

# South Carolina State History Lapbook Journal



Designed for  
6<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> Grades,  
but could be  
adjusted for  
younger grade  
levels.

Written & designed by  
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# South Carolina State History Lapbook Journal

Thanks for purchasing this product. Please check out our Lapbook Journals for other states. The Lapbook Journals are designed for 6<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades but could be adjusted for use with younger students.

Please also check out our Lapbooks for each state. The Lapbooks are designed for K-8<sup>th</sup> grades.

We are designing these products, Lapbook Journals and Lapbooks, so that they follow the same Study Guide. This will allow for a family to study State History TOGETHER, with each age group using the product (Lapbook Journal or Lapbook) that best suits that group. The parent may teach from ONE Study Guide and allow each student to document what he is learning in his own way.

# How to Use This Product:

- 1. Supplies:** Gather the following supplies: 3-ring binder (2 inches), scissors, white paper, colored paper, light colored cardstock, glue, staples & stapler, ribbon, hole punch, metal brad fasteners (optional), and crayons or colored pencils. (If you purchased the printed format of this product, then you will need all of the listed supplies except the paper.)
- 2. Brochures/Pamphlets:** Contact a Chamber of Commerce or travel agent within your state, and request brochures and pamphlets. Place a pocket inside your binder, and keep your brochures and pamphlets there. During your study, you may refer to these to help with answering the questions. You may also choose to cut out some of the words or pictures from them and decorate the pages of your notebook.
- 3. Study Guide:** This guide contains an overview of this state's history. Websites where you can find additional information are included on the last page of the Study Guide.
- 4. Journal Pages:** These pages contain many questions that you will need to answer during your study of this state's history. There are 2 blank pages at the end of this section, and these are for your State Report. This will be a short essay that tells a brief overview of what you have learned during your study. You may add pages, as needed.
- 5. Lapbook Pages:** This is where you will create 6 booklets that further document what you have learned during your study. If you enjoy hands-on projects, you may complete these and glue them on the last 2 pages of this section. If you choose not to complete these booklets, then we suggest that you make sure to cover the requested information in your State Report in the previous section.

# **South Carolina State History Lapbook Journal**

**The following  
pages contain the  
Study Guide**

**Print on white paper.**

# South Carolina State History Lapbook Journal Study Guide



The Great Seal of South Carolina

South Carolina's thriving cultural center of Charleston and the luxurious coastal island resorts belie the state's turbulent history. Raging against British taxation, South Carolina sent delegates to the Continental Congresses of 1774 and 1775. Throughout the Revolutionary War, the state fought and suffered through 137 battles on her soil. When the British were quashed at the Battle of King's Mountain in 1780, the tides were turned. The almost legendary figure Francis Marion (the Swamp Fox), also contributed to the British retreat. Marion and his men would hide in the swamps and strike out in surprise at British troops, only to vanish again into the unwelcoming swampland. British forces finally withdrew from Charleston in 1782.

In 1861, when Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor was fired upon, the Civil War began, and South Carolina was again engaged in war.

Today, the coastal region thrives as tourists and residents enjoy the splendor of the sandy beaches and islands, and Charleston serves as the state's impressive cultural center.

## STATE NAME

North and South Carolina were one colony until 1729. Carolina was named to honor Charles IX of France and then Charles I and Charles II of England. Carolina is rooted in Latin and comes from the word *Caroliinus*. This word is derived from the name *Carolus*, translated as "Charles."

## STATE CITIZENS

People who live in South Carolina or who come from South Carolina are called South Carolinians.



Historic Charleston



Map of South Carolina – Capital, Major Cities and Rivers

## STATEHOOD

South Carolina, one of the thirteen colonies, became the eighth state on May 23, 1788 to be admitted to the Union. On December 20, 1860, South Carolina became the first state to secede from the Union. It re- entered after the Civil War.

## STATE CONSTITUTION

The South Carolina Constitution is the governing document of South Carolina. It describes the structure and function of the state's government. The current state constitution was adopted in 1895. South Carolina has had six other constitutions, which were adopted in 1776, 1778, 1790, 1861, 1865 and 1868.

Since 1895, there have been many calls for a new Constitution, one that is not based on the politics of a post-Civil War population. Several hundred amendments have been made to the 1895 Constitution (in 1966 there were 330 amendments). Amendments have been created to comply with federal acts, and for many other issues. The volume of amendments makes South Carolina's Constitution one of the longest in the nation.

**PREAMBLE:** *We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, grateful to God for our liberties, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the preservation and perpetuation of the same.*

## STATE GOVERNMENT

As in the case of the federal government, South Carolina's state government is organized into three branches - executive, legislative, and judicial.

Executive Branch: The Governor of South Carolina is the chief executive of the state. Before 1865, governors in South Carolina were appointed by the General Assembly, and held the title "President of State." The 1865 Constitution changed this process, requiring a popular election. In 1926 the governor's term was changed to four years, and in 1982 governors were allowed to run for a second term.

The South Carolina Constitution provides for the separate election of eight other executive officers:

- Lieutenant Governor
- Attorney General
- Adjutant General
- Commissioner of Agriculture
- Comptroller General
- Secretary of State
- State Treasurer
- Superintendent of Education

Each officer is elected at the same time as the governor. The separately elected positions allow for the possibility of multiple parties to be represented in the executive branch. The Governor's Cabinet also contains several appointed positions. In most cases, persons who fill cabinet-level positions are recommended by the governor and appointed by the Senate.

