

GUIDED READING

South Carolina the Beautiful Palmetto State

Chapter 7: A Revolutionary Generation

Section 1

Conflict in the Making

Directions:

Use the information from pages 194 - 199 to complete the following.

1. By the Treaty of Paris of 1763, Europe's great powers recognized _____ claim to _____ of North America east of the Mississippi River.
2. The government of George III established the _____ of 1763 along the crest of the Appalachian Mountains, at the western edge of the thirteen colonies.
3. Land west of the line would be preserved for _____ and the valuable _____ in furs and skins.
4. The proclamation _____ white settlers from taking up land in the _____ Ohio and Tennessee River valleys. This _____ the colonists.
5. One of the consequences of the French and Indian War was that the royal government thought that _____ colonists should help pay down the _____ from the war.
6. But Americans began to see British _____ as being in the country more to keep Americans under _____ than to _____ them.
7. As the _____ Parliament began to _____ taxes, the colonists argued they were being _____ unfairly.
8. They argued that _____ their own legislatures, _____ Parliament,

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could lay a tax on them.

9. The first tax law passed by Parliament was the Revenue Act of 1764, called the _____, which placed an import _____ (tax) on luxury items, such as _____, bought from abroad. _____
_____ did not strongly object to this tax.
10. The second tax law, the _____ of 1765, levied a _____ tax on the colonists and it affected most Americans directly.
11. Taxes were placed on almost all _____ items, such as newspapers, books, _____, marriage licenses, wills, business agreements, and labor contracts — even playing _____ and dice.
12. The American _____ to the Stamp Act was immediate and _____.
13. Representatives of nine colonies, including South Carolina, met in the Stamp Act _____ in New York City. The Congress _____ "that no taxes should be imposed on them, but with their own consent..."
- 14, _____ organizations sprang up, and _____ stamp agents.
15. The explosive _____ caused Parliament to hastily _____ the Stamp Act in March of 1766.
16. Parliament, desperate for _____, tried again in 1767 by passing the _____ . These Acts placed an _____ duty on _____, paint, lead, and glass.

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17. The Sons of Liberty in Charles Town and in other colonies organized a _____ of British products; that is, they _____ to _____ the taxed items.
18. The Sons of Liberty enforced the boycott by _____ and _____.
19. The _____ of 1773 was crucial to the coming of the _____.
20. The Act was designed to _____ the empire's largest corporation, the English _____ Company, from _____.
21. It gave the company a _____ (control by one company) so they could _____ their large surplus of _____ in the _____.
22. But the Americans had two _____; first, it was _____ to cut out all the _____ shippers of tea, and second, there was still a _____ on _____.
23. The American response was _____. At Charles Town, Lieutenant Governor William _____ had the East India Company ships _____ and the tea _____ in the basement of the Exchange Building.
24. In _____ citizens disguised as _____ boarded the ships and _____ their cargo of tea into the harbor. The _____ _____ has become perhaps the most famous symbol of _____.

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American _____ of Britain.

25. The British government passed the Coercion Acts to punish _____.

26. Americans called them the _____ Acts.

27. These acts closed the Boston _____; all the colonies came to Boston's _____ and sent food and aid to the city.

28. The colonies called a congress of _____ from all the colonies.

29. The _____ met in Philadelphia in September 1774.

30. Among the delegates were some of the most distinguished men in America, including John _____, George _____, Samuel Adams, and Patrick Henry.

31. South Carolina's five able delegates were Thomas _____, Christopher Gadsden, Edward and John _____, and Henry Middleton.

32. The First Continental Congress agreed to _____ all _____ from Britain until the Intolerable acts were _____.

33. Another General Meeting in South Carolina _____ the actions of the First Continental Congress and _____ its five delegates to the _____ to be held in 1775.

34. The General Meeting also selected a Secret Committee to collect _____ and _____ and set up an election of representatives to a _____ **Provincial Congress**.

35. This was to be a _____ legislature, totally in _____ of royal

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authority.

36. Not all South Carolinians _____ with the defiance of the royal government.

37. Those who strongly supported American rights and were willing to fight for them, if necessary, were called _____, partisans, or rebels.

38. Those who remained loyal to Britain were called _____ or Tories.

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Section 2 The Fight Begins

Directions: Use the information from pages 200 - 206 to complete the following.

