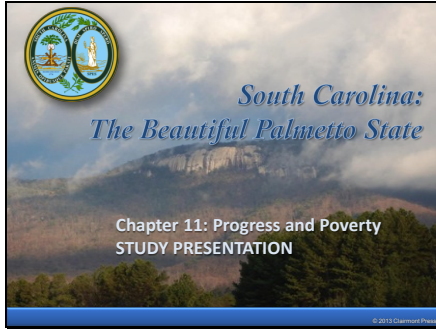
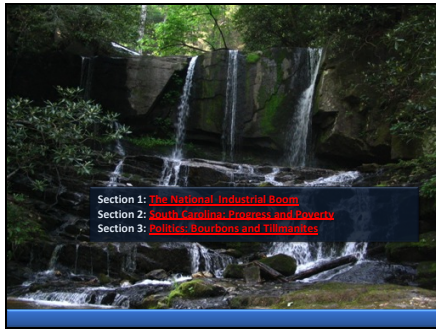


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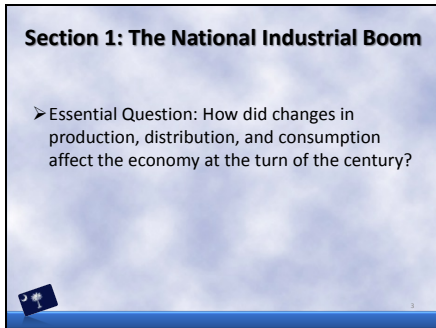
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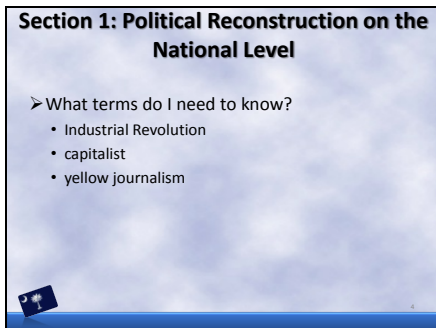
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Introduction & The Rise of Big Business

- Industrial Revolution: an economy's shift from an agricultural base to a dependence on manufactured goods
 - The world's first Industrial Revolution began in Britain in the mid-eighteenth century.
 - The Industrial Revolution in the United States had the most development after the Civil War.
- By 1900, the United States had become one of the world's most powerful countries.




Slide 6

The Railroads

- First big business to develop
- Samuel F.B. Morse's telegraph became essential to locating trains.
- In 1883, 4 standard time zones were set up across the United States to schedule trains more accurately.
- In 1886, train track widths were standardized.
- By 1900, industrialists had built transportation empires and constructed more than 193,000 miles of track across the United States, though Southern railways grew more slowly.


[Access a 1898 Railroad Map](#)



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Oil and Steel

- John D. Rockefeller's company, the Standard Oil Company, was nearly a monopoly.
- Andrew Carnegie took over the steel industry:
 - Used the Bessemer process
 - Steel was the main ingredient in many new inventions, such as locomotives, railroads, machinery, bridges and skyscrapers.



John D. Rockefeller c. 1875


[2-minute video on Bessemer Process](#)



Slide 8

Natural, Human, and Government Resources

- During the mid to late 1800's, Americans invented the typewriter, telephone, cash register, and the adding machine.
- To help businesses flourish, the government:
 - gave large sums of cash and land to railroad companies who planned to move West;
 - imposed tariffs (taxes) on foreign goods;
 - gave tax breaks to railroad companies;
 - didn't create or enforce many laws to protect workers or the environment.




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Industrial Slowdowns (Depressions)


- The economic depressions in 1873 and 1893 resulted in suffering.
- In the 19th century, there were no social welfare programs to help the unemployed and according to many businessmen and politicians, they weren't needed; they believed firmly in the *laissez-faire* theory. These men believed that in the long run, everyone's needs would be met.
- At this time, labor unions were not in place.



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Prosperity and Immigration


- The main theme from 1870 to 1900 was that of a higher standard of living.
- Many immigrants moved to the United States to receive the free 160 acres of land the American government was giving out, but many never made it that far.
- Immigrant Andrew Carnegie became wealthy.
- It was very possible for an immigrant to become a middle-class American citizen.



