



Georgia and South Carolina

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This essay focuses on the political and economic history of Georgia and South Carolina. I discuss early Native American habitation, the British colonial government and economy (1670-1776), and the political and economic evolution of these two southeastern states within the United States (1776-2001). I wrote these lectures for Stanford's Intracoastal Waterway College, March-April 2002.

I first discuss the livelihoods of Native Americans before European settlement in what became Georgia and South Carolina, the evolution of British colonial governance from royal charters to crown colonies, and the economic bases in colonial Georgia and South Carolina. I next look at how the American Revolutionary War was waged in Georgia and South Carolina, how slave-based cotton production affected the two states, and how differing economic outlooks underpinned the Sectional Conflict between 1800 and 1860. I then analyze the impacts of the US Civil War on Georgia and South Carolina, why incomes in the two states declined between 1860 and 1940, and why the states had rapid economic progress after World War II. I append a time line, a bibliography, and a description of the sites that I visited in Georgia and South Carolina.

Rice and Slavery – Colonial South Carolina and Georgia (17th-18th centuries)

Native Americans. Native Americans (Amerindians) inhabited the future South Carolina and Georgia for several millennia before the first Europeans explored the area in the 1520s. Most of the indigenous residents were members of the Woodlands Indian tribes, the earliest settlers in the region. In the 12th century, a competing group, the Mississippian Indians, migrated in from southern Illinois, but their settlements were in decline a century before the first European contact.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Etowah_statues_HRoe_2007.jpg>

*Mississippian Figurines –
Marble Effigies from Etowah Mound C, c. 1250-1375, Etowah, Georgia*

The most numerous and powerful Woodlands Indian ethnic groups in South Carolina were the Cherokees and the Catawbas, while the most important Native American peoples in Georgia were the Cherokees and the Creeks. The Cherokees spoke an Iroquoian language, lived in the upcountry piedmont and mountainous regions, and later became active traders, especially of deerskins, with European settlers. The Catawbas were a Siouan tribe who lived in the northeastern low-country of South Carolina and earned a reputation as fierce warriors.



Source: *Wikimedia Commons* available at
<<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Tahchee.jpg>>

Tah-Chee, Cherokee Chief – Painting by Charles Bird King, 1837

Much of low-country Georgia (as well as parts of Alabama and Mississippi) was the domain of the Creeks, a Muskogean-speaking people who defended their homelands strongly from European incursions. The Savannahs, an Algonkian tribe, lived on both sides of the river that was given their name. All of those groups subsisted on hunting, gathering, and basic agriculture – farming maize, beans, squash, pumpkins, and tobacco.



Source: *Wikimedia Commons* available at
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:George_Catlin_-_Tchow-ee-p%C3%BAt-o-kaw,_a_Woman_-_1985.66.292_-_Smithsonian_American_Art_Museum.jpg>

Tchow-ee-pút-o-kaw, Creek Woman – Painting by George Catlin, 1834

Estimates of the size of the Native American populations at European contact range from 20,000 to 30,000 in South Carolina and from 30,000 to 40,000 in Georgia. The standards of living achieved and technologies of production used by those indigenous peoples were similar to those of the early European frontiersmen in the 17th century.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at
<<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:OcmulgeeCeramics.JPG>>

Mississippian Pottery (Lid in the Shape of a Human Head), Pipes, and Necklaces – Ocmulgee Mounds National Historic Park, Macon, Georgia

Conflict with Spanish Florida. For nearly 240 years, between the 1520s and the 1760s, the coastal low-country of Georgia and South Carolina was the scene of an intermittent competition involving Spain,

France, and England. Those European powers fought a series of wars during this period. In Georgia and South Carolina, the competition was over colonial territory, strategic ports, trade with the Native Americans, and attempts to Christianize the indigenous peoples.

Spain arrived first. Lucas Allyn explored the coast of Georgia and South Carolina in 1526, but his expedition was wiped out by Indian attacks. Hernando de Soto extended Spanish exploration inland in the early 1540s, before disappearing from record. French Huguenots, led by René de Laudonnière, established Fort Caroline near contemporary Jacksonville, Florida in 1564. The Spanish, under Pedro Menendez, retaliated by building St. Augustine in 1565, which became the oldest permanent European settlement in the United States, and by demolishing the French Fort Caroline.



Source: *Wikimedia Commons* available at
<<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Mapstaug.jpg>>

St. Augustine, Florida – Map By Baptista Boazio, c. 1589

In 1577, Spain set up Santa Elena in coastal South Carolina, but during its war with England in the 1580s, Spain chose to consolidate in St. Augustine and abandon Santa Elena. Almost a century later, in the 1680s, Spanish Florida attempted to create a permanent settlement, Guale, in coastal Georgia. For several years that Spanish outpost supplied food and Indian labor to St. Augustine, but Indian attacks forced the Spanish to abandon Guale in 1686. After the English settled Georgia, James Oglethorpe defeated Spanish invaders near Frederica at

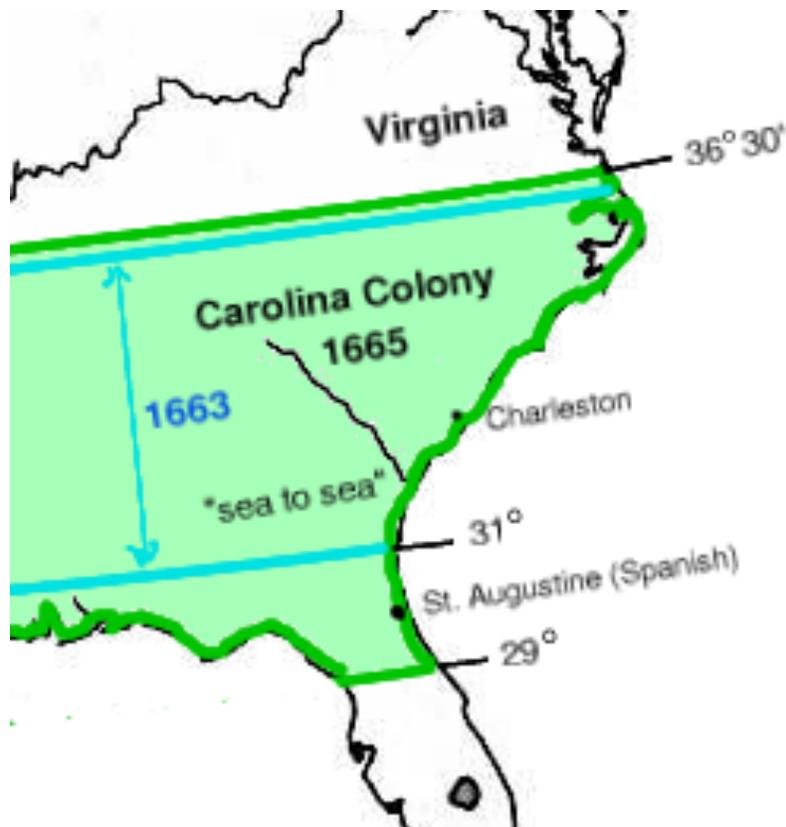
the Battle of Bloody Marsh in 1742. In the Treaty of Paris in 1763, Spain gave up its claims to territory north of the St. Mary's River. Georgia then negotiated with the Creeks to extend its boundary south to that river.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Gacolony.png>

British Colonial Province of Georgia, 1732-1777

Huguenots and Scots-Irish. British efforts to colonize South Carolina and Georgia began with highly principled schemes. In 1663, the English crown granted a charter to eight Lords Proprietors of Carolina to establish a new colony, and in 1670, the original group of 130 settlers arrived in Port Royal Sound aboard the *Carolina*. At no budgetary cost, the king arranged for English noblemen to finance a new settlement.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Wpdms_carolina_colony_grant.png>

English Land Grant to the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, 1663

Sir John Colleton, a planter and slaveowner from Barbados, was in the lead. Under his influence, the settlement that became South Carolina was modeled after Barbados. The Lords Proprietors had hoped to enrich themselves in Carolina, but none did so. Plantation wealth instead went to early entrepreneurs, who bought land and imported slaves from the West Indies, and to merchants.



Source: *Wikimedia Commons* available at
<<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:StNicholasAbbey.jpg>>

*St. Nicholas Abbey –
Barbados Home of the Aristocratic Yeamans of South Carolina*

In its first century, South Carolina received a heterogeneous group of migrants – English (soon in the minority), French (Huguenots,

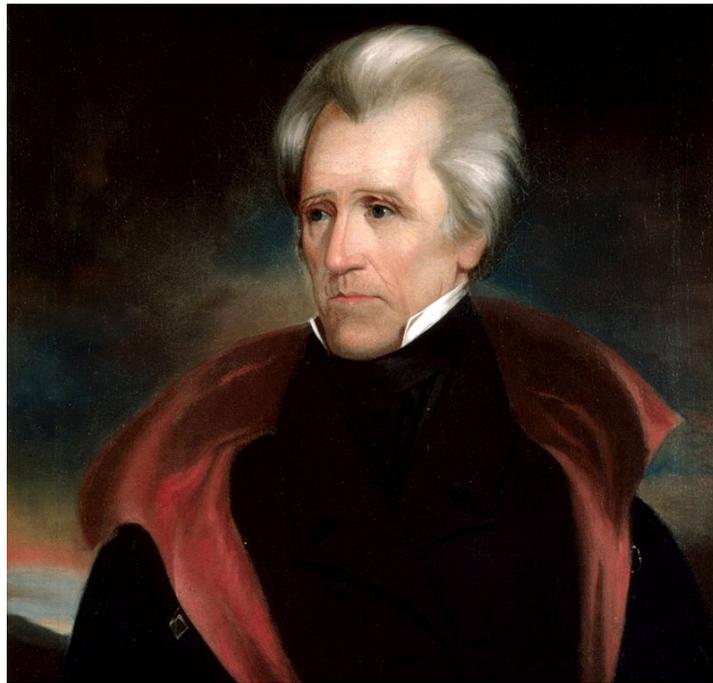
Acadians, and Swiss), Scots (Lowland, Highland, and Scots-Irish), Irish, German, Welsh, and Jewish (mostly Sephardic refugees from Spain and Portugal). Sir Alexander Cuming, an eccentric Scot, concocted a bizarre scheme in 1729 to establish a utopian settlement of Jews and Cherokees in the piedmont, but it resulted only in a trip by Cherokee leaders to London. In 1732, the English king granted a charter to a group of philanthropic trustees, led by James Oglethorpe, for a new colony in Georgia. Few English debtors were transferred to Georgia, but Oglethorpe's leadership ensured security.



Source: *Wikimedia Commons* available at https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:James_Edward_Oglethorpe_by_Alfred_Edmund_Dyer.jpg

James Oglethorpe – First Governor of Georgia Colony, 1732-1743

Following British victory in the Cherokee War in 1761, numerous Scots-Irish migrants moved down the Appalachian valleys from Pennsylvania into the upcountry of South Carolina and Georgia. Both colonies became melting pots of northern European migrants.



