

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

GUIDED READING

South Carolina: Our History, Our Home

Chapter 11: Progress and Poverty

Section 2

South Carolina: Progress and Poverty

Directions:

Use the information from pages 337 - 344 to complete the following.

1. For two centuries in South Carolina, _____ the _____ had been the reliable basis of the economy.
2. Most families did not get rich farming, but they earned a _____ and had adequate food, clothing, and shelter.
3. A few got very _____ from _____, because their efforts were multiplied by their _____.
4. After the Civil War, production of _____ recovered, but prosperity _____.
5. The _____ and _____ - _____ systems kept most Carolinians _____.
6. The general _____ in cotton _____ hurt farmers and when the price of cotton went down, the farmers usually grew _____ in order to keep up their _____.
7. The farmers were caught in the grips of a nationwide, even worldwide, _____ that lasted from 1873 to 1896.
8. The depression was characterized by _____ (falling prices).
9. Many farmers and workers wanted the _____ to go off the gold standard.

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10. The _____ means gold is used to set the _____ of all _____ in circulation, such as silver or paper money.
11. _____ fell further in _____, and many _____ their land.
12. Some farmers in the 1880s in the Pee Dee area began to plant _____, a crop that had served Virginia well for so long.
13. Tobacco companies of Virginia and North Carolina began to _____ - _____ (produce in large quantities by machinery) cigarettes for the first time.
14. _____ became all the _____ in this country and Europe.
15. In the twentieth century, _____ was to become more _____ than _____ in the South Carolina economy.
16. John C _____ had taught Carolinians well about the " _____ " of _____.
17. The _____ proved the _____ of industry, as the North's industrial might overwhelmed the agricultural _____.
18. Finally, the South became more open to the possibility of developing _____.
19. The first major new industry, _____ mining for the manufacture of _____, had a short but dramatic lifespan.
20. South Carolina became the _____ greatest _____ of phosphates in the 1880s.

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21. Almost all of the mine workers were _____ Americans.
22. South Carolina remained among the _____ five fertilizer-producing states until 1940.
23. The manufacture of _____ (thread, yarn, cloth, and clothes) became the most _____ and _____ industry across the state.
24. The size of the _____ grew with more capital invested in _____ and _____.
25. Mills were usually _____ on _____ on the edges of towns or villages, and each mill had its own _____.
26. The mill _____ built _____ for workers to _____ and ran a company _____.
27. The mill owners _____ their workers by supplying _____ and ministers, _____ and teachers.
28. The mill " _____ ", as the workers were called, were all _____, with the exception of an occasional _____.
29. Working _____ were paid about \$4.50 to \$5.50 per _____; women and _____ made less. It took the whole _____ to make a living.
30. Several towns fancied themselves candidates to become _____ communities for _____, if only they could get a _____ and a large _____.

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31. Cities and states can never _____ nor fully prepare for _____ disasters, but their _____ have great effects on _____ activity.
32. In 1886, Charleston experienced the most powerful and destructive _____ ever to hit the Southeast. Eighty-three people _____ and the city lost nearly one-fourth of the value of its _____.
33. _____ and tropical storms have shaped and reshaped South Carolina's _____ since time began — and the _____ since human habitation.
34. In the "Great _____ of 1893," a more widespread hurricane _____ about two thousand people.