Legislative Branch: The legislative power of the State of South Carolina is vested in a bicameral General Assembly comprised of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate consists of 46 members who are elected from single member districts. Senators must be citizens of the United States and the State of South Carolina, at least 25 years old at the time of their election, and residents of the district in which they are elected. Senators serve four year terms.

The South Carolina House of Representatives consists of 124 legislators elected every two years to represent the state's 124 separate single-member districts. Representatives must be citizens of the United States and the State of South Carolina, at least 21 years old and a resident of their district at the time of the filing deadline.

The two houses meet in the South Carolina State House. As outlined by the state's constitution, the General Assembly's annual session begins on the second Tuesday in January and runs through the first Thursday in June.

Judicial Branch: The South Carolina Supreme Court is the highest court in South Carolina. The Court is composed of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices who are elected to ten year terms by the General Assembly. The terms of the justices are staggered and a justice may be reelected to any number of terms, but there is a mandatory retirement age of 72. The overwhelming majority of vacancies on the Court occur when Justices reach this age, not through the refusal of the General Assembly to elect a sitting Justice to another term.

The South Carolina Court of Appeals is the state's intermediate appellate court. It hears all Circuit Court and Family Court appeals, excepting appeals that are within the seven classes of exclusive Supreme Court jurisdiction. The Court of Appeals is selected by the General Assembly to staggered six-year terms and is comprised of a chief judge and eight associate judges. The court may preside in any county.

The South Carolina Circuit Court is the trial court of general jurisdiction. It consists of a civil division (the Court of Common Pleas) and a criminal division (the Court of General Sessions). It is also a superior court, having limited appellate jurisdiction over appeals from the lower Probate Court, Magistrate's Court, and Municipal Court, and appeals from the Administrative Law Judge Division, which hears matters relating to state administrative and regulatory agencies. South Carolina's 46 counties are divided into 16 judicial circuits. Circuit court judges are elected by the General Assembly to staggered six-year terms.

The Family Court deals with all matters of domestic and family relationships, as well as generally maintaining exclusive jurisdiction over cases involving minors under the age of seventeen, excepting traffic and game law violations.

## **TRIBAL GOVERNMENT**

Tribal Government operates separately from South Carolina State Government. For more information, visit: <http://www.doi.gov/governments/tribalgovernments.cfm>

## **U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION**

The legislative branch of the United States government makes laws for our nation and raises and distributes money to run the United States government. The most evident part of the legislative branch is the United States Congress. Congress is divided into two parts, called houses. The two parts are the Senate and the House of Representatives. Congress is referred to as a bicameral body because it is made up of two houses. The Latin roots of the word bicameral, "bi" and "cameral," mean two chambers or rooms.

Members of the Senate are called Senators and members of the House of Representatives are called Representatives. Senators and representatives serving in these two bodies are sometimes referred to as congressmen, or women, and sometimes as legislators because their business is to legislate or make laws. The role of the legislative branch is defined in the United States Constitution.

Each state elects people to represent them in the United States Congress in Washington, DC. The citizens of each state elect two senators to represent them in the Senate. They also elect representatives to represent them in the House of Representatives. The number of representatives each state sends to the House of Representatives is not a specific number like the Senate, but is based on the population of the state. The people, that are elected to represent the state's citizens in the United States Congress, are referred to as the Congressional Delegation.

There are 100 senators in the U.S. Senate. Each is elected to a term, in the Senate, of six years. There are 435 representatives in the U.S. House of Representatives. Each is elected to a term, in the "House," of two years.

The citizens of South Carolina elect two people, like every other state, to represent them in the Senate and six people, based on South Carolina's current population in the most recent federal census, to represent them in the House of Representatives.

## STATE SEAL

South Carolina's Great Seal was authorized by resolution of the General Assembly on April 2, 1776.

The seal is made up of two distinct elliptical areas, linked by branches of the palmetto tree.

The image on the left is dominated by a tall palmetto tree and another tree, fallen and broken. This scene represents the battle fought on June 28, 1776 between defenders of the unfinished fort on Sullivan's Island, and the British Fleet. Of course the standing tree represents the victorious defenders, and the fallen tree is the British Fleet. Banded together on the palmetto with the motto "Quis Separabit?" ("Who Will Separate?") are 12 spears that represent the first 12 states of the Union. Surrounding the image, at the top, is "South Carolina", and below, is "Animis Opibusque Parati", or "Prepared in Mind and Resources".

The other image on the seal depicts a woman walking along a shore that is littered with weapons. The woman, symbolizing Hope, grasps a branch of laurel as the sun rises behind her. Below her image is the word "Spes", or "Hope", and over the image is the motto "Dum Spiro Spero", or "While I Breathe I Hope".



## STATE CAPITAL (Columbia)

The capital city of South Carolina is Columbia. Columbia is located in the center of South Carolina at the junctions of Interstates 20, 26 and 77. It is South Carolina's most populated city and the county seat of Richland County, the home of the University of South Carolina's main campus, and the site of the South Carolina State Fair each October. A small part of Columbia also extends into Lexington County.

Columbia was settled by Europeans in the early 1700s and chosen to be the site of the new South Carolina state capital in 1786. It was chartered as a town in 1805 and as a city in 1854. Columbia was named for Christopher Columbus, and it was South Carolina's first planned city (wide streets arranged in a grid pattern) and the second planned city in the United States (Savannah was the first). Despite this, Columbia did not have a single paved street until Main Street was surfaced in 1908.

