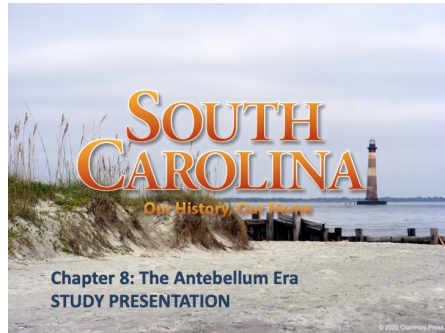


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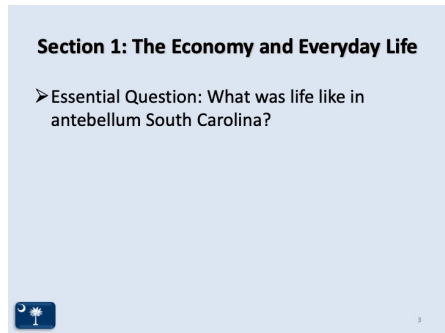
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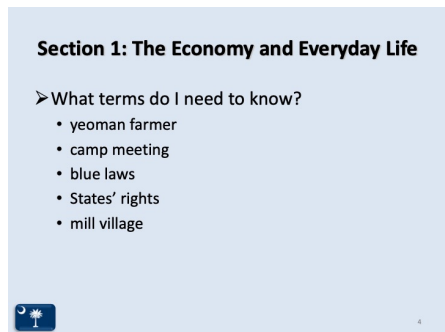
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Introduction

- In the nineteenth century, the wealth of South Carolina was dependent on rice and cotton. Any crops that were grown and livestock were for local use
- 1800 – 1820: Cotton production and profit boomed; efficiency of cotton gins improved (was needed to match demands of textile industries in England and New England)



Cotton mill from 1905.

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Classes in Antebellum South Carolina & The Planter Class


- Each social class was affected by the cotton boom (the planters, the slaves, the middle class, poor white class).
- The planter class owned a large amount of land and many slaves. They had large houses, gristmills, sawmills, nice clothes, and were usually well-educated.
- Each class demonstrated the expected esteem to the class(es) above them and the code of honor was important (duels often arose if one's honor was questioned by a social equal).

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The Slave Class

- The number of slaves grew rapidly as the Cotton Kingdom expanded; nearly 40,000 Africans passed through Sullivan's Island before 1808.
- Slaves valued their personal well-being and their status within the slave community.
- Some slaves converted to Christianity



All of these slaves worked on one plantation.

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The White "Middle" Class

- The middle class was settled between the planter aristocracy and black slaves, it consisted of artisans, mechanics, and yeoman farmers.
- They lived fairly comfortably, usually in a small house with some animals and a shed. They usually grew their own food, but devoted most of their land to cotton crops.
- Their lives involved hard work and the operation of a farm was a family affair.

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The “Poor White Class”

- Worked for low wages on a farm or had a job in town
- Lived in a shack (similar to slave cottage)
- Widows and their children often poorest of poor
- Charleston, Beaufort, and George Town helped poor through social service associations.




Poor whites lived in shacks similar to these.

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Religion


- In the early 19th century, the nation received the benefits of the Second Great Awakening.
 - All denominations benefited, but Methodist and Baptist churches grew the most.
- Slaves were encouraged to become members of churches.
- They created annual camp meetings, which lasted for several days. During these meetings, there were emotional sermons that created a social experience.
- The blue laws were enacted.

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Literature, the Arts, and Science


- Intellectual leaders defended southern institutions/customs.
- Writers and playwrights such as Thomas Cooper, William Gilmore Simms, and John C. Calhoun were the leading writers for the institution of slavery and states' rights.
- Washington Allston, Thomas Sully, and Robert Mills were several prominent artists and architects.
- Charles Fraser was one important painter.
- Significant scientists included John and Joseph LeConte and John Bachman.

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Education

- During the antebellum era, education was a family matter.
- Private academies were abundant in South Carolina. Most white families, however, could not afford them, so under half of the people in the state received even a basic education.
- The government of South Carolina focused more on higher education.
- Several colleges were founded by religious denominations at end of the antebellum era.

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The Ups and Downs of Cotton

- In the 1820s, the world price of cotton went down and so did the state's prosperity.
- South Carolina's cotton production went down to 29% in 1821.
- Between the 1840s and 1850s, another cotton boom brought prosperity.
- Cotton was rapidly wearing out the land and people were beginning to question the morality and constitutionality of slavery.
- Northern states gradually freed their slaves.




