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| **Lesson Title** | Battle of Kings Mountain: The Tide Turns | **Teacher** | M. Beach |
| **Grade Level** | 8 | **Duration of Lesson** | 2 class periods |

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| **Lesson Topic** | The Battle of Kings Mountain |
| **SC Standards and Indicators** | 8-2.5 Summarize the role of South Carolinians in the course of the American Revolution, including the use of partisan warfare and the battles of Charleston, Camden, Cowpens, Kings Mountain and Eutaw Springs. |
| **Common Core Strategy(ies) addressed** | RH6 –Identify aspects of a text that reveal an author’s point of view or purpose.  RH7-Integrate visual information with other information.  Writing newspaper accounts of the Battle of Kings Mountain based on point of view: Some articles will be for the British papers and some for the Americans in Boston. |
| **Academic Vocabulary** | Partisan, guerilla warfare, Tory, Whig, Loyalist, Patriot, giving one’s parole, Tarleton’s quarter |
| **Lesson Materials Needed (attached at end of lesson)** | 1. Smartboard lesson (Chapter 11 Notes/ the Revolutionary War) Sent separately from this document.  2. Chapter 11 Closure Notes and Close Notes Key  *Note: Items 1 and 2 are used prior to this lesson and lead up to* *it.*  3. Ferguson’s Threat Handout ; Adapted from <http://www.learnnc.org/lp/editions/nchist-revolution/4272>  3. Video  Decisive Battles: Kings Mountain 2/2  [**http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WwzGLzfvI6c**](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WwzGLzfvI6c)  4. Dictionaries (used during writing to check spelling)  5. Text book Huff, Archie Vernon. *South Carolina*. Capital City, 2006. Print. pp. 122-124. |
| **Content Narrative**  **(**What is the background information that needs to be taught to understand the context of the lesson? Be sure to include necessary citations) | Students have been following the sequence of the Revolutionary War and have studied how the British were able to take over Charleston in the second attempt: 1780 The leading South Carolina patriots are imprisoned in St. Augustine, Florida and Gov. Rutledge has fled the state.  Now with Cornwallis in charge of securing the whole state, he needs only defeat the remaining Patriots. The British have a huge win at the Battle of Camden, where the Patriot southern army under Horatio Gates is ruined. Cornwallis divides his troops and sends Patrick Ferguson towards the west to fight off any Patriot backwoods men. Ferguson and his Loyalist American militia encounter the “overmountain” men from the backcountry of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virgina at Kings Mountain where he makes his stand. |

**Lesson Set**

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| **Content Objective(s)** | Students will be able to explain how Kings Mountain became a turning point in the American Revolution in the South. |
| **Literacy Objective(s)** | Students will be able to write a battleground news report from the point of view of the British or the Americans. |
| **Lesson Importance** | While it seems like the Continental Army is about done, it is the militia and the guerilla fighters who, through constant hit and run tactics, wear down the British and ultimately affect the outcome of the War. |
| **Connections to prior and future learning** | Prior: Battle of Camden (Smartboard slides on the Revolution included; students have already used them for class discussion and to fill in their closure notes up through the Battle of Camden).  Future: Battle of Yorktown and surrender (Complete closure notes, discussion how War had changed, students label battle maps of the East coast and of South Carolina) the War’s outcome and effects. |
| **Anticipatory Set/ Hook (Engage)** | Pass out handouts with Patrick Ferguson’s threat to overmountain men (attached) and have students write down their reactions/ share with neighbor and then with class as a whole. |

**Skill Development**

**Initial “explain” portion of the lesson. Introduce vocabulary, explain/demonstrate/model the skill required for the literacy objective, introduce content components.**

**The content portion is only a brief introduction; the bulk of the student learning will take place during the guided practice activity.**