Source: <http://www.sciway.net/city/columbia.html>

## South Carolina State House



The South Carolina State House is the building housing the government of the U.S. state of South Carolina.

The building houses the South Carolina General Assembly and the offices of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina. Until 1971, it also housed the Supreme Court. It is located in the capital city of Columbia near the corner of Gervais and Assembly Streets.

The State House is in the Greek Revival style; it is approximately 180 feet (55 m) tall, 300 feet (91 m) long, 100 feet (30 m) wide. It weighs more than 70,000 short tons and has 130,673 square feet (12,140 m<sup>2</sup>) of space.

The South Carolina State House was designed first by architect P. H. Hammarskold. Construction began in 1851, but the original architect was dismissed for fraud and dereliction of duty. Soon thereafter, the structure was largely dismantled because of defective materials and workmanship. John Niernsee redesigned the structure and work began on it in 1855, slowed during the Civil War, and was suspended in 1865 as Sherman's Union Army entered Columbia on February 17. Several public buildings were "put to the torch" when United States troops entered the city. The capitol building was damaged by artillery shells and set afire by Sherman's troops.

Building work was finally completed in 1907. The reconstruction era poverty slowed progress. The building's main structure was finally completed in 1875. From 1888 to 1891, Niernsee's son, Frank McHenry Niernsee, served as architect and much of the interior work was completed. In 1900 Frank Pierce Milburn began as architect, but was replaced in 1905 by Charles Coker Wilson who finally finished the exterior in 1907. Additional renovations were made in 1959 and 1998. The State House was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1976.

### *South Carolina Statehouse Grounds*

The building's grounds are home to several monuments. On the north side is a monument to South Carolina's Confederate dead, a monument that includes a flagpole flying a traditional version of the Confederate battle flag. The monument was established after a controversy during the U.S. presidential campaign of 2000 about the Confederate flag flying over the dome of the State House. The flag, originally placed over the dome in 1962, was moved to its present location on July 1, 2000.

The grounds are also home to a monument dedicated to the contributions and history of African-Americans, as well as one on the southwest of the South Portico that is dedicated to South Carolina law enforcement officers killed while on duty. The grounds also feature statues of Senators Strom Thurmond and Benjamin Tillman.

*Source: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South\\_Carolina\\_State\\_House](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Carolina_State_House)*

## STATE MOTTO

South Carolina has 2 state mottos, both of which are in Latin.

1. "Dum Spiro Spero" meaning "While I Breathe I Hope"  
(Refers to the figure of Hope on the State Seal)
2. "A nimis Opibusque Parati" meaning "Ready in Soul and Resource"

## STATE FLAG

Dating back to 1765, the South Carolina State Flag reminds us of its role in the American Revolution and maintains its place in the annals of the Civil War with a design that was formulated as a National banner when the state seceded from the union on December 20, 1860.

Components of the current state flag were first seen in 1765, on a banner carried by South Carolina protesters of the Stamp Act.

The banner that the protesters hoisted displayed three white crescents on a blue background. Ten years later in 1775, Colonel William Moultrie was asked by the South Carolina Revolutionary Council of Safety to design a banner for the use of South Carolina troops. Colonel Moultrie chose a simple and direct design that displayed a crescent on a blue field. The new flag was the same blue color of the soldier's uniforms and the crescent echoed the symbol that the soldiers wore on the front of their caps.

Almost 100 years later, South Carolina seceded from the Union it had fought to create. A new banner was needed to fly above the newly created nation. Many designs were reviewed but the General Assembly settled on one simple change to Moultrie's Revolutionary War design. A Palmetto tree was added and centered on the blue field. The Palmetto, the South Carolina State Tree, had been attributed as instrumental in Colonel Moultrie's defense of Sullivan's Island against an attack by British warships in June, 1776. Cannonballs fired at the fort from the British ships could not destroy the walls of the fort which were built of Palmetto logs. Instead, the cannonballs simply sank into the soft, tough Palmetto wood.

The flag that flies over the state of South Carolina today is of the same design that flew over the independent South Carolina during the Civil War.



## STATE NICKNAMES

### *The Palmetto State*

This nickname refers to South Carolina's official State Tree, the Sabal Palmetto. The Palmetto is rooted in historical significance dating back to the Revolutionary War. On June 28, 1776, the British fleet's attack on Sullivan's Island was repulsed. The palmetto-log fort, under Colonel William Moultrie, withstood the barrage of British cannons until the fleet retreated. The Sabal Palmetto, commonly referred to as the Cabbage Palmetto, was added to the National flag of South Carolina, after it seceded from the Union in 1861.

The Palmetto is South Carolina's official State Tree. It also appears on the South Carolina State Seal and in the salute to the flag of South Carolina written in 1950 by Mrs. John Raymond Carson and adopted by the General Assembly in 1966: "I salute the flag of South Carolina and pledge to the Palmetto State love, loyalty and faith."

### *The Rice State*

The production of rice in South Carolina led to this nickname for the state.

### *The Swamp State*

South Carolina is known for the swamps and marshy areas where rice is grown.

### *Keystone of the South Atlantic Seaboard*

South Carolina's wedge shape is the basis for the "Keystone of the South Atlantic Seaboard."

### *The Iodine State*

South Carolina has been referred to as "The Iodine State" because of the large percentages of iodine found in the vegetation growing in the state.

### *The Sand-lapper State*

This derogatory name probably referred to the poorer residents of the state living on the sandy ridges where scrubby pine forests grew. It was said, in jest, that they lapped up sand to stay alive.

