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ACADEMY



United States History 1865 to the Present

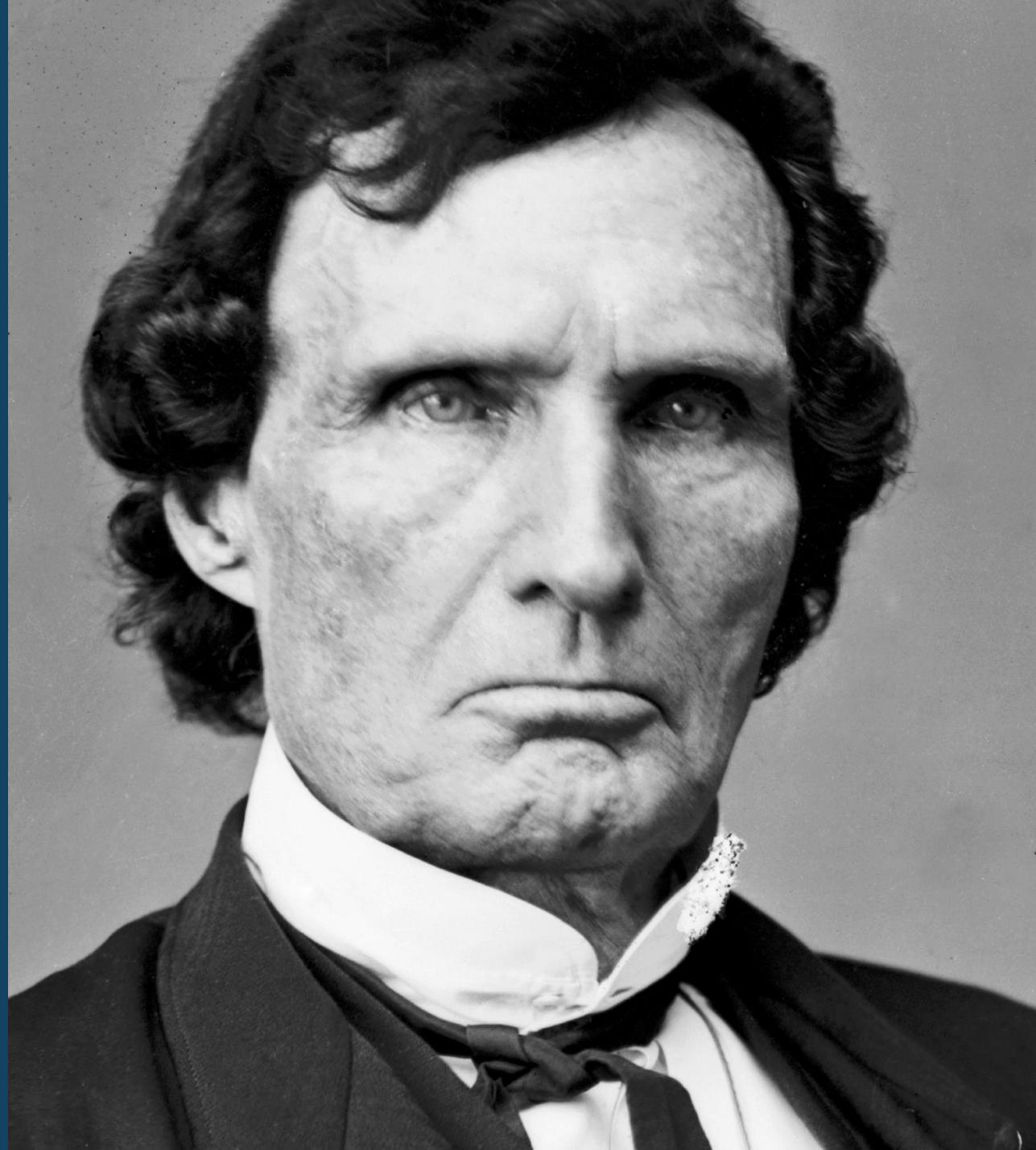
Presentation 2: Occupation, Corruption, and the End of
Reconstruction

Chronology



- ✓ 1865: 13th Amendment Ratified.
- ✓ 1866: Ex Parte Milligan.
- ✓ 1867: 1st Reconstruction Act.
- ✓ 1867: Tenure of Office Act.
- ✓ 1867: Command of the Army Act.
- ✓ 1868: Omnibus Act of 1868.
- ✓ 1868: Johnson removes Stanton from office and is impeached but remains in office.
- ✓ 1868: 14th Amendment "ratified."
- ✓ 1868: U.S. Grant elected president.
- ✓ 1869: Gould Fiske Scandal and Black Friday.
- ✓ 1870: 15th Amendment Ratified.
- ✓ 1872: Credit Mobilier Scandal.
- ✓ 1872: Grant wins re-election.
- ✓ 1873: Crime of '73.
- ✓ 1876: Rutherford B. Hayes elected president.
- ✓ 1877: "Compromise of 1877."

