedition; German and Scots-Irish families from Pennsylvania soon follow. Authorities urge non-English Protestant immigrants whose non-slavery-based small-farm communities

might create a buffer against Indian attacks and French expansion, and deter runaway slaves seeking to establish independent colonies in the Appalachians. Mid-1700s - Prices for wheat and flour in the Atlantic economy begin to rise, in part because of the growing needs of the British military. Late 1700s - Wheat becomes the primary staple crop in the Shenandoah Valley.

Chapter 3 : The Southern Colonial Backcountry | University of Tennessee Press

Yielding new insights unlikely to emerge under a single disciplinary analysis, The Southern Colonial Backcountry is a unique volume that highlights the need for interdisciplinary approaches to the backcountry while identifying common research problems in the field.

Credit Unit Standards Standard Use texts, photographs, and documents to observe and interpret social studies trends and relationships O. Interpret calendars, time lines, maps, charts, tables, graphs, flow charts, diagrams, photographs, paintings, cartoons, architectural drawings, documents, letters, censuses, and other artifacts

Historical Background Notes In John Drayton purchased property along the Ashley River, and began building Drayton Hall. Completed in , the house remained in the Drayton family for seven generations, surviving earthquakes, hurricanes, the American Revolution, the Civil War, Reconstruction, and tremendous changes in 20th century lowcountry life. In particular, Drayton Hall is a rich source of historical evidence for understanding lowcountry Colonial history. Initially, Thomas was a cattle rancher. Soon however, Thomas and other lowcountry planters learned they could grow and sell rice for profit. With hard work, planters and West African slaves transformed rice into a lucrative cash crop. Most significantly, West African slaves provided knowledge and technological skills, which made rice cultivation possible Littlefield. During early colonial settlement, Charles Town grew into an important port city. Merchants and tradesmen set up shop in town while planters grew rice and other crops out along the Ashley River and other sites. Rice sales boomed, lowcountry plantations prospered, slavery increased. While Southern cash-crop agriculture impacted world markets, planters convened in colonial assemblies to govern local matters. Early on, local assemblies were harmonious with British policy. Increasingly, however, lowcountry interests diverged from those of the British Parliament. As Charles Town prospered, lowcountry plantation agriculture nurtured a southern aristocracy and growing merchant class. Thus, planters and merchants contributed greatly to growing political structures, which ultimately rebelled from Great Britain Meriwether. The wealth generated by lowcountry plantations established Charles Town as one of the most prosperous port cities in the colonies. In fact, South Carolina was one of the wealthiest of the thirteen colonies. Lowcountry plantation agriculture, large in scale, drove this wealth. Indeed, Drayton Hall was but one estate amongst many Drayton-family cash crop operations throughout the Carolina lowcountry. South Carolina prosperity attracted the attention of new settlers from Europe and from other colonies. There was yet opportunity for others out on the western frontier. Of course, the 18th century western frontier included the South Carolina backcountry: Settlement increased in the lowcountry. Significantly, great influxes of slaves changed the face of lowcountry demographics, profoundly impacting American economic and political development as well as American culture. Townships attracted white Protestant Europeans to South Carolina. While increasing white population to offset the growing slave population, townships would also protect the lowcountry from Spanish, French, and Native American attacks from Cherokee and other nations. Of course, not all emigrants settled in townships. Royal land grants issued tracts of land to settlers throughout South Carolina. Charles Moore, along with his daughter Margaret, and several other families of Scots-Irish descent came from Pennsylvania to South Carolina around , settling along the Tyger River. Unlike Drayton Hall, a moneymaking plantation used for cultivation of cash crops, Walnut Grove was a subsistence farm. Though many backcountry settlers like Charles Moore owned large tracts of land, they were not nearly on the same scale as lowcountry plantations. Slavery existed in the colonial backcountry, but not on the same scale as lowcountry plantation slavery. In the early s cotton production increased, transforming backcountry farms into cash crop producing plantations. During colonial times, however, backcountry farms remained small compared to lowcountry plantations. As a result, political power remained in the lowcountry. Therefore, lowcountry interests prevailed in the important decisions made for the benefit of the colony. Yet, the backcountry grew in population and backcountry planters grew in prosperity, and with greater numbers and fortunes backcountry political influence increased. In the s South Carolinians fought against the Cherokees. Lawlessness and disorder prevailed in the backcountry, spawning the Regulator Movement, whereby vigilante lawmen, rather than the colonial government, established justice. The American