## STATE BIRD

The Carolina wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*) was designated the official state bird of South Carolina in 1948. The Carolina wren is also featured on South Carolina's state quarter.

Carolina wrens are common in forest types with thick underbrush throughout the eastern United States. The number in northern populations fluctuates widely depending on the harshness of winter conditions.



Carolina wrens are quite universal in their choice of nesting sites. These wrens prefer nesting sites that are fairly well enclosed, but they are not totally dependent upon cavities. They are well adapted to habitat conditions provided by man, but also nest in the woods where they prefer tangles and brushy undergrowth. Nests have been found in natural cavities, mailboxes, newspaper cylinders, old hornet nests, and bird houses.

Animal food, mostly insects, makes up 93 percent of the Carolina wren's diet. Of this, beetles, caterpillars, and moths comprise the largest portion. The 7 percent vegetable material is mostly seeds taken in the winter. Since the Carolina wren feeds mostly on or near the ground, deep snow is detrimental to survival.

## STATE FLOWER



Yellow Jessamine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*) was designated the official state flower of South Carolina in 1924.

Selected not only for the flower's beauty and sweet fragrance, but because Carolina Jessamine is found throughout South Carolina and "its delicate flower suggests the pureness of gold; its perpetual return out of the dead winter suggests the lesson of constancy in, loyalty to, and patriotism in the service of the State" (quote from South Carolina legislature).

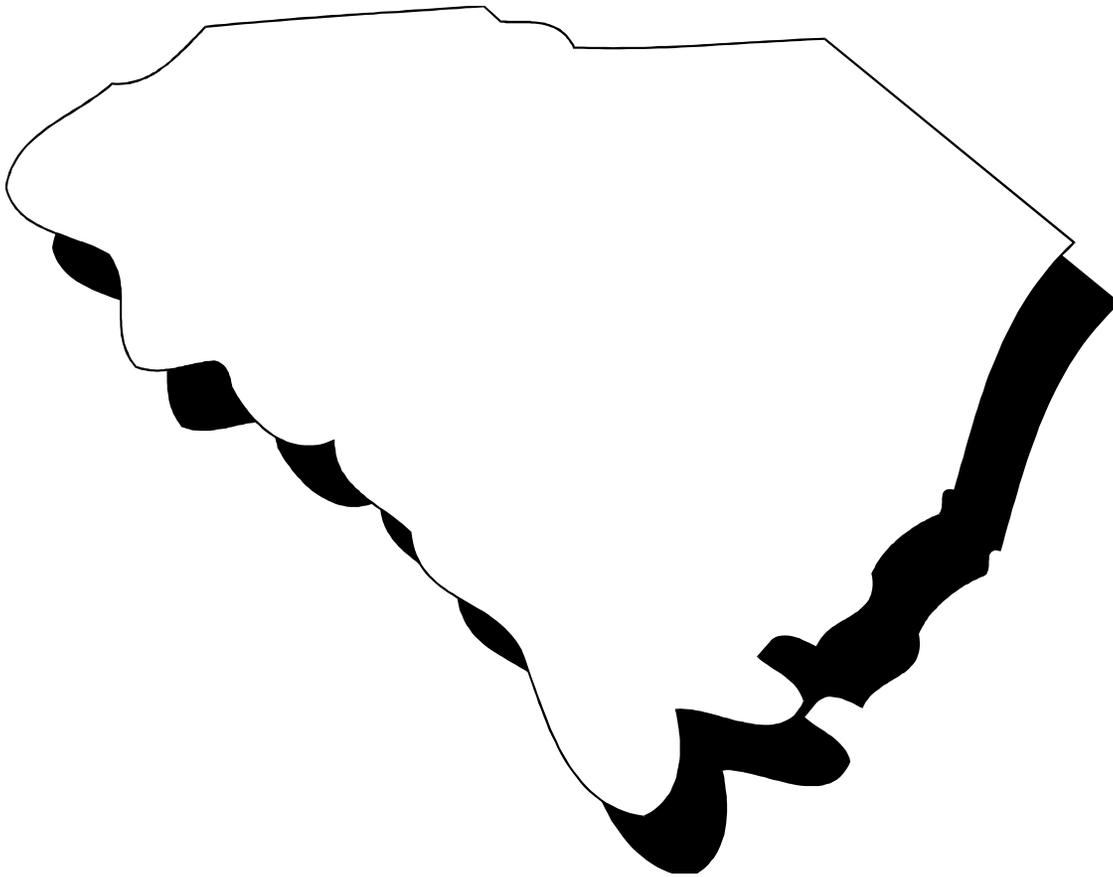
Yellow Jessamine is also featured on the state quarter

# **South Carolina State History Lapbook Journal**

**The following  
pages contain the  
Journal Pages**

**Print on white paper.**

# South Carolina



Label the capital city, major cities, and major bodies of water.

