

SOUTH CAROLINA

Historically Speaking Patch Program

ABOUT THIS 'HISTORICALLY SPEAKING' KIT

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This **kit** was created to assist you or your group in completing the 'South Carolina Patch Program.'

Kits are books written to specifically meet requirement of our state's patch program and help individuals earn the associated patch.

All of the information has been researched for you already and collected into one place.

Not all of the requirements of the patch program are

covered in this kit. Selected requirements are included and you choose the ones you wish to complete according to the items given. Included are; state symbols, maps, crafts, games, recipes, coloring sheets, and more educational information. These materials can be reproduced and distributed to the individuals completing the program.

Any other use of these programs and the materi-

als contained in them is in direct violation of copyright laws.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Patchwork Designs, Inc. using any of the methods listed below.



ORDERING AND CONTACT INFORMATION

Written By:
Cheryle Oandasan
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After completing the 'South Carolina Patch Program', you may order the patch through Patchwork Designs, Incorporated. You may place your order in one of the following ways:

Mail

Checks and Money Order: Please send checks and money orders, payable to Patchwork Designs, Inc. to:

Patchwork Designs, Inc.
8421 Churchside Dr
Gainesville, VA 20155

Credit Card

Telephone your MasterCard or Visa order to (703) 743-9948. Leave your order and credit card number on our secure line.

Fax

Using these same card types, you may also fax your order to (703) 743-9942.

Online Store

www.patchworkdesigns.net
All information is secure.

Historically Speaking South Carolina Requirements

Complete 3 requirements to earn the patch

1. South Carolina was one of the thirteen original colonies. What number was it? Who was it named after? What is its nickname? Locate South Carolina on a map of the USA. Identify the capital, the State Bird, flower and flag.



2. Learn more about the colonial era in South Carolina. What foods did they eat? How were they prepared? What type of clothing did they wear? What daily chores did the children have? What types of jobs were available then? Visit a colonial festival or reenactment if possible, OR make paper dolls dressed in colonial clothing, or conduct a skit or play about the colonial era, or make a whirly gig or play a colonial game or draw a colonial picture.

3. There were several different Native American tribes in South Carolina. Some are still active today. Choose a tribe to learn more about. Such as the Santee, Catawba, Pee Dee, or Cherokee. Research how and where they lived. What they ate. Find out what a wampum is and what it was used for. Prepare and complete a skit or conduct a play or make paper dolls dressed in native clothing or make a pictograph using symbols for words.

4. Almost two thirds of South Carolina's land is in the coastal plain, the other third is highlands, therefore, each region consists of several different areas to enjoy and explore. Some of these adventures available are boating, camping, kayaking, swimming, backpacking, canoeing, cycling, fishing, horseback riding, and rafting. Choose one of the above.



5. From peaceful villages to lively cities, South Carolina has sites for you to see. Visit or research a *historical* site or area in South Carolina. Such as: Charleston, Magnolia Plantation, Hanover House, Fort Sumter, Marlboro City Museum, Kaminski House, Governor's Mansion or Thorntree.

6. There are several lighthouses in South Carolina. Choose a lighthouse to learn more about. When was it constructed? What materials is it built of? What color is it? Why did they build it? Do they still use it today? For fun: You can draw a picture of a lighthouse.

7. The South Carolina Artisans Center is the state's official folk art and craft center. Try your hand at making a craft of your own. For example: basket weaving, pottery, jewelry making, stained glass, or candle making.

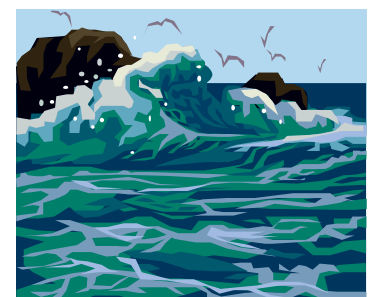
8. Every year over 300 festivals are celebrated in South Carolina. Such as: A Day to Remember, Cotton Festival, State Fair, St. Patrick's Day or Labor Day Festival. Find out more about a festival in South Carolina. Where it is celebrated, when and why? If you can, visit a festival. For fun you can have a pretend festival of your own representing South Carolina's traditions.



9. Enjoy an afternoon by the sea. Learn more about the ocean and the animals or plants that live there. If you have an opportunity to visit a beach, gather shells and observe the ocean, plants, and animals there.

10. The tallest canopy of trees in the world is located in Congaree Swamp. There are eighteen state parks in South Carolina. Take an adventure in the outdoors. Find 3 different trees, 2 plants, 3 insects, 2 animals and 1 flower

11. The spirit of "good home cookin'" is found in many wonderful historical restaurants of South Carolina. Try one of their traditional southern recipes, such as buttermilk pancakes, grits, biscuits, cornbread, pineapple upside down cake, pound cake, peach cobbler or chews.



Resources:

<http://www.sciway.net/hist/indians/tribes.html>
<http://www.sciway.net/tourism/lighthouse.html>

DETAILED OUTLINE OF KIT

Not all of the requirements of the patch program are covered in a kit. Selected requirements are sent and you choose the ones you wish to complete according to items given. If you order the COUNTRY MANUALS that we offer, every requirement is covered and it is a 34-62 page booklet, including crafts games etc.

The items that are located in this kit can be copied for the participants and stapled together in a book format. Some items do not need to be stapled in the journal.**

*Page 4- Front cover of South Carolina journal.