*Source: Wikimedia Commons available at
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Andrew_jackson_head.jpg>*

Andrew Jackson (1767-1845), President of the United States (1829-1837) – Scots-Irish Descent, Born in Waxhaws, South Carolina

British Crown Colonies. Settlers in both South Carolina and Georgia chafed under the rule of the chartered companies. Governance by the Lords Proprietors (1670-1719) lasted for nearly half of South Carolina's colonial history. The colony's elected Assembly staged an

orderly revolution in 1719 and requested a crown governor, who arrived two years later. In Georgia, the 21 years of the trustees' charter were to expire in 1753 and both sides were happy to accept a crown governor a year early.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at
<<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Carolinacolony.png>>

Britain's South and North Carolina Crown Colonies, 1663-1776

In the 18th century, British colonial goals were to protect the territory and Indian trade from Spanish and French incursions and to

force the American colonies to pay taxes and be self-sustaining. The degree of satisfaction of settlers with crown rule depended on perceived interference with local rights and opportunities. The economic bases of the new crown colonies differed from the plans of the trustees and the crown. Georgia, for example, was supposed to produce silk and wine, both British imports. In practice, the main export product in the 17th and early 18th centuries was deerskins; 150,000 were exported in 1750.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Tomo-chi-chi_and_other_Yamacraws_Native_Americans.jpg>

Yamacraw Creek Native Americans Meeting with James Oglethorpe and the Trustees of Georgia Colony – Painting by William Verelst, 1734

The Indian trade began in the 1670s in South Carolina and in the 1740s in Georgia. Colonial traders exchanged blankets, rum, and

firearms for deerskins, furs, and Indian slaves (mostly exported to the West Indies). Secondary exports in both colonies were naval stores (pitch, tar, turpentine, and resin) and timber products (lumber and barrel staves). In the 18th century, agriculture provided exports of rice, indigo, and food crops (corn, wheat, peas, and pork). British colonies in the West Indies were the main trading partners, taking rice, pork, and timber in exchange for African slaves, rum, and sugar. In the 18th century, the economic potential of both colonies was significant.



*Source: Wikimedia Commons available at
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Joseph_Kershaw_Mansion.jpg>*

Wealth in South Carolina – Joseph Kershaw House, Camden, 1780

Rice and Slavery. Rice and slavery dominated the economy, politics, and society of colonial South Carolina during the 18th century. From mid-century, rice and slavery became increasingly important also in colonial Georgia. The early settlers of South Carolina saw the potential for rice production in the low country swamps and began planting rice there in the late 17th century. The inland swamps were well suited to rice cultivation because they had fertile, mucky soils and ample supplies of fresh water.



*Source: Wikimedia Commons available at
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:SC_Congaree_Swamp_River.jpg>*

*Congaree Swamp National Monument, Virgin Bottomland –
Richland County, South Carolina*

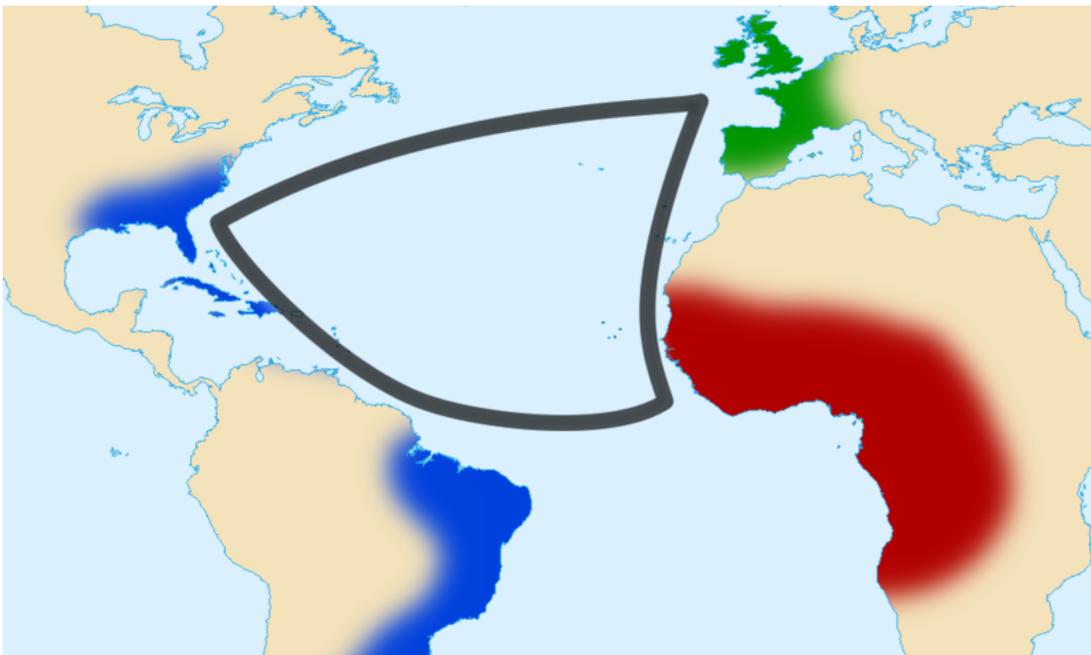
All that was lacking was labor to create and work large rice plantations. Neither Indian nor indentured servant labor proved suitable, so Carolinian planters with enough capital began importing African slaves, initially from the West Indies. The price of African slaves in the 18th century was set largely by the profitability of West Indian sugar production, and thus slaves could be used elsewhere only on high-profit crops. Slaves from West Africa were familiar with rice production and may have introduced the first rice seeds to South Carolina.



Source: *Wikimedia Commons*, available at
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:The_Slave_Trade_by_Auguste_Francois_Biard.jpg>

The Slave Trade – Painting by Francois-Auguste Biard, c. 1833

As slavery expanded in the American South, about 80 percent of imported slaves came from Africa and 20 percent from the West Indies. Liverpool merchants controlled the slave trade, and two-fifths of all slaves imported into British America came through Charleston.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Triangular_trade.png>

*Triangular Trade Route (Europe, Africa, America) –
European Manufactures to Africa, African Slaves to the Americas,
Sugar, Rum, and Other American Commodities to Europe*

Rice, so profitable that it became known as Carolina gold, made fortunes for entrepreneurial planters and merchants. Rice exports from South Carolina, mostly bound for England, rose 100 times between 1700 and 1770 and reached 33,000 tons in the latter year. Slave-based rice

production also accounted for one-third of total exports from Georgia between 1752 and 1775. The pattern of high Southern wealth, based on slaves and land, began with rice cultivation in the 18th century.



*Source: Wikimedia Commons available at
<<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:MansfieldOakAlley.jpg>>*

*Mansfield Plantation, Georgetown County, South Carolina –
Rice Plantation, Established in 1718 on the Black River*

Charleston and Savannah. Colonial Charleston and Savannah were city-states, each with its subordinate hinterland. Because of their roles as administrative centers and key ports, those two cities dominated the political and economic lives of colonial South Carolina and Georgia. Both maintained their dominance well into the 19th century despite the

opening up of the upcountry to increased settlement. Charleston and Savannah were centers of opposition to colonial decisions by crown governors through the legislative assemblies (which they controlled).



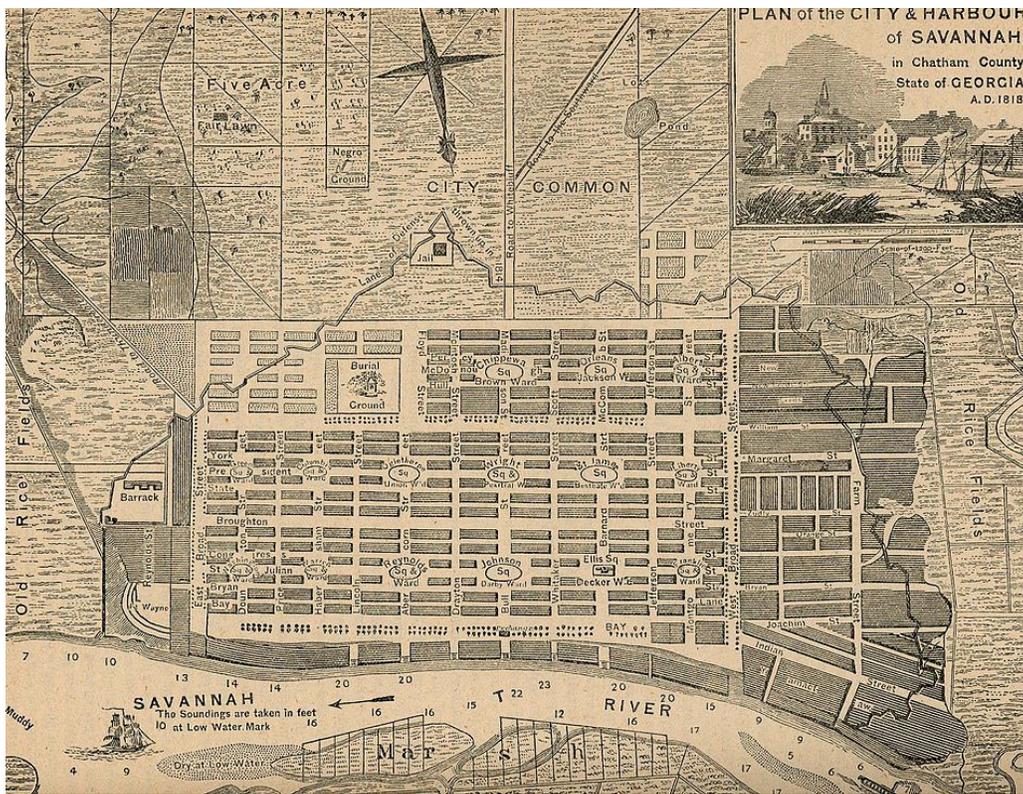
Source: Wikimedia Commons available at
<<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:CharlestonSC1733.jpg>>

Map of Charleston, South Carolina – Published by Herman Moll, 1733

The power of the two cities rested in oligarchies of great families whose fortunes were made in the 18th century (though some had roots into the 17th century). The earlier family fortunes came from success in trade – internally with Indians (obtaining deerskins) or externally as import-export merchants (selling rice, indigo, and naval stores and

buying imported slaves from the West Indies or Africa). The later colonial fortunes came mostly from plantation agriculture, cultivating rice in the river swamps or indigo in the uplands.