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| **Introduce content components** | We have been following the progress of the Revolution and seen how it progressed from New England to the Middle Colonies. Now the British plan to take over the South where they hope to receive help from the many loyalists there. We have studied how the British have been successful at the Battle of Camden where most of the southern Continental Army was destroyed. |

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| **“I do”**  **Skill from objective**  introduce/explain/model | People on both sides were eager to learn how the war was progressing. Congress was getting impatient with Washington’s slow progress and appointed Horatio Gates as commander of the Southern continental Army. However, after his loss in Camden, he has fled the battlefield, leaving only militia and guerilla fighters to resist the advance of the British northward through South Carolina from their post at Charleston.  You are a reporter for a newspaper embedded with the men and are writing a report on the Battle of Kings Mountain and its consequences. |

**Guided Practice**

**This is the inquiry portion of the lesson, student-centered & often cooperative learning strategies used, teacher acting as facilitator, also known as *Explore*.**

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| **“We do”**  **Activity Description**  Include student “explore” components and opportunities for them to explain their learning. | 1. Students are asked to come to the board in threes and write down key words, people, terms related to the Revolutionary War in the South. Some of them might include:  muskets vs rifles Cornwallis Battle of Camden Swamp Fox  Battle of Kings Mountain Waxhaws Sir Henry Clinton Charleston    Tory tomahawk Andrew Pickens Whig Patrick Ferguson militia  overmountain men partisans guerilla warfare loyalists patriots  Continue until students run out of words. Then circle words that relate to Battle of Kings Mountain and discuss them. Review with students things like the difference between regulars and militia, who was on which side, definition of Tory and Whig, etc.  2. Students watch a 22 minute video on the Battle of Kings Mountain and take notes (link provided). Students then use these notes, their text book, or class notes for information.  3. Students write a rough draft newspaper article of the events of the Battle of Kings Mountain from the point of view of a British newspaper reporter or an American reporter from Boston. Students are reminded to use the five W’s: who, what where, when, and why, as well as the effects of this battle on the rest of the War. |
| **Checking for Understanding-“Informal” Assessment** | As students work, teacher circulates and facilitates students’ understanding, answers questions, and encourages students to include as many facts and figures as possible, and reminds them that their writing should reflect the feelings of the British or Americans on the outcome of this battle. |

**Closure**

**Teacher will re-visit content and answer students’ questions developed during the Guided Practice component. Summarize the lesson, clarify content, and revisit content and literacy objectives.**

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| **Content Solidified** | Teacher reviews several facts: that both sides are American militia that American rifles proved to be more accurate than muskets, that the overmountain men were used to fighting Indian style and this helped in the assault up the mountain, that men were killed after they had tried to surrender as payback for Tarleton’s massacre of patriot militiamen at Waxhaws. |

**Independent Practice**

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| **“You Do”** | Students make corrections or look up and add dates, numbers or casualties, analysis, check spelling etc. to their rough drafts. |

**Summative/ “Formal” Assessment**

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| **Assessment** | Students write a final draft of their news article. Must include the five W’s, and an explanation as to why the battle was a turning point. (British were forced to retreat and were feeling threatened by partisan guerilla fighters. After another loss at Cowpens and a few small wins, they ended upsurrendering at Yorktown within a year.) |

**Differentiation**

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| **During Lesson** | After the video, the teacher can prompt students for the five W’s and write the responses on the board for the students to use in their news article. |
| **Assessment** | Students may work in pairs on their articles. |

**Reflection**

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| **Lesson Reflection**  (What went well in the lesson? What might you do differently the next time you teach it? Evaluate the success of the lesson) | On the whole the lesson went well. The biggest problem seemed to be how to start writing the article. In the future I will read the start of some articles describing other battles, so they can see journalistic style.  Also, in the future, after the news articles are turned in, students can come up in pairs and share their articles, one from British point of view and one from American, and the class can identify and discuss point of view as evidenced in their writings. |

