

Loyalty vs. Rebellion: The American Revolution in the South Carolina

Primary Sources

The following section presents a number of proclamations, orders, accounts, and descriptions of the people involved and the events that occurred in South Carolina during the Southern Campaign. They correspond with the divisions put forth in the Background History section and may be used in lesson plans and activities to engage the students in complexities and struggles faced by the citizens of the South Carolina backcountry during the Revolution.

- **Troubles with Britain: The Proclamation of 1763**

- ***Edict given by King George III that closed all lands west of the Appalachian Mountains to white settlement; source of contention between the British government--which issued this proclamation to avoid war with the Native Americans—and the American colonists, who believed that they had fought and died in the French and Indian War for the right to claim this land.***

“And We do further declare it to be Our Royal Will and Pleasure, for the present as aforesaid, to reserve under our Sovereignty, Protection, and Dominion, for the use of the said Indians...all the Lands and Territories lying to the Westward of the Sources of the Rivers which fall into the Sea from the West and North West as aforesaid.

And We do hereby strictly forbid, or Pain of our Displeasure, all our loving Subjects from making any Purchases or Settlements whatever, or taking Possession of any of the Lands above reserved, without our especial leave and License for that Purpose first obtained.

And We do further strictly enjoin and require all Persons whatever who have either wilfully or inadvertently seated themselves upon any Lands within the Countries above described, or upon any other Lands which, not having been ceded to or purchased by Us, are still reserved to the said Indians as aforesaid, forthwith to remove themselves from such Settlements” (from The Avalon Project, Yale University Law School, “The Royal Proclamation – October 7, 1763,” http://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th_century/proc1763.asp).

- **Clinton’s Proclamation, the Waxhaws Massacre, and More British Mistakes**

- ***The last of Clinton’s summer 1780 proclamations, which he issued on June 3rd, declared that Patriot militia that had been paroled after the fall of Charleston had to take an oath of allegiance to the Crown and join the Loyalist militias. This infuriated the Patriots, who felt betrayed by this order. After this edict, they believed that they were free to resume their resistance to the British.***

Henry Clinton’s summer 1780 proclamations: “On the twenty-second day of May, it was proclaimed that all who should thereafter oppose the King in arms, or hinder any one from joining his forces, should have his property confiscated, and

be otherwise severely punished; and, on the first of June, Clinton and Arbuthnot, as Royal Commissioners, offered by proclamation, pardon to the penitent, on condition of their immediate return to allegiance; and to the loyal, the pledge of their former political immunities, including freedom from taxation, save by their own chosen Legislature. On the third of that month, another proclamation by Clinton, required all inhabitants of the Province, 'who were now prisoners on parole' to take an active part in maintaining the Royal Government; and they were assured, that 'should they neglect to return to their allegiance, they will be treated as rebels to the Government of the King'" (found in Lyman C. Draper, *Kings Mountain and Its Heroes*, 46).

- ***Lord Cornwallis' attempt to curb the violence in the backcountry by punishing those who violated their parole agreements with the British by joining groups of Patriot militia.***

Cornwallis' August 1780 order to punish rebels: "Two days after Gates' defeat, his Lordship wrote to Lieutenant-Colonel Cruger, at Ninety Six: 'I have given orders that all the inhabitants of this Province, who had submitted, and who have taken part in this revolt, should be punished with the greatest rigor; that they should be imprisoned, and their whole property taken from them or destroyed; I have likewise directed that compensation should be made out of their effects to the persons who have been plundered and oppressed by them. I have ordered, in the most positive manner, that every militia man who had borne arms with us, and had afterwards joined the enemy, should be immediately hanged. I have now, sir, only to desire that you will take the most vigorous measures to extinguish the rebellion, in the district in which you command, and that you will obey, in the strictest manner, the directions I have given in this letter, relative to the treatment of the country'" (quoted in Lyman C. Draper, *Kings Mountain and Its Heroes*, 140).

- **Rebellion or Loyalty: Making a Choice in 1780**

- Account of the civil war in the backcountry from P.M. Waters, in John H. Logan's manuscript *A History of the Upper Country of South Carolina*: "'[A Newberry District farmer named Waters had neighbors] who were in favor of the King...[At a store, one] insisted on Waters subscribing an oath of allegiance to the King, which he refused to do, upon which they came to words. Waters was in the act of starting for home...when this neighbor seized a loaded rifle...and pursued, saying: 'I will kill you unless you subscribe to the oath.' Waters...snatched the gun from him and turned it upon him. When this fellow seized a stick and turned upon Waters,... [he] shot him...Waters surrendered himself to the civil authorities, and was put in Ninety Six jail. Not long after...[his brother] and friends liberated him by cutting down the door in a dark night upon which Waters left immediately and took refuge in North [Carolina] and there joined the American army; and returning South with Green[e], fought'" (quoted in John W. Gordon, *South Carolina and the American Revolution*, 96).

- Loyalist Uzal Johnson’s account of Loyalist pillaging Patriot property: “Lay at McPherson’s living on the fat of the land, the soldiers every side of us roasting turkeys, geese, fowls, ducks, Pigs, and everything in great plenty. This McPherson is a great Rebel, a man of property and at present is in Charles Town” (from Bobby Gilmer Moss, ed., *Uzal Johnson, Loyalist Surgeon: A Revolutionary War Diary*, 9).
- Loyalist Anthony Allaire’s account of Loyalist plundering: “This day Col. Ferguson got the rear guard in order to do his King and country justice, by protecting friends, and widows, and destroying Rebel property; also to collect live stock for the use of the army, all of which we effect as we go, by destroying furniture, breaking windows, etc., taking all their horned cattle, horses, mules, sheep, fowls, etc., and their negroes to drive them” (from *Diary of Lieutenant Anthony Allaire of Ferguson’s Corps: Memorandum of Occurrences During the Campaign of 1780*, found in Lyman C. Draper, *Kings Mountain and Its Heroes*, 488).
- Account of Loyalist plundering: “During this period of several weeks, the Tories scoured all that region of country daily, plundering the people of their cattle, horses, bed, wearing apparel, bee-gums, and vegetables of all kinds—even wresting the rings from the fingers of the females. Major Dunlap and Lieutenant Taylor, with forty or fifty soldiers, called at a Mrs. Thomson’s, and taking down the family Bible from its shelf, read in it, and expressed great surprise that persons having such a book, teaching them to honor the King and obey magistrates, should rebel against their King and country; but amid these expressions of holy horror, these officers suffered their troops to engage in ransacking and plundering before their very eyes” (found in Lyman C. Draper, *Kings Mountain and Its Heroes*, 76-77).
- Loyalist Uzal Johnson’s account of Patriot plundering of Loyalist family: “Mrs. Coleman is a very warm Tory...She has a family of small Children and has been Mother of five in two Years. They have been greatly distressed by the Rebels for their Loyalty. The House stripped of all the Beds and other furniture, and the Children of all their Cloaths” (from Bobby Gilmer Moss, ed., *Uzal Johnson, Loyalist Surgeon: A Revolutionary War Diary*, 62).
- Loyalist Uzal Johnson’s account of Loyalists retaliating against Patriot prisoners at Augusta’s Fort Independence: “Took fifty-odd Prisoners with Protection in their pockets. Twenty seven of them were hanged at Augusta, and twenty seven brought to Ninety Six to share the same fate” (from Bobby Gilmer Moss, ed., *Uzal Johnson, Loyalist Surgeon: A Revolutionary War Diary*, 67).
- Loyalist actions against Patriot prisoners: “Lieutenant William Stevenson, one of Ferguson’s corps, in writing from Gilbert Town, on the twenty-fifth of September, probably gave vent to the prevalent feelings of Ferguson’s men when he said, referring to the pursuit and capture of Clarke’s men: ‘Several of whom they

immediately hanged, and have a great many more yet to hang. We have now got a method that will soon put an end to the rebellion in a short time, by hanging every man that has taken protection, and is found acting against us.' Hanging men 'immediately' after they were made prisoners, plainly implies that no opportunity was given to prove or disprove whether they had ever taken protection or not. But this practice of immediate hanging was simply carrying into effect Lord Cornwallis' inhuman orders to Cruger and Balfour" (quoted in Lyman C. Draper, *Kings Mountain and Its Heroes*, 200).

