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## Radical republican plan for reconstruction apush

#period5#reconstruction#andrewjohnson#radicalrepublicans#13thamendment🕒 4 min readwritten byavailable on hyper typesThe three big questions of Reconstruction were:What do we do with the former Confederates? What do we do with the previously enslaved people? Who should be responsible for #1 & #2: Congress or the President? Reconstruction changes Civil war and reconstruction led to enormous political changes in the United States. First, the federal government was much more powerful after the Civil War & protected citizens' rights in new ways. The best examples are the three reconstruction changes: The 13th Amendment abolished slaveryThe 14th Amendment granted African Americans citizenship and equal protection under the lawsThe 15th Amendment granted African-American men the right to vote. Women's rights suffered a setback when they were not included in the 14th and 15th Amendment rights, and this divides the movement, which had previously included both black rights advocates and women's rights advocates. Lincoln's Reconstruction PlanPrior to Lincoln's assassination, he had established the proclamation of amnesty and reconstruction (often called a 10% plan), which provided full presidential pardons would be granted to most Confederate who (1) took an oath of allegiance to the Union and the US Constitution, and (2) accepted the emancipation of slaves. A state government could be restored and accepted as legitimate by the President of the United States as soon as at least 10 percent of the voters in that state cast the loyalty oath. Congress and Wade-Davis ReconstructionMany Republicans in Congress objected to Lincoln's 10% plan, arguing that it would allow a supposedly reconstructed state government to fall under the domination of disloyal separatists. In 1864, Congress passed the Wade-Davis Bill, which proposed the farm more demanding and stringent conditions for reconstruction. It required:50% of voters in a state to take a loyalty oathOnly non-Confederate to vote for a new state constitution. Lincoln exercised a pocket veto by refusing to sign the bill before Congress is adjourned. Freedmen's Bureau in March 1865, Congress created an important new agency: the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, known simply as the Freedmen's Bureau. The agency served as an early welfare agency, providing food, shelter, and medical assistance for those made deployed by the war – both black (mostly freed slaves) and homeless whites. The bureau's greatest success was in education. Under the leadership of General Oliver Howard, it established nearly 3,000 schools for liberated blacks, including several colleges. Johnson's Reconstruction Plan After Lincoln's assassination, Andrew Johnson, a Southern Democrat who was on Lincoln's ticket in 1864 to give the National Unity appeal, became president. He began in 1865, a process called Reconstruction where the South was allowed to re-enter the Union with the ratification of the 13th Amendment. They were also allowed to pass black codes and discriminate against Freedmen (former slaves). What were black codes? Black Codes that restricted the rights and movements of the former slaves. The codes: Prohibited blacks from either renting land or borrowing money to buy landPlaced freedmen in a form of semi bondage by forcing them, such as vagrants and apprentices to sign work contractsProhibited blacks from testifying against whites in court. Most codes made black unemployment a crime, which meant that blacks had to make long-term contracts with white employers or be arrested for vagrancy. Others limited the professions they might need to include servants or workers only. Congressional Radical Republican Reconstruction When congressional radical Republicans entered the session, they rejected Johnson's plans and clashed with him repeatedly over reconstruction policies. They passed many laws over his veto. Radical Republicans also passed the Civil Rights Act of 1866 that declared all people born into U.S. citizens and deserve equal rights (rejects Dred Scott and later reinforced with the 14th Amendment). Over Johnson's veto, Congress passed three Reconstruction Acts of 1867, which: Placed the South under military occupation, dividing the former Confederate states into five military districts, each under the control of the union army. States had to ratify the 14th Amendment in order to be readmitted. Place guarantees in its Constitution to grant franchise (voting) to all adult men, regardless of race. This period of congressional reconstruction also led to the first black congressmen, including Blanche K. Bruce & Hiram Revels as the first black U.S. senators. Johnson's