Revolution compounded lawlessness and disorder in the backcountry as patriots fought loyalists and as Americans fought British. Battles and skirmishes ripped the backcountry asunder through conflict with British forces and through civil war. Disorder in the aftermath of war required strong and fair government from Charles Town, but political tensions grew between the lowcountry and backcountry. Ultimately, there occurred a shift in power and influence. By , compromise between the lowcountry and backcountry granted better apportionment in government and succeeded in improving governmental administration: The house at Walnut Grove still stands, along with several outbuildings, providing an example of colonial life in the South Carolina. Comparing Drayton Hall with Walnut Grove is interesting in that we can begin thinking about colonial settlement and backcountry expansion. We can learn about contrasting ways of life, differing economic structures, and competing political viewpoints. For instance, while English lowcountry planters were Anglican; Scots-Irish backcountry settlers were Presbyterian. Large rice plantations grew crops for cash; backcountry farms grew crops for food. Lowcountry planters were aristocratic and conservative in many ways. While they rebelled from Great Britain, lowcountry planters later embraced a Federalist Constitution that preserved stable government. Backcountry planters had little interest in preserving a government grounded in lowcountry interests, which required all government business to be carried out in Charles Town. In the context of this lesson a major point to be made is that lowcountry plantations were vast and expansive while backcountry farms were smaller in scale. Comparing the estate inventories of Thomas Drayton and Charles Moore illuminates the difference in scale between lowcountry and backcountry prosperity during colonial times. Inventories were made when people died, recording their possessions at the time of death. Inventories usually listed possessions by room, estimating the value of each item. Inventories included furniture, books, and farm tools. Inventories of ultra wealthy families, such as the Draytons, documented silver and other valuables. Inventories also listed slaves. In the case of the Drayton inventory, we can begin making personal connections, not with the institution of slavery, but with real people. This lesson introduces economic, political, and social concepts that are important in understanding colonial history and the establishment of the new nation. Materials Primary Sources Drayton, Thomas. South Carolina Secretary of State. South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

Chapter 4 : What was the Back Country colonial region

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Because the original charter was unrealized and was ruled invalid, a new charter was issued to a group of nine English noblemen, the Lords Proprietors , on March 24, Shaftesbury and his secretary, the philosopher John Locke , devised an intricate plan to govern the many people arriving in the colony. However, the settlers did not find it necessary to take orders from the Council. By , the colony had a large export industry of tobacco, lumber , and pitch In , dissent over the governance of the province led to the appointment of a deputy governor to administer the northern half of Carolina. After nearly a decade in which the British government sought to locate and buy out the proprietors, both Carolinas became royal colonies. The Trustees implemented an elaborate plan for the settlement of the colony, known as the Oglethorpe Plan , which envisioned an agrarian society of Yeoman farmers and prohibited slavery. In , after the government failed to renew subsidies that had helped support the colony, the Trustees turned over control to the Crown , and Georgia became a Crown colony , with a governor appointed by the king. Calvert came from a wealthy Catholic family and was the first individual rather than a joint-stock company to receive a grant from the Crown. He received a grant for a large tract of land north of the Potomac river and on either side of Chesapeake Bay. However, with extremely cheap land prices, many Protestants moved to Maryland and bought land for themselves. They soon became a majority of the population, and in religious tension began to erupt. Calvert was forced to take control and pass the Maryland Toleration Act in , making Maryland the second colony to have freedom of worship, after Rhode Island. However, the Act did little to help religious peace. In , Protestants barred Catholics from voting, ousted a pro-tolerance Governor , and repealed the Toleration Act. Virginia[edit] The Colony of Virginia also known frequently as the Virginia Colony or the Province of Virginia, and occasionally as the Dominion and Colony of Virginia was an English colony in North America which existed briefly during the 16th century, and then continuously from until the American Revolution as a British colony after [11]. Jamestown was the first town created by the Virginia colony. While other colonies were being founded, Virginia continued to grow. Tobacco planters held the best land near the coast, so new settlers pushed inland. After independence from Great Britain in the Virginia Colony became the Commonwealth of Virginia , one of the original thirteen states of the United States, adopting as its official slogan "The Old Dominion". The states of West Virginia , Kentucky , Indiana and Illinois , and portions of Ohio , were all later created from the territory encompassed earlier by the Colony of Virginia.

Chapter 5 : Backcountry Frontier of Colonial Virginia

The most complete study of southern towns since John Reps's Tidewater Towns, The Backcountry Towns of Colonial Virginia offers a new understanding of property ownership, burgeoning trade, and immigration factors-the very elements of urban centers-in backcountry Virginia.

