

**Chapter 1 : The 10 Best Greek Restaurants in Charleston - TripAdvisor**

*Charleston's Greek Heritage* by George J. Morris is a history where remembrance and preservation are artfully combined (Charleston, History Press: ). This volume opens with an Acknowledgments page and Introduction followed by eight chapters: 1) First Greek Settler in Charleston and North.

Languages Languages Offered by the School of Languages, Cultures, and World Affairs We offer courses in twelve distinct languages providing a culturally and linguistically diverse environment for students. Each language is its own unique program, defined by its faculty and the departmental or program goals. Arabic, part of the Asian Studies Program , is among the most widely spoken languages in the world and continues to be designated as a critical need and strategic language. National security and a sharp increase in both public and private sector employment opportunities for Arabic speakers have made Arabic one of the most popular offerings in foreign language studies. Students of a variety of educational backgrounds and programs of study will benefit from the study of Arabic at the College of Charleston. Core courses include first- through third-year Chinese language, along with courses on Chinese literature and culture in English translation. Special topics offerings include courses in comparative literature, cinema, religion, politics, and business. An interdisciplinary Chinese Studies minor is planned for So, if you want to build a foundation for global outreach, learn Latin or Greek. Offers a broad, dynamic curriculum that encompasses the cultural worlds of France, the Francophone regions, and Italy. Stresses the importance of using the target language in the teaching and learning of language, culture, civilization, and literature. Encourage student participation in organizations like the French House, French Club, Italian Club, and in cultural events such as the International Poetry Evening, film showings, and guest lectures. You will learn about the history and culture of Hebrew-speaking people, and have the chance to study abroad in Israel or Jordan. Immerse yourself in the culture by immersing yourself in the language. In addition, through its third and fourth year courses, the program provides extensive opportunities for students who wish to further their study of the language. In addition to satisfying the two-year language requirement, we offer third and fourth year courses for students who wish to study the language further. Along with the language courses, literature courses in English translation are offered for students who do not speak Japanese but are interested in Japanese culture. The College has an exchange program with Kansai Gaidai University of Foreign Studies in Osaka, Japan, through which students can study for a semester or a year. Latin, part of the Classics Department , provides students with a competence in the Latin language and gain primary insight into the literature and culture of Ancient Rome. Latin is foundational for all Romance languages and the cultures of the Mediterranean. To learn Latin and Greek is not only to discover the worlds of Greece and Italy, but the social-cultural contexts for the Mediterranean world, including much of Europe and the Middle East, which dominates so much of our interest today. Our Portuguese classes are small, allowing for special attention to each student. In Portuguese and , you will acquire the four basic skills for communication: Portuguese expands these skills, and introduces students to brief cultural readings. Portuguese emphasizes language, culture, and human and physical geography. For students who wish to continue their study of Portuguese past , we also offer an occasional level course on advanced conversation. Students wishing to study abroad may participate in our own summer study abroad program in Brazil. Portuguese fulfills the language requirement at the College of Charleston. A primary goal is to provide an understanding of the relationship between the United States and Russia in the aftermath of the Cold War. The Department seeks to provide students with a broad range of courses, degree programs, study abroad opportunities and internships to develop proficiency and cultural literacy in Russian. Some of these forums include: Last modified on October 29, by smithcn1 Social Media.

Chapter 2 : Charleston, South Carolina - Wikipedia

*George Morris is a graduate of The Citadel and the University of Virginia School of Law. He served as Parish Council president of the Greek Orthodox Church of the Holy Trinity, Charleston, South Carolina, for the years , , and in , and as a member of the Parish.*

