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

Chapter 8

Vocabulary Matching

1. F
2. K
3. O
4. A
5. M
6. D
7. J
8. L
9. G
10. B
11. E
12. N
13. H
14. C
15. I

A Class System

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Class (From highest to lowest)** | **Description of Daily Life** |
| **Planters** | Owned several hundred acres of land and at least 20 slaves; lived in large houses; well educated; emphasized a code of honor |
| **White Middle Class** | Artisans, mechanics; small landowners; owned some farm animals—pigs and chickens; lived in small houses, usually two rooms; grew own food—corn, beans, okra; grew cotton; worked hard |
| **Poor Whites** | Worked for wages on someone else’s farm or in menial jobs in town; received low wages; lived in shacks, sometimes worse than slave quarters; widows and children of widows were the poorest; might receive charity |
| **Slaves** | Rapidly growing class; family was extremely important because well being and status in the slave community depended on the productivity of the whole family; not paid for their work; could have their children and/or spouse taken away at any time; very religious; religion instilled a need to obey their masters |

Picking Cotton

1. Answers will vary, but could mention that both men and women picked cotton; pickers had to bend over to harvest the crop; they carried a bag t place the cotton bolls in; a boss or overseer supervised their work; they wore long clothing and wore head covering
2. Stooping to reach the low-growing plants and dragging the heavy bag full of cotton put strain on the back.
3. Cotton bolls had sharp spines that pricked your hands.
4. Answers will vary, but could be an overseer whose job was to see that the slaves worked.
5. Answers will vary.

The Story of the Star-Spangled Banner

Answers will vary.

Stanza One: #4 Vermont; Kentucky

Sectionalism Divides the Country

|  |
| --- |
| **Sectional Differences** |
| **Northeast** | **Northwest Territory** | **South** |
| **States:** MA, NH, VT, CT, NY, RI, PA, ME, NJ**Description:** Cities and towns becoming industrialized; favored protective tariffs; opposed slavery | **States:** OH, IN, IL, MI, MN, OH**Description:** Breadbasket of the nation; many immigrants settled there; most opposed slavery; Congress prohibited slavery here in 1787 | **States:** SC, NC, MS, FL, AL, GA, LA, TX, VA, AR, TN**Description:** Large cotton producers; some grew rice, tobacco and sugarcane; staple crops depended on slavery; feared other states attacks on slavery |

The Missouri Compromise

1. Maine became a free state and Missouri became a slave state. The unorganized territory of the Louisiana Purchase was free (closed to slavery) while the Arkansas Territory was open to slavery.
2. It was important to keep the same number of free and slave states, in the U.S. Senate to maintain a balance of power.
3. Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming
4. Congress had the authority to limit the expansion of slavery.

The Kansas-Nebraska Act

|  |
| --- |
| **KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT** |
| **Changes in Political Parties****What happened**? A new Republican Party **Why did it happen**? The Whig Party split over the slavery issue and fizzled out.**What was the result?** A new major political party took the place of the Whig Party. | **Debates in Congress****What happened?** The Brooks-Sumner Affair**Why did it happen?** Charles Sumner of Massachusetts insulted Senator Andrew Butler of South Carolina by associating him with killers and thugs in Kansas. **What was the result?** Senator Butler’s nephew, Preston Brooks of SC, came into the Senate chamber and beat Sumner senseless. This event caused a greater rift between North and South. |
| **Supreme Court Decisions****What happened?** Dred Scott Decision**Why did it happen?** Dred Scott, a slave, was taken by his owner into free states and into territories where slavery was banned by the Missouri Compromise. He sued saying that being taken into a free territory made him free.**What was the result?** Scott had to remain a slave and the Missouri Compromise was repealed. | **Violence/Bloodshed****What happened? Bleeding Kansas****Why did it happen?** Pro- and anti-slavery groups rushed in Kansas to gain a majority so that their cause would be furthered. Fighting broke out and much blood was shed.**What was the result?** Bleeding Kansas became a national issue and a symbol of growing tensions between the North and South. |

John Brown’s Final Statement to the Court

1. He admitted having a design to free the slaves, on a larger scale than he had done the past winter when he went into Missouri, took slaves without gunfire, moved them through the country, and left them in Canada.
2. He denied intending murder, treason, destruction of property, exciting or inciting slaves to rebellion, or making insurrection.
3. He believed he was given a harsh penalty because he interfered on behalf of poor slaves instead of the rich, powerful, intelligent, and so-called great, or their friends.
4. The law of God
5. He believed that the law of God, according to the Bible, was to remember those who are in bonds and be bonded with them.
6. He stated that every man who joined him did it of his own accord and most of them did it at their own expense.

North versus South: What Were the Differences?

 Answers will vary.