

GUIDED READING

South Carolina the Beautiful Palmetto State

Chapter 15: Racial, Economic, and Political Change

Section 1 Pivotal Social Change

Directions: Use the information from pages 458 - 468 to complete the following.

1. January 1, _____, was the beginning of a new decade; it was also the date of a _____ by civil rights _____ to the Greenville Municipal airport.
2. The march was an _____ (sign or warning) of what lay ahead in the most _____ in the _____ struggle.
3. The rally, led by several civil rights organizations, was to protest the _____ treatment of _____ great, _____, when he entered the white waiting area of the airport on a visit to the city a few weeks before.
4. The civil rights movement in _____ in the 1960s was based on the _____ advances made by the _____ in the two previous decades.
5. The movement also benefited from the " _____ " created on John's Island by Septima Poinsette _____, Esau Jenkins, and Bernice Robinson to _____ and train citizens to _____.

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6. The citizens' schools spread across the South under the banner of the southern Christian Leadership Conference (_____) of Dr. Martin Luther _____, Jr.
7. A small group of students in _____, North Carolina, used a little-known type of _____ called the sit-in.
8. A _____ - _____ is a protest in which people enter a public facility and _____ to _____ until their _____ are _____.
9. Within weeks, all across South Carolina, college and high school students were _____ "sitting in" at lunch counters.
10. They were _____ and always _____ of _____ (being on property without permission).
11. In Rock Hill, the " _____," students from Friendship Junior College, coached by Rev. Cecil Ivory, added a new technique: _____ in _____ rather than paying bail while waiting for trial.
12. This tactic took _____ because jail was a _____ place for _____, but the students were _____ in bringing _____ to their cause.
13. The NAACP, led by its chief _____ in South Carolina, _____, appealed the _____ in all the sit-ins and protests.

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14. In a famous and important _____ in 1963, ***Peterson et al v City of Greenville***, the U.S. Supreme Court _____ that state enforcement of _____ on the basis of _____ was in _____ of the equal protection of the law guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment.
15. The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) organized _____ (a series of rides through the South by _____ groups seeking to peacefully integrate the Greyhound and Trailways buses and terminals).
16. Another _____ technique of _____ segregation and discrimination was the _____ protest march.
17. A large group of students (187) marched on the _____ grounds in Columbia. They were peaceful and orderly, but were convicted of _____ of _____.
18. Matthew _____ appealed their case to the U.S. _____ Court, and the decision became famous and was widely used by _____ in other civil rights and civil liberty cases.
19. In 1963, Harvey Gantt, a _____ student applied for admission to _____ to study _____. His admission was _____.
20. Matthew Perry filed suit in _____ court against Clemson on Gantt's behalf.
21. When the federal judge in _____ ruled _____ Gantt, Perry rushed an _____ to the U. S. Circuit

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Court.

22. Both the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals and the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in _____ of Gantt.

23. Even with the _____ v _____ decision of 1954, the _____ was able to _____ any _____ in the schools well into the 1960s.

24. _____ was the _____ holdout _____ the requirement of the law.

25. The _____ crack in the _____ of the _____ public _____ was in Charleston, where a _____ that eleven black students be admitted, in the fall of 1963, to the _____ elementary school where they had applied.

26. The "freedom-of-choice" system, widely applied across the _____, only allowed _____; that is, a _____ black students could _____ a "white" school.

27. The reaction of many _____ to school integration was to try to _____ it.

28. One method city dwellers used was to _____ to virtually _____ white suburbs, where few blacks could _____ to live. It was called _____.

29. Across the south, and later in the North, men like Martin Luther King, Jr., led protest _____ and demonstrations for _____ justice and

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_____.

30. On August 28, 1963, King, Roy Wilkins of the NAACP, and other civil rights leaders organized a _____ march on _____ to protest in the nation's capital for an _____ to _____.
31. This march dramatized the movement and helped _____ the federal _____ to take _____ to enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.
32. The Civil Rights Act was passed in _____.
33. The Twenty-fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution _____ any government from _____ a citizen the right to _____ because of failure to _____ a poll tax — or any other tax.
34. In the 1960s there were still major _____ to African Americans voting: _____ tests, rigid voter registrars, and economic _____ by employers and landlords.
35. The federal government stepped in with the _____ Act of 1965.
36. The act removed _____ requirements for voting and set up a powerful means of _____ the Fifteenth Amendment.
37. South Carolina and other southern states where racial _____ had occurred were _____ to get the approval of the U.S. Department of Justice for any _____ in their _____.
38. After the act, _____ voters began to play an _____ part in South Carolina _____.

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Section 2 The Industrializing State

Directions: Use the information from pages 470 - 475 to complete the following.

