

A Terrible Journey

In Africa, white men or Africans from certain tribes captured men, women, and children. They took them from their villages and sold them to slave traders. The price depended on the slave's age. Young men and women sold for the highest price because they were strong and healthy and could work for many years.

The enslaved people were put on big ships. Many of them didn't know where they were going. They didn't know if they would ever see their families again.

Each ship carried hundreds of people. Africans were chained together and forced to lie down on the floor. Each person had only a few feet of space, so no one could move around at all. They were given small bits of cornmeal, beans, and rice to eat. Sometimes they were given raw, spoiled meat. The water they drank was dirty and made many people sick. There was no fresh air below the deck, so the ship smelled terrible.



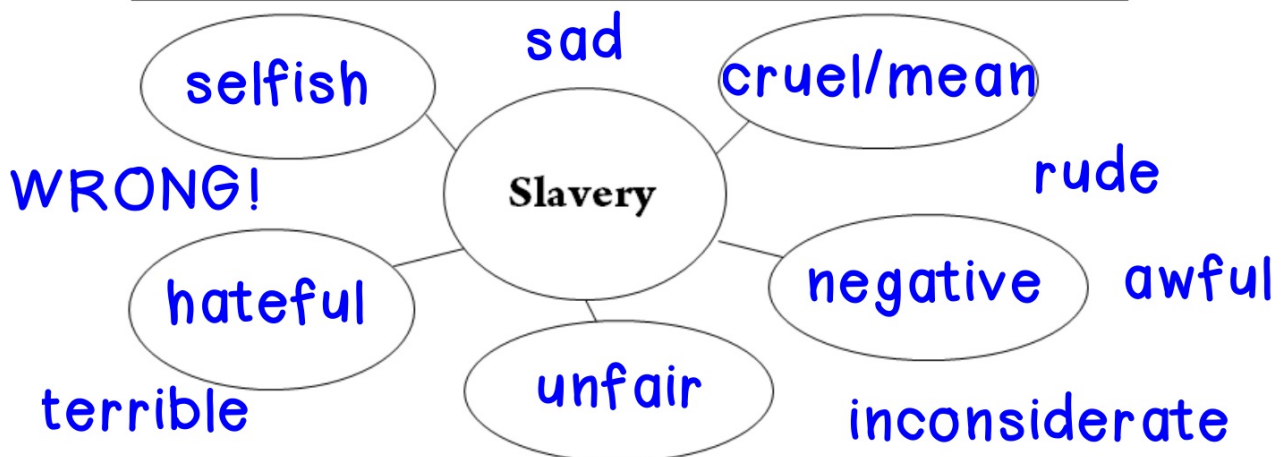
A Terrible Journey

40. How were slaves brought to the colony? on slave ships
41. What were the conditions of the slave ships like? dirty, smelly and overcrowded with people (chained together, no space to move, given raw meat or little food to survive, dirty water)

Sold!

When the ships arrived in Carolina, the enslaved people were unloaded on Sullivan's Island and checked for diseases. Then they were sent to auctions. There they were sold to the person with the highest bid. Often, family members were bought by different people. Children were taken from their mothers. Wives were taken from their husbands. Many family members never saw each other again.

What words come to your mind when you think about slavery?
Put those in the bubbles below.



Sold!

42. Where were the enslaved people unloaded and checked for diseases in Carolina? Sullivan's Island
43. **TRUE** or **FALSE** *Many enslaved people were split apart from their family.*

Carolina Gold!

The Africans enslaved in South Carolina brought valuable knowledge with them from West Africa. **They knew how to grow rice.** They also knew how to make the tools needed to make rice. Rice grows well in flooded swampy land. With its many swamps and tidal rivers, the South Carolina coast was a perfect place for growing rice.

Rice became known as "Carolina Gold" because it made planters so rich. Have you ever seen the beautiful colonial homes in Georgetown or Charleston? Many of those homes were owned by wealthy rice planters.



Carolina Gold!

44. What was known as "Carolina Gold"? Why? Rice
it grew in the Carolina colony and made many planters very rich



Growing Rice

Taking care of a rice plantation was hard work. Slaves cleared the swamps of trees and other plants. They build dikes to keep the rivers from flooding the fields. **Dikes** were like large fences. At times, water was needed for the rice fields. Slaves built gates in the dikes to let water in when it was needed.

Rice fields had to be ready for planting by April. Black men and women carefully planted the rice in rows. This was a hard job done only by the most skilled workers.

Even black children worked on rice plantations. As the crop neared harvest time, birds tried to eat the rice. It was the children's job to keep the birds away.

Harvest

When the rice was ready, workers beat the rice grain from its stalk with a stick. Then, they used a mortar and pestle to smash the **husk**, or the hard shell, off the rice grain. The **mortar** held the grain, and the **pestle** was a tool used to grind the grain. The last step was to separate the husks from the grain. The people used a fanning basket to do this. They tossed the rice in the fanning baskets, and the wind blew away the husks.



