

SOUTH CAROLINA UP TO DATE

CHAPTER

PREVIEW

PEOPLE: Philip Simmons, Ronald Reagan, George H. W. Bush, Bill Clinton, George W. Bush, Richard W. Riley, Carroll A. Campbell Jr., Ernest A. Finney Jr., Jean Toal, David M. Beasley, James H. Hodges, Mark Sanford, Nimrata “Nikki” Randhawa Haley

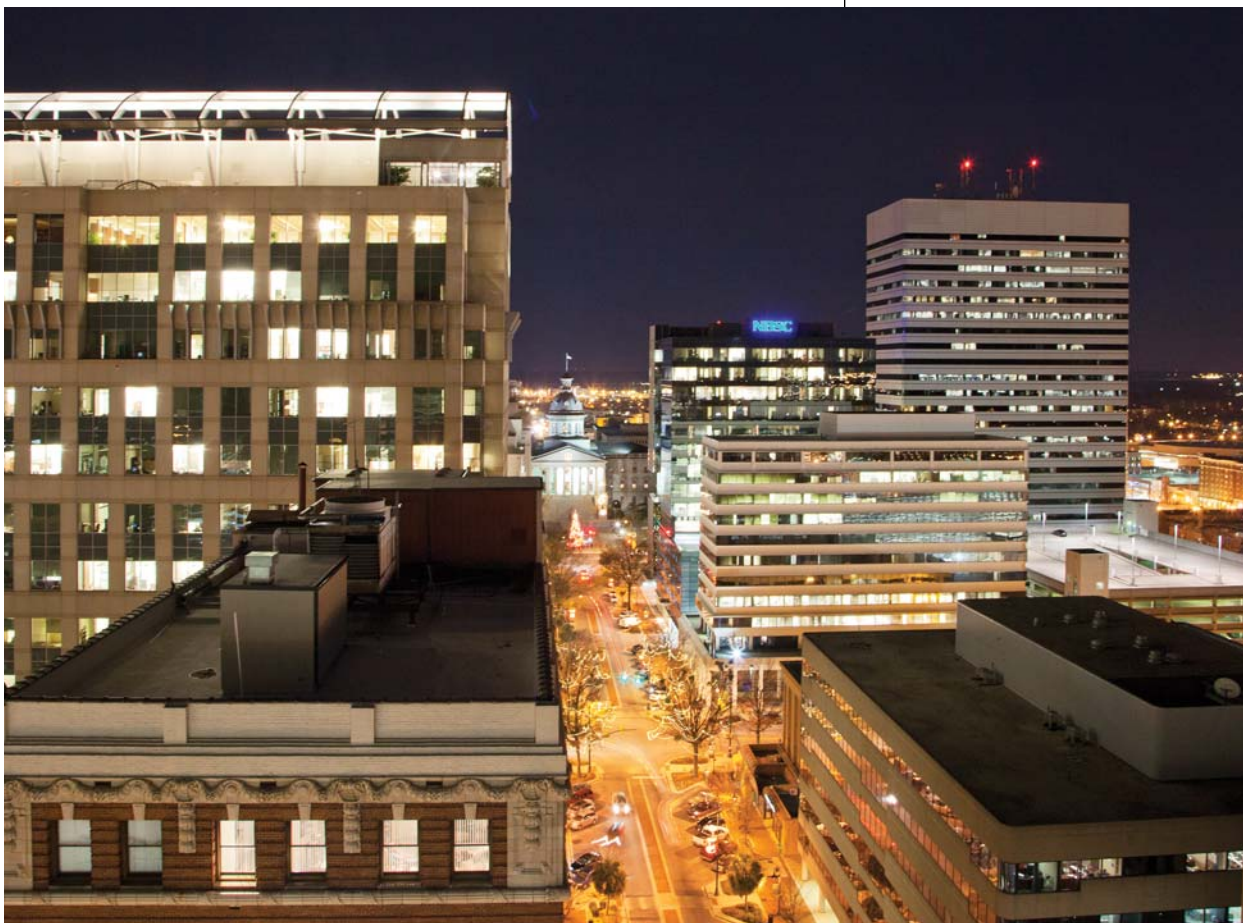
PLACES: Fripp Island, Mullins, Greenwood, Belton, Winnsboro

TERMS: quota, affluent, per capita, globalization, multiplier effect, conflict of interest, weapons of mass destruction (WMD), Great Recession, Education Improvement Act (EIA), voucher, culture, popular culture, Spoleto USA Festival

South Carolinians are very creative people, and they express their creativity in many different ways. The ancient art of coiled basket making was brought to South Carolina by African slaves. They had used the baskets in Africa for storage and for the processing of rice. The baskets are made mostly of Lowcountry sweetgrass, with pine needles for decoration. The coils are bound together by strips from palmetto leaves. Though they were work baskets in the past, most are now made “for show.” The descendants of those African rice growers make incredibly beautiful baskets with intricate designs. In Charleston, sweetgrass basket makers sell their art on the streets.

In Charleston, there are many examples of ironwork decorating the houses and gardens. The most creative of these pieces produced by blacksmiths are works of art. In the last several decades, many of the most beautiful were made by Philip Simmons, who died in 2009. Simmons has been honored in our state and the nation for “poetry in ironwork.” Several hundred of his gates, ornamental window guards, and balconies grace the city. They give Charleston some of the charm that keeps tourists flowing in.

Writing is a more traditional form of creativity. One of the best known and most popular of South Carolina’s many excellent writers is Pat Conroy. Though not born in South Carolina, he moved to Beaufort in his high



school years, went to college at the Citadel, and has chosen to live on Fripp Island near Beaufort. He once said, “In their season, I gorge myself with fresh peaches, which always make me happy that I found South Carolina when I was a boy, or that it found me.” His books demonstrate the deep impact of the Lowcountry’s geography and the state’s people on his life and writings. Many millions have read his books. Some of his best-known books, *The Water Is Wide* (movie title, *Conrack*), *The Great Santini*, *The Lords of Discipline*, and *The Prince of Tides* were made into popular movies. In all of his books, he creatively used his family history and the geography of South Carolina to weave wonderful stories. He has been called “America’s favorite storyteller.”

Four of those creative South Carolinians have become astronauts for the United States space program. Charles F. Bolden Jr. of Columbia flew 4 missions into space and now is head of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). Frank L. Culbertson Jr. of Holly Hill spent 129 days on the International Space Station in 2001. Charles M. Duke of Lancaster is one of 12 humans who have walked on the moon. Ronald E. McNair of Lake City flew one space mission, but died on the second when the *Challenger* exploded on takeoff. These men combined creativity with bravery, hard work, curiosity, and persistent study.



Opposite page, above: This amazing gate by Philip Simmons is in the State Museum. **Above:** Gullah artists still make beautiful baskets. **Top:** Columbia, our state capital, is South Carolina’s largest city.



SIGNS of the TIMES

POPULATION

In 1980, South Carolina's population was 3,122,814, or 103.4 persons per square mile.

In 2010, South Carolina's population was 4,625,364, or 153.9 persons per square mile.

EXPLORATION

NASA's third Mars Exploration Rover landed on the planet in 2012. NASA's space shuttle program began with the launch of *Columbia* in 1981 and ended with the last flight of *Atlantis* in 2011. In August 2011, NASA launched its *Juno* spacecraft on a 5-year, 1.7 billion mile trip to the planet Jupiter.

MUSIC

Ex-Beatle John Lennon was assassinated in 1980. Music of the 1990s went in many directions: heavy metal, grunge, alternative, hip hop, and country music. Downloading has displaced CDs as the preferred method of purchasing and collecting music.

ENTERTAINMENT

The 3-D movie made a comeback in the 1980s and 1990s. The success of films like *Avatar* and *Life of Pi* guarantees that 3-D movies are here to stay. Reality television got

its start in 1992 with MTV's *The Real World*, but it was the 2002 debut of *Survivor* that launched the reality show era. Talent contests like *American Idol* and *Dancing with the Stars* have given viewers a chance to participate by voting for their favorites.

LITERATURE

Author J. K. Rowling released the first Harry Potter novel in 1997. The last book in the series, *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*, was published in 2007. The way we read books and magazines changed in 2007 when Amazon released the first Kindle e-reader.

