

CONVERSATIONS ON SC HISTORY

with Dr. Walter Edgar

Lesson 12: Southern Discontent

Focus Points:

- Antebellum Period
 - Public opinion opposed slavery – nationally and internationally
 - National confrontation
 - Jefferson Day Dinner
 - President Andrew Jackson vs. V. President John C. Calhoun – 1830
 - 1832 – Convention of the People
 - Nullification Crisis - Tariff
 - Unionists
 - James H. Hammond, Benjamin Orr, William Gilmore Sims
 - Radicals
 - John C. Calhoun
 - Resigned Vice Presidency
 - Elected to US Senate
 - George McDuffie
 - Compromise
 - Tariff levels reduced
 - Nullified Force Bill
 - Kansas-Nebraska Act
 - Repealed Missouri Compromise
 - Debate over Kansas Settlement
 - Caning of Senator Sumner
 - John Brown's Raid at Harper's Ferry, Virginia
- Isolation of South Carolina
 - Political division in SC
 - Unionists
 - Cooperationists
 - Radicals
 - Election of Abraham Lincoln
 - Secession Convention - Columbia
 - December 20, 1860 – SC VOTED to SECEED from UNION

Discussion:

How did the conflict between Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun impact South Carolinians? Discuss the philosophies of each of the three political divisions in the state. What national event caused South Carolina to secede from the union?

Readings:

Edgar, South Carolina, A History. pp. 324-353.

Paul Horne & Patricia Klien, South Carolina, The History of an American State. pp. 234-249, 276-297.

South Carolina Social Studies Standards:

Standard 8-3: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the American Civil War—its causes and effects and the major events that occurred during that time.

Indicator 8-3.2: Explain the impact of key events leading to South Carolina's secession from the Union, including the nullification crisis and John C. Calhoun, the Missouri Compromise, the Tariff of 1832, the Compromise of 1850, the Kansas-Nebraska Act and subsequent armed conflict, the Dred Scott decision, the growth of the abolitionist movement, and the election of 1860. (H, P, G)

Indicator 8-3.3: Draw conclusions about how sectionalism arose from events or circumstances of racial tension, internal population shifts, and political conflicts, including the Denmark Vesey plot, slave codes, and the African American population majority. (H, P, E)

Indicator 8-3.4: Compare the attitudes of the unionists, cooperationists, and secessionists in South Carolina and summarize the reasons that the members of the South Carolina secession convention in 1860 voted unanimously to secede from the Union, including concerns about states' rights and fears about abolition. (H, P, G, E)

Literacy Elements:

- A. Distinguish between past, present, and future time
- B. Establish chronological order in constructing one's own historical narratives
- E. Explain change and continuity over time
- K. Use texts, photographs, and documents to observe and interpret social studies trends and relationships
- O. Consider multiple perspectives of documents and stories
- R. Use statistics and other quantitative techniques to interpret and evaluate social studies information