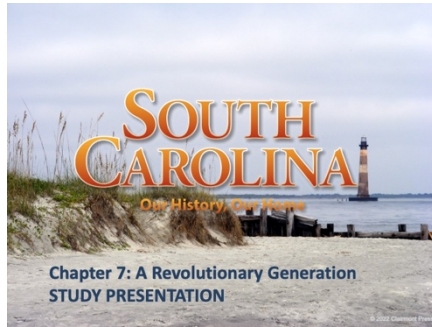


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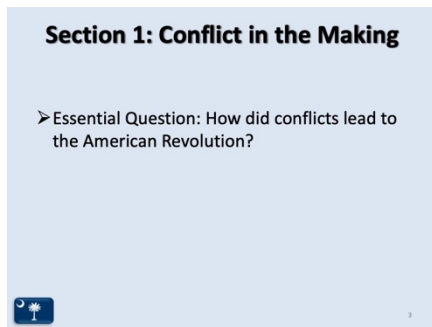
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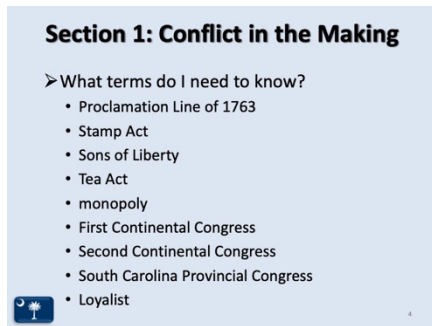
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**Introduction &
The Proclamation of 1763**

- 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




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**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.




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**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- 1766 - Stamp Act repealed by Parliament, Declaratory Act passed same day (Parliament had constitutional rights to tax)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)




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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.



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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

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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.

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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)

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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.


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Section 2: The Fight Begins

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




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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



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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.



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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



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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.




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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)




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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




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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)

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Section 3: The War Moves to the South

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




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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



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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



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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"



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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.




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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




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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?




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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



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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)




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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.




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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.




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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.



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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.



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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.



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