



Revolutionary Charleston

Social Studies Literacy Elements for Grades 3-8

- A. Distinguish between past, present, and future time.
- B. Establish chronological order in constructing one's own historical narratives.
- F. Ask geographic questions: Where is it located? Why is it there? What is significant about its location? How is its locations related to that of the other people, places, and environments?
- K. Use texts, photographs, and documents to observe and interpret social studies trends and relationships.
- L. Interpret calendars, time lines, maps, charts, tables, graphs, flow charts, diagrams, documents, letters, censuses, and other artifacts.
- O. Consider multiple perspectives of documents and stories.

Social Studies Academic Standards for Grade 3

- 3-3.1 Analyze the causes of the American Revolution-including Britain's passage of the Tea Act, the Intolerable Acts, the rebellion of the colonists, and the Declaration of Independence-and South Carolina's role in these events. (H, P, E)
- 3-3.2 Summarize the key conflicts and key leaders of the American Revolution in South Carolina and their effects on the state, including the occupations of Charleston by the British; the partisan warfare of Thomas Sumter, Andrew Pickens, and Francis Marion; and the battles of Cowpens and Kings Mountain. (H, P, G)
- 3-3.3 Summarize the effects of the American Revolution in South Carolina, including the establishment of a new nation and a new state government and capital. (H, P, G)

Social Studies Academic Standards for Grade 4

- 4-2.7 Explain how conflicts and cooperation among the Native Americans, Europeans, and Africans influenced colonial events including the French and Indian Wars, slave revolts, Native American wars, and trade. (H, G, P, E)
- 4-3.1 Explain the political and economic factors leading to the American Revolution, including the French and Indian War; British colonial policies such as the Stamp Act, the Tea Act, and the so-called Intolerable Acts; and the American colonists' early resistance through boycotts, congresses, and petitions. (E, P, H)
- 4-3.2 Summarize the roles of principal American, British, and European leaders involved in the conflict, including King George III, George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Thomas Paine, Patrick Henry, and the Marquis de Lafayette. (H, P)

- 4-3.3 Explain the major ideas and philosophies of government reflected in the Declaration of Independence. (P, H)
- 4-3.4 Summarize the events and key battles of the Revolutionary War, including Lexington and Concord, Bunker (Breed's) Hill, Charleston, Saratoga, Cowpens, and Yorktown. (G, H)
- 4-3.6 Compare the daily life and roles of diverse groups of Americans during and after the Revolutionary War, including roles taken by women and African Americans such as Martha Washington, Mary Ludwig Hays McCauley (Molly Pitcher), Abigail Adams, Crispus Attucks, and Peter Salem. (H, P)
- 4-3.7 Explain the effects of the American Revolution on African Americans and Native Americans, including how the war affected attitudes about slavery and contributed to the inclusion of abolition in early state constitutions and how the Land Ordinance of 1785 and the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 that were developed by Congress influenced the future of Native Americans. (H, P, G)

Social Studies Academic Standards for Grade 8

- 8-2.1 Explain the interests and roles of South Carolinians in the events leading to the American Revolution, including the state's reactions to the Stamp Act and the Tea Act; the role of Christopher Gadsden and the Sons of Liberty; and the role of the four South Carolina signers of the Declaration of Independence-Edward Rutledge, Henry Middleton, Thomas Lynch Jr., and Thomas Heyward Jr. (H, P, E)
- 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)
- 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)