**Materials Needed for Lesson**

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| **Lesson Materials and Handouts** | **Decisive Battles: Kings Mountain 2/2**  [**http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WwzGLzfvI6c**](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WwzGLzfvI6c)  See next page for handout and closure notes  The Smartboard lesson is attached separately. |

# Ferguson’s Threat Handout

*From Gilbert Town, aggravated Patrick Ferguson sent a message to the elusive Overmountain Men: “If you do not desist your opposition to the British Arms, I shall march this army over the mountains, hang your leaders, and lay waste your country with fire and sword.”*

*Upon receiving Ferguson’s threat to march into his community, terrorize his neighbors, and destroy their homes, Isaac Shelby wasted no time. He saddled his horse and rode hurriedly forty miles to the home of John Sevier, another prominent militia leader in the overmountain region. After lengthy consideration, the militia leaders decided it would be best if they crossed the mountains on their own terms and defeated Ferguson on the east side of the mountains. Thus did Patrick Ferguson, the would-be hunter, become the hunted.*

**How do you think the mountain felt about Ferguson’s threat? Do you agree with their plan of action? Why or why not?**



http://www.learnnc.org/lp/editions/nchist-revolution/4272

Chapter 11 The War for Independence-Closure Notes

I. Declaring Independence

Washington

More military experience than any other American

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

During the French and Indian War he saw the problems of fighting according to European tactics.

Skilled politician

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Lost most of his battles, but never gave up ; he saved his army from destruction.

The Second Continental Congress passed the Declaration of Independence because

Thomas Paine’s tract called “Common Sense” made independence seem more reasonable than radical.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The Declaration of Independence said:

The power of the state lay with the people, not the king

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

II. Fighting the War

One third of the colonists were Loyalists

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-

One third didn’t care one way or the other

The American Army had marched into Canada and lost.

The British left Boston and came south to attack Charleston, but lost at the Battle of Fort Moultrie.

1776

Washington’s Army was defeated in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

On Christmas day Washington and his men \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_---surprised the British at Trenton. Then they had another quick victory at Trenton, NJ.

1777

Britain planned to cut off New England from the rest of the colonies.

In this attempt, British general Burgoyne was defeated by the American general Horatio Gates and his men at the Battle of Saratoga, NY.

This has been called the turning point of the war because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-The British were able to take Philadelphia.

Washington went into his winter quarters in Valley Forge , PA, where the Americans spent the winter preparing for an attack.

England decides to move the fighting to the South, where there are more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1778

The British capture Charleston

The local militia and Nathaniel Greene challenged the British with

Lord Cornwallis moved his men to Virginia.

He needed his southern army in Yorktown, VA to keep in touch with British command in NY.

The French fleet blocks his access to the sea at Yorktown.

Washington‘s army and a French army under Rochambeau march from NY and surround Cornwallis’s men on the \_\_\_\_\_\_side.

1781

Trapped at Yorktown, the British army under Cornwallis \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1783

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is signed making the colonies The United States of America, a country that spreads from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River.

III. New Government in Charleston

In 1775, the Provincial Congress (local) met in Charleston.

Of the 184 delegates, half were radicals (like Gadsden) and half were moderates (like John Rutledge).

Christopher Gadsden had read Thomas Paine’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

But after the delegates had heard about the battles of Concord and Lexington, they had to be ready to fight in case it came to South Carolina.

So they:

-hid the gunpowder, guns and cutlasses

-later called for troops, issued paper money, and formed a “Council of Safety” to make quick decisions when they were not in session

When the last royal governor came to SC, Lord William Campbell, no one greeted him.

-Loyalists were arrested and not allowed to leave the city of Charleston.

- Many Americans took to the streets in Charleston and threatened to cover the Loyalists \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

-the governor sailed away secretly at night.

IV. The Back Country

The back country had been settled by different groups of people who had either remained neutral or were loyal to Britain.

