**South Carolina: Our History, Our Home Activity Sheets Answers**

Chapter 4

Vocabulary

1. Piety
2. Garrison
3. Permanent
4. Heretic
5. Cartographer
6. Zeal
7. Capitalism
8. Precedent
9. Dictatorial
10. Inept
11. Prefabricated

**The Renaissance: New Ideas**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Change** | **Importance of Change** |
| **Technology**  Printing press  Better maps Improved ships  gunpowder | Allowed ideas and information to be exchanged more quickly and accurately; contributed to Bible reading  Encouraged exploration and expansion  Encouraged nationalism and desire to expand empires |
| **Intellectual**  Trade with Muslim nations put Europe in touch with advances in astronomy, mathematics, navigation | New knowledge led to other innovations and inventions  New knowledge led to curiosity that fostered continued exploration and expansion |
| **Religion**  Renaissance ideas of corruption in the Catholic Church led to the formation of new religions  Catholic Church’s position on divorce brought religious change | Changes caused the Catholic Church to decline in numbers and power.  Spurred the rise of Protestant religions, e.g. Lutheranism  Brought about the creation of the Church of England by King Henry VIII |
| **Politics**  Rise of new nations | New nations were created from many small, weak nations. All nations wanted to be rich and powerful. Brought about competition for resources and trade routes. This in turn foster exploration. |
| **Economics**  Rise of capitalism | Capitalism emphasized individuals as did the Renaissance. New national monarchs promoted capitalism by granting land grants and exclusive trade rights to individual capitalists. |

The Grammar of South Carolina

1. Preposition R
2. Adjective S
3. Verb A
4. Adverb N
5. Verb E
6. Conjunction S
7. Pronoun E
8. Noun A
9. Adjective I
10. Adverb C
11. Noun N

R E N A I S S A N C E

The Mayflower Compact

1. Dread Sovereign Lord King James, by grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King,   
   Defender of the Faith, etc.
2. They came for the glory of God, for advancement of the Christian faith, and for honor of king and country.
3. For their better ordering and preservation and furtherance of their ends
4. All due submission and obedience to its laws and officers
5. November 11, 1620; at Cape Cod
6. 41
7. It was the first step in self-government in the colonies that eventually became the United States.

Early British Colonies in America

1. MA
2. VA
3. NY
4. RI
5. MD
6. MA
7. NC
8. VA
9. PA
10. MA
11. VA
12. CT
13. RI
14. NJ
15. MD
16. PA

Who Am I?

1. Francisco de Chicora
2. Cecilius Calvert
3. Hernando de Soto
4. Sir Walter Raleigh
5. William Penn
6. Amerigo Vespucci
7. Jean Ribault
8. Roger Williams
9. Pedro Menéndez de Avilés
10. Lucas Vásquez de Ayllón

Spanish and English Settlements: A Comparison

Answers will vary, but may include:

Spanish: 1500s; Florida/Carolina; /many failed settlements, came mostly for economic reasons (looked for trade routes and riches)

English: 1600s; NC and north; more permanent settlements; came to become landowners,

Religious freedom, freedom from persecution; some came as indentured servants

Common: built houses; established towns; had hardships (lack of food, disease, inclement weather,

Indians)

A Colonial Timeline

1526 San Miguel de Gualdape

1562 Charlesfort

1565 St. Augustine

1566 Santa Elena; Fort San Felipe

1577 Fort San Marcos

1587 Roanoke

1607 Jamestown

1620 Plymouth

1624 New Netherland

1630 Massachusetts Bay

1636 Rhode Island

1681 Pennsylvania