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

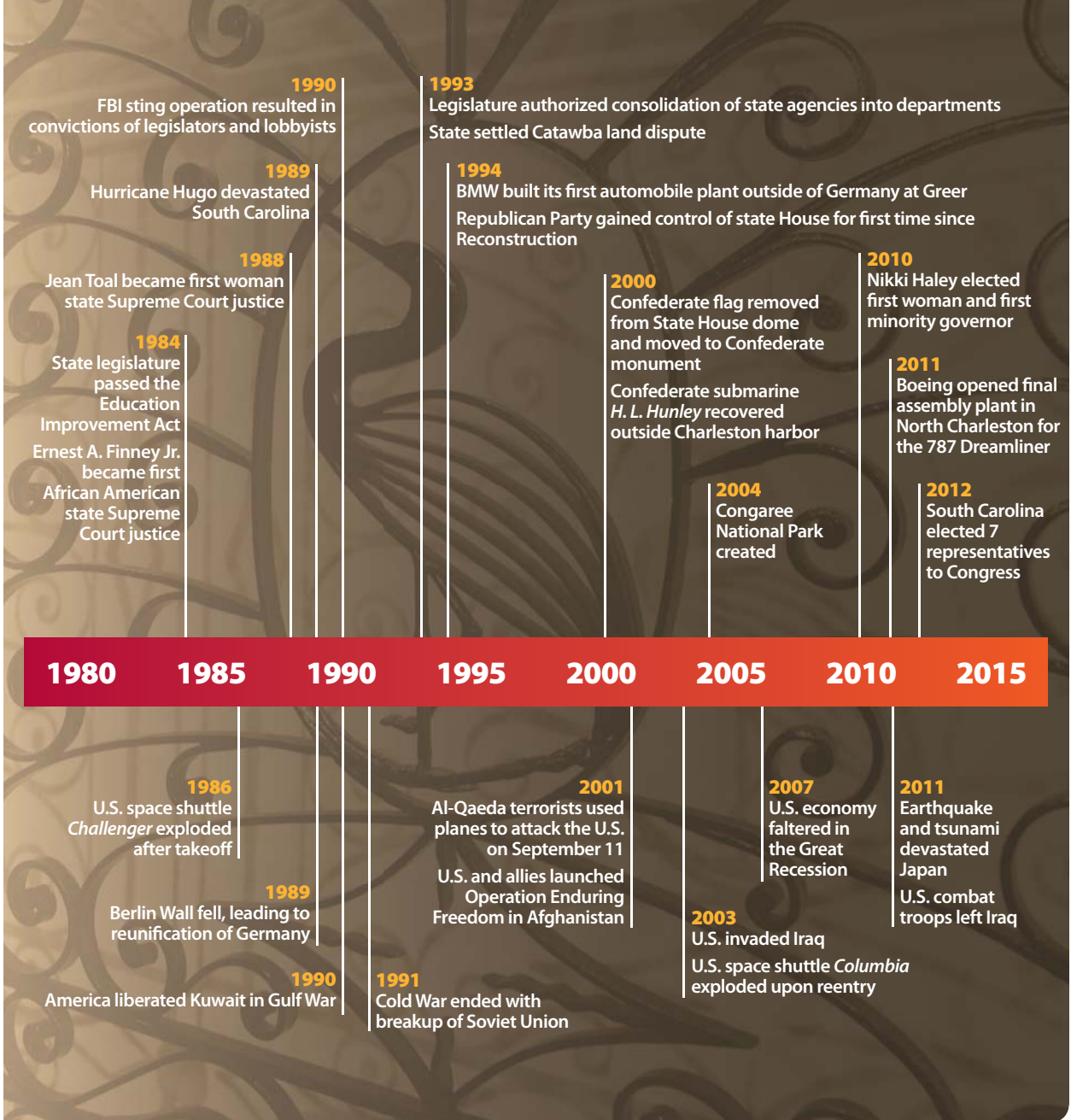
DNA was first used in 1987 to convict a criminal. In 1990, the Hubble Space Telescope was launched by space shuttle *Discovery*, with South Carolinian Charles Bolden in the crew. Apple Inc. introduced the iMac computer in 1998, the iPod in 2001, the iPhone in 2007, and the iPad in 2010.

TRANSPORTATION

The minivan, introduced in 1983, and the SUV began to surpass the station wagon in the 1990s. Hybrid cars and plug-in electric cars help to combat the rising cost of gas.

FIGURE 25

Timeline: 1980 to the Present



Population: More People, More Diversity

Opposite page, above: More than half of the foreign-born residents of the U.S. are from Latin America, and many entered illegally. The question of what should be done about illegal immigrants has become a major political issue. This demonstration is for immigrants' rights. **Opposite page, below:** Columbia is the center of the largest metropolitan area in the state.

AS YOU READ, LOOK FOR

- new national population trends resulting from the 1965 immigration law;
- new state population trends brought about by the influx of African Americans and Hispanics;
- problems caused by population movement from rural to urban and suburban areas;
- terms: **quota**, **affluent**, **per capita**.



Above: Population increases in the United States have led to the rapid growth of suburbs, sometimes called “urban sprawl!”

The 2010 U.S. Census revealed some interesting information about the residents of the nation and our state. The population of both is growing larger and more diverse with each decade. Both trends are boosted by a new immigration law passed in 1965. That law was designed to remove the stain of racism that had been evident in the immigration quota laws of the 1920s. A **quota** is an official limit on the number or amount of people or things that are allowed. Those laws had sharply

restricted the number of foreigners who could come in, and set quotas on the numbers that could come in from each country. Those quotas were prejudiced against any non-Western European countries.

United States Population Trends

The new immigration law of 1965 encouraged foreigners with certain skills and good education to apply for admission. It also gave preference to relatives of people already here, in order to reunite families. The impact of

the act has been enormous. Skilled and educated people have come by the thousands. Relatives, some skilled, some not, have come by the millions. The population of the United States increased from 179.3 million to 308.7 million between 1960 and 2010. Immigration contributed nearly 37 million people to that expansion, most coming from Latin America, Asia, and Africa.

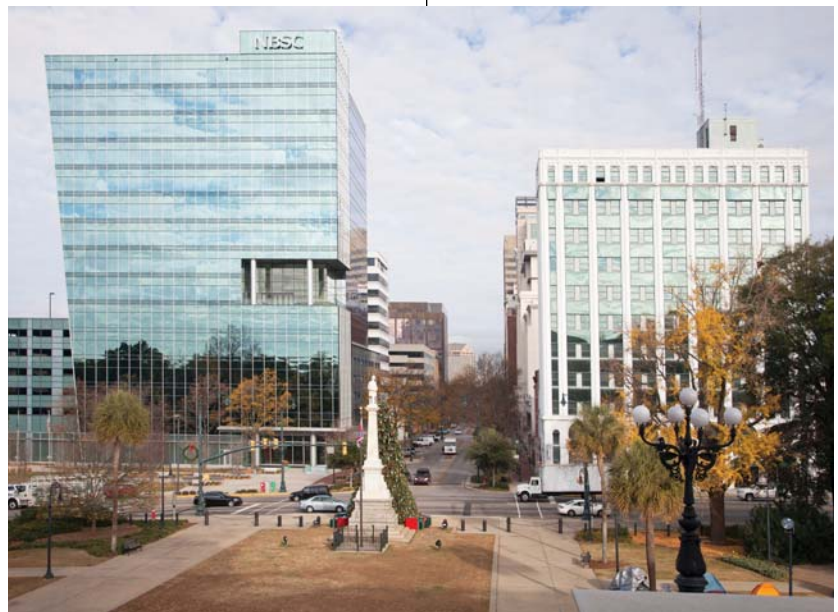
In 1960, there were fewer than 10 million foreign-born residents of the United States (5.4 percent of total population). Most of these were from Europe. The 2010 U.S. Census counted 39.9 million foreign-born residents (12.9 percent of the total population). Over half were from Latin America. The Hispanic population is the fastest-growing ethnic group in America, and by 2010 was more numerous than the African American population.

The mix of Europeans, African Americans, and American Indians that had been the tradition in America for four hundred years was changing. The population was getting a revitalizing injection of fresh blood and new traditions, foods, music, religions, and ideas. Like most changes, the new immigration has aroused controversy and much resistance.

South Carolina Population Trends

The population of South Carolina grew even faster than that of the United States in the past half-century. While the national population grew by 72 percent between 1960 and 2010, the number of Palmetto State residents nearly doubled. Most of those came from urban areas of the Rustbelt. Many were retirees settling on the coast for their “golden years.” But many were management professionals of large corporations who came for only a few years, then were replaced by other newcomers. So much mobility was a challenge to the state’s traditional “friends-and-neighbors” approach to life and politics. In 2000, more than half the residents of Aiken, Beaufort, Berkeley, Dorchester, Horry, and York Counties were born outside the state.

The Great Migration of blacks out of the state from about World War I to the 1960s ended about 1970. The changes brought by the civil rights movement made life in South Carolina more attractive to blacks. The



DID YOU KNOW?

More people live in South Carolina today than were counted in the whole nation in the first census of 1790.



African American population advanced from 789,041 in 1970 to nearly 1.3 million in 2010. The total population rose in the same period from nearly 2.6 million to over 4.6 million. Another contribution to the strong population growth in the past two decades was immigrants who found South Carolina attractive. The percentage of Hispanics increased faster in South Carolina during the first decade of the twenty-first century than in any other state. The increase was 148 percent, to 235,682 Hispanic residents, or 5.1 percent of the total population.