1. The fighting of the _____ began at Lexington and Concord in _____ on April 19, 1775.
2. _____ marched from Boston to capture some Patriot _____ and _____ at Concord.
3. _____ and redcoats exchanged fire, and several militiamen were _____.
4. The war was not just a _____ against Britain. The war, as fought in South Carolina, was truly a _____ (a war among citizens of the same country).
5. When news of Lexington and Concord reached _____, the _____ Congress, led by Henry Laurens, moved swiftly.
6. It [Provincial Congress] raised _____ and issued _____ to pay for arms and troops.
7. _____ was the strongest in the coastal plantation country. The _____ was the most _____. It [Provincial Congress] expected _____ citizens to sign a _____ to support the new government.

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8. The Provincial Congress tried to _____ the Upcountry men to _____ to the new government. They did get many Loyalists to sign the **Treaty of _____**, a pledge to remain _____.
9. The _____ of the British _____ in the colony emboldened the Provincial Congress to push the _____ for more cooperation.
10. But _____ militiamen _____ an encampment of _____ militiamen at Ninety Six and South Carolina suffered its first _____ of the war.
11. In December, a much larger Patriot _____ swept through the Upcountry in an action called the _____ Campaign, eliminating _____.
12. With British rule _____, the Continental Congress advised each colony to _____ a _____.
13. The South Carolina leaders completed a temporary _____ in March 1776.
14. The _____ government looked much like the old one. The lower house, called the House of _____, elected the upper house members and the _____ executive, whom they called a _____.
15. John _____ was elected president, and Henry Laurens vice president.
16. Being rid of British _____ did not mean being rid of the British.
17. The British returned to _____ with a dozen warships in June 1776.
18. The British hoped to _____ the Patriots of a great _____ city,

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

open a southern battlefront, and _____ southern _____.

19. To enter Charles Town harbor, the British _____ had to deal with the _____ at the unfinished _____ on Sullivan's Island.

20. The British planned an _____ from the _____ side while the _____ attacked from the sea.

21. The _____ assault _____.

22. The battle produced two heroes and a _____ for the state. Colonel William _____, the commander of the fort, had his men prepared for battle, even though the _____ (protective wall) had not been completed.

23. Soon after the firing began, the fort's _____ with its blue banner with a crescent in the corner, was shot down and lay outside the rampart.

24. Sergeant William _____ ran along the outside of wall amid the _____ pounding the fort, grabbed the flag, dashed safely back into the fort, and _____ the flag once more.

25. The _____ was not built of concrete or stones, but of _____ logs and sand. The spongy palmetto logs _____ the artillery fire rather than splintering.

26. The _____ lost a ship and many lives before _____.

27. The _____ became a symbol for the state. The symbol was added to the crescent on the blue background to create the state _____ we have today.

28. Charles Town was _____ for the Patriots.

29. As the British fleet fled Charles Town, a _____ uprising began in the

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Upcountry.

30. Encouraged by the _____ and the _____, the Indians attacked Patriot farms, homes, and stores in July 1776.
31. The _____ (Patriots) forced the Cherokee from all their villages east of the Blue Ridge, burned buildings, and destroyed food supplies.
32. The Patriot militias from _____, Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia _____ the Cherokee.
33. About two _____ warriors were _____, and the Cherokee were _____ as a significant factor in the Revolutionary War.
34. In May 1777, Chief Attakullakulla signed a _____ with the four states that had defeated them and the tribe gave up its _____ in South Carolina.
35. The Continental Congress in _____ was writing and adopting the _____ (the document by which the American colonies declared their independence from Great Britain).
36. In the summer of _____, the colonies gave up on the quest of restoring their rights as Englishmen and demanded _____ from the _____.
37. South Carolina's delegates to the _____ [Arthur Middleton, Edward Rutledge, Thomas Lynch Jr., and Thomas Heyward Jr.] all _____ independence proclaimed on _____, _____.

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38. The ideals of the Declaration of Independence included the belief that " _____ men were created _____, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable _____, that among these are _____, _____, and the pursuit of _____."
39. The Declaration stated that the purpose of the _____ is to _____ those rights to its citizens, the that the government gets its _____ to rule "from the consent of the governed."
40. The Declaration's author was _____.
41. A new _____ was born and South Carolina was a _____ within a nation, not a colony.
42. Its citizens were not Englishmen, but _____.
43. The state leaders decided to write a _____ constitution.
44. The new _____ of _____ made very sure the government would be controlled by the _____ (men of privilege). They _____ the General Assembly, now composed of a House of Representatives and a _____.
45. The national Congress in Philadelphia in 1777 adopted the _____, a document that was to act as a constitution for the national government.
46. This document was not _____ (officially confirmed or approved) by the states until 1781.

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Section 3 The War Moves to the South

Directions: Use the information from pages 208 - 212 to complete the following.

