

8th Grade Social Studies – Mrs. Gibson/Ms. Moultrie – April Packet

AT A CROSSROADS

Standard 4: Demonstrate an understanding of South Carolina’s role in and response to the dynamic economic, political, and social developments in the United States and around the world during the period 1862–1929.

I can:

Explain why the Civil War occurred.

Explain the aftermath of the Civil War.

Explain what the Reconstruction was.

Explain the role of freemen in the Reconstruction

Expository Narrative:

The conclusion of the Civil War and subsequent Reconstruction brought more questions as to how much authority the federal government possessed over states. During Reconstruction, South Carolina ratified a new constitution in 1868 to protect the civil rights of the newly freed enslaved persons, leading to a period of diverse political representation, expanded educational opportunities, and protected rights for women. While the Reconstruction amendments provided a federal basis for the protection of civil rights, southern states began creating local laws to infringe on the rights of African Americans. These laws maintained a racially segregated social and economic hierarchy. Following the Election of 1876, the Compromise of 1877 served as the final decision to close the era of Reconstruction. The rights African American rights gained during Reconstruction diminished. Limitations on voting rights occurred along with increased social discrimination through Jim Crow laws, which were upheld by the United States Supreme Court in 1896. African Americans were further silenced by violence and intimidation as a result of terrorist groups, such as the Ku Klux Klan, throughout, the South. Following the end of Reconstruction, debates among progressive, civil rights leaders regarding the path to opportunity and more involvement in the fight for equality helped extend the argument against segregation. Seeking new employment opportunities in the industrial north and perceiving the north as a place of acceptance, a large number of African Americans migrated out of the south in the early 20th century.

The geography of the South allowed for southern states to continue relying on agriculture as a primary source of revenue. However, the workforce shifted from enslaved people to a strict system of tenant farming and sharecropping. During this period, the white Southern elite maintained an agricultural economic base for South Carolina. South Carolina’s reliance on agriculture proved devastating during the early 20th century as a result of natural disasters and international competition. With inconsistent demand of cotton and cotton production, large-scale textile production was introduced to the state. Textile mills and mill villages developed in the rural upstate, shifting the use of land from agriculture to production of consumer goods. Following national trends, the lack of safety regulations in the industrial workplace and in buildings resulted in dangerous and even deadly conditions. In an attempt to combat these problems, Progressive activists across the United States worked to enact legislation to bring about much needed changes for the labor force. As workers began organizing unions in northern factories, attempts were made to improve working conditions in South Carolina textile mills, but

with a smaller impact. In addition, South Carolina began diversifying its economic base through using natural resources, which helped to fuel industrialization.

The Progressive Era of the late nineteenth century was a response to challenges within the workplace and in the major growth cities. The rise in immigration to meet the demands for industrial jobs and the corruption of government prompted more exposure to the problems and call for change. Movements to promote the rights of women, temperance, immigrants, workers, and children changed the social landscape and enacted new social legislation. The Progressive Movement resulted in a series of amendments to the United States Constitution by 1920.

In 1914, militarism, undisclosed alliances, imperialism, industrialization, and nationalism contributed to the outbreak of World War I in Europe. While the United States initially maintained a political stance of neutrality, the publication of the Zimmerman telegram by newspapers in 1917 resulted in the United States entering the war. South Carolina's contributions to the war effort included military service, the use of military bases, and participation in homefront support (i.e. liberty gardens and rationing). Following World War I, the United States retreated to a policy of isolation and nonintervention in an attempt to "return to normalcy."

An abrupt slowing of the growth of industry after World War I and a lack of governmental oversight were major factors contributed to the collapse of the nation's economy until World War II.

Create a TRIANGLE for each question: triangle: who, what, when, where, how and authentic. Please do one triangle per day email me ANTOINETTE.GIBSON@RICHLANDONE.ORG for any questions?