*Page 5- - Map of the United States, participants should color the state they are studying blue, in this case it is South Carolina. The flag of South Carolina is located on this page. This page should give specific instructions on what to do. **Requirement #1**

*Page 6 - Picture of the state bird, insect, outline of the state and flower are on this page. Coloring instructions are listed. **Requirement #1**

*Page 7- Match the famous person from South Carolina to their accomplishment. Answers are provided on the right hand side of the pocket. **Requirement #12**

*Page 8-Three historical lighthouses are described on this page. They may draw and color one of the lighthouses mentioned or create their own. **Requirement #6**

*Page 9- Recipes from South Carolina. Create a recipe to share with all the participants or enclose them in the book for future use. **Requirement #11**

*Page 10– 11- Draw a wampum necklace and learn Cherokee language. You can also make a dug-out canoe** and decorate it with Native American symbols. The Cherokee tribe was chosen as the tribe to learn more about. Go over the housing, clothing food etc. Go over some of the Native American language words with the participants. **Requirement #3**

Page 12- Go over briefly the colonial times in South Carolina. Information sheet included on the right hand side of the folder. Each item on the page gives a description of chores or uses of the items in the colonial times. There is a colonial game to play** **Requirement #2**

*Page 13 - Write an advertisement about something for sale. Don't forget they had simple games and no electricity. Have everyone take turns reading their add. **Requirement #13**

*Page 14- Learn more about the ocean and animals that live there. Complete the coloring sheet enclosed **Requirement #9**

Items to complete that shouldn't be stapled in the journal:**

Requirement #2 "The Game of The Goose" Colonial game

Requirement #3 Dugout Canoe

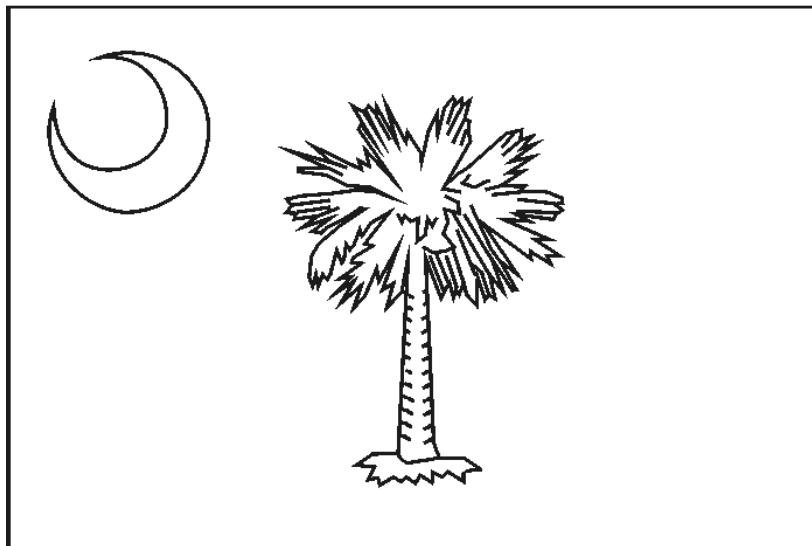
Included in the kit are items to complete the following requirements #1, #2, #3, #6, #9, #11, #12 and #13. Choose items for the participants to complete according to their age level or interests.



Name: _____

MY SOUTH CAROLINA JOURNAL

South Carolina was the 10th state. Color it green. You can color the remaining states any color you would like.



Color chart:

The background is a deep blue.

The trees and moon are white.

The South Carolina flag was designed by Colonel William Moultrie to carry during the Revolutionary War. The blue background represents the color of their uniform, The white crescent shaped moon represents the emblem on their hats. The palmetto tree represents the trees used to build Fort Moultrie.

State Outline and Symbols

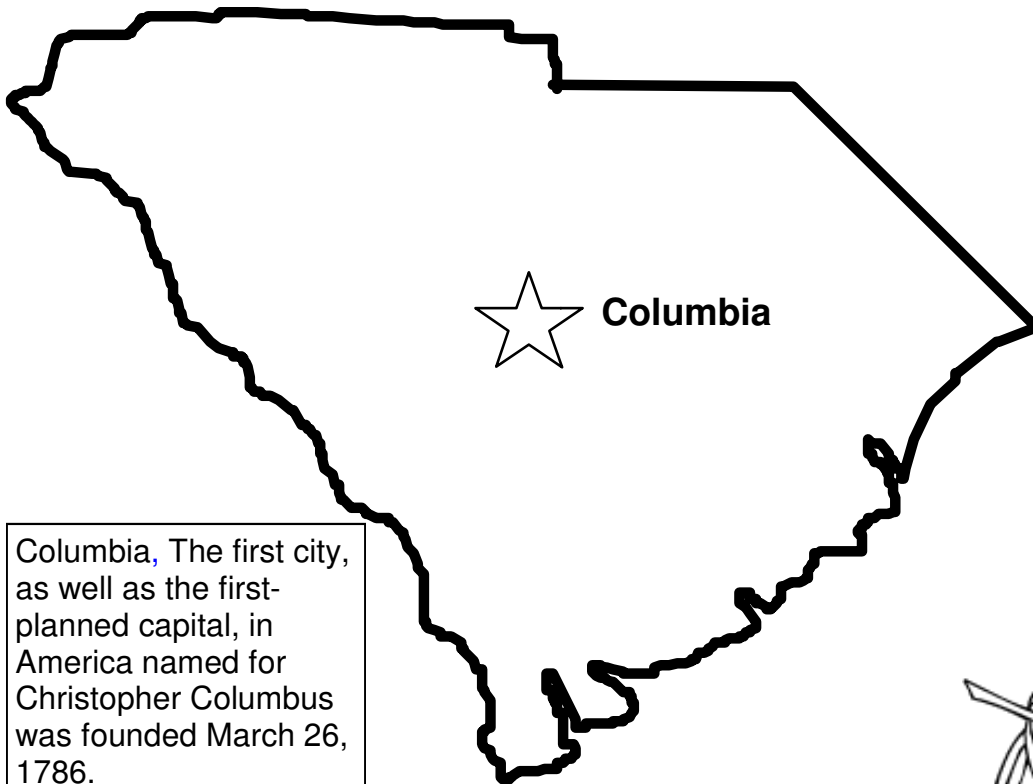
The Palmetto State

This nickname was given due to the several palmetto trees used to build Fort Moultrie during the Revolutionary war.