It took seven years before the Lords could arrange for settlement, the first being that of "Charles Town," the original name for the city. The community was established in by English colonists from Bermuda , under the first Governor of South Carolina , William Sayle , on the west bank of the Ashley River a few miles northwest of the present city. It was soon designated by Anthony Ashley Cooper , leader of the Lords Proprietor, to become a "great port towne", a destiny which the city fulfilled. By , the settlement had grown, joined by settlers from England , Barbados , and Virginia ; and it was moved to the current peninsular location. As the capital of the Carolina colony , Charles Town was a base for colonial expansion and was the southernmost point of English settlement during the late 17th century. The settlement was often subject to attack from sea and from land. Two buildings remain from the Walled City: Over time, it became known as the Four Corners of the Law, referring to the various arms of governmental and religious law presiding over the square and the growing city. His pirates plundered merchant ships and seized the passengers and crew of the Crowley while demanding a chest of medicine from Governor Robert Johnson. Receiving it, they released their nearly naked hostages and sailed up the coast for North Carolina. The following year, the capitol of the colony was erected across the square. By , Charleston had become a bustling trade center, the hub of the Atlantic trade for the southern colonies, and the wealthiest and largest city south of Philadelphia. By , it was the fourth largest port in the colonies, after only Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, with a population of 11., slightly more than half of that slaves. Cotton , rice and indigo were successfully cultivated by Gullah people who survived the Middle Passage as enslaved planters. They were captured from the Congo-Angola border and rice -producing regions of West Africa , like the "Rice Coast," the "Windward Coast," the "Gambia," and "Sierra-Leon", and forced to work in the surrounding coastal low-country. Cotton, rice, indigo and naval stores were exported in an extremely profitable shipping industry. It was the cultural and economic center of the South. On Monday, May 4, , a large tornado temporarily emptied the Ashley River and sank five warships lying offshore. In colonial times, Boston, Massachusetts , and Charleston were sister cities, and people of means spent summers in Boston and winters in Charleston. There was a great deal of trade with Bermuda and the Caribbean , and some people came to live in Charleston from these areas. French , Scots-Irish , Scottish , Irish , and Germans migrated to the developing seacoast town, representing numerous Protestant denominations, as well as Roman Catholicism and Judaism. Sephardic Jews migrated to the city in such numbers that Charleston eventually was home to, by the beginning of the 19th century and until about , the largest and wealthiest Jewish community in North America [9] [10] The Jewish Coming Street Cemetery , first established in , attests to their long-standing presence in the community. The first Anglican church, St. Church stems from a religious group organized solely by African Americans, free and slave, in It is the oldest A. The first American museum opened to the public on January 12, in Charleston. From the midth century a large amount of immigration was taking place in the upcountry of the Carolinas , some of it coming from abroad through Charleston, but also much of it a southward movement from Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania , until the upcountry population was larger than the coastal population. The upcountry people were viewed by Charlestonians as being unpolished in many ways,[ citation needed ] and had different interests, setting the stage for several generations of conflicts between the upcountry and the Charleston elite. The Charleston Library Society was established in by some wealthy Charlestonians who wished to keep up with the scientific and philosophical issues of the day. This group also helped establish the College of Charleston in , the oldest college in South Carolina, the oldest municipal college in the United States, and the 13th oldest college in the United States. During the early 17th century , it was difficult to acquire enslaved Africans north of the Caribbean. To meet labor needs, European colonists had practiced Indian slavery for some time. The Carolinians transformed the Indian slave trade during the late 17th and early 18th centuries by treating slaves as a trade commodity to be