The backcountry is where the Appalachian Mountains divided the French areas and the thirteen colonies. The tidewater region had more access to water than the back-country, therefore making it difficult for the back-country to have more access to water. Share to: What was the backcountry like? Alexander Spotswood governed Virginia from 1721 to 1733. He believed that the future of English colonists lay to the west. To prove his point, he led a month-long expedition over the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains in August 1729. During the mile journey, adventurers braved dense thickets, muddy streams, and rattlesnakes. At night, they feasted on the deer, wild turkeys, and bear they had shot. John Fontaine, who accompanied Spotswood, kept a diary of the trip. Several of our company were dismounted, some were down with their horses, others under their horses, and some thrown off. John Fontaine, quoted in Colonial Virginia After the expedition, Spotswood gave each of his companions a golden horseshoe. Geography of the Backcountry Just as Spotswood predicted, settlers soon began to move into the Backcountry. This was a region of dense forests and rushing streams in or near the Appalachian Mountains. The Appalachians stretch from eastern Canada south to Alabama. In the South, the Backcountry began at the fall line. The fall line is where waterfalls prevent large boats from moving farther upriver. Beyond the fall line is the Piedmont. Piedmont means "foot of the mountains. Backcountry settlers paid for goods with deerskins. A unit of value was one buckskin or, for short, a "buck. As the number of settlements grew, the farmers often clashed with the Native Americans whose land they were taking. Farmers sheltered their families in log cabins. They filled holes between the logs with mud, moss, and clay. Then they sawed out doors and windows. Lacking glass, settlers used paper smeared with animal fat to cover their windows. William Byrd on his expedition to establish the southern border of Virginia described a long night that he spent in one such cabin. He complained that he and at least ten other people were "forced to pig together in a Room. Some of them went to escape the plantation system, which had crowded out many small farmers closer to the seacoast. Then, in the 1720s, a new group of emigrants-the Scots-Irish-began to move into the Backcountry. Most of them had lived for a time in northern Ireland. In 1707, England and Scotland merged and formed Great Britain. The merger caused many hardships for the Scots-Irish. Poverty and crop failures made this bad situation even worse. As a result, Scots-Irish headed to America by the thousands. After they arrived, they quickly moved into the Backcountry. The Scots-Irish brought their clan system with them to the Backcountry. Clans are large groups of families-sometimes in the thousands-that claim a common ancestor. Clan members were suspicious of outsiders and banded together when danger threatened. These clans helped families to deal with the dangers and problems of the Backcountry. Backcountry Life Life in the Backcountry was very different from life along the seaboard. Settlers along the coast carried on a lively trade with England. But in the Backcountry, rough roads and rivers made it almost impossible to move goods. As a result, Backcountry farmers learned quickly to depend on themselves. They built log cabins and furnished them with cornhusk mattresses and homemade benches and tables. They fed their families with the hogs and cattle they raised and with the fish and game they killed. They grew yellow corn to feed their livestock and white corn to eat. Popcorn was probably their only snack food. To protect their precious corn from pests, daytime patrols of women, children, and the elderly served as human scarecrows. Women in the Backcountry worked in the cabin and fields, but they also learned to use guns and axes. An explorer who traveled in the region described one of these hardy Backcountry women. In the woods and meadows that surrounded their cabins, settlers often encountered Native Americans and other groups that had made America their home. Other Peoples in North America The Backcountry settlers started a westward movement that would play a critical role in American history. Yet the push to the west brought settlers into contact with other peoples of North America. Native Americans had made their homes there for thousands of years. In addition, France and Spain claimed considerable territory in North America. For instance, North America had no horses until the Spanish colonists

brought them into Mexico in the s. Horses migrated north, and Native Americans caught them and made them an important part of their culture. This painting shows Native Americans catching wild horses. Many would later use the horses to hunt buffalo on the Great Plains.. Contact also led to conflict. As English settlers pushed into the Backcountry, they put pressure on Native American tribes. Some tribes reacted by raiding isolated homesteads and small settlements. White settlers struck back, leading to more bloodshed. The English colonists also came into conflict with the French. The French had colonized eastern Canada and had moved into the territories, rich with fur, along the Mississippi River. French fur traders wanted to prevent English settlers from moving west and taking away part of the trade. One Native American told an Englishman, "You and the French are like two edges of a pair of shears, and we are the cloth that is cut to pieces between them. Spanish settlers were farmers, ranchers, and priests. Priests, who established missions to convert Native Americans, built forts near the missions for protection. These different groups continued to compete and sometimes fight with one another. As a result, a common American identity began to take shape. The backcountry climate varied from place to place.

