

SOUTH CAROLINA

Our History, Our Home

Chapter 15

Racial, Economic, and Political Change

Name: _____ Date: _____

Vocabulary

Directions: Use the word bank to find the word that best matches each definition. Write the word in the space provided.

WORD BANK

fiscal

Great Society

reapportionment

sit-in

urbanization

freedom ride

omen

right-to-work law

trespass

white flight

- _____ 1. being on property without permission
- _____ 2. protest where people enter a public facility and refuse to leave until they are served
- _____ 3. sign or warning
- _____ 4. financial
- _____ 5. federal effort to deal with economic problems
- _____ 6. protects a worker from having to pay union dues to get a job
- _____ 7. distribution of legislative representatives according to population
- _____ 8. movement of population from rural counties to cities
- _____ 9. movement to suburbs to escape integration
- _____ 10. journey through the South by integrated groups to end segregation on Greyhound and Trailways busses and in bus terminals



Name: _____

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Section 1

Using the Internet: Greensboro, North Carolina, Sit-Ins

February 1, 1960, was a very important date in civil rights history. On that date, four black students at North Carolina A&T University in Greensboro decided to protest the fact that they could not be served at the Woolworth's store lunch counter alongside white customers. The men decided to "sit in" until they were served. They were refused service on that day, and the next day, and the next. However, they gained nationwide media exposure and began a trend of "sit-ins" that were seen in countless places throughout the South and the nation as a whole. After six months of protest, the Woolworth's lunch counter, along with every other lunch counter in the country, was ordered to integrate and allow people of all races to order food alongside one another.

Directions: Go to <https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/the-greensboro-sit-in> and read about the Greensboro sit-ins. Use the article and your textbook to answer the questions that follow.

1. What were some of the people and events that influenced the Greensboro Four? _____

2. What school did the Greensboro Four attend? _____

3. What were the names of the four students? _____

4. What happened in the weeks and months that followed the sit-in on February 1, 1960?

5. What was the final outcome of the sit-ins at the Woolworth's lunch counter?

6. Who were the first black people served? _____

7. What two key laws were passed in 1964 and 1965 under Lyndon Johnson's presidency?



Section 1**Interpreting: A Protest Song**

Sit-ins and voter registration movements of the 1960s were usually accompanied by singing. Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. said, “The freedom songs are playing a strong and vital role in our struggle. They give the people new courage and a sense of unity. I think they keep alive a faith...particularly in our most trying hours.” The words of songs were usually changed to fit the situation. Tunes were often adapted from folk music or rhythm and blues familiar to the participants. One folksinger tried to write the words as he listened to the singing. A woman laughed, “Don’t you know you can’t write down freedom songs?” Another said, “Man, there are no words, you just make them up.”

Directions: Below are some of the words from the 1960s version of a protest song that was originally sung in the 1940s. Read the lyrics, then answer the questions on a separate sheet.

HALLELUJAH! I’M A-TRAVELIN’

Stand up and rejoice!
A great day is here!
We’re fighting Jim Crow
And the victory’s near.

Chorus
*Hallelujah, I’m a travelin’
Hallelujah, ain’t it fine.
Hallelujah, I’m a-travelin’
Down freedom’s main line.*

In 1954 our Supreme Court said,
“Look a-here Mr. Jim Crow,
It’s time you were dead.” [Chorus]

I’m paying my fare on the
Greyhound Bus line,
I’m riding the front seat
To Montgomery this time. [Chorus]

In Nashville, Tennessee,
I can order a coke,
And the waitress at Woolworth’s
Knows it’s no joke. [Chorus]

In old Fayette County,
set off and remote,
The polls are now open
For Negroes to vote. [Chorus]

I walked in Montgomery,
I sat in Tennessee,
And now I’m riding for equality.
[Chorus]

I’m travelin’ to Mississippi
On the Greyhound Bus line,
Hallelujah, I’m riding
The front seat this time. [Chorus]

1. Why would protest leaders encourage their followers to “Stand up and rejoice”?
2. Who was Mr. Jim Crow, and why was it time he was dead?
3. Why was the front seat of the Greyhound bus significant?
4. What had happened at Woolworth’s to cause it to be mentioned in the song?
5. What was happening in the mid-1960s that could have prompted the phrase, “I’m riding for equality”?
6. To what does “I walked in Montgomery” probably refer?
7. How could singing a song such as this one help the participants in a protest?