Carolina Mantis

State Insect: The Carolina Mantis, or Praying Mantis eat flies, moths, butterflies, and many other insects. They are very helpful in gardens. **Color it green.**



Yellow Jasmine

State Flower: The Carolina Jasmine is climbing vine. It has a sweet smell. Color the flowers yellow and the leaves green.

Columbia, The first city, as well as the first-planned capital, in America named for Christopher Columbus was founded March 26, 1786.

Color the star *red*.



Carolina Wren

State Bird: You will know when you see a wren because it will be holding its tail straight up in the air. They are always on the move and like to build oval shaped nests. **Color the bird brown with a cream underside.**

Match the famous person from South Carolina to their accomplishment

Colonel William Moultrie	First American to defeat the British during Revolutionary War
Elizabeth Pinckney	Abolitionists who worked against slavery
Vanna White	First person to grow indigo in America, a plant that produces a blue dye
Mary Bethune	Seventh President of the United States
Sara and Angelina Grimke	Architect that designed the Washington Monument
Robert Mills	Hostess of Wheel of Fortune
James Brown	African American educator
Mary Chestnut	Civil War Diarist
Andrew Jackson	Singer of soul music
Chubby Checker	Musician, "Let's do the Twist"

WORDS TO KNOW:

Abolitionists-A person that believes slavery should be ended.

Diarist-A person who keeps a diary or journal about happenings.

Architect-One who designs and supervises the construction of buildings or other large structures.

Lighthouses in South Carolina

In colonial America, lighthouses were built initially at busy harbors. The beam of the light was visible for 22 miles and its gleaming reflection in the night sky, could be seen from 70 miles at sea. ***Draw a picture of a lighthouse mentioned below or one of your favorites.***

CAPE ROMAIN LIGHT - It is located on Lighthouse Island. It was built in 1827 and is no longer operational. It is constructed of red brick in an octagonal shape. It is painted black and white. The lower 1/3 is white and the upper part is black.

CHARLESTON LIGHT - It is located on Sullivan's Island. The light was in a brick tower, built by the Colony of South Carolina in 1767, which is still operational today. It is constructed of steel and aluminum in a rectangular shape. The upper part is painted black tapering into white.



GEORGETOWN LIGHT- It is located on North Island. It was built in 1801 and is still operational today. It is constructed out of rubble stone in the shape of a cone painted white.

Recipes

Chews

1 lb. light brown sugar
 1 1/2 c. all purpose flour
 1 stick butter
 1 tsp. vanilla
 1 c. chopped pecans
 1 1/2 tsp. baking powder
 3 eggs
 1/2 tsp. salt

Blend brown sugar, butter, and eggs, vanilla, add dry ingredients and nuts. Bake in greased 9 x 13 inch pan for 30 minutes at 350 degrees. Cool and cut in squares. Sprinkle with confectioners sugar.

Pineapple Upside Down Cake- Also known as skillet cake, in the early years it was made in a iron skillet in the oven or over an open flame.

1/4 cup of butter
 2/3 cup of brown sugar
 1 can of 16 oz sliced pineapple, drained
 1 1/3 cup of self-rising flour
 1 cup sugar
 1/3 cup of oil
 3/4 cup milk
 1 egg

Step One: : Heat oven to 350 degrees. Melt margarine in 10 inch skillet or square pan (9X9). Sprinkle brown sugar over the melted butter. Arrange pineapple slices on top of the brown sugar.

Step Two: Beat the remaining ingredients with a mixer until well blended. Pour over top of the pineapples. Bake 45-50 minutes or until a wooden toothpick comes out clean. Immediately invert cake on a heatproof plate. Let pan or skillet remain over cake for a few minutes. Serve warm. Add whip cream if desired.

OPTIONAL CHANGE:

Follow **Step One** as described above.

Step Two: Purchase a yellow cake mix and prepare as described on the box. Use a 13X9 inch cake pan. Pour mixture over pineapples. Immediately invert cake on a heatproof plate. Let pan remain over cake for a few minutes. Serve warm. Add whip cream if desired.

Name of Native American tribe: Cherokee (CHAIR-uh-key)

Meaning: Possibly "people of a different speech" or "the principle people"

Below are some Cherokee words for you to learn.

Words or phrases

Oginalii – My friend

O'siyo – Hello

Do hi tsu – How are you

Do hi quu – I am well

Wadv – Thank you

E tsi – Mother

E do da – Father

Usdi – little

Wahya – wolf

Ho nv – bear

Ka he – wildcat

Tsi s qua – bird

NUMBERS

One- sa' wu

Two- ta li

Three- tso i

Four-nv gi

Five- hi s gi

Six- su' da

Seven-ga li quo' gi

Eight-tsu ne la

Nine- so' ne la

Ten-s go hi

A wampum is a necklace that is made with shells, beads, stones and bones. They used them for money. They swapped the wampum's for cloth, guns, cloths etc. They would also trade deerskins or other animal hides for needed items. ***Draw and color a wampum necklace of your own below.***

Native Americans

Native American tribe chosen: Cherokee (CHAIR-uh-key)

Meaning: Possibly "people of a different speech" or "the principle people"

TIMELINE:

1600s – First contact with English settlers working in the Appalachian Mountains. They traded deer-skins for hammers, saws, other metal tools, glass, cloth, and guns.