impeachment the obstacle to the enforcement of congressional reconstruction was Johnson. He tried to thwart congressional will by administering the plan in his own way. He began firing patrons who sympathized with radical reconstruction and counter-monitored generals in charge of southern military districts that enforced the new legislation. Congress responded by passing legislation limiting the president's authority over reconstruction issues. The Tenure of Office Act required Senate approval for the removal of Cabinet officials and other officials whose appointment needed the consent of the Senate. When Johnson tried to discharge Secretary of War Edwin Stanton (the only radical in the cabinet) and persisted in his efforts despite disapproval of the Senate, pro impeachment forces gained strength. Parliament voted overwhelmingly to impeach the President on 24 February. He was then put on trial for the Senate. The work of removing him from fell a voice short.👁 Watch: AP US History - Reconstruction Note: I l lazy, so I'm not describing the introduction. Sorry :p you get to read it yourself. Also, be sure to double check my answers to AP questions, and let me know which ones are wrong and why! And thanks to Cailin for helping me :)–Amy I. Hale County, Alabama: From slavery to freedom in a Black Belt community a. The policy of reconstruction a. The Civil War was the bloodiest war in American history (600,000 soldiers died). It began as a way of preserving the Union but evolved into a struggle for African-American freedom, resulting in the death of slavery in the United States and the unination of states under a stronger central government. B. The defeated south in. South destroyed after defeat: destroyed towns, slavery (means of work in cotton fields) lost, destroyed cotton fields, depressed economy ii. Defeat sparked hatred within Southerners, who were robbed of their slave property iii. Racism became one of the most important forces in the South during reconstruction c. Abraham Lincoln's Plan in. Lincoln wanted to respect private property (excluding slaves) and did not want to impose harsh punishments on the rebellion 1 south. Proclamation of amnesty and reconstruction of Dec. 1863: Southerner (except Confederate military leaders) had to swear an oath of allegiance to the US and its laws (including the Emancipation Proclamation) to be pardoned and offered restoration of property 2. Ten percent plan: When 10 percent of a state's population took that oath, Lincoln would recognize the formation of a new state government in that state ii. Radical Republicans, such as Benjamin Wade and Henry Davis) favored the abolition of slavery at the beginning of the war, but later advocated harsh treatment of the defeated South 1. Lincoln vetoed the Wade-Davis Bill, which required 50 percent of a segregated state's white male citizens to take loyalty oath before the state could form its constitution, and it also guaranteed equality before the law for former slaves iii. Sherman's Special Field Order 15 of 1865 set aside 400,000 acres of abandoned Southern land for forty acres of contributionto freedmen iv. The Republican Party prevented the development of a land distribution system, but supported other methods of helping the freed slaves 1. In 1865, Congress established the Freedmen's Bureau to provide social, educational and economic services to emancipated slaves or white unionists, who lasted seven years. Lincoln's plans seemed to favor rapid restoration of the South and limited federal intervention, but his policy was cut shortly after his assassination when he was replaced with Andrew Johnson d. Andrew Johnson and the president's reconstruction in. Johnson was a Democrat and former slave owner from a poor southern background who supported yeomen farmers and hated Southern aristocrats ii. He remained loyal to the Union throughout the war and held the planter elite responsible for southern rebellions and defeatii. He was appointed military governor of Tennessee in 1862 and was nominated as vice president by the Republicans in the 1864 election in iv. Immediately after taking office, he appeared sideby with radical Republicans by talking about prosecuting Confederate officials for treason and confiscating their property v. Saw Reconstruction power of the executive-not legislative branch we. But because he blamed individual hauliers and elites for secession rather than entire states, he proposed mild conditions for re-entry into Union 1. He followed Lincoln's policy of pardoning Southerners (excluding some Confederate officials and wealthy landowners) 2. These men could apply for presidential pardon and Johnson pardoned 90% of those who applied 3. December 1865: Johnson explained restoration of the union complete