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Public Education in South Carolina


- Desegregation of public schools
 - Last holdout against Brown vs. Board of Education
 - Real integration not until 1970
- Freedom of choice
 - Token segregation
 - Economic retaliation
 - Dual system
 - Removed by United States Supreme Court in 1970
- White Reaction
 - White flight
 - Private, segregated schools



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The Spanish-American War

- 1895 - Cubans rebelled against Spain
- The Spanish put Cubans in concentration camps where many died.
- The United States sent the battleship *Maine* in 1898 to Cuba to show their strength.
- When the ship was blown up, the Americans blamed the Spanish and declared war in April of 1898.
- South Carolinians were not greatly affected since the United States won the war in 10 weeks.
- This war greatly affected both Cuba and the United States.




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An American Empire

- America's new territories (Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Guam) demonstrated their strength through imperialism.
- Also annexed Hawaii and American Samoa
- American Justifications: best for the nation's growth and welfare. They believed they needed to govern, teach and civilize the world.
- Although America's economy was booming, South Carolina was doing poorly as one of the poorest states in the nation.




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Section 2: South Carolina: Progress and Poverty

- Essential Question: How did industry replace agriculture as most important to the state's economy?




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Section 2: South Carolina: Progress and Poverty

- What terms do I need to know?
 - deflation
 - gold standard
 - textiles




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Introduction

- South Carolinians made their living on farms growing rice and cotton.
- In the 19th century, people were able to choose between a life as a farmer or one as a factory worker.



"Cotton Pickers," an oil painting by William Alken Walker, known for paintings of poor, emancipated slaves.



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Agriculture – The Old Reliable

- The destruction of the Civil War caused farmers to have difficulty producing the same amount of crops as before.
- The crop-lien systems, falling price of cotton, loss of slave labor and the agricultural depression that lasted from 1873 to 1896 caused great hardship for farmers.
- In the late 1800s, farmers lost millions of acres of land due to this hardship.
- They turned to tobacco, which quickly became the most profitable crop in the state.




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Rise of Industry

- It took a while for the South to become open enough to accept industry.
- The first new industry, phosphate mining (fertilizer), didn't last long.
- Other industries were pottery, lumber, turpentine, and cottonseed oil.



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Other Minority Movements

- Others sought equal treatment and respect.
- Indian tribes gained self-governance on reservations.
- Catawba suit was filed.
 - Claimed 144,000 acres of now developed land taken in 1840
 - Settled by an act of Congress
 - Received cash settlement and 3,600 acres of land with gambling rights and recognition as a tribe




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Life in the Mill Villages

- Mills often created their own communities. There were houses, churches, and activities for the people who worked and lived in the mill village.
- An average man would work from 5 AM to 6:30 PM and would earn only about \$5 per week.
- The only day people didn't work was Sunday.
- The entire family worked, even children.



Child working in a textile mill c. 1918.



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Railroads

- Towns wanted to be connected to a railroad.
- By 1900, every county in the state was linked to the railroad system.
- Many of the small railroads were combined to form three major railroad companies.
- These companies created seven huge railroad systems that took up a large percentage of the 193,000 miles of track in the United States.




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Resort Towns

- Several towns wanted to run health resorts.
- They needed a large hotel and a railroad that ran through the community.
- The first health resort was built in Aiken.
- Many northerners came to the resort towns to escape the harsh winters of the northern states.
- Camden and Summerville soon accompanied Aiken on the list of resort towns.



The Wilcox in Aiken opened in 1898 attracting northern tourists to a warm winter climate.




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Natural Disasters and the Economy

- In 1886, 83 people died in Charleston when the most powerful earthquake ever to hit the Southeast occurred.
- One-fourth of the buildings in the city were destroyed.
- Two hurricanes struck the South Carolina coast in the late 1800s.
- The first one claimed 21 lives, and the other took nearly 2,000 lives.



Charleston earthquake, 1886




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Section 3: Politics: Bourbons and Tillmanites

- Essential Question: How did farming in South Carolina change during Reconstruction?



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Section 3: Politics:
Bourbons and Tillmanites

What terms do I need to know?