1821 – Sequoyah, a Cherokee warrior and silversmith, introduced a written Cherokee language

1830 – The US Congress passed the Indian Removal Act. This law forced the Cherokee and all other American Indian tribes to trade their ancestral lands for land in present-day Oklahoma.

1838 – Many thousands of Cherokee refused to abandon their homes and were forced to leave on foot by the US Army. This march, known as the Trail of Tears, took three to five months.

It was estimated that 13,000 Cherokee started this journey and that at least one-fourth died of hunger and exhaustion.

Approximately 1,000 Cherokee escaped the Trail of Tears by hiding and were eventually granted land in western North Carolina. They are now known as the Eastern Band of Cherokees.

Today – The Cherokee are presently the largest tribe of Native Americans in the United States.

Dwellings

The Cherokee lived in round huts called wickiups. They weaved saplings (small trees) between large posts and then covering them with mud. This was called *wattle* (weaving the saplings) and *daub* (covering the frame with mud). Roofs were made of woven saplings covered with bark shingles. There was a hole in the middle of the roof for the fireplace smoke to escape. Some of the other tribes lived in longhouses that were divided into rooms and shared with other families. The families shared the fireplace and storage area.

Food

They survived from their crops and the animals in the wilderness. They were experienced hunters. They ate fish; venison (deer); rabbit, bear, wild turkey, and buffalo. During the summer months they would move near the coast to plant their corn and other crops. They were very skillful farmers and learned to use ashes from burned trees as fertilizer for their crops. Some foods that were grown and eaten were Succotash (corn and beans), sunflowers, melons, pumpkin, berries, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, apples, onions, corn, and squash. They were educated with the knowledge of which berries and nuts to pick for safe eating. They knew where the deer and other animals gathered for water, for easy hunting for meals. They also knew how to store food for the hard winter months.

Clothing

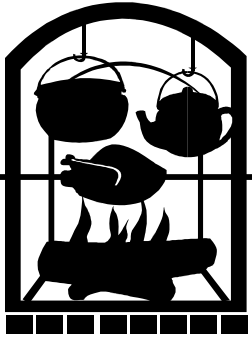
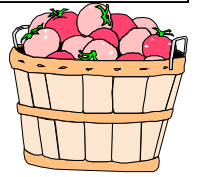
Men – Loin cloth made of deerskin in summer; leggings, shirts and robes were added in winter. Men commonly decorated their bodies and faces with tattoos or paint.

Women – Dresses made of deerskin with long, fringed petticoats underneath. Women rubbed their hair with bear grease and decorated it with red or yellow dust.

Decorate a canoe with Native American symbols and learn to speak Cherokee.

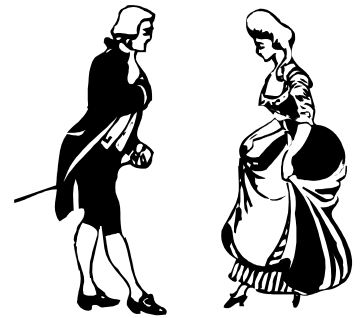
Colonial Information

What foods did they eat? During the summer they harvested melons, peaches, apples, parsnips, and rhubarb. The colonists also gathered mushrooms, nuts, berries and wild plants. In the garden they grew cabbage, corn, beans, pumpkin, potatoes, carrots, tomatoes and peas. They smoked and salted the meat in the fall to preserve it for eating throughout the winter. Other ways of preserving food for the winter was; making apples into apple butter, dried corn, fruit jam or dried fruit.



How were they prepared? The women cooked in the kitchen on an open fire. There was a large black heavy pot that most of the meals were cooked in. They had to cook all day. As soon as Breakfast was completed and served, they needed to clean up the kitchen and start simmering the lunch food. In the meantime, they needed to be boiling the berries for raspberry jam or the apples to make apple butter. The children helped gather the food from the garden, milk the cows, help prepare some of the meals and wash the dishes. After the meat was butchered the women rolled it in coarse sea salt. The salt dried it out and kept it from rotting in the winter. They then stored it in a smokehouse for the winter. Herbs were hung over the fireplace in the kitchen for drying to use in meals later.

What type of clothing and shoes did they wear? Women wore dresses only. Most dresses had stomachers this removable triangle of fabric was changed for another color to give the gown a new look. They also tied "pocket hoops" around their hips to make their skirts look fuller. They wore a corset that laced up the back tightly to make them look like they had very slender waists. Colonial women and girls always kept their heads covered at all times. They wore either a straw hat that tied at the neck or a white mop hat that covered the top of their head. Dresses did not have pockets therefore they needed to carry small handbags called indispensable. For special occasions they would wear silk slippers that were very uncomfortable to walk any long distance. Everyday shoes were usually a leather lace up boot. Men wore long coats with tails in the back and short breeches (pants) to the knee. The breeches were usually tied at the knee with a leather tie. They wore stockings up to breeches tie. The shoes were leather made to fit by the shoemaker in town with a gold buckle on top. They wore a white shirt with a tie at the neck and a vest to contrast with the jacket. Some men wore wigs or powdered hair with a black ribbon tied at the base of his neck. **WEDDINGS:** If a women wore a Yellow and Blue dress for her wedding, she was stating that she would be loyal to her husband. Heart shaped wedding cookies were stacked high for the cake. Instead of tossing a bouquet of flowers they tossed a rolled up stocking.