Indigo



Indigo was another cash crop that made planters wealthy. Indigo was a plant used to make a bluish purple dye. Enslaved people did all the work to grow it, just like they did with rice. It didn't take as much work to grow indigo as it did rice, but it took a lot more time to harvest.

Eliza Lucas Pinckney helped make indigo an important crop. Her father put her in charge of two plantations. She was only 16

years old! She planted some indigo seeds he sent her. She used the leaves from the plant to make the dye. She sold the dye to cloth makers in England. This made indigo a money crop. Eliza Lucas was an entrepreneur. She took a risk and started a new business.



Indigo

45. What was indigo? What was it used for? indigo was a cash crop, the leaves of the plant were used to make dye for cloth

46. Who grew the first crops of Indigo? Eliza Lucas Pinckney

Daily Life of a Slave

Daily life for enslaved people was not always easy. For most of them, every day was spent working in fields, tending gardens, or doing household chores.

Can you imagine working in a rice field day after day? It might be your job to keep birds and other animals away from the crops, or you might collect firewood. You did not go to school. You could leave the farm or plantation only if you were given a special pass. Let's learn more about what it was like to be a slave during colonial times.

Daily Life of a Slave

47. What jobs might an enslaved person have? working in fields, tending gardens, housework,

Building Houses and Plantations



Black men were expected to do hard work. If they lived in a city like Charles Town, they might be skilled craftsmen. The men built tall wrought-iron fences. They worked as carpenters, shoemakers, and blacksmiths. Some men made barrels, which were used to ship goods like rice and indigo. Also, black men were experts at steering boats through shipping ports.

If they lived on a plantation, most black men worked in the rice fields. They also built homes, dikes, and fences. Slaves built most of the big beautiful plantation homes like Drayton Hall in Charleston. Here is what one day may have been like:

Building Houses and Plantations

48. If an enslaved African American man lived in a city like Charles Town, what jobs might they have?

being a skilled craftsmen; working as a carpenter, shoemaker, or blacksmith; steering boats through shipping ports

49. If an enslaved African American man lived on a plantation, what jobs might they have?

working in the fields; building homes, dikes, or fences

Day of a Black Man:

You wake up early and eat a small breakfast of boiled corn. Today, you have been given the task of splitting logs. You will build a fence with the logs tomorrow. You are happy to have something to do besides work in the fields. You spend the hot day splitting logs, and you finish as the sun is about to go down. Your hands are sore.

For dinner, you have a small piece of pork fat and some corn. Then you head to your garden where you grow potatoes, peas, corn, and pumpkins. You gather a bag of vegetables to trade them for other things like tobacco and clothing. Other slaves are working in their gardens or resting in front of their cabins. You visit with them before you go home. You go to bed early because you have another day of hard work ahead of you.

- Draw 3 things that a black man might do on a typical day as a slave.

--	--	--

Taking Care of Things



Women were expected to work just as hard as the men. Some women worked in the fields. Many women worked as house servants in their owners' homes. They had to make the meals for the plantation family, take care of the children, make and wash clothes, and do many other chores. Here is what one day may have been like.

Taking Care of Things

50. What kind of jobs might an enslaved African American woman have?

working in the fields, house servants (cook all the meals, care for children, wash clothes, other chores)

51. Describe the life of a slave. hard work, miserable, tiring, work from sun up to sun down, 6-7 days a week, given minimal things by master

Day of a Black Woman:

You are a house servant. You wake up early and have a small breakfast. Then you make breakfast for your master's family. Your stomach grumbles as you cook a big meal of pork, biscuits, and cornbread.

You are in charge of taking care of the master's children, so you dress and feed them. After that, you wash and iron the clothes. You have to do everything by hand. Washing clothes is a big job, and it takes you most of the day.

Before the end of the day, you make dinner for your master's family. You have chores to do for your own family, too. You cook dinner for your family and take care of your children. Your husband needs a new shirt, so you sit outside to sew while your family sings and plays instruments. Late at night, after a very hard day of work, you finally go to bed.

- ***Draw 3 things that a black woman might do on a typical day as a slave.***

--	--	--

African American Culture



Most slaves lived in cabins built in rows close together. The cabins were plain and often had dirt floors. Some plantations had hundreds of slaves. Their cabins were set up like large neighborhoods. This helped black people form their own community. They wanted to hold on to their African culture. To do this, they cooked foods as they had done in Africa. They danced and played music. They dressed like they had in Africa.

African American Culture

52. Describe how most slaves lived. _____
small one-roomed cabins built in rows or little
_____ neighborhoods, dirt floors, very basic

Music

One way African Americans kept their culture was through music. Music was very important to them. It was a way for them to express their feelings. It was a way for them to tell stories.

Slaves often sang as they worked in the fields. Singing also made the long day go faster. At night, families and friends would gather together to play drums, sing, and dance together. They sang songs and did dances they had learned in Africa. The songs they sang later turned into a type of music we call Spirituals. This kind of music is still popular today. You may have heard the spiritual below.