Chapter 6 : What is the climate, resources, and religion of the Backcountry? | Yahoo Answers

For starters, the southern backcountry was more market driven. The desire to produce cash crops for export, like in the rest of the South, was strong among backcountry inhabitants. Backcountry settlers, however, also aspired to rise in the social ranks of the South.

Region[edit] See Fischer for a detailed description of the various aspects of the regional cultures. The following sections are all based primarily on the chapters in Fischer dealing with food and eating habits.

Virginia[edit] In the early 17th century, the first wave of English immigrants began arriving in North America, settling mainly around Chesapeake Bay in Virginia and Maryland. The Virginian settlers were dominated by English noblemen with their servants many were Cavaliers fleeing in the aftermath of the English Civil War 1642–51 and poor peasants from southern England. The food situation was much more plentiful in the American South than in England. The meat was plentiful, and everyone rich and poor ate several meat dishes a day. The food of poor whites in the 17th century was similar to soul food of the 20th century. Cooking in southern England was noted for a tendency toward frying, simmering, and roasting, and this also became true for Virginian cooking. Wealthy households tended to vary cooking methods greatly, while poor households were generally confined to boiling and frying. The only form of cooking that was slow to develop was baking. Typical dishes among the upper classes were fricassees of various meats with herbs, and sometimes a good amount of claret. Common food among the lower classes was corn porridge or mush , hominy with greens and salt-cured meat , and later the traditional southern fried chicken and chitlins. New England was first settled beginning in 1620, and it was dominated by East Anglian Calvinists , better known as the Puritans. The conservative religious views of the Puritans created a cuisine that was austere, disdainful of feasting and with few embellishments. Eating was seen as a largely practical matter; funerals were among the few occasions when New Englanders would indulge in more eating and drinking. Age was one of the most important signs of authority and determined eating practices. Puritan society was more stratified than the southern colonies; heads of the household and their spouses would often eat separately from both children and servants. New England had a great abundance of wildlife and seafood. Traditional East Anglian fare was preferred[citation needed], even if it had to be made with New World ingredients. Baked beans and pease porridge were everyday fare, particularly during the winter, and usually eaten with coarse, dark bread. At first, it was made with a mixture of wheat and maize corn , but a disease struck in the 1650s called wheat rust , after which it was made of rye and maize, creating what was later known as "rye an injun". Vegetables with meat boiled thoroughly was a popular dish, and they were cooked together rather than separately, unlike many other regions in North American colonies, and frequently without seasoning. Baking was a particular favorite of the New Englanders, and New England was the origin of dishes today seen as quintessentially American, such as apple pie and the baked Thanksgiving turkey. They were similar to the Puritans in the strictness that they applied to everyday life, though their religious teachings were far different. Their food was plain and simple. Excessive consumption was discouraged and failure to eat or drink moderately was punished with public acts of criticism. William Penn was the founder of Pennsylvania and an important figure in the development of the Quaker movement, and he encouraged frugality in his followers with advice such as, "If thou rise with an appetite thou are sure never to sit down without one". Still, the asceticism persevered. Many Quakers avoided eating butter as a form of self-mortification, and the most eccentric followers would avoid tea and meat. The idealist and pacifist ideas of the Quakers also encouraged many to boycott products that were considered to be tainted by sin. This included butter, due to its role in raising war taxes, and coffee, because it was produced by slave labor. Eating habits were more egalitarian than those of either the Puritans or the Virginian Anglicans. At meals, entire households would dine at the same table, including children and servants. Boiled breakfast and dinner were standard fares, as well as "pop-robbins", balls of batter made from flour and eggs boiled in milk. Boiled dumplings and puddings were so common in Quaker homes that they were referred to by outsiders as "Quaker food". Travelers noted apple dumplings as an almost daily dish in the Delaware Valley and cookbooks specialized in puddings and dumplings. Food was mostly preserved through boiling,

