



South Carolina Geographic Alliance

DAILY GEOGRAPHY

WEEK SEVENTEEN

Name _____

Date _____

1.	Why did people from Asia come to the land that became South Carolina?	1. _____
2.	What resource did the tribes usually live near?	2. _____
3.	What were the two primary methods of transportation for Native Americans in South Carolina?	3. _____ _____
4.	What natural resource did some South Carolina tribes use to make pottery and cover the walls of their homes?	4. _____
5.	Which Native American nation lived near the mountains of South Carolina?	5. _____
6.	Which governing body brought Cherokee leaders from different villages together to make rules?	6. _____
7.	Which Native American group lived in the Piedmont regions and is today the only federally recognized tribe in South Carolina?	7. _____
8.	What type of homes did the Catawba build?	8. _____
9.	Where did coastal tribes, like the Yemassee, spend their summers?	9. _____
10.	How did the diet of coastal tribes differ from inland tribes?	10. _____



South Carolina Geographic Alliance

DAILY GEOGRAPHY

WEEK EIGHTEEN

Name _____

Date _____

1.	What do we call people that travel to unknown regions?	1. _____
2.	Most early South Carolina explorers sailed to the New World from which three European countries?	2. _____ _____ _____
3.	Name two things that the European explorers were looking for in the New World.	3. _____ _____
4.	What term means “to take over native people”?	4. _____
5.	What explorer passed through South Carolina on his journey from Florida to beyond the Mississippi River?	5. _____
6.	What did one of de Soto’s men do each day that gives us information about the route de Soto’s group took in the New World?	6. _____
7.	What did Frenchman Jean Ribault call the lowcountry harbor that he discovered? What nearby island did he build on?	7. _____ _____
8.	Which geographic term describes where Ribault had his men build a fort? What was the fort called?	8. _____ _____
9.	Which country succeeded in establishing the first permanent European settlement in South Carolina?	9. _____
10.	Where was the settlement located? What did the English name their settlement?	10. _____



South Carolina Geographic Alliance

DAILY GEOGRAPHY

WEEK NINETEEN

Name _____

Date _____

1.	What did the first Spanish explorers do to some of the Native Americans they met?	1. _____
2.	What was more important to the early Europeans, the native people or the land and what it had to offer?	2. _____
3.	What native village in South Carolina was de Soto looking for?	3. _____
4.	Why did de Soto and his army find empty villages on their journey to Cofitachiqui?	4. _____
5.	How did natives of Cofitachiqui treat de Soto and his men?	5. _____
6.	How did de Soto and his men treat the native people of Cofitachiqui?	6. _____
7.	How did the Native Americans in the area help the settlers at Charlesfort?	7. _____
8.	What other resources did the Native Americans trade with early explorers?	8. _____
9.	What did Juan Pardo follow on his three expeditions inland?	9. _____
10.	Who served as guides to Juan Pardo and his men?	10. _____



South Carolina Geographic Alliance

DAILY GEOGRAPHY

WEEK TWENTY

Name _____

Date _____

1.	With the establishment of the first permanent settlement, what was the area later known as South Carolina named?	1. _____
2.	The English king gave parcels of land in Carolina to men that he owed money. What were these men called?	2. _____
3.	What term means “a settlement under the control of another nation”?	3. _____
4.	What were the two primary reasons that settlers agreed to come to Carolina?	4. _____ _____
5.	Why were the Carolina settlers sent to Barbados first?	5. _____
6.	What did English colonists, who were already in Barbados, hope to do in the new Carolina colony?	6. _____
7.	What important seed did Dr. Henry Woodward bring to the colony?	7. _____
8.	How did these seeds help the colony become successful?	8. _____
9.	Which French group joined the settlers in Carolina after being pushed away from their homes because of their religion?	9. _____
10.	Germans and Scots-Irish immigrated to the colony and began to settle which area of Carolina?	10. _____



South Carolina Geographic Alliance

DAILY GEOGRAPHY

WEEK TWENTY ONE

Name _____

Date _____

1.	What crop, used to make blue dye, also became an important South Carolina money crop?	1. _____
2.	Who first planted this crop in South Carolina? What country did she sell it to?	2. _____ _____
3.	Which tropical diseases killed many colonists?	3. _____ _____
4.	Which natural disasters caused many problems for the colonists?	4. _____ _____
5.	Why did settlers begin to move away from Charles Town?	5. _____
6.	What famous road brought settlers from the north to South Carolina's backcountry?	6. _____
7.	How were upcountry farms different from lowcountry plantations?	7. _____
8.	Plantation economics were based on cash crops. What was the economy of upcountry farms based on?	8. _____
9.	Which original township do you live near?	9. _____
10.	Which group or groups of people first settled there?	10. _____



