**Standard 8-5:** The student will understand the impact of Reconstruction, industrialization, and Progressivism on society and politics in South Carolina in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

**Enduring Understanding:**

During the periods of Reconstruction, industrial expansion, and the Progressive movement, South Carolina searched for ways to revitalize its economy while maintaining its traditional society. To understand South Carolina’s experience as representative of its region and the United States as a whole during these periods the student will . . .

**8-5.3 Summarize the successes and failures of Reconstruction in South Carolina, including the creation of political, educational, and social opportunities for African Americans; the rise of discriminatory groups; and the withdrawal of federal protection.**

**It is essential for students to know:**

Circumstances surrounding the writing of a new state constitution for South Carolina reflected the refusal of white society to accept the freedom of African Americans and the authority of the federal government. South Carolina had refused to ratify the 14th and 15th amendments that guaranteed equal rights and the right to vote to African American men. Consequently, under Congressional Reconstruction, southern states, including South Carolina, were required to call a convention and write new state constitutions. Most whites boycotted the election of delegates to these constitutional conventions. African Americans were the majority of the population in South Carolina so African Americans were well represented in the convention. Slightly more than half of the delegates to the convention were African American and half of those were newly freed slaves. Recent immigrants to South Carolina were also selected to write the document.

Under the constitution of 1868, African American *men* were allowed to vote and hold office and did so in large numbers. African Americans had greater political power in Carolina than they did in any other southern state. Reflecting their numbers in the population, African Americans held every office in the state with the exception of the governorship and were a majority in the state legislature throughout the Reconstruction period. South Carolina sent six African Americans to the United States House of Representatives. White propaganda often characterized the African-American elected officials as ignorant ex-slaves. Although they were inexperienced in governance, as were many whites, most African Americans who served were literate members of the middle class, many of whom had been free before the Civil War.

The Republican government during Reconstruction left an enduring legacy. Despite the corruption of some individuals, the Reconstruction state governments established social service programs such as state-supported institutions for the blind and the deaf and made public health care a concern of the government in South Carolina. Most importantly, they established public schools for all children, white and African American, for the first time. However, these services also raised taxes that whites claimed were bankrupting them. Exaggerating the corruption of the inexperienced African-American legislators and playing on northern racism, white South Carolinians effectively manipulated the Northern press with propaganda about the incompetence of the Republican government. They blamed the rising tax rate on corruption when it was largely due to new state services. Consequently the northern public tired of Reconstruction and gave up hope of changing Southern attitudes and way of life.

The opening of educational opportunities for former slaves, who had been denied the opportunity to learn to read and write through the slaves codes, was an enduring legacy of the Reconstruction period. Most freedmen, young and old, desperately wanted to learn. Prior to the end of slavery, some blacks had secretly established schools. After emancipation, African Americans openly flocked to freedom schools established through the Freedman’s Bureau, schools privately supported by northern philanthropists and the new public schools established by the Reconstruction state governments. Religious denominations and Northern philanthropists provided support for the establishment of colleges for African Americans in South Carolina [including Claflin College, Benedict College, Allen University and the Avery Institute. The Northern Aid Society created the Penn School in Beaufort.] Both men and women traveled to the South to serve as teachers. Although mocked as “carpetbaggers” by Southerners, these missionaries made a significant contribution to the education of African Americans. Literacy rates among African Americans and all southerners rose steadily.

As a result of the expansion of democracy, many formerly disfranchised were now able to participate in state government. However, African American gains created a backlash among white South Carolinians. Outnumbered by the African American political majority, white South Carolinians refused to participate in the new state government. Instead they carried on a campaign of terror against African American and the white Republicans who were perceived as assisting them. With federal troops withdrawn and the state militia disbanded after the 1868 constitution, vigilante groups such as the Ku Klux Klan, the Riflemen and the Red Shirts, were free to engage in harassment, intimidation and murder. The federal government responded by passing the Ku Klux Klan Act and President Grant again sent federal soldiers to South Carolina. Although some Klansmen surrendered and were brought to trial, the federal government’s insufficient efforts only had the effect of encouraging the insurgency. By 1876, the white insurgents were ready to contest the political control of the Republicans in an election.

Reconstruction ended in South Carolina with violence and controversy. The Hamburg Massacre of 1876 took place in a predominantly African-American town in Aiken County. Six black militia members were killed by a white mob. This incident marked an intensification of the white campaign to “redeem” South Carolina’s government. White Democrat “Red Shirts,” led by former Confederate general Wade Hampton, coordinated a campaign of violence, intimidation and fraud in order to win the election of 1876. President Grant sent more federal troops but they could not assure a free and fair election. Voting irregularities threw the governor’s election into the General Assembly but there were also disputes about who was elected to the state legislature. Two rival governments were established, one Republican and one white Democrat. There was a stand-off as white taxpayers refused to support the Republican government.

Election irregularities also plagued the national election. The electoral votes of three southern states, including South Carolina, were in dispute. The resolve of Congress to protect the freedmen had waned in the face of continuing resistance of southerners as well as the corruption of the Grant administration, economic depression in the North and issues related to increased migration to the West. Democrats and Republicans reached a compromise whereby Democrats would recognize the election of Republican President Hayes in exchange for the withdrawal of federal troops from the South. President Hayes withdrew the last of the federal troops from South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana. The Conservative Democratic Party under former Confederate General, now Governor, Wade Hampton took control of the government of South Carolina and African Americans were left to fend for themselves in a hostile environment.