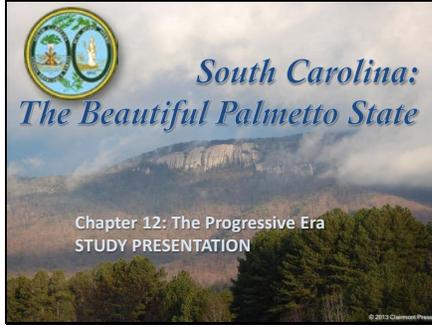


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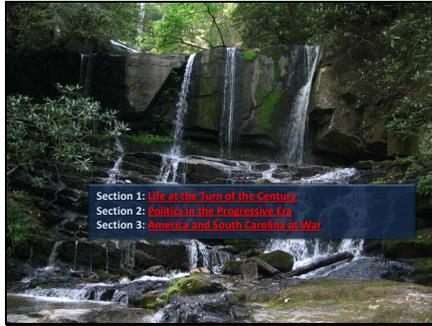
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Chapter 12: The Progressive Era~ QuickNotes

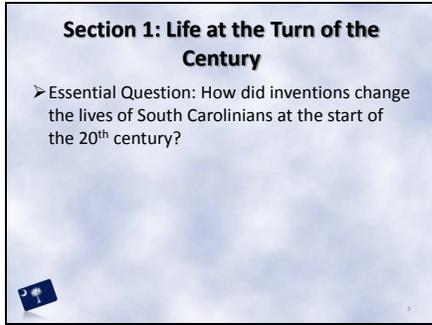
Slide 1



Slide 2



Slide 3



Slide 4



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Chapter 12: The Progressive Era~ QuickNotes

Slide 5

Introduction & Resistance to Immigration

- Technology, cultural interaction and immigration changed society.
- Resentment of immigrants caused
 - Devaluation of contributions
 - Resentment of low wages
 - Chinese Exclusion Act
 - Nativist sentiment



Slide 6

Rural Life in South Carolina & Diversions

- South Carolinians were untouched by immigration due to their isolated, rural homes.
- Most of the people in the state were poor tenants or sharecroppers and there was widespread poverty.
- For entertainment, Carolinians attended fairs, quilting bees, horseraces, and cockfights. They also enjoyed hunting.
- During this time, churches were segregated and each church had its own orphanages, missionaries, prohibitions and separate Camp meetings.



Slide 7

The Country Store

- The local store was a social meeting place, a Post Office, polling place and, of course, a store.
- The store sold a variety of goods.
 - Food, clothing, tools, kerosene
 - Patent medicine-aspirin
- Sometimes, storeowners turned it into a makeshift bank by extending credit to farmers. Sometimes farmers fell heavily into debt and they had to turn their farms over to the store owners.



Slide 8

Farm Life Improves

- At the beginning of the twentieth century, farm life improved greatly.
- Tobacco cultivation for cigarette manufacturing soared and production and profits increased.
- When World War I broke out, the need for cotton (uniforms) increased and the growth of cotton and the economy ensued.



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Chapter 12: The Progressive Era~ QuickNotes
Slide 9

Rural Free Delivery

- The federal government created rural free delivery, which delivered national mail to rural areas.
- In 1913, the service began delivering packages.
 - This was the reason catalog shopping began.



A Rural Free Delivery buggy c.1905

Slide 10

Villages and Towns

- All villages had a livery stable, hitching rails, and a watering trough for horses.
- Most of them had a little hotel, restaurant, stores, cotton gins, churches, and a doctor.
- Townspeople participated in organized leisure activities like baseball.
- Towns provided parks, bandstands, parades, and occasionally an opera house for their residents.

Slide 11

**Advances in Technology:
The Telephone and Electricity**

- The telephone provided jobs for women and more rapid communication.
- Electricity was used initially for mill machinery.
- James Buchanan Duke founded the Duke Power Company.
- Streetcars were replaced by trolleys.
- The railroad remained the most convenient form of land transportation.