The state's growth entitled it to more representation in Congress.

The number of members of the House of Representatives has been frozen at 435 for over a century. When populations shift, slower-growing states lose a representative or two; faster-growing states gain one or two. South Carolina elected seven U.S. representatives in 2012, instead of six. A new congressional district was drawn in the northeastern corner of the state.

As the state's population grew, it looked more like the rest of the nation. The rural parts of the state were losing population and the cities and suburbs were becoming more congested. Census data reveal that South Carolinians on average were becoming more **affluent** (wealthy, prosperous) in the last several decades. The **per capita** (per person) income reached \$32,460 by 2010, forty-sixth among the states. Most families had more than one breadwinner, so the median family income was \$41,744. Even with the increased income, nearly one in five Carolinians lived in poverty, and the unemployment rate was above the national average. On the other hand, a larger percentage of residents of the state owned their own homes (70 percent) than the average across the nation.

MAP 41

South Carolina's Congressional Districts

Map Skill: In which congressional district do you live?

DO YOU REMEMBER?

1. Define in sentence form: quota, affluent, per capita.
2. What was the intent of the new immigration law of 1965?
3. How did South Carolina's population growth between 1960 and 2010 compare to that of the United States?



South Carolina's Official State Dog: The Boykin Spaniel By Dr. Russell Lynn Kelley

The Boykin Spaniel breed had humble origins.

Around the year 1905, a little reddish brown dog was found by a Spartanburg banker, Alexander White, when he was going to church. Mr. White and his family named the dog "Dumpy," because of his small size in relationship to the other dogs in White's hunting kennel. Mr. White was so taken by Dumpy's hunting skill that he wrote his boyhood friend, L. Whitaker Boykin, a well-known landowner, farmer, and trainer of hunting dogs in Kershaw County outside Camden. He asked Boykin if he would train and keep Dumpy. Boykin agreed, and Dumpy was shipped by railroad from Spartanburg through Columbia to Camden. After Mr. Boykin discovered how talented Dumpy was, he sent out word that he wanted to find an equally good female to mate with Dumpy. Such a dog was found in "Singo," a little dog who had been shipped down from the North to hunt, but who was never claimed at the train station in Camden. Singo had been cared for and named by the station's employees.

After the death of Mr. Boykin in 1932, his children, grandchildren, and close friends continued to breed the dogs that had already come to be known as "Boykin Spaniels." These dogs became famous in the South and up the Eastern Seaboard for their great strength and endurance as retrievers and as wonderful family dogs. In order to safeguard the legacy of Mr. Boykin's efforts, his descendants founded the Boykin Spaniel Society in 1977. The American Kennel Club (AKC) has recognized the Boykin Spaniel as a separate breed.

In 1985, the Boykin Spaniel Society succeeded in having this breed declared the official dog of the state



of South Carolina. The General Assembly passed the necessary legislation, and Governor Richard Riley signed the bill into law while several Boykin Spaniels and their owners looked on.

Since 1985, the Boykin Spaniel has been increasingly celebrated in the arts of photography, painting, and sculpture. Both a children's book (*The First Boykin Spaniels: The Story of Dumpy and Singo*) and a longer, instructive book (*The Boykin Spaniel: South Carolina's Dog*) have been published. In addition, a novel has been written in which a Boykin Spaniel is one of the main characters. A vast array of memorabilia (caps, T-shirts, mugs, etc.) is now available with Boykin Spaniel likenesses on them to show how beloved this state symbol has become and how proud the state's residents are of the "little brown dog with big dog spirit."

The Economy and the Environment

DID YOU KNOW?

So many foreign companies have clustered along the I-85 corridor between Spartanburg and Greenville that I-85 is often called the *Autobahn*, the name for German superhighways.

AS YOU READ, LOOK FOR

- growth in the motor vehicle industry and in tourism, but an overall decrease in manufacturing jobs;
- concerns about pollution caused by overdevelopment and wastes from factories;
- attempts by government and individuals to combat pollution and preserve land from development;
- terms: **globalization, multiplier effect, conflict of interest.**



Above: The BMW plant in Greer manufactures vehicles like this BMW X3 SUV, which started production in 2010.

In Chapter Fifteen, we surveyed the development of the industrial economy in the state in the late twentieth century. A surprising development in the early twenty-first century was the emergence of the motor vehicle industry. Along with the cluster of related industries, cars and trucks became a major driving force in the South Carolina economy. With further economic development and more tourist-related building along the coast, the health of the environment became a great concern.

The New Industries

The rise of automobile and related manufacturing started with Michelin, the French tire maker, building several plants during the 1970s. It exploded when BMW, the luxury auto producer, built a plant at Greer in 1994, its first outside Germany. In 2011, South Carolina exported more cars to foreign countries than any other state, including the traditional leader, Michigan. In 2013, South Carolina exported more tires than any other state and ranked second in export of cars. BMW began its operation with 1,200 workers and



by 2012 was employing 7,000. That factory has led to many other factories, employing 12,000 workers who make parts for the BMW sports cars. It also inspired Clemson University to establish a new department of automotive engineering, the International Center for Automotive Research (ICAR).

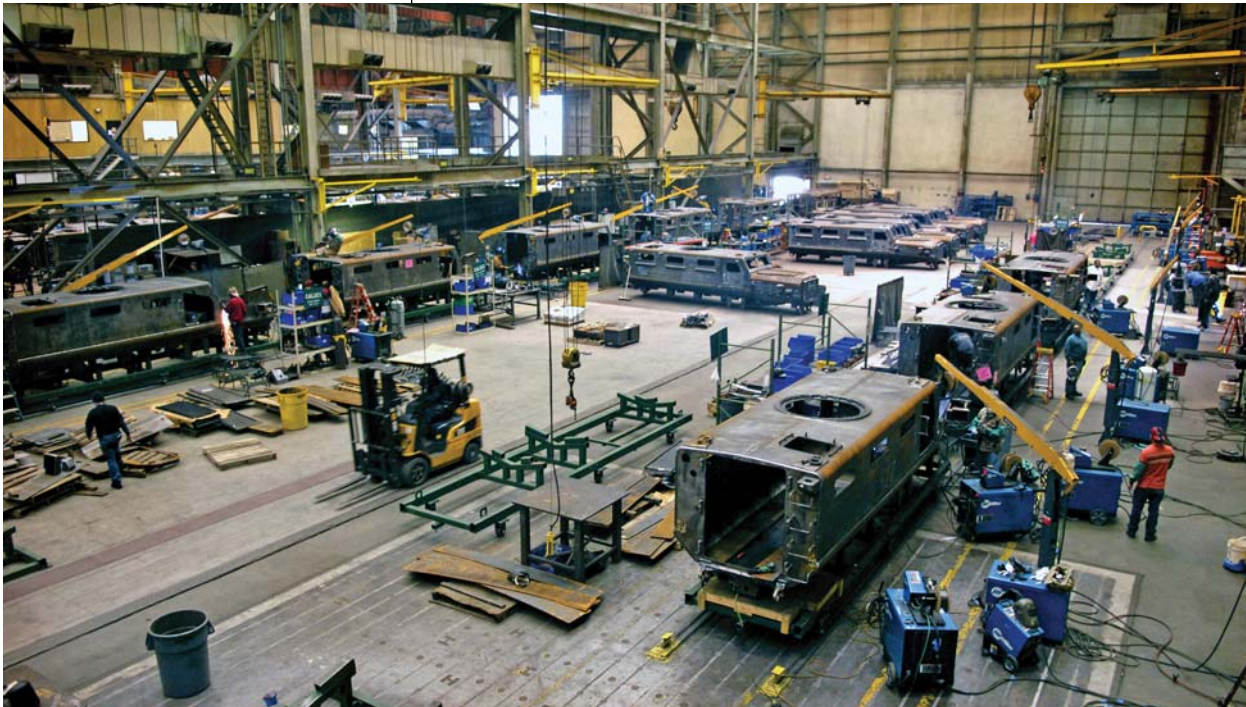
Globalization

The foreign investments in South Carolina are part of a much larger trend in the world economy called **globalization** (the free flow of business enterprises, capital, goods, labor, and information across national lines). Large worldwide corporations operate in many countries. Nations' economies become more intertwined and more dependent on each other. In a sense, South Carolina's economy has always been globalized because it has always depended on selling rice, cotton, or textiles to much of the world. Our economy has never been self-sufficient. But South Carolina and the world have never before seen the extent of international interchange and dependence on others that has developed since 1960. The free flow of information through the Internet, cell phones, Twitter, and Facebook is symbolic of that globalization.

The Benefits of the Multiplier Effect

Suddenly, the jobs of many Carolinians depended on automobiles, tires, and auto parts. Not all jobs were directly related to auto manufacturing. Many were service jobs that the factory workers required. There were serv-

Above: The port of Charleston has connected South Carolina to the global economy for more than three hundred years. This container ship is cruising past Fort Moultrie.