Name: _____

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Section 1

Proposed Equal Rights Amendment

Directions: The changing status of women in American society was a very important change in twentieth-century society. In 1972, Congress passed the Equal Rights Amendment to assure gender equality. After several years of struggle, the amendment did not receive enough votes to gain ratification. South Carolina was one of the states that rejected it. Read the text of the proposed Equal Rights Amendment. Then, answer the questions that follow.

Section 1: Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Section 2: The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provision of this article.

Section 3: This amendment shall take effect two years after the date of ratification.

Source: The Equal Rights Amendment, proposed Amendment XXVII, proposed by Congress on March 22, 1972.

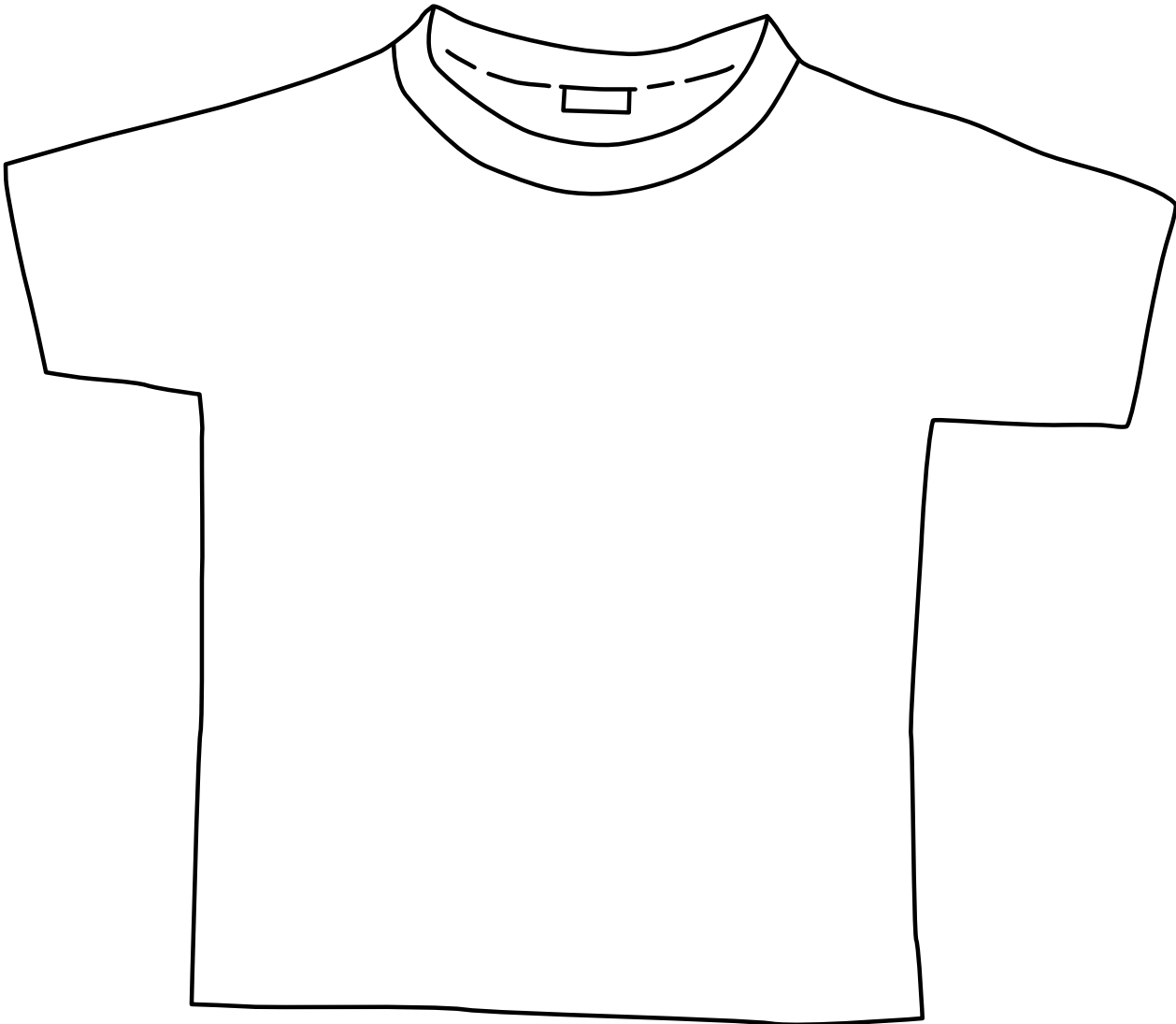
1. State in your own words what was proposed in the amendment.
2. Do you believe the ERA is/was needed? Why or why not?
3. What are/were some arguments against the ERA?
4. The ERA did not receive enough votes for ratification. (South Carolina did not approve it.) Do you think another attempt should be made to gain ratification? Why or why not?