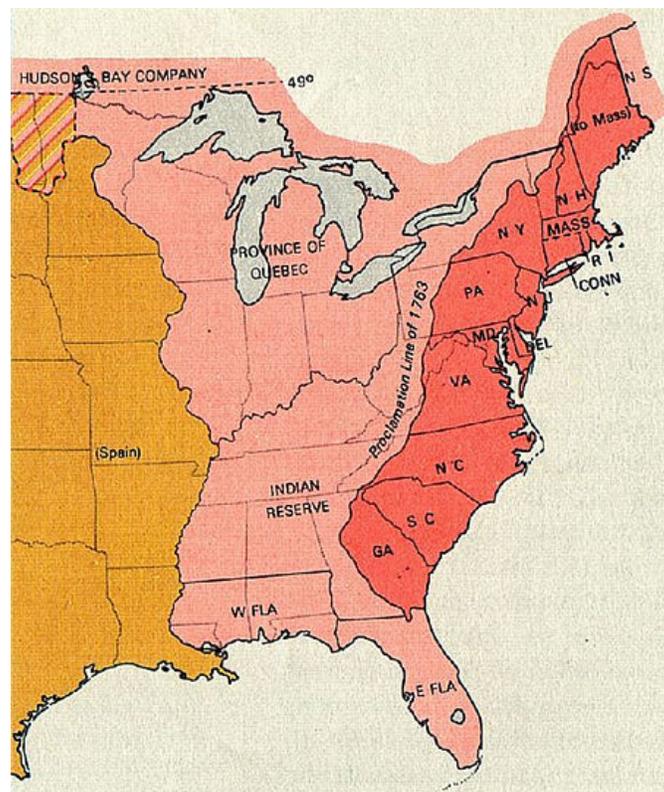
Most of the great families had English or Huguenot origins. Both Charleston and Savannah benefited from early city planning (James Oglethorpe had laid out the four squares of Savannah) and contained numerous examples of elegant colonial architecture.



Source: *Wikimedia Commons* available at https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Savannah_cityplan_1818.jpg

*Map of Savannah, Georgia, 1818 –
Based On James Oglethorpe’s 1732 Plan of Four Cellular Wards*

The wealthy residents of both cities overate and overdressed, and they engaged in political intrigue and snobbery that were reflective of their wealth and social status. On the eve of the American Revolution, Charleston was the fourth largest city in British North America and its wealth per capita was six times that of Philadelphia, seven times that of Boston, and eight times that of New York. Rice and slavery seemed to be a winning combination for Charleston and Savannah in 1775.

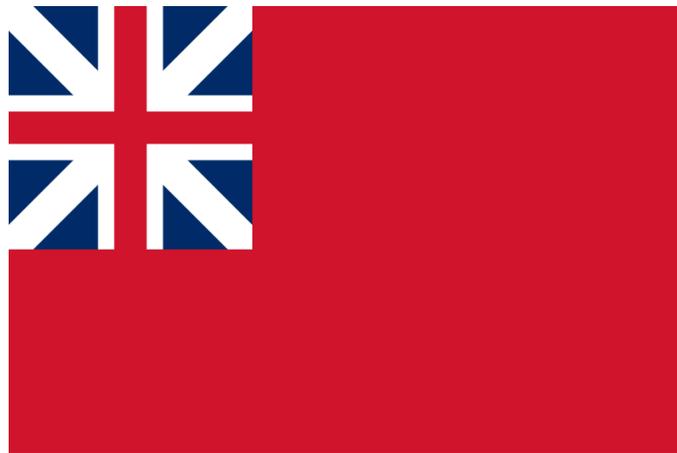


Source: *Wikimedia Commons* available at https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Map_of_territorial_growth_1775.jpg

The British American Colonies (Including Georgia and South Carolina) in 1775

Cotton and Slavery – Antebellum South Carolina and Georgia (1775-1860)

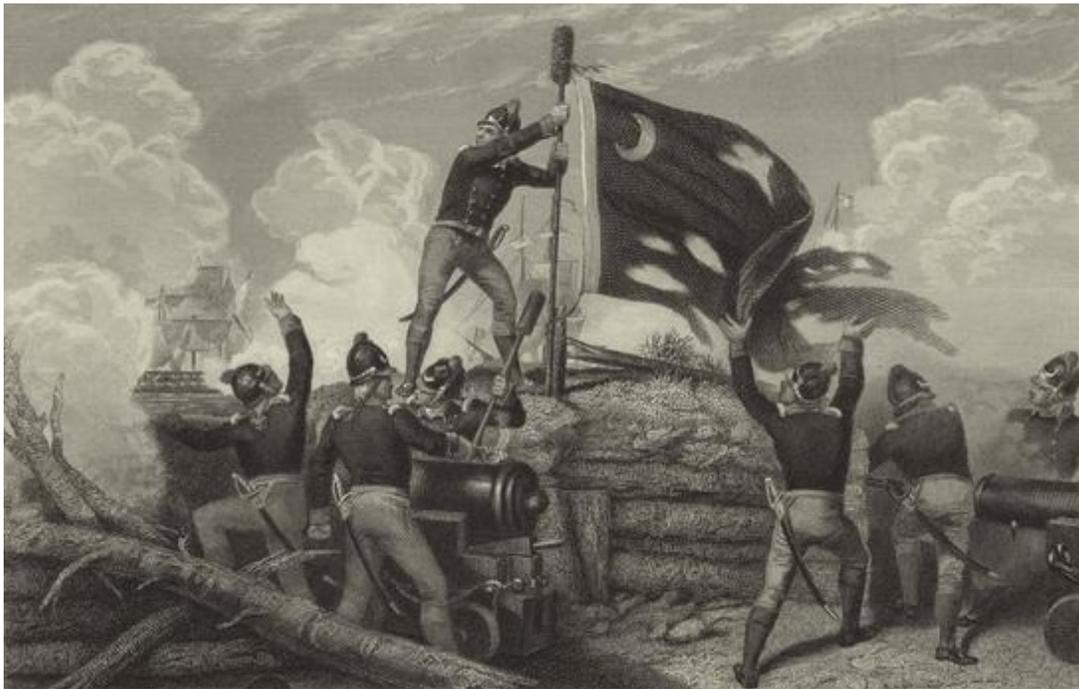
Revolution and Independence. In the 1760s, Britain introduced unpopular taxes – on stamps for all legal transactions and on imports, notably tea. But sentiment for independence was far stronger in the North than in the South. South Carolina and Georgia were the two American colonies most loyal to Britain before the War of Independence began in 1775. Loyalty in South Carolina arose from the colony's prosperity, based on Indian trade, rice and indigo exports, and increased upcountry settlement. Many in Georgia feared independence because the colony was young, relatively poor, and had exposed frontiers.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Colonial-Red-Ensign.svg>

*The Colonial Red Ensign –
Official Flag of the Thirteen British Colonies in America, 1707-1775*

The Revolutionary War in South Carolina and Georgia was a brutal civil war, fought largely in the upcountry between loyalist Tories and patriotic Whigs. British and American regular soldiers and mercenaries joined state militias and Indian fighters in the battles, but most of the fighting in the South was between neighbors. More battles, 137, were fought in South Carolina than in any other state. In 1777, the South Carolina Assembly voted to annex Georgia to strengthen defenses, but the plan was quickly defeated in the Georgia Assembly.



Source: *Wikimedia Commons* available at
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Battle_of_Sullivans_Island.jpg>

The Battle of Sullivan's Island, July 1776 – Sergeant William Jasper Raising the Revolutionary Battle Flag over Fort Moultrie, Charleston

Britain introduced its “southern strategy” in 1778. The English hoped to take advantage of loyal Tories and Indians to win quick victories in Georgia and the Carolinas and then roll on to the North. The British took Savannah in early 1779, after a bloody battle, and captured Charleston and 5,500 American troops in 1780.



*Source: Wikimedia Commons available at
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HMS_Rose_-_1971_under_sail_off_Massachusetts.png>*

*Replica of Rose, British Gunship –
Attacked Savannah and Scuttled in Savannah Harbor, 1779*

The tide in the South turned in favor of the patriots in 1781 when Whigs re-took the upcountry. In 1782, British control was reduced to a few key port cities. Britain evacuated Savannah and Charleston before

losing the Battle of Yorktown. The war ended, and the thirteen former colonies became independent.

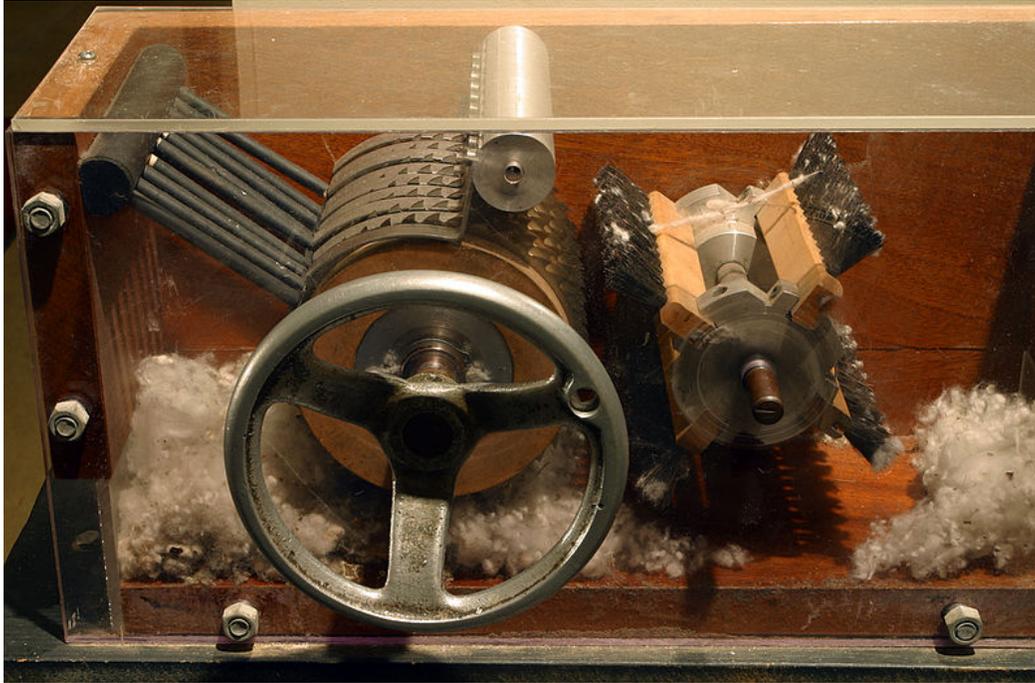


Source: Wikimedia Commons available at
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Surrender_of_Lord_Cornwallis.jpg>

The Surrender of the Army of British General Charles Cornwallis, After the Siege of Yorktown, 1781 – Painting by John Trumbull, 1820

Cotton and Slavery. Short-staple cotton revolutionized the American South. Its production expanded slavery and created extraordinary wealth. South Carolina and Georgia produced small amounts of long-staple cotton in the early 1790s, but it was restricted to the sea islands. In 1793, Eli Whitney invented a gin to separate lint from

seed in short-staple cotton. At the same time, the Industrial Revolution greatly increased British demand for short-staple cotton in textiles.



