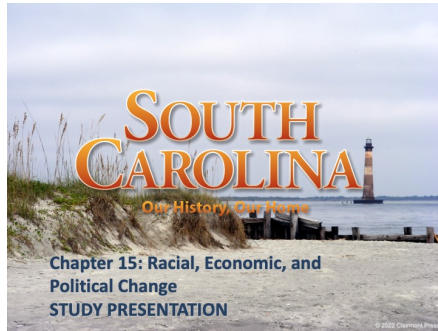


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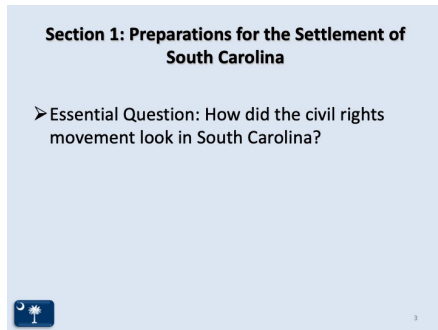
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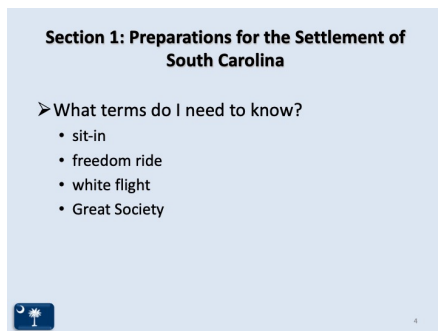
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Introduction

- Causes of cultural change
 - Air conditioning
 - Television
 - Diversified economy
 - Northern investments
 - War in Vietnam
 - Civil Rights movement



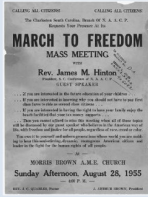
Televisions, such as this one from the 1950s, helped to change the culture of society.

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The Movement for Civil Rights in South Carolina

- Advanced by NAACP and SCLC
- Benefitted from citizens' schools



Poster announcement from the Charleston, South Carolina branch of the NAACP

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Sit-Ins

- Began by students in Greensboro
- Spread across the state
- Resulted in arrests for trespassing
- Added "Jail, No Bail"
- Appealed convictions in U.S. Supreme Court
- Ruled equal protection guaranteed by Fourteenth Amendment

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Freedom Rides

- Attempts to integrate buses and bus terminals
- Organized by Congress of Racial Equality
- Met by mobs, burning buses and battering riders
- Viewed nationwide via television
- Resulted in federal enforcement of laws prohibiting segregation in interstate commerce



SNCC leader John Lewis and Jim Zwerg, beaten after a Freedom Ride

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Mass Protest Demonstrations

- Protest marches
 - Orangeburg and Columbia
 - Breach of peace convictions
 - Matthew Perry's United States Supreme Court appeal
 - Overturned convictions based on Fourteenth Amendment
 - Increased free speech and freedom of movement
 - State park closings rather than integration




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Higher Education in South Carolina

- Integration of Clemson by Harvey Gantt in 1963
 - Admission rejected by university
 - Federal judge ruled against Gantt
 - Ruling overturned by U. S. Circuit Court
 - Incident like Oxford, Mississippi avoided
 - Clemson accepts students without regard to race
- Reaction by state leaders
 - Governors requested peaceful admission
 - Some political opposition
 - Business investors wanted social order




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Public Education in South Carolina

- Desegregation of public schools
 - Last holdout against Brown vs. Board of Education
 - Real integration not until 1970
- Freedom of choice
 - Token segregation
 - Economic retaliation
 - Dual system
 - Removed by United States Supreme Court in 1970
- White Reaction
 - White flight
 - Private, segregated schools



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The National Movement for Civil Rights

- Leaders
 - Martin Luther King, Jr., Southern Christian Leadership Conference
 - Roy Wilkins, NAACP
- March on Washington
 - National in scope
 - August, 1963
 - 14th and 15th Amendment enforcement



Martin Luther King, Jr. in Washington, D.C.




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The Civil Rights Act of 1964

- Passed due to protests and legal cases filed by NAACP
- Most important Civil Rights legislation since Reconstruction
- Outlawed discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin




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The Twenty-fourth Amendment

- Banned use of poll tax or any other as a means to deny voting rights (poll tax repealed in South Carolina in 1951)
- Used by southern states to keep blacks and poor from voting
- Passed in 1964




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The Voting Rights Act of 1965

- Removed literacy requirements for voting
- Required southern states to get United States Department of Justice approval before changing election laws
- Allowed federal registrars to go into communities and register voters





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Other Social Protest Movements

- Inspired by civil rights movement
- Involved many college age youth
- Changed college rules and courses



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Youth Movements

- Started a cultural revolution
 - Changed dress
 - Experimented with drugs
 - Broadened music
- Protested American involvement in War in Vietnam
 - Mass march on Washington
 - Sit-ins at universities
 - Demonstrations against ROTC
 - Resulted in violence at Kent State University
 - Created a division in the country




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The Women's Movement

- Protested inferior position in society
- Protected in Civil Rights Act of 1964
- Fought for equal wages for equal work
- Demanded day care and better assault laws
- Began to enter historically male professions
- Brought abortion issue to forefront
- Divided on Equal Rights Amendment of 1972 (was not ratified)




