

3rd  
Grade

# Social Studies

## Day 1

Developments  
in  
South Carolina



# Lesson Key

If you see the following icons .....



Turn In the Assignment

Activity is due to your teacher



Activity requires internet access



Activity does not require internet access

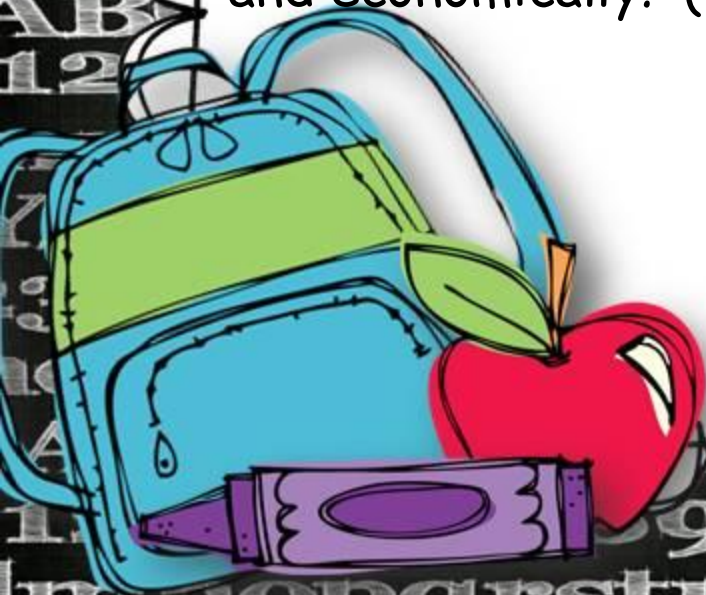




# Social Studies Day 1

**Standard:** The student will demonstrate an understanding of the major developments in South Carolina in the late nineteenth and the twentieth century.

**Indicator:** How did development in agriculture, industry, and technology impact South Carolina both socially and economically? (3-5.1)



# Social Studies Day 1

I can summarize the social and economic impact of developments in agriculture, industry and technology, including the creation of Jim Crow laws, the rise and fall of textile markets, and the expansion of the railroads.



## Essential Question:

How did developments in agriculture, industry, and technology impact South Carolina both socially and economically?



# Materials and Resources

- ✓ Pencil
- ✓ Paper
- ✓ Website: [Farm Life,](http://FarmLife.Teachingushistory.org)  
Teachingushistory.org



# Learning Plan

Greetings! Today we will explore the developments in agriculture, industry, and technology, and how they impacted South Carolina both socially and economically.





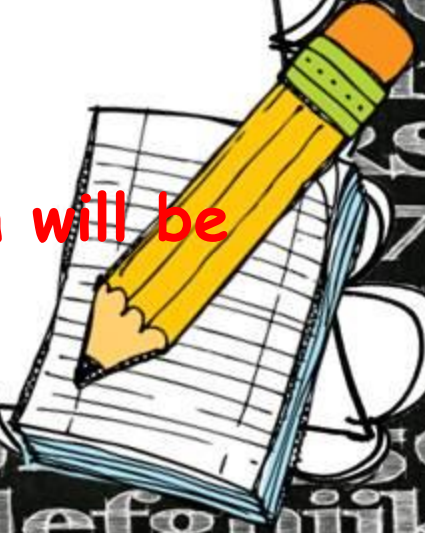
# Activities

## Greetings Students!

Today's e-learning will include:

1. Quick Write Paragraph
2. Vocabulary Three Column Notes
3. Reading Comprehension Activity
4. Website Review
5. Review Activity

All work completed during today's lesson will be submitted to your teacher.



# Activity 1: Quick Write

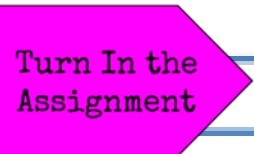
**Write a paragraph answering the following prompt:**

Write a paragraph about the impact of Reconstruction on South Carolina?





Write a paragraph about the impact of Reconstruction on South Carolina?