simmering or standing. A popular genre of dishes made from this favored method of food preparation was "cheese" or "butter", a generic term for dishes prepared by slow boiling or pressing. They could be made from ingredients as varying as apples. Cream cheese had its origins in Quaker cooking, but was in colonial times not true cheese made with rennet or curds, but rather cream that was warmed gently and then allowed to stand wrapped in the cloth until it became semi-solid. Dried beef was widely popular in the Delaware Valley and was eaten along with puddings and dumplings to add flavor. The use of dried beef was so widespread that it was often called "Quaker gravy" in the 18th century. Although the Quaker influence from the northern Midlands was the most dominant, there was some influence from German immigrants during the 18th century. Scrapple, a pot pudding made from meat scraps and grain, became a staple of the regional cuisine for many generations. About 1700, people traveled across the Atlantic primarily to seek economic betterment and to escape hardships and famine. Most of these came from the borderlands of northern Britain and were of Scots-Irish or Scottish descent. Many were poor and therefore accustomed to hard times, setting them apart from the other major British immigrant groups. A typical breakfast could be toasted bread, cheese, and any leftover meat or vegetables from the previous dinner. In summer, people drank fresh milk. Clabber, a yogurt-like food made with soured milk, was a standard breakfast dish and was eaten by backcountry settlers of all ages. This dietary habit was not shared by other British immigrant groups and was equally despised by those still in Britain. The Anglican missionary Charles Woodmason, who spent time among Ulster Irish immigrants, described them as depending "wholly on butter, milk, clabber and what in England is given to hogs". The only difference was that the oatmeal was replaced by corn, and is still known today in the South as grits. Cakes of unleavened dough baked on bakestones or circular griddles were common and went by names such as "clapbread", "griddle cakes" and "pancakes". While the potato had originated in South America, it did not become established in North America until it was brought to the colonies by northern British settlers in the 18th century and became an important backcountry staple along with corn. The pork had been a food taboo among northern Britons and the primary meat had been sheep. In the American colonies, the raising of sheep was not as efficient and mutton was therefore replaced with pork. The habit of eating "sallet" or "greens" remained popular, but the vegetables of the Old World were replaced with plants like squashes, gourds, beans, corn, land cress, and pokeweed. The distinctive cooking style of the British borderlands and the American backcountry was boiling. Along with clabber, porridge, and mushes, the typical dishes were various stews, soups and pot pies. Food was eaten from wooden or pewter trenchers with two-tined forks, large spoons, and hunting knives. Dishware was not popular since it was easily breakable and tended to dull knives quickly. Unlike the Quakers and Puritans, feasting with an abundance of food and drink was never discouraged and practiced as often as was feasible. Generally, backcountry cuisine did not share the religious austerity of the North nor the refinement of the South and was therefore denigrated by outsiders. An apparent lack of fastidiousness in preparing the food provoked further criticism from many sources. The Anglican Woodmason characterized backcountry cooking as "exceedingly filthy and most execrable". These descriptions seem to be confirmed by an old saying attributed to Appalachian housewives: Another expression of backcountry hardiness was the lack of appreciation of coffee and tea. Both were described as mere "slops" and were deemed appropriate only for those who were sick or unfit for labor. When colonists arrived in America, they planted familiar crops from the Old World with varying degrees of success and raised domestic animals for meat, leather, and wool, as they had done in Britain. The colonists faced difficulties owing to different climate and other environmental factors, but trade with Britain, continental Europe, and the West Indies allowed the American colonists to create a cuisine similar to the various regional British cuisines. Local plants and animals offered tantalizing alternatives to the Old World diet, but the colonists held on to old traditions and tended to use these items in the same fashion as they did their Old World equivalents or even ignore them if more familiar foods were available. A preference for British cooking methods is apparent in cookbooks brought to the New World. The conflict strengthened an age-old English distrust of the French, and led the English to deport French-speaking people, as in the forced migration of the Acadians to Louisiana. The Acadian French brought a profound French influence to the diet of settlers in Louisiana, but had little influence outside of that region. Wheat, the grain primarily used in English bread, was almost impossible to grow in the North, and