*Source: Wikimedia Commons available at
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Cotton_gin_EWM_2007.jpg>*

*Eli Whitney's Cotton Gin, Invented in 1793 –
Eli Whitney Museum, Hamden, Connecticut*

The Cotton Belt in the American South, which expanded from the piedmont of South Carolina and Georgia into eastern Texas, had ideal growing conditions for short-staple cotton – rainfall that peaked in the summer months, hot summer temperatures, and rich soils. Unlike rice production, the cultivation of cotton was not capital-intensive. It required only land, a few tools (plow, hoes, gin, and baler), and labor

and thus could occur either on small farms or large plantations.

Plantations in the South converted to slave-based cotton production, whereas small farmers used early profits from family production of cotton to purchase slaves and more land. Cotton thus spread slavery in southern agriculture from the low-country to the up-country.

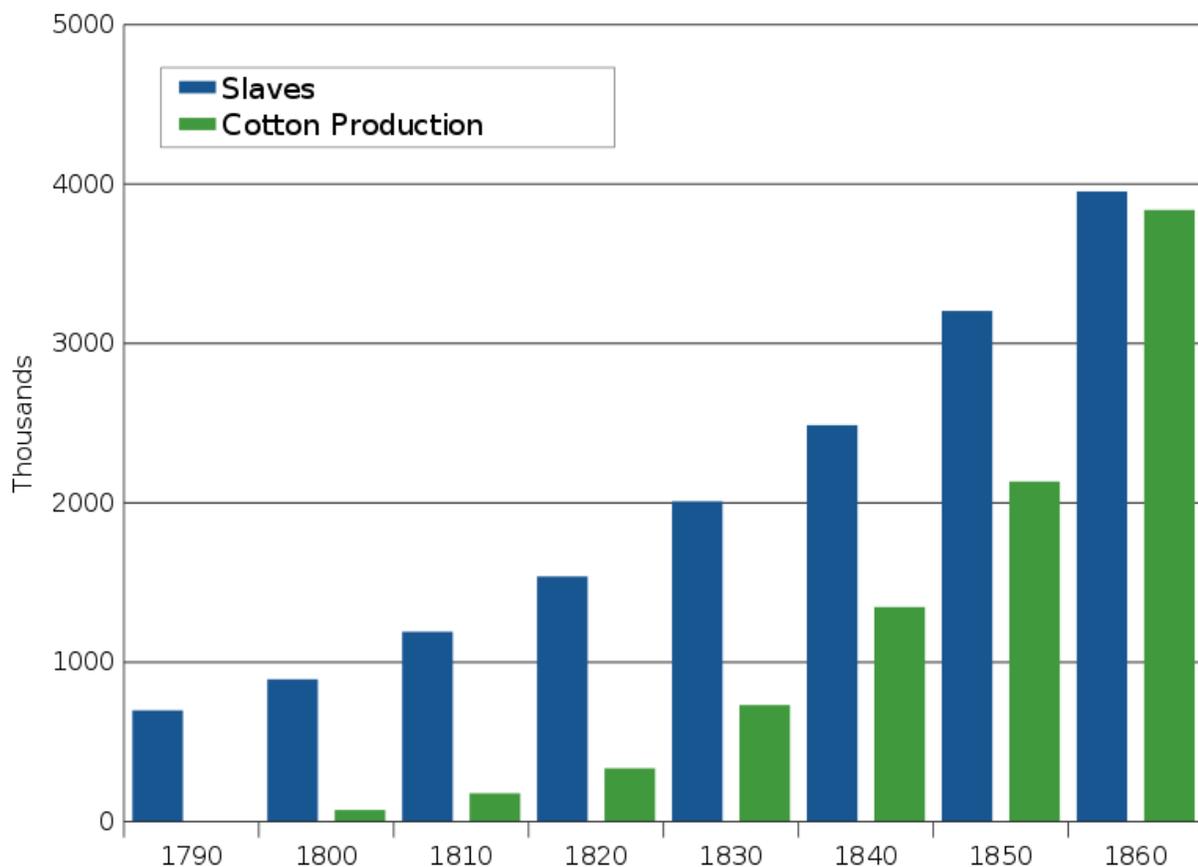


Source: Wikimedia Commons available at
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Family_of_slaves_in_Georgia_circa_1850.jpg>

*An Enslaved Black American Family in a Cotton Field
Near Savannah, Georgia, c. 1850*

There were two cotton export booms in the antebellum period – from 1794 to 1819 and from the late 1840s until 1860. South Carolina led the United States in cotton production until 1825, when Georgia

passed it. Georgia surrendered its lead to Alabama in 1850. By 1860 South Carolina had tripled its output of 1825, and Georgia's cotton sales were nearly five times greater in 1860 than in 1825. About three-fourths of American antebellum cotton was exported, and about 70 percent of exports went to Great Britain. Cotton was king, and slavery was imbedded in southern economics and politics.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Growth_of_Slavery_and_Cotton_in_America.svg

Cotton Production and Slavery in the American South, 1790-1860

Antebellum Growth. South Carolina and Georgia enjoyed significant wealth from slave-based agriculture and trade in the antebellum period. One colonial export, upland indigo, died out in the 1790s, because of the loss of a British subsidy, increased competition from the West Indies, and poor quality of the blue dye. Rice continued to be an important export crop from low-country, slave-based plantations. In 1850, South Carolina exported 53,000 tons of rice, 60 percent more than in 1775, and accounted for three-fourths of the national total. Georgia was the main competitor.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Oryza_sativa_-_K%C3%B6hler%E2%80%93s_Medizinal-Pflanzen-232.jpg>

Asian Rice (Oryza sativa) – South Carolina and Georgia Were the Leading American Rice Producers in the 1850s

The expanding numbers of up-country farmers evolved into either plantation owners, yeoman farmers, or “po’ white trash.” Incessant pressures from settlers forced Indians off their lands. The Cherokees were expelled in 1838 and moved on to reservations in Indian Territory (Oklahoma) along the “trails of tears.”

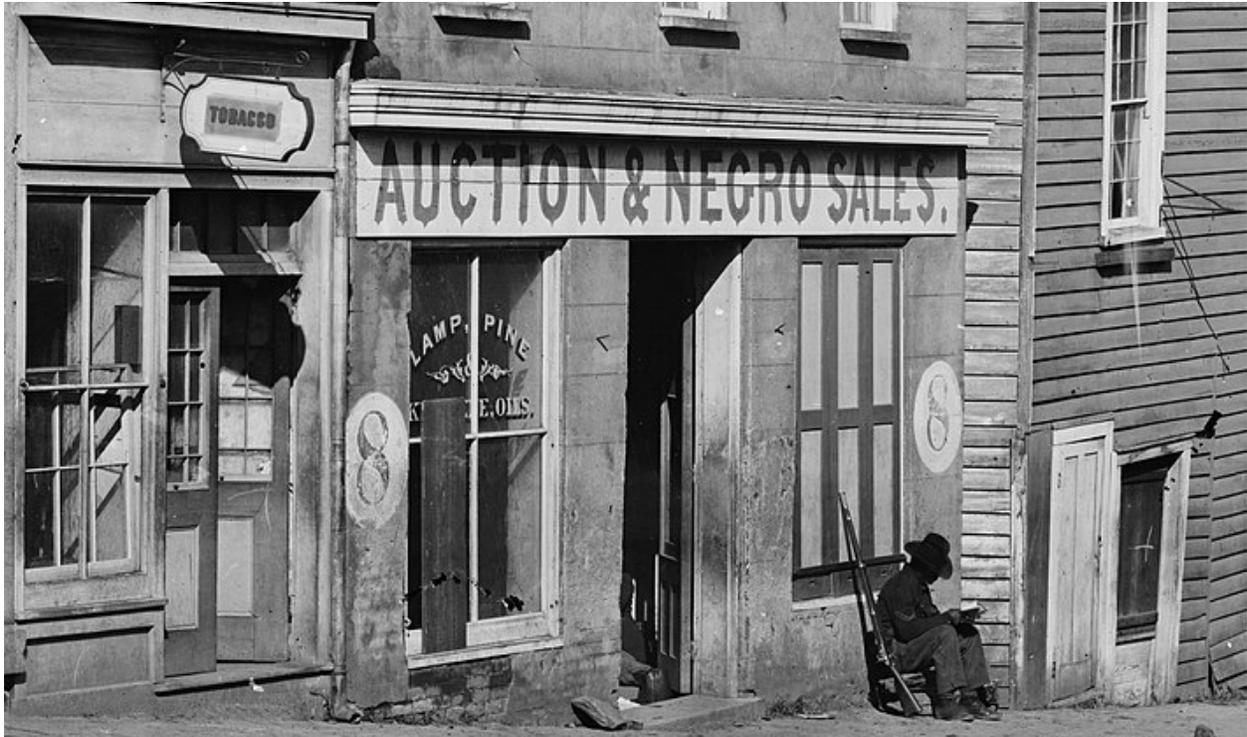


Source: Wikimedia Commons available at
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Trails_of_Tears_en.png>

*The Trails of Tears, 1830-1838 –
The Forced Removal of Native Americans (Cherokees, Creeks,
Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles) to Oklahoma, 1830-1838*

As in the colonial period, wealth was mostly held in slave and land property. The practice of slavery had significant negative implications

for long-term development in the South, however. By providing an elastic supply of labor, slavery reduced the rate of mechanization of southern agriculture. Slavery also hindered the development of manufacturing in the South, because entrepreneurs devoted their capital and energies to large-scale agriculture. Slavery further slowed the emergence of cities in the South because agriculture was highly profitable. Slaveowners opposed European immigration, since immigrants would drive down the value of slaves, and thus slavery impeded immigration in the South. Slavery thus locked the South into a profitable, yet non-dynamic economic system and caused the once-wealthier South to lag behind its Northeastern and Northwestern rivals in economic progress in the antebellum period.

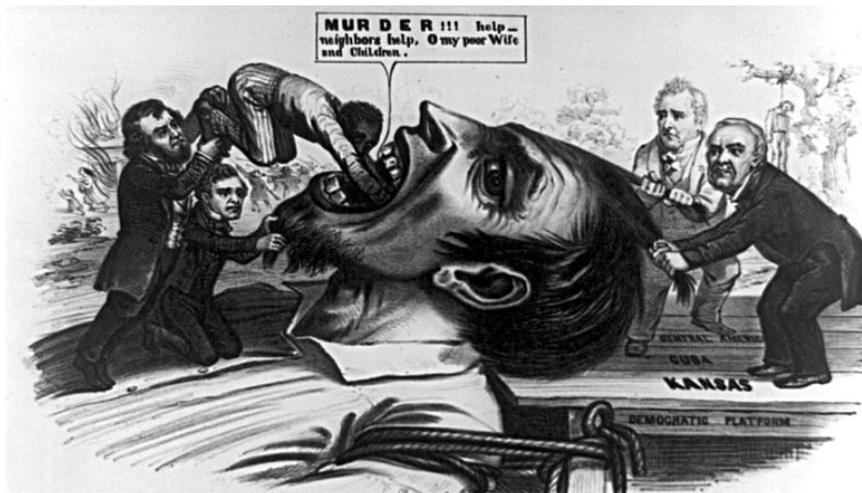


Source: *Wikimedia Commons* available at https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Slave_Market-Atlanta_Georgia_1864.jpg

The Slave Market, Auction House for American Slaves, Atlanta, Georgia, 1864 – Photograph by George N. Barnard

Sectional Conflict. Sectional politics dominated the antebellum period. The struggle was between the South and the Northeast to control the trade and political leanings of the Northwest. Slavery was the fundamental divisive issue. Slavery had been banned in the Northwest Territory in 1787. The Northeast and Northwest thus had a community of economic interests. In both parts of the North, family farms dominated. It was difficult to hire labor because workers could easily

obtain land for their own farms. Northern farmers thus desired to enhance the property values of their family farms through land improvements, canal or railroad construction, and European immigration. Many southern farmers had large investments in mobile slave property. The value of slaves was set in regional slave markets and in the world cotton market. Southerners thus devoted attention to political means to defend their investments in slave property, and slavery became the focus of sectional politics.

