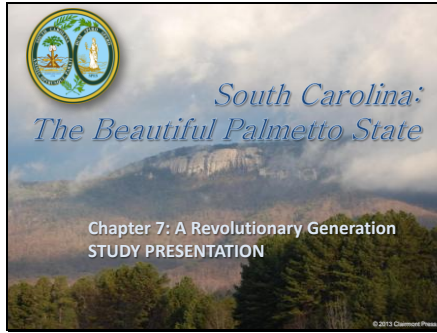


**South Carolina: The Beautiful Palmetto State**  
*Chapter 7: A Revolutionary Generation – Quick Notes*

Slide 1



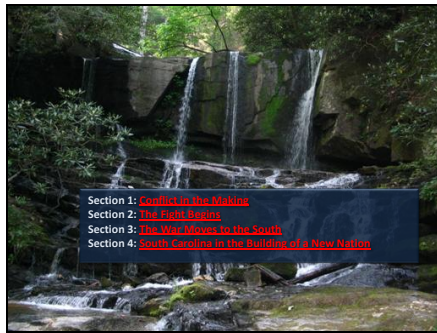
---

---

---

---

Slide 2



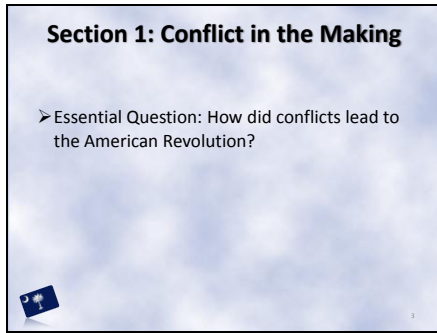
---

---

---

---

Slide 3



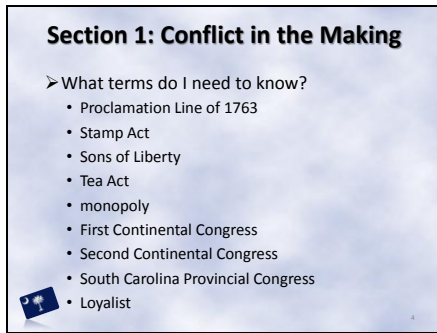
---

---

---

---

Slide 4



---

---

---

---


## South Carolina: The Beautiful Palmetto State

### Chapter 7: A Revolutionary Generation – Quick Notes

Slide 5

**Introduction &  
The Proclamation of 1763**

- 1763, after the French and Indian War
  - The thirteen colonies had secure markets for their goods.
  - Their taxes were accepted.
  - American population was youthful, with 60% under 21.
- The Proclamation Line of 1763 – established by government of George III
- John Stuart
  - Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Southern Department, met with governors
  - Indian representatives in Augusta meant to establish peace between whites and Native Americans by explaining the Proclamation Line



---

---


---

---

Slide 6

**The Question of Taxes:  
The Sugar Act & The Stamp Act**

- Britain felt that the colonists should help pay off their debt as a country. New acts were passed by Parliament, and colonists argued about the new, unfair taxes.
  - The Sugar Act (Revenue Act of 1764) – placed import duty on luxury items, such as sugar brought from abroad
  - The Stamp Act of 1765 – levied direct tax on colonists (all paper items like newspapers, books, wills, playing cards, etc.)
- All classes were affected by the taxes, especially the urban class.



---

---


---

---


Slide 7

**Protests and Repeal  
& The Townshend Acts**

- “No taxation without representation” – slogan of Americans in response to the Stamp Act
  - explosive protests happened
  - Sons of Liberty organizations formed, threatening implementers of the Stamp Act.
- 1766 - Stamp Act repealed by Parliament, Declaratory Act passed same day (Parliament had constitutional rights to tax)
- 1767 –The Townshend Acts passed by Parliament (placed import duty on tea, paint, lead, and glass)



Repeal of the Stamp Act: a humorous depiction the death of "Miss America Stamp"



---

---


---

---

Slide 8

**The Wilkes Fund Controversy**

- Conflict over Commons House expenditure of tax money:
  - John Wilkes (editor of a London newspaper) criticized the king and was arrested.
  - Commons House contributed money for his defense, further angering King George III.
- The king ordered the colony not to spend money without royal approval.
- South Carolina resisted the authority of the royal government.



