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

Chapter 6

Vocabulary

1. Driver
2. Chattel
3. Quarantine
4. Artisan
5. Manumission
6. Regulators
7. Utopia
8. Buffer
9. Apprentice

Using the Internet: The Slave Trade

1. Cape Verde Islands to the Bight of Biafra
2. The African kingdoms on whose territories the forts stood.
3. Iron and copper bars; brass pans and kettles; cowry shells; old guns; gunpowder; cloth, and alcohol
4. Crowded; poor food; poor ventilation
5. Senegambia and present-day Ghana
6. Tall, healthy, male between 14 and 18 years old; free of blemishes; dark as possible
7. Rice fields
8. One out of three on cotton plantations; 2 out of 3 on rice plantations; over 1/3 died before their first birthday
9. Sullivan’s Island
10. White masters had little interest in recording details of their lives.

The Stono Rebellion

What: an organized slave attack on a local store

Who: a group of slaves led by Jimmy

Why did it happen: The slaves made a strike for freedom.

When did it happen: Sunday, September 9, 1739

How did it happen: An accidental meeting between an advancing band of slaves and a group

of five white men on horseback, including Governor William Bull. The

white men rode away to alert the country side and gathered a large armed

force.

Summary: Answers will vary.

Blacks in South Carolina, 1700-1760

1. Around 1700
2. 1720; 1730
3. Answers will vary, but may include: Only in the early years of settlement (1720) were there more whites than slaves.
4. Answers will vary, but may include: The graph shows the large number of slaves in South Carolina around the time of the Stono Massacre. This validates the statement that whites were fearful of the slaves because of the numbers of them who lived in the area.

Verifying Information

1. This statement is true because smallpox killed 1/3 of the Cherokee tribe in South Carolina; the Catawba lost 2/3 of their tribe. Soldiers fighting the Cherokee carried the disease to Charles Town where 6,000 of the 8,000 residents became ill. Of that number, 730 died.
2. The statement is incorrect because Charles Town was one of the five major cities in British North America. Charles Town was also by far the wealthiest per capita city in all the colonies.
3. This statement is incorrect because, although the wealthy hired tutors and sent their children to England for further education, children of the less affluent citizens only received a basic education. Poor white students got even less of an education.
4. This statement is true because there were a variety of recreational opportunities available, including: balls, plays, taverns, dance halls, lectures, billiards, card games, bowling, fairs,

 cock fighting, bear-baiting, horseracing, hunting, and fishing.

1. This statement is true because Lowcountry supported the Anglican Church and the Upcountry had a variety of churches, including Presbyterian, Lutheran, Baptist, and Quaker.
2. This statement is incorrect because the Great Awakening had less effect in South Carolina because of the opposition by the Anglican Church.

Conflicting Land Claims Lead to War

 Check maps

 Treaty of Paris: Britain got all the land east of the Mississippi River, except New Orleans; Spain

 had New Orleans and the land west of the Mississippi River, plus colonies in

 South and Central America. France lost all of her territories in North America.

The French and Indian War

Britain got all the land east of the Mississippi River, except New Orleans; Spain had New Orleans and the land west of the Mississippi River, plus colonies in South and Central America. France lost all of her territories in North America.

1. Because the British were fighting the French and their Indian allies.
2. The Seven Years War
3. It was the first truly global war in history.
4. Treaty of Paris of 1763