Name: _____ Date: _____

Section 2 Creating a Souvenir T-Shirt

Directions: T-shirts are a popular souvenir for a tourist attraction. Choose a popular tourist attraction or event in South Carolina and create a T-shirt that might be sold to commemorate the place or event.



Name: _____

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Section 2

The Changing Landscape of South Carolina

Directions: Use information in your textbook to generate a list of items that describe South Carolina during these two periods of time, e.g., plantations, cotton fields, factories, interstate highways. (You may need to review previous chapters.) Then, draw a picture or several individual items to contrast the state during those periods of time.

South Carolina in the 1800s

South Carolina between 1960 and 1980



Name: _____ Date: _____

Section 3

The Republican Party Cracks the “Solid South”

Directions: In the decades after 1960, South Carolina saw the rise of a significant Republican Party in the state to challenge the century-old control of the Democratic Party. Use the information in your textbook to answer the questions about the growth of the Republican Party.

1. The Republican Party began to attract voters from three main sources. Complete the chart by telling why each of these groups would vote Republican.

Source of Republican Voters	Why These Groups Would Vote Republican
People from the North who moved to South Carolina	
Young college-educated business and professional people	
Carolinians who supported the tradition of white supremacy	

2. Who was the first Republican presidential candidate to get a majority of votes in South Carolina?

3. What popular South Carolina senator switched parties to become a Republican?

4. What Republican policies and principles of the “southern strategy” were attractive to South Carolinians?

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Name: _____

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Section 3

Moderate Governors

Directions: Use the word bank to find the name that best matches the description. Write the name in the space provided.

WORD BANK

James B. Edwards

Ernest F. Hollings

Robert E. McNair

Donald S. Russell

John C. West

- _____ 1. Refused to recognize unions as bargaining agents for workers
- _____ 2. Established Commission on Human Affairs
- _____ 3. Established an educational television system
- _____ 4. Orangeburg Massacre occurred.
- _____ 5. Education Finance Act provided more funds to poor schools.
- _____ 6. Increased the work of the State Development Board
- _____ 7. First Republican governor of South Carolina since Reconstruction
- _____ 8. Overhauled the Constitution of 1895
- _____ 9. First black student enrolled at Clemson University.
- _____ 10. Resigned as governor to take a vacant seat in the U.S. Senate
- _____ 11. Convinced legislature to create a technical education system
- _____ 12. Charleston Hospital Workers Strike occurred.

