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Welcome to the Awesome Story of South Carolina History!

Here we are engaged in a captivating digital process with the help of collaborative research and expression of teachers and students.

From its early beginnings, the history of South Carolina—the Palmetto State—has been truly amazing. It was founded, in 1663, by Englishmen who were closely associated with King Charles II.

South Carolina is believed to have been primarily named after King Charles I of the United Kingdom, whose name in Latin was "Carolus." Carolina did not become officially divided until 1729 (when all but one of the "Lords Proprietors" sold their rights back to the Crown), although South Carolina had a separate royal governor in 1720.

By 1732, the original (and very large) colony—called Carolina—had been split into the colonies of Georgia, North and South Carolina.

Eighth-grade students in South Carolina are required to learn about their state's history. This digital book is intended to support teachers and students in exploring and learning about the intriguing history of South Carolina—one of the most noteworthy of the original 13 Colonies.

This work is meant to help educators teach South Carolina history, so the standards and indicators of South Carolina history are used throughout. The indicators were written by experts for South Carolina Department of Education Eighth Grade Social Studies Standards and Essentials for students to know.

Footnotes:

1) Harrison, Valerie, Jones, Cathy, Huffman, Robinson, Skinner, Brown, Honore, and others, South Carolina Social Studies Academic Standards, South Carolina Social Studies, Jun/09/2015, Jun/08/2015, <http://ed.sc.gov/agency/ccr/Standards-Learning/documents/FINALAPPROVEDSSStandardsAugust182011.pdf>

See Alignments to State and Common Core standards for this story online at:

<http://www.awesomestories.com/asset/AcademicAlignment/South-Carolina-History>

See Learning Tasks for this story online at:

<http://www.awesomestories.com/asset/AcademicActivities/South-Carolina-History>

Media Stream



The Great Seal of the State of South Carolina

SC State House Student Connection, William Henry Drayton and Arthur Middleton

View this asset at:

<http://www.awesomestories.com/asset/view/The-Great-Seal-of-the-State-of-South-Carolina>

Charles II King of Britain

Charles II was Prince of Wales when his father was beheaded during England's Civil War. He came to power, in 1660, after the death of Oliver Cromwell and at the end of England's experiment with a "Protectorate" form of government.

This image - by Philippe de Champaigne, created in 1654 - depicts Charles II as a king-in-exile.

The BBC provides a short biography of Charles II:

Charles II was king of England, Scotland and Ireland, whose restoration to the throne in 1660 marked the end of republican rule in England.

Charles was born on 29 May 1630, the eldest surviving son of Charles I. He was 12 when the Civil War began and two years later was appointed nominal commander-in-chief in western England. With the parliamentary victory he was forced into exile on the continent. He was in the Netherlands when, in 1649, he learnt of his father's execution.

In 1650, Charles did a deal with the Scots and was proclaimed king. With a Scottish army he invaded England but was defeated by [Oliver] Cromwell at the Battle of Worcester in 1651. He again escaped into exile and it was not until 1660 that he was invited back to England to reclaim his throne.



Although those who had signed Charles I's death warrant were punished, the new king pursued a policy of political tolerance and power-sharing. His desire for religious toleration, due in large part to his own leanings towards Catholicism, were to prove more contentious. He made a number of attempts to formalise toleration of Catholics and Non-conformists but was forced to back down in the face of a strongly hostile parliament.

The early years of Charles's reign saw an appalling plague (1665) and the Great Fire in 1666 which led to the substantial rebuilding of the city of London. Between 1665 and 1667 England was at war with the Dutch (the Second Anglo-Dutch War), ending in a Dutch victory.

In 1670, Charles signed a secret treaty with Louis XIV of France. He undertook to convert to Catholicism and support the French against the Dutch (Third Anglo-Dutch War 1672-1674), in return for which he would receive subsidies from France, thus enabling him some limited room for maneuver with parliament.

In 1677, Charles married his niece Mary to the Protestant William of Orange, partly to re-establish his own Protestant credentials. Although Charles had a number of illegitimate children with various mistresses, he had none with his wife, Catherine of Braganza. His Catholic brother James was thus his heir. Knowledge of his negotiations with France, together with his efforts to become an absolute ruler, brought Charles into conflict with parliament, which he dissolved in 1681. From then until his death he ruled alone.

Charles's reign saw the rise of colonization and trade in India, the East Indies and America (the British captured New York from the Dutch in 1664), and the Passage of Navigation Acts that secured Britain's future as a sea power. He founded the Royal Society in 1660.

Charles died on 6 February 1685, converting to Catholicism on his death bed.

Click on the image for a better view.

Painting by Philippe de Champaigne, circa 1654, depicts Charles II as a King-in-Exile.

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