

SOUTH CAROLINA

Our History, Our Home

Chapter 7

A Revolutionary Generation

Name: _____ Date: _____

Vocabulary: Fill in the Blank

Directions: Fill in the blank with the vocabulary word that is described in the definition.

1. A protective wall is a(n) _____.
2. A person who remained loyal to Britain was called a(n) _____.
3. Another word for power or influence is _____.
4. _____ is a system of thought.
5. A two-house legislature is called _____.
6. Men of privilege are described as _____.
7. A(n) _____ is a conflict among citizens of the same country.
8. A company that has complete control of a service or product is said to have a(n) _____.
9. If something is officially approved, it is said to be _____.
10. _____ is the right to vote.
11. If something is real or in fact, it is said to be _____.
12. _____ is another word for tax.



Name: _____

Date: _____

Section 1 Steps Toward Revolution

Directions: Use the information in your textbook and other reference materials to complete the following chart.

Act	Date	Provisions of Act	Reaction of Colonists	British Reaction
Sugar Act	1764			
Stamp Act	1765			
Declaratory Act	1766			
Townshend Acts	1767			
Tea Act	1773			
Intolerable Acts	1774			



Name: _____ Date: _____

Section 2

South Carolina’s Signers of the Declaration of Independence

Directions: South Carolina’s delegates to the Second Continental Congress were notable for their youth. List the names of the delegates and then answer the questions that follow.

DELEGATES: _____

1. Which delegate’s father had served as the president of the First Continental Congress?

2. Which delegates were sons of planters? _____
3. Which delegates were lawyers? _____
4. Which delegate was the youngest? _____
5. Which delegate was the oldest? _____
6. Which delegates were captured during the fall of Charles Town during the Revolutionary War?

7. What was unusual about the selection of Thomas Lynch Jr. as a delegate?

8. Which delegate rejected an opportunity to serve as governor of South Carolina?

9. Which delegate was instrumental in getting a statement against the international slave trade removed from Thomas Jefferson’s original draft of the Declaration of Independence?

10. What happened to Thomas Lynch Jr.? _____



Name: _____

Date: _____

Section 2

Excerpts from the Declaration of Independence

Directions: Read the excerpt and then paraphrase the second paragraph of the Declaration of Independence by filling in the blanks that follow.

BACKGROUND: The road toward independence from Great Britain was often rocky and unsettled. After the Boston Massacre and the Boston Tea Party, the new laws levied by the British government angered the colonists even more. Many of the protest activities that had been carried out in secret became more brazen, but areas of disagreement remained among the Patriots. Some wanted to establish their own government without giving up the “perks” from King George III. As hot weather approached, loud arguments could be heard through open windows of taverns and shops as friends and enemies debated the future of the colonies. In the meantime, the Second Continental Congress, meeting in Philadelphia, had approved a motion by Virginian Richard Lee to declare freedom and independence for the thirteen colonies. Over the next two days, Thomas Jefferson, joined by others including Benjamin Franklin, wrote and rewrote the document we know as the Declaration of Independence. By the time Congress finally approved the document, eighty-six changes had been made. The final version remains one of the most important documents ever written.

When, in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature’s God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.

Governments are established to guarantee _____,

and the _____. Governments get their power

from the _____.

If the government does not protect or uphold these rights, people can _____ or _____

_____ it and establish a new one.



Name: _____ Date: _____

Section 2 Writing a Letter

Directions: Based on the information in your textbook, decide whether you would have agreed with the position of the Loyalists or the Patriots. Write a letter to King George III to try to persuade him to either (1) keep the colonies under British rule or (2) grant the colonies independence. Use facts to back up your argument. Make sure you follow the correct letter-writing format.

Your Address,
City, State

Date

Addressee's Name
and Address

Dear King George III:

Give complaint and
reasons for it.

Give ideas for change.

Tell what each change
could do.

Close with a note
of thanks.

Sincerely,

Your Name



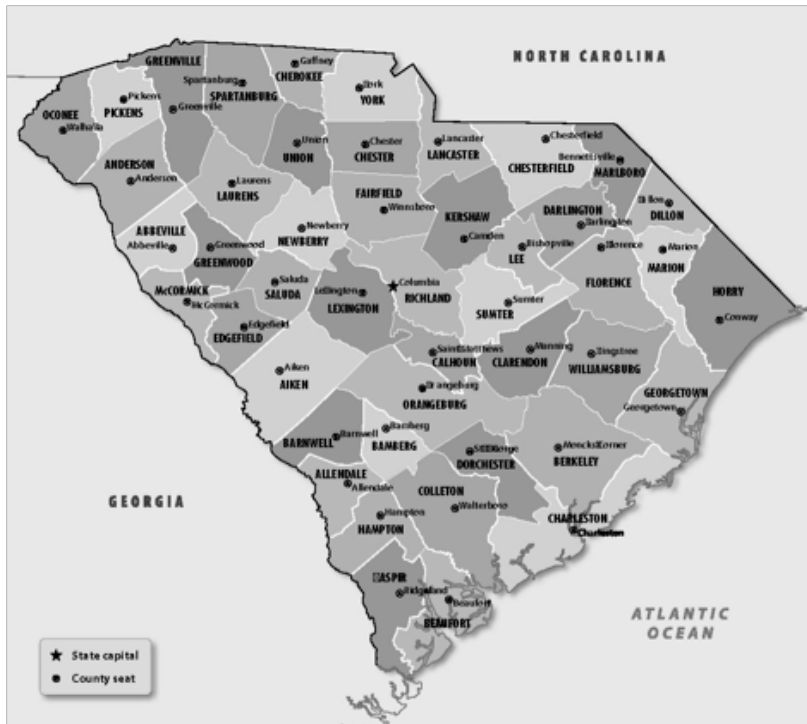
Name: _____

Date: _____

Section 3 Verifying Information

Directions: Use your textbook or other sources to complete the following chart. One good Internet site is <http://www.sciway.net/hist/amrev/engagements.html>. When you have finished the chart, place the names of the battles on the map in the county where each was fought.

Battle	Date	County	Winner	Significance
Williamson's Farm				
Siege of Charles Town				
Camden				
Kings Mountain				
Cowpens				
Eutaw Springs				



Name: _____ Date: _____

Section 4

The Role of Compromise in the U.S. Constitution

Directions: The United States Constitution is the result of a number of compromises. In a compromise, both sides of an issue give and take to come up with something both sides can accept. Below is a list of compromises that were accepted by delegates to the Constitutional Convention. Complete the chart by describing what the compromise did as well as the degree to which each was supported by the South Carolina delegation to the Convention.

South Carolina's delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1787 included

Constitutional Compromise	Provisions of the Compromise	South Carolina's Initial Position on the Issue
Commerce Compromise		
3/5 Compromise		
Great Compromise		

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Name: _____

Date: _____

Section 4

First Political Parties

Directions: After the United States was established, political parties quickly began to appear. These parties organized their beliefs around the personalities of two of the members—Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson—of President George Washington’s cabinet. The party of Hamilton became known as the Federalist Party and the party of Jefferson was called the Democratic-Republican Party, or simply, the Republican Party. Use the information in your textbook to complete the T Chart comparing the two parties.

Federalist Party	Republican Party