- John Franklin's account of situation in the backcountry: "In the month of September 1780 I returned to what is now North Carolina and found the country in a fearful and desperate situation. The Tories and Whigs were furiously contending together and scarcely any man could be found at home. I did not know what to do, or which party to join. The British and Tories appeared measurably to have subdued the country . . . "(from John Franklin's pension application).
- Loyalist Anthony Allaire's account of backcountrymen switching sides: "While we lay at Col. Winn's, a Mr. Smith was executed for joining the Rebels after he had taken protection [from the British], and been allowed to embody himself with our militia" (from *Diary of Lieutenant Anthony Allaire of Ferguson's Corps: Memorandum of Occurrences During the Campaign of 1780*, found in Lyman C. Draper, *Kings Mountain and Its Heroes*, 505).
- British officer's 1781 account of backcountry atrocities: "A few days ago, after Genl. Sumter had taken some waggons on the other side of the Santee, and the escort of them had laid down their arms, a party of his horse [men] who said they had not discharged their pieces came up, fired upon the prisoners and killed seven of them. A few days after we took six of his people. Enquire how they were treated"" (quoted in Robert M. Weir, *Colonial South Carolina: A History*, 335-36).
- Port Royal minister's description of conditions in the backcountry in 1781: "All was desolation. . . Every field, every plantation, showed marks of ruin and devastation. Not a person was to be met with in the roads. All was Gloomy.' All society, he continued 'seems to be at an end. Every person keeps close on his own plantation. Robberies and murders are often committed on the public roads. The people that remain have been peeled, pillaged, and plundered. Poverty, want, and hardship appear in almost every countenance. A dark melancholy gloom appears everywhere, and the morals of the people are almost entirely extirpated"" (quoted in Robert M. Weir, *Colonial South Carolina: A History*, 336).
- Account of cycle of vengeance in the backcountry: "Other incidents occurred that fall in the area between Camden and Georgetown. In December, Whigs gained a measure of revenge for the depredations of John Harrison's provincials by breaking into a house where two of his brothers were recuperating from smallpox

and shooting them in their beds. They also engaged in pillaging civilians, one of Rawdon's patrols finding a house recently visited by a rebel party 'stripped of everything that could be carried off,' the woman of the house 'left standing in her shift,...; her four children stripped stark naked.' These and similar activities made it difficult for Cornwallis to obtain intelligence because rebel parties 'have so terrified my people, that I can get nobody to venture far enough out to ascertain anything'" (found in Robert Stansbury Lambert, *South Carolina Loyalists in the American Revolution*, 200).

- Account of cycle of vengeance in the backcountry: "A principal source for such reports in the middle of the state was one Levi Smith, who kept a 'back store' north of the Congaree, and who served in the garrison of Fort Motte. When that post surrendered he saw Lieutenant George Fuller and a John Jackson hanged for having in the past caused the death of a woman and one of Sumter's men; another was then killed, and Smith himself was about to be hanged when Marion intervened and turned him over to General Greene as a prisoner. Smith also charged, in an incident never verified from an American source, that Colonel Wade Hampton had arranged to have one Burke from North Carolina kill the father of Lieutenant George Dawkins of the South Carolina Royalists and a James McWhorter, and that Greene had Burke arrested for the crime. Smith also related the story of one Joseph Cooper, a militiaman in Fisher's regiment who, although presumed dead, survived the shooting of fourteen of the prisoners being escorted to Greene's camp after Sumter captured Orangeburg" (found in Robert Stansbury Lambert, *South Carolina Loyalists in the American Revolution*, 201).
- Account of cycle of vengeance in the backcountry: "One rebel bragged that 'around [Adam] Steedham's neck I fastened the rope, as a reward for his cruelties,' referring to a Fair Forest loyalist who had provided information that led a Whig party into an ambush in which the hangman's brother was killed" (found in Robert Stansbury Lambert, *South Carolina Loyalists in the American Revolution*, 201).
- Account of cycle of vengeance in the backcountry: "While on reconnaissance for Lord Rawdon during the same period, Lieutenant Samuel Bradley of the loyal militia was captured and hanged on Hobkirk's Hill by a party of Whigs, ostensibly because Bradley's brother had captured a man who was later hanged for deserting to Gates after holding a commission in the loyal militia" (found in Robert Stansbury Lambert, *South Carolina Loyalists in the American Revolution*, 202).
- American General Nathaniel Greene's account of the situation in the backcountry: "General Greene, a few months later, wrote thus freely of these hand-to-hand strifes: 'The animosity,' he said, 'between the Whigs and Tories, rendered their situation truly deplorable. There is not a day passes but there are more or less who fall a sacrifice to this savage disposition. The Whigs seem determined to extirpate the Tories, and the Tories the Whigs. Some thousands have fallen in this way in

this quarter, and the evil rages with more violence than ever. If a stop can not be put to these massacres, the country will be depopulated in a few months more, as neither Whig nor Tory can live” (quoted in Lyman C. Draper, *Kings Mountain and Its Heroes*, 139).

- Loyalist Josiah Brandon’s account of switching sides over the course of the war: “Three weeks before the battle of Kings Mountain he entered the service of the British after having served a considerable time on the American side, that he was led to do so by his father he being then between 16 and 18 years old, that he was taken prisoner at that place and detained about five days when he met with Col. McDowell, who knew him and released him...and he entered the service of his country in a few days and continued fair to her cause to the end of the war” (quoted in Robert M. Dunkerly, *The Battle of Kings Mountain: Eyewitness Accounts*, 127).

- **Ninety Six: Loyalist Stronghold in the South Carolina Backcountry**

- Description of Ninety Six as place of struggle between Patriots and Loyalists: “Ninety-Six...contains a...Jail, in which are confined forty-odd Rebels brought prisoner by the Friends to Government who have just now got the opportunity to retaliate. Gladly embrace it, many of them, before this being obliged to hide in swamp and caves to keep from prison themselves...Seventy Friends to Government were condemned to be hanged at one Court here in April, 1779. Five were hanged. The others, through interest of their friends, got pardoned” (from Bobby Gilmer Moss, ed., *Uzal Johnson, Loyalist Surgeon: A Revolutionary War Diary*, 40-41).