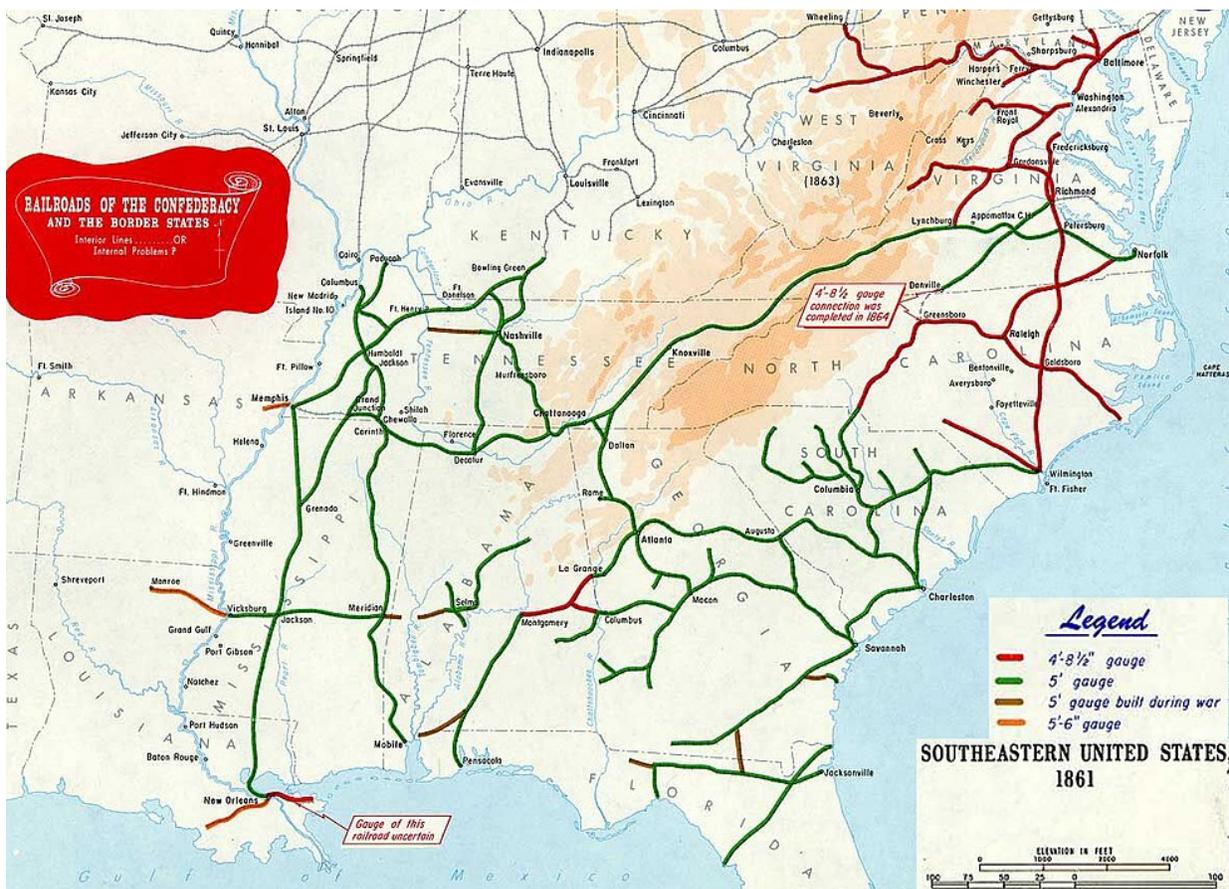


Source: Wikimedia Commons available at
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Forcing_Slavery_Freesoilers_Throats.jpg>

*“Forcing Slavery Down the Throat of a Freesoiler” –
Cartoon by John L. Magee, 1856, Portraying the US Sectional Conflict*

The North pressed for high tariffs for industrial protection, whereas the South wanted free trade to avoid paying more for manufactures.

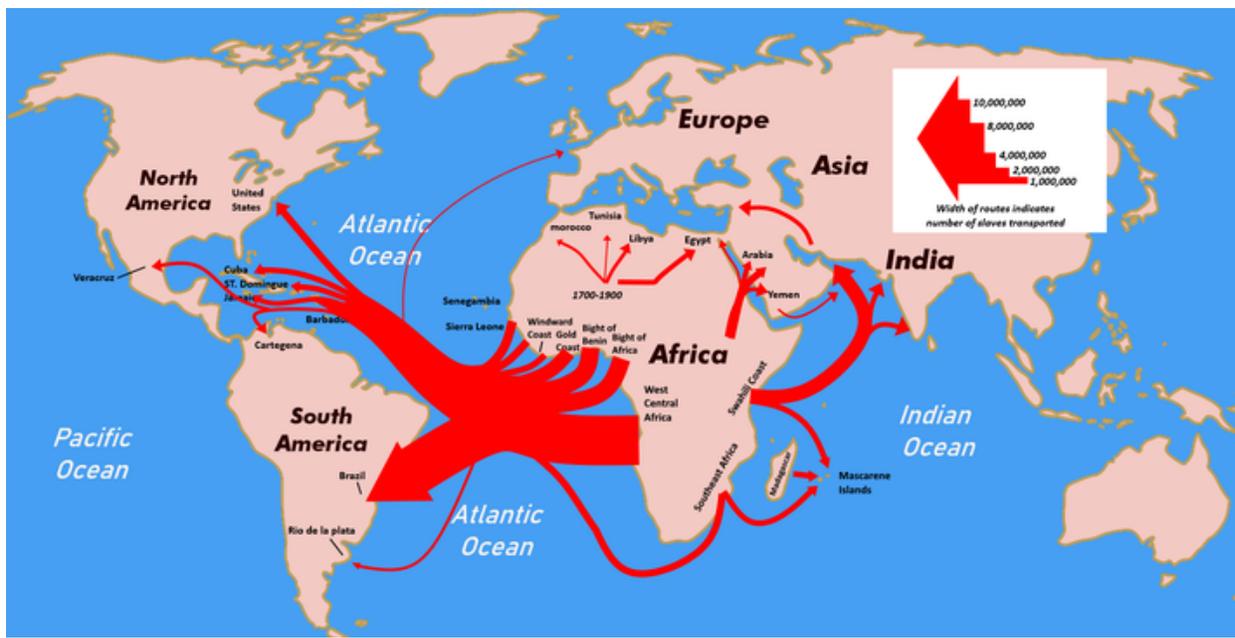
Northerners favored public expenditures on internal improvements (canals, railroads, and harbors) that promoted land values, but Southerners were only lukewarm and generally favored lower taxes. Many in the North wanted an aggressive use of public land to attract homesteading immigrants and subsidize railroads, whereas Southern landowners saw far less value in that use of public resources.



Source: *Wikimedia Commons* available at https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Railroad_of_Confederacy-1861.jpg

Railroads in the Southeastern United States, 1861 – Much Less Extensive Rail Network Than in the Northeast and Northwest

Southerners strongly favored the extension of slavery into western territories, whereas Northerners opposed expansion of slave-based agriculture. All of the key issues of sectional politics, therefore, revolved around disparate economic systems – slave-based in the South and family-based in the North.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:African_Slave_Trade.png

The African Slave Trade, 16th-19th centuries

John C. Calhoun of South Carolina. John C. Calhoun epitomized antebellum politics in South Carolina. That brilliant, complex man was a secessionist and defender of slavery who guided his state onto a disastrous course that resulted in war a decade after his

death. Calhoun was born in Abbeville District in up-country South Carolina, the son of a politician of modest means. He entered politics shortly after graduating from Yale University. Calhoun married into a low-country aristocratic family and adopted that lifestyle as his own. His family home, Fort Hill, was located on what is now the campus of Clemson University.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at
<<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:JCCalhoun-1822.jpg>>

John C. Calhoun At Age 40 – Portrait by Charles Bird King, 1822

Calhoun was a lifelong Democrat. Following service in the House of Representatives and as Secretary of War under James Monroe, Calhoun was elected Vice-President under John Quincy Adams and

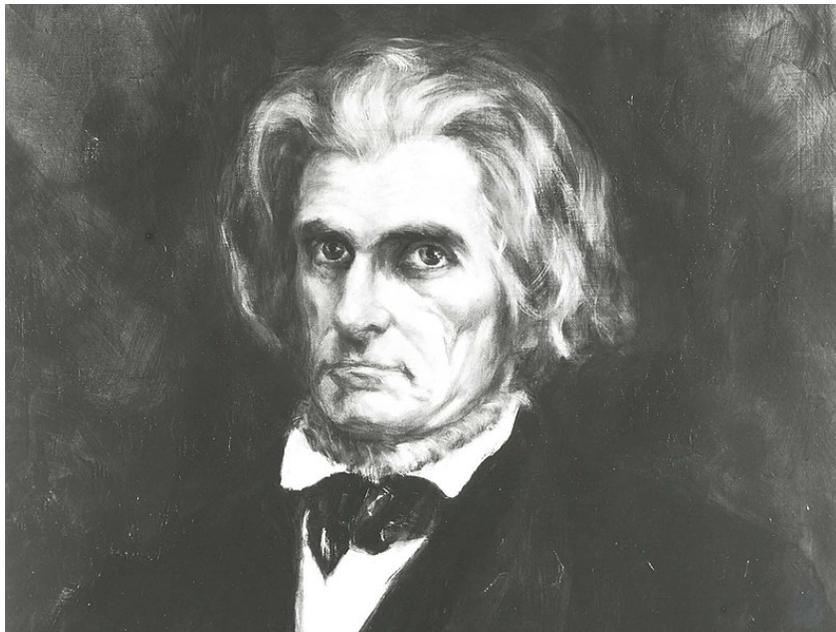
Andrew Jackson (1825-1832). He attained national notoriety during the nullification crisis in 1832. Although he was Vice-President and hoped to run for the Presidency, Calhoun elucidated the nullification doctrine, which claimed that a state had the right to declare null and void any federal legislative act with which it disagreed. The South Carolina legislature then nullified a federal tariff act and provoked a national crisis. Because Georgia and all other Southern states refused to follow suit, South Carolina was forced to back down.