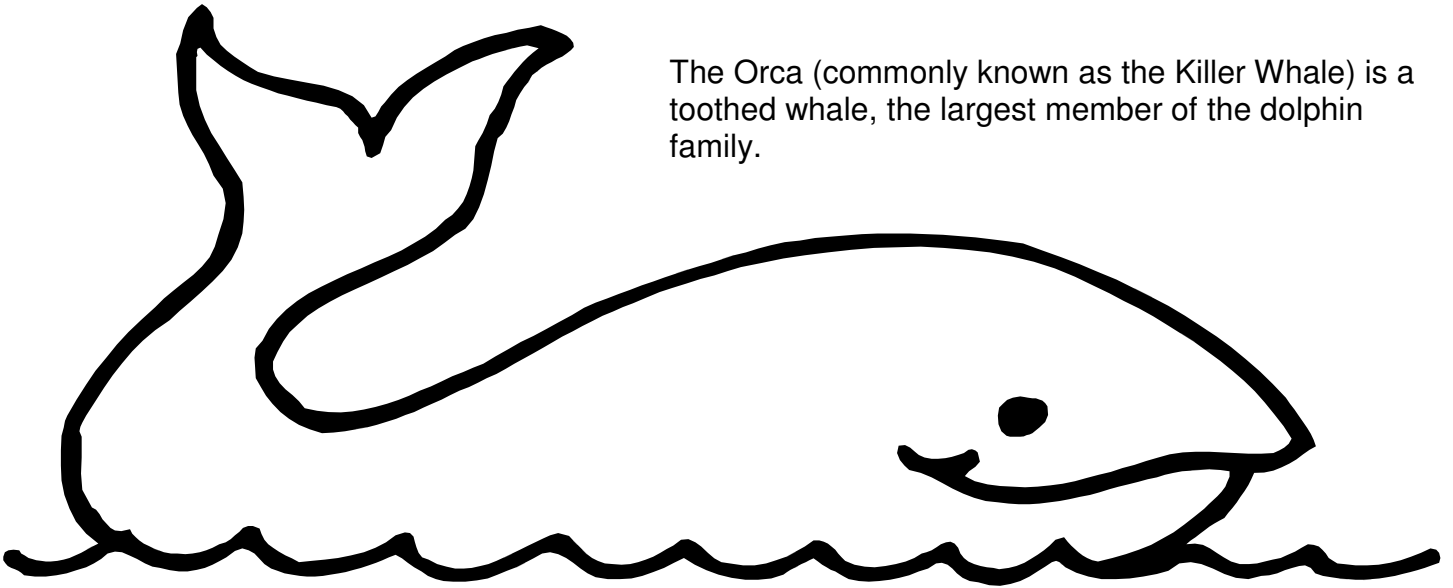
What chores did the children have to complete? Everyone had to help around the house even the little ones. Some of the chores the children had to do were pick or bring in the harvest items, such as fruits, vegetables, carrots, berries, mushrooms and wild plants. Help make apple butter, pluck the geese for feathers to make warm pillows, mending clothes, sweep the floors, clean-up after meals and make their

South Carolina Gazette

This article was written by: _____

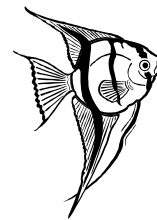
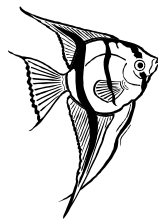
Write an advertisement about something for sale. Don't forget they had simple games and no electricity.

Learn about South Carolina's Ocean Life

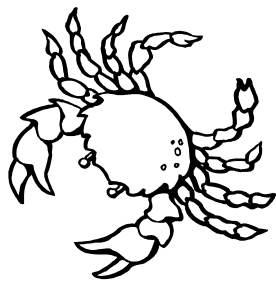


The Orca (commonly known as the Killer Whale) is a toothed whale, the largest member of the dolphin family.

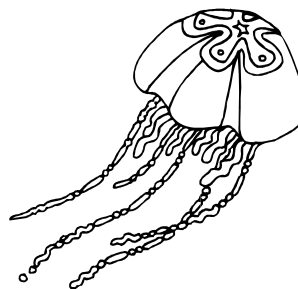
Fish are animals that live in water and breathe using gills. Water goes in through the mouth and out through the gills, which take oxygen from the water.



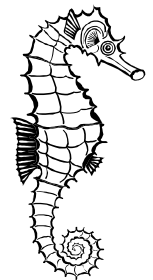
Crabs are 10-legged animals that walk sideways.



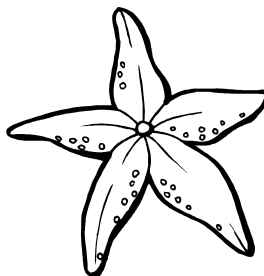
Jellyfish have soft bodies and long, stinging, poisonous tentacles. A jellyfish is 98% water!



Sea horses are small fish that have armored plates all over their body.