Slide 12

The Automobile

- Expensive cars
- Impassable roads
- Ferryboats
- Manufacturing in Rock Hill, SC
- Ford's assembly line

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Chapter 12: The Progressive Era~ QuickNotes
Slide 13

Tourism

- Train travel was popular with northern tourists who came to "discover" South Carolina.
- Northern guests were attracted to the comparatively warm climate.
- They also enjoyed foxhunting, horseraces, and the beach.



13

Slide 14

Health

- Residents of South Carolina generally had poor health.
- Citizens refused to get vaccinations and spread them like wildfire.
- In 1918 and 1919, there was a worldwide Influenza epidemic.
- Pellagra:
 - Worst outbreaks in mill villages
 - Harsh economic times meant people couldn't get the care they needed.
 - The exact cause of illness was a niacin deficiency.



14

Slide 15

Violence and Murder

- There was a high rate of violence and murder.
- Many causes for this brutality:
 - Frontier beginnings
 - Southern traditions
 - Civil War and Reconstruction's illegal rebellion against authority
 - Access to guns and liquor
 - Acceptance of murder



15

Slide 16

Section 2: Politics in the Progressive Era

- Essential Question: What beliefs and ideals affected politics in the progressive era?



16

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Chapter 12: The Progressive Era~ QuickNotes
Slide 17

Section 2: Politics in the Progressive Era

- What terms do I need to know?
 - Progressive Era
 - direct primary
 - referendum
 - recall
 - trust
 - Federal Reserve System
 - women's suffrage



17

Slide 18

The Progressive Response

- Members of society lived and worked in overcrowded, unsanitary, and unsafe conditions.
- Child labor and lack of worker security
 - Corruption
 - Economic gap
- Progressive beliefs:
 - Planned progress
 - Education
 - Human problem solving
- Democratic government as a change agent.



18

Slide 19

Progressivism in Action in the Cities

- Led by middle class city dwellers
- Reforms in education, health and safety
- Creation of parks and transportation systems
- Support for prohibition
- Government of experts, not cronies
 - Commission city government
 - City Manager form of government



19

Slide 20

Progressivism at the State Level

- States were a testing ground for new ideas.
- A direct primary election was adopted.
 - In South Carolina, this led to the primary being the only meaningful election due to the overwhelming Democratic majority.
- States adopted secret ballot, referendum, and recall.
 - Recall was not adopted in South Carolina.



20

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Chapter 12: The Progressive Era~ QuickNotes
Slide 21

Progressivism at the National Level

- Under Theodore Roosevelt's administration, the Sherman Antitrust Act broke up railroad monopoly, the Interstate Commerce Commission set railroad rates, there was a coal strike intervention, and regulations were set up in the food and drug administration.
- William Howard Taft [trust breaker]
 - Roosevelt's Bull Moose Party
- Woodrow Wilson pushed for the
 - Federal Reserve System
 - Federal Trade Commission
 - 16th Amendment
 - Support for agriculture

Women's suffrage – 19th Amendment



21

Slide 22

**Politics in South Carolina:
Progressive and Regressive**

- Governor Heyward improved education, abolished child labor under the age of 10, and lowered mill worker's week to 60 hours.
- Governor Ansel abolished Dispensary.
- Governor Blease blocked reforms in education and labor, created a tuberculosis sanatorium, and accepted South Carolina Medical College as a state supported school.



22

Slide 23

**The Progressive Administrations of
Richard I. Manning**

- Passed laws to help working-class
 - Labor board
 - Insurance compensation to laid-off workers
 - Minimum child labor age raised to 14
- Improved State Hospital
- Established State Tax Commission
- Created State Highway Commission



23

Slide 24

The Progressives and Education

- Progressives doubled funding for education and demanded compulsory school attendance.
- They created special schools for the mentally handicapped and one for delinquent girls.
- They required teacher certification and increased teacher salaries.
- Made uneven progress across state
- Cooperated with Julius Rosenwald to build schools for rural black children



24

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

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Chapter 12: The Progressive Era~ QuickNotes

Slide 33

Disappointments at War's End

- Europeans didn't whole-heartedly support the League of Nations.
- Rejection of Treaty of Versailles and League of Nations by U.S. Senate isolationists



33