When did this state become a state? \_\_\_\_\_

Rank in statehood: \_\_\_\_\_

Capital city &  
its population:

Northern border: \_\_\_\_\_

Southern border: \_\_\_\_\_

Eastern border: \_\_\_\_\_

Western border: \_\_\_\_\_

Total area:

\_\_\_\_\_

State's rank in size  
(area):

\_\_\_\_\_

State's total population: \_\_\_\_\_

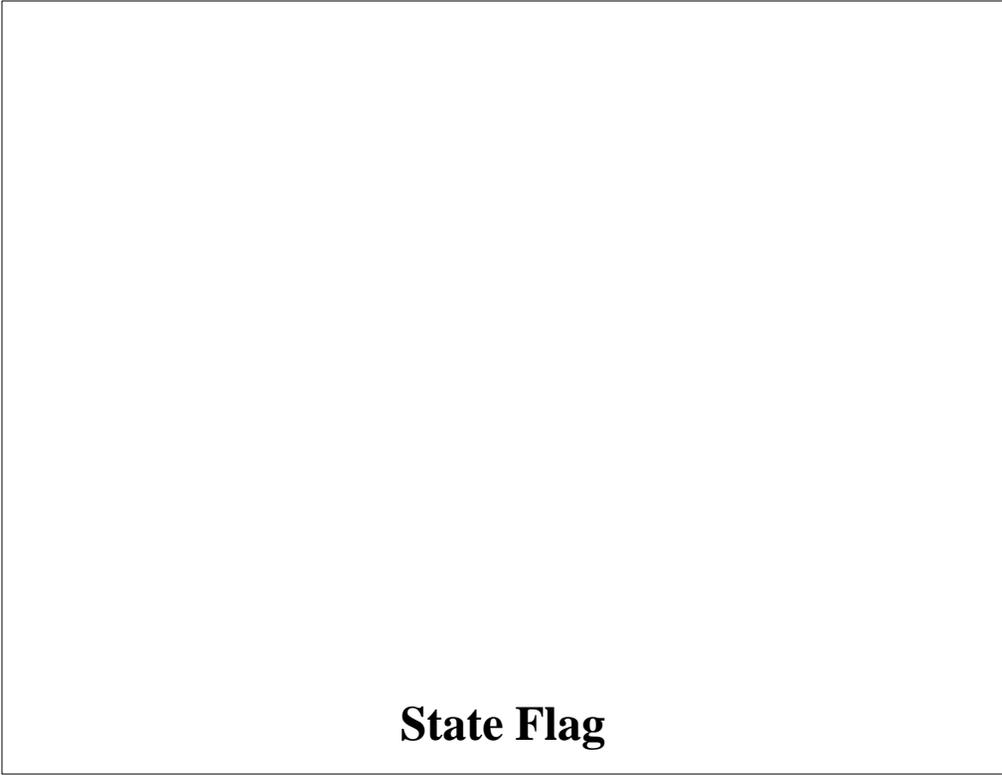
City with largest population: \_\_\_\_\_

State's rank in population: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of Counties:

\_\_\_\_\_

**South Carolina**



## State Flag

Draw the state flag above.

### State Flag Information:

When adopted: \_\_\_\_\_

Colors: \_\_\_\_\_

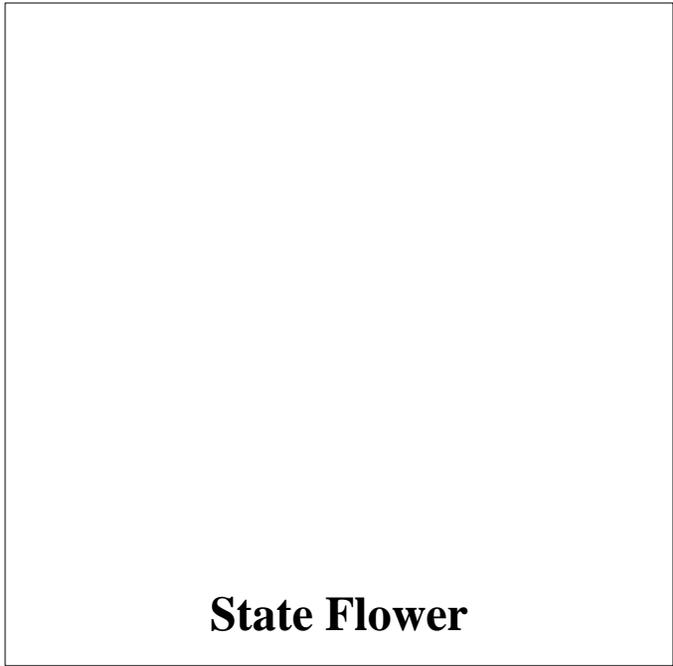
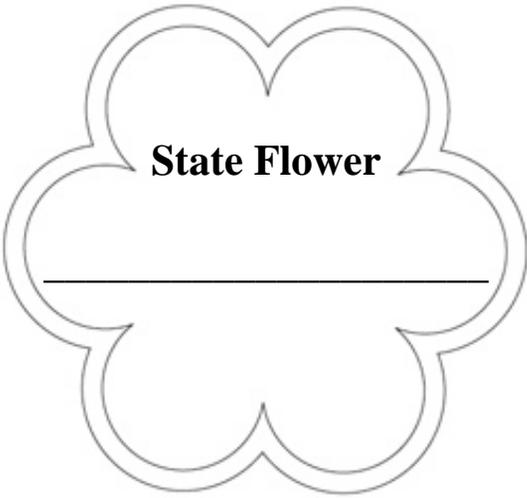
Specific design: \_\_\_\_\_

