

- 1865 - Union withstood its most serious challenge
 - Four years of warfare
 - One question settled
 - Other questions lingered:
 - Most important = who decides?
 - Problems = Nothing in Constitution & politics
 - Lincoln's view of reconstruction
 - Proclamation of Amnesty & Reconstruction (aka 10% Plan); Dec 3, 1863
 - Best solution to "Negro problem" = emigration
 - Abolitionists denounced it (ex. Robert Purvis & Frederick Douglass)
 - Several prominent African ministers differed (ex. Edward Thomas)
 - Radical Republicans = reject
 - Called for direct Federal intervention
 - Ex. Thaddeus Stevens (R-PA)
 - Ex. Charles Sumner (R-MA)
 - FYI: Political considerations
 - Radical's counter = Wade-Davis Bill
 - Lincoln: Wade-Davis = radical
 - Used "pocket veto"
 - Radicals pressed again after 1864 elections
 - Lincoln: some South "reconstructed"
 - Vs. Congress:
 - » Drafts 13th Amend
 - » Refused LA
 - » Creates Freedman's Bureau
 - April 9, 1865; Lee surrenders to Grant at Appomattox Court House
 - April 14, 1865; Lincoln shot by John Wilkes Booth
 - Impact = VP Andrew Johnson new POTUS
 - Johnson deals with Reconstruction alone
 - NOTE: Congress adjourned
 - Approach not much different from Lincoln's
 - Johnson's view of Reconstruction & Freedmen
 - Appoints provisional Governors
 - State's draft new constitutions
 - Summer 1865 – state's draft new constitutions
 - NOTE: Black Codes
 - Johnson allows

- Radicals target Johnson
- Congress reconvenes Dec 4, 1865
 - 1st move = Joint Committee of 15
 - 2nd move = renews Freedmen's Bureau
 - Vetoed but no override
 - 3rd move = passes Civil Right Act of 1866
 - Vetoed but overridden
 - 4th move = proposes 14th Amend
 - 5th move = passes 2nd Freedman's Bureau Act
 - Vetoed but overridden
 - July 28th, 1866 – Congress adjourns
- National focus = Reconstruction & “mid-term” elections
 - Johnson not popular, Radicals gain seats
- March 1867, 14th Amend fell short
 - Congress's response = Military Reconstruction Acts
 - Vetoed but overridden
- Congress targets Johnson
 - Passes Tenure of Office Act (1867)
 - Vetoed but overridden
 - Focus = Sec of War Edwin Stanton
 - Johnson terminates
 - Senate declares Johnson's move illegal
 - House votes to impeachment Johnson
 - Johnson = 1st of 3 POTUS impeached
 - Art 2, Sec 4
 - Art I, Sec 2
 - Art I, Sec 3
 - House passes 11 articles of impeachment
 - Trial commences
 - Presided over by CJ Salmon P. Chase
 - May 26th 1868 – Senate votes on articles
 - Guilt & Removal = 2/3rds vote (re: 36:54)
 - Vote = 35 guilty; 19 not-guilty
- Johnson's Admin greatest success = Seward's Ice Box
- New Era in Southern political history
 - Congress imposes Reconstruction on states
 - Military Reconstruction Act

- New state governments
- New public schools
- Reconstruction truly alarms whites in South & North
- Impressions of Reconstruction
 - Birth of a Nation (1915) & Gone with the Wind (1939)
 - Carpetbaggers & Scalawags
 - Carpet baggers & scalawags aroused Southern white hatred
 - Real change = black voters & officeholders
- 1868 POTUS Election
 - Radicals goal = defeat Johnson
 - Choose Ulysses S. Grant & Schuyler Colfax
 - Johnson sought Dem nomination
 - Southern support = high
 - Dems chose Horatio Seymour & Francis Preston Blair Jr.
 - Primary issue = how conduct Reconstruction?
 - Both run traditional races
 - Seymour = appeals to racism; Grant = waves “bloody shirt”
 - Grant wins; Dems gain in House
 - Impact of 1868 campaign = rise of Klu Klux Klan
 - Grand Wizard = Nathan Bedford Forrest
 - 1st “terrorist” act = murder of George Ashburn
 - Coercion = effective
 - Many Americans hoped for calm – “Let us have peace”
 - Grant’s win = Reconstruction continues
 - Next goal = voting rights for “Freedmen.”
 - Congress proposes 15th Amend
 - FYI: Susan B. Anthony & suffragettes oppose
 - NOTE: doesn’t reduce violence
 - Southern Republicans turn to DC
 - Congress passes Enforcement Acts
 - Klan declines; not killed
 - Democrat firewalls established
 - New Departure Democrats
 - Use “passive” resistance
 - Ex. William Mahone (D-VA) creates “Re-adjuster Party”
 - Coalitions appear in TN & MO
 - Movement spreads