---

---

---

---


## South Carolina: The Beautiful Palmetto State

### Chapter 7: A Revolutionary Generation – Quick Notes

Slide 9

**The Tea Act and Its Consequences**

- 1773 – Tea Act: designed to save English East India Company from bankruptcy, gave the company a monopoly to sell their tea in the colonies
- Objections from Americans: (1) unfair to cut out competing tea shippers, and (2) tea still taxed
- Boston Tea Party: most famous symbol of American defiance of Britain, citizens disguised as Indians dumping tea (stored by Governor William Bull) into the Boston harbor



Boston Tea Party

9

---

---

---

---

---

Slide 10

**The Intolerable Acts**

- Overreaction to Tea Party by British government:
  - Coercion Acts passed to punish Massachusetts (called Intolerable Acts by Americans)
- Changes in Boston due to Coercion Acts:
  - Boston Harbor closed
  - the Massachusetts charter of government changed
  - town meetings restricted to one per year
- During this crisis, Boston was helped by other colonies.

10

---

---

---

---

---

Slide 11

**Continental and Provincial Congresses**

- 1774 – the First Continental Congress met in Philadelphia
  - comprised of distinguished men in America from all the colonies
  - agreed to cut off imports from Britain until Intolerable Acts were repealed
  - urged local communities to set up committees to enforce shutdown of trade
- 1775 – the Second Continental Congress held
  - comprised of 5 re-elected delegates
  - election of representatives to a South Carolina Provincial Congress (a new legislature, in defiance of royal authority)

11

---

---

---

---

---

Slide 12

**Choosing Sides**

- Names used to identify sides in the struggle:
  - Patriots, partisans, rebels (favored American rights, willing to fight for them)
  - Loyalists or Tories (those loyal to Britain)
  - Redcoats (British Soldiers)
  - Continentals (official American troops authorized by Continental Congress)
- Most Patriot troops in South Carolina were militia, local fighters not directly under Continental Army, who seldom had standard uniforms.

12

---

---

---

---


---

**South Carolina: The Beautiful Palmetto State**  
*Chapter 7: A Revolutionary Generation – Quick Notes*

Slide 13

**Section 2: The Fight Begins**

➤ Essential Question: What was South Carolina's role in the American Revolution?



13

---

---

---


---

Slide 14

**Section 2: The Fight Begins**

➤ What terms do I need to know?

- Treaty of Ninety Six
- Declaration of Independence
- Constitution of 1778
- Articles of Confederation



14

---

---

---

---


Slide 15

**South Carolina's Response to War**

➤ The Provincial Congress took steps to gain support:

- raised troops, issued paper money for arms and troops
- expected all citizens to sign pledge of support
- support strongest in coastal plantation country and certain towns, most divided in Upcountry
- tried to persuade Upcountry to submit to new government, managed to get many Loyalists to sign the Treaty of Ninety Six (a pledge to remain neutral)

➤ British rule ended in South Carolina on September 15, 1775.



15

---

---

---

---

Slide 16


**Loyalists versus Patriots in the Upcountry & A Temporary Constitution**

➤ The Provincial Congress pushed for Upcountry cooperation.

➤ 1775 – first casualties of the war suffered by South Carolina (Loyalists vs. Patriots)

➤ Continental Congress advised each colony to establish a government:

- 1776 - temporary constitution completed by South Carolina; John Rutledge elected president and Henry Laurens vice-president



16

---

---

---

---


## South Carolina: The Beautiful Palmetto State

### Chapter 7: A Revolutionary Generation – Quick Notes

Slide 17

**Threats from the Sea and the Frontier & The Battle at Sullivan's Island**

- 1776 – The British returned to Charles Town harbor with more ships, hoping to trap General Washington.
- Sullivan's Island
  - The British attacked from the sea.
  - Colonel William Moultrie (commander of the fort) and Sergeant William Jasper as heroes and symbols of the state
  - The rampart, built of palmetto logs and sand absorbed artillery fire, became a symbol for South Carolina.
  - The battle was a huge victory for American cause and patriot morale.



