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GUIDED READING

South Carolina: Our History, Our Home

Chapter 11: Progress and Poverty

Section 3

Politics: Bourbons and Tillmanites

Directions:

Use the information from pages 346 - 356 to complete the following.

1. At the end of Reconstruction in 1877, the men who took _____ were determined to undo Radical Reconstruction and restore as much as possible of their antebellum South Carolina _____ and _____ systems.
2. These men usually referred to themselves as _____ or Conservative Democrats.
3. Their contemporaries usually called them _____ because they were credited with redeeming the state from _____ Americans and _____ control.
4. Historians often call them _____ because they acted like the French royal family of that name.
5. The Bourbons had several basic _____ which included the _____ of the white race, the _____ Party, the cause of the _____, states' _____, _____ Christianity, and the horrors of _____.
6. Wade Hampton III became _____ after Reconstruction. He promised President Hayes and northerners that blacks' _____ would be protected under his care.
7. Martin Gary and his radical racist followers wanted to _____ (take away the vote from) blacks and deprive them of other rights.

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8. Hampton really believed that the _____ would be better off leaving the governing to his " _____ " class of _____ people.
9. Bourbons tried to _____ blacks' _____ by promising them _____ treatment, but making it harder for them to vote.
10. They provided fewer _____ (official places to vote) in heavily black districts, requiring some blacks to _____ nearly all day to and from the polls.
11. The most _____ means of _____ the black _____ was the Eight Box Law.
12. The _____ Law was basically a _____.
13. Hampton and the _____ continued to support the public _____ system for both blacks and whites in _____ schools.
14. The Bourbon regime was very _____ (not wasteful).
15. One way to save money was to make the _____ pay for themselves.
16. Under the _____ system, the state leased _____ to railroads, mining companies, plantations, and others.
17. The businesses would house, _____, and _____ the prisoners, as well as force them to _____.

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18. Benjamin Ryan _____ and Martin Gary [radical racist] claimed — by their use of election fraud, intimidation, and violence — to have _____ the state from _____ control and placed Wade Hampton in the governor's office.
19. Once the Bourbons were in power, both Gary and Tillman quickly became _____ with them.
20. Tillman sprang on the _____ stage with an emotional speech in 1885.
21. He declared that _____ were _____ than they had been at the end of war and _____ this on the _____, who had abandoned the real farmers.
22. The _____ in South Carolina was part of a national _____ (farmer or agricultural) movement, known as populism.
23. _____ usually involves pitting "the common people" against an economic or political elite.
24. Populism usually led to _____ (praising the virtues of "the people," while appealing to people's _____, hate, and _____).
25. _____ protested _____ prices for their farm products, _____ railroad _____, high machinery costs, and unresponsive state and national governments.
26. They formed a new political party, the _____, or People's Party.

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27. The Populists wanted strict _____ of railroads, government _____ for farmers, and _____-hour factory _____, and an expanded money supply.

28. They proposed a graduated _____ that required _____ people to pay a _____ percentage of their income in taxes.

29. Populists in some states formed a _____ of white and black poor farmers to demand _____. But for Tillman, maintaining _____ unity and superiority was more _____ than any reforms.

30. Superior organization and inspiring stump _____ enabled Tillman to _____ the Democratic Party in 1890 and be elected _____.

31. But Tillman offered _____ grand _____, no sweeping changes in economic policy that would help the farmers he had championed so strongly.

32. Tillman's signature issue in his rise to _____ was _____ education and the creation of an _____.

33. South Carolina also received additional land grant _____ from the _____ government.

34. _____ were funds set aside from the sale of lands in the West to support _____ and _____ colleges.

35. A more controversial accomplishment was Tillman's creation in 1892 of the _____, a state monopoly on the _____ of _____.

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36. The people had voted in a referendum for _____ (the outlawing of all alcoholic beverages). Instead, _____ government _____ sale and distribution of liquor.
37. The Dispensary greatly expanded the governor's _____ power; that is, the _____ to _____ numerous friends and allies to state jobs.
38. The Dispensary became a big _____ for the state government, but the source of a great deal of _____.
39. Tillman moved on to the _____ at the end of his term in 1894.
40. One of Tillman's lasting _____ was the new state _____, which he had a major hand in creating in 1895.
41. According to Tillman, the _____ reason for writing his new constitution was to officially and legally _____ the right of black citizens to vote.
42. Another method used to _____ black voting was the _____, a tax each voter was required to _____ before he could _____ a ballot.
43. Most blacks were _____, and paying the tax was a _____.
44. Tillman's constitution also required _____ schools for blacks and whites.
45. _____ (separation of the races) in most public functions had been generally customary since emancipation.
46. The pattern of segregation and _____ that developed in the 1890s is usually referred to as the Jim Crow system.

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47. Under " _____ , " black and white citizens _____ the etiquette that was to govern their _____ with people of the _____ for the next several decades.

48. Racial _____ grew more intense in the _____ era, in part because of the racially loaded language of the leader.

49. Many white people of South Carolina _____ of the violence, but most whites _____ it as being necessary to maintain _____.