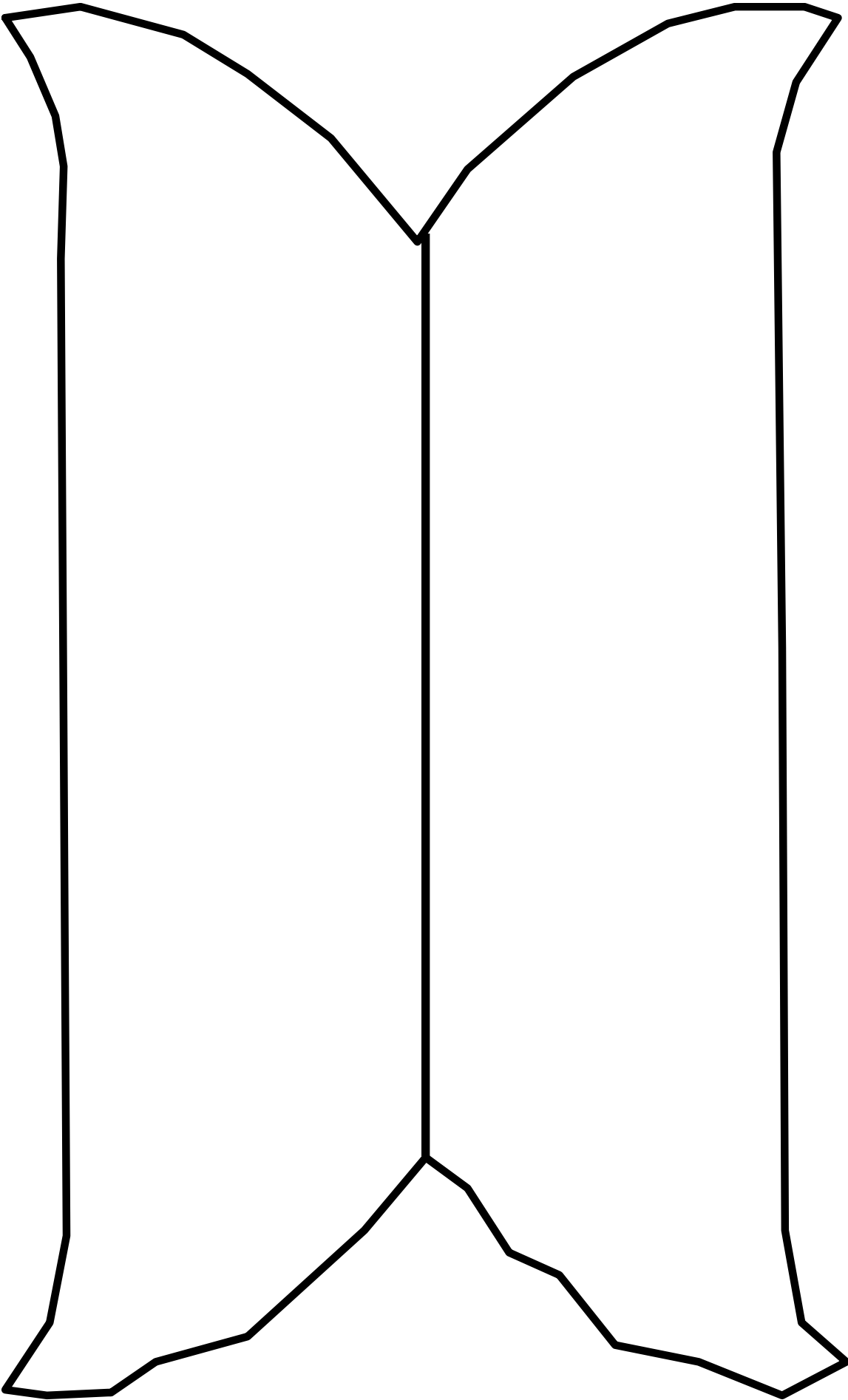
The Queen Conch has a large, spiral shell often lined in pink.



Sea stars, another name for starfish, are animals that live on the ocean floor.

Coral is a tiny marine animal that often lives in colonies. Huge colonies of hard corals form coral reefs.





Dugout canoes were made from tree trunks that were hollowed out. Sometimes they were 50 feet long and held over 15 people. They used them to get around the water lands. Construct your own canoe. Decorate the outside with native American symbols and color. Cut out the canoe and fold on the line in the middle. Staple the sides of the canoe. For older participants you may hole punch the ends and weave it together with string or yarn.

The Game of the Goose

Instructions: In the colonial days, people played the Game of the Goose. Enclosed is our version of this game board for you to play.

First of all, this is a race game. Everyone begins at the start square. The person with the highest spin goes first and then you proceed clockwise. The first person to reach the star wins. You do not have to spin the exact number to land on the star, as long as you spin a number large enough to reach the star.

Lets get started: Some of the spaces are written on. Simply do what the space says. Other spaces have items on them. Use the below key for the meaning of the space.

Meaning of spaces:

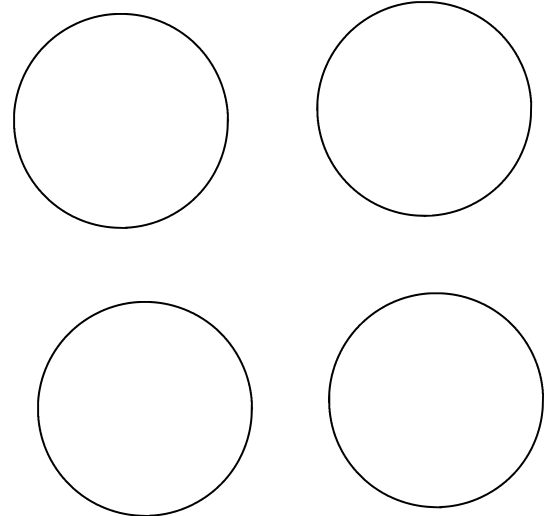
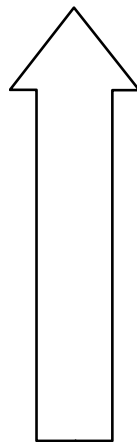
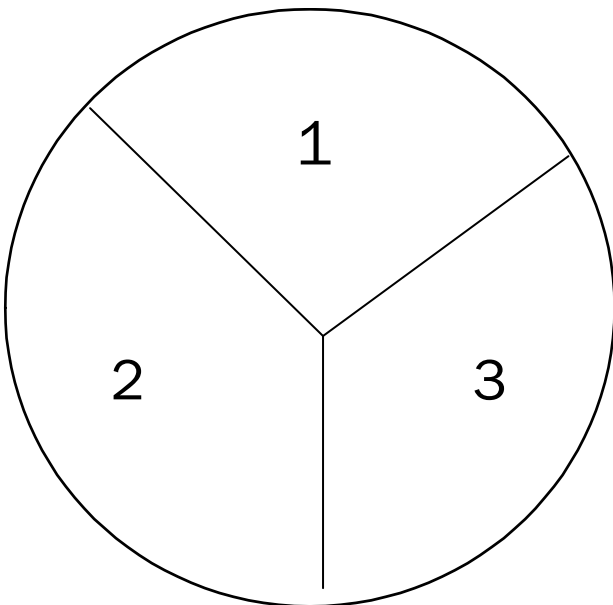
Goose-spin again