Above: The Force Protection plant in Ladson manufactures the Cougar H 4x4 mine-resistant, ambush-protected vehicle.

DID YOU KNOW?

The people of Florence County hailed the building of the Roche Pharmaceutical Company in 1991 as the most exciting event since the Air Force accidentally dropped a nuclear bomb in the area in 1958! (The bomb did not explode.)

ers at the restaurants that sprang up, and carpenters to build houses for the new workers. There were lawyers and doctors to take care of the legal and health needs of all those auto workers, waiters, and carpenters. This increased economic activity generated by an industry is called the multiplier effect. When an increase in spending produces an increase in income and consumption greater than the initial amount spent, it is called the **multiplier effect**.

The manufacturing job with the greatest multiplier effect is the building of military vehicles. It is estimated that for every one job in this industry, 4.5 other jobs are generated. Military vehicles have to be heavily armored, especially on the bottom, to withstand the impact of land mines and improvised explosive devices (IEDs). The Force Protection plant in Charleston County has become a major manufacturer of the rebuilt armored vehicles. The motor vehicle cluster of industries employed about 85,000 workers by 2011. It pumps an estimated \$27 billion annually into the state's economy.

Related to the automotive cluster is the aircraft industry. Boeing is one of the world's largest manufacturers of aircraft. It makes part of its 787 Dreamliner passenger plane in a facility in North Charleston. Boeing built a second plant for the final assembly of the Dreamliner. The \$750 million factory is the size of twelve football fields and began production in July 2011. The new plant started with one thousand workers. Many hope that Boeing will experience the success enjoyed by BMW.

The Problems of Growth

With all the dynamic growth came some puzzling problems. Most of the growth is clustered in the urban areas of a few counties. The state is in

danger of developing two economies. Fifteen metro area counties are growing and their per capita income is moving up toward the national average. Thirty-one rural counties have slow growth and stagnant incomes.

Another puzzling problem is that, even with the exciting new developments, there are fewer jobs in manufacturing in our state. In 1990, 353,000 South Carolina workers took home paychecks from manufacturing jobs. In 2014, only about 225,000 worked in jobs that actually produced goods. There were two reasons for this: advanced machinery replaced many workers, and many companies moved manufacturing to countries where workers were less expensive. After a century of dominance, South Carolina's textile industry was in steady decline. New industries had taken up only part of the slack.

Major Contributors to the Economy

One constant in the state's economy since World War II has been the contribution of the military. Even the end of the Cold War in 1991 barely slowed the flow of federal money into the state for military bases. In the twenty-first century, with two wars being fought, the military boosts South Carolina's economy by about \$16 billion annually.

Tourism added about \$18 billion into South Carolina's economy in 2013. Catering to tourists is the biggest industry in the coastal region. In 2013, a leading national travel magazine cited Charleston as the top tourist city in America, surpassing San Francisco, New York, Boston, and Chicago.

DID YOU KNOW?

There are about 460 golf courses in South Carolina.



Below: The military has always been important to the state's economy. This C-130 Hercules at the South Carolina Technology and Aviation Center in Greenville is being filled with water to train pilots for fighting forest fires.





DID YOU KNOW?

One travel magazine called Charleston (home of St. Philip's Church, above) the friendliest city in America. About four million tourists visit the city annually.

Though the coast draws the most tourists, other areas with plentiful water, lakes, and rivers also attract many visitors. Boating, fishing, and hunting are top sports in the rural sections of the state.

Environmental Concerns

The development of tourism and growth of manufacturing are essential to our economy. However, they raise concerns about their long-term effects on our state's land, water, and air quality. Building hotels and condominiums too close to the seashore hastens beach erosion. Great concentrations of people, housing, and automobiles contribute to pollution of water, air, and salt marshes, the essential breeding grounds of much sea life. Clearly, a balance has to be found between no development and overdevelopment.

Chemical and nuclear wastes are of great concern because of their threat to human health. They are known as toxic wastes because of their poisonous nature. Many chemical factories have left dangerous conditions that will have to be cleaned up. Nuclear wastes are radioactive for thousands of years, which make them dangerous to human health. Safe storage is a necessity, and scientists have not yet figured out suitable permanent arrangements. Solving this problem is especially important to South Carolina because we receive and store more than our share of the nation's nuclear wastes.

Agencies Protecting Our Environment

One of the purposes of the government is to protect the people. The main federal agency combating pollution is the Environmental Protection

Agency (EPA). In South Carolina, the key regulatory agency is the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC). Its mission is to regulate the quality of air, water, and waste disposal in the public's interest.

Politicians who run state government are often faced with a **conflict of interest** (loyalty to two goals or interests that are competing). The governor, for example, appoints and oversees the DHEC regulators whose job it is to protect the environment and public health. The governor is also expected to persuade corporations to build factories here rather than in Georgia or Illinois. The corporations will want as few regulations and restrictions as they can possibly get. Will the governor be tough in enforcing antipollution rules to protect public health and the environment? Or will the governor minimize the regulations in order to attract corporations to create the new jobs so desperately needed?

Land Conservation

Land conservation is attracting more attention as urban growth takes over more of the state's land. People recognize the need to preserve open spaces and land for parks, even within cities. Some land needs to be conserved permanently so it can never be used for factories, housing developments, or shopping malls. This need especially applies to land that is of historical or ecological significance, such as battlefields or wetlands, and land that is exceptionally beautiful.

Both government and private individuals have become active in land conservation. Individuals have joined in forming land trusts for that purpose. Land trusts might buy the land or make a legal arrangement with a landowner, called an easement. An easement can conserve the land from development forever. Hundreds of land trusts have been formed across the United States. There are several dozen in South Carolina. The state government formed a Conservation Bank in 2004 to help conserve land. The legislature allocates money so the state can buy land or place it under easement. This will "preserve the opportunities of future generations to . . . benefit from these outstanding natural and historical sites."

DO YOU REMEMBER?

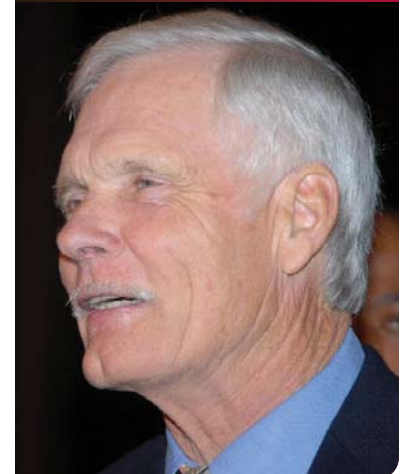
1. Define in sentence form: globalization, multiplier effect, conflict of interest.
2. Why could we say that South Carolina is in danger of developing two economies?
3. What are some of the measures individuals and the state have taken to preserve land in South Carolina?

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

If you were governor, which do you think you would emphasize most, the protection of the environment for the long term or the creation of jobs for the short term?

DID YOU KNOW?

Ted Turner, creator of CNN and Turner Broadcasting, is the largest private landowner in the United States. He has placed his two large South Carolina parcels (one on St. Phillips Island near Beaufort and one on the Edisto River in Colleton County) under conservation easement. This will protect them from commercial use forever.



The Political Scene: 1980-2014

DID YOU KNOW?

The terms “right” and “left” come from the era of the French Revolution in the 1790s. The more conservative members of the National Assembly who wanted to restore order and slow reforms happened to sit on the right side of the chamber.

The more liberal and radical members who wanted to carry reforms further sat on the left.

AS YOU READ, LOOK FOR

- a shift to the “right” in national and state politics;
- U.S. involvement in wars in Kuwait, Afghanistan, and Iraq;
- consequences of the Great Recession;
- successes and setbacks of Governors Riley, Campbell, Beasley, Hodges, Sanford, and Haley;
- how the Confederate flag controversy was compromised;
- reasons for a decline in state services;
- terms: **weapons of mass destruction (WMD), Great Recession, Education Improvement Act (EIA), voucher.**

From 1981 to recent years, Republicans and Democrats were rather even in their ability to exercise power. Recently, Republicans have controlled most of the reins of power. However, both parties have grown more conservative in their policies. The Republican Party is the more conservative, but there are conservatives and liberals in both parties. We often call the move to more conservative policies a shift to the “right.”

National Politics

The shift to the right was given a great push by a popular and persuasive Republican president, Ronald Reagan. Reagan argued that the liberals had taken the government too far “left,” with its regulation of business, its welfare programs for the poor, and its taxation of the American people. He made cuts in federal funding for schools, health, housing, the environment, food stamps, and the arts. Reagan managed to keep tax growth under control. However, he insisted on great increases in defense spending, which tripled the national debt during the decade. Our opponent in the Cold War, the Soviet Union, was driven into bankruptcy and ruin by inefficiency, corruption, and trying to match American spending on defense. The communist empire fell apart in 1991, and the Cold War was over.