South Carolina, a Royal Colony

South Carolina did not seem a likely place for the Revolution to take hold in the years before the war with Great Britain. It stood out as one of the richest and most successful colonies of Britain's Empire. Its economic ties to the mother country brought great wealth and prestige to the powerful lowcountry planters, who grew the cash crops of rice and indigo, and the Charlestown merchants, who shipped that cargo to England. The Royal Navy protected the merchants' ships and their stores, and Great Britain provided the markets needed to sell these products. Eight of the ten wealthiest men in the American colonies resided in South Carolina, with the richest of them, Peter Manigault, living in Charlestown. Indeed, those at the top of South Carolina's political and economic systems "appeared to have almost everything to lose by creating trouble with the mother country."¹ Moreover, most South Carolinians proudly considered themselves British citizens, descendants of the Englishmen who founded the colony.²

This section provides a summary history of the people, places, and events surrounding the conflict between Patriots and Loyalists in the South Carolina backcountry, for use in the creation of lesson plans and activities. It begins with an examination of the social, political, and economic ties between South Carolina and Great Britain ("*South Carolina as a Royal Colony*"). This seemingly-decent relationship sours as the colonies protest the Proclamation of 1763, the Stamp Act, and other attempts to extend royal authority ("*Troubles with Britain: The Proclamation of 1763*" and "*Troubles with Britain: The Stamp Act and Beyond*").

South Carolina establishes a revolutionary government in 1775; however, divisions exist in the colony, especially between the wealthy, cosmopolitan lowcountry and the frontier backcountry ("*A United Colony?: The Lowcountry/Backcountry Divide*"). When the rebel government attempts to persuade backcountry settlers to support them, tensions boil over, pitting the citizens who support independence against those who do not trust the lowcountry Patriots and choose to stand for the King ("*A United Colony? The 1775 Loyalist Uprising*").

Although these Loyalists or "Nonassociators" had their reasons for resisting the new order ("*Why Choose Nonassociation in 1775?*"), they must live under revolutionary rule from 1775-1780, during which time they lose many of their rights and endure the harassment of their Patriot neighbors ("*The Reign of the Revolutionaries, 1775-1780*").

The Loyalists' situation changes when Britain launches a Southern Campaign in the spring of 1780, sending an army South to rouse the Loyalists and take back the southern colonies

¹ John W. Gordon, *South Carolina and the American Revolution: A Battlefield History* (Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press, 2003), 15.

² Robert Stansbury Lambert, *South Carolina Loyalists in the American Revolution* (Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press, 1987), 18-19.

(*“Britain’s Southern Campaign of 1780: Turning the Tables”*). However, the British and their Loyalist compatriots commit a series of blunders throughout the spring and summer, motivating the Patriots to once again take up arms and wage a guerilla war against the British (*“Clinton’s Proclamation, the Waxhaws Massacre, and Other British Mistakes”*). As a result, the South Carolina backcountry becomes a blood-soaked region stained by incessant civil war between Patriot and Loyalist partisans, forcing the citizens to choose sides (*“Rebellion or Loyalty: Making a Choice in 1780”*).

Patriot militiamen regain the upper hand for the cause of independence at the battle of Kings Mountain in October 1780 (*“The Battle of Kings Mountain: The Turn of the Tide”*), which is shortly followed by another major Patriot victory at Cowpens in January 1781 (*“Another Patriot Victory: The Battle of Cowpens”*). Backcountry Loyalists took refuge at the backcountry stronghold of Ninety Six in spring and summer 1781, where Lieutenant Colonel John Cruger and his Loyalist detachment build a Star Fort that withstood the longest siege of the war (*“Ninety Six: Loyalist Stronghold in the South Carolina Backcountry”*). This important crossroads had long functioned as a point of contention between feuding Patriots and Loyalists. British General Lord Cornwallis leaves South Carolina in the summer of 1781 to chase Greene and his Continental Army, and the South Carolina backcountry sank even deeper into vengeful civil war, with atrocities committed by both sides (*“The Beginning of the End: Civil War in the Backcountry, 1781-1782”*).

Faced with increasing Patriot strength, many Loyalists take refuge with the British army at Charlestown. Many depart after the war, never to return; many stay, and some recover their property from state confiscation (*“Choosing the Losing Side: Consequences for South Carolina Loyalists”*).

Activities: Causes and Events that Led to the American Revolution

Cause and Effects Matching

After discussing the causes of the American Revolution, match the appropriate statement or example with the appropriate answer.

- 1) _____ An act passed in 1764 that enforced the collection of duties on molasses.
- 2) _____ Imposed after Parliament decided to send 10,000 troops to the colonies to protect the people from Indian attacks. This act placed a duty on newspapers and other legal documents.
- 3) _____ Colonists resisted British actions because they had no representation in this governing body.
- 4) _____ Collection of these duties in Boston were made under the protection of British troops. On March 5, 1770 Parliament repealed this act on all duties except for the one on tea.
- 5) _____ Adopted by the colonies as a form of economic sanction or boycott. Utilized to force the British to repeal the Townsend Acts.
- 6) _____ Convened in May 1775 in Philadelphia. Proclaimed loyalty to the King, but not to Parliament.
- 7) _____ The Massachusetts Government Act, the Administration of Justice Act, the Boston Port Act, and the Quartering Act were a result of this legislation.
- 8) _____ This event caused unrest throughout the colonies after five colonists were killed when British soldiers fired on a crowd of angry citizens.
- 9) _____ An act of Parliament that allowed the East India Company to enter the colonies without passing through England. The act was designed to save the East India Company from bankruptcy; however, it threatened the profits of American merchants.
- 10) _____ Historians agree that the American Revolution had its roots planted at the end of this conflict.
- 11) _____ The Stamp Act had an effect on all citizens; whereas, the Sugar Act had the greatest impact on this group of people.
- 12) _____ The act of bringing goods in from a foreign country that are for sale or trade.

Select your answers from the titles on the back of this sheet.

A) Tea Act

B) Import

C) Coercive Acts

D) Parliament

E) Stamp Act

F) Boston Massacre

G) Townsend Acts

H) Sugar Act

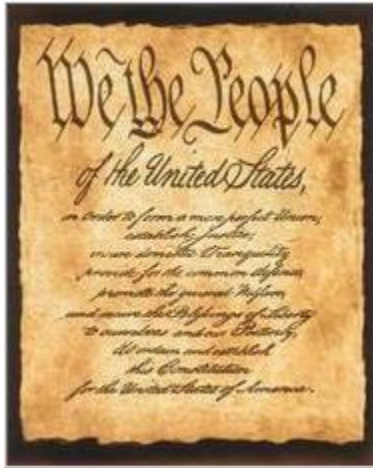
I) French and Indian War

J) Shippers & Merchants

**K) Non-Importation
Agreement**

**L) Second Continental
Congress**

Citizenship Then and Now



GOAL: To introduce to students the connection of citizenship to ideals of the American Revolution and to demonstrate the importance of civic responsibility and participatory choices in American constitutional government.

The seeds of conflict in the American Revolution had their beginnings in lack of Colonial representation in British government. In addition, British mercantilism dictated that economic benefits flowed to the mother country, giving the colonies little choice in economic matters. Along with Continental (regular, paid) soldiers, brave citizen soldiers, or militia, fought for independence at a great cost, with little or no pay. Many soldiers survived to live to an old age, but many also gave their lives for freedom from tyranny.

The Declaration of Independence addressed colonial grievances in these matters, and emphasized inalienable rights such as life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. In winning the war and gaining their freedom, Americans created a written constitution, which limited the powers of the new national government, the United States. Remembering British tyranny, some believed the Constitution didn't go far enough in guaranteeing basic freedoms, so they added the Bill of Rights, or the first 10 amendments.