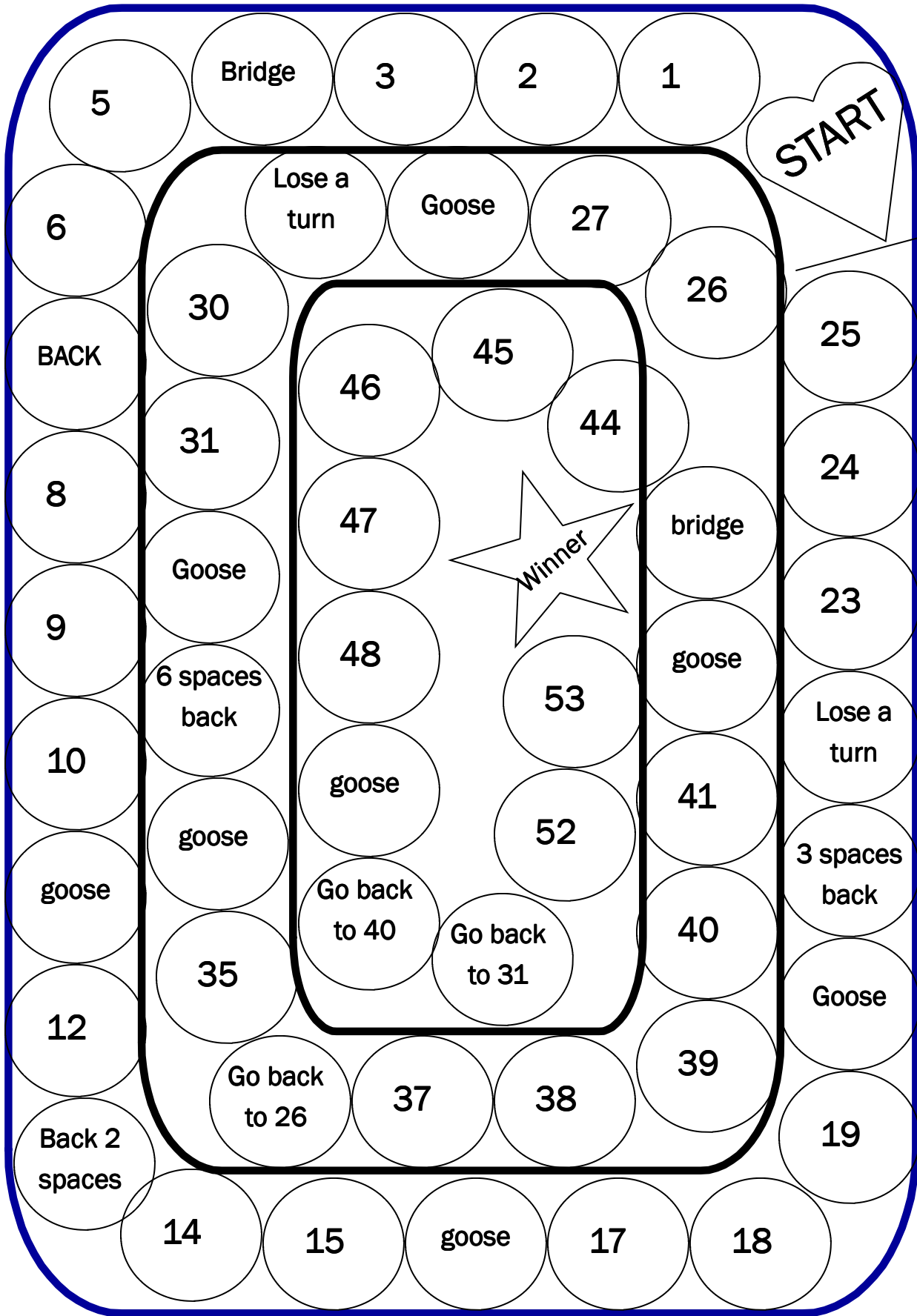
Black ring- go back the number you spun

Bridge-Lose a turn

Assembling the spinner: You can also use dice. Attach the arrow to the spinner with a brad. Remember to attach the brad loosely so it will spin smoothly. You could also use wooden sticks with numbers written on them. Simply number the sticks and place them in a paper lunch bag. The participants should shake the bag, holding the top secure, before they draw it out. No peeking.