- The Radical Agenda:
- A righteous cause to forge a “new Union.”
- To avenge the Union men who died in the War.
- To punish the South.
- To remake the South.
- One party, one branch control of the central government.
- The tyranny of the Republican Party.

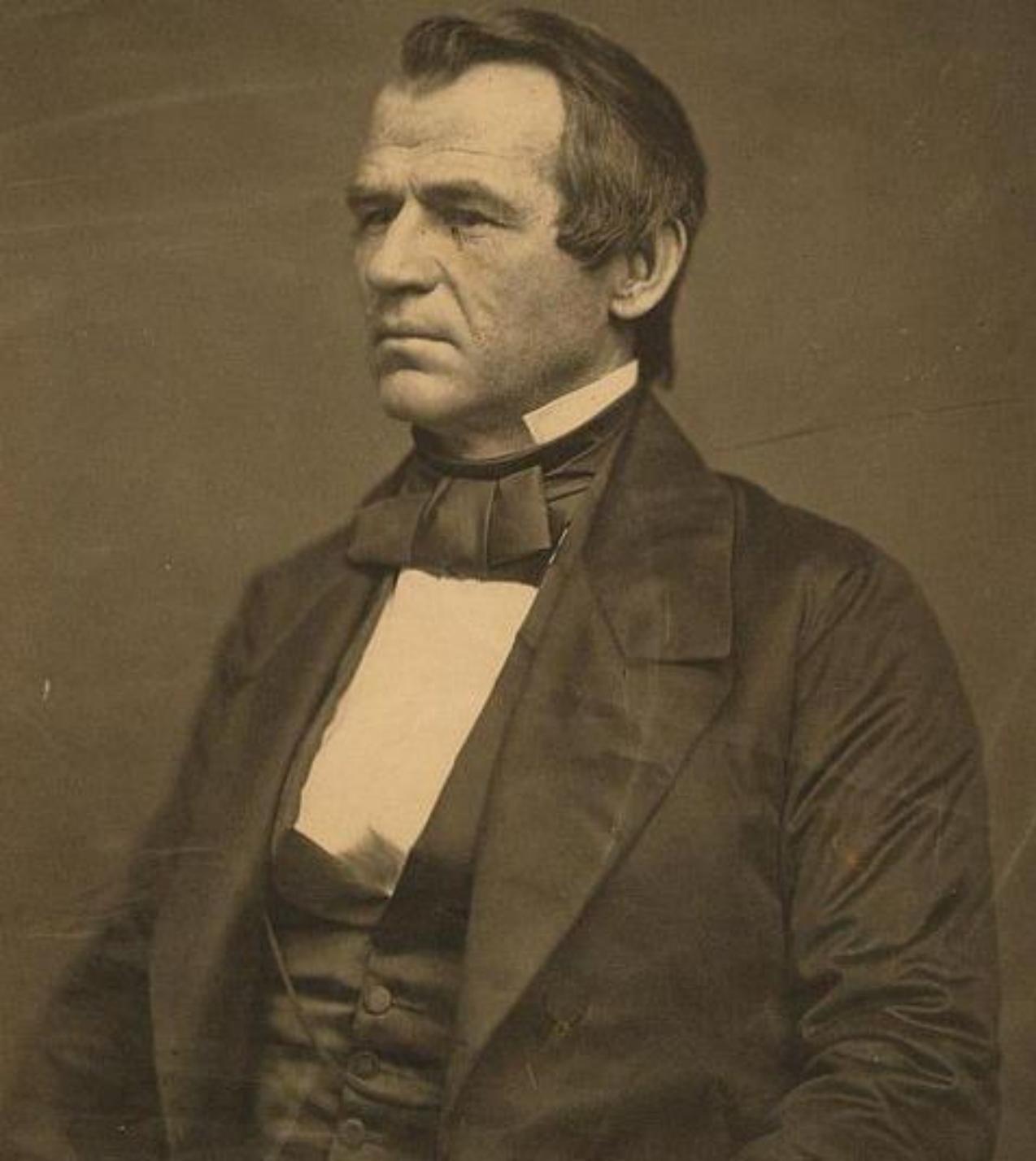


1ST Reconstruction Act of 1867

- All Southern States except Tennessee “removed” from the Union.
 - The remaining 10 States were divided into 5 military districts subject to martial law.
 - States were forced to draw up new constitutions and ratify the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.
 - Was this legal?
 - Why? Black suffrage
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1867 Military Districts





