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GUIDED READING

South Carolina: Our History, Our Home

Chapter 7: A Revolutionary Generation

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 Lauren 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, open a southern battlefront, and _____ southern _____.

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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 Upcountry.

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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, and 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.