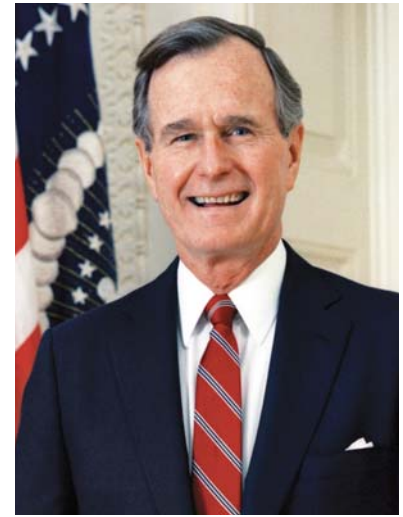
The end of the Cold War did not mean the end of challenges in the world for the United States. America felt her interests were threatened in 1990, when Iraq invaded and occupied her oil-rich neighbor, Kuwait. President George H. W. Bush sent in over a half-million troops and quickly liberated Kuwait in what was called the Gulf War. (Both Iraq and Kuwait are on the Persian Gulf.) As the only superpower left in the world, America felt responsible for righting some of the wrongs in the world. That was especially true if they affected our economic interests, such as access to oil.

Perhaps the most important domestic change Presidents Reagan and Bush made was in reshaping the courts through their appointment of judges. During their twelve years in office, they were able to appoint 65 percent of federal judges. The new judges assisted the conservative shift in the country by their rulings in civil rights and civil liberty cases.

Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton won the presidency in 1992, and returned the Democrats to power. But Clinton had to steer a more center-of-the-road policy in order to be effective. In the congressional elections of 1994, Republicans won control of both houses of Congress for the first time in forty years. Politics became much more *partisan* (strongly supporting a party, cause, or person), and politicians were much less willing to compromise. The fierce partisanship is still part of our national politics.

Clinton and the Congress, however, were able to cooperate in making new trade agreements that contributed to the process of globalization. They made changes in the welfare system, removing many people from the welfare rolls even as poverty was increasing. One in seven Americans fell below the poverty line. In the last year of Clinton's administration, the federal budget ran a surplus for the first time in several decades.

George W. Bush, son of the previous President Bush, won the presidency in 2000. It was the most controversial election since the disputed election of 1876, and was decided by the U.S. Supreme Court. Bush was still new in the White House when terrorists struck on September 11, 2001, killing



Opposite page, below: The skills Ronald Reagan developed over a long career as a Hollywood actor led to his nickname, “the Great Communicator.” **Top right:** After serving two terms as vice president under Ronald Reagan, George H. W. Bush was elected president in 1988. **Top left:** As the Iraqi army was retreating from Kuwait in the Gulf War, they set fire to more than seven hundred oil wells, causing an environmental disaster. **Above:** Bill Clinton's two terms as president resulted in the first budget surplus in many years.

Below: President George W. Bush ordered the invasion of Iraq in 2003. **Right:** During the invasion, U.S. Marines entered one of Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein's palaces.



DID YOU KNOW?

The election of 2008 was one of the most significant in American history because an African American was elected president. The Capitol building in Washington, DC, where Barack Obama was inaugurated as the first black president in 2009 (below), was built in part by black slave labor. In 2012, Barack Obama won a second term as president.



nearly three thousand American citizens. The terrorists were traced to Afghanistan, so American troops invaded that country. This began the longest war in American history.

The Bush administration claimed that Iraq was supporting the terrorists and was hiding **weapons of mass destruction (WMD)** (nuclear or biological weapons designed to kill large numbers of people), so the United States invaded Iraq in 2003. The government of Saddam Hussein was overthrown and he was captured and executed. But the war continued. American combat troops left Iraq in December 2011, but the Afghan War continued with NATO assistance. The United States' involvement in the Middle East has required hundreds of thousands of troops and thousands of casualties. The expense has been enormous, yet taxes were lowered rather than raised as they normally are in times of war. The national debt nearly doubled by 2008, from \$5.67 trillion in 2000 to \$10 trillion in 2008.

More than 10,000 South Carolina National Guard men and women have been called up to serve in the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq. Nearly 400,000 soldiers from all over the country have gone through basic infantry training at Columbia's Fort Jackson in preparation for service in the Middle East.

In 2007, the economy crashed into the **Great Recession**—the sharpest recession since the Great Depression of the 1930s. A plunge into a more severe depression was apparently avoided by government intervention by both the Bush administration and the administration of President Barack Obama. Both poured hundreds of billions of dollars into saving banks and huge corporations that were considered “too big to fail.” Allowing failure seemed certain to bring down many other businesses. During the Great Recession, the unemployment rate for white Americans stood at 8 percent. The rate for black Americans was about 16 percent. It took years for the nation's economy to rebound and will take more years for all the unemployed and underemployed people to recover.

South Carolina Politics

South Carolina was always more conservative than the United States as a whole. As the nation shifted toward more conservative politics in the decades after 1980, South Carolina, after 1987, moved even farther to the right.

Richard W. Riley

During most of the 1980s, popular Democratic governor Richard W. Riley kept the state on a moderate or center-of-the-road path, advancing racial harmony, and working for educational reform. He proposed a one-cent sales tax increase to fund improvements in the schools. He wanted merit pay for teachers, longer school days, and more accountability for schools. Receiving a chilly reception from the General Assembly, Riley demonstrated how a governor can use persuasion and persistence to be effective in governing. He held forums across the state, collecting ideas and convincing people of the urgency for educational reform. Gradually he built support at the grass roots and with business leaders. Under pressure from the public, the legislature passed the **Education Improvement Act (EIA)** in 1984. The reforms were recognized across the nation as a major step forward for South Carolina's schools. Riley's effectiveness in educational reform resulted in his serving as President Bill Clinton's secretary of education from 1993 to 2001.

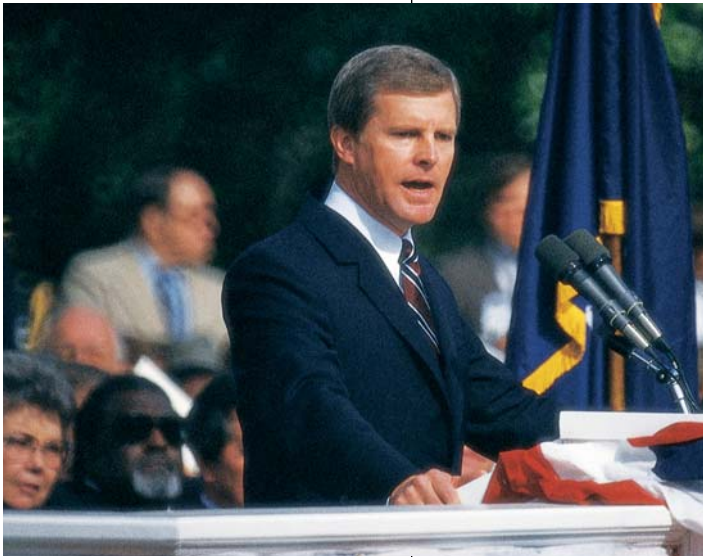
Riley strengthened the governor's office by pushing through a constitutional amendment allowing governors to serve two terms. And he became the first governor to serve two four-year terms. He also worked for judicial reform in the state, helping move from a jumble of confusing courts to a unitary court system under the control of the chief justice of the state Supreme Court. Just as important, he helped make the courts less political by pushing the legislature to adopt merit selection of judges. Riley was active in getting limitations on dumping nuclear waste in South Carolina. He arranged a regional agreement that other states would begin storing some nuclear waste.

Carroll A. Campbell Jr.

The successor to Riley in 1987, Carroll A. Campbell Jr., was also a very active governor who strengthened the office. He was a strongly partisan Republican who effectively used the office to build his party in the state. Early in his term, he faced the challenge of Hurricane Hugo and proved to be an able crisis manager. Another crisis that broke in 1990 was a major scandal in the legislature. The FBI conducted a *sting operation* (a deceptive or undercover operation designed to catch wrongdoers). It resulted in seventeen legislators and seven lobbyists being convicted for bribery, *extortion* (getting something from a person by threats or force), or drug use. The General



Above: Richard W. Riley, a Democrat, increased the power of the governor by removing the one-term limit. He was an education reformer, and served eight years as secretary of education in the Clinton administration.



Above: Governor Carroll A. Campbell Jr., a Republican, streamlined South Carolina's executive branch, by combining executive agencies.

DID YOU KNOW?

Three Nobel Prize winners have been born in South Carolina. Greenville native Charles H. Townes won the 1964 physics prize for work in lasers. Sumter native Joseph L. Goldstein won the 1985 physiology or medicine prize for work in cholesterol. Charleston native Robert F. Furchgott received the 1998 physiology or medicine prize for discoveries about the cardiovascular system. Also, North Carolina native Kary B. Mullis, who spent his teen years in Columbia, won the 1993 chemistry prize for work in DNA.