exported, mainly to the West Indies. Alan Gally estimates that between and , between 24, and 51, Native Americans were captured and sold, from South Carolina – many more than the number of African slaves imported into the colonies of the future United States during the same period. The colony was settled mainly by planters from the overpopulated sugar island colony of Barbados , who brought relatively large numbers of African slaves from that island. In protest of the Tea Act of , which embodied the concept of taxation without representation , Charlestonians confiscated tea and stored it in the Exchange and Custom House. Representatives from all over the colony came to the Exchange in to elect delegates to the Continental Congress , the group responsible for drafting the Declaration of Independence ; and South Carolina declared its independence from the crown on the steps of the Exchange. Soon, the church steeples of Charleston, especially St. It was thrice the target of British attacks. The same practices, however, did win the allegiance of thousands of Black Loyalists. On June 28, , General Henry Clinton, with men and a naval squadron, tried to seize Charleston, hoping for a simultaneous Loyalist uprising in South Carolina. It seemed a cheap way of waging the war, but it failed as the naval force was defeated by the Continental Army, specifically, the 2nd South Carolina Regiment at Fort Moultrie under the command of William Moultrie. Additionally, no local Loyalists attacked the town from behind as the British had hoped. The Loyalists were too poorly organized to be effected, but as late as , senior officials in London, misled by Loyalist exiles, placed their confidence in their rising. Moultrie had been forced to ignore the order to retreat from his general, Charles Lee , under commands from his president John Rutledge. In the end, the spongy palmetto-and-sand defenses completely neutralized the British naval bombardment and gave the Royal Navy its first defeat in a century. Following the capture of Savannah in the closing days of , forces under Brig. The same year, the French frigate Amazone captured the post ship Ariel off Charlestown on September Clinton returned in with 14, soldiers. American General Benjamin Lincoln was trapped and surrendered his entire men force after a long fight, and the Siege of Charleston was the greatest American defeat of the war see Henry Clinton "Commander in Chief" section for more. Making the capture of Charlestown their chief priority, the British sent Gen. Clinton south from New England in October Lincoln was aware of the attack and set about fortifying the city, but an outbreak of smallpox over the winter was used by local slaveholders to excuse themselves from sending men to assist the effort. Clinton approached the town via James Island and began his siege on April 1, , with about 14, troops and 90 ships. Bombardment began on March De Laumoy advised Gen. Charles Cornwallis in Charleston with around troops to consolidate British control and then move north against Virginia. These militias used hit-and-run tactics and targeted solitary Loyalists. Clinton returned to New York, leaving Charles Cornwallis with men to rally Loyalists, build forts across the state, and demand oaths of allegiance to the King. Many of these forts were taken over by the Patriot militias. The occupation forces exaggerated the power of the Loyalists and the willingness of the people to obey Royal authority. British rule was undermined by its inconsistent and arbitrary policies, together with disputes between military and civilian officials, authorities and the unwillingness of British officials to restore full civil government. Commerce and expansion[ edit ] City Market, now occupied by the Daughters of the Confederacy. By , Carolinians were meeting at the Capitol building for the Constitutional Ratification Convention, and while there was support for the Federal Government, division arose over the location of the new state capitol. A suspicious fire broke out in the Capitol building during the Convention, after which the delegates relocated to the Exchange and decreed Columbia the new state capitol. By , the Capitol had been rebuilt and became the Charleston County Courthouse. Upon its completion, the city possessed all the public buildings necessary to be transformed from a colonial capitol to the center of the antebellum South. The grandeur and number of buildings erected in the following century reflect the optimism, pride, and civic destiny that many Charlestonians felt for their community. Charleston became more prosperous in the plantation -dominated economy of the post-Revolutionary years. Cotton plantations relied heavily on slave labor. Slaves were also the primary labor force within the city, working as domestics, artisans, market workers or laborers. In , the Charleston Market was founded. It soon became a hub for the African-American community, with many slaves and free people of color staffing stalls. When a massive slave revolt planned by Denmark Vesey , a free black, was discovered in , such hysteria ensued amidst white Charlestonians and Carolinians that the activities of free blacks and slaves