The American Revolution and its citizen-soldier, the Declaration of Independence, the United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights all helped secure these freedoms. These freedoms are sometimes taken for granted and people become apathetic to the political process of constitutional government. Americans who exercise rights such as freedom of speech and the right to vote demonstrate confidence in the political process and make constitutional government work. Exercising these rights is often seen as a civic responsibility. In addition, citizens can make various other choices such as speaking on issues and volunteering for those activities they believe important.

There are opportunities to participate at various governmental levels. Ninety Six National Historic Site and other national parks offer ways to participate in park activities. Each park is required to preserve and protect all its resources. Resources at Ninety Six NHS include forests,

grasslands, springs, streams, wildlife, an historic road, monuments, park interpretive signs, and park facilities. Visitors and volunteers can contribute by learning why each resource is important, by understanding threats to the resource, and by following park rules and regulations, including helping in recycling efforts and disposing of litter.

PRE-SITE ACTIVITIES

1. Have students research basic rights denied colonists and list their stated grievances. State the connection between the French and Indian War and increased British taxation.
2. Have students read the Declaration of Independence, and portions of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Differentiate among the reasons for and focus of each, and explain content relevant to rights and responsibilities in a free society.
3. Have students match statements on rights found in these documents to colonial grievances.
4. Read about and discuss the role of the militia in the American Revolution. Refer to such books as *Some Heroes of the American Revolution in the South Carolina Upper Country* (Bailey), *Autobiography of a Revolutionary War Soldier* (Collins), *Memoirs of Major Joseph McJunkin* (Saye), or other sources.

ON-SITE ACTIVITIES

1. Walk the battlefield and talk about the role of the soldiers, particularly the militia. What dangers did they face? What would have motivated these citizen soldiers to fight for no pay? Why did they not simply remain neutral?
2. Have students catalogue natural and cultural resources of the park: the monument in front of the Visitor Center, the Mayson and Birmingham Monuments, the historic Island Ford Road, Charleston Road and Cherokee Path, streams, forests and trees, grassland, wildlife (deer, turkeys and other birds, mammals, insects, amphibians, reptiles) the Logan Log House, trails and walkways, the Visitor Center Museum and other facilities. Discuss threats to these resources – water and air pollution, littering, urbanization, climate change, etc.) Discuss ways that they and other visitors can help protect these resources in context of their responsibilities as citizens.

POST-SITE ACTIVITIES

1. Discuss your field trip to Ninety Six National Historic Site and ask students what they enjoyed most. Have students choose a park resource and explain why it is most valuable to visitors
2. Discuss present-day rights and responsibilities originating with the Declaration of Independence, the United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

Enlist!

What else can you do but enlist? You have no money, no job skills, not even any schooling. You don't know how to read and write, not even your name, no one in your family does. The only book in your house is the old family bible. You grew up doing chores on your family farm, but with all the children in the family, the farm is not big enough to support all of you now. There is not even enough family land for you to start your own farm. Your only clothes are a worn out set of homespun your mother and sisters made. It's time to start your new life. Bring what you can carry. A wooden canteen and what few supplies your linen haversack holds—eating utensils, flint and tinderbox, fishhook and twine, dice, playing cards and jaw harp. It's all you own in the world.

You do believe in the Patriot's cause. The colonists should not have to pay taxes to the king. We in the colonies should have our government and our own laws. British, Native American, German, and African colonists are all needed to fight. All of us need the Redcoats to leave! Let's send the English soldiers back home to England! Join together to fight for our rights! Enlist in the American Continental Army, it's the right thing to do.

Continental Army Enlisted Soldier's Oath

First, swear your allegiance to the new army.

"I (your name) have, this day, voluntarily enlisted myself, as a soldier, in the American continental army, for one year, unless sooner discharged: And I do bind myself to conform, in all instances, to such rules and regulations, as are, or shall be, established for the government of the said Army.

Continental Army Enlisted Soldier's Daily Ration

Next, pick up your rations from the quartermaster.

- 1 pound beef or pork
- 1 pound bread or flour
- 1 pint peas
- a little salt
- a little butter
- an ounce of vinegar

Also, pick up a cooking kettle with large cooking forks and spoons and a water bucket. Share these with the other soldiers in your patrol. From home you have your own plates, wrought iron forks, horn spoons, knives, and cups. Be careful with soap, each week 100 soldiers must share 8 pounds of soap. Carry all your supplies in your haversack.

Continental Army Enlisted Soldier's Uniform

You are lucky the army has enough money for uniforms right now. Your Continental uniform is ready for you to put on. If new soldiers enlist when the army is short of money, they will have to wear their own clothes. Around camp everyone will wear hunting shirts and trousers.

- leather shoes
- woolen stockings
- cotton trousers for the summer
- woolen trousers for the winter
- dark blue and white woolen coat for infantry and dark blue and red for artillery
- waistcoat or vest
- cotton or linen shirt
- tri-corn hat

Since you are a soldier of the 1st Regiment of South Carolina, you wear a black leather hat with “Liberty or Death” stamped on the front. We must all remember the brave soldiers who won the battle of Fort Moultrie on Sullivan’s Island in 1775. Be glad you have a blue uniform. During your first battle, after musket smoke fills the air, you will need to be able to tell your fellow soldiers apart from your enemy, the British army, with their bright red coats.

Pick up your one wool blanket and a small tent to share with 4 other soldiers. Only you and your other enlisted soldiers depended on the quartermasters to give you equipment and food. Officers must supply all their own food, weapons, and uniforms.

Continental Army Enlisted Soldier's Weapons

Gather up your weapons. Enlisted soldiers use:

- a smooth bore musket
- bayonet
- cartridge box with rounds of ammunition
- flints and a musket cleaning tool

Continental Army Enlisted Training

While in camp, you might complain about the constant drilling and training. But training each day will give the Continental army a better chance for victory during the next battle. You and your fellow soldiers will practice marching and shooting. You already are a good shot, but you must learn to follow orders and fire on command. With training and practice the best sharpshooters will learn to fire a musket 3-4 times per minute. Muskets are not accurate weapons but you can learn to hit the enemy from about 80-100 yards away. Most armies now line up against each at close range and all soldiers from both sides fire several times and then try to advance through gaps in the other line. The faster your army can fire and reload the better chance for victory. The smoke from the black powder weapons fills the air at the start of each battle. Try not to be confused during your battles. Follow the commands of your officer. If the British charge with bayonets, be ready to stand and fight or retreat upon order of your officers. Your attack may cause the British soldiers to flee in retreat or surrender. Be courageous; remember many battles of American Revolution lasted less than 30 minutes.

How to Make a Musket Cartridge

What is a Musket Cartridge?

Revolutionary War Soldiers used musket cartridges to hold gunpowder and a musket ball for fast loading during battle.



Cartridge box

Cartridge



- 1) Take a piece of pre-cut paper & lay it flat in front of you. Place shortest side toward the right.
- 2) Choose a “musket ball” (gumball).
- 3) Place a wooden former about halfway across the paper at the bottom.
- 4) Place gumball in front of wooden former.
- 5) Roll the paper around the wooden former & gumball. Make sure to keep it tight.
- 6) Once you have finished rolling up the paper, twist or fold the end opposite the wooden former to keep it closed.
- 7) Remove the wooden former.
- 8) Fill the cartridge with about 2 teaspoons of “black powder” (grits) using the small funnels.
- 9) Twist to keep closed.
- 10) Enjoy.