Assembly was shamed into passing ethics legislation that regulated campaign contributions and cut down sharply on the money that lobbyists could spend on legislators. The idea was to prevent special interest groups from using money to influence lawmakers' votes. The legislation was helpful, but reformers still face major challenges in achieving ethics legislation that effectively protects the public's interests.

Governor Campbell pushed for reform in the structure of the government. Traditionally, the 145 executive agencies ran almost independently under their own boards. In 1993, the legislature authorized the governor to consolidate 76 of these state agencies into

13 cabinet-level departments that he would control. But the executive continues to be limited by the fact that 7 heads of other departments are still independently elected. And the General Assembly is still the most powerful of the three "equal" branches of state government.

During Campbell's two terms as governor, the Republican Party became much more powerful in state government. As a result of the election of 1994, the Republican Party gained control of the South Carolina House of Representatives for the first time since Reconstruction.

In the meantime, the South Carolina Supreme Court was getting a new look. In 1985, the General Assembly elected the first African American justice, Ernest A. Finney Jr. He had been a leading civil rights lawyer before being elected to the legislature, and then to the court. Finney was elevated to chief justice in 1994. In 1988, the legislature elected Representative Jean Toal as the first woman justice of the court. It was a new millennium (2000) when she was elected chief justice.

David M. Beasley and the Confederate Flag Controversy

David M. Beasley, another Republican, succeeded Campbell and successfully continued Campbell's vigorous campaign to bring new businesses into the state. He succeeded in getting business and property taxes lowered. He became more closely associated with the "Christian right," which was becoming a more powerful force in the nation and the state. Christian conservatives wanted prayer and religious education in the schools, state grants to students attending private schools, and antiabortion laws. They also supported the death penalty and denounced homosexuality.

Beasley was well positioned to seek a second term except for two things. First, he faced a revitalized Democratic Party backed with large amounts of money from those favoring a state lottery. Second, he had suggested the

removal of the Confederate flag from atop the State House dome, where it had flown since 1962. He claimed it was bad for business and bad for racial harmony. Governor Beasley learned of the racial conflicts that lay just beneath the surface and the anger those conflicts generated. Blacks saw the flag as a symbol of the South's determination to defend nineteenth-century slavery and to uphold twentieth-century white supremacy. Many whites saw the flag as a symbol of a proud southern heritage for which their ancestors had fought bravely.

The emotional struggle over the Confederate flag's position of prominence lasted long after it had played a role in Beasley's defeat for reelection in 1998. Numerous marches and demonstrations demanded the flag's removal. Other demonstrations demanded the flag stay where it was. On the Martin Luther King holiday in January 2000, some 46,000 marchers, black and white, rallied at the State House advocating removal. In the spring, Mayor Joe Riley of Charleston led a five-day march from his city to Columbia to impress upon the legislature that the flag must come down. Senator Strom Thurmond, the state Chamber of Commerce, and many business leaders urged the legislature to take action. The NAACP called for boycotts by national conventions and businesses. Finally a compromise was reached. The flag was removed from the dome and placed near the Confederate monument in front of the State House on July 1, 2000. Like many compromises, it did not suit many people on either side of the controversy.

While the flag controversy raged, the legislature voted to construct an African American history monument in a prominent place on the State House grounds. The memorial depicts the horrors of slavery, the fight for emancipation, the civil rights struggle, and the contributions of black people to the state and the nation. It is the first such monument on any state house grounds in America.

James H. Hodges

Democratic Governor James H. Hodges, beginning in 1999, worked for the flag's removal and tried to improve education in the state. He initiated First Steps, a program to help more students be prepared for first grade. He convinced the General Assembly to increase spending on school construction and teacher pay, even at a time of economic slowdown and tax cuts by the



Above: Governor David Beasley's hopes for a second term were dashed by the Confederate flag controversy. **Below:** The flag now flies by the Confederate Memorial.





Above: Governor James Hodges started the state lottery to fund education. **Below:** Mark Sanford's final term was marred by scandal.



Republican legislature. Hodges followed through on his plan to set up a state-run lottery, with the profits going to education. The lottery has produced hundreds of millions of dollars, but most of it has not gone to K-12 schools, but rather to higher education. Though Hodges had succeeded with the lottery and his education initiatives, the economic slowdown hurt his reelection chances. He was defeated in 2002 by Republican Mark Sanford, a former congressman.

Mark Sanford

Mark Sanford was so conservative he even had trouble working with the Republican-controlled General Assembly. He was committed to reducing taxes and severely limiting government. He believed that private enterprise could solve most social problems if businesses were free from government restraints so they could operate profitably. He strongly advocated providing a \$2,500 **voucher** (a coupon issued to parents to help fund a child's private education) per child to help families send children to private rather than public schools. He vetoed many budget appropriations, but the legislature overrode most of the vetoes. Despite this gridlock, Sanford was reelected in 2006, and the conflict with his fellow Republicans in the legislature continued.

Sanford was upset by the government activism of Presidents Bush and Obama in the recession that began in 2007, and he spoke out loudly about it. He even refused to accept some of the federal money sent to South Carolina to stimulate the economy—until the South Carolina Supreme Court forced him to accept it. Some of the most conservative people in the country began to take notice, and rumors began that he might run for president in 2012. However, in the summer of 2009, news reports revealed that he was neglecting his duties as governor. Upon further investigation, the Ethics Commission charged him with thirty-seven ethical violations, including improper use of government funds. The legislature *censured* (reprimanded) the governor, but would not impeach him, so he served out his term.

Nimrata “Nikki” Randhawa Haley

South Carolina recently achieved another milestone in its journey from the tradition of total political control by white males. The state elected its first woman and first minority governor in 2010. Nimrata “Nikki” Randhawa Haley, a Republican businesswoman, was born of immigrant parents

from India. She served two terms in the state House of Representatives as a close ally of Governor Sanford before she was elected governor. Nikki Haley ran as a staunch fiscal conservative and won the support of the “Tea Party,” a national movement for reducing taxes and the size of government. She is only the second Indian American elected governor in the country.

Reduction in State Services

In recent years, state services have felt a financial pinch. The causes are the emphasis on limited government, lower property taxes, and the reduced amount of sales taxes collected during the Great Recession. Schools have suffered cutbacks, requiring layoffs of some teachers and other personnel. The reductions threaten the important educational gains made in the last few decades. Beyond the schools, other services have been reduced. For example, the Department of Natural Resources budget in 2001-2002 was \$31 million; in 2011-2012, \$14.8 million, a 52.6 percent decrease. In 2009 alone, it laid off 20 percent of its employees, including one-fourth of its law enforcement officers. The Department of Social Services reduced its inspections of day care centers for safety and cleanliness and made deep cuts in spending for Medicaid, the health program for low-income residents. It reduced monthly temporary assistance payments to single parents from \$270 to \$216. That is one of the lowest in the nation. Less state assistance to local governments has hurt emergency services such as police, fire, and ambulance.

By 2014, the national and state economies were improving, unemployment was going down, and businesses were making more money. Increased tax income gave the state more money to spend on services like education, road and bridge repair, emergency personnel, and medical and food assistance to low income citizens. But the question remains: What services do we want and what services are we willing to pay for?



Above: Nimrata “Nikki” Randhawa Haley, a Republican elected in 2010, is the first woman, and the first member of a minority group, to serve as governor of South Carolina.

DO YOU REMEMBER?

1. Define in sentence form: weapons of mass destruction (WMD), Great Recession, voucher.
2. Who was the first South Carolina governor to serve two four-year terms?
3. When was the Confederate flag removed from the State House dome, and where was it then placed?

The Broader Culture

HAVE YOU SEEN...

the State Museum in Columbia? Housed in the former Columbia Mill building, it has marvelous exhibits of history, natural history, art, science, and technology.

AS YOU READ, LOOK FOR

- expanding cultural opportunities in South Carolina;
- how religion has influenced different people in different ways;
- the rise of women in fields of religion, politics, and higher education;
- advances in race relations;
- terms: **culture**, **popular culture**, **Spoletto USA Festival**.



Culture is a tricky term. In its narrower meaning, it is perhaps associated with an attachment to the finer arts, such as opera, ballet, and the symphony orchestra. In its broadest meaning, **culture** includes our total way of life—the sum total of all the skills, arts, ideas, customs, language, and folkways that make up our way of life in our particular society. **Popular culture** or “pop culture” refers to those cultural activities that appeal to the general masses.

Expanding Cultural Opportunities

One of the noticeable and exciting things about modern South Carolina is the expanding cultural opportunities within the state. As citizens, you have many more ways to experience cultural activities and to learn about your culture than were available to your grandparents or even your parents. For example, the astonishing State Museum in Columbia only opened in 1988 and the wonderful aquariums in Charleston and Myrtle Beach opened within the past two decades. The Riverbanks Zoo and Garden in Columbia grew from Happy, the tiger displayed at a service station in the 1960s, to the national award-winning zoo it is today.