SWING LOW SWEET CHARIOT

Lead: Swing low, sweet chariot

Chorus: Coming for to carry me home

Lead: Swing low, sweet chariot

Chorus: Coming for to carry me home

Lead: If you get there before I do

Chorus: Coming for to carry me home

Lead: Tell all my friends, I'm coming too

Chorus: Coming for to carry me home



Music

53. Why was music so important to the slaves? a way to express feelings and make the days go faster (communicate secretly)
54. These songs later became known as Spirituals.

Food

Have you ever eaten gumbo, yams or hopping johns? Those foods and techniques for cooking them were brought here by enslaved Africans. Many of the foods we cook in the South have African roots like fried food. After all, it was the enslaved people who did most of the cooking. They cooked for the master's family.



Slaves had to do all their own cooking. They weren't given much food, but they worked with what they had. Many slaves grew vegetable gardens, so they could have better diets. Usually, the main dish was cooked outside in a large pot. They used lots of grains and vegetables in their dishes. Everyone sat around the pot and picked up food with their fingers. Then, they dipped it in a sauce made from vegetables and spices. They made drinking bowls by hollowing out dried squash called gourds.

Language

Mek yo do' come en shay dis yuh bile pindah wid me? Were you able to read this sentence? It says, "Why don't you come and share these boiled peanuts with me?" Another way black slaves kept their culture alive was through Gullah. Enslaved people came from many countries in Africa. They did not all speak the same language, so they created the Gullah language that everyone could speak and understand. Gullah is a mixture of African languages and English. Today, people in Africa speak a language like Gullah called Krio.

Gullah is also a culture. People today celebrate the Gullah culture through art, stories, food, music, and festivals. There are Gullah festivals in our state each year.



If you have been to Charleston, you've probably seen the sweet grass basket-makers. Sweet grass baskets are part of the Gullah culture. The baskets were used to harvest rice and to hold things. The baskets are made from sweet grass, which grows in rich soil in marshes or near the ocean. Enslaved people taught their children how to weave. They wanted to pass down their African culture.

People kept passing this tradition on, and that's why we still have it today. The baskets are considered pieces of art, and they sell for very high prices. South Carolina is the only place in the United States where people make sweet grass baskets.

List contributions of African American slaves to South Carolina:

-
-
-
-
-

Circle the contribution you think was the most important. Tell why.

Language

55. What is the mixture of the African and English language known as? Gullah

Fighting Back

No one likes to have his or her freedom taken away. It is not surprising that slaves often resisted against their own owners. To **resist means to go against.**

Enslaved people had many ways of resisting. One way was by keeping their African culture alive. When they wore African clothes, beat African drums, and spoke African languages, the people were saying, "We are not just slaves or property, we have our own culture and ways of living." Another way they resisted was to sabotage tools, work slowly or rebel.

Fighting Back

56. What are some ways the slaves would rebel (resist) against their owners? work slowly, sabotage things, keeping their culture alive

The Stono Rebellion

The leader of the Stono Rebellion was a slave named **Jemmy**. He made a plan to **revolt**, or rebel, against slavery. On a Sunday, Jemmy put his plan into action. He and about 20 other slaves broke into a store near the Stono River. They killed 2 white people and took weapons and supplies. They planned to go to Florida, where they could be free.

Along the way, they got other slaves to join them. Soon, there were 60 to 80 slaves marching together. For this one moment, the slaves felt free. They began beating on drums and singing chants about freedom.

A leader from Charles Town ran into the group of slaves on the road. He rode into Charles Town and warned the colonists. Then, he gathered the colony's army. When the army caught up with the slaves, everyone began firing their guns. By the end of the day, many people were killed. More than 20 whites died, and about 40 slaves died. Some of the slaves got away from the army but were found later and killed.

The Stono Rebellion

57. Who was the leader of the Stono Rebellion? Jemmy
58. What happened during this rebellion? slaves broke into store, killed people, stole stuff, marched to Florida for freedom, caught and killed

New Rules

The Stono Rebellion changed life for everyone. White people became afraid that black slaves would revolt again. The next year, the colonists passed new laws about slavery. These laws said that slave owners had to treat their slaves better. Owners had to give their slaves enough food and clothing. They could not punish slaves as harshly as they did before. The idea was that if slaves were treated better, they would not revolt.

The laws also put slaves under tighter control. **The "slave patrol" became more common. A slave patrol was a group of white men who looked for runaway slaves or slaves who broke the rules.** Slaves could not meet together as a group without permission and the presence of a white person. A slave could not leave the plantation without a pass. It was against the law for slaves to learn to read and write.

Sometimes it was hard for slaves to keep their African culture. It also became harder for slaves to have a chance to get their freedom.

CAUSES of the Stono Rebellion	EFFECTS of the Stono Rebellion

New Rules

59. What were white people afraid black slaves would begin to do after the Stono Rebellion? rebel
revolt
60. What did the colonists do to try to prevent this? wrote laws to make whites
treat their slaves better
61. What is the "slave patrol"? a group of white men that looked for
runaway slaves or slaves breaking laws
62. What was it that was against the law for slaves to do? read and write