were severely restricted. Hundreds of blacks, free and slave, and some white supporters involved in the planned uprising were held in the Old Jail. It also was the impetus for the construction of a new State Arsenal in Charleston. Recently, research published by historian Michael P. The Bank of South Carolina, the second oldest building constructed as a bank in the nation, was established in . While the First Bank was converted to City Hall by , the Second Bank proved to be a vital part of the community as it was the only bank in the city equipped to handle the international transactions so crucial to the export trade. By , the Market Hall and Sheds, where fresh meat and produce were brought daily, became the commercial hub of the city. The slave trade also depended on the port of Charleston, where ships could be unloaded and the slaves sold at markets. Contrary to popular belief, slaves were never traded at the Market Hall areas. During this period over 90 percent of Federal funding was generated from import duties, collected by custom houses such as the one in Charleston. In , South Carolina passed an ordinance of nullification , a procedure in which a state could in effect repeal a Federal law, directed against the most recent tariff acts. Charleston remained one of the busiest port cities in the country, and the construction of a new, larger United States Custom House began in , but its construction was interrupted by the events of the Civil War. Prior to the election , the National Democratic Convention convened in Charleston. Hibernian Hall served as the headquarters for the delegates supporting Stephen A. Douglas , who it was hoped would bridge the gap between the northern and southern delegates on the issue of extending slavery to the territories. The convention disintegrated when delegates were unable to summon a two-thirds majority for any candidate. This divisiveness resulted in a split in the Democratic Party, and the election of Abraham Lincoln , the Republican candidate. Charleston, South Carolina, in the Civil War The Mills House Hotel and nearby ruined buildings in Charleston, with a shell-damaged carriage and the remains of a brick chimney in the foreground. On April 12, , shore batteries under the command of General Pierre G. Beauregard opened fire on the Union-held Fort Sumter in the harbor. After a hour bombardment, Major Robert Anderson surrendered the fort. Officers and cadets from The Citadel were assigned to various Confederate batteries during the bombardment of Fort Sumter. Although The Citadel continued to operate as an academy during the Civil War, cadets were made a part of the South Carolina military department along with the cadets from the Arsenal Academy in Columbia, to form the Battalion of State Cadets. Cadets from both institutions continued to aid the Confederate army by helping drill recruits, manufacture ammunition, protect arms depots, and guard Union prisoners. In December , Citadel and Arsenal cadets were ordered to join Confederate forces at Tullifinny Creek, South Carolina, where they engaged in pitched battles with advancing units of General W. In all, The Citadel Corps of Cadets earned eight battle streamers and one service streamer for its service to South Carolina during the war.