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A Revitalized Slavery

- In the 1790s, Slavery experienced a growth spurt and by 1810, slavery spread all across the state.
- By 1820, the slave population was again the majority in South Carolina. Ironically, even a few free blacks owned slaves.
- By 1860, 171 of nearly the 10,000 free blacks in the state owned slaves.
 - William Ellison (born a slave) earned extra money, bought his freedom, became a large planter, and bought a home once owned by Governor Stephen D. Miller.




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The Industrial Revolution

- Europe's industrial revolution greatly changed their production. It shifted work from humans to water or steam-powered machines and productivity increased greatly, and, for the first time in recorded history, people worked outside of agriculture.
- Although South Carolina's only industries were the cotton gins and rice mills, they were still affected by the technological advances in Europe & New England.
- As the mills in the North increased their production, they needed more and more cotton from the southern cotton fields.




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Transportation

- Canals were built in South Carolina to connect rivers and bypass treacherous fall lines. They improved river transportation.
- The state created railroads to connect main towns to one another. These tracks crisscrossed the state and this lessened the cost of shipping cotton.



South Carolina's fall line.



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A Little Bit of Industry


- William Gregg was an advocate of industrialization and a diverse economy. In 1849, he built Graniteville Mill which housed 325 workers in the accompanying mill village. Gregg believed industry could save poor whites from poverty.
- Pottery industry arose in Edgefield District.
- At least 100 small gold mines operated in South Carolina's Piedmont region during the 1830s.
- South Carolina continued the pursuit of agriculture and viewed the northern states' move toward industry and commerce as a threat to the Southern way of life.

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Section 2: Nationalism, Sectionalism, and States' Rights

- Essential Question: What beliefs and ideals guided antebellum South Carolina's politics?

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Section 2: Nationalism, Sectionalism, and States' Rights


- What terms do I need to know?
 - nationalism
 - internal improvements
 - sectionalism
 - protective tariff
 - Missouri Compromise
 - abolitionist
 - nullify
 - secession

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The Era of National Enthusiasm in South Carolina – 1790-1825

- The War of 1812 occurred because American ships were being stopped by the British, who were taking cargo and sailors for themselves. In 1812, Congress declared war on them.
 - In 1814, British troops captured Washington D.C., burned the White House and other public buildings. A treaty was signed in the same year.
- In 1816, there was only one organized political party: the Democratic-Republicans.
- Projects to help strengthen national unity, stabilize currency system, and improve economy were implemented.

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Rising Sectional Sentiment

- Sectionalism developed in the 1820's and 3 distinct groups formed based on economic interests.
 - In the Northeast, farming was important. Towns wanted industry to increase. They also requested a protective tariff from the federal government.
 - The Old Northwest Territory produced an abundance of corn, wheat, and livestock. Most of the people who settled here were immigrants and opposed to slavery.
 - The South became increasingly dedicated to producing cotton and slavery. They felt the government favored the North and discriminated against South.




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The Missouri Compromise of 1820

- In 1819, Missouri applied for admission to the Union (Northern states who opposed slavery).
- In 1820, the Missouri Compromise was adopted by Congress.
 - This allowed Maine into the Union as free state, but kept Missouri a slave state. Its goal was to equalize the number of states and senators with slaves.
 - It also said that the northern territories gained from the Louisiana Purchase were to be free of slaves.




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The Denmark Vesey Plot

- Whites in South Carolina feared slave uprisings because of previous slave revolts.
- Southern slaveholders were frightened and angry. Free blacks made them especially nervous.
- Free blacks were controlled by a municipal guard. The General Assembly passed an act of revenge against all free black seamen on ships entering Charleston.



Benjamin Ogie Taylor (age 94 in 1915) was freed after the Civil War.




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White Carolinians Closing Their Minds

- Carolinians were very closed minded on the topic of racial equality.
- They valued military service.
- Leaders created the Citadel in 1822 to be a guardhouse and arsenal.
- Nat Turner's rebellion caused southern whites to dislike northern abolitionist propaganda.



Nat Turner's capture.