Source: *Wikimedia Commons* available at
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Thomas_Bee%27s_House.jpg>

Thomas Bee's House, Charleston – John C. Calhoun Et Al. Drafted the Nullification Papers in the Second-Floor Drawing Room in 1832

In his Senate valedictory in 1850, Calhoun argued that the sectional conflict had resulted because the North had benefited from discriminatory legislation – tariffs, internal improvements, and the ban on slavery in Northern territories. To avoid secession of Southern states from the Union, the Northern politicians had to guarantee the institution of slavery and stop discriminating against the lagging South. Calhoun died just as the tumultuous decade of the 1850s began.

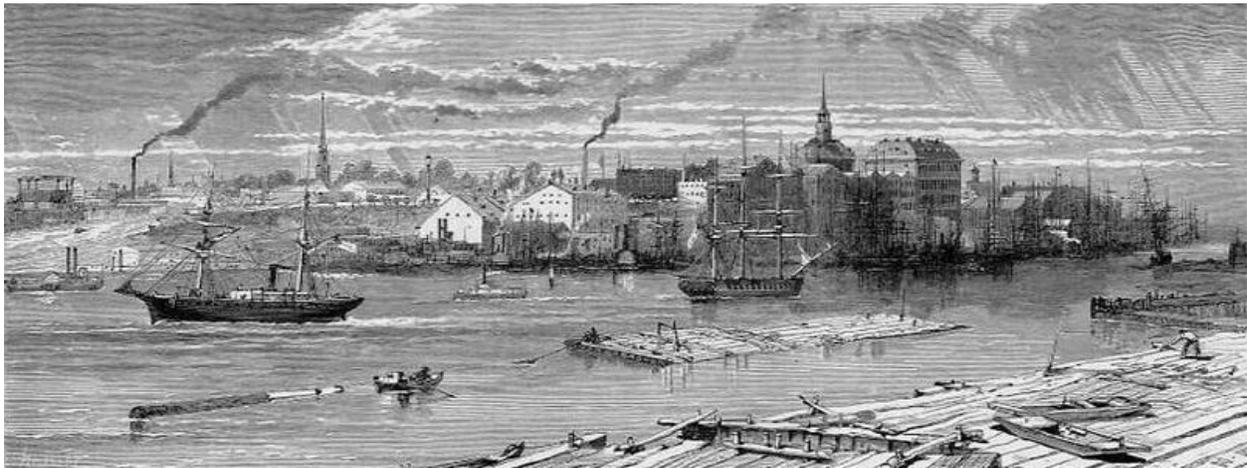


Source: Wikimedia Commons available at
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:John_C._Calhoun,_U.S._Secretary_of_State.jpg>

John Caldwell Calhoun (1782-1850) – Pictured c. 1845

The Critical 1850s. In the critical 1850s, the North and South failed to strike a political compromise – a guarantee of the security of

slave property (for the South) in return for free and unrestricted development of territories (for the North). Three features of the 1850s made that elusive compromise impossible to reach. The acquisition of new territory and the westward movement of the frontier led to slave-free conflict, most notably in Kansas-Nebraska, and caused Southerners to defend the principle of taking slaves into northern territories even though they had little economic stake in that issue. In addition, slave prices were at an all-time high in the 1850s, reflecting a commodity export boom, and so Southerners heightened their political resolve to defend slave property.



Source: *Wikimedia Commons* available at
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:View_of_Savannah_from_the_River.jpg>

*Savannah, Georgia, Very Prosperous in the 1850s –
Wood Engraving by Henry Fenn, 1872*

Politics in the North continued to be dominated by agricultural interests, not yet by an industrial lobby that might have been more willing to compromise. The economic boom of the 1850s, in which the South expanded its production of cotton and textiles and the North its output of cereals and manufactured goods, distracted both sides from the urgent need for compromise. Leaders in the Southern states deluded themselves into believing that the North would permit a peaceful secession rather than go to war to save the union. After Abraham Lincoln was elected as the first Republican President, South Carolina seceded in December 1860 in a unanimous vote of its legislature.



*Source: Wikimedia Commons available at
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Flag_of_South_Carolina_\(1861\).svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Flag_of_South_Carolina_(1861).svg)>*

Official Flag of the Secessionist State of South Carolina, 1861-1865

The motivations for secession were to preserve a Southern way of life, to guarantee slave property and slave-based land values, and to avoid undesired industrialization and urbanization based on European immigration. The line dividing South from North was clearly drawn in early 1861 as other Southern states seceded.



Source: *Wikimedia Commons* available at
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Map_of_CSA_4.png>

The Confederate States of America, 1861-1865

From Jim Crow to BMW – Postbellum South Carolina and Georgia (1860-2002)

The Civil War. The two sides in the Civil War were unevenly matched. The Union had 50 percent more people than the Confederacy, nine times the industrial base, twice the density of railroads, and at least equal agricultural resources. Combat in South Carolina and Georgia was limited before 1864. The war began in April 1861 when the Confederacy captured Ft. Sumter, which guarded the port of Charleston.

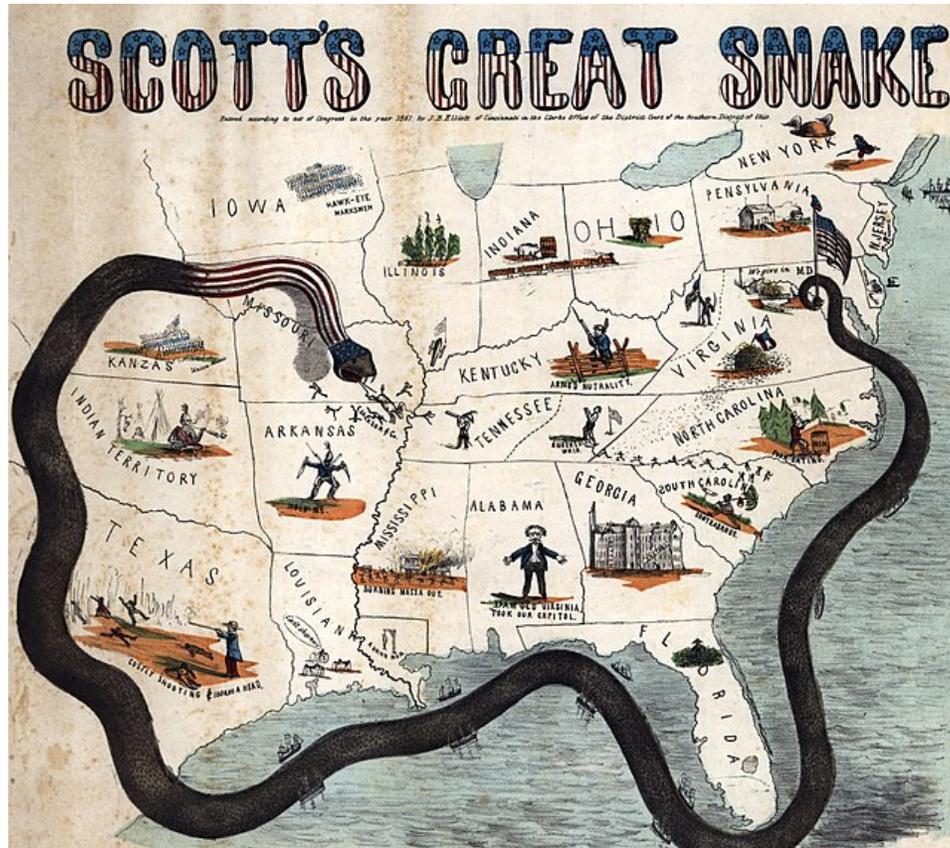


*Source: Wikimedia Commons available at
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bombardment_of_Fort_Sumter.jpg>*

*The South Carolina Militia Bombarded Ft. Sumter –
The US Civil War Began in April 1861*

In November 1861, the Union countered by taking Ft. Walker and establishing a supply base near Beaufort, South Carolina for its

blockading ships. Union forces took Ft. Pulaski in April 1862 and ended Confederate use of Savannah as a blockade-running port.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at
<<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Scott-anaconda.jpg>>

*Union General Winfield Scott's Anaconda Plan, 1861 –
To Blockade Confederate Sea- and River-Ports*

In September 1864, General William Tecumseh Sherman's army of 98,000 Union troops captured Atlanta, following a series of flanking movements. Later, in November-December 1864, Sherman's army of 62,000 cut a 60-mile swath of destruction through north-central Georgia

and captured Savannah unopposed. Sherman and his army then turned north and destroyed everything of value in a 30-mile-wide corridor of South and North Carolina.



Source: *Wikimedia Commons* available at https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Shermans_march_through_Georgia_and_the_Carolinas_map-en.svg

General William Tecumseh Sherman's Army's March Through Georgia and South and North Carolina, 1864-1865

The war ended in Appomattox, Virginia in April 1865, before Sherman's army reached that battle zone. The economic implications of Union victory were disastrous for the former Confederacy. The South lost one-fourth of its white males of military age and two-thirds of its

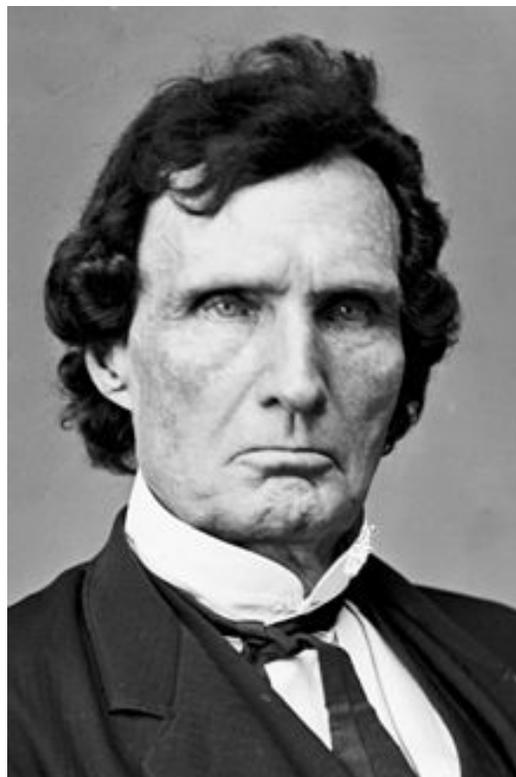
pre-war wealth (of which half was foregone slave property). In the North, the war sped industrialization and railroad construction, and agricultural mechanization spurred gains in grain production and exports. In contrast, the South suffered much destruction of its agriculture, industry, and railroads. Per capita income in the South thus fell to only 40 percent of that in the North, and the South faced a long road to economic recovery.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Appomattox_Surrender_by_Louis_Guillaume.jpg>

Appomattox, April 1865, General Robert E. Lee (Right) Surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant – Painting by Louis Guillaume, 1892

Reconstruction and Bourbonism. Between 1865 and 1867, President Andrew Johnson directed Presidential Reconstruction, a system of loose control over government in the Southern states. In 1867, vindictive Republicans in Congress, led by Thaddeus Stevens, passed legislation imposing military rule in Southern states to protect the voting rights of blacks and to ensure federal control. Congressional Reconstruction lasted until 1877, when federal troops were withdrawn.



