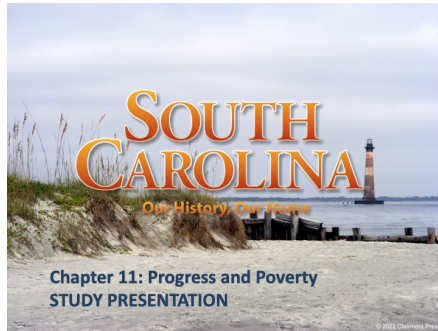


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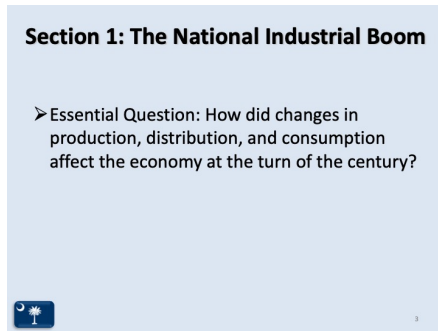
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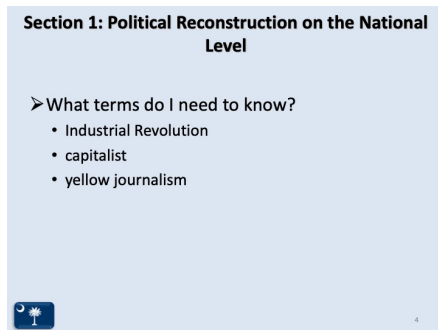
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Introduction & The Rise of Big Business

- Industrial Revolution: an economy's shift from an agricultural base to a dependence on manufactured goods
 - The world's first Industrial Revolution began in Britain in the mid-eighteenth century.
 - The Industrial Revolution in the United States had the most development after the Civil War.
- By 1900, the United States had become one of the world's most powerful countries.




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The Railroads

- First big business to develop
- Samuel F.B. Morse's telegraph became essential to locating trains.
- In 1883, 4 standard time zones were set up across the United States to schedule trains more accurately.
- In 1886, train track widths were standardized.
- By 1900, Industrialists had built transportation empires and constructed more than 193,000 miles of track across the United States, though Southern railways grew more slowly.




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Oil and Steel

- John D. Rockefeller's company, the Standard Oil Company, was nearly a monopoly.
- Andrew Carnegie took over the steel industry:
 - Used the Bessemer process
 - Steel was the main ingredient in many new inventions, such as locomotives, railroads, machinery, bridges and skyscrapers.



John D. Rockefeller c. 1875




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Natural, Human, and Government Resources

- During the mid to late 1800's, Americans invented the typewriter, telephone, cash register, and the adding machine.
- To help business' flourish, the government:
 - Gave large sums of cash and land to railroad companies who planned to move West
 - Imposed tariffs (taxes) on foreign goods
 - Gave tax breaks to railroad companies
 - Didn't create or enforce many laws to protect workers or the environment



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Industrial Slowdowns (Depressions)

- The economic depressions in 1873 and 1893 resulted in suffering.
- In the 19th century, there were no social welfare programs to help the unemployed and according to many businessmen and politicians, they weren't needed; they believed firmly in the *laissez-faire* theory. These men believed that in the long run, everyone's needs would be met.
- At this time, labor unions were virtually ineffectual and short-lived.




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Prosperity and Immigration

- The main theme from 1870 to 1900 was that of a higher standard of living.
- Many immigrants moved to the United States to receive the free 160 acres of land the American government was giving out, but many never made it that far.
- Immigrant Andrew Carnegie became wealthy.
- It was very possible for an immigrant to become a middle-class American citizen.




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Prosperity and Empire

- Since its establishment, America had been expanding westward.
- People began to look for new places to invest their money.
- Capitalists invited themselves to take over the countries once ruled by the Spanish Empire. They believed the treatment of the native people by the Spanish was justification enough for them to take control.