- How did the Jim Crow era dismiss the gains made by African Americans during Reconstruction?
- What reforms were implemented as a result of progressive calls for social and political change?
- How did the economy change between the American Civil War and the end of World War I?
- How were South Carolinians affected by World War I?
- How have the New Deal programs had a lasting impact on South Carolina?

World War I Recruiting Poster for African American Soldiers, 1918

A primary source by the United States Armed Forces

This poster is provided courtesy of the Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History.

In this poster, "Colored Man Is No Slacker," against a background of African American patriotism, self-sacrifice, and courage, a black soldier takes his leave.



Name: _____

1. According to the poster, who is "no slacker"?
 - A) colored man
 - B) World War I soldier
 - C) African American soldier
 - D) American citizen
2. What does the text describe?
 - A) the techniques used by an artist to create the post
 - B) the time period in which the poster was created
 - C) the way African Americans in 1918 reacted to the
 - D) the scene and themes depicted in the poster
3. The poster shows African American patriotism. What ev
 - A) the blue color of the woman's dress
 - B) the flowers surrounding the couple in the foregrou
 - C) the American flag held by an African American soli
 - D) the trees behind the marching soldiers
4. What is the purpose of this poster?
 - A) to describe the duties required of soldiers serving
 - B) to convince African American men to become sold
 - C) to make people appreciate the beauty and comfor
 - D) to convince members of the United States governi
5. What is a theme of the poster?
 - A) It can be exciting to try something new.
 - B) It is important to serve your country.
 - C) The future can be scary when it is uncertain.
 - D) It is important to help people who are weaker tha
6. Why might the artist have included the words "Colored
 - A) to cause African American viewers to feel a strong
 - B) to suggest that African American women are less l
 - C) to convince African American men that they are m
 - D) to convince all American viewers that African Ame

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence.

_____ African American soldiers march to war in the background, the man in the foreground takes his leave.

- A) Although
- B) Because
- C) However
- D) While

8. According to the text, what are three ideas that are illustrated in the background of the poster?

9. Self-sacrifice is the act of giving up your own interests or desires out of a sense of duty. How is the man in the center of the poster showing self-sacrifice?

Support your answer with evidence from the poster.

10. How might this poster have persuaded African American men to fight in the war?

Support your answer with evidence from the text and poster.

COMPROMISES AND CONFLICT

Standard 3: Demonstrate an understanding of conflict and compromise in South Carolina, the Southern region, and the United States as a result of sectionalism between the periods 1816–1865.

I can:

- I can explain how sectionalism led to the Civil War.
- I can explain how 13TH, 14th and 15th amendment change SC economically, socially and politically.
- I can explain the conflicts that lead to the Civil War/

Expository Narrative:

With the rise in cotton production, the institution of slavery expanded across the South. Although the US Constitution outlawed the international slave trade, demand for slave labor continuously increased to keep pace with Northern and European demand for cotton and tobacco. As demand grew for enslaved labor in the south, debates over the future of slavery increased at the national level. The debate over slavery contributed to the development of antebellum sectionalism. Sectionalism included differing regional perspectives on issues such as federalism and economics. This regional self-interest prompted South Carolina's opposition to and nullification of the protective tariff. Though compromise was made before the bill was passed, the power of states to nullify laws was never determined. Westward Expansion also contributed to sectional discord. The federal government forced the Natives westward, as the nation sought economic gain from Native lands. The United States had to revisit the question of how far slavery would expand into new states and territories. The regions of the United States became greater connected during this time period as technological advances and innovations in transportation allowed for both goods and people to expand the boundaries. These expansions introduced more conflict as new boundaries were defined. Coupled with Westward Expansion and atrocities of the institution of slavery, the abolitionist movement grew. This fight to end slavery increased the motivation to provide civil rights to African Americans through national legislation.