Source: *Wikimedia Commons* available at
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Thaddeus_Stevens_-_Brady-Handy-crop.jpg>

*Congressman Thaddeus Stevens from Pennsylvania –
Architect of Vindictive Congressional Reconstruction (1865-1868)*

The political objective of vindictive reconstruction was Republican control of the Southern states, and carpet-baggers from the North used fraud, corruption, and manipulation of the black vote to ensure that outcome. Many white Southerners mounted an insurgency in opposition to Republican rule in their states. The white minorities in South Carolina and Georgia, like white leaders in the rest of the South, used propaganda (parading Republican corruption), economic retaliation (threatening jobs, credit, and housing), and intimidation and murder (often by members of the Ku Klux Klan) in that brutal but ultimately successful insurgency.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:%22Two Members Of The Ku-Klux Klan In Their Disguises.%22.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:%22Two_Members_Of_The_Ku-Klux_Klan_In_Their_Disguises.%22.jpg)>

Two Members of the Ku Klux Klan in Their Disguises, Harper's Weekly, December 1868 – Photograph in the Missouri State Museum

Bourbon Democratic rule in the South began in 1877 and lasted for nearly a century. Under a platform of white supremacy, support for the Lost Cause (glorification of the Confederacy), and states' rights, an oligarchy of white businessmen and large farmers preached the New South doctrine, made popular by Henry Grady.

The South was expected to recover economically through promotion of business and cooperation with Northern states. White supremacists thus lost the war but eventually won the peace.

Reconstruction remains a bitter memory in the minds of many white Southerners, but the Bourbon restoration of white control in Southern states left a larger historical legacy.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:SC_Monument_to_the_Women_of_the_Confederacy_in_Columbia_IMG_4744.JPG>

*Monument to Women of the Confederacy, Erected 1911 –
South Carolina State Capital, Columbia*

Populism and Progressivism. The Bourbons largely ignored the decline of agriculture in South Carolina and Georgia. Tenancy rose markedly; in 1900, 60 percent of farm operators were tenants. Farm sizes declined; the average farm size in 1900, about 90 acres, was only

two-thirds its level of 20 years earlier. Small farmers doubled cotton production at the expense of food output to try to pay their heavy debts.

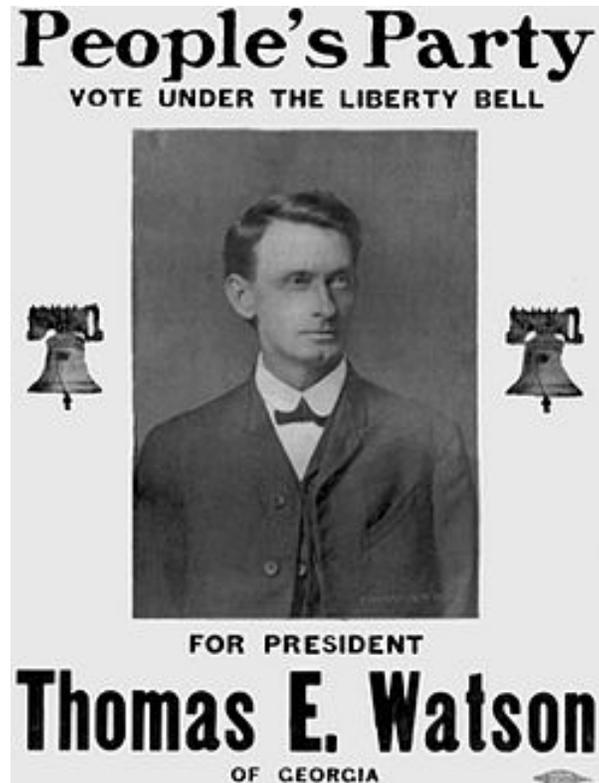


Source: Wikimedia Commons available at
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Adams_%26_Bazemore_Cotton_Warehouse,_4th_near_Poplar,_circa_1877_-_DPLA_-_7e9ab74033df525c16cfacddf85955f.jpeg>

Adams & Bazemore Cotton Warehouse, Macon, Georgia, c. 1877

Populism arose in response to an agrarian revolt and featured a shift of political power from the low-country to the up-country and from the rich to the poor. Tom Watson was the principal Populist spokesman in Georgia and, for three decades after 1890, the state's most powerful politician. Watson was an eloquent orator. His major political legacy

was the county unit system, which gave small, rural counties disproportionate power in electing governors between 1908 and 1962.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Populist_Party_campaign_poster_1904.jpg>

*Thomas P. Watson (1856-1922) –
Georgia's Leading Populist Politician, 1891-1922*

Watson's Populist counterpart in South Carolina was Ben Tillman who was that state's leading politician between 1890 and 1918. Tillman was a demagogue who created political dichotomies (poor versus rich, up-country versus low-country, white versus black). His best-known accomplishment was to set up a state liquor monopoly to raise revenue.

Starting in the 1890s, the Populist leaders oversaw the introduction of Jim Crow laws that imposed segregation and disenfranchised blacks.



*Source: Wikimedia Commons available at
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Tillman_Hall_January_2008.jpg>*

Tillman Hall, Clemson University, Clemson, South Carolina – Erected in 1893, Honoring Senator Benjamin F. (“Pitchfork Ben”) Tillman

In contrast, the Progressives enacted positive, long-lasting reforms between 1910 and 1920. Governor Richard Manning pushed through an impressive number of reforms affecting taxation, education, labor, and agriculture in South Carolina. Progressives in Georgia promoted schools and roads within a New South agenda. The Progressive reforms helped set the stage for economic recovery in the second half of the 20th century.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bibb_Mill_No._1,_Macon,_Ga._Many_youngsters_here._Some_boys_and_girls_were_so_small_they_had_to_climb_up_on_to_the..._-_NARA_-_523148.jpg>

*The Use of Child Labor Was Reduced by Progressive Reforms –
Bibb Mill No. 1, Macon, Georgia, 1909*

Boll Weevil and Depression. The agricultural poverty afflicting South Carolina and Georgia in the early decades of the 20th century had its roots in the mid-19th century. Before the Civil War, labor was scarce in Southern agriculture as reflected in the high value of slaves. After emancipation, Southern agriculture moved into labor surplus with consequent low returns to labor in farming. International demand for cotton grew slowly in the second half of the 19th century, and cotton prices were weak.

Out-migration from agriculture was difficult since European immigrants filled Northern jobs and Southern industrialization was slow in developing. There were limited profitable crops for Southern farmers to switch into and few new technologies. As a result, Southern agriculture experienced increasing tenancy on fragmented small farms. Those structural problems of Southern agriculture were not solved until the middle of the 20th century – through migration of labor to other states, new crops and modern technologies, and local industrialization.



Source: *Wikimedia Commons* available at
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Census_1900_Percent_Black.png>

Concentration of African Americans, 1900 Census – 6 Million African Americans Migrated Northward in the Great Migration (1916-1970)

During the First World War, cotton prices were high and farmers expanded cotton acreage. But then Southern agriculture was hit by the boll weevil infestation, starting in 1921, and the Great Depression, beginning in 1929. The cotton harvest in South Carolina in 1922 was only half its 1920 level, and that in Georgia was only one-third. In Georgia, 60,000 farms and 3.5 million acres were left idle by 1925.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Boll_weevil.jpg>

Cotton Boll Weevil (Anthonomus grandis) On a Cotton Boll – Weevil Infestation Has Cost \$13 Billion in Damaged Cotton Crops

The Depression exacerbated the situation by cutting off-farm jobs in half and driving all commodity prices down. Through the New Deal, the federal government transferred large sums for public works and

social-safety-net programs. But by 1940, South Carolina and Georgia were still mainly agricultural and among the poorest states in the nation.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Georgia_oat_field%3F_Southern_U.S._\(LOC\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Georgia_oat_field%3F_Southern_U.S._(LOC).jpg)>

Farming Oats in Georgia, c. 1940

Postwar Reforms and Boom. The Second World War provided full employment in South Carolina and Georgia. Both states benefited from housing numerous military installations. During the 1950s and 1960s, their leaders, sometimes prodded by federal legislation, introduced a series of reforms that created a more attractive economic environment for investment. Both states opted to tax themselves more to expand educational facilities, curricula, literacy campaigns, vocational

education, and innovative technical training programs geared to individual firms. Both streamlined governmental processes and improved state management, and Georgia in 1962 abolished its county-unit system of electing governors. When other Southern leaders resisted efforts by the federal government and civil rights organizations, politicians in South Carolina and Georgia led a smooth transition away from Jim Crow laws and thus ended segregation and disenfranchisement of their black citizens.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Civil_Rights_March_on_Washington,_D.C._\(Leaders_marching_from_the_Washington_Monument_to_the_Lincoln_Memorial\)_-NARA-542010.tif](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Civil_Rights_March_on_Washington,_D.C._(Leaders_marching_from_the_Washington_Monument_to_the_Lincoln_Memorial)_-NARA-542010.tif)>

*The Civil Rights March on Washington, D. C., August 1963 –
From the Washington Monument to the Lincoln Memorial*

An economic boom accompanied those reforms. Agriculture changed radically so that South Carolina's major commodity has become loblolly pine for paper pulp while Georgia's main agricultural activities have been poultry and livestock. Industry grew rapidly as state governments offered tax exemptions and infrastructural incentives. South Carolina has received more multinational investment (per capita) than any other state, attracting BMW, Hoffman-LaRoche, and Honda in the 1990s.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:BMW_Zentrum_Spartanburg.jpg>

BMW's Largest Plant Worldwide – Spartanburg, South Carolina

Atlanta, with 60 percent of Georgia's population of 10.6 million, has become a leading industrial, information technology, and service center in the US and hosted the Olympics in 1996. Tourism has grown rapidly in both states, especially in South Carolina. In 2019, 9 million visitors spent \$3 billion in Georgia, and in South Carolina 31 million visitors spent \$24 billion. In 2019, GDP per capita in Georgia, \$58,933, was 90 percent of the US average, whereas GDP in South Carolina, \$48,079, was 74 percent of the US average. Enlightened policy worked.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at
<<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:BrunswickMontage1.png>>

The Golden Isles of Georgia – A Leading Tourist Attraction

A Cyclical Summary. South Carolina and Georgia have experienced three long cycles of economic activity. In the first cycle, a

century and a half of growth created enormous wealth, especially in Charleston and Savannah. That wealth emanated from the production and trade of rice and cotton, based on good agro-climates, ample land, slave labor, and entrepreneurship. The onset of the Industrial Revolution led to strong British demand and good world prices for cotton. But the South engaged in risky sectional politics to protect its investment in slaves.