imports of wheat were expensive. The johnnycake was generally considered a poor substitute for wheaten bread, but was accepted by residents in both the northern and southern colonies. Game hunting was a familiar beneficial skill to the colonists when they immigrated to the New World. Most northern colonists depended upon hunting, whether they hunted themselves or purchased game from others. As a method of obtaining protein for consumption, hunting was preferred over animal husbandry as domestic animals were expensive and more work was required to defend domestic animals against natural predators, Native Americans, or the French. The larger parts of the animals were roasted and served with currant and other sauces, while smaller portions went into soups, stews, sausages, pies, and pasties. The plentiful meat was often potted or jerked, and its tripe was popular as well. Venison was especially popular during the Thanksgiving season. Buffalo was an important protein source until roughly, when the animals were over-hunted in British America. Bear were numerous in the northern colonies, especially in New York, and many considered the leg meat to be a delicacy. Bear meat was frequently jerked as a preservation method. In addition to game, mutton was consumed from time to time. Keeping sheep provided wool to the household, and when a sheep reached an age when it was unsuitable for wool production, it could be harvested as mutton. In the north, the Dutch and English also introduced several varieties of sheep. The casual English practice of animal husbandry allowed sheep to roam free, consuming a variety of forage. Forage-based diets produce meat with a characteristically strong, gamey flavor and a tough consistency, which requires aging and slow cooking to tenderize. Rendered pork fat, especially from bacon, was the most popular cooking medium. Pork fat was used more often in the southern colonies than the northern colonies as the Spanish introduced pigs earlier to the south. Many homes kept a deerskin sack filled with bear oil for use in cooking. Solidified bear fat resembled shortening. The colonists used butter in cooking as well, but it was rare prior to the American Revolution, as cattle were not yet plentiful. Colonists ate large quantities of turtle, a delicacy also exportable to Europe. Cod was enjoyed in both fresh and salted form, salted cod being suitable for long-term storage. Lobsters proliferated in the waters as well, and were commonplace in the New England diet.

Chapter 7 : why were there fewer slaves in the backcountry of the southern colonies than

The southern backcountry was a vast area roughly the size of western Europe, extending miles south from Pennsylvania to Georgia, and several hundred miles west from the Piedmont plateau to the banks of the Mississippi.

University of Alabama Press Format Available: Leading historical archaeologists offer an engaging look at the rise and fall of cultural diversity in the colonial South and its role in shaping a distinct southern identity. For decades historians and historical geographers have neglected the study of town life in the colonial South, simply portraying towns as the result of increasing population density. *The Backcountry Towns of Colonial Virginia*, the first comprehensive study of town development in the interior of the colonial South, marshals evidence that planned urban settlements were the essential agents in accelerating westward expansion. Through the analysis of twenty-five attempts to create towns in the Virginia backcountry, the work demonstrates there was a distinctly southern urban movement in the colonial period. It explores the factors that lead to the success or failure of a community and examines how each backcountry region operated as an economic unit uniquely suited to its development. Towns opened up land, attracting people to move into new areas or participate in new business opportunities. They furthered settlement, influenced immigration, created family and social networks, and fostered the development of trade and systems of credit. The actions of a few individuals and groups of people resulted in the rapid occupation, settlement, and development of the Virginia backcountry through the conscious creation of economic and social forces. University of Pennsylvania Press Format Available: *The Evolution of the Southern Backcountry* is the story of an expanding frontier. He describes how the southern frontier was influenced by those staples of American historical development: David Lee Russell Language: As the American Revolution in the North drew to a stalemate around New York, in the South the British finally came to terms with the reality of defeat. The origin of the five Southern colonies - Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia - their development, the role of patriot and loyalist Southerner, and critical battles are examined. Included is a discussion of the leadership of the British forces and of the colonial patriots who inspired common citizens to fight for the sake of American independence. Special emphasis is placed on how this religious revival furrowed the ground on which the seeds of the American Revolution would sprout. This effort also demonstrates how and why this revival spread so rapidly throughout the colonies. Special focus is placed on how the Great Awakening impacted the mindset of colonists of the Southern Backcountry. Most significantly, this research demonstrates how this 18th century revival not only cultivated a sense of American national identity, but how it also fostered a colonial mindset against established authority which, in turn, facilitated the success of the American Revolution. Additionally, this investigation will document from a cross-cultural perspective how religious revivals have fueled other revolutionary movements around the world. Lastly, the ethical ramifications of minimizing or denying the role that religion played in political and social transformations around the world will be addressed. This final point is of paramount importance given current trend in academia to minimize the role that religion played in spurring revolutions while emphasizing material i. This attempt at divorcing religion from history is misguided and unethical because it is not only misleading but it also fails to fully acknowledge the beliefs and values that motivated individuals to take certain actions in the first place. Charles Reagan Wilson Language: Providing a chronological and interpretive spine to the twenty-four volumes of *The New Encyclopedia of Southern Culture*, this volume broadly surveys history in the American South from the Paleoindian period approximately B. In essays, contributors cover the turbulent past of the region that has witnessed frequent racial conflict, a bloody Civil War fought and lost on its soil, massive in- and out-migration, major economic transformations, and a civil rights movement that brought fundamental change to the social order. Longer thematic essays cover major eras and events, such as early settlement, slave culture, Reconstruction, the New Deal, and the rise of the New South. Together, these essays offer a sweeping reference to the rich history of the region.