History: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

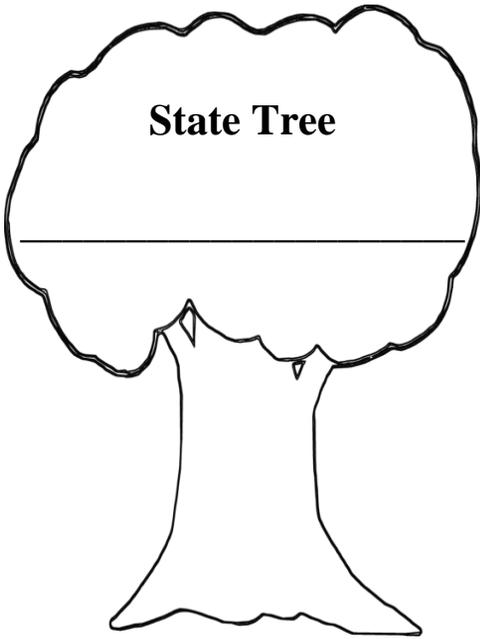
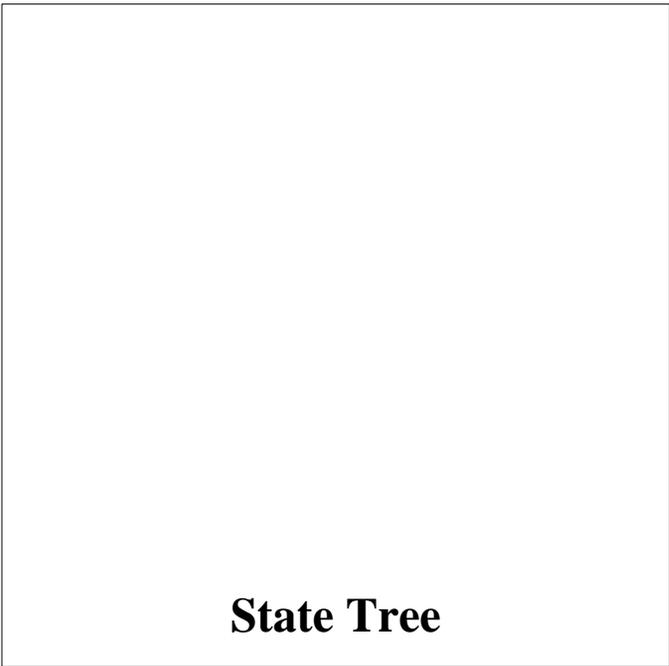
\_\_\_\_\_

# South Carolina



Draw the state flower above.

## State Symbols



Draw the state tree above.

# South Carolina

# **South Carolina State History Lapbook Journal**

**The following  
pages contain the  
Lapbook Pages**

On the pages in this section, you will find:

**1. Pictures of completed Lapbook Page:**

This is just a SAMPLE (The one in the picture is for Alabama, but each state will have the same booklets).

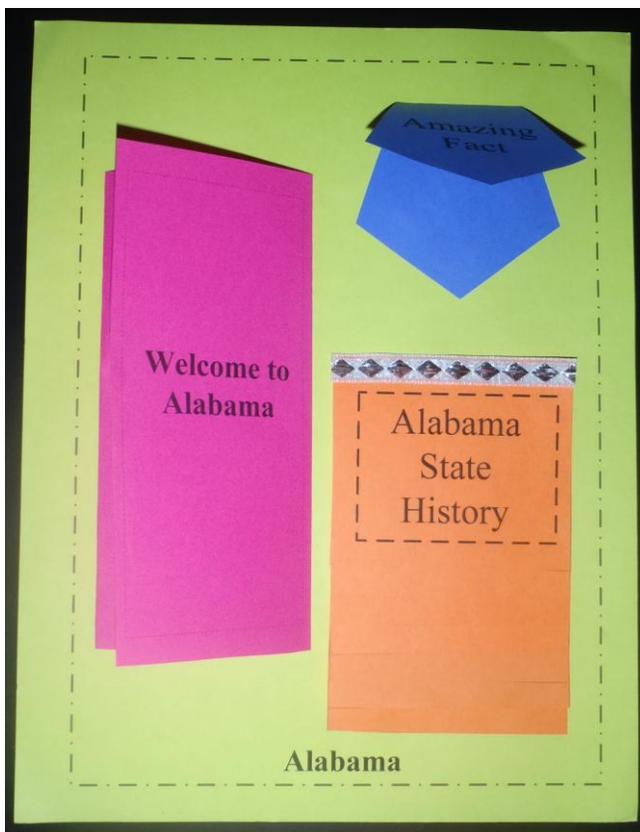
**2. Lapbook Booklet Instructions:** This is where you will find instructions for cutting out, assembling, and completing each booklet.

**3. Lapbook Booklet Templates:** Each booklet will be labeled so that you can easily find them when reading through the Lapbook Booklet Instructions. Print these on colored paper.

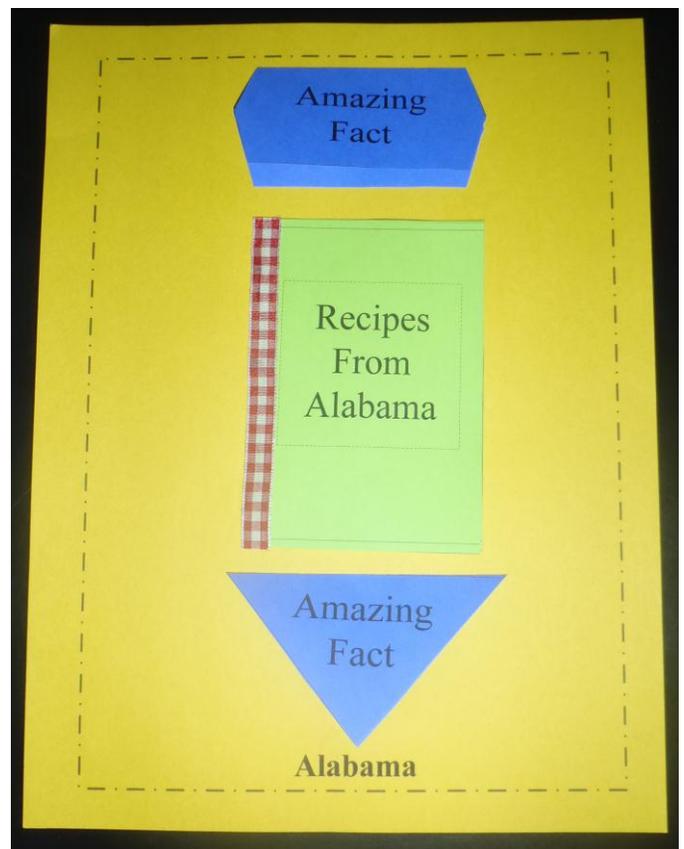
**2. Lapbook Background Pages** – This is where you will glue each of your Lapbook Booklets. We suggest printing this page on white or another light color of cardstock.

