

South Carolina After the War

Chapter 12



1. Re-establish Government

1. In 1782, the SC legislature met in Jacksonborough (south of Charles Town) to elect a new Governor and re-establish the SC government.
2. Why meet in Jacksonborough?
 - Charles Town was still occupied by the British
3. “Jacksonborough Assembly”
 1. 83 men

Jacksonborough Assembly

2. Elected John Matthews as new governor.
3. Gadsden was first pick but wouldn't serve because of his age.
4. Identified and punished Loyalists by confiscating land, banishment and fines.

2. Rebuilding the Economy

1. After the war, SC was in more debt than any other state--\$5,386,232.
2. Many citizens were without basic necessities. Why?
 - *During the war, the British seized food, supplies and private property from citizens.*

Rebuilding the economy

3. Rice and Indigo were no longer profitable. Why?
 - *During the war, Britain bought indigo from Asia and the Mediterranean. Since SC was no longer part of the British Empire, planters could not sell rice to the West Indies.*
 - *Also, many fields were destroyed and slaves lost.*

Rebuilding the economy

4. Planters had to find new markets. They traded with the Dutch and French.
5. Planned to find a new staple crop.
6. Changed how land was taxed—from a uniform rate to one based on the land's value.

3. Moving the Capital

1. Which region of SC held the most power in the state legislature? Low Country. Where was the capital? CharlesTown
2. In 1786, John Lewis Gervais proposed to move the capital in the middle of the state where the Broad and Saluda Rivers meet. The city was called Columbia.
3. As part of the compromise the Low Country retained its majority in the legislature.
4. In 1783 Charles Town was incorporated and was renamed Charleston.

4. How do you spell it?

1. **Charles Towne:** during the rule of the Lords Proprietors, 1670-1720
2. **Charlestown:** under the Royal Governors and during the Revolution, 1720-1783
3. **Charleston:** after the city was incorporated, 1783-present