Opportunities Everywhere

Learning about our culture is so much easier today than ever before. Almost every little town has a museum or historic house. There are at least 115 museums in the state, mostly small but interesting affairs devoted to local subjects. Besides the local history museums, there are specialty museums that inform and entertain on a particular topic. Visitors enjoy the S.C. Tobacco Museum (Mullins); the Benjamin Mayes House Museum (Greenwood); the Rice Museum (Georgetown); and the S.C. Tennis Hall of Fame (Belton). They can even take a train ride at the S.C. Railroad Museum (Winnsboro).

Fairs, Festivals, Food, and Fun

South Carolinians are especially fond of fairs and festivals. They are good events at which to learn, observe, and participate in popular cultural activities. The fair schedule in the fall includes the State Fair in Columbia and several regional and county fairs. These provide the annual thrill of the rides, the specialty foods, and the animal exhibits. All year long there are festivals celebrating almost every imaginable product of the state. Festivals honor seafood and striped bass; eggs, grits, peaches, and peanuts; cotton, cooters, sweetgrass, and strawberries; roses, watermelon, iris, and okra; tobacco, pecans, poultry, and barbecue; and the sentimental favorite—the Chitlin Strut.

Other festivals celebrate boats, water sports, railroads, and hot-air balloons. A way to learn a little local history is to attend a Revolutionary or Civil War battle reenactment. The Gullah Festival in Beaufort celebrates the Sea Island Gullah culture. Several festivals promote the enjoyment of books and films. There are many music festivals featuring blues, bluegrass, or jazz. The winner of the most intriguing name is Greer's "Albino Skunk Bluegrass Festival"!

Performing and Visual Arts

Of a more serious nature is the **Spoletto USA Festival** in Charleston, established in 1977 by opera composer Gian Carlo Menotti. It is the American version of his Festival of Two Worlds in Spoleto, Italy. This huge celebration of music, dance, theater, and visual arts runs for seventeen days each spring. It features over one hundred performances of plays, opera, ballet, modern dance, classical music, and jazz, in many different venues around the city. Spoleto USA has become a boon to tourism, attracting people from all

DID YOU KNOW?

The only commercial tea farm in the United States is American Classic Tea. Visitors can tour its tea fields and factory located near Charleston on Wadmalaw Island.



Above: Chitlin connoisseurs from all over gather every year in Salley for chitlins and music at the Chitlin Strut, a tradition since 1965. Chitlins are cooked pig intestines.



Above: The Columbia Museum of Art is located in a remodeled department store. Its collection ranges from Renaissance, Baroque, and Impressionist paintings to Asian decorative arts. It also hosts traveling exhibitions.

Opposite page, above: The Gibbes Museum of Art in Charleston was established in 1858, and renamed for James S. Gibbes, who donated \$100,000 for this building on Meeting Street, completed in 1905. The Gibbes collection consists of over 10,000 works, concentrating on American art, and with many works from South Carolina.

over the country and beyond. Complementing the “main show” is Piccolo Spoleto (Little Spoleto), which features local and regional artists in about seven hundred performances during seventeen days. Some performances are in regular venues, and some are on street corners. Many are free, making sure some performances are available to everyone.

Though Spoleto is a splashy event, there are important cultural events throughout the year provided by local bands, orchestras, ballet companies, and community theaters. Most of the theater groups are amateurs who perform for the love of theater. The larger cities have professional orchestras, ballet companies, and even opera companies. The quality of these performances has become excellent in recent years. Old opera houses have come back to life. Several colleges and universities also produce high-quality musical and theatrical performances.

In the visual arts, several museums in the state excel. These include the Gibbes Museum of Art in Charleston, the Columbia Museum of Art, and the Greenville County Museum of Art. Bob Jones University in Greenville has one of the finest collections of Renaissance art in the country.

Changing Communications

The availability of popular music, either in live or recorded form, is powerful evidence of expanding cultural opportunities. Only a few years ago, most teenagers were listening to music played on the few radio channels available to them. Their tastes were guided by a few disc jockeys. Today’s technology allows for more individualistic choices in musical tastes.



That same technology is changing us in other ways. It is enabling us to form new cultural communities, perhaps with people far away whom we have never met and never will. Texting, tweeting, using Facebook—and whatever new technological marvel will inevitably come out soon—are transforming the world. Devices like “smart phones” and tablets are providing computing power that a few decades ago would have been available only to government and the largest businesses and universities.

Religion

Religion has always been an important part of South Carolina’s culture. Religion has served as a motivation for the creation of many beneficial institutions, including orphanages, schools, colleges, and hospitals. Religion has motivated people to use the government to serve humanitarian purposes. The government helps to take care of the poor and disabled, the elderly and children, the mentally ill and challenged, and people harmed by natural disasters.

Traditionally African American churches have been more openly political than white churches. They have generally promoted liberal political causes while being rather conservative in theology. Since about the 1980s, many white churches have become more openly political and more conservative, expressing strong views on prayer in the schools and other issues. Going against this conservative trend is the change in laws concerning gambling, drinking, and observance of the Sabbath. The lottery has proven popular in spite of the opposition of conservative Christians. Restrictions on drinking

DID YOU KNOW?

The popular musicians of Hootie and the Blowfish got their act together at USC in Columbia. Their first album in 1994 sold 16 million copies, the twelfth-best-selling album of all time.





Above: In 2010, a woman was selected as the rabbi of South Carolina's oldest synagogue. The Kahal Kadosh Beth Elohim congregation in Charleston was founded in 1749, and is one of the oldest in the country. It is considered to be the birthplace of Reform Judaism. This synagogue was built in 1840.

have gradually been relaxed. Many activities once banned on Sunday are now allowed. Opening stores and theaters on Sunday was once forbidden. Gradually the laws have been changed to allow Sundays to be treated almost like any other day.

Also going against the conservative trend is the rising importance of women in some of the churches. Several denominations have long allowed women to enter the clergy. In a few, women have risen to top leadership positions. For example, recently a woman was bishop of the United Methodist Church (UMC), and several of that church's district superintendents are women. The Reform Jewish synagogue in Charleston selected a woman rabbi in 2010. The changes are coming slowly, but women are making progress in a number of religious communities.

Women in South Carolina and the United States

One measure of the progress of women in the society is their participation in the political process. In 2012, 63.7 percent of women in America voted, a four point higher rate than men. But the women were mainly voting for men on the ballot. Many fewer women run for office and win offices than men. For example, in the congressional elections of 2012, ninety-eight women won. They make up 18.3 percent of Congress. But in 1960, only 3.6 percent were women.

In state legislative elections across the country, women did slightly better. They won 1,784 seats in 2012, or 24.2 percent of the seats. They held very few leadership positions in those legislatures. In South Carolina, women won twenty-two seats in the General Assembly, or 12.9 percent. Only one of these was elected to the state Senate. South Carolina ranks next to last in the nation in percentage of women in state legislatures. None of the congressional delegation is female.

Women in higher education present a much different picture. Women are attending college at a higher rate than men. Of the 248,499 students enrolled in South Carolina colleges, graduate, and professional schools in 2011, 60 percent were women. That was not always the case. When Frances Guignard Gibbes registered as a student at South Carolina College (now USC) in 1895, she was alone and she was not welcomed. The faculty and all-male student body were hostile to her, and the college president advised her father to withdraw her. But she stayed and finally gained acceptance. After that, women began to slowly enter the college.

Gibbes's experience looks easy compared to the experience of the first woman to enter the Citadel as a student exactly one century later. Shannon Faulkner was admitted by court order in 1995 into the all-male institution with a proud, tough, military reputation. The male students celebrated when she withdrew after the first week. She claimed psychological abuse and

physical exhaustion. (Many male students exit early each year as well.) But women persisted. In 1996, two women, Nancy Mace and Petra Lovetinska, came in, endured, and thrived. Both graduated. In 2012, 8.7 percent of Citadel students were women. The number of women attending colleges of all sorts in the state indicates they are preparing for full participation in the life of South Carolina.

Race Relations

South Carolina has been a multiracial society and culture from its beginning. Efforts to keep those peoples separate and their cultural influence at arm's length have failed. Today we see all sorts of evidence of South Carolina becoming a united society. The easy comfort with which all hues of people share schools, restaurants, theaters, parks, hotels, and workplaces demonstrate a new community spirit. The fact that representation in government more nearly represents the racial groups in the society shows a new community. The population of the state is 28 percent black. About 22 percent of the members of the General Assembly are black. The governor is a minority woman. In the 2012 general election, two out of seven elected U.S. House members were black. Governor Haley soon appointed black congressman Tim Scott to fill a vacancy in the U.S. Senate. He became South Carolina's first black U.S. senator. Former Governor Mark Sanford won a special election to fill Scott's vacant House seat. While most neighborhoods are largely one race or the other, most have some degree of integration—another evidence of a new community. And there has been a settlement of sorts with the ancient peoples of this area with the Catawba land dispute settlement in 1993.