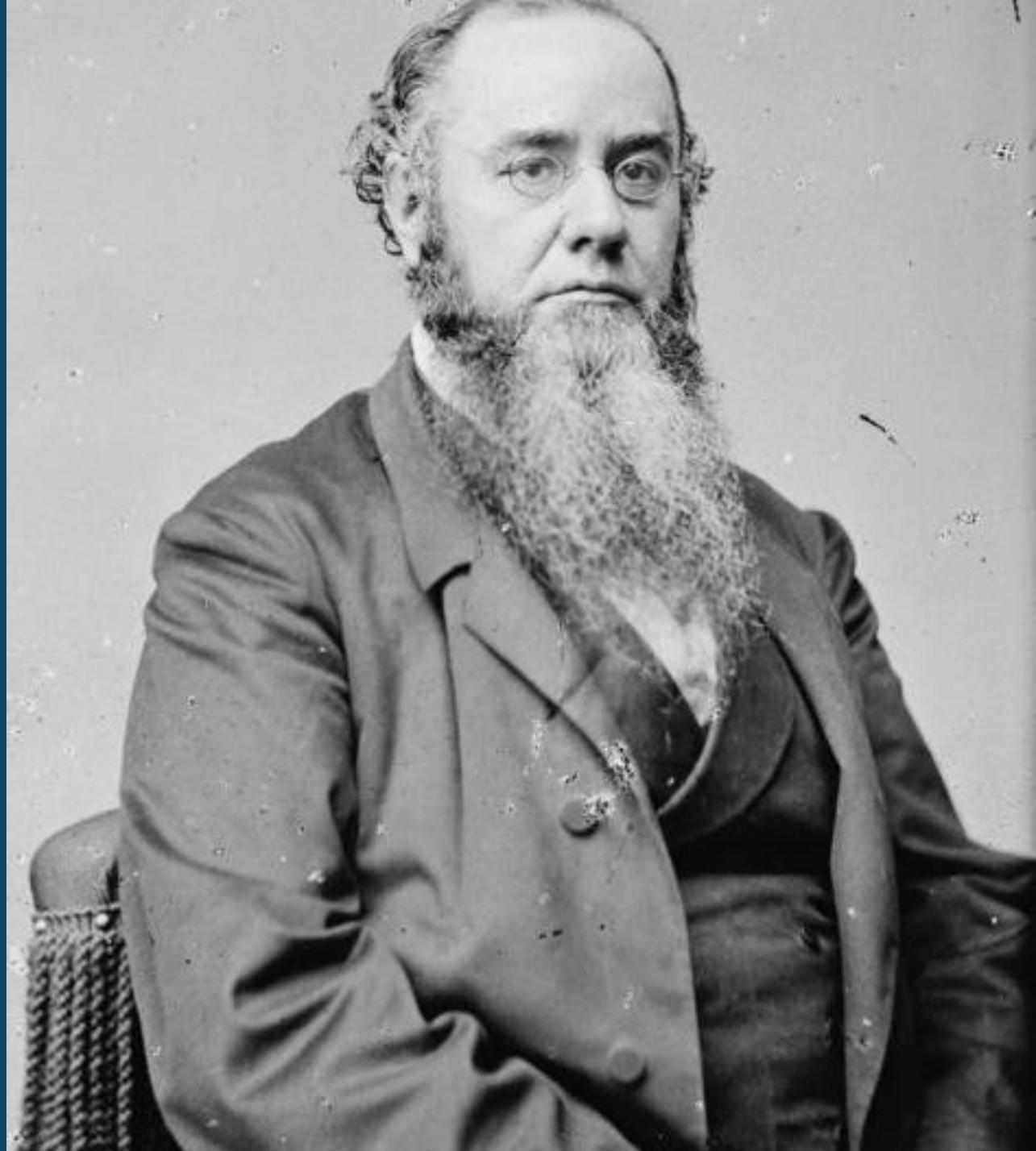
- Johnson vetoes the bill.
- A congressional override forces him to send 20,000 troops (many of whom are black) South to enforce the law.
- Registered black voters now outnumber registered white voters.
- 627,000 whites
- 703,000 blacks
- Perpetual Republican control of the South.

- Military Reconstruction required the use of the army to maintain Republican control of the South—Three States were under military control until 1876-1877.
- Seven former Confederate States allowed “back” into the Union after following the provisions of the 1st Reconstruction Act.
- This was due to the presence of the military and the disfranchisement of white voters.
- Georgia would be placed back under military reconstruction after it ignored provisions of the 14th Amendment and removed blacks from the State legislature; reoccupation to white Georgians.

Two “traps” for Johnson

- Republicans wanted to impeach Johnson; continual roadblock, though easily overcome through supermajority in Congress.
 - Tenure of Office Act of 1867
 - Command of the Army Act of 1867
 - Both limited the constitutional authority of the president; were they constitutional?
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- Edwin Stanton
- Secretary of War
- Johnson removed him from office in 1868.
- A known Republican “spy” in the cabinet; hold-over from the Lincoln administration.
- Abuse of military powers during and after the War—Replacing Southern with Northern ministers in Southern churches.
- Johnson violated the Tenure of Office Act and was impeached by the House of Representatives.