* Quakers were against all war.
* Germans in Orangeburg and Dutch Fork (near present-day Columbia) would not oppose the King.
* The English and Scots-Irish of the back country didn’t want to go along with the low country because they remembered the unpleasant times when they needed Regulators for protection.
* Some low country men were sent to the back country but, generally speaking, they did not have much success.
* A militia officer erected a patriot force at Ninety-Six and the Loyalists attacked.
* This Battle of 96 in November of 1775 was the first blood shed in SC over independence.
* A Patriot force attacked some Loyalists in present-day Greenville County in December.
* The Patriot \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ beat the Loyalist force marching in two feet of snow and this military action became known as the Great Snow Campaign.

V. The State of South Carolina

The Second Provincial Congress met in 1776 and adopted a new government for SC as a state.

The legislature would have two houses:

1. General Assembly-elected by white males with 50 acres of land (138 low country and 64 up country members)

2. Legislative Council-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the General Assembly

3. Chief executive was not called “governor,” but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. John Rutledge was elected first president of South Carolina.

VI. Battle of Fort Moultrie

January 1776

* Col. William Moultrie and Col. Thomson prepared Sullivan’s Island for an attack from the British.
* The fort was quickly constructed of palmetto logs; a flag was designed with a blue background and a crescent in the corner.
* American cannon damaged British ships, but British shot bounced off or was absorbed by spongy fibers of the logs.
* Col. Thomson held off the British who had landed on the Isle of Palms (called Long Island).
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ jumped to the roof of the fort during the battle and raised the flag which had been hit. He was considered a hero for doing this.
* The fort was renamed Fort Moultrie in honor of the commander.
* In 1861 the flag became the SC state flag with a palmetto tree added to it.



VII. War with the Cherokee

After the Battle of Fort Moultrie, the Cherokee raided the settlements along the frontier.

At Ninety-Six, Andrew Williamson sent out a call for militia to attack the Cherokee.

Other states joined in and almost wiped out the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nation.

On May 20, 1777 the Cherokee head men came to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- and signed a treaty which gave their land to South Carolina.

They kept only a small strip across the northwestern part of the present-day Oconee County.

VIII. SC Representatives in Congress

South Carolina had five delegates at the Continental Congress:

Edward Rutledge

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Thomas Lynch, Jr.

Arthur Middleton

Thomas Heyward, Jr.

They were all from the low country and were planters.

Thomas Lynch, Sr. was too sick to sign, so a space was left for him, but he died before he could sign it.

Fall of 1777

Henry Laurens of SC became president of the Congress in place of John Hancock of Massachusetts.

Under Lauren’s leadership, the treaty with France was approved and the Articles of Confederation, the first government of the US, was adopted by Congress.

IX. The Constitution of 1778

The SC leaders of the General Assembly agreed to write a new state constitution, since the last one was written before independence.

The new Constitution was adopted in March of 1778. It:

* Recognized the independence of the state once and for all
* Title of president of SC was changed to governor, but he was not given the power of the veto.
* The upper house was called the Senate, with each parish or district having a single senator.
* John Rutledge was elected governor.
* The General Assembly said that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ would be the established religion, but no one religion would receive money from the state.

X. British Invasion of the State

1780-The British Army took the city of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1778-Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, with the help of the French fleet, attacked Savannah, but he failed to take the city.

Lincoln rushed back to protect Charleston.

Spring of 1780

* Sir Henry Clinton and the British army landed south of Charleston, while the fleet blockaded the harbor.
* Clinton took the Continental soldiers prisoners, but he let the state militia return home once the soldiers took an oath never to fight the British again.
* The oath was called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

In August, the British arrested the leading Patriots in Charleston and sent them to prison in St. Augustine.

To keep SC under British control, Clinton set up military posts at Augusta, Ninety-Six, Camden, and Georgetown.

Gen. Clinton sailed back to New York and left Lord Cornwallis in command of the British southern army.

XI. SC Fights Back

A Virginia regiment of militia was marching south to SC when they heard the city of Charleston had surrendered.

