

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

GUIDED READING

South Carolina: Our History, Our Home

Chapter 7: A Revolutionary Generation

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 Philadelphia from _____ the problems.

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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 _____ (two-house) Congress.

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27. The number of members allotted to each state in the _____
_____ would be proportional to its _____.
The _____ would give each state an _____ 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 _____.
36. These more democratic Carolinians were called _____.

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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 Representatives 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 _____ - _____ Party, or simply the Republican Party.

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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.