17

---

---

---


---

---

Slide 18

**A Cherokee Uprising**

- encouraged by British and Loyalists
- 1776
  - Cherokee uprising began in the Upcountry.
  - small scale but brutal and fierce on both sides
- Patriot militias from South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia defeated the Cherokee.
- 1777
  - treaty signed with the four states
  - tribe gave up its land in South Carolina (present-day Greenville, Anderson, Oconee, Pickens Counties)



18

---

---

---


---

---

Slide 19

**The New Nation Declares Independence**

- The Declaration of Independence, 1776
  - was written and adopted by the Continental Congress in Philadelphia
  - stated idealistic foundations by which the nation was to be established
  - author, Thomas Jefferson - strongly influenced by ideas of John Locke
  - colonies demanded freedom from British



19

---

---

---


---

---

Slide 20

**The South Carolina Constitution of 1778 & The Articles of Confederation**

- The new Constitution of 1778
  - of a permanent nature
  - written by state leaders
  - aim of government was to be controlled by Lowcountry elite
- Articles of Confederation
  - adopted in 1777 by the national Congress
  - was to act as a constitution for the national government (though not ratified by the states until 1781)



20

---

---

---

---

---


## South Carolina: The Beautiful Palmetto State

### Chapter 7: A Revolutionary Generation – Quick Notes

Slide 21

**Section 3: The War Moves to the South**

➤ Essential Question: How did battles in South Carolina affect the outcome of the American Revolution?



21

---

---

---


---

Slide 22

**Section 3: The War Moves to the South**

➤ What terms do I need to know?

- guerilla warfare
- Battle of Camden
- Battle of Kings Mountain
- Battle of Cowpens
- Battle of Eutaw Springs



22

---

---

---

---

Slide 23

**Introduction & South Carolina Under Attack**

➤ British unable to crush rebellion in the North:

- France joined the American cause, providing armies, navy, and money.
- Spain and Holland gave financial aid.


➤ British main military operations moved to the South.

➤ 1780

- Charles Town attacked - largest American defeat in war
- The Continental Army surrendered.

➤ British and Loyalist forces brutal in South Carolina:

- everyone to swear allegiance to king
- vital supplies and mills destroyed, supplies stolen
- Thomas Sumter's home burned



23

---

---

---

---

Slide 24

**Civil War within South Carolina**

➤ During final years of war, civil war in the Upcountry ensued:


- American Patriot militia units vs. American Loyalists
- fighting among neighbors
- crimes against humanity on both sides

➤ The British terrorized communities.

➤ Patriots engaged in guerrilla warfare.

➤ South Carolina became the most intensely fought-over state in the new nation.

➤ South Carolina often called "Battleground of Freedom"



24

---

---

---

---


## South Carolina: The Beautiful Palmetto State

### Chapter 7: A Revolutionary Generation – Quick Notes

Slide 25

**Examples of Battles**

- 137 Battles total, a few included:
  - (1) Battle of Camden – August 1780 (a major defeat for Continental Army)
  - (2) Battle of Kings Mountain – Oct. 7, 1780 (gave reason for renewed hope)
  - (3) Battle of Cowpens – Jan. 17, 1781 (another victory for Patriots; tide of war shifting against British)
  - (4) Battle of Eutaw Springs – Sept. 8, 1781 (last big battle on South Carolina soil)
- December, 1782 – British troops left Charles Town.