Turn In the  
Assignment

# Activity 2: Vocabulary

Create three column notes  
(word/definition/illustration)  
using the following terms: ***textile***  
***industry, textile mill***

Term	Definition	Illustration





# 3 Column Notes

Term	Definition	Illustration

Turn In the  
Assignment

# Activity 3: Reading

Read the text on how the developments in agriculture, industry and technology impacted South Carolina both socially and economically.

After reading the text, match the details from the text to the correct column.

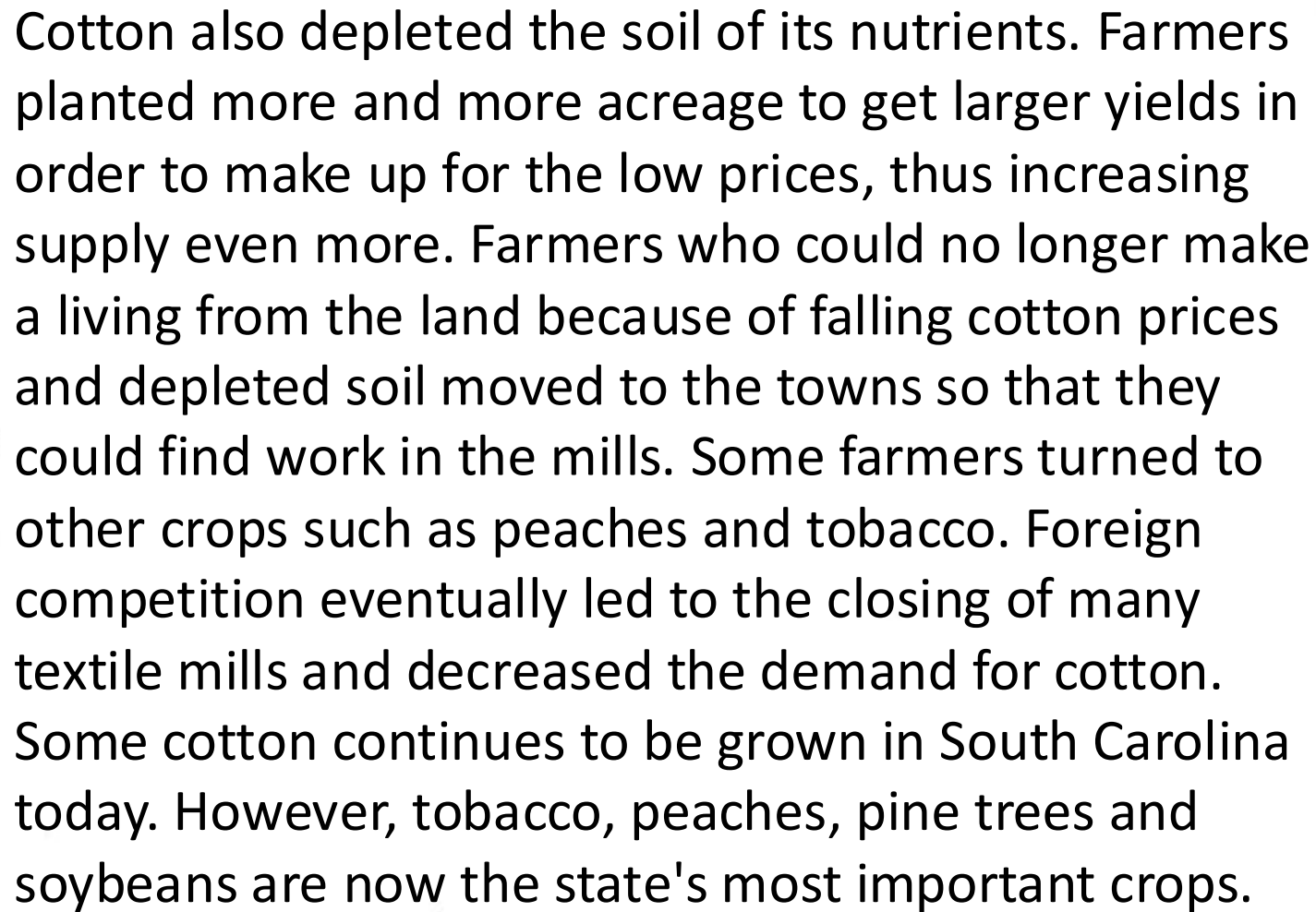




Although "cotton was king" in South Carolina prior to the Civil War, the cotton industry rose and fell in the late nineteenth and 20 century. Following the Civil War, landowners insisted that sharecroppers continue to plant cotton. Increasing cotton production led to the growth of the textile industry which provided jobs and a boost to economic activity. Local entrepreneurs became boosters of the idea of a New South that was based on investment in industry as well as agriculture. South Carolina's geography provided ideal locations for textile mills. Mills were located along fall line rivers where they could use the swift flowing water to make hydroelectric power to turn the turbines to run machinery. This also placed the mill close to the source of cotton. Towns were built near textile mills to provide housing, social activities, and needed goods for the textile workers.

Low prices for the cotton crop were the result of an increase in supply because too many farmers continued to depend on cotton as a cash crop and production of cotton increased in other parts of the world. In the late 19th century, the boll weevil invaded the cotton fields and hurt the cotton economy. World War I increased the demand for cotton cloth for use in soldier's uniforms. However, once the war ended, so did the demand. Textile mills also experienced hard times in the 1920s. They could not get high prices for their products and workers wanted