# South Carolina State History Lapbook Journal Lapbook Pages

This is a SAMPLE of completed Lapbook Pages.  
You may choose to arrange your booklets  
differently. Be creative!



**Page 1**



**Page 2**

# South Carolina State History Lapbook Journal

## Lapbook Pages

### Booklet #1: State History

**Assembly Instructions:** Cut out each page along the outer black lines. Stack the pages so that the title is on top and the pages get longer toward the back of the stack. Along the top of the stack, secure with staples. You may choose to cover the stapled area with a ribbon like in the picture. Instead of staples, you may choose to punch 2 holes and secure with metal brad fasteners or tie a ribbon.

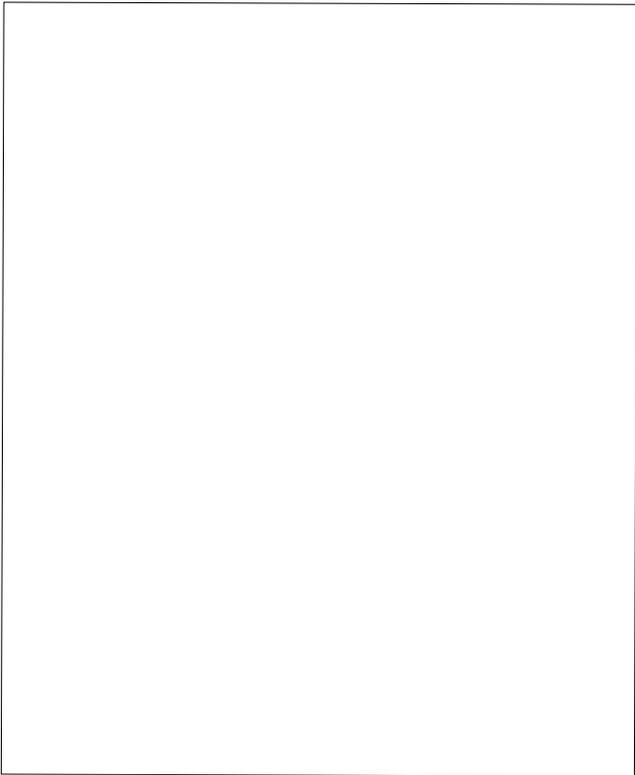
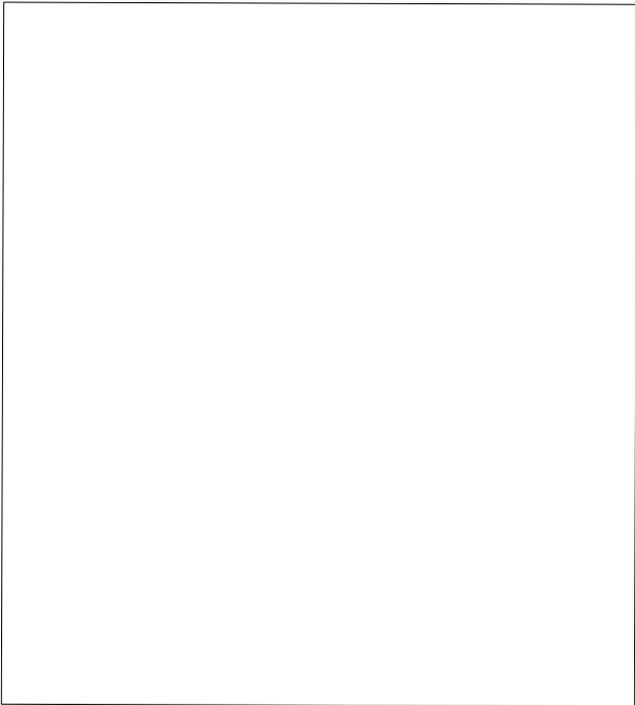
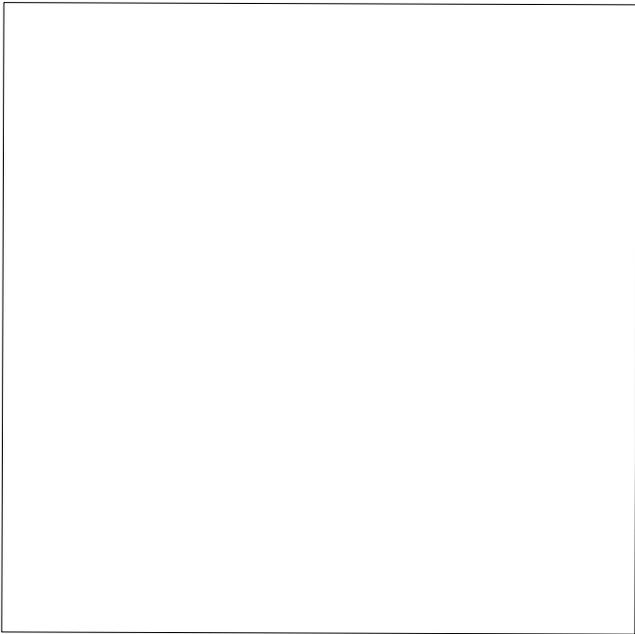
**Completion Instructions:** During your study of this state, you have learned about many different aspects of the state's history. Inside this booklet, tell what you remember from your study. You may choose to also draw/glue pictures in this booklet. Notice how each page is a little longer than the one before. This creates "tabs" on the bottom of each page. Use this space (bottom of each page) to write the subject of what you will tell about on each page. For example, you may want to label one page "War" or "Constitution" or whatever you choose.