by allowing ten of The Confederate states to re-enter the Union vii. Johnson was engaged in white supremacy; he opposed political rights for freedmen and determined e. The radical Republican vision in. Radical republicans (example: George Julian) promoted equal political rights and economic opportunity as well as a powerful national government ii. Wanted the federal government to control the Reform of the Southern States iii. Radicals wanted to grant civil rights and voting rights and give them land confiscated from wealthy Southerners iv. Radicals opposed black codes passed in South Carolina to deny many citizenship rights to free African Americans 1. Southerners could not accept the full freedom of African Americans 2. Moderate Republicans joined radicals in the belief that old Confederates were in power in the South and black codes and racist violence required increasing protections for African Americans v. The Republicans set up the Joint Committee on Reconstruction we. 1866: Congress passed the Fourteenth Amendment to define African Americans as citizens and the Civil Rights Act that gave full citizenship to African Americans, overturning the 1857 Dred Scott decision and black codes 1. African Americans acquired full and equal benefit from all laws and procedures for the safety of person and property enjoyed by white citizens vii. Congress also expanded Freedmen's Bureau to build schools and prosecute those who deprive blacks of their civil rights viii. Johnson vetoed these two measures; Republicans in Congress overfought their veto ix. 1866: Republicans gained control of the House of Representatives, the Senate and the northern states x. Conflict Between President and Congress: Johnson's Restoration or Congressional Reconstruction? Q. Congressional reconstruction and the impeachment crisis in. Republicans took control of reconstruction in 1867 by enacting the First Reconstruction Act, which divided the South into five military districts under a state of emergency ii. Southern states had to hold new constitutional conventions, guarantee universal masculinity and ratify the Fourteenth Amendment before they were to be readmitted to union iii. Annulled the new governments established under Johnson and limited Johnson's executive power 1. The Tenure of Office Act stipulated that all office holders appointed by the president with Senate counsel and consent could not be removed until the Senate had approved a successor (protecting Republican congressional leaders such as Edwin Stanton who conducted congressional reconstruction) iv. But when Congress was adjourned in 1867, Johnson interrupted Stanton and appointed Ulysses Grant as secretary of war; he replaced several radicals v. 1868: The Senate overturned Stanton's suspension; Stanton resumed his position. Johnson tried to remove Stanton again, but Rep. of the House of Representatives reps prosecuted the president on the basis of violating tenure Of Office Act 1. Real reasons for wanting Johnson prosecuted: Johnson's political views and his opposition to Reconstruction Acts 2. During his Senate trial, Johnson agreed to follow the Reconstruction Act and the Senate voted one shy of the two-thirds required to be removed from office 3. Johnson's narrow acquittal established the precedent that only criminal acts by a president - not political dissent - warranted removal from office g. The election of 1868 i. AL, AR, FL, LA, NC, SC, and TN were withdrawn to union, GA, MS, TX, VA still awaiting readmission ii. Republican Ulysses Grant vs. Democrat horatio Seymour (who wanted to reverse congressional reconstruction; enemy emancipation and supporters of states' rights) iii. State referendums that required black voting failed in eight northern states between 1865 and 1868, succeeding in only Iowa and Minnesota iv. The Ku Klux Klan, founded as the TN social club in 1866, terrorized black-and-white Republicans in LA, AR, GA and SC to keep them from voting 1. This worked only in LA and VA, but lost northern votes for the Democrats v. Grant won the election, got a remarkable 500,000 votes from African Americans vi. Republicans also retained control of Congress vii. February 1869 (ratified in 1870): Congress passed the fifteenth amendment which guaranteed the right of American men to vote, regardless of race viii. MS, TX, and VA ratified the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments before the readmission in 1870; their readmission completed Reconstruction h. Woman Suffrage and reconstruction in. Fourteenth and 15th amendments inspired/frustrated women's rights activists ii. During the war, many women worked through the National Women's Loyal League and the U.S. Sanitary Commission iii. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony were two leaders of anti-slavery and feminist movements iv. Stanton, Anthony and Lucy Stone founded Equal Rights Association 1866 to remove gender and racial restrictions on voting v. Radical wing (Stanton and Anthony) opposed the Fifteenth Amendment, arguing that it would establish an aristocracy of sex we. Female suffragettes are divided into the moderate American Woman Suffrage Association and more radical all-female National Woman Suffrage Association 1. AWSA included Lucy Stone, Ward Howe, Henry Blackwell; focused on achieving women's suffrage at the state level, while maintaining ties with the Republican Party and supporting the Fifteenth Amendment; supported by men 2. The NWSA supported more rights than voting rights, including those discussed in the Declaration of Emotions of the Seneca Falls Convention of 1848 III. The meaning of Freedom a. Former slaves fought to establish economic, political and cultural autonomy b. They built on the family and church to add expand the African-American community c. Moving in. Many freed slaves left home to test their freedom, who wanted to differentiate themselves from previous owners, and moved to predominantly black communities in the cities of ii. Many soon returned to the general vicinity because they cherished familiar ties and friendships d. The African-American family in. Strengthened family ties; some African Americans are reunited with their families ii. Some searches failed or disappointing but iii. African Americans began to follow white gender roles: men claimed their male authority, voted and received higher salaries, while women devoted more time to household chores and child rearing. African American Churches and Schools in. Black collected resources (money, work, housing, supplies, etc.) to establish their own churches and schools ii. The Church became a social and religious institution that defined the black community 1. Methodist and Baptist scoside were the most prominent iii. More than 90% of the South's adult black population was illiterate in 1860 iv. Access to education = freedom v. Freeman's Bureau provided educational support to the South by providing resources and some teachers we. FB and the American Missionary Association (AMA) assisted in the founding of black colleges and the training of teachers f. Land and work after slavery in. Whittier to limit the employment of ex-slaves 1. South Carolina legislation in 1865 required costly permits for African Americans in some business ii. Most African Americans hoped to become self-sufficient farmers and thought they had the right to land 1. Sought economic opportunities and country promised independence 2. Colored Convention in Montgomery, AL 1867: wanted to confiscate land from rich carriers iii. Johnson directed General Howard of FB to evict freed people who crouched on confiscated and abandoned lands in LA, GA, VA and SC iv. Sharecropping - work systems developed during and after reconstruction where landowners furnished workers with a house, pets and tools in exchange for a share of the worker's crop - became common 1. Compromise between planting machines and former slaves who broke up plantations in family-sized plots 2. Beneficial for landowners and African Americans 3. Dominated Southern agricultural economy and African American life (nearly 75% of black Southerners were sharecroppers) 4. In 1880, 80% of land in MS, AL, GA was divided into family-sized farms g. The Origins of African American Politics i. African Americans are aiming for political integration rather than separation ii. Increased political engagement 1865-1867: blacks came together to promote civil rights and voting rights iii. The First Reconstruction Act 1867 encouraged more political activity 1. AL, FL, LA, MS and SC had black electoral majorities 2. Four-fifths of registered black voters voted in the state constitutional conventions of 1867 and 1868 iv. Union League - Republican Party organizations in northern cities that became an important organizing entity among freedmen in southern cities after 1865 1. Gathered African Americans, soldiers and FB agents to demand voting rights and discrimination v. Politics was the only area where black and white Southerners can engage each other on equal terms IV. Southern politics and society a. Political structure of the south fragile over the next decade b. Federal troops needed to protect Republicans from violent opposition in the South c. The Republicans had control of the South for most of the reconstruction, but by 1877, the Democrats had regained political control of all the former Confederate states d. Southern Republicans in. African Americans, who only outnumbered whites in three southern states ii. White Northerners (carpetbaggers) wanted to reform the South