To stop the conflict, compromises were attempted. The first notable compromise attempted was the Missouri Compromise (1820), which determined the protection of the institution of slavery based on geographic location. Following the Mexican American War, the Compromise of 1850 sought to tone down sectional discord as territories in the southwest applied for statehood. However, sectional strife increased in the 1850s as the debate over slavery, citizenship, and federalism entered the United States Congress and Supreme Court. Following the Presidential Election of 1860, South Carolina voted to secede from the United States. Additional southern states seceded. After shots were fired at the Union-held Fort Sumter in Charleston, the American Civil War began.

In retaliation for the attack on Fort Sumter, the Union regained control of the ports at Port Royal and Charleston and used them as a base of operations. The Union blockade of Southern ports initially closed opportunities for Southern trade with Europe. There were some successful attempts to circumvent this Union naval blockade due to Confederate innovations, but the lack of

free trade and overprinting currency caused inflation within the South. Following the turning point at Gettysburg, Sherman's March to the Sea effectively brought the American Civil War to an end. The passage of the Thirteenth Amendment in 1865 - and subsequent Reconstruction amendments - expanded the vision of the Emancipation Proclamation, fulfilled some abolitionist goals, and demonstrated federal authority to arbitrate regional conflict.

Create a TRIANGLE for each question: triangle: who, what, when, where, how and authentic. Please do one triangle per day email me

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- How is power shared between the state and national government?
- What factors influenced sectionalism prior to the American Civil War?
- How did agriculture change in South Carolina following the American Civil War?
- What was the impact of the military strategies on their targets?
- How did the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments serve as a catalyst for Reconstruction?
- What factors disrupted Reconstruction era policies for African Americans?

CONFLICT CHART

Rebellion/Conflict	Who was involved	Why did it happen	How was it resolved/ Who Won	What were repercussions/ consequences?
REVOLUTIONARY WAR				
French and Indian War				
CIVIL WAR				
CIVIL RIGHT MOVEMENT				
PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT				

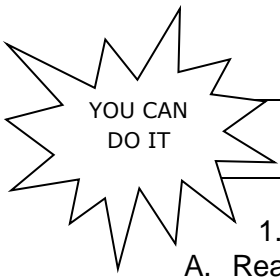
Political Party Notes

Federalist Party

- The Federalist Party was led by _____.
- The _____ Party supported the U.S. _____.
- The Federalist Party supported this type of business _____.
- The Federalist Party supported a _____ central government.
- The Federalist Party opposed the _____ of _____, because they felt the articles were to _____.
- The Federalist party did not support the Bill of _____.

Anti-Federalist Party

- The Anti-Federalist Party was led by _____.
- The _____ Party supported the _____ of _____.
- The Anti-Federalist Party supported the _____ class _____.
- Anti-Federalist were threatened by a _____ central _____.
- Anti-Federalist _____ the Bill of Rights.
- Anti-Federalist opposed the _____.



SC HISTORY REVIEW

1.. European Settlement

- A. Reasons to explore in America?
- B. Early Settlements:
 - 1. Charlesfort?
 - 2. San Miguel de Gualdape?
 - 3. Success of settlements in SC?
- C. Slavery
 - 1. Middle Passage?
 - 2. Population imbalance?
 - 3. Economic impact?
 - 4. Knowledge?
 - 5. Stono Rebellion?
 - a. Causes?
 - b. Results?
 - 6. Gullah culture?

2. British Colonies

- A. Proprietary Carolina
 - 1. Lord Proprietors?
 - 2. Constitution?
 - 3. Plantations?
 - 4. "Carolina Gold?"
 - 5. Impact of Barbados?

UNDERSTANDING:

- 1. Mercantilism?
- 2. Who had the power in SC's gov't?
- 3. Regulator Movement?

- a. Cause/Result?

IV. Road to the Revolution

- A. French & Indian War?
 - 1. Did colonies unite?
 - 2. Impact on SC?
 - 3. War debt?
- B. Other Events Leading to War?
 - 1. Intolerable Acts?
- C. Patriots?
- D. Loyalists?
- E. Impact on SC?