“Soldier Fare”

— Soldiers’ food in the American Revolution —

Vocabulary Words:

ration [pronounced “ray-shun”] –a general term for the amount of food a soldier was given each day

pint [“pynt”] –a unit of liquid measure, equal to 16 ounces (twice the average school milk carton), or a little less than a 20-ounce beverage bottle

salt pork –pork (think of a pork chop or thick piece of ham) preserved by immersion in salt water, or packed in raw salt, for weeks or months at a time

What kinds of food do you like; Pizza, Hamburgers, French fries or chicken wings? We have a lot of variety available to us today. Soldiers during the American Revolution were not nearly so fortunate.

These soldiers were supposed to receive a certain amount of food each day. This was their daily food ration.

A regular soldier’s ration was supposed to be:

- 1 pound of beef –or 2/3 pound of pork or fish, OR about ½ pound of salt pork or dried, salted fish
- 1 pound of bread –or 1 pound of flour to make their own bread
- some salt
- some butter
- 1 pint of peas –or a pint of cornmeal or oatmeal

Baking one’s own bread with that flour took the form of “fire cake”, a mixture of flour, salt, and water. The ingredients were mixed to form stiff dough, which was shaped into small, flat loaves and baked on hot rocks. Not very tasty, but it’s better than having nothing to eat at all!

Now, imagine:

You are in charge of feeding a number of American soldiers who have just fought in the first day of the 1781 Siege at Ninety Six. They are very hungry. On next page, calculate how much food you will need to provide them with their daily rations.

Remember:

A regular soldier's ration was supposed to be:

- 1 pound of beef –or $\frac{2}{3}$ pound of pork or fish, OR about $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of salt pork or dried, salted fish
- 1 pound of bread –or 1 pound of flour to make their own bread
- some salt
- some butter
- 1 pint of peas –or a pint of cornmeal or oatmeal

1. Ten soldiers would need how many pounds of beef for one day? _____
2. Those ten soldiers would need how many pounds of bread for one day? _____
3. Twenty soldiers need how many pints of peas for two days? _____
4. Fifty soldiers would need how many pounds of salt pork for one day? _____

Doctors tell us that an average adult should be drinking about one gallon of water per day. Applying that to the soldiers, how many gallons of water would be needed for:

1. Ten soldiers for one day? _____
2. Twenty soldiers for five days? _____
3. One hundred soldiers for 10 days? _____
4. Fifty soldiers for 20 days? _____

But water is heavy, weighing about eight pounds per gallon. So, how much weight would the army need to transport in the four water questions above?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

What a Revolutionary War Soldier Might Have Carried in his pockets.

All soldiers carried personal effects such as clothing, weapons, accouterments, tools and living accessories. The American soldier of the Revolution was no different. Each man probably had a rifle or musket, bayonet, canteen, cartridge box and a haversack with personal items. Most soldiers wore a haversack in which they carried their personal belongings. A good source for learning about the Revolutionary soldier's equipment is the Collector's Illustrated Encyclopedia of the American Revolution by George C. Neumann and Frank J. Kravic. Items a Revolutionary War soldier would have put in his pockets include some or all of the following:

- spare flints for the musket and for use with a striking steel to make sparks for starting camp fires
- loose ammunition
- a pen knife, pencil and small diary book
- coins or paper money and maybe a leather wallet
- a Jews harp or whistle (a Jews harp is a metal instrument played while being held in the mouth while its metal tang was struck by hand)
- a couple of handkerchiefs
- a waxed cloth for clearing the musket and for covering the lock plate to keep powder dry
- a clay pipe
- a "twist" of tobacco for the pipe
- a written pass from a commanding officer
- a letter from home (although newspapers were a more common item in the mails, according to the National Postal Museum's *Mail Call* exhibition [website](#))

<http://blog.americanhistory.si.edu/osaycanyousee/2013/03/you-asked-we-answered-what-did-revolutionary-war-soldiers-have-in-their-pockets.html>

PRE-SITE ACTIVITIES

1. Have students brainstorm and make a list of items that a soldier in today's U.S. Army might need if going into battle.
2. Have students do research on what personal effects are used by the men and women of our armed forces today.
3. Have students hypothesize about what personal effects they think a soldier would have carried with them throughout the 28-day Siege of Ninety Six.
4. Research Revolutionary War soldiers' haversacks, and their size, fabric and contents, etc.
5. A journal topic could be "What I carry in my haversack," written as a Revolutionary War soldier.

ON-SITE ACTIVITIES

1. Have students take notes on the personal effects (uniforms, equipment, etc.) of the American soldier during the Revolution by looking at the displays, paintings, artifacts, etc., found in the Visitor Center at Ninety Six.
2. Have students take notes on the personal effects of the American soldiers at Ninety Six as they tour the battlefield and look at the battlefield markers.
3. If there is a living historian on site for the visit, have the students ask what is in his haversack.

POST-SITE ACTIVITIES

Have students construct a Venn Diagram to compare and contrast the soldier of the American Revolution with the soldier of today's army.

Lesson Plan- South Carolina Revolutionary Battles

Title: South Carolina Revolutionary Battles

Overview: Students will research major Revolutionary battles that took place in South Carolina in cooperative groups. The students will use the research to create a news report presentation to share with the class.

Goal: Students will be able to summarize key battles in South Carolina during the American Revolution.

Objectives:

- The student will be able to compare the perspectives and roles of different South Carolinians during the American Revolution.
- The student will be able to summarize the course and key events of the American Revolution in South Carolina and its effects on the state.

Essential Questions: What impact did the key American Revolutionary battles have in South Carolina?

Time Required: 3-5 days

Materials/Resources Used:

Research Worksheet for cooperative groups

www.nps.gov

www.sciway.net

South Carolina's Revolutionary War Battlefields: a Tour Guide by R.L. Barbour

Touring South Carolina's Revolutionary War Sites by Daniel W. Barefoot

Procedures:

- Students are given an overview of the major battles fought in South Carolina during the American Revolution.
- Students are broken into five groups. Groups are assigned one of the following battles: Fort Moultrie, Battle of Camden, Battle of Ninety-Six, Battle of Kings Mountain, or Battle of Cowpens.
- Students will use the resources given to research their battle. They will use the worksheet to organize their information.
- The groups will use their research to write a newscast script about their battle.
- The groups will create a video presentation of their newscast to share with the class.

Research Worksheet

Battle _____

WHO	
WHAT	
WHEN	
WHERE	
WHY	
HOW	

Ninety Six: Loyalist Stronghold in the Backcountry

From the beginning of the American rebellion, the village of Ninety Six was at the center of the fight between area Patriots and Loyalists. In 1775, William Henry Drayton, the Provincial Congress' messenger to the backcountry, used Ninety Six as a headquarters and a place of assembly for two-hundred militia men who would fight for American independence. He sent out a letter detailing the causes of the new rebellion and explaining why the frontier people should support the cause; his message got a lukewarm reception at best. Patriot Andrew Williamson brought more militia to join Drayton's men at Ninety Six, for a total of 562 men. About 1,900 Loyalists under Captain Patrick Cunningham and Major Joseph Robinson gathered against them, causing Williamson to hastily construct a crude fort. For three days, from November 19-21, 1775, the Loyalists laid siege to the fort, exchanging fire with the Patriots inside in the first southern Revolutionary War battle. Eventually, both sides agreed to a cease-fire, with only one Patriot and one Loyalist killed. The Patriots controlled the town from that point until the British

When the British retook Ninety Six in the summer of 1780, they fortified the town and used it as a strategic launching point for British and Loyalist expeditions into the backcountry (Patrick Ferguson gathered his Loyalist army here before traveling into western North Carolina and his demise at Kings Mountain). In 1781, as a new American army marched into South Carolina and began attacking British posts throughout the state, Ninety Six assumed even more significance for the British. Preparing to face the Patriot onslaught, Loyalists built Ninety Six's famous Star Fort in late 1780 and early 1781.