by introducing free labor, free public schools, developing resources 1. Most were veterans of the Union Army, agents from Freedmen's Bureau, and businessmen who invested in cotton and other companies 2. Tended to be well educated middle-class citizens 3. Small percentage of the population, but large role in southern politics iii. Native Southern whites are called scalawags who were mainly small jordowning farmers and well-liberated merchants and growers 1. Saw the Republican Party as the best chance to political influence 2. Wanted modernization and economic expansion 3. Sought relief from debt and wartime mayhem iv. Moderate Republicans who favored white control of the party, economic investment and economic development outnumbered radical Republicans who focused on African American civil liberties e. Reconstructing the States: A mixed record in. With many old Confederate leaders excluded from political participation, Republicans dominated the ten southern constitutional conventions of 1867-69 ii. Most conventions produced constitutions that extended democracy 1. Guaranteed political and civil rights for African Americans 2. Abolished real estate eligibility for office possession and jury service 3. Created state-funded public education 4. Established orphanages, institutions, asylums iii. Republicans had to balance reforms and try to gain Southern acceptance 1. Clear movement towards equal rights and against discrimination, but moderate action 2. African Americans demanded desegregation of railroad cars, theaters, etc. but moderate white Republicans feared that such laws would alienate potential white supremacists 3. Although these civil rights laws were passed, they were difficult to enforce iv. Segregation was the norm in public school systems, but African Americans were more interesting to have educational and employment opportunities than integrated education v. The Republicans failed to grant land to African Americans we. Republicans raised taxes on land, trying to weaken the plantation system and promote black ownership 1. The government seized land for non-payment of taxes, but this was ineffective in promoting black land ownership vii. Promoted capitalist development (factories, large cities, agriculture) 1. Encouraged rail construction a. The Southern Rail System increased 40 percent (3,000 miles) between 1868 and 1972 2. Difficult to attract significant amounts of northern and European capital investment 3. Also opened doors to corruption and bribery of public officials 4. Failure of railways and failure to modernize the economy of the South eroded public confidence in Republicans f. White Resistance and Redemption in. Democrats did not recognize the Republicans' right to participate in Southern politics ii. Republicans were divided between those who wanted to gain white acceptance in the South and those who emphasized consolidating the party under the protection of the military iii. The KKK was powerful in southern states, acting as a guerrilla military force in the service of dem. Party, planter class, and white supremacists 1. Planters employees sometimes KKK to harass iv. October 1870: bands of white people drove 150 African Americans from their homes and murdered 13 white and black Republican activists v. March 1871: three blacks arrested in Meridian, MS for inflammatory speeches 1. At the trial, the KKK killed two defendants and the Republican judge, which led to riots in which thirty African Americans were murdered. The bloodiest episode of Reconstruction-era violence occurred in Colfax, LA on Easter Sunday 1873 when 100 African Americans were killed after they failed to hole a besieged courthouse during a disputed election vii. In 1870 and 1871, Congress passed the Enforcement Act aimed at countering racial terrorism attacks because, they argued, interference in the vote was a federal crime 1. Federal supervision of voting 2. Authorized president to send army and to suspend the lawsuit in Habeas corpus in districts declared to be in a state of rebellion 3. The Ku Klux Klan Act of April 1871 made it violation of civil and political rights is a federal violation of the Attorney General Akerman indicted several Klansmen in NC and MS b. In October 1871, President Grant sent federal troops to SC to break up the KKK and restore law and order 4. The Civil Rights Act of 1875 prohibited discrimination in public places such as railways and theaters. More assertion of principle than federal intervention viii. Northern Republicans became less likely to intervene in the South, eventually abandoning the freedmen and their southern allies ix. The Democrats gained a majority in the House of Representatives in 1874, and some northern states fell to the Democrats x. Republicans were blamed for