Col. Tarleton overtook them at Waxhaws (border of N and S Carolina) and had them killed even after they had surrendered.

This became known as “Tarleton’s quarter.” This led many south Carolinians to join the Patriot cause.

Thomas Sumter,

a wealthy planter, on the Santee River north of Charleston, led a Patriot force . He was known as “The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” to his men for his fierce fighting style.

In the Pee Dee area, Patriots rallied around

Francis Marion,

a planter from St. John’s, Berkeley, who served at Fort Moultrie and Savannah.

He raided Loyalist settlements and attacked the British troops. Tarleton called him an “old fox.” Marion’s men changed the name to “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

Andrew Pickens

lived in Abbeville and fought against the Cherokee. When the Loyalists wrecked his home, he led a force of Patriots. The Indians called him the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

All three of these men waged guerilla \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_..

XII. Disaster at Camden

July 1780

Congress named Horatio Gates, the hero of the Battle of Saratoga, head of the army in the South.

Gates planned to attack the British post at Camden.

He marched his troops south (from NC) in the summer heat with little food. They ate green corn and became ill.

The British Gen. Cornwallis left Charleston with fresh troops. He was looking for Gates and his men.

They met on August 16, 1780. It was a slaughter for the Patriots. Gates fled the battle field on his horse and went to Charlotte, NC.

XIII. Victory at King’s Mountain

Cornwallis sent Maj. Patrick Ferguson with Loyalist militia into NC. Ferguson then sent a message to Patriots to lay down their arms. Groups of Patriots began to look for Ferguson.

They found him camped at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They attacked with a fierce war whoop. Ferguson was killed and his men were either killed or captured.

The Patriots killed many of the Loyalists after they had laid down their arms. This was payback for Buford’s massacre or Tarleton’s quarter.

XIV. Final Battles in SC

December 1780 Nathaniel Greene was made head of the southern Army. He split it and sent Gen. Daniel Morgan to Ninety-Six. Greene went to Cheraw.

Cornwallis sent Tarleton to find Morgan, who was at Cowpens. They fought a fierce battle on a cold day.

Morgan’s men destroyed Tarleton’s army.

1781 Summer

Sumter and Marion began regular raids.

Greene lost the battle at Hobkirk’s Hill.

Ninety-Six –Greene left it to the British;

Eutaw Springs-Sept. 8 Greene lost, but the British went back to Charleston. It was the final battle in SC.

Even though Greene lost the battle, the British withdrew to Charleston.

One month later-Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, VA.

Dec. 14, 1782 the British left Charleston along with 4,200 Loyalists and 7,200 slaves.



Chapter 11 The War for Independence

I. Declaring Independence

Washington

More military experience than any other American

Named Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army

During the French and Indian War he saw the problems of fighting according to European tactics.

Skilled politician

Always kept the support of the Congress

Lost most of his battles, but never gave up ; he saved his army from destruction.

The Second Continental Congress passed the Declaration of Independence because

Thomas Paine’s tract called “Common Sense” made independence seem more reasonable than radical.

Blood had already been shed at the battles of Lexington and Concord.

The Declaration of Independence said:

The power of the state lay with the people, not the king

Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness were unalienable rights.

II. Fighting the War

One third of the colonists were Loyalists

One third were Patriots

One third didn’t care one way or the other

The American Army had marched into Canada and lost.

The British left Boston and came south to attack Charleston, but lost at the Battle of Fort Moultrie.

1776

Washington’s Army was defeated in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

On Christmas day Washington and his men crossed the Delaware River into New Jersey and surprised the British at Trenton. Then they had another quick victory at Trenton, NJ.

1777

Britain planned to cut off New England from the rest of the colonies. In this attempt, British general Burgoyne was defeated by the American general Horatio Gates and his men at the Battle of Saratoga, NY.

This has been called the turning point of the war because the American win led to France’s entering the war on the Americans’ side.

