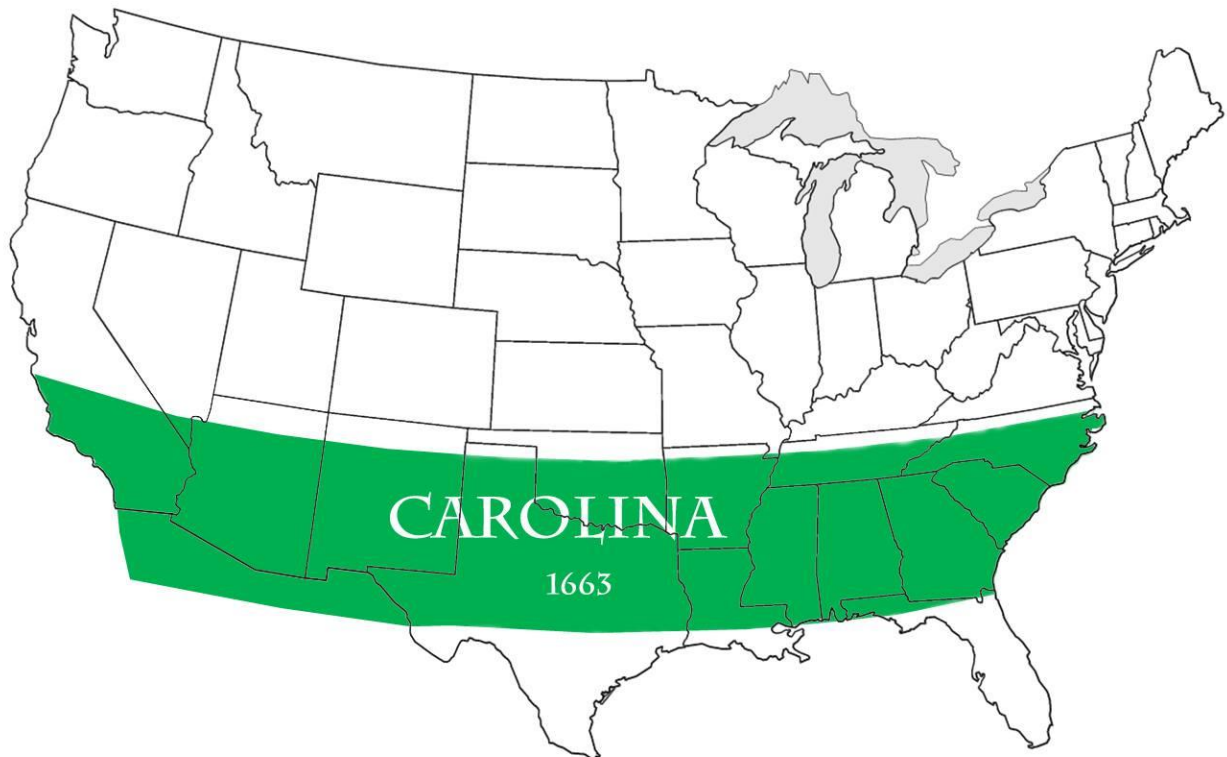


## Carolina Colony

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20150929

After earlier failed attempts at settlement, King Charles II of Great Britain awarded a charter to establish the colony of Carolina in 1663. The colony was established under a system of government known as a Proprietorship. Carolina was not formed for reasons of liberty or religion; it was a business venture. When first established the colony included roughly the existing states of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia and the entire slice of North America extending westward to the Pacific Ocean. The Proprietorship was in effect the world's largest real estate development.



The goal of the Carolina endeavor was to sell land to settlers. The developers, known as Lord Proprietors, recognized that to settle the land, they needed to attract settlers from broad sources. They tempted settlers from the New England colonies and Virginia by advertising Carolina as a refuge for runaways where "everyone did what was right in his own eyes, paying tribute neither to God nor to Caesar." To attract settlers they enacted the most liberal religious solicitation of the time. The renowned philosopher, John Locke, was asked to write a constitution for the colony. Although the Church of England was declared the official religion for the colony, settlers from other religions were welcomed and guaranteed the right to worship unmolested, including "Jews, Heathens and other dissenters."

The Locke constitution, known as The Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina, proved to be inadequate for governing the colony. Dissension between the colonists and the Lord Proprietors grew

large in the early 1700s following costly attacks from the Spanish, Indians, and pirates. In 1719, the colonists petitioned King George I to make Carolina a royal colony. In 1720, the Parliament of Great Britain passed an act that forbade all joint-stock companies not authorized by royal charter. As a royal colony Great Britain ruled the colony but allowed the people self-government. This act was known as the "Act of Parliament for Suppressing Bubbles." *[Yes, bubble refers to an economic bubble. It seems that bubbles were bursting in many of Great Britain's endeavors at the time.]*

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