the fiscal crisis caused by excessive government spending (mainly on schools, roads, orphanages, etc.) xi. The Democrats redeemed VA and TN 1869, NC 1870, GA 1871, TX 1873, AL and AR 1874, MS 1876, and LA 1877 xii. African Americans faced barriers to voting and social services xiii. Supreme Court rulings limited federal protection of African American civil rights xiv. Abattoir cases of 1873 – rulings in which the Supreme Court contradicted the intent of the Fourteenth Amendment by ruling that most civil rights remained under state, not federal, control xv. Decision restricting federal protection of black civil rights 1. - United States against. Reese (1876) and the USA against. Cruikshank (1876) - The court limited congressional power

to enforce The KKK Act 2. The court ruled that the Fifteenth Amendment does not guarantee a citizen's right to vote, so states found loopholes to deprive blacks by enacting laws that limit voter eligibility by poll taxes and property requirements 3. 1883 Civil Rights Case's decision: The Civil Rights Act of 1875 declared unconstitutional that the Fourteenth Amendment Congress to ban discrimination against states, but not by private individuals xvi. The Supreme Court's decision marked the end of federal attempts to protect black rights until the next century. White Yeomen, White Merchants, and King Cotton in. South declined into the country's poorest agricultural region after failed republican efforts to modernize the South ii. Southern economy vulnerable because of its dependence on the price of cotton iii. After the Civil War, King Cotton expanded; small white farmers switched from self-sufficient farming to growing cotton iv. Local merchants and carriers were the only sources of credit; they granted loans and supplies to sharecroppers, owners, and farmers in exchange for a lien or claim on this year's cotton crop v. Crop lien system as the main form of credit forced the expansion of cotton we. Railways, commercial fertilizers, and new land cultivation were key to this transformation vii. Demand for cotton brought high prices through the late war to the late 1860s, but soon expanded production pushed prices 1. Competing Indian and Egyptian cotton also led to a decline in cotton prices 2. Cycle of low cotton prices, debt and dwindling food crops 3. Local merchants benefited from this cotton cycle by providing goods and credits to local farmers viii. Elite ideals rested on the belief that femininity and masculinity rested on moral character and individual choice V. Reconstruct the Nordic region a. Lincoln argued that the northern system of free work was superior to slavery b. Claimed that workers hire and train other people in a continuous cycle c. However, the spread of systems, the growth of companies, and the extension of capitalist companies resulted in the development of a large unskilled workforce relegated to wage labour d. Bleak reality of class conflicts: society was more hierarchical than equal, causing strikes e. 1877: the end of the Reconstruction Era; North had undergone reconstruction as well. Age of capital in. After the end of the civil war the north continued its industrial boom 1. In 1873, industrial output grew by 75 per cent since 1865(ii). North: the number of non-cultivated workers surpassed farmers iii. 3 million immigrants arrived in America between 1860-1880 iv. The federal government financed the transcontinental railway 1. Largest subsidy in American history 2. The Pacific Railway Act of 1862 gave Union Pacific and Central Pacific rights to land stretching from Nebraska to Sacramento, CA v. Union Pacific hired gangs of Irish Americans and African Americans to lay tracks west from Omaha, we note. Central Pacific hired Chinese workers (90% of the workforce) to drift east from Sacramento 1. The Burlingame Treaty (1863) gave the Chinese the right to emigrate to the US-Vii. Upon completion of the trans. railroad in Utah in 1869, anti-Chinese sentiment built up in the United States 1. In 1882, the Chinese Exclusion Act suspended Chinese immigration for 10 years. South Pacific – San Francisco to Los Angeles to AZ and NM to New Orleans ix. Rail companies became America's first major company 1. Railway managers: Vanderbilt, Gould, Huntington, Hill were wealthy x. Commissioners received large sums and land subsidies from state subsidies, they also resorted to corruption/scandals xi. Scandal: Credit Mobilier construction company was created to divert funds for the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad; several prominent Republicans received stock in the company in exchange for political favor 1. Discovered in 1872, VP Colfax destroys xii. Boom in industries extracting minerals and processing natural resources xiii. National Mineral Act