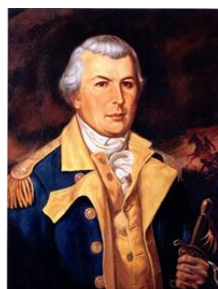


Loyalist refugees from the area sought protection from Greene's advancing army in the fortified village. This fort and 550 Loyalist troops withstood the longest siege of the entire war from May 22-June 18, 1781, holding off General Nathaniel Greene, his trusted engineer Thaddeus Kosciuszko, and one thousand American troops. Even though the American siege proved unsuccessful as Greene departed before the imminent arrival of British reinforcements, the British commanders Lieutenant Colonel John Cruger and Lord Francis Rawdon realized that they could not hope to hold on to the fort so far from British headquarters in Charlestown and so deep in enemy territory. The British abandoned Ninety Six in July 1781, burning the town to ensure nothing valuable fell into enemy hands. The Loyalists who had taken refuge inside the fort were encouraged to move closer to Charlestown, and some traveled east with the British army.

Lt. Col. Cruger



Gen. Greene



Col. Kosciuszko



Lt. Col. Lee



Gen. Pickens³



Revolution Comes to Ninety Six

The Provincial Congress

- **January 1775**, Delegates from Ninety Six District: James Mayson, Andrew Williamson, LeRoy Hammond, Patrick Calhoun, John Lewis Gervais, Richard Rapley, and Francis Salvador
- The Articles of Association: A petition circulated throughout South Carolina in which subscribers vowed to uphold the Patriot cause by force of arms, if required.

The Raid on Ninety Six

- **July 12 1775**, Major James Mayson led Provincial Congress militia in a raid on British Fort Charlotte on the Savannah River and seized 500 lbs. of lead and 250 lbs. of gunpowder. On the way back to Ninety Six, Moses Kirkland defected with his entire company and encouraged the Loyalist militia under Thomas Fletchall to come to Ninety Six to retake the ammunition. On July 17 nearly 200 armed Loyalists led by Major Joseph Robinson and Robert and Patrick Cunningham surrounded the courthouse at Ninety Six and demanded the surrender of the lead and powder. Mayson was seized and put in jail, all ordnance returned to Fort Charlotte except for two field pieces.

The Drayton-Tennent Journey

Brief bio of William Henry Drayton

- William Henry Drayton and Reverend William Tennent sent by provincial congress to encourage patriot support
- Encountered apathy in the Dutch Fork, resistance at Enoree where Moses Kirkland opposed their views
- Found a willing audience at Ninety Six
- Drayton occupied Ninety Six with a force of around 1000 patriot militia throughout September

Treaty of Ninety Six

- **September 16**, Fletchall and some captains signed a convention of neutrality.
- Drayton believed he had quelled dissent in the backcountry, but the peace was tenuous.
- Robert Cunningham refused to respect the accord from the beginning and was jailed for an indefinite sentence, an act that hardened Loyalist resolve and painted Drayton and the Provincial Congress as a belligerent body.

Gunpowder Incident

- Drayton had met with Cherokee headmen on his way back from Ninety Six and promised them lead and gunpowder.

- **November 3**, Patrick Cunningham and 150 followers captured the shipment about 18 miles below Ninety Six
- Cunningham spread a rumor that the provincial congress had encouraged a Cherokee attack on loyalist settlers along the frontier. The rumor inflamed backcountry settlers against the congress.

The Battle of Ninety Six - 1775

- Major Andrew Williamson bivouacked near Ninety Six with the intention of gathering militia and retaking the stolen ammunition. His force grew to about 600 patriot militia
- The patriots constructed a makeshift fort on the farm on John Savage, connecting his barn and outbuildings with fence posts, hay bales, and beef hides.
- **On November 19**, a loyalist force of about 1900 under Patrick Cunningham captured the village, courthouse, and jail and invested the fort, demanding surrender of arms and dispersal of militia. Williamson refused.
- The two sides exchanged fire for 3 days.
- **On November 22**, Cunningham and Williamson met and arranged a cease fire. (Re-enforcements under Colonel Richardson, dwindling supplies of gunpowder)
- Two fatalities: James Birmingham, a Captain Luper

The Snow Campaign

- Colonel Richardson led a force of Whig militia from Charleston to the backcountry, gathering strength along the way. His numbers eventually totaled 2500.
- **December 21**, they attacked a loyalist camp at Great Cane Brake and took 130 prisoners including Thomas Fletchall.
- The campaign ended loyalist resistance in the backcountry until the capture of Charleston in 1780.

Intermittent Peace

- 1776 attacks by Indians increased before being put down by Williamson's militia.
- Whigs control Ninety Six, try and imprison many Tories for "seditious actions."
- Prisoners from Kettle Creek and other actions kept at the jail at Ninety Six.

The Fall of Charleston and British Campaigns

- **May 12 1780**, British capture Charleston
- Most of Provincial government flees to North Carolina
- May 29, Waxhaws Banastre Tarleton eliminates last organized American unit in South Carolina.
- 2500 soldiers occupy Camden, August 16, Continental army under Gates
- Williamson surrenders and swears allegiance to the crown.
- Clinton revokes parole system in favor of forcing all South Carolinians to declare themselves for or against the crown. The new policy did not allow for neutrality and threatened execution of those who did not comply. The policy polarized backcountry residents and inflamed the brewing civil war.

The Men Who Fought and Fell in the 1781 Siege

May 12, 1780, the American garrison surrendered at Charleston. In his quest to capture the backcountry, Lord Cornwallis, British Army Commander, occupied a chain of several posts throughout SC to provide security for his offensive operation into North Carolina and Virginia. His principal fortress was to be Ninety Six, SC.

Why was Ninety Six so important?

1. **Geographical:** Ninety Six guarded a vital line of communication to the Cherokee, critical should they be persuaded to fight under British standard going into North Carolina and Virginia..
2. **Political:** The loyal allegiance of its local inhabitants.

On September 1, 1780, Loyalist commander, Lieutenant Colonel John Harris Cruger came to Ninety Six with 550 men and immediately put a palisade around the town and began building the Star Fort.

The Siege

On the night of May 22, 1781, Major General Nathanael Greene, his Chief Engineer, Lt. Colonel Thaddeus Kosciuszko and 1000 men set up camp and prepared to lay siege upon the Star Fort.. Greene's men began digging the first parallel in their approach towards the Loyalist star redoubt. The first parallel took several days to complete. With few soldiers, some unfamiliar with siege warfare, dimly lit lanterns and constant enemy fire, the workers dug through the hard "soft stone" ground, digging the trenches with determination.

The parallels held the soldiers who protected the workmen digging the approach trenches, as they were constantly under fire. There were usually three parallels. Upon completion of the first, it was filled with guns, equipment and men. The soldiers fired back at the enemy while the workmen continued working the next approach trenches or saps. When the second parallel was completed, the men, equipment and guns were then moved forward to that parallel, and so on to the third.

