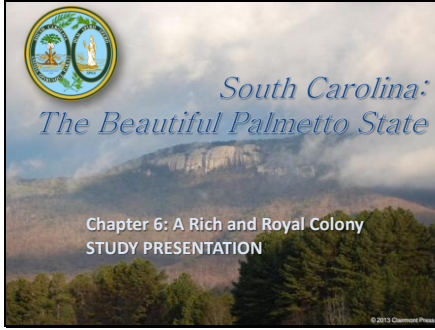


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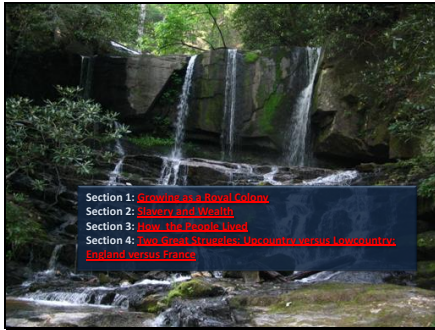
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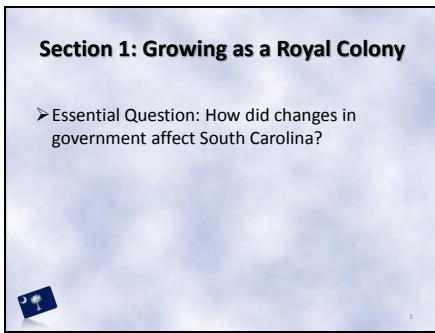
Slide 1



Slide 2



Slide 3



Slide 4




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The Rise of the Commons House


- By 1775 – the dominant factor in South Carolina’s government was the Commons House, which was a move toward more democracy:
 - appointed local officials, controlled local affairs
 - collected taxes, decided how to spend funds
- From its Colonial experience, South Carolina government inherited these characteristics:
 - power in hands of upper class property owners
 - control over government by lower house (General Assembly)
 - control of local governments by legislature



Slide 6

A Diverse Population


- In South Carolina’s first 60 years:
 - white and black populations were diverse
 - each group had various languages and cultural characteristics
- By 1730 – Native Americans losing numbers – were the smallest group of the three



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The Township Plan


- 1731 – the purpose of the Township Plan suggested by Governor Robert Johnson:
 - to bring in more white settlers to balance growing slave population
 - to provide a buffer against Spaniards, French, and Indians
- One group attracted to Upcountry – Scots-Irish
- Townships were not permanent towns, but helpful especially for defense




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A New Neighbor

- New colony of Georgia – buffer between South Carolina and Spanish Florida
- James Oglethorpe, an English military officer – was granted the new colony of Georgia by King George II
- Goals of Oglethorpe – use Georgia as base of military operations against Spaniards in St. Augustine – and a utopia (perfect society)



Savannah, Georgia - 1734




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Other Settlers of the Upcountry

- 1750s / 1760s – largest population movement into Upcountry; the majority were Scots-Irish
- 2nd largest ethnic group German, often known as Pennsylvania Dutch
- Great Wagon Road – used by migrants: one of most traveled roads in 13 colonies



Great Wagon Road

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Differences between Upcountry and Lowcountry

- 1775 – South Carolina population nearly 180,000 – split between Upcountry and Lowcountry
- Differences (often causing friction):
 - Religion – Upcountry (Presbyterians, Lutherans, Baptists, Quakers); Lowcountry (Anglican Church)
 - Way of Life – Upcountry (not slaveholders – worked their own farms); Lowcountry (slaves, plantations)
 - Government – Upcountry (whites had little voice); Lowcountry (domination by whites)

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Section 2: Slavery and Wealth

- Essential Question: What was the nature of slavery in South Carolina?

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Section 2: Slavery and Wealth

- What terms do I need to know?
 - Middle Passage
 - chattel
 - artisan
 - Gullah
 - Stono Rebellion
 - manumission
 - driver


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Slaves from Africa

- Slaves to South Carolina – captured, sold to traders
- The– slaves’ introduction to new life Middle Passage
- 4-8 weeks on ship – landed on Sullivan Island – quarantined for 10 days – sold at slave auction
- Some remained in Charles Town – most taken to rice plantations between Beaufort and Georgetown




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The Nature of American Slavery

- Slavery (in human history): slaves captured in wars, not slaves for life, children not automatically slaves
- Slavery (in American history): slaves for life, considered chattel, no rights to travel, legally marry, etc., almost all were black people from Africa, children automatically slaves
- Black slavery – existed in all 13 colonies




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**Slavery in South Carolina:
Urban Slaves & Plantation Slaves**

- 1730s – black slaves outnumbered whites 2:1 in colony
- Urban Slaves – mainly artisans & household servants – established standards of excellence in trades or handicrafts (hired out by owners to other people to perform tasks)
- Plantation Slaves – taken mainly to rice plantations – housed in little self-built cabins – clustered in small “settlements” (took charge of personal lives, as much as possible, including religion and ways of coping with the system of slavery)




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**Slave Communication &
A Mixing Bowl of Cultures**

- The Gullah language – rooted in pidgin language – allowed slaves to talk to each other and whites – recognized as new creole language
- New cultural patterns – influenced by Africans, Europeans, and Native Americans – contributed to a unique South Carolina culture



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Slave Punishment and Resistance

- Punishment – usually in public – included whipping, confinement, branding, being sold away from one’s family, etc.
- Resistance – hardly noticeable gestures, comments, murder, slowing work pace, breaking tools, arson, physical attacks on white persons, running away, etc.