Source: *Wikimedia Commons* available at
<[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Cotton_is_king -
A_plantation_scene,_Georgia,_by_Underwood_%26_Underwood_5.png](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Cotton_is_king_-_A_plantation_scene,_Georgia,_by_Underwood_%26_Underwood_5.png)>

*Slave-based Cotton Plantation in Antebellum Georgia –
Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York Public Library*

The Civil War was the first turning point. Emancipation of the slaves, war destruction of other property, and a fall-off of British demand for cotton contracted Southern wealth. In the second cycle, Southern agriculture fell into a poverty trap of surplus labor with few off-farm job opportunities. Slavery had impeded Southern industrialization, and the North fed its booming economy with a labor force of European immigrants. Caught in a downward spiral of increasing tenancy, decreasing farm size, and mounting debt, Southern farmers over-planted cotton. In the 1920s, that bad situation was made worse by an infestation of the boll weevil and the onset of the Great Depression.



Source: *Wikimedia Commons* available at
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Going_to_the_gin,_by_J._A._Palmer.jpg>

*Going to the Gin, Rural South Carolina in the 1870s –
Photograph by J. A. Palmer, New York Public Library*

World War II provided a second turning point. That war pulled the South out of depression and created full employment. Enlightened Southern leaders then saw the advantages of enacting reforms to improve education and government and to end Jim Crow segregation and disenfranchisement. When they matched those reforms with infrastructure and tax breaks, South Carolina and Georgia attracted domestic and foreign investment in industry, tourism, and forestry. That

third cycle of rapid economic growth within a stable political environment is continuing.



Source: Wikimedia Commons available at
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Map_of_Georgia_NA.png>

Contemporary Georgia



Source: *Wikimedia Commons* available at https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Map_of_South_Carolina_NA.png

Contemporary South Carolina

Time Line for Georgia and South Carolina

1520s-1775 Colonial Georgia and South Carolina

- 11,000 BCE people from North Asia migrated into North America – eventually settled in Georgia and South Carolina – first settlers were Woodlands Indians
- 12th century CE Mississippian Indians migrated into Georgia and South Carolina from southern Illinois
- 16th century Native American populations at European contact were estimated to be 20,000-30,000 in South Carolina and 30,000-40,000 in Georgia
- 1520s-1760s Spain, France, and England fought wars in Georgia and South Carolina – competed for territory, ports, and trade with Native Americans
- 1526 Lucas Allyon explored the coast of Georgia and South Carolina for Spain – his expedition was wiped out by Indian attacks
- 1540s Hernando de Soto extended Spanish exploration inland in Georgia and South Carolina – before going further west and disappearing from record
- 1564 French Huguenots, led by René de Laudonnière, established Fort Caroline near contemporary Jacksonville, Florida
- 1565 The Spanish, under Pedro Menendez, demolished the French Fort Caroline and built St. Augustine, the city of longest continuous settlement in the US

- 1577 Spain set up Santa Elena in coastal South Carolina – but in the 1580s, Spain consolidated in St. Augustine and abandoned Santa Elena
- 1651 British Navigation Act created monopoly for British merchants
- 1663 English crown granted a charter to eight Lords Proprietors of Carolina to establish a new colony
- 1670 original group of 130 settlers in the British colony of Carolina, led by Sir John Colleton – arrived in Port Royal Sound aboard the *Carolina*
- 1670-1719 Lords Proprietors governed South and North Carolina – replaced by British Crown Governor in 1721
- 1680s Spanish Florida attempted to create a permanent settlement, Guale, in coastal Georgia – Indian attacks forced Spain to abandon Guale in 1686
- 18th century wealth in South Carolina and Georgia was based on slaves and agricultural land – main export crop was rice, mostly sent to Britain
- 1729 Sir Alexander Cuming hoped to create a utopian settlement of Jews and Cherokees in the piedmont – resulted in a trip by Cherokee leaders to London
- 1732 English king granted a charter to philanthropic trustees, led by James Oglethorpe, for a new colony in Georgia – only a few English debtors were transferred to Georgia
- 1732-1743 James Oglethorpe, Governor of British colony of Georgia

- 1742 The Battle of Bloody Marsh – James Oglethorpe, British Governor of Georgia, defeated Spanish invaders near Frederica
- 1753 trustees' charter in Georgia expired – colony then governed by British Crown Governor
- 1760s Britain introduced unpopular taxes – on stamps for legal transactions and on imports, notably tea
- 1761 The Cherokee War – Britain opened Appalachian valleys for settlement – Scots-Irish migrants settled upcountry South Carolina and Georgia
- 1763 Treaty of Paris – Spain gave up its claims to territory north of the St. Mary's River – Georgia then extended its boundary south to that river
- 1775-1860 Antebellum Georgia and South Carolina**
- 1775-1783 American Revolutionary War – brutal civil war in South Carolina and Georgia – upcountry fighting between loyalist Tories and patriotic Whigs
- 1776 The Battle of Sullivan's Island – Revolutionary Army captured Fort Moultrie, Charleston
- 1777 South Carolina Assembly voted to annex Georgia to strengthen defenses – but the plan was soundly defeated in the Georgia Assembly
- 1779 Britain took Savannah after a bloody battle
- 1780 Britain captured Charleston and 5,500 American troops

- 1781 Battle of Yorktown – American and French Troops won a decisive victory over the British army, led by Lord Cornwallis
- 1787 slavery was banned in the Northwest Territory of the United States
- 1793-1815 Napoleonic Wars – Britain and allies defeated France
- 1793 Eli Whitney invented a cotton gin to separate lint from seed in short-staple cotton – led to expansion of the Cotton Belt in the American South
- 1794-1819 first boom in exports of American cotton – South Carolina led US in cotton production until 1825
- 1808 Britain banned the slave trade
- 1825-1832 John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, Vice-President of the United States – nullification doctrine (states could override federal legislation)
- 1838 Britain fully emancipated its slaves – ended the forced apprenticeship of former slaves in its colonies
- 1840s-1860 second boom in exports of American cotton – Georgia led US in cotton production from 1825 to 1850
- 1830-1838 The Trails of Tears – forced removal of Native Americans (Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles) to Oklahoma

- 1850s westward movement of the American frontier led to slave-free conflict, notably in Kansas-Nebraska – commodity export boom led to high slave prices
- 1860 South Carolina legislature voted unanimously to secede from the United States – first state to secede
- 1860-2002 Postbellum Georgia and South Carolina**
- 1861-1865 American Civil War – Union had 50 percent more people than the Confederacy, nine times the industrial base, twice the density of railroads, and at least equal agricultural resources
- 1861 Confederacy captured Ft. Sumter, which guarded the port of Charleston – triggered the Civil War
- 1861 Union countered by taking Ft. Walker – established a supply base near Beaufort, South Carolina for its blockading ships
- 1862 Union forces took Ft. Pulaski – ended Confederate use of Savannah as a blockade-running port
- 1864 General William T. Sherman’s Union army captured Atlanta – then cut through north-central Georgia and captured Savannah unopposed
- 1865 General William T. Sherman’s Union army destroyed everything of value in a 30-mile-wide corridor through South and North Carolina
- 1865 Appomattox, Virginia – Confederate General Robert E. Lee Surrendered to Union General Ulysses S. Grant – the Union won the Civil War

- 1865-1867 Presidential Reconstruction – President Andrew Johnson directed a system of loose control over government in the Southern states
- 1867-1877 Congressional Reconstruction – Republicans in Congress, led by Thaddeus Stevens, imposed military rule in Southern states – protected voting rights of blacks to ensure Republican control
- 1877-1912 Bourbon Restoration – white Southern politicians controlled southern legislatures and elected most southern legislators in Washington
- 1890-1918 Benjamin F. Tillman of South Carolina – leading proponent of populism in South Carolina – set up a state liquor monopoly to raise revenue
- 1891-1922 Thomas E. Watson of Georgia – leading proponent of populism in Georgia – introduced the county unit system, which gave rural counties disproportionate power in electing governors
- 1910-1920 Progressive reforms in Georgia and South Carolina – New South agenda – reforms affected taxation, education, labor, and agriculture
- 1914-1918 World War I – Britain, France, Russia, Italy, US defeated Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire – Cuba joined the Allies in 1917
- 1916-1970 The Great Migration – 6 million African Americans emigrated northward from the American South

- 1921 infestation of cotton boll weevils began in the American South – eventually caused \$13 billion loss
- 1929-1939 The Great Depression – South Carolina and Georgia suffered from high unemployment, low commodity prices, and increasing tenancy
- 1939-1945 World War II – Allies (Britain, France, US, USSR) defeated Axis (Germany, Italy, Japan, Finland) – Cuba joined the Allies in 1941
- 1963 The Civil Rights March on Washington, D. C. – Washington Monument to the Lincoln Memorial
- 1996 Atlanta, Georgia hosted the International Olympic Games
- 2019 GDP per capita in Georgia, \$58,933, was 90 percent of the US average
- 2019 GDP in South Carolina, \$48,079, was 74 percent of the US average

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Sites Visited in Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina

**Intracoastal Waterway College
Stanford Travel/Study Program**

March 28-April 6, 2002

Land-based

The Intracoastal Waterway College was designed to explore the complex history and natural beauty of coastal north Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina – along the Intracoastal Waterway from Jacksonville through Savannah to Charleston. Our group spent two nights in Jacksonville, one on Amelia Island (the northern-most barrier island in Florida), one on Jekyll Island (the southern-most of Georgia's Golden Isles), three in Savannah, and two on the Isle of Palms (northeast of Charleston). On one fascinating day, we hiked through the marshes and beaches of Cumberland Island National Seashore (on the southern-most sea island in Georgia).

The historical highlights (in the order of places visited) were:

St. Augustine, Florida (the oldest, permanently-settled city in the United States, ruled by Spain between 1565 and 1763, Great Britain between 1763 and 1783, Spain again between 1783 and 1821, and the United States thereafter);

Ft. Caroline (near Jacksonville), Florida (where French Huguenots made a brief attempt in 1564-1565 to establish a settlement in northern Florida before being forced out by the Spanish);

Jekyll Island, Georgia (the site of sea island cotton plantations before being taken over by several of the world's wealthiest families for winter vacationing for more than four decades beginning in the mid-1880s);

St. Simons Island, Georgia (the site of the Battle of Bloody Marsh in 1742, when James Oglethorpe, the founder of Georgia colony, fended off the last Spanish attempt to control coastal Georgia);

Savannah, Georgia (founded as Georgia's first city in 1733, the economic and political center of Georgia throughout the colonial and antebellum periods, with an historic section recently restored to near-original condition);

Beaufort, South Carolina (South Carolina colony's second most important port, with beautifully-restored homes that reflect earlier wealth based on rice, indigo, and cotton plantations); and

Charleston, South Carolina (the best barometer of the wide swings in the economic fortunes of the American Southeast – one of the world's wealthiest cities in 1775, still a key player in 1860, desperately poor in 1940, and progressing in 2002).

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