1. Most of the _____ early in the war was in _____
_____ and the middle states.
2. _____ was the commander of the
_____ Army.
3. His primary goal was to keep the American armies in operation until the
_____ realized the _____ was too strong to put
down.
4. The Patriot General Horatio Gates _____ British General John
Burgoyne's army at _____, New York. That _____
gave the _____ hope.
5. The victory also convinced _____ to join the American cause.
6. In May 1780, the British _____ Charles Town, and General
Benjamin Lincoln was forced to _____ his Continental Army. It
was the _____ American _____ in the war.
7. The British _____ was to gather Loyalists in South Carolina, sweep up to
_____ with a stronger force, and defeat _____
main army. But the British and Loyalist forces, under general Henry Clinton, and then
under General _____ were _____ in South Carolina.

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8. The British leaders would not allow _____ to be _____.

Everyone had to swear _____ to the _____.

9. The British stole _____ and _____ gristmills, sawmills, and iron works.

10. _____ such as these stirred up an ugly _____ war in the Upcountry during the final years of the war.

11. American _____ militia units fought American _____ units.

12. _____ against humanity were committed on both sides.

13. _____ military units _____ communities, burned buildings, and _____ farmsteads.

14. Francis Marion, the " _____," Thomas Sumter, the " _____," and Andrew Pickens punished the _____ at every opportunity.

15. These Patriots engaged in _____, a strategy using small groups to surprise the enemy, inflict _____, and _____ into the swamps or forests.

16. _____ became the most intensely _____ - _____ state in the new nation.

17. The **Battle of** _____ in August 1780 was a major _____ for the Continental Army, which had 800 killed and 1,000 captured.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

18. The **Battle of** _____, October 7, 1780 gave reason for renewed hope. Here 1,000 _____ militiamen, attacked a _____ force of the same number camped atop Kings Mountain.

19. Within _____ hour, the _____ had killed or captured _____ single Loyalist.

20. The **Battle of** _____ was another great _____ for the _____. The Battles of Cowpens and Kings Mountain were major _____ to _____ army.

21. The _____ big battle on South Carolina soil was the _____ **Battle of** _____.

22. General Nathanael _____ army of 2,200 men _____ a slightly smaller British army.

23. The _____ would have had a clear _____ had the _____ Patriots not stopped and _____ the _____ camp.

24. _____ done to _____ armies and Loyalists in South Carolina paved the way for the _____ victory.

25. Cornwallis's _____ army limped out of the state. At _____, the Continental Army with _____ support, forced Cornwallis to _____.

25. _____ as well as men performed acts of bravery during the war.

26. Jane Black _____ rode fifty miles to warn a Patriot camp about a planned

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raid by Loyalists.

27. Eighteen-year old Emily _____ volunteered to take a vital message from General Greene to General Thomas Sumter.

28. Rebecca Brewton Motte's home was _____ by the British and turned into Fort Motte. She suggest that Francis Marion _____ the house down to _____ the British.

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Section 4 South Carolina in the Building of a New Nation

Directions: Use the information from pages 214 - 221 to complete the following.

1. The war finally _____ when the British _____ Charles Town in December of 1782 and the final peace _____ was signed at Paris on September 3, 1783.
2. Henry _____ [from South Carolina] was one of the negotiators along with Benjamin _____, John _____, and John _____.
3. South Carolina _____ greatly during the years from 1759 to 1783. Two _____ Wars, the _____ controversy, the _____ against the British Empire, and the _____ war within the state contributed to the misery.
4. Thousands of _____ left the state, taking their _____, slaves, and talents with them.
5. _____ lingered after the Loyalist-Patriot _____.
6. The state's _____ was in chaos. _____ meant the state no longer had automatic access to the great _____ the empire had provided for Carolina _____.
7. Many people were in _____, and some _____ debt collectors and tax collectors.

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8. To deal with disorder in the capital, the General Assembly _____
Charles Town as the city of _____ in 1883, giving its citizens more
_____.
9. Some of the disorder was taking on a class and sectional tone as the poorer
_____ population was increasingly _____ to the
Lowcountry.
10. The legislature created _____ with county courts in 1785, to give more
access to _____ transactions and _____.
11. Another concession to the _____ landowners was a
_____ land tax that was based on the _____ of the land.
12. From Charleston's point of view, probably the _____ concession to the
Upcountry was the reluctant agreement in 1786 to _____ the
_____ to the _____ of the state.
13. The city, called _____, would be the first city in the United States
named for _____.
14. The articles of Confederation had created a very _____ central government
with no _____ or national _____ system.
15. It had no _____ to _____ trade deals with other nations
or to _____ commerce among the states.
16. It could not even levy _____.
17. The weakness of the _____ did not cause the economic
_____ and social disorder, but it _____ Congress in

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Philadelphia from _____ the problems.