Chapter 8 : Search Results for "the cherokee land lottery" • " calendrierdelascience.com

The Southern Colonies within British America consisted of the Province of Maryland, the Colony of Virginia, the Province of Carolina (in split into North and South Carolina) and the Province of Georgia.

If a dozen persons [Loyalists] are allowed to be at large, our progress has been in vain, and we shall be involved in a civil war in spite of our teeth. In giving you this information, I tell a melancholy truth, but I do my duty. Drayton, Report to the S. Council of Safety, In the southern colonies, Loyalism flourished among the wealthy elite of English heritage, but most backcountry settlers were slow to become involved in the controversy over imperial taxation. Most were yeoman farmers who were not rich and not English—they were of German, Scottish, or Scots-Irish heritage—and they were non-Anglican "dissenter" Protestants. Most significantly, they valued their isolation in the western hills and would fight to protect their liberty as independent frontiersmen. Yet as war became imminent, decisions were forced upon them. Pressured from both sides—by the wealthy Loyalists in their midst and the coastal Patriots who arrived to recruit them—backcountry men proved stubbornly resistant to recruiting, sermonizing, and fear mongering, as we see in the reports of determined but frustrated Patriot recruiters in the South Carolina backcountry. Recruiting backcountry settlers to the Patriot cause, reports to the South Carolina Council of Safety, selections. In the summer of, as militia organization was escalating throughout the colonies, Patriot leaders in South Carolina sent a team into the backcountry to recruit men into militias—and to overwhelm the influence of landowning Loyalists. Drayton and Tennent sent regular reports to the leaders in the South Carolina Council of Safety, recounting their occasional successes and numerous setbacks. How did they present the Patriot cause to the settlers? How did each side portray the other in the battle for hearts and minds? Discussion Questions From these reports, describe the political atmosphere in the southern backcountry in How did Drayton and Tennent present the Patriot position and refute the Loyalist stance? When reasoning failed, what justifications, implications, anxieties, and threats did they employ? What obstacles to recruitment proved most challenging? How did Drayton and Tennent address these obstacles, and how did they explain them to the Council of Safety? Generate a list of the most likely questions and challenges from backcountry men attending the recruitment meetings. With this in mind, what recommendations would you have made to Drayton and Tennent for their recruitment campaign? Why did the South Carolina Council of Safety include two clergymen in the group of three recruiters? How did powerful Loyalists work to minimize Patriot recruitment in the backcountry? From the evidence in these reports, how committed were the backcountry men who joined the Patriot militias in? What other political pressures affected the Patriot-Loyalist competition in the backcountry? William Henry Drayton had been a longtime Loyalist but in adopted the Patriot cause and explained his reversal in a published letter. What differences and similarities do you note? What might explain them? Framing Questions What rebellions and "civil wars" occurred within the colonies as war approached in the mid s? How did colonists express and debate their differing opinions? How did they deal with political opponents? What caused the moderate voice to fade from the political arena? What led Americans to support or oppose the ultimate goal of independence? Printing Drayton-Tennent reports to the S. Council on Safety 8 pp.

Chapter 9 : Back Country - Colonial America

The backcountry had yet to evolve into a uniform society. Of the national groups the Scotch-Irish were the most numerous. Disliked by others, they were aggressive, courageous, emotional, fiercely intolerant, hard-drinking, and in many cases inclined to indolence.

