

GUIDED READING

South Carolina: Our History, Our Home

Chapter 3: The Early Inhabitants of South Carolina

Section 3 The Beginning of a New Era

Directions: Use the information from pages 88 - 92 to complete the following.

1. A new era began in _____ for Native Americans, whom _____, because he was lost, called _____.
2. Columbus's voyages began a new, pivotal, era for _____ as well.
3. For many centuries, Western Europeans had looked eastward toward _____ and the "Middle East" for its _____ heritage and for most of its _____.
4. Columbus, an _____ seaman sailing under the flag of _____, was trying to reach the riches of _____ by sailing _____ - around the world.
5. Columbus's discoveries did not capture the Asian trade for Spain, but they did open a whole _____ (the continents of North and South America, located in the Western Hemisphere) for Europeans to _____ (use for profit).
6. Contact with America made many natives of Europe _____ and better fed.
7. The most dramatic impact of Europeans on the _____ people was caused by _____ (germs).
8. Indians had been isolated from the _____ (the continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa, located mostly in the Eastern Hemisphere), where most of the people of Earth lived, for twenty or thirty thousand years.

9. Indians across North and South America _____ by the _____ from _____, tuberculosis, _____, typhus, scarlet fever, and influenza in the first centuries after _____ with Europeans.
10. _____ with the _____ was to change the Native American _____ drastically.
11. The main items the Indians could trade were _____, especially _____, which had eager markets in Europe.
12. They [Indians] could _____ (trade by exchanging goods) the hides to white traders, receiving in return axes, knives, guns, beads, trinkets, iron pots, and blankets and cloth woven on English looms.
13. The Indians began to think less about mere _____ (enough for survival) and more about obtaining goods and acquiring more _____.
14. Many of the white _____ and _____ in South Carolina saw no wrong in _____ Indians and selling them as _____.
15. The _____ captured men and women (and some children) from other _____ with which they were at _____.
16. Under European _____, both whites and the Indians made a _____ of capturing and _____ slaves into a lifetime of _____.
17. Many white _____ made _____ in the Indian slave trade. No other _____ made such a major enterprise from this unfortunate business.

18. After Europeans came to _____, wars among Indian _____ increased in number and in the amount of destruction.

19. Often the whites _____ wars among the tribes for their own _____ - for example, to _____ the tribes or to _____ the number of Indians captured for _____.

20. Of course, there were frequent wars _____ Indian tribes and white _____ who were _____ over their [Indians] lands.