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Other Minority Movements

- Others sought equal treatment and respect.
- Indian tribes gained self-governance on reservations.
- Catawba suit was filed.
 - Claimed 144,000 acres of now developed land taken in 1840
 - Settled by an act of Congress
 - Received cash settlement and 3,600 acres of land with gambling rights and recognition as a tribe



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The Antipoverty Movement

- President Lyndon Johnson and Great Society
 - Medicare and Medicaid, health care
 - Head Start, education
 - Office of Economic Opportunity, Job Corps, Work - Study programs, unemployment
- Martin Luther King, Jr. - Poor Peoples March on Washington (assassinated prior to)
- Senator Ernest Hollings
 - Hunger tour
 - *Case Against Hunger*, school breakfast



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Section 2: The Industrializing State

➤ Essential Question: How did the economy of South Carolina change in the twentieth century?




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Section 2: The Settlement of Charles Town

➤ What terms do I need to know?

- right-to-work law
- Sunbelt




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Introduction

➤ Industrialization brought change.

- Positive
 - Diversified factories
 - Modern transportation
 - International access to goods
- Negative
 - Pollution
 - Poverty



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The Drive for Industrial Diversity

➤ Prevalent industries

- Textiles
- Chemicals
- Wood pulp and paper

➤ Creation of State Development Board

➤ Selling points - natural resources, water supplies, port facilities, inexpensive land, low taxes and tax breaks, plentiful and cheap labor, right to work law




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Technical Education

- TEC (Technical Education System), 1961
 - Initially trained employees for specific companies willing to come to state
 - Originally created 16 permanent centers
 - Now have become community colleges
 - Currently serves as a model for other states
 - Continues to draw foreign investments into state



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Foreign Investments

- Recruitment from China, Japan, and Europe by governors
- Growth in population and diversification in Sunbelt
- Introduction of industry from Europe
 - Hoechst chemicals – Germany
 - Michelin tires – France
 - Textile machinery manufacturers – Switzerland and Germany
- Increase in employment in foreign companies

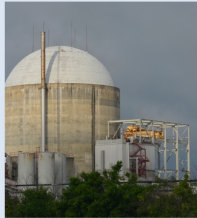


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Nuclear Power Generation

- Electricity was required for industry.
- Investment in nuclear power to meet requirement
- Half of electricity generated by nuclear power



H. B. Robinson Nuclear Plant near Hartsville, SC



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The Tourist Business

- Growth after WW II - increased population, higher incomes, more mobility, landscape a lure, historical attractions, less expensive than Florida
- Charleston – historical sites
- State Parks
- Myrtle Beach – Grand Strand
- Luxury resorts
- Largest employer




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Agriculture


- Declining economic importance
- Replacement of tobacco by combination of products: corn, soybeans, cotton, peaches, hay, vegetables
- Growth of livestock and livestock products: milk, eggs, chickens (broilers)
- Increasing importance of wood products (third largest manufacturing business)

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Section 3: Pivotal Political Changes


- Essential Question: How did politics in South Carolina change in the twentieth century?

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Section 3: Pivotal Political Changes


- What terms do I need to know?
 - urbanization
 - reapportionment
 - southern strategy

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Urbanization and In-Migration

- Population moved to the cities.
- Legislature stayed in the hands of the rural elite.
- Barnwell Ring dominated the state.
- Urban dwellers' needs were not being met.
- Reapportionment was required by the United States Supreme Court in 1964.
- NAACP court decisions required legislators to be elected from single-member districts, equal in population.
- Single-member districts increased black representation, made some districts "more white," and contributed to the election of more Republicans.

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The Rise of the Republican Party

- Dixiecrats
- Economically conservative leadership
- Three sources of voters
 - People moving in from northern states
 - Young, college-educated suburbanites
 - Supporters of white supremacy
- Thurmond's move to Republican party
- National influence came before state power




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Moderate Governors

- Ernest F. Hollings
 - Technical education system
 - South Carolina Education Television and Radio
 - State Development Board
- Donald S. Russell
 - Clemson integration
 - Self-appointment to Senate



Ernest F. Hollings




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Moderate Governors

- Robert E. McNair
 - The "Orangeburg Massacre"
 - Major tragedy in the civil rights era
 - Whites of Orangeburg last to accept equal rights
 - Unarmed college students were killed by highway patrolmen sent by the governor.
 - The Charleston Hospital Workers' Strike
 - Black workers unionized for equal wages and rehiring.
 - The Hospital refused to bargain.
 - The governor imposed a curfew and sent in National Guard.
 - SCLC, national union leaders, Coretta Scott King, media involved
 - A compromise was reached.




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Moderate Governors

- John C. West
 - Embraced civil rights changes
 - Elected by newly franchised black voters and white suburban Republicans
 - Improved race relations
 - Established Commission on Human Affairs
 - Appointed blacks to key positions
 - Instituted major overhaul of Constitution of 1895
- James B. Edwards
 - First Republican since Reconstruction
 - Moderate, especially on race
 - Education Finance Act



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Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

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