- Redeemers
- Bourbons
- disfranchise
- convict lease system
- populism
- land grants
- Dispensary
- prohibition
- poll tax
- segregation
- Jim Crow system




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Introduction

- At the end of Reconstruction, the Conservatives (Democrats, Redeemers, Bourbons) tried to put their Old South back together.
- The men who were Confederate leaders in the Civil War took over the state.
- They believed in white supremacy, the Democratic party, the Confederacy, and Protestant Christianity.




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The Bourbons and African Americans

- Wade Hampton III, South Carolina's governor after the Civil War, was comparatively moderate on racial issues.
- He appointed 86 black men to offices of state government.
- He still believed whites should control the most important government offices.
- When he left, it became increasingly harder for blacks to vote due to the Eight Box Law (if you couldn't read, you couldn't vote).
- Only in primarily black areas could Republicans and blacks get elected.




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Bourbon Political Issues

- Both black and white schools were poorly funded.
- Senator Hampton wanted federal funds for education. Senator Matthew Butler believed that the funds would invite too much federal control into the state government of South Carolina.
- Under the Bourbons, prisons had to pay for themselves, duels between men were made illegal, and livestock was required to be kept in fences.



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Ben Tillman Challenges the Bourbons

- Tillman was a young associate of Martin Gary.
- He was from the group that claimed to have put Wade Hampton in control.
- Both Gary and Tillman became disillusioned.
- When Martin Gary died, Tillman became a farmer. He built his farming operation for several years until he owned over two-thousand acres.
- Though economically he was in the same class as the Bourbons, he considered himself a real farmer and classified them as mere politicians.




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Ben Tillman's Entry into Politics

- Tillman began his political career with a speech to the Agricultural and Mechanical Society in 1885.
- He blamed the Bourbons for the poverty of the farmers, saying that they had forgotten about the real farmers.
- He called for a real agricultural college and organized a new Farmer's Association.
- He was a self-educated man who became one of South Carolina's most influential leaders.




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The Rise of Agrarian Populism

- Agrarian Populism became popular in the Midwest and South in the late 1800s.
- The Populist party that resulted from this popular theory praised "the People" and preyed on their emotions.
- This party wanted strict railroad regulations, government loans for farmers, an 8-hour factory work day, and an expanded money supply. They also proposed that the wealthy should pay a higher percentage of income taxes.
- Tillman believed white superiority and unity was more important than anything else. He believed this was the only way to maintain control.




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Governor Ben Tillman

- Tillman used the Farmer's Association to gain political power.
- He took over the Democratic Party in 1890 and eventually became governor of South Carolina.
- Tillman did not have great reforms, only a few in small farm tax code. He got the legislature to limit work hours to sixty six hours per week and made representation in the General Assembly proportionate to population.



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Creation of Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges


- Tillman created Clemson Agricultural College which opened in 1893 with 446 students, making it the largest college in the state.
- He also created Winthrop Normal and Industrial College of South Carolina for young women.
- Tillman supported the creation of an all-black college now known as South Carolina State University.



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The Dispensary


- In 1892, Governor Tillman created the Dispensary (a state monopoly on the sale of liquor).
- Tillman took over its sale and appointed numerous friends and allies to be Constables, who were close to saloons and could seek out the sale of illegal liquor.
- The people fought back in Darlington. Tillman sent troops to protect himself and to control the city of Darlington.
- The state never closed down all of the illegal saloons.
- The system caused a great deal of government corruption, so the General Assembly shut the system down.
- Prohibition came to the state in 1915.



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A New State Constitution

- Senator Tillman played a big part in the creation of a new state constitution. Tillman wanted to prevent blacks from voting.
- He implemented a literacy requirement for voters and required them to pay to vote (poll tax). These two requirements were supported by the United States Supreme Court.
- The new constitution prohibited interracial marriage and categorized a black person as anyone with an eighth or more of "negro blood."



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The System of Jim Crow

- Jim Crow was a system of "etiquette" governing the behavior of blacks and whites in the South.
- Separate facilities were required for blacks and whites most of the time.
- It was designed to discriminate against blacks.
- Lynching and riots sometimes occurred.
- Violence, or threat of it, was a way to maintain white supremacy, black disfranchisement, racial segregation, and inequality.
- This culture lasted well into the 20th century.