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The Rising Tide of Antislavery Sentiment in the Country

- At the end of 1820s, almost all opponents were driven out of South or silenced.
- The American Colonization Society asked the Federal Government for money to purchase slaves and free them in a colony in Africa.
- After 1830, America shifted toward the abolition of slavery.
- In 1833, the British Empire, that extended worldwide, abolished slavery.




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States' Rights as a Defensive Strategy

- The state's economy was declining while the North and Northwest were booming economically.
- In the north, the population was growing rapidly.
- Most immigrants preferred to settle in the North.
- John C. Calhoun argued that a state could declare an act unconstitutional and nullify the law.
- Robert Barnwell Rhett advocated secession with or without the company of other southern states.




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The Nullification Crisis

- The Hayne-Webster Debate (one of most famous in Senate history) took place in 1830. Hayne supported nullification, while Webster felt liberty could only occur within the Union.
- Between 1830 and 1832, the political struggle between Nullifiers and Unionists took place across map of South Carolina. In 1832, there was a big win for the Nullifiers
- The possibility of a bloody showdown between Federal Government and South Carolina was defused by a Congressional compromise.




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The Great Reaction

- South Carolina leaders, after the Nullification Crisis, imposed what historians labeled the Great Reaction.
- Severe restrictions on people's freedom were enacted by the General Assembly.
- The state censored U.S. mail to prevent distribution of abolitionist literature.
- State leaders continued military preparation, strengthened night slave patrol, and tightened slave codes.
- South Carolinians defended slavery as a positive for both whites and blacks.



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Section 3: The March toward Catastrophe

➤ Essential Question: How did conflicts set the stage for the Civil War?




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Section 3: The March toward Catastrophe

➤ What terms do I need to know?

- manifest destiny
- Compromise of 1850
- Fugitive Slave Act
- fire-eaters
- Kansas-Nebraska Act



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Introduction & Manifest Destiny

➤ The North and South were marching in different directions

➤ By the 1840s, westward expansion felt to be a manifest destiny.

➤ In 1845 the United States brought Texas into the Union as slave state and a year later went to war with Mexico.

➤ The Wilmot Proviso alarmed Southerners by strengthening the secessionists in South Carolina.



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The Compromise of 1850

➤ After the Mexican War ended in 1848, the United States annexed the territory to the West of Texas all the way to the Pacific Ocean.

- California became a prized possession because of the discovery of gold.
- South Carolina opposed to California being accepted as a new free state.

➤ Compromise of 1850 led to California being admitted to the Union as a free state. This was a victory for the North.

➤ The Fugitive Slave Act was passed, which required all citizens from the North and South to return runaway slaves to their owners.



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The First Secession Crisis

- South Carolina welcomed its secessionists which gave them a majority in General Assembly.
- Whites divided into 3 factions on the only issue fire-eaters thought important: secession.
- Uncle Tom’s Cabin (1852) by Harriet Beecher Stowe thrilled antislavery advocates, but infuriated Southerners.




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Bleeding Kansas

- The Kansas-Nebraska Act was passed by Congress in 1854. This act allowed people who moved into the Louisiana Purchase territories to decide for themselves whether they wanted slaves or not.
- The American political system (Whigs, Republican Party, and Democratic Party) was greatly affected by the act.
- This increased tensions between the North and South. Fighting broke out and communities attacked one another.




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The Brooks-Sumner Affair

- In 1856, a debate about the conflict in Kansas caused disaster in the Senate.
 - Charles Sumner insulted Senator Andrew Butler by associating him with killers and thugs in Kansas.
 - Butler’s nephew, Representative Preston Brooks of South Carolina, severely injured Sumner
- The North and South were growing farther apart in regard to understanding freedom, democracy, and honor.




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The *Dred Scott* Decision

- Many believed the *Dred Scott* case would settle the slavery matter in the western territories.
- Dred and Harriet Scott, were slaves who were taken by their owner into free states where slavery was banned by the Missouri Compromise.
- The Scotts sued in the courts claiming this made them free.
- In 1857, the Supreme Court, who was pro-slavery, ruled against the Scotts.
- The decision was opposed by many in the North but was approved by President James Buchanan.



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John Brown's Raid

- In the October of 1859, an antislavery advocate, John Brown, led a raid on a federal arsenal hoping to capture arms for a slave rebellion.
- Federal troops captured Brown, who was convicted of treason and hanged.
- South Carolina's solution of immediate secession began to appeal to more people.

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