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The Spanish-American War

- 1895 - Cubans rebelled against Spain
- Spanish put Cubans in concentration camps where many died.
- The United States sent the battleship *Maine* in 1898 to Cuba to show their prowess.
- When the ship was blown up, the Americans blamed the Spanish and declared war in April of 1898.
- South Carolinians were not greatly affected since the United States won the war in 10 weeks.
- This war greatly affected both Cuba and the United States.



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An American Empire


- America's new territories (Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Guam) demonstrated their strength through imperialism.
- Also annexed Hawaii and American Samoa
- American Justifications: best for the nation's growth and welfare. They believed they needed to govern, teach and civilize the world.
- Although America's economy was booming, South Carolina was doing poorly as one of the poorest states in the nation.

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Section 2: South Carolina: Progress and Poverty


- Essential Question: How did industry replace agriculture as most important to the state's economy?

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Section 2: South Carolina: Progress and Poverty


- What terms do I need to know?
 - deflation
 - gold standard
 - textiles

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Introduction

- South Carolinians made their living on farms growing rice and cotton.
- In the 19th century, people were able to choose between a life as a farmer or one as a factory worker.



"Cotton Pickers," an oil portrait by William Alken Walker

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Agriculture – The Old Reliable

- The destruction of the Civil War caused farmers to have difficulty producing the same amount of crops as before.
- The crop-lien systems, falling price of cotton, loss of slave labor and the agricultural depression that lasted from 1873 to 1896 caused great hardship for farmers.
- In the late 1800s, farmers lost millions of acres of land due to this hardship.
- They turned to tobacco, which quickly became the foremost crop in the state.




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Rise of Industry

- It took a while for the South to become open enough to accept industry.
- first new industry, phosphate mining (fertilizer), was short lived
- other industries- pottery, lumber, turpentine, and cottonseed oil



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The Textile Industry

- The textile industry became the most important in the state.
- People wanted textile mills in their communities to promote economic progress.
- Their collected funds weren't enough to result in huge progress, so many northern investors got involved.
- By 1900, there were 115 textile mills in South Carolina.



A textile mill from 1920.




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Life in the Mill Villages

- Mills were created for their own communities. There were houses, churches, and activities for the people who worked and lived in the mill village.
- An average man would work from 5AM to 6:30PM and would earn only about 5 dollars per week.
- The only day people didn't work was Sunday.
- The entire family worked, even children.



Child working in a textile mill c. 1918.



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Railroads

- Towns wanted to be connected to a railroad.
- By 1900, every county in the state was linked to the railroad system.
- Many of the small railroads were combined to form three major railroad companies.
- These companies created seven huge railroad systems that took up a large percentage of the 193,000 miles of track in the United States.




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Resort Towns

- Several towns wanted to run health resorts.
- They needed a large hotel and a railroad that ran through the community.
- The first health resort was built in Aiken.
- Many Yankees came to the resort towns to escape the harsh winters of the northern states.
- Camden and Summerville soon accompanied Aiken on the list of resort towns.




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Natural Disasters and the Economy

- In 1886, 83 people died in Charleston when the most powerful earthquake ever to hit the Southeast occurred.
- One-fourth of the buildings in the city were destroyed.
- Two hurricanes struck the South Carolina coast in the late 1800s.
- The first one claimed 21 lives, and the other took nearly two thousand lives.




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**Section 3: Politics:
Bourbons and Tillmanites**

- Essential Question: How did farming in South Carolina change during Reconstruction?



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Section 3: Politics:
Bourbons and Tillmanites

What terms do I need to know?

- Redeemers
- Bourbons
- disfranchise
- convict lease system
- populism
- land grants
- Dispensary
- prohibition
- poll tax
- segregation
- Jim Crow system




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Introduction

- At the end of Reconstruction, the Conservatives (Democrats, Redeemers, Bourbons) tried to put their Old South back together.
- The men who were Confederate leaders in the Civil War took over the state.
- They believed in white supremacy, the Democratic party, the Confederacy, and Protestant Christianity.