V. American Revolution

- A. Different types of Patriot soldiers?
- B. Guerrilla warfare?
- C. Battle of Lexington & Concord, Mass?
 - C. SC Constitution
 - 1. Bicameral Legislature?
 - 2. Low Country representation?
 - 3. Purpose?
- D. Battles
 - 1. King's Mountain?
 - 2. Cowpens?
 - 3. Eutaw Springs?

REVOLUTION AND IDENTITY

Standard 2: Demonstrate an understanding of how South Carolinians and Americans created a revolutionary form of government during the period of 1757–1815.

I can:

Explain why the Revolutionary War happened?

Explain the groups of people involved in the Revolutionary War.

Explain how the Battles in South Carolina impact the direction of the war

Expository Narrative:

Following the French and Indian War, Britain began to enforce the Navigation Acts thereby ending the practice of salutary neglect. These actions intruded on the longstanding economic and political self-determination that were afforded to the colonists. In the spirit of Enlightenment thinking, citizens of the Carolina colony responded using various methods, including boycotts, to circumvent the stricter British rule. South Carolina experienced a division of beliefs amongst its colonial population. Loyalists generally wanted to preserve their economic relationship with Britain and continue to remain loyal to the King. Patriots viewed British enforcement of mercantilist policies as limiting free trade and questioned the role of the King in making colonial decisions. In many cases loyalties and beliefs were tied to geography. South Carolinians living in the Lowcountry fought against each other as Patriots and Loyalists. These differences in ideology caused conflict between the two South Carolina regions. Various efforts attempted to minimize the conflict between them but ultimately interfered with the backcountry's goal to remain neutral during the American Revolution. Women were engaged in revolutionary activities during this period. While some free and enslaved African Americans had an opportunity for emancipation or increased civic participation, the majority of enslaved people did not.

Across the colonies, patriot leaders communicated and planned the First Continental Congress focused on finding a peaceful resolution. Continued conflict led to the colonists declaring independence and the subsequent revolution. Early battles over the course of the American Revolution motivated scores of South Carolinians to support Revolution retaliating against stricter economic control and poor treatment from the British. South Carolinians also took an active role in the continental government, in defiance to the royal government. The British employed a war plan of strategically splitting the colonies, while the Patriots used guerrilla warfare tactics to curb these objectives. The Battle of Saratoga forced the British to move south in order to gain more support from the Loyalists throughout the southern states. The introduction of French support of the Patriots helped to ensure eventual victory for these colonists.

The United States' first attempt at a system of government, the Articles of Confederation, proved unsuccessful because of the lack of national authority it granted the Federal Government. Due to turmoil resulting from a weak national government, Daniel Shays led a rebellion which prompted politicians to rethink the structure of the Articles of Confederation. This change would later help the new American nation defeat the English for a second time in the War of 1812 to solidify their independence. Within South Carolina, weak governmental oversight in the backcountry led to

eventual calls for reform. The second attempt resulted in the Constitution, which, together with the Bill of Rights, ensured a balanced system of government and individual protections. During the Constitutional Convention, discussions also focused on the role of slavery in the distribution of political power. South Carolinians, including John Rutledge and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, were instrumental in the development of the Constitution and the Three-Fifths Compromise.

American expansion of territory and influence is prevalent from Revolution onward. While the Proclamation of 1763 initially minimized tension in the territory west of the Appalachians, after the American Revolution settlers began to settle further into Native lands. This physical expansion was made possible through the Louisiana Purchase. The expansion increased hostilities with Natives, which led to a series of conflicts.

Widespread population growth, including the enslaved population, occurred as a result of the agricultural shift to cotton dependency. Increased movement to the backcountry began to increase tensions within the state. To attempt to implement law and order in these newly populated areas, The Regulator Movement attempted to establish local government entities.