25

---

---

---


---

---


Slide 26

**Women Patriots**

- Prominent women of colonial South Carolina, who made contributions to American cause during the Revolution:
  - (1) Jane Black Thomas
  - (2) Emily Geiger
  - (3) Rebecca Brewton Motte
- Acts of bravery and sacrifice, such as those performed by these women, helped South Carolina obtain victory over a powerful empire.



Rebecca Brewton Motte



26

---

---

---


---

---

Slide 27

**Section 4: South Carolina in the Building of a New Nation**

- Essential Question: What role did South Carolinians play at the beginning of the United States?



27

---

---

---


---

---

Slide 28

**Section 4: South Carolina in the Building of a New Nation**

- What terms do I need to know?
  - Commerce Compromise
  - Three-fifths Compromise
  - Great Compromise
  - Federalist
  - Anti-federalist
  - Constitution of 1790
  - Federalist Party
  - Democratic-Republican Party
  - cotton gin
  - Compromise of 1808
  - suffrage



28

---

---

---

---

---


## South Carolina: The Beautiful Palmetto State

### Chapter 7: A Revolutionary Generation – Quick Notes

Slide 29

**Conditions within the State at War's End**

- 1759 – 1783: South Carolina suffered greatly.
  - two Cherokee Wars, the Regulator controversy, rebellion against the British Empire, civil war
- The state's economy, towns, crop and debt situations were in a mess; the General Assembly made needed changes.
  - 1783 - Charles Town, incorporated as city of Charleston (gave citizens more self-government, fairer land tax based on value of land)
  - 1785 - Counties with county courts were created.
  - 1786 - Capital moved to Columbia (first city in the United States named for Christopher Columbus)



29

---

---


---

---

Slide 30

**Conditions in the Nation**

- 1780s – The National economic situation was no better than it was in South Carolina.
- The Articles of Confederation
  - created a weak central government
  - no president or national court system
  - no power to negotiate trade deals with other nations or regulate commerce among the states
- Weakness of the government prevented the Congress in Philadelphia from solving some problems.
- There became a need for more powerful government.



30

---

---


---

---

Slide 31

**The New Constitution**

- 1787
  - South Carolina's representatives to the Constitutional Convention wanted state control of all commerce
  - acceptance of Commerce Compromise
  - acceptance of the Three-fifths Compromise
- Great Compromise
  - created in debate on representation to establish a bicameral Congress
- White people in South Carolina were divided into Federalists and Antifederalists, according to how they felt about the new Constitution.
- The Constitution was ratified by a special convention.



31

---

---


---

---

Slide 32

**The South Carolina Constitution of 1790**

- The Constitution of 1790 –
  - new state constitution written after the United States Constitution of 1789
  - retained most power in the House of Representatives and with wealthy property owners
- election to the House of Representatives: man had to own 500 acres of land, 10 slaves, or the equivalent
- election to the Senate: man had to own twice as much wealth - a governor, ten times as much
- The Governor, along with state officeholders and most local officials, was elected by the General Assembly.



32

---

---

---

---




## South Carolina: The Beautiful Palmetto State

### Chapter 7: A Revolutionary Generation – Quick Notes

Slide 33

**Politics Under the New Constitutions**

- Due to different interpretations of the Constitution, two political parties developed:
  - (1) Federalist Party – led by Alexander Hamilton, favored business/commercial interests, dominated South Carolina in early 1790s
  - (2) Democratic-Republican Party – led by Thomas Jefferson, favored agricultural interests and small farmers, gradually became dominant party in state and nation
- Both parties differed greatly in views on foreign policy.



33

---

---


---

---

Slide 34

**The Beginning of the Cotton Culture**

- Constitution of 1790 – more representation given to Lowcountry in General Assembly
- 1793 – Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin, which enabled Upcountry farmers to grow short-fiber cotton; the Cotton Kingdom began in South.
- 1794 – Representative Reform Association founded
- Compromise of 1808 – fairer representation in government for other sections of state
- 1810 – Constitutional amendment extended suffrage to all white males
  - South Carolina was the first state in the Union to extend the vote.



34

---

---

---

---