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The Stono Rebellion & Tougher Slave Laws

- Most whites feared organized slave rebellion, were required to carry guns even to church
- 1739 – slaves on Stono River took guns, ammunition – organized a rebellion called the Stono Rebellion – a pivotal moment for slaves (the largest, most significant slave uprising in South Carolina history)
- The revolt unified whites; new steps taken to enforce system of slavery – new laws and tighter control, manumission done only by General Assembly



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The Rice Fields

- Slave knowledge and labor made South Carolina prosperous
- Labor on rice plantations divided into tasks: slaves of different ages assigned daily workload, had free time remainder of the day, system encouraged hard work that was assigned by white overseers or a black driver
- By 1740, rice production boomed.



A rice field partially under water




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Indigo

- Indigo – widely grown in 1740s and a significant factor in South Carolina economy
- 1775 – over one million pounds exported, with Beaufort and Georgetown as centers of indigo-growing regions
- An excellent complement to rice cultivation, as each needed different types of soil



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The Wealth of South Carolina

- Wealth largely based on labor and skills of slaves
- Many wealthy families lived in South Carolina – 9 of the richest 10 men in the 13 British colonies lived in South Carolina (at the end of the colonial era)




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Section 3: How the People Lived

- Essential Question: What was life like for South Carolinians in the royal colony?




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Section 3: How the People Lived

- What terms do I need to know?
 - apprentice
 - Dock Street Theatre
 - Great Awakening




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Growing Population

- In South Carolina – not much population growth from natural increase – death rate about as high as birth rate – unhealthy environment, producing yellow fever, smallpox, malaria, and other diseases during colonial era
- 1760 – Many Cherokee and Catawba Indians as well as soldiers in Charles Town killed by smallpox



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Charles Town Enters a "Golden Age"

- Charles Town – began a "Golden Age" (mid-18th century) – one of premier cities in America for decades – home to wealthy residents
- Community Life – clubs, societies promoted education, cultural activities; Library Society (est. 1755) provided materials for reading, education, new ideas
- Homes / Lots – patterns of homes (single house or double house); deep lots (allowed smaller buildings for cooking, washing, housing slaves and horses); elaborate furnishings for houses



18th Century Charleston

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Education

- South Carolina – ranked low among the 13 colonies in educating its people; assumed parents to be responsible; usually private tutors hired by the wealthy; sons sent to England for further education
- Teens of white artisans – placed as apprentices; parents paid for training
- More opportunity in Lowcountry and Charles Town for formal education; in Upcountry very little opportunity
- Majority of Carolinians – illiterate until near end of 19th century

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Recreation

- South Carolina society – wanted to enjoy life here and now – engaged in various activities (concerts, balls, opera)
- Charles Town recreational activities – theatre (Dock Street Theatre opened 1736), drinking, billiards, card games, etc.
- Activities beyond Charles Town and Lowcountry – cockfighting, bear-baiting, horseracing, hunting, fishing, fairs, etc.

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Religion

- Christian religion important in South Carolina
- Reading material religious in nature; practical books on agriculture and medicine included in homes of literate Carolinians
- St. Philip's and St. Michael's (two Anglican Churches in Charles Town); other areas also had churches
- More denominations included: Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Baptists, Lutherans, Huguenots, Quakers, and Jews
- The Great Awakening: the main religious movement of the mid 18th-century in American colonies

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**Section 4: Two Great Struggles:
Upcountry versus Lowcountry
England versus France**

➤ Essential Question: How did conflicts shape the lives of people in the royal colony?




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**Section 4: Two Great Struggles:
Upcountry versus Lowcountry
England versus France**

➤ What terms do I need to know?

- Regulators
- Circuit Court Act of 1769
- French and Indian War
- Treaty of Paris of 1763



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Introduction & The Cherokee War


➤ Cherokee: allied with the British

➤ France: competed with Carolina traders among the Indians; a military threat – especially after the beginning of the French and Indian War

➤ Governor James Glen: made great diplomatic efforts to keep the Cherokee as friendly allies

➤ Cherokee War: resulted as white settlers became more crowded and mistreatment more frequent

➤ 1759 – 1761: many settlers killed; homesteads looted & burned (also, Indian villages destroyed) – resulting in northwestern corner as Cherokee territory




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Upcountry versus Lowcountry

➤ Since 1670 – controversies / conflicts over government control, class distinction, and sectional struggles between rich, developed East and poor, frontier West

➤ 1760s – complaints of frontier Carolinians: (1) little representation of Upcountry in Commons House (2) their farmland taxed at same rate as more cash-producing lands (3) part of taxes supported Anglican Church, though they were mostly dissenters (4) most money used for coastal fortifications, not protection from Indians & French (5) lack of law enforcement and courts in Upcountry



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The Regulators

- Inadequate protection and no help from Charles Town – vigilante groups (called Regulators) formed by frontier settlers helped drive out criminal gangs
- The Circuit Court Act of 1769:
 - Set up 6 new courts (3 in Lowcountry – Charles Town, with one already, Beaufort, Georgetown) & (4 in Upcountry – Orangeburg, Ninety Six, Camden, Cheraw)
 - Regulators were pardoned – reasonable order restored – peaceful relations – still long-term sectional and class tensions




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The Mighty Struggle for Empire

- 18th Century – empires of Britain, France, Spain worldwide in scope; most powerful nations in Europe, each seeking dominance
- Immediate threat to South Carolina: Spanish from St. Augustine and French
- A battle royal for control of North America soon to happen




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The Wars for Empire

- 1689 to 1763 – 4 major wars among powers in Europe
- Mid 18th Century – aggressive competition between Britain & France for control of North America
- 1754 – French and Indian War: British vs. French & Indians
- 1756 – Seven Years War in Europe started – 1st truly global war in history involving all great powers in Europe – leaving Britain deeply in debt
- Treaty of Paris of 1763 – the British Empire became the mightiest empire on earth; received the entire North American continent east of Mississippi River, except New Orleans



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