Preparing the approach trenches and parallels "is the most difficult part of a siege, and where most lives are lost. The ground is broken inch by inch, and neither gained nor maintained without the loss of men. It is of the utmost importance to make your approaches with great caution, and to secure them as much as possible, that you may not throw away the lives of your soldiers. The

besieged neglect nothing to hinder the approaches; the besiegers do everything to carry them on; and on this depends the taking or defending the place.

June 3 – Demand for Surrender (2nd parallel)

Now that Greene was positioned toward the Loyalist star redoubt, he was ready to make the customary request to Cruger for British surrender. In military protocol, whenever an adversary had a matter to propose to the opposing side, the drums would beat a signal. On this day, as the drums beat, Greene sent Adjutant Williams with a flag of truce to deliver the formal request. Williams delivered a written request to Cruger's Lieutenant Stelle for Cruger's consideration. According to Greene's papers, the request for surrender was written June 3, 1781 as follows:

“Sir, The very distant situation of the British Army commanded by Lord Cornwallis... Leave you no hope but in the generosity of the American Army. The Honorable Major GL Greene has therefore commanded me to demand an immediate surrender of your Garrison. A moral certainty of success, without which the previous measures would not have been taken, induces the General to expect a compliance with this Summons, which I am authorized to assure you, most Seriously will not be repeated. You will therefore consider yourself answerable for the consequences of a vain resistance or destruction of Stores.

I have the Honor to be Sir Your most Obedt Hble Servant O.H. Williams”

Greene's troops held in readiness awaiting Williams return and Cruger's reply, which they received the same day:

“I am honor'd with your Letter of this Day, intimating Major General Greene's immediate Demand of the surrender of His Majesty's garrison at Ninety Six, a compliance with which my duty to my Sovereign renders inadmissible at present.”

Greene immediately reacted to Cruger's decline to surrender by ordering three of his batteries to fire heavily upon the Loyalist's star fort.

June 9 – Mine Tunnel

Colonel Thaddeus Kosciuszko put into action his plan for breaching the star fort. Greene's men would dig a mine gallery underground. The design of the mine would have two galleries or tunnels branching out from the mine shaft. The tunnels would curve toward the Cruger's star, reaching just under the walls. Kosciuszko's plan was to set a charge of gunpowder in a chamber in the floor of the tunnel just under the fort walls. A cloth, used as a fuse, would then be filled with gunpowder and run back to the end of the shaft. The chambers would be sealed so when the charge exploded it would destroy the wall of the fort, allowing entrance for Greene's men.

The workmen worked hard digging the tunnel under candlelight and under fire. It was a slow and hard process. However, the mine was never completed. One evening, two of Cruger's parties discovered the mine opening and bayoneted several of Greene's men, shooting and wounding Kosciuszko himself.

June 10 – No Relief for Greene

On June 10th, 40 yards from the star, the soldiers were working on completing the third and final parallel, when Cruger's soldiers attacked, killing a handful more of Greene's men. The parallel was completed, however.

But Greene was frustrated. He was expecting help from the Virginia Militia. Three months earlier he had requested reinforcements, but they had not arrived. "...for want of more assistance the approaches have gone on exceeding slow, and our poor Fellows are worn out with fatigue, being constantly on duty every other day and sometimes every day. The British works are strong and extensive. The position is difficult to approach and the Ground extremely hard." His men were exhausted.

June 18 - Forlorn Hope

Major General Greene's Account of their final attack upon the Star Fort in Letter to Washington, June 20, 1781:

"Lieut. Duval of the Maryland Line, and Lieut. Selden of the Virginia Line, led on the Forlorn Hope, followed by a party with hooks to pull down the sand bags, the better to enable them to make the lodgment. A furious cannonade preluded the attack. On the right, the enemy were driven out of their works, and our people took possession of it.



On the left, never was greater bravery exhibited than by parties led on by Duval and Selden, but they were not so successful. They entered the enemy's ditch and made every exertion to get down the sand bags, which from the depth of the ditch, height of the parapet, and under a galling fire was rendered difficult. Finding the enemy defended their works with great obstinacy and seeing but little prospect of succeeding without heavy loss, I ordered the attack to be pushed no further."

"The behavior of the troops on this occasion deserves the highest commendation. Both the officers that entered the ditch were wounded and the greater part of their men were either killed or wounded. I have only to lament that such brave men fell in an unsuccessful attempt."

"Captain Armstrong of the first Maryland Regiment was killed, and Captain Benson who commanded the Regiment was wounded at the head of the trenches. In both attacks we had upwards of 40 men killed and wounded. The loss was principally at the Star Fort and in the

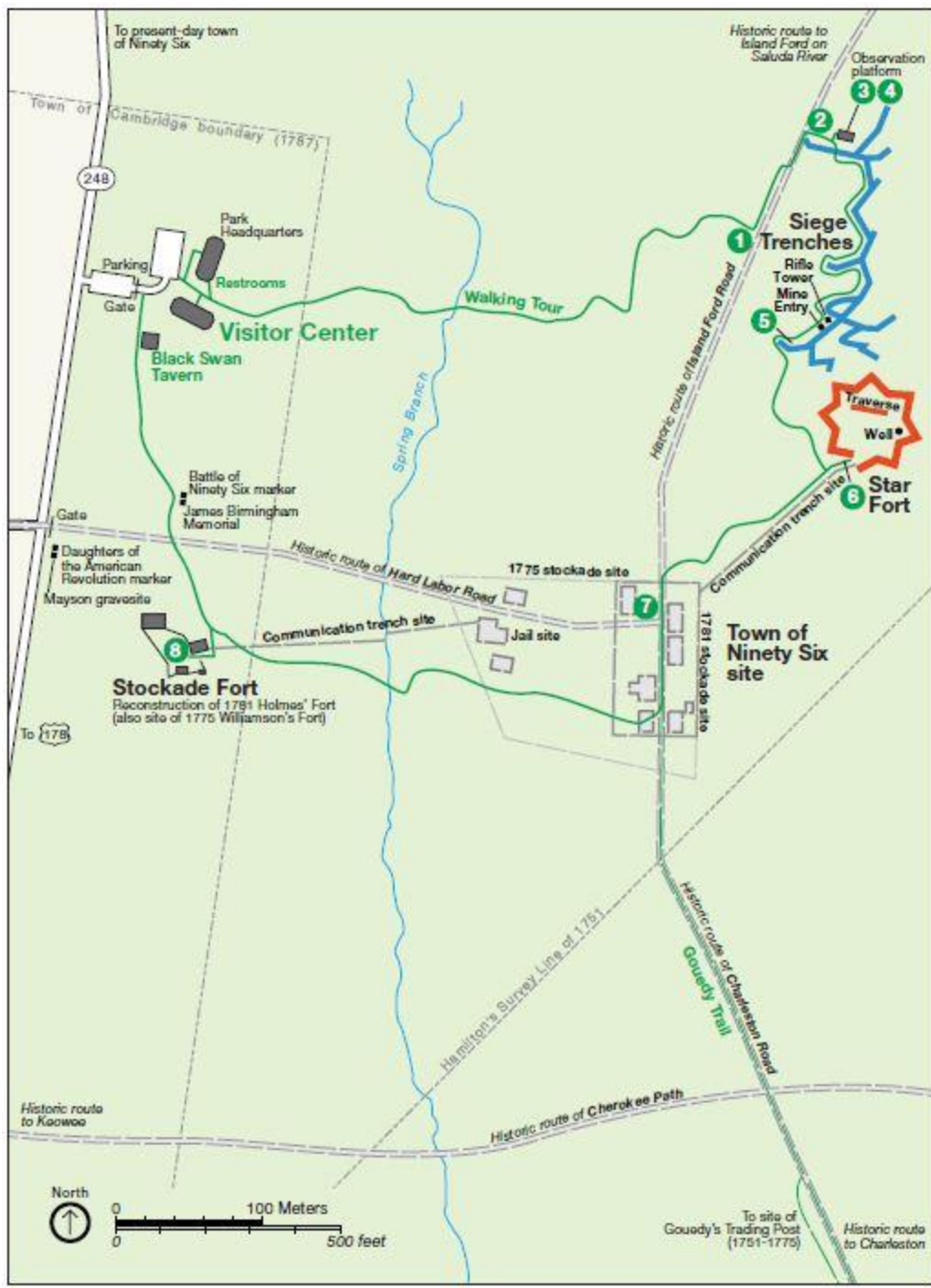
enemy's ditch, the other parties being all under cover. The attack was continued three quarters of an hour, and as the enemy were greatly exposed to the fire of the rifle battery and artillery, they must have suffered greatly. Our artillery was well served and I believe did great execution.