The British were able to take Philadelphia.

Washington went into his winter quarters in Valley Forge , PA, where the Americans spent the winter preparing for an attack.

England decides to move the fighting to the South, where there are more Loyalists.

1778

The British capture Charleston

The local militia and Nathaniel Greene challenged the British with hit and run raids.

Lord Cornwallis moved his men to Virginia.

He needed his southern army in Yorktown, VA to keep in touch with British command in NY.

The French fleet blocks his access to the sea at Yorktown.

Washington‘s army and a French army under Rochambeau march fro NY and surround Cornwallis’s men on the land side.

1781

Trapped at Yorktown, the British army under Cornwallis surrenders.

1783

The Treaty of Paris is signed making the colonies The United States of America, a country that spreads from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River.

III. New Government in Charlrston

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Other states joined in and almost wiped out the Cherokee nation.

On May 20, 1777 the Cherokee head men came to Dewitt’s Corner and signed a treaty which gave their land to South Carolina.

They kept only a small strip across the northwestern part of the present-day Oconee County.

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* The oath was called “giving one’s parole.”

In August, the British arrested the leading Patriots in Charleston and sent them to prison in St. Augustine.

To keep SC under British control, Clinton set up military posts at Augusta, Ninety-Six, Camden, and Georgetown.

Gen. Clinton sailed back to New York and left Lord Cornwallis in command of the British southern army.

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This became known as “Tarleton’s quarter.” This led many south Carolinians to join the Patriot cause.

Thomas Sumter,

a wealthy planter, on the Santee River north of Charleston, led a Patriot force . He was known as “The Gamecock” to his men for his fierce fighting style.

In the Pee Dee area, Patriots rallied around

Francis Marion,

a planter from St. John’s, Berkeley, who served at Fort Moultrie and Savannah.

He raided Loyalist settlements and attacked the British troops. Tarleton called him an “old fox.” Marion’s men changed the name to “Swamp Fox.”

Andrew Pickens

lived in Abbeville and fought against the Cherokee. When the Loyalists wrecked his home, he led a force of Patriots. The Indians called him the “Wizard Owl.”

All three of these men waged guerilla warfare.

XII. Disaster at Camden

July 1780

Congress named Horatio Gates, the hero of the Battle of Saratoga, head of the army in the South.

Gates planned to attack the British post at Camden.

He marched his troops south (from NC) in the summer heat with little food. They ate green corn and became ill.

The British Gen. Cornwallis left Charleston with fresh troops. He was looking for Gates and his men.

They met on August 16, 1780. It was a slaughter for the Patriots. Gates fled the battle field on his horse and went to Charlotte, NC.

XIII. Victory at King’s Mountain

Cornwallis sent Maj. Patrick Ferguson with Loyalist militia into NC. Ferguson then sent a message to Patriots to lay down their arms. Groups of Patriots began to look for Ferguson.

They found him camped at King’s Mountain. They attacked with a fierce war whoop. Ferguson was killed and his men were either killed or captured.

The Patriots killed many of the Loyalists after they had laid down their arms. This was payback for Buford’s massacre or Tarleton’s quarter.

XIV. Final Battles in SC

December 1780 Nathaniel Greene was made head of the southern Army. He split it and sent Gen. Daniel Morgan to Ninety-Six. Greene went to Cheraw.

Cornwallis sent Tarleton to find Morgan, who was at Cowpens. They fought a fierce battle on a cold day.

Morgan’s men destroyed Tarleton’s army.

1781 Summer

Sumter and Marion began regular raids.

Greene lost the battle at Hobkirk’s Hill.

Ninety-Six –Greene left it to the British;

Eutaw Springs-Sept. 8 Greene lost, but the British went back to Charleston. It was the final battle in SC.

One month later-Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, VA.

Dec. 14, 1782 the British left Charleston along with 4,200 Loyalists and 7,200 slaves.