Game Pieces

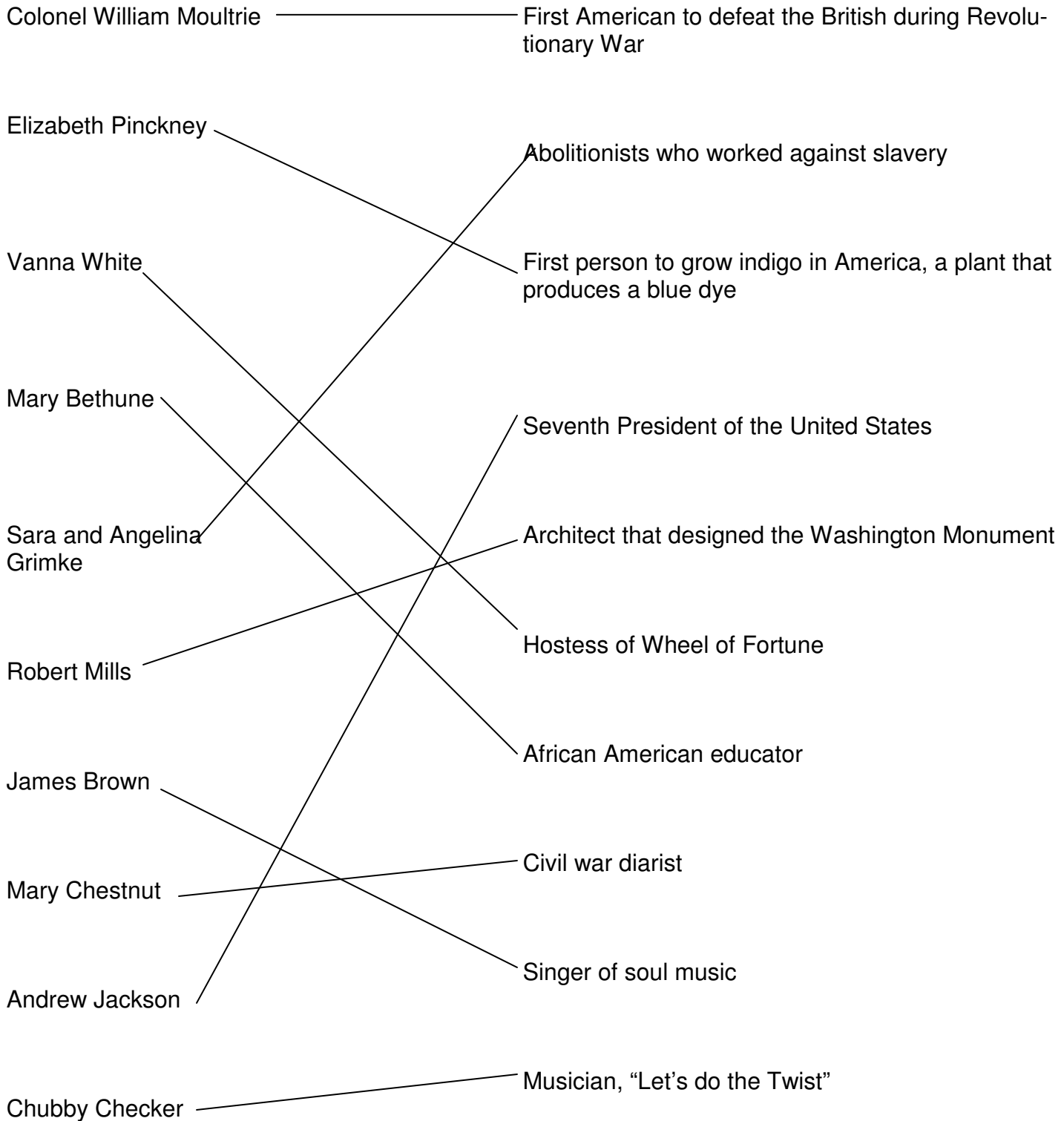




The Game of the Goose



Match the famous person from South Carolina to their accomplishment



Patchwork Designs, Inc.

ORDER FORM

Please complete this form and mail or fax it to:

Patchwork Designs, Inc.

8421 Churchside Drive
Gainesville, VA 20155

(703) 743-9948 PHONE

(703) 743-9942 FAX

You can add any additional items to this form that you may need for your event or group.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone () _____ Referred By: _____

Email Address: _____

MasterCard/Visa# _____ - _____ - _____ - _____ or Check # _____

Item #	Description	Quantity	Unit Price	Total Price
South Carolina	South Carolina Patch		\$1.75	\$
				\$
				\$
				\$
				\$
			\$	\$
			\$	\$
			\$	\$
			\$	\$
			\$	\$
			\$	\$
SUBTOTAL				\$
Regular Shipping & Handling (view chart)				\$
Special Shipping (next day, priority mail etc)				\$
TOTAL ENCLOSED				\$

PATCHWRK DESIGNS, INC


Patch and Program Created

By:

Cheryle Oandasan

8421 Churchside Drive

Gainesville, VA 20155

Phone: 703-743-9948

Fax: 703-743-9942

E-mail:

WWW.PATCHWORKDESIGNS.NET

If you would prefer Priority Mail, please add \$2.00 to the \$4.99 or above shipping category.

Next day service is an average cost of \$28.00 (USPS determines the pricing according to the zone and weight.)

Patches	
1-5	\$3.55
6-20	\$4.99
21-30	\$5.99
31-50	\$6.50
51-70	\$6.99
71-100	\$9.55
101-150	\$10.55
151-200	\$13.00
201-400	\$15.99
401-500	\$17.50
Over 500	Contact us for pricing

Kits or Manuals (shipped Priority Mail)	
1	\$6.99
2	\$9.25
3-5	\$10.75
6-8	\$12.75
10-12	\$15.75
13-20	\$22.25
21-23	\$24.00
Over 24	Contact us for pricing

Kits and manuals range from 30 to 62 pages in length (except the Patch Program Book, that is over 100). Therefore if you are ordering more than 2 kits or manuals, please use the above shipping chart. Patches, bracelet kits, and stamps can be added to any order falling within that price range. Otherwise, use the highest shipping amount on the chart according to the items ordered.