more money for the long hours that they worked. The development of synthetic fibers replaced using cotton for clothing thereby decreasing the demand for the crop and for cotton textiles. The Great Depression hurt the cotton farmer and the textile mills. During World War II there was an increased demand for cotton and once again the farmers and the textile mills were working. When the war ended, demand fell again.





Cotton also depleted the soil of its nutrients. Farmers planted more and more acreage to get larger yields in order to make up for the low prices, thus increasing supply even more. Farmers who could no longer make a living from the land because of falling cotton prices and depleted soil moved to the towns so that they could find work in the mills. Some farmers turned to other crops such as peaches and tobacco. Foreign competition eventually led to the closing of many textile mills and decreased the demand for cotton. Some cotton continues to be grown in South Carolina today. However, tobacco, peaches, pine trees and soybeans are now the state's most important crops.

## Social Impact

## Economic Impact

A. The development of synthetic fibers replaced using cotton for clothes

B. Supply and demand fell for cotton

C. After the Civil War landowners insisted that sharecroppers continue to plant cotton.

D. Increase cotton production led to the growth of the textile industry



E. Falling cotton prices caused farmers to move to towns to find work

F. Towns were built near textile mills to provide housing, social activities and needed goods for the textile workers.

G. Foreign competition led to the closing of many textile mills and decreased the demand for cotton.

H. Some farmers could no longer make a living from cotton and depleted soil

Turn In the Assignment

## Activity 4: Farm Life Website Review

**Review the attached website**

**Website:** [Farm Life](http://Teachingushistory.org), Teachingushistory.org  
(if internet is not available, see the following slides)