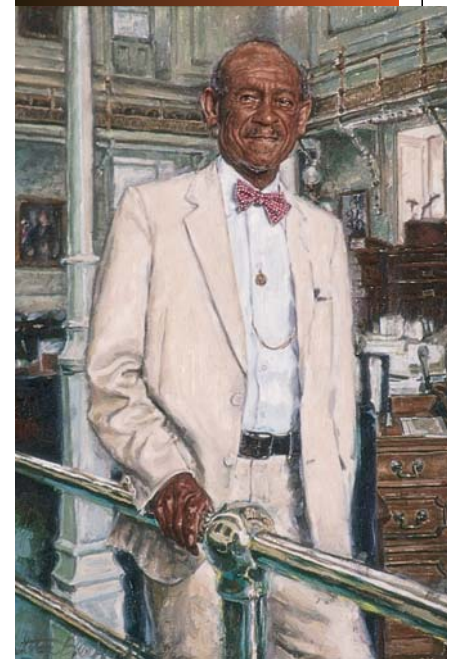
Progress has been real and encouraging, but the new community is not perfected. It probably never will be, because humans are not perfect. Inequalities and poverty still exist and injustices occur. People still hurt each other physically and mentally because of racial and class differences. Yet we South Carolinians are realizing that what joins us together is much stronger than what divides us. We live in a beautiful state that calls on every one of us to pitch in to help build the new community.

DO YOU REMEMBER?

1. Define in sentence form: culture, popular culture, Spoleto USA Festival.
2. In addition to Spoleto, where can South Carolinians go to experience live music and theater?
3. What percentage of students enrolled in South Carolina colleges, graduate, and professional schools in 2009 were women?

HAVE YOU SEEN...

the portrait of I. DeQuincey Newman at the State House in Columbia? The former head of the NAACP in South Carolina, Newman was the first black person in the twentieth century to be elected to the South Carolina Senate. He was elected in 1983 from a district that was 64 percent white.



Of SPECIAL INTEREST

My Journey from Columbia to NASA

NASA administrator **Charles F. Bolden Jr.** looks back over the journey from his hometown of Columbia to outer space and offers words of encouragement to students.

“Whenever I am asked about the influences that led me to pursue a career as a U.S. Marine, an astronaut, and eventually as the administrator of America’s storied space agency, NASA, I hearken back to my days growing up in Columbia, South Carolina. It was there, under the loving guidance of my parents, both of whom were teachers, that I learned the values of hard work, perseverance, and service to community and country that have made all the difference in my life. South Carolina’s struggle to abandon the segregationist path also taught me about the power of redemption and reconciliation. I will never forget the lessons instilled in me by my teachers at Columbia’s W. A. Perry Middle School and C. A. Johnson High School. They taught me that no matter the odds, I should always follow my dreams and stay in school. I took their advice to heart, and it has given me the strength to break barriers and achieve goals that were unthinkable for a southern-born African American fifty years ago.

“As you continue to study the history of this great state, I urge you to remember and learn from the mistakes of the past, but not to dwell on them. Instead, focus your attention on the

many outstanding South Carolinians who devoted their lives to making this world a better place.

“As a child, I found inspiration from the lives of people like Mary McLeod Bethune of Mayesville, a descendant of slaves, who advised four presidents and founded Florida’s Bethune-Cookman College. I was also inspired by General William C. Westmoreland of Spartanburg County, who was one of the most accomplished military leaders in American history. I also admired Sarah and Angelina Grimke of Charleston, who during the nineteenth century fought for the abolition of slavery and the rights of women. And I was also fortunate to call Dr. Ronald E. McNair of Lake City my friend and mentor. Dr. McNair was the second African American to fly in space and was one of seven astronauts who lost their lives during the 1986 Shuttle *Challenger* disaster. It was he who inspired me to apply for the NASA Astronaut Program when I doubted my ability to be accepted.

“My journey from Columbia, South Carolina, to NASA has not always been easy, but I am grateful for the lessons and the people who helped me along the way. As the son of teachers and a big believer in the power of education

to change the world, I leave you with the words of a great South Carolinian. Mary McLeod Bethune once said, ‘We have a powerful potential in our youth, and we must have the courage to change old ideas and practices so that we may direct their power toward good ends.’ That is our mission and this is your moment. All the best!”



Opposite page: Charles F. Bolden Jr. participated in four space shuttle missions. **Left:** Charles Bolden is now the administrator of NASA.





Chapter Summary

South Carolina has experienced many changes during the last two decades, as have all of the states. After several years of economic hardships nationwide, South Carolina is seeing more industry coming her way. With the growth of industry comes the expectation of more jobs for South Carolina's growing population. The Hispanic population is the fastest-growing minority in the state and contributes to the expanding economy.

With industrial growth has come concern for its impact on the environment. State government continues to work to assure the citizens that their environmental safety is a top concern. While military bases have been closing across the nation, South Carolina continues to train soldiers for combat at Fort Jackson in Columbia.

Although South Carolina has not been without her share of problems, the elected leaders of the state work together to bring a better life for the citizens of South Carolina.

Activities for Learning

Reviewing People, Places, and Things

Fill in each blank with the correct person, place, or term. Note that not all choices will be used.

Afghanistan
Carroll A. Campbell Jr.
Ernest A. Finney Jr.
David M. Beasley
Iraq
Jean Toal
Columbia
Matthew Perry
Charleston

Nimrata "Nikki" Haley

Office of Regulatory Staff

Richard W. "Dick" Riley

William "Bill" Clinton

James H. "Jim" Hodges

Department of Health and Environmental Control

1. _____ strengthened the governor's office by pushing through a constitutional amendment for the governor to serve two terms.
2. The state agency in South Carolina that regulates the quality of air, water, and waste disposal is the _____.
3. _____ became the first female governor of South Carolina when sworn into office in January 2011.
4. _____ is one of the top tourist cities in the United States.
5. Some political analysts believe _____ was defeated in his bid for reelection as governor because of his stand on removing the Confederate flag from atop the State House.
6. The first African American to be appointed to the South Carolina Supreme Court is _____.
7. The United States invaded _____ in 2003 because of reports that it had weapons of mass destruction.
8. _____ is a former governor who is credited with establishing a state lottery to benefit education.
9. The Republican Party in South Carolina became more powerful under the leadership of _____ as governor.
10. _____, elected president of the United

States in 1992, became the first Democrat in that office since Jimmy Carter's term expired in January 1981.

Understanding the Facts

1. How has South Carolina's population growth affected the number of representatives the state sends to the U.S. Congress?
2. What impact has BMW had on South Carolina's economy?
3. What Charleston plant is a major manufacturer of rebuilt military armored vehicles?
4. How has the dynamic growth of new industries affected the metro area counties? The rural counties?
5. What are two major contributors to the economic well-being of South Carolina, and how do they contribute to the state's economy?
6. What are some of the environmental concerns that arise with the growth of industry and tourism in South Carolina?
7. What military challenge occurred in the early 1990s?
8. What brought about the war in Afghanistan in the first decade of the twenty-first century?

Developing Critical Thinking Skills

1. If someone from a state in the Northwest section of the United States asked you what you like best about South Carolina, what would you tell that person?
2. Why is it important for all eligible voters to vote in state, local, and national elections?
3. Describe the population diversity of South Carolina.

Writing across the Curriculum

Transparency in government has become a hot topic in the twenty-first century. Write a one-page report on how transparency can strengthen the relationship between elected officials and their constituency.

Exploring Technology

Using one of the online travel sites (Expedia, Orbitz, Travelocity, etc.), compare the cost for two people in South Carolina to attend the Spoleto Festival in Italy for one week to the cost of attending the Spoleto Festival in Charleston. You must include airfare and hotel in addition to food estimates and ticket costs.

Applying Your Skills

Using a highway map of South Carolina, calculate how long it would take you to travel in a car from your hometown to one of these cities: Charleston, Greenville, Columbia, Hilton Head.

Using the current average price of a gallon of gasoline and assuming that your car averages 18 miles per gallon, how much will it cost you to go on this trip?

Building Skills: Decision Making

You have to make decisions every day. As you undoubtedly know, some decisions are harder to make than others. For those difficult cases, you can use a step-by-step process to reach your decision. Always remember, however, that when you make a wrong decision, you can use that experience when you have to make another difficult decision.

Here is one step-by-step process to help you make good decisions.

1. Identify the problem.
2. List alternatives you have to deal with the problem.
3. Choose the alternative that you believe will work the best.
4. Act on your decision.
5. Evaluate your decision using the outcome that resulted from that decision.

Try This!

Your school is having student body elections and you want to run for office, but one of your best friends wants to run for the same position as you. Go through the first four steps of the step-by-step process above and explain what you would do.