**Chapter 3 : Charleston Events - Fun Things to Do in Charleston SC**

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Charleston , Berkeley , and Dorchester. As of the U. Census, the metropolitan statistical area had a total population of , people. North Charleston is the second-largest city in the Charlestonâ€™North Charlestonâ€™Summerville Metropolitan Statistical Area and ranks as the third-largest city in the state; Mount Pleasant and Summerville are the next-largest cities. These cities combined with other incorporated and unincorporated areas along with the city of Charleston form the Charleston-North Charleston Urban Area with a population of , as of [update]. The traditional parish system persisted until the Reconstruction Era , when counties were imposed. When the city of Charleston was formed, it was defined by the limits of the Parish of St. Michael, now also includes parts of St. History[ edit ] The Pink House , the oldest stone building in Charleston, was built of Bermudian limestone at 17 Chalmers Street, between and Main articles: It took seven years before the group arranged for settlement expeditions. In , Governor William Sayle brought over several shiploads of settlers from Bermuda , which lies due east of Charleston although closer to Cape Hatteras in North Carolina. These settlers established Charles Town at Albemarle Point on the west bank of the Ashley River a few miles northwest of the present-day city center. The British Crown did not approve the one attempt to do so in the s. The settlers declared war on them in October The Charlestonians initially allied with the Westo , a slaving northern tribe that had grown powerful trading for guns with the colonists in Virginia. The Westo had made enemies of nearly every other tribe in the region, however, and the English turned on them in Destroying the Westo by , the settlers were able to use their improved relations with the Cusabo and other tribes to trade, recapture runaway slaves , and engage in slaving raids of Spanish -allied areas. Not only was this location more defensible, but it also offered access to a fine natural harbor, which accommodated trade with the West Indies. The new town was the 5th-largest in North America by A smallpox outbreak hit in , followed by an earthquake in February whose ensuing fire destroyed about a third of the town. Charles Town suffered between 5 and 8 major yellow fever outbreaks over the first half of the 18th century. It developed a deserved reputation as one of the least healthy locations in British North America for whites, although mistaken observations over the period led some doctors to think that blacks had a natural immunity to the disease. Charles Town was fortified according to a plan developed in under Governor Nathaniel Johnson. The early settlement was often subject to attack from sea and land. Native Americans and pirates both raided it, though the Yamasee War of the s did not quite reach it. Charles Town was besieged by the pirate " Blackbeard " for several days in May ; his pirates plundered merchant ships and seized the passengers and crew of the Crowley. Blackbeard released his hostages and left in exchange for a chest of medicine from Governor Robert Johnson. Charlestown was a center for inland colonization of South Carolina , but remained the southernmost point of English settlement on the American mainland until the Province of Georgia was established in The first settlers primarily came from England and its colonies on Barbados and Bermuda. The latter planters brought African slaves with them who had been purchased in the islands. Early immigrants to the city included Protestant French , Scottish, Irish, and Germans, as well as hundreds of Jews , predominately Sephardi from England and the Netherlands. Catholic emancipation did not proceed in earnest until after the onset of the American Revolution. They had been brought to Charlestown on the Middle Passage , first as "servants" and then as slaves. Many slaves were sold from here. At the foundation of the town, the principal items of commerce were pine timber and pitch for ships and tobacco. Records show an average annual export of 54, skins for the years from to At the same time, Indians were used to enslave one another. From to , approximately 40, native men, women, and children were sold through the port, principally to the West Indies but also to Boston and other cities in British North America. The profitability of growing rice led the planters to pay premiums for slaves from the "Rice Coast" who knew its cultivation; their descendants make up the Gullah. Within three years, British subsidies and high demand had already made it a leading export. The white

community had recently been decimated by a malaria outbreak and the rebels killed about 25 white people before being stopped by the colonial militia; the rebellion resulted in whites killing 35 to 50 black people. The Negro Act also tightened controls, requiring one white for every ten blacks on any plantation and banning slaves from assembling together, growing their own food, earning money, or learning to read. By the mid-18th century, Charlestown, described as "the Jerusalem of American slavery, its capital and center of faith", [34]: The plantations and the economy based on them made this the wealthiest city in British North America [47] and the largest in population south of Philadelphia.

### Chapter 4 : Welcome - Charleston's Restaurant

*Charleston's Greek Heritage by George J Morris starting at \$ Charleston's Greek Heritage has 1 available editions to buy at Alibris.*

### Chapter 5 : History of Charleston - Wikipedia

*Auto Suggestions are available once you type at least 3 letters. Use up arrow (for mozilla firefox browser alt+up arrow) and down arrow (for mozilla firefox browser alt+down arrow) to review and enter to select.*

### Chapter 6 : College of Charleston | Charleston, South Carolina

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

### Chapter 7 : Charleston Greek Festival - calendrierdelascience.com

*The Charleston Greek Festival takes place biannually during the spring and fall of each year, giving visitors and locals alike the chance to immerse themselves in Greek culture and cuisine in downtown Charleston for three full days in the months of May and October.*

### Chapter 8 : Charleston's Greek Festival is back on after the flooding

*Charleston Greek Festival, Charleston, SC. K likes. The Charleston Greek Fest is a decades-old tradition of culture and entertainment held each year.*

### Chapter 9 : Charleston's Greek Heritage: George J. Morris: calendrierdelascience.com: Books

*Charleston's is a casual, upbeat restaurant with a modestly priced menu featuring traditional American classics prepared from scratch daily. The atmosphere is warm, cozy, and inviting, utilizing dark woods and gas lighting to create a handsome, casual and comfortable dÃ©cor.*