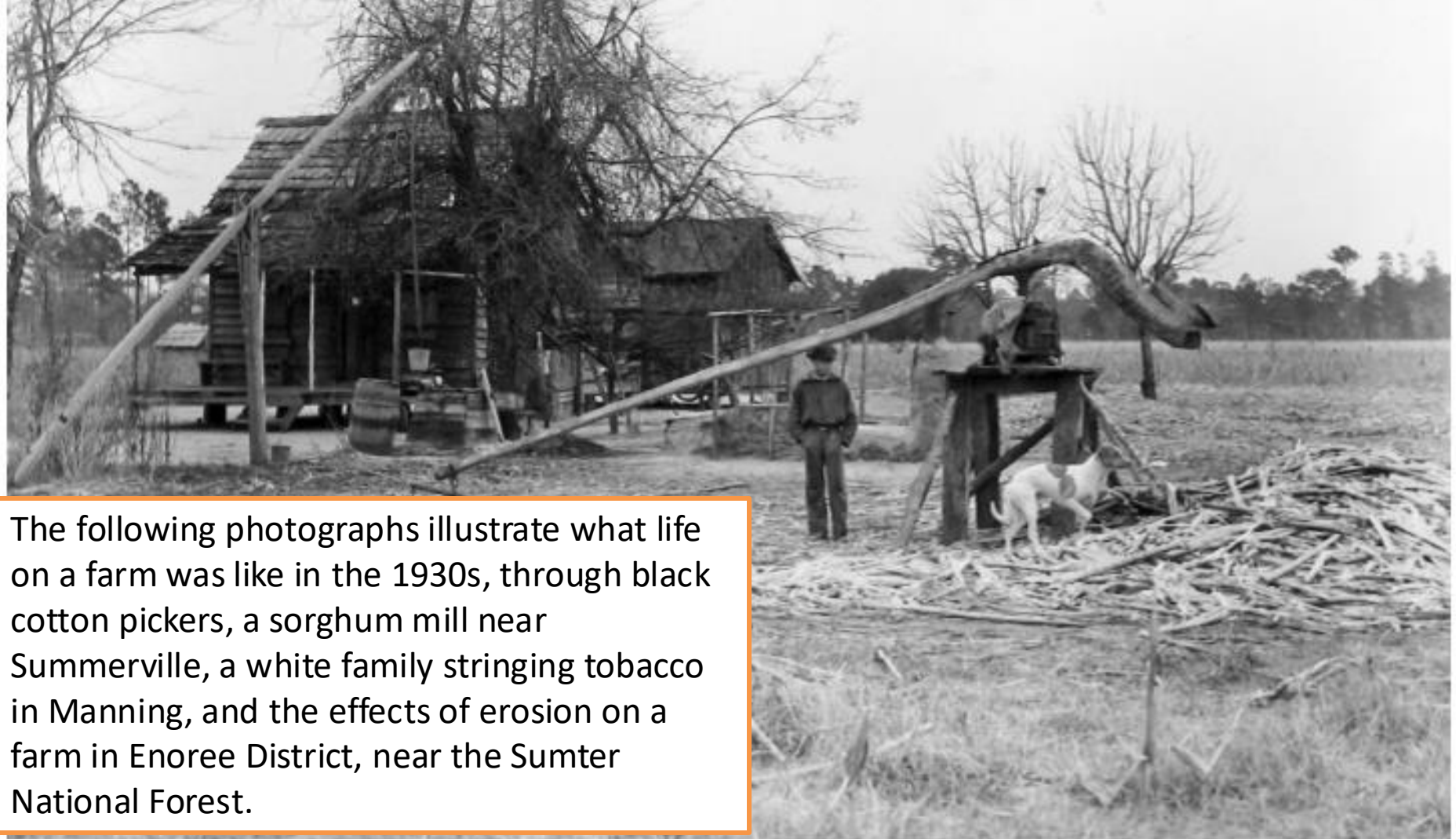
- 1. Read the document descriptions**
- 2. Review the photographs showing struggles of farming families in South Carolina**



