

## Chapter 8 Study Guide

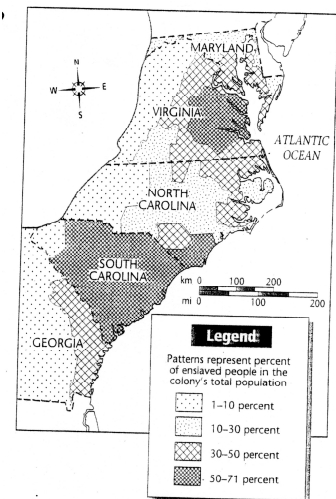
1. What was one reason that farmers in the Southern Colonies were able to grow cash crops?
  - A. There were large cities in the South that needed these crops.
  - B. They had a long growing season.
  - C. They traded with Native Americans for most goods.
  - D. They imported their food from the Northern Colonies.
2. How did the rivers of the tidewater region affect agriculture?
  - A. The soil was too wet and soggy for successful farming.
  - B. In the dry climate river water was required for any farming.
  - C. People could easily ship their crops along rivers.
  - D. Crops were frequently flooded and destroyed.
3. What was the main reason that tobacco planters in Virginia and Maryland invaded Native American territory?
  - A. Native Americans lands were closer to major trade routes.
  - B. Native Americans had abandoned the land already.
  - C. Tobacco farming required much land.
  - D. Their own land was not suited to growing tobacco.
4. In what way was Maryland settled like Virginia?
  - A. Most settlers were Puritans.
  - B. Many settlers had little agricultural experience.
  - C. The settlers were just released from English prisons.
  - D. Large plantation owners settled the tidewater region, with small farmers in the interior.
5. Which industry was strongest in colonial North Carolina?
  - A. indigo plantations
  - B. forest products
  - C. fish and ocean products
  - D. manufacturing metal products
6. Georgia had been called “the most unusual” colony. The ideas used to settle Georgia came from:
  - A. Lord Baltimore
  - B. James Oglethorpe
  - C. Eliza Lucas
  - D. Nathaniel Bacon
7. The post road from Maine to Georgia was built so that:
  - A. The mail could get through
  - B. Trade between Northern and Southern Colonies could grow
  - C. Debtors could be employed
  - D. A system of inns could be created

8. Compared with the Northern Colonies, the cities in the Southern Colonies were:
- Fewer and smaller
  - About the same population and area
  - Richer and more diverse
  - About the same area but with a larger population
9. How were MOST small farmers in the Southern Colonies different from plantation owners?
- They grew only crops for sale.
  - They lived closer to the ports.
  - They did not own slaves.
  - They did not need to be self-sufficient.

For questions 10-14, choose the term that best matches the description. Write the term in the space provided.

House of Burgesses	tidewater	profit	cash crop	export
trustee	debtor	post road	representative	

10. A person who owes money \_\_\_\_\_
11. Extra money after expenses have been paid \_\_\_\_\_
12. The coastal area where rivers are affected by ocean tides  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. A person who speaks for other people \_\_\_\_\_
14. Goods shipped to another country to be sold \_\_\_\_\_
15. Where were most of the enslaved Africans living in 1775?
- In North Carolina and Georgia
  - In South Carolina and Virginia
  - In South Carolina and North Carolina
  - Along the coast of the Southern colonies



**Answer questions 16-22 in the spaces provided. Use complete sentences.**

16. What crop was grown in all parts of the south and used MAINLY to feed the colonists and their animals?

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17. Which colony was founded for Catholic settlers and promised tolerance of other religions?

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18. If you were a planter in South Carolina in 1750, which crop would you grow to make a living, indigo or corn? Explain your decision.

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19. What group of farmers did the House of Burgesses favor when writing laws? Explain why this was so.

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20. Why was it harder to make a living in the colony of North Carolina than in the colony of South Carolina?

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21. What role did inns have in the rural South?

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22. Why were plantations more profitable than yeoman farms?

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**Review page 220-221 in your textbook. Know how to read flow lines and add them to a map accurately.**