of 1886 - mining companies gained millions of acres of free public land xiv. In the late 1870s, Rockefeller's Standard Oil Company controlled 90% of the country's oil refining capacity g. Liberal Republicans and the 1872 election in. Republicans increasingly favored the interests of business rather than the right to freedom or free labor ii. State Republicans organized more around federal protection iii. Democrats also corrupt: in 1871, Democratic Party chief William Tweed and Tweed Ring stole tens of millions of dollars from NYC Treasury iv. Liberal Republicans emphasized the doctrines of classic economics (supply and demand, free trade, defense of property rights, and individualism) 1. Called for limited government and now opposed federal intervention in Southern 2. Claimed that corruption came from excessive interference in the economy v. Suspicious of the growing democracy - especially universal suffrage we. Wanted politics to be left for the best men - educated and elite vii. Liberal Republicans nominated Horace Greeley for the 1872 pres. val viii. Grant won, with every Northern IX. Election supporters trend of federal shutdown of African American citizenship rights x. Lib. Rope. ideals defined growing conservatism in the north, attracting middle class people and businessmen 1. Retreat from racial justice, hostility to unions, suspicions of immigrants and the power of the working class, competitive individualism, resistance to federal intervention in the economy h. The depression 1873 in. The postwar boom ending in 1873 triggers a deep economic depression 1. From commercial overexpansion of the railway investment ii. Banks and brokerages collapsed, the New York Stock Exchange suspended operations iii. Half railways deflated bonds, 100 banks folded, 18,000 companies closing their doors from 1876 to 1878 iv. Factories close, unemployment reaches 15% 1. A quarter of New York City workers were unemployed v. Calls for the government to create more jobs through public works were rejected. People were angry at big companies that showed great economic power vii. Political organizations like Chicago's Citizens' Association united companies for tax preservation and defense of property rights in. The election crisis 1876 in. Democrats think they would win the next election because of the depression ii. The Republican Party was weakened by scandals iii. 1875 conspiracy 1. Distillers and U.S. agents revenue to defraud the government of millions in tax revenue 2. Charges against 200 members of the Whiskey Ring were acquitted because of Grant's intervention iv. Democrats revealed republicans were low standard on honesty v. 1871 Tweed Ring Canal Right vi. The issue of corruption was linked to the Republican Party vii. Republican candidate: Rutherford B. Hayes Governor of Ohio; attorney in Cincinnati; defended escaped slaves; General of the Union Army; supported an effective system of public administration, the vigorous prosecution of officials who betrayed public trust, and the introduction of a system of free public education viii. Democratic candidate: Samuel Tilden- accused of sex dysfunction during the war, tax evasion and close relationships with powerful railway interests ix. Tilden received 250,000 more popular votes than Hayes but Republicans refused to concede victory x. Uncontested electoral votes, Tilden: 184 (a short majority to win); Hayes: 164 1. 20 contested votes from Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina and Oregon 2. Southern states back two sets of electoral votes 3. Oregon: Hayes bar but Democratic governor replaced a disputed Republican voter with a Democrat xi. January 1877, Congress moved to put the impasse xii. Election commission established 1. Five senators, five representatives and five Supreme Court justices a. Eight Republican and seven Democrats 2. Voted along party lines xiii. Democrats angry and threatened a filibuster to block Hayes' inauguration xiv. Compromise in February, more money for Southern internal improvements, appointing a Southerner to cabinet, and pursuing a policy of non-interference in Southern issues xv. Hayes removed the federal troops in LA and SC 1. The Democrats took control of these states xvi. Home Rule (non-interference) involved the abandonment of liberated people, radicals, carpetbaggers and scalawags and repealed the 14th and 15th Amendments and Civil Rights Act of 1866 xvii. Compromise of the 1877- congressional ruling of the 1876 election that installed Republican Hayes in the White House and gave Democrats control of all state governments in the South APen Question: 1.B 2. E 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. C 7. E 8. B 9. E 10. D 11. C 12. A 13.B 14. B B

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