1. _____ continued to dominate South Carolina's industry after World War II.
2. Other products making headway were chemicals, _____, and _____.
3. In 1954, the General assembly created the State _____ Board with a _____ to get _____ from other states or foreign countries to build _____ in South Carolina.
4. Recruiters offered the new industries attractive reasons to move into the state, including natural resources, _____ supplies, _____ facilities, inexpensive _____, low _____ plus special tax breaks, and a plentiful supply of _____ labor, and no fear of labor _____.
5. The government had tried to make sure _____ unions got _____ by passing a right-to-work law in 1954.
6. A _____ - _____ - _____ law is an _____ law that _____ a worker from being required to _____ union _____, even if the union has negotiated the worker's contract with the employer.
7. Governor Ernest F. Hollings convinced legislators in 1961 to create a

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- _____ (TEC) system.
8. The TEC system set up programs to _____ employees for a _____ that agreed to come into the state.
9. In the 1960s, the _____ cities of Spartanburg and Greenville took the lead in seeking _____ manufacturers.
10. The upper Piedmont succeeded in _____ European companies that wanted to be a part of the new Sunbelt of industry.
11. The _____ became the shorthand term for the strip of states from the Carolinas across the southern United States to California.
12. The _____ chemical giant, Hoechst, set up a large factory near Spartanburg to make _____ for _____.
13. _____, the big _____ tire maker, built several factories in the Piedmont in the 1970s.
14. One of the _____ requirements of industrial _____ is the availability of _____ power.
15. In the 1960s and 1970s, South Carolina power companies began investing heavily in _____ to meet the need.
16. After World War II, South Carolina experienced massive growth in _____.
17. Many tourists from _____ states discovered that the _____ State was almost as _____ as Florida, was much _____ expensive, and had many _____ attractions.
18. The importance of _____ continued to _____ in _____

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the decades after World War II.

19. The farmers that remain in South Carolina today receive most of their income from _____ and livestock products, such as _____ and _____.
20. Nearly one-third of farm income is generated by _____ — young
frying-size _____.
21. Also very important to the state's economy is another kind of crop — _____.

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Section 3 Pivotal Political Changes

Directions: Use the information from pages 476 - 484 to complete the following.

1. _____ populations in the second half of the twentieth century had a great _____ on South Carolina's _____ development.
2. _____ (the movement of the population from rural counties to cities) shifted the majority of _____ to the urban areas.
3. The need for _____ (distributing representation according to population) was apparent.
4. Urban counties _____ their representatives _____ - _____ (all voters voting on all representatives). This made it difficult for _____ candidates to get elected in white - _____ counties.
5. The number of _____ elected increased considerably after 1973, as Democratic officials drew district lines to provide some _____ - _____ districts.
6. The _____ Party had become a shell after Reconstruction as the Democratic Party _____ all _____ power in South Carolina.
7. The Dixiecrat movement of Strom _____ in 1948 was the first crack in the Democratic _____.

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8. Governor James F. Byrnes remained a Democrat in name, but he strongly _____ Republican presidential candidates Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1952 and Richard Nixon in 1960.
9. A man of his prominence _____ the _____ encouraged others who were _____ with the Democratic support for _____ and union rights.
10. In the late 1950s and 1960s, a few economically _____ businessmen and _____ began to take over leadership positions in the tiny _____ Party to build it into a _____ in the state.
11. The event that made _____ to the Republican Party respectable in South Carolina was the election of 1964.
12. Lyndon Johnson, president, persuaded Congress to _____ the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
13. The Republicans nominated Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona, who was strongly _____ to the act and what he saw as a shift toward too much _____ and too _____ states' rights.
14. _____ Strom Thurmond jumped to the Republican Party to support Goldwater, and suddenly it was _____ to be a _____ in South Carolina.
15. The _____ devised by Goldwater's 1964 campaign was refined by Senator Thurmond and his assistant, Harry Dent.

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16. The principles of the southern strategy were to promise the South _____ states' rights, to promote _____ social _____ programs, and to continue a strong national defense and rigid _____ to _____ . (See Figure 24)
17. The " _____ " was the major South Carolina _____ in the civil rights era.
18. The _____ people of Orangeburg were among the _____ in the _____ to accept federal laws requiring _____ for blacks.
19. In 1968, four years after the Civil Rights Act passed, some _____ were still _____ to blacks.
20. Students at State College and Claflin College began several nights of mass _____ against the only bowling alley in town.
21. Governor McNair sent several dozen highway _____ and national _____ to the town to help maintain order.
22. On February 8, 1968, a large number of students gathered on one corner of State College campus and built a _____.
23. A fire truck arrived and highway patrolmen moved up to the _____ of the _____.
24. One _____ was _____ in the face by an object thrown by a student.
25. Minutes later, _____ began _____ at the

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_____ students.

26. When the _____ ended less than ten seconds later, _____ students lay _____ and about twenty-seven lay _____.

27. Nine patrolmen were _____ on federal _____ for their part in what appeared an _____ action.

28. They were _____ by a South Carolina _____.

29. The only person _____ was one of the _____ men.

30. In 1969, black _____ workers in two Charleston hospitals formed a _____ to _____ for their rights, for wages equal to whites', and rehiring of fired workers.

31. When hospital officials _____ to bargain with the union, _____ workers went on _____ for one hundred days.

32. The strike was finally settled by a _____ (hospitals agreed to rehire fired workers, raise wages, and set up a grievance process).

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