18. In 1786, the _____ approved calling a _____, which drew up a _____ constitution.

19. South Carolina's _____ were John Rutledge, Pierce Butler, Charles Pinckney, and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney.

20. They [South Carolina's representatives] argued very forcefully for an _____ republic run by an _____ and _____ elite.

21. They wanted _____ control of all _____ (including the slave trade), but had to accept the _____.

22. This allowed states to control commerce _____ their _____, but let the _____ government control trade among the states and with foreign nations.

23. The compromise also allowed federal _____ on imports, but _____.

24. The delegation [South Carolina] wanted _____ counted for the purposes of _____ in the Congress, but had to settle for the famous _____, which allowed three-fifths of the slave population to _____ for representation purposes.

25. The states with large populations wanted representation in _____ to be _____ on population. The _____ states wanted representation from each state to be _____.

26. The _____ was to create a

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

_____ (two-house) Congress.

27. The number of members allotted to each state in the _____
_____ would be proportional to its _____.
The _____ would give each state and _____ number of
senators (_____ each).
28. To become _____, a _____ would have to _____ both
houses and be _____ by the _____.
29. The product of the convention was _____ by the states and became
the _____ Constitution.
30. The first ten _____ (the Bill of Rights) adopted in 1791
_____ the national government's _____ over citizens
and states.
31. Government's power was also limited by a system of _____ and
_____ among its _____, legislative, and
_____ branches.
32. Finally, the concept of _____ forced the national government to
_____ powers with the _____.
33. The _____ people of _____ were
divided on the new Constitution.
34. Lowcountry leaders who wanted _____ government to maintain order and
protect property were called _____.
35. The majority of the citizens in the _____ feared a stronger
government might interfere with their individual _____.

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36. These more democratic Carolinians were called _____.
37. After the new United States Constitution went into effect in 1789, South Carolina _____ a new state constitution.
38. The **Constitution of 1790** retained most _____ in the House of Representative and with wealthy _____ owners.
39. To be _____ to the House, a man had to _____ at least five hundred acres of land and ten _____. A _____ had to own _____ as much wealth; a _____, ten times as much.
40. The General Assembly, _____ the people, elected the _____ and other state officeholders, judges, and most local officials.
41. President George _____ made a famous journey through South Carolina and other southern states in 1791 promoting national _____.
42. He feared that citizens would become _____ into political parties.
43. Two _____ parties began to develop quickly around the personalities of his cabinet members, Alexander _____ and Thomas _____.
44. Hamilton advocated an active and _____ government that would stimulate _____ and industry, build roads, improve harbors, and establish a _____ to help regulate the economy.
45. Jefferson and his followers would leave most of these activities to the various _____.
46. The party of Hamilton was called the _____ **Party**; the party of Jefferson was called the _____ - _____.

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Party, or simply the Republican Party.

47. The parties split over their different _____ of the Constitution.

48. Hamilton and the Federalist Party wanted the federal government to _____
(take over) the _____ of the thirteen states, which _____
_____ approved because its debt was the _____ of all
the states.

49. While the Federalists dominated _____ in the early
1790s, the Democratic-Republicans gradually increased their strength and became
the _____ party in both the _____ and the
_____.

50. The Constitution of 1790 continued to give more _____ in the
General Assembly to the _____.

51. Leaders in the Upcountry founded the representative Reform Association in 1794 and
began _____ pressure for more representation for the
_____.

52. Lowcountry leaders did not have to give in to them until the Upcountry developed more
economic _____ (power, influence).

53. The Upcountry _____ needed a _____ crop.

54. Rice and _____ - _____ or Sea Island _____
had brought wealth to the _____, but they would only grow on the
coast and Sea Islands.

55. Short-fiber cotton would _____ well almost _____, but it
was difficult to _____ from the _____.

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56. In 1793, Eli _____ produced the _____, a simple engine (or 'gin) that could rapidly remove fiber from seed, and the _____ Kingdom began in the South.
57. _____ planters in the Upcountry used their _____ and influence to gain concessions from the _____ elite.
58. Fairer representation in government for the other sections of the state was finally allowed in the _____ of 1808.
59. The Upcountry after 1808, had a _____ in both houses of the General Assembly.
60. The property-owning class felt so confident of its _____ of the state's affairs that it allowed a constitutional _____ in 1810 that extended _____ (the right to vote) to all _____ males, even if they did not _____ property.
61. Requiring _____ property ownership for _____ was an important step toward _____.
62. South Carolina was the _____ state in the _____ to _____ the _____ to all white adult males.