

CONVERSATIONS ON SC HISTORY

with Dr. Walter Edgar

Lesson 9: The American Revolution in South Carolina The Up Country

Focus Points:

Devastation in South Carolina...“having suffered more, and dared more, and achieved more than the men of any other State.” George Bancroft, *History of the United States (1857)*

- War in the Back Country
 - Tarleton’s Massacre of Patriots – Waxhaws
 - Francis Marion’s Opposition
- Organized Opposition
 - Victory at Brattonsville July 1780
 - British defeat after fall of Charleston
 - The Battle of King’s Mountain 1780
 - Cowpens – Convergence of Partisan Bans
 - Lord Cornwallis leaves SC
 - Setbacks
 - Camden
 - General Horatio Gates
 - Fishing Creek
- War Heroes and Heroines
 - Jane Black Thomas
 - Francis Marion – “Swamp Fox”

Discussion:

How did “Tarleton’s Massacre” motivate the Patriots? Name the important battles in South Carolina and their impact on the Revolutionary War.

Readings:

Edgar, South Carolina, A History. pp. 226-244.

Paul Horne & Patricia Klien, South Carolina, The History of an American State. pp. 158-181.

South Carolina Social Studies Standards:

Standard 8-2: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the American Revolution – the beginnings of the new American nation and South Carolina’s part in the development of that nation.

Indicator 8-2.2: Compare the perspectives and roles of different South Carolinians during the American Revolution, including those of political leaders, soldiers, partisans, Patriots, Tories/Loyalists, women, African Americans, and Native Americans. (H, G, P, E)

Indicator 8-2.3: Summarize the course and key conflicts of the American Revolution in South Carolina and its effects on the state, including the attacks on Charleston; the Battle of Camden; the partisan warfare of Thomas Sumter, Andrew Pickens, and Francis Marion; the Battle of Cowpens; and the Battle of Kings Mountain. (H, G)

Literacy Elements:

- A. Distinguish between past, present, and future time
- D. Create and interpret data on time lines
- E. Explain change and continuity over time
- F. Ask geographic questions: Where is it located? Why is it there? What is significant about its location? How is its location related to that of other people, places, and environments?
- G. Make and record observations about the physical and human characteristics of places
- O. Consider multiple perspectives of documents and stories