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

Chapter 12

Vocabulary: Fill in the Blanks

1. Recall
2. Muckrakers
3. Trolleys
4. Malefactors
5. Isolationist
6. Streetcar
7. Water (power)
8. Pandemic
9. Referendum
10. Trust
11. Pellagra

Life in South Carolina at the Turn of the Century

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| **Area** | **What was it like in South Carolina?** |
| Houses | Small houses scattered along dirt roads; few close neighbors |
| Farm Life | Most were tenants or sharecroppers who lived in small houses and produced cotton and tobacco. |
| Diversions | Quilting bees, county fairs, church picnics, hunting, horse racing, cockfights |
| Churches | Separated by races; supported prohibition; held camp meetings |
| Country Stores | Sold a variety of goods; served as a post office, bank and polling place for voting; provided meeting space for social gatherings of whites. |
| Health | Diseases included typhoid, smallpox, malaria, pellagra, and a flu pandemic |
| Violence and Murder | Very violent; people condoned murder |

Letter: Answers will vary.

Excerpt from *The Jungle*

1. It was doused with borax and glycerin and reprocessed.
2. Dirt and sawdust from the floor were mixed with the meat; rats would run over the meat; workers would spit on it; leaky roofs would drip on it.
3. They mixed the waste with fresh meat and sold it to the public.
4. Workers injected regular sausage with borax and colored it with gelatin to make it brown.
5. Answers will vary, but students may comment on government regulation of the industry.

The Muckrakers

Answers will vary.

Reading Political Cartoons

1. Prohibition Movement
2. Carrie Nation on horseback; broken barrels of liquor, banners proclaiming the Temperance League and the reason for the movement (In the Name of God), hatchet, followers of Carrie Nation
3. Carrie Nation and her followers are destroying barrels of liquor in the name of God.
4. Answers will vary.
5. Cartoon: Drawings will vary.

Women’s Suffrage

1. the first Women’s Rights Convention in Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848

2. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott, anti-slavery activists who had been disillusioned

by their abolitionist experiences because they were still considered to be second-class

citizens

3. a “Declaration of Sentiments,” modeled after the Declaration of Independence and a set of

resolutions calling for women’s educational opportunity, equality under the law, and the right

to vote

4. because it granted the right to vote to black men but still excluded women from voting,

which they thought would make winning the vote for women even more difficult

5. the American Woman Suffrage Association and the National Woman Suffrage Association

6. She and 15 other women tested New York laws by voting in a national election.

7. The leader was Alice Paul. She put pressure on President Wilson and Congress for passage of

the suffrage amendment. During World War I, her party switched their tactics from

petitioning to silent picketing of the White House.

8. June 4, 1919

9. Tennessee, on August 24, 1920

Using the Internet: Learning about World War I

1. It signified death, renewal, and life because the seeds can remain dormant in the earth for years

but will blossom forth when the soil is churned.

2. The most famous poem is “In Flanders Fields” (once called “We Shall Not Sleep.”) It was

written by a Canadian physician, Lt. Col. John McCrae. He was inspired when he saw the

poppies on the battlefield. Their vitality symbolized his respect for the sacrifices of the soldiers

and his feeling of obligation to them.

1. Answers will vary.
2. She was working at the training headquarters of the Overseas YMCA Secretaries. She worked in a basement room that was used as a reading room, a get-together space, and a place for troops to say farewells to loved ones before going overseas.
3. She read the poem, “In Flanders Fields,” and made a pledge to keep the faith and always wear a red poppy as a sign of remembrance. This led her to distribute poppies and to campaign to make the red poppy a new national emblem, as a symbolic reminder of those who had not returned home after the war.
4. Answers will vary.

The Zimmermann Telegram

1. In a few months
2. Submarines
3. Financial support and return of lost property in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona
4. As soon as the U.S. gave up its neutrality position to go to war with Germany
5. Answers will vary, but may state the U.S. reacted with great anger. The telegram gave the U.S. a justifiable reason for going to war with Germany.