- Shift focus from Reconstruction to taxing/spending
- “Black Friday” shifts national focus from Freedmen
 - Conspiracy by “Gold Ring” led by Jim Fisk & Jay Gould
 - Northerners focus on economy
 - Radicals squeezed out of power
 - Amnesty Act (1872)
 - Freedman’s Bureau expires
- Panic of 1873 = death knell for end of Reconstruction
 - Public support plummeted
 - Civil Rights Act of 1875 = last attempt
 - *Civil Rights Cases* (1883) = SCOTUS declares CRA unconstitutional
- Dems regain power in South
 - Rise of Redeemers
 - “Mississippi” Plan (aka Shotgun Policy) used
 - Goal = force all whites into Dem Party
 - Primary target = Black-majority communities
 - Grant refuses to send in Army
 - Redeemers “redeem” states – (note: 1874 mid-terms)
 - Disillusionment w/ Reconstruction
 - Traditional racist views persist
- Grant’s Presidency
 - Plagued by scandals & bad economy
 - Four major scandals would crushed reputation
 - #1 – Black Friday
 - #2 - Credit Mobilier Scandal
 - Involves Congressional corruption & “pork” w/ transcontinental RR
 - Players = Union Pacific RR & Credit Mobilier of America
 - Scandal = two parts
 - Press pushes story right before 1872 election
 - Congress investigates
 - Election of 1872
 - Divisions appear w/in GOP
 - “Liberal” Republican Party = splits w/ GOP
 - Nominates Horace Greely & Benjamin G. Brown
 - Dems also nominate Greely & Brown
 - Grants wins easily but Dems NOT shattered
 - NOTE: Dems take House in 1874 mid-terms

- 3rd Scandal = Whiskey Ring
 - Whiskey distillers evade taxes in Midwest
 - Distillers bribed Treasury Department agents
 - Sec of Treasury Benjamin Bristow acts
 - Ring broken; Orville Babcock indicted
- 4th = Trading Post Scandal
 - Involves trading posts & Sec of War William W. Belknap
 - Belknap's 1st wife Carita seeks to profit
 - Opportunity = Fort Sill
 - Belknap's 2nd wife Amanda continues illegality
 - Dems investigate Belknap
 - Scandal ends Grant's Admin
- Election of 1876
 - Corruption = Dem's top issue
 - GOP deeply divided
 - Fractures – Stalwarts & Half Breeds
 - Division at GOP convention
 - Stalwarts want Grant
 - Half-Breeds want James G. Blaine (R-ME)
 - Stalwarts nominate Rutherford B Hayes (R-OH)
 - Hayes nominated w/ William Wheeler (R-NY)
 - Dems also divided = sectionally
 - Northern Dems want national power
 - Southern Dems want state & local power
 - Nominate Samuel J. Tilden (D-NY) w/ Thomas Hendricks (D-IN)
 - Results = most controversial election in US History
 - Initial reports = Tilden close to victory
 - 4 states' returns = disputed
 - Dems cried fraud over disputed electoral votes
 - Congress creates Electoral Commission
 - Result = Compromise of 1877
 - W/ Compromise of 1877 framed, Commission votes 8-7 to accept returns
 - Hayes wins 185 – 184 in EC
 - But Congress divided = Dem retain House; GOP retains Senate
 - Hayes' inaugural speech, primary focus = threefold
 - Hayes' fulfills Compromise

- Nominates David Key (D-TN) as Postmaster General
 - Orders remaining troops from LA & SC
 - Signs *Posse Comitatus* Act (1877)
- Dems do not – Jim Crow begins
 - But, Reconstruction = over