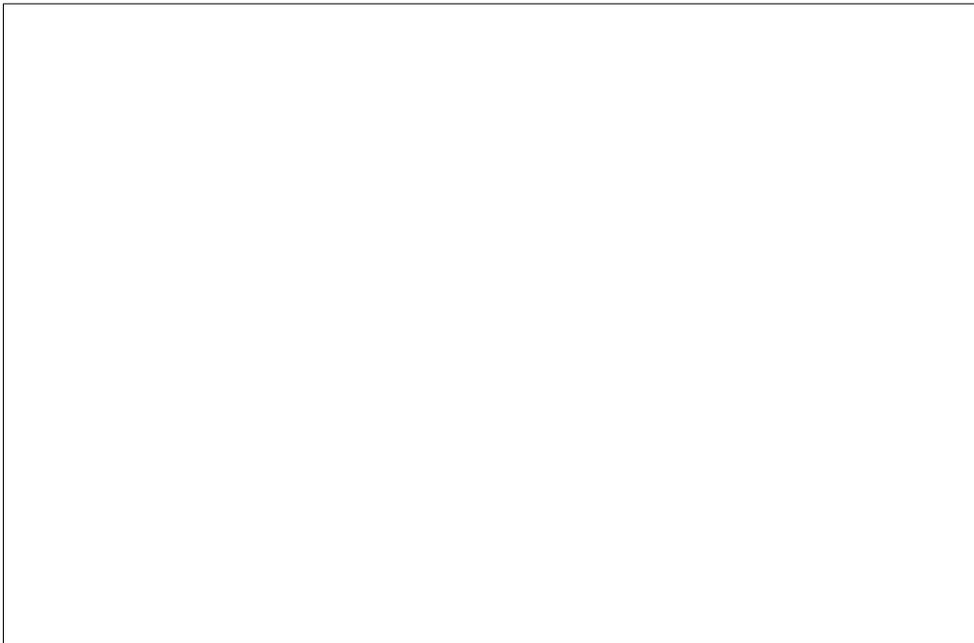
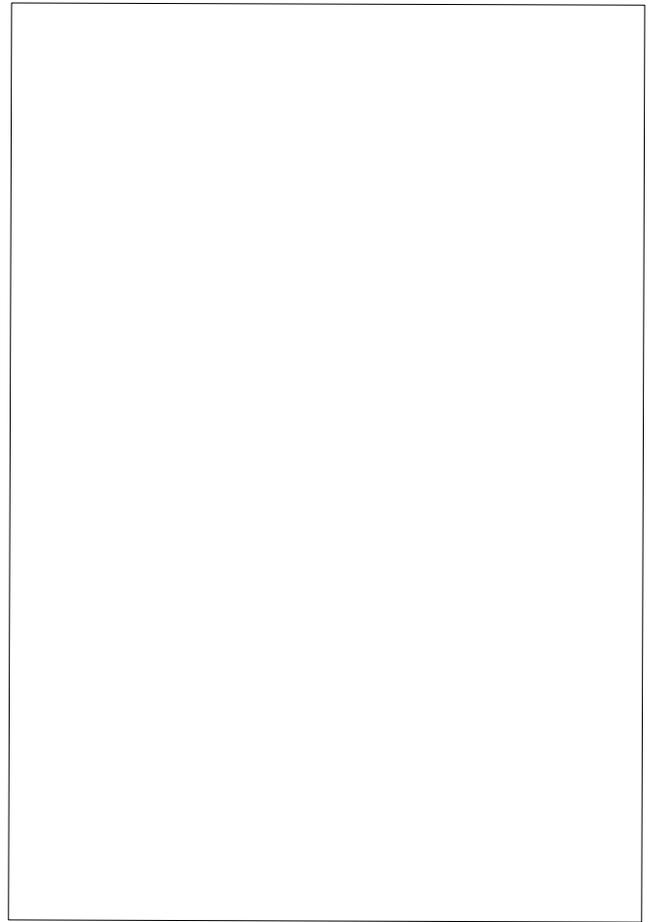
### Booklet #2: State Brochure

**Assembly Instructions:** Cut out each page along the outer black lines. Tri-fold this booklet so that the title is on the front.

**Completion Instructions:** There are so many wonderful places to visit and facts to know about each state. Pretend that you are creating a travel brochure that would be seen by people who were considering visiting this state. Inside (and on the outside) this booklet, tell about all of the reasons that someone should visit. You may choose to draw and/or glue pictures also.

South Carolina  
State  
History





**Welcome to  
South  
Carolina**