What did the South Carolina Backcountry look like in ? Discussion about how dangerous and wild conditions were in the Backcountry prior to settlement. Students will be selecting their own plot of land in the Backcountry to settle in the s in SC. Students will first select a point for settlement and sketch out the best route from the Lowcountry to arrive at the point. Students will then draw out a land plat that displays a visual representation of the settlement. Finally, students will write a 3 paragraph journal explaining and describing the dangerous journey they made through the Backcountry. Teacher will disseminate Primary documents see Primary Sources section and Activity sheets. Teacher will then explain how to analyze each of the Primary Documents see Primary Sources section and will explain directions for Drawing travel routes, creating land plats and writing travel journal experiences. Teacher will model the activity by drawing out a route to the SC Backcountry on a map and by reading excerpts of journal examples from real SC citizens see Primary Sources and Secondary Sources sections. Student will work quietly in groups of to complete the Settling the Backcountry activity. Teacher will also monitor behavior and circulate through the room to ensure students are on task. Groups will come to the front of the class to share their journey and explain why they chose the route they took through Carolina. Teacher will summarize key concepts of the lesson and ask Multiple Choice review questions to ensure Mastery. The course provided a two week comprehensive study of American history, specifically tailored to South Carolina. The course was designed to provide educators within the state with useful background content knowledge about the course they teach, instructional strategies and methods to utilize in the classroom, and hands-on access to cultural institutions throughout the state. One of the main objectives for students enrolled in the course was to design a lesson that used specific primary sources gathered from the various cultural institutions visited throughout the week. The lesson I designed focused on early South Carolina settlement and the struggles citizens faced to settle the wild Backcountry. The assistance provided by instructors and faculty of the TAHSC course proved integral in constructing a useful and effective lesson that increased student interest and mastery. The content knowledge aspect of the course was instructed by Dr. Witherspoon is a professor at Lander University and provided detailed background information about teaching American History in South Carolina. His course was a fast-paced overview of American History starting with Native Americans and moving up through Reconstruction. Each day we studied a new topic in US History by taking notes and discussing PowerPoint presentations, conducting activities, and discussing assigned reading related to each topic. Witherspoon always used visual aids such as maps, photographs, and pictures to help bring his presentations to life. Since taking the course this summer, I have supplemented many of my lessons with information learned during the class, images and pictures from the PowerPoint presentations, and activities and discussion introduced throughout Dr. The instructional strategies and methods aspect of the course was instructed by Mrs. Sanders is an AP US History Teacher at Hartsville High School and brought to the class a plethora of activities and materials that teachers could immediately utilize in the classroom. Witherspoon was finished instructing specific content in American History, Mrs. Sanders always followed up his instruction with a useful strategy related to that topic. Each activity was always linked to South Carolina Social Studies Standards and was meant to spark student interest and ensure mastery. The best part about each instructional session was that Mrs. Sanders always provided clear explanations about how to implement each activity in your classroom and even made copies to immediately begin using the activities when the topics came up in the classroom. After the course this summer, I took many of the instructional strategies, activities, and methods and utilized them in the classroom. The activities fit neatly within the 8th Grade SC History Standards and also motivated students, while achieving mastery at the same time. One aspect of the course was the various cultural institutions that we visited. Each day, the class visited a specific cultural institution that was connected to the Pee Dee region. The institution included some connection to

American History and was always an intriguing and entertaining location. Each institution boasted impressive attractions and research data and were run by very knowledgeable and welcoming staff. Each of these institutions contained useful and interesting information that I was able to supplement my primary source lesson with. I used primary source reading found at the Darlington County Library, maps and examples of land plats from the South Carolina Archives and History Center, and background information related to my topic from the Florence County Library. The staff at each of these locations was able to quickly find these resources for me and help me integrate it into my lesson. Other items I gathered at each institution have also been used this year to supplement lessons and activities students have completed. The experience at each institution was valuable and useful to improving my teaching. After experiencing the instruction, methods course, and visiting the cultural institutions, it was time to put these great experiences into practice. The lesson I chose related to the great difficulty settlers experienced moving into the Backcountry during the early s. The lesson challenged students to plan a trip into the wild backcountry and write a journal about what their experience would have been like during the s in South Carolina. To put students into the history of the time period, I provided them with background information gathered at the cultural institutions and primary sources directly connected to the topic. After discussion and analysis of Backcountry life in South Carolina and analysis of the primary sources, students really seemed to grasp the concepts and put themselves into the history. The activity really got students interested and involved in the activity. They were determined to find the best route to their selected location in the Backcountry and provided detailed accounts of their journeys. The best part about the experience was that when students reviewed concepts learned during the activity and took formative assessments, they were able to remember examples of what their personal journey was like to help them succeed. It seems that every unit I have taught this year lends itself to the use of a primary source and an activity shown to us this summer. Though I have had many successes utilizing the resources and instruction I received, there are some areas for growth and improvement. Especially when using primary sources, I would like to become more proficient in making the sources more student-friendly. Many students look at old primary sources and are bewildered by the old language and unclear print. Making the sources simpler and being able to explain how to use each source correctly would be an area I need to improve. I would also like to improve my content knowledge of South Carolina History, particularly stories and resources from the Pee Dee region. My students often ask about events that occurred in our area, and I do not know much about them. Finally, I would like to come up with some engaging and challenging projects for my students to complete using one of the local cultural institutions. Students from our area that often do not get to travel and explore the state would truly enjoy the opportunity to complete a project in cooperation with one of the institutions we visited this summer! Group journals and mapping of the location for settlement. Multiple choice exit card questions and Exam questions during Unit Test. Examples of Students Work.