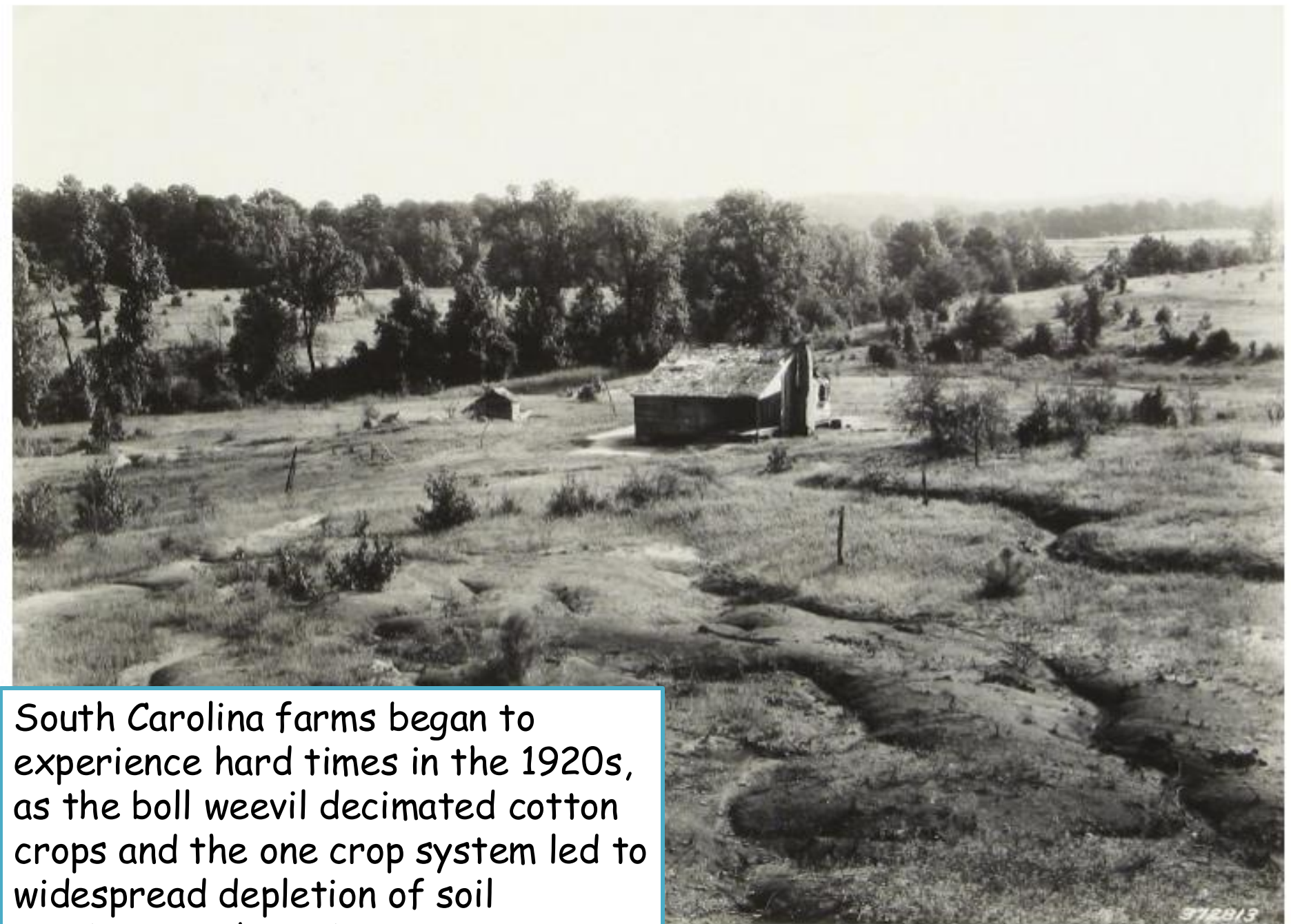


# Farm Life

Photographs showing struggles of farming families in South Carolina, ca. 1930s



The following photographs illustrate what life on a farm was like in the 1930s, through black cotton pickers, a sorghum mill near Summerville, a white family stringing tobacco in Manning, and the effects of erosion on a farm in Enoree District, near the Sumter National Forest.



South Carolina farms began to experience hard times in the 1920s, as the boll weevil decimated cotton crops and the one crop system led to widespread depletion of soil nutrients and erosion.





After the stock market crashed in 1929, farmers increasingly left their farms and unemployment became more widespread. To help farmers (including migrant farm workers) and sharecroppers, the federal government devised programs like the Farm Security Administration (FSA), which was established 1937.





As a division of the Department of Agriculture, the FSA worked to set up camps for migrant farm workers, loans and assistance for farmers, and other agricultural improvements. The FSA also hired photographers to travel around the country to document the lives of the rural farmers.

## Activity 5: Review Activity

Imagine that you are a farmer during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century. Using what you've learned from our readings, write a letter to a friend about the rise and fall of the cotton industry.



Write your letter here.

Turn In the  
Assignment



# Work to Submit

Turn In the  
Assignment

- ✓ Quick Write Paragraph
- ✓ Vocabulary Three  
Column Notes
- ✓ Reading Comprehension  
Activity
- ✓ Review Activity

