

ARCHAEOLOGY PRE-VISIT MATERIALS

It is not necessary that the students know the answers to these questions, but to have them think about these questions before they arrive and participate in the program. While we are supplying answers to many of these questions, they are not necessarily the only answers or definitions.

1. Where is Drayton Hall located?

It is located on the Ashley River.

2. Can you find Drayton Hall on a map? Can you find Charleston, SC, on a map?

3. How far is Drayton Hall from Charleston?

It is approximately 13 miles upriver from Charleston.

4. Why was Drayton Hall located on the Ashley River?

The river was the main source of travel for people and goods when Drayton Hall was built.

5. What is a plantation?

A plantation is a farm where a cash crop is grown and the workforce lives on site.

6. What types of buildings might you expect to find on a 18th/19th century plantation?

Plantations had numerous buildings on the property. We believe that Drayton Hall had as many as 30 outbuildings including a kitchen, carriage house, loom house, slave quarters, privy, barns, storage halls, boat houses, wood sheds, chicken coops, etc.

7. What were the main cash crops that were grown in Charleston and at Drayton Hall?

The main cash crops were rice and indigo in the 18th century and rice and cotton in the 19th century.

8. What was the main workforce that worked on plantations before the Civil War?

Enslaved Africans and African-Americans were the major workforce on plantations before the Civil War.

9. What is archaeology?

Archaeology is the study of the remains of past human activity.

10. **What is an artifact?**

An artifact is something used by someone in the past.

11. **Define the following words:** ceramic, erosion, earthenware, electrolysis, global positioning device, ground penetrating radar, kiln, porcelain, phosphate, stoneware, trowel, transit, unit, stratum

12. **What do archaeologists do?**

Archaeologists study cultures through excavation and analysis of physical remains.

13. **Where do archaeologists find information so they know where to dig?**

Archaeologists find information through research, including: oral history, books, letters, diaries, photos, sketches, and legal documents, as well as information learned from geographical location. Archaeologists also dig when they have a need to repair or preserve a site.