South Carolina Geographic Alliance

DAILY GEOGRAPHY

WEEK TWENTY TWO

Name _____

Date _____

1.	What term means “to cause someone to lose freedom of choice and action”?	1. _____
2.	What were people called that were treated as property and bought, sold and forced to work?	2. _____
3.	The trans-atlantic slave trade took place across which ocean?	3. _____
4.	Slaves were brought to the colonies mainly from countries located on what continent?	4. _____
5.	What term describes the economic system between four continents that included buying and selling Africans?	5. _____
6.	In addition to people, what else was traded during the Middle Passage?	6. _____ _____
7.	Many slaves were brought to the colonies because they had the skills to grow which cash crop?	7. _____
8.	The cultivation of rice required knowledge of what specific farming method?	8. _____
9.	Rice was a successful crop during the colonial period in which area of South Carolina?	9. _____
10.	Many slaves destined for Carolina rice plantations came from which area of Africa?	10. _____



South Carolina Geographic Alliance

DAILY GEOGRAPHY

WEEK TWENTY THREE

Name _____

Date _____

1.	Name one of the jobs that enslaved children were given to support rice cultivation.	1. _____
2.	What type job might an African woman have on a plantation?	2. _____
3.	Not all African men worked in the fields. Name two other skilled jobs that supported the plantation economy.	3. _____ _____
4.	In addition to knowledge of rice cultivation, many Africans also had knowledge what other type farming? (Hint: because of the open land in Africa)	4. _____
5.	What lowcountry group has been able to preserve their African culture and heritage over time?	5. _____
6.	Many Gullah share language and culture with which other African country?	6. _____
7.	Name two contributions of African slaves to the culture of South Carolina.	7. _____ _____
8.	Name two more contributions of African slaves to the culture of South Carolina.	8. _____ _____
9.	What was the largest slave uprising in the British colonies prior to the Revolutionary War?	9. _____
10.	In which colony did the Stono Rebellion take place?	10. _____

WEEK SEVENTEEN

1. followed animals for food/skins
2. water
3. walking, canoeing
4. clay
5. Cherokee
6. council
7. Catawba
8. wigwams
9. at the beach
10. ate seafood

WEEK NINETEEN

1. made them slaves
2. land
3. Cofitachiqui
4. natives died - earlier explorers brought diseases
5. shared food and pearls
6. stole from them, captured their leader
7. gave them food
8. clay pots, furs, clothing, answers may vary
9. Native American trails
10. Native Americans

WEEK EIGHTEEN

1. explorers
2. Spain, France, England
3. routes to Asia, riches, land, trade, answers may vary
4. conquer
5. Hernando de Soto
6. kept a journal
7. Port Royal, Parris Island
8. swamp, Charlesfort
9. England
10. Albemarle Point, Charles Towne

WEEK TWENTY

1. Carolina
2. Lord Proprietors
3. colony
4. free land, religious freedom
5. to learn from colonists there
6. trade, grow crops
7. rice
8. food source, money crop, answers may vary
9. Huguenots
10. Backcountry

WEEK TWENTY ONE

1. indigo
2. Eliza Pinckney, England
3. yellow fever, malaria
4. storms, fires
5. too crowded
6. The Great Pennsylvania Wagon Road
7. no money crops, smaller
8. trading
9. answers will vary
10. answers will vary

WEEK TWENTY TWO

1. enslave
2. slaves
3. Atlantic Ocean
4. Africa
5. Middle Passage
6. manufactured goods, raw materials
7. rice
8. tidal irrigation
9. lowcountry
(or you could identify areas of the lowcountry rice regions such as sea islands, coastal zone and outer coastal plain)
10. Rice Coast

WEEK TWENTY THREE

1. chasing birds away from rice fields, beating grain, running errands, carrying wood, answers may vary
2. working in fields, preparing rice for market, household chores, cooking and sewing, answers may vary
3. steering boats to deliver rice to market, making barrels for shipping rice, blacksmith, answers may vary
4. cattle ranching
5. Gullah
6. Sierra Leone
7. Farming and fishing techniques, food, herbal medicine, language, crafts, art, music, answers will vary and can be more specific such as mortar and pestles for rice cultivation (farming technique), okra gumbo (food), sweet grass baskets (craft), answers may vary
8. See #7
9. Stono Rebellion
10. Carolina