“The troops have undergone incredible hardships during the siege and tho' the issue was not successful, I hope their exertions will merit the approbation of Congress.”

July 1781 – Cruger Leaves Ninety Six

The end of the 1781 Siege at Ninety Six resulted in 154 American casualties: 58 killed, 76 wounded, and 20 missing. If we include the various South Carolina and Georgia militia units that came to Ninety Six to fight in the siege the number is much higher.

Ninety Six National Historic Site Map of Interpretive Trail of the 1781 Battlefield.



CLASS ACTIVITY

Title of Lesson: The Role of Ninety Six National Historic Site (Star Fort) in the American Revolution

Overview: Ninety Six figured prominently in the southern campaign of the American Revolution. The first land battle south of New England was fought here in 1775. In 1780, the British fortified the strategically important frontier town. From May 22-June 18, 1781, General Nathanael Greene with 1,000 patriot troops staged the longest siege of the Revolutionary War against 550 loyalists who were defending Ninety Six.

Objectives: Students will 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.

Essential Questions:

- (1) Compare the perspectives and roles of different South Carolinians during the American Revolution.
- (2) Explain the roles of each of these groups and the part they played in the fighting.

Time Required: one class period (five classes)

Materials

DVD: NINETY SIX NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Procedures:

Introduce lesson by showing students the DVD presentation (This will be done prior to the ranger's visit.) A park ranger from Ninety Six National Historic Site will be invited to visit with my eighth grade South Carolina History classes to discuss the role of our local fort in the American Revolution. The ranger will be invited to the classroom rather than the class visiting the fort due to a lack of funds.

<http://www.nps.gov/nisi/forteachers/curriculummaterials.htm>

Lesson Plan: Importance of Ninety Six

Title: Why is 96 so important?

Overview: During this lesson students will explore the Battle of 96 utilizing various primary and secondary sources.

Goal: Students will be able to identify 96 as an important town for both sides in the Revolutionary War and why. They will also understand why controlling South Carolina's backcountry was so imperative to the war. (Desired Outcomes 1 and 4)

Objectives: Students will be able to complete and comprehend a RAN chart and an understanding of the procedures of analyzing a map.

Essential Questions:

Day 1: *How do you feel about James Birmingham's death?*

Day 2: *Why was so important to take control of the backcountry of South Carolina?*

Time Required: 2 Days

Materials/Resources Used:

RAN (Reading Analysis of Nonfiction) chart

Student Journals

Primary and Secondary Sources

Primary Sources:

National Park Service, U.S Department of the Interior Ninety Six: Battle of 96 Map, *Looking south down the Patriot's lines toward the loyalists' Star Fort*

Portrait of Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene <http://www.his.jrshelby.com/kimocowp/greene.gif> retrieved June 29, 2011

Photograph of Star Fort's wall <http://www.townofninety-six.com/tourism/star-fort/> retrieved June 29, 2011

Secondary Sources:

Map Analysis Worksheet www.archives.gov/education/lessons/worksheets/map.html retrieved June 29, 2011

Background of the first Battle of 96 <http://www.townofninety-six.com/tourism/star-fort/> retrieved June 29, 2011

Background of the second Battle of 96 <http://www.townofninety-six.com/tourism/star-fort/> retrieved June 29, 2011

Procedure:

Day 1

1) Display the Primary Source, Battle of 96 Map, *Looking south down the Patriot's lines toward the loyalists' Star Fort* but do not let the students see the title of the Map. Have them complete the *Map Analysis Worksheet* www.archives.gov/education/lessons/worksheets/map.html

2) Post analysis has students discuss their findings. Expose the title and pass out a RAN (Reading Analyzing Nonfiction) chart to students in groups of 5. Ask them to complete the *What I think I know?* section about the Battle of 96.

3) Ask the students if any group mentioned that there were two battles at 96. Give background knowledge of the first battle.

"In November, 1775, in the early days of the war, the first land battle south of New England was fought between Americans for and against British rule. At this battle, Patriot soldier James Birmingham was wounded by a musket ball and became the first South Carolinian to lose his life for freedom."

[\(http://www.townofninety-six.com/tourism/star-fort/\)](http://www.townofninety-six.com/tourism/star-fort/)

Show the students how to continue to complete their RAN chart. For example if students did not know there were two battles they can add that information onto their chart in the *New Information* section. If they did know about the battle they can move their information from the *What I think I know* into the *Confirmed* column. Explain the other remaining columns and how the students can complete their RAN charts throughout the next two day and the upcoming field trip to the Historic Ninety Six Site.

4) Students return to their seats and answer Day 1 essential questions

Day 2

1) Review yesterday's information on completing the RAN chart and the first Battle of 96. Give background knowledge of the second battle.

"By 1780 Ninety Six was fortified and became an important outpost for the British to exert the king's authority in South Carolina's western backcountry. Over 500 Loyalist troops (Americans loyal to the king) led by Colonel John Cruger were directed to hold Ninety Six. In May and June, 1781, Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene <http://www.his.jrshelby.com/kimocowp/greene.gif> led 1,000 Continental Army troops and militia arrived at Ninety Six and found the place strongly fortified with stockades and a massive earthen star-shaped fort. Greene's troops constructed siege trenches and a 30-foot tall log rifle tower (from which they could fire into the fort). The Patriots also began digging a tunnel, in which they hoped to ignite a charge of black powder and blow an opening in the Star Fort's wall <http://www.townofninety-six.com/tourism/star-fort>. However, after reports of advancing British reinforcements Greene's troops ended the longest field siege of the war (28 days). The Patriots never captured the Star Fort but the long siege greatly weakened Cruger's defenses. Within weeks the British burned and abandoned Ninety Six, leaving their last outpost in the South Carolina backcountry."

[\(http://www.townofninety-six.com/tourism/star-fort/\)](http://www.townofninety-six.com/tourism/star-fort/)

2) Ask students to return to return to the RAN chart and complete the *Confirmed*, *Misconception*, *New Information* columns. Explain to students that we will be taking a field trip to the Ninety Six Historical Site in the upcoming weeks so they need to complete the *Further Questions* column of their RAN chart.

1) Students return to their seats and answer Day 2 essential questions

Evaluation: Completion of the RAN chart and student Journal Entries

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