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

Chapter 7

Vocabulary: Fill in the Blank

1. Rampart
2. Loyalist
3. Clout
4. Ideology
5. Bicameral
6. Elite
7. Civil l war
8. Monopoly
9. Ratified
10. Suffrage
11. De facto
12. Duty

Steps Toward Revolution

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Act** | **Date** | **Provisions of Act** | **Reaction of Colonists** | **British Reaction** |
| **Sugar Act** | 1764 | Placed import taxes on luxury items and sugar | Did not strongly object because it was an indirect tax | Enforcement of tax collection improved; smuggling was reduced |
| **Stamp Act** | 1765 | Levied a tax on almost all paper products, e.g., newspaper, books, deeds, marriage licenses | Colonial legislatures protested; formed the Stamp Act Congress in nine colonies; also formed the Sons of Liberty to protest; began to talk about “no taxation without representation” | Britain repealed the act in 1766; passed the Declaratory Act |
| **Declaratory Act** | 1766 | Said British Parliament had the right to pass legislation to run the colonies | Argued that authority came from the people of each colony; no king or parliament take away that right |  |
| **Townshend Acts** | 1767 | Placed a tax on tea, paint, lead, glass | Sons of Liberty in Charles Town organized a boycott of British products | 1770 Parliament repealed all taxes except on tea |
| **Tea Act** | 1773 | Was designed to save Britain’s largest corporation from bankruptcy; gave the East India company a monopoly on selling tea in the colonies | In South Carolina tea was unloaded and stored; Boston had a Tea Party | Passed the Coercion Acts to punish Massachusetts |
| **Intolerable Acts** |  | Closed Boston’s harbor; changed the charter of Massachusetts; restricted town meetings | All colonies came to Boston’s defense; sent food and aid; organized the Committees of Correspondence; Called the First Continental Congress | Got ready to fight |

South Carolina’s Signers of the Declaration of Independence

Delegates: Edward Rutledge, Thomas Lynch, Jr., Thomas Heyward, Jr., Arthur Middleton

1. Arthur Middleton
2. All
3. All
4. Edward Rutledge
5. Arthur Middleton
6. Rutledge, Heyward, Middleton
7. He was chosen to replace his father who had a stroke.
8. Arthur Middleton
9. Edward Rutledge
10. He and his wife were sailing to Europe when his ship disappeared. He was never heard from again.

Excerpts from the Declaration of Independence

life; liberty; pursuit of happiness; consent; of the governed; alter; abolish

Writing a Letter

Answers will vary

Verifying Information: The American Revolution in South Carolina

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Battle** | **Date** | **County** | **Winner** | **Significance** |
| Williamson’s Farm | July 12, 1780 | York | Patriots | Gave Carolinians hope they might win the struggle |
| Siege of Charles Town | March-May  1780 | Charleston | British | Largest American defeat of the War; Patriots surrendered 5,500 men and 50,000 pounds of gunpowder |
| Camden | August 16, 1780 | Kershaw County | British | Continental Army lost; 800 killed and 1,000 captured |
| Kings Mountain | October 7, 1780 | York County | Patriots | 1,000 militiamen killed or captured about 1,000 loyalists |
| Cowpens | January 16, 1781 | Cherokee Country (formerly Spartanburg County) | Patriots | Tide of war began to shift against the British |
| Eutaw Springs | September 8, 1781 | Orangeburg County (formerly Berkeley County) | Patriots | No clear victory because Patriots stopped and looted the British cam because they were hungry. |

Check the maps.

The Role of Compromise in the U.S. Constitution

**Delegates:** John Rutledge, Pierce Butler, Charles Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Constitutional Compromise** | **Provisions of the Compromise** | **South Carolina’s Initial Position on the Issue** |
| Commerce Compromise | Allowed states to control trade within their borders and allowed the federal government to control trade among states and with foreign nations.  Placed federal tariffs on imports, not exports  Slave trade protected for 20 years | S.C. wanted the state to control all trade.  S.C. would not support a tax on imports because they had to import to get things they needed.  Would look favorably on protecting the slave trade. |
| Three/Fifths Compromise | Slaves counted only as 3/5 of a person when representation based on population. | S. C. wanted slaves counted as a whole person in order to have more representation in the government. |
| Great Compromise | Created a bi-cameral Congress (two-house legislature); Representation in House based on population; Representation in Senate same for every state. | S. C. would have preferred to not base representation on population. |

First Political Parties

Answers will vary, but may include:

Federalists: believed in broad interpretation of the Constitution; wanted federal government to

assume debts of colonies; established a United States Bank; supported a tariff on

imports; favored business/commercial interests; wanted to stay out of European

struggles

Republicans: believed in strict interpretation of the Constitution; favored agricultural interests

and small farms; favored supporting the French during the French Revolution;

supported expansion of the U.S. by purchasing the Louisiana Territory even

though the Constitution did not give permission to federal government to do this