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The Bourbons and African Americans

- Wade Hampton III, South Carolina's governor after the Civil War, was comparatively moderate on racial issues.
- He appointed 86 black men to offices of state government.
- He still believed whites should control the most important government offices.
- When he left, it became increasingly harder for blacks to vote due to the Eight Box Law.
- Only in primarily black areas could Republicans and blacks get elected.




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Bourbon Political Issues

- Both black and white schools were poorly funded.
- Senator Hampton wanted federal funds for education. Senator Matthew Butler believed that the funds would invite too much federal control into the state government of South Carolina.
- Under the Bourbons, prisons had to pay for themselves, duels between men were made illegal, and livestock was required to be kept in fences.



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Ben Tillman Challenges the Bourbons

- young associate of Martin Gary
- He was from the group that claimed to have put Wade Hampton in control.
- Both Gary and Tillman became disillusioned.
- When Martin Gary died, Tillman became a farmer. He built his farming operation for several years until he owned over two-thousand acres.
- Though economically he was in the same class as the Bourbons, he considered himself a real farmer and classified them as mere politicians.




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Ben Tillman's Entry into Politics

- Tillman began his political career with a speech to the Agricultural and Mechanical Society in 1885.
- He blamed the Bourbons for the poverty of the real farmers, saying that they had forgotten about the real farmers.
- He called for a real agricultural college and organized a new Farmer's Association.
- He was a self-educated man who became one of South Carolina's most influential leaders.




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The Rise of Agrarian Populism

- Agrarian Populism became popular in the Midwest and South in the late 1800s.
- The Populist party that resulted from this popular theory praised "the People" and preyed on their emotions.
- This party wanted strict railroad regulations, government loans for farmers, an 8 hour factory work day, and an expanded money supply. They also proposed that the wealthy should pay a higher percentage of income taxes.
- Tillman believed white superiority and unity was more important than anything else. He believed this was the only way to maintain control.




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Governor Ben Tillman

- Tillman used the Farmer's Association to gain political power.
- He took over the Democratic Party in 1890 and eventually became governor of South Carolina.
- Tillman did not have great reforms, only a few in small farm tax code. He got the legislature to limit work hours to sixty six hours per week and made representation in the General Assembly proportionate to population.



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Creation of Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges

- Tillman created Clemson Agricultural College which opened in 1893 with 446 students, making it the largest college in the state.
- He also created Winthrop Normal and Industrial College of South Carolina for young women.
- Tillman supported the creation of an all-black college now known as South Carolina State University.




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The Dispensary

- In 1892, Governor Tillman created the Dispensary (a state monopoly on the sale of liquor).
- Tillman took over its sale and appointed numerous friends and allies to be Constables, who were close to saloons and could seek out the sale of illegal liquor.
- The people fought back in Darlington. Tillman sent troops to protect himself and to control the city Darlington.
- The state never closed down all of the illegal saloons.
- The system caused a great deal of government corruption, so the General Assembly shut the system down.
- Prohibition came to the state in 1915.




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A New State Constitution

- Senator Tillman played a big part in the creation of a new state constitution. Tillman wanted to prevent blacks from voting.
- He implemented a literacy requirement for voters and required them to pay to vote. These two requirements were unanimously approved by the United States Supreme Court.
- The new constitution prohibited interracial marriage and categorized a black person as anyone with an eighth of "negro blood."




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The System of Jim Crow

- A system of "etiquette" governing was monitoring the behavior of blacks and whites in the South.
- Separate facilities were required for blacks and whites most of the time.
- designed to discriminate against blacks
- Lynching and riots sometimes occurred.
- Violence, or threat of it, was a way to maintain white supremacy, black disfranchisement, racial segregation, and inequality.
- This culture lasted well into the 20th century.



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Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

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