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- How did loyalists and patriots differ in their view towards to the king and Parliament?
- How did colonists use their economic power as a means of protest?
- How did colonists use their public opinion and actions to influence governmental policy?
- How did early success by the Patriots influence neutral colonists?
- How did increases in cotton production impact the expansion of slavery?
- How did the expansion of the United States impact migratory patterns of different groups?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Revolutionary War Matching Activity

What does a cow read every morning? A Moospaper!

Clues are listed below. Print the word that matches the clue on the line by the clue.



1. _____ The government of Great Britain, includes the king, the House of Commons, the House of Lords and the prime minister
2. _____ The killing of five men by British soldiers on March 5, 1770
3. _____ Tax that the British government placed on newspapers, books and documents sold in the colonies
4. _____ The legislative assembly composed of delegates from the rebel colonies who met during and after the American Revolution
5. _____ Colonists who fought against British rule
6. _____ Boston citizens disguised as Indians raided three British ships and dumped chests of tea into the harbor as a protest against taxes on tea
7. _____ Secret group of colonists founded to protest Stamp Act
8. _____ Civilian soldiers who are trained to fight but not part of the regular army
9. _____ Colonists who remained loyal to the King during the American Revolution
10. _____ Rode on horseback from Boston to Lexington and Concord to warn that the Redcoats were coming
11. _____ Nickname for British soldiers because of their red uniform coats
12. _____ Colonists who could be ready in a minute to fight the British
13. _____ Provisional peace treaty signed after Lord Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown

Boston Tea Party	Minutemen	Patriots	Stamp Act
Loyalists	Sons of Liberty	Parliament	Militias
Boston Massacre	Paul Revere	Redcoats	Continental Congress

Treaty of Paris

The Reconstruction:

1. What was Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction?
2. What did this plan say?
3. Define Reconstruction.
4. Andrew Johnson became President after Lincoln's assassination. Describe President Johnson's plan for Reconstruction.
5. What is a pardon?
6. What was the name for Reconstruction when President Lincoln and Johnson were in control?
7. What was the name of Reconstruction when Congress was in charge?
8. What extreme group took over Reconstruction policies after President Johnson was impeached?
9. What was this group's attitude towards the treatment of the South?
10. What did the 13th Amendment do?
11. What did the 14th Amendment do?
12. What did the 15th Amendment do?
13. Describe problems former plantation owners faced during Reconstruction.
14. Describe problems small farmers faced during Reconstruction.
15. What vigilante group might a small farmer or former plantation owner join to intimidate African Americans during Reconstruction?
16. What are Black Codes?
17. Name at least two victories and two problems for freedmen during Reconstruction

18. A woman lost was married to a small farmer. Her husband went off to fight in the Civil War, and got killed in battle. What might this woman's life look like during Reconstruction?
19. What was the name given to northerners who came to the south to make money?

20. What were three reasons people from the north would come to the south during Reconstruction?

Study Guide

1. What are the results of the French & Indian War & how this helped SC?
2. Purpose of the Sugar Act?
3. Purpose of the Stamp Act?
4. What was the Tea Act?
5. How did the Colonists react to the Tea Act?
6. Who was blamed for the problems in the Colonies by the Declaration of Independence?

7. Where were the Patriots in SC?

8. What is the definition of Loyalist?

9. Why were Backcountry people loyalists?

10. What type of Patriot government was in SC?

11. What did women mostly do during the War?

12. What did most African Americans do during the War?

13. Why did SOME run away and join the British?

14. What made some Native Americans enter the American Revolution?

15. Why did some Natives join the British?

16. How did the British attempt to capture Charleston?

17. What happened at the Battle of Camden?

18. What happened at Kings Mountain?

19. What happened at Battle of Cowpens?

20. Why is the Battle of Cowpens important?

21. What type of fighting do Americans prefer?
22. What is important about the Battle of Eutaw Springs

23. When did SC write its first State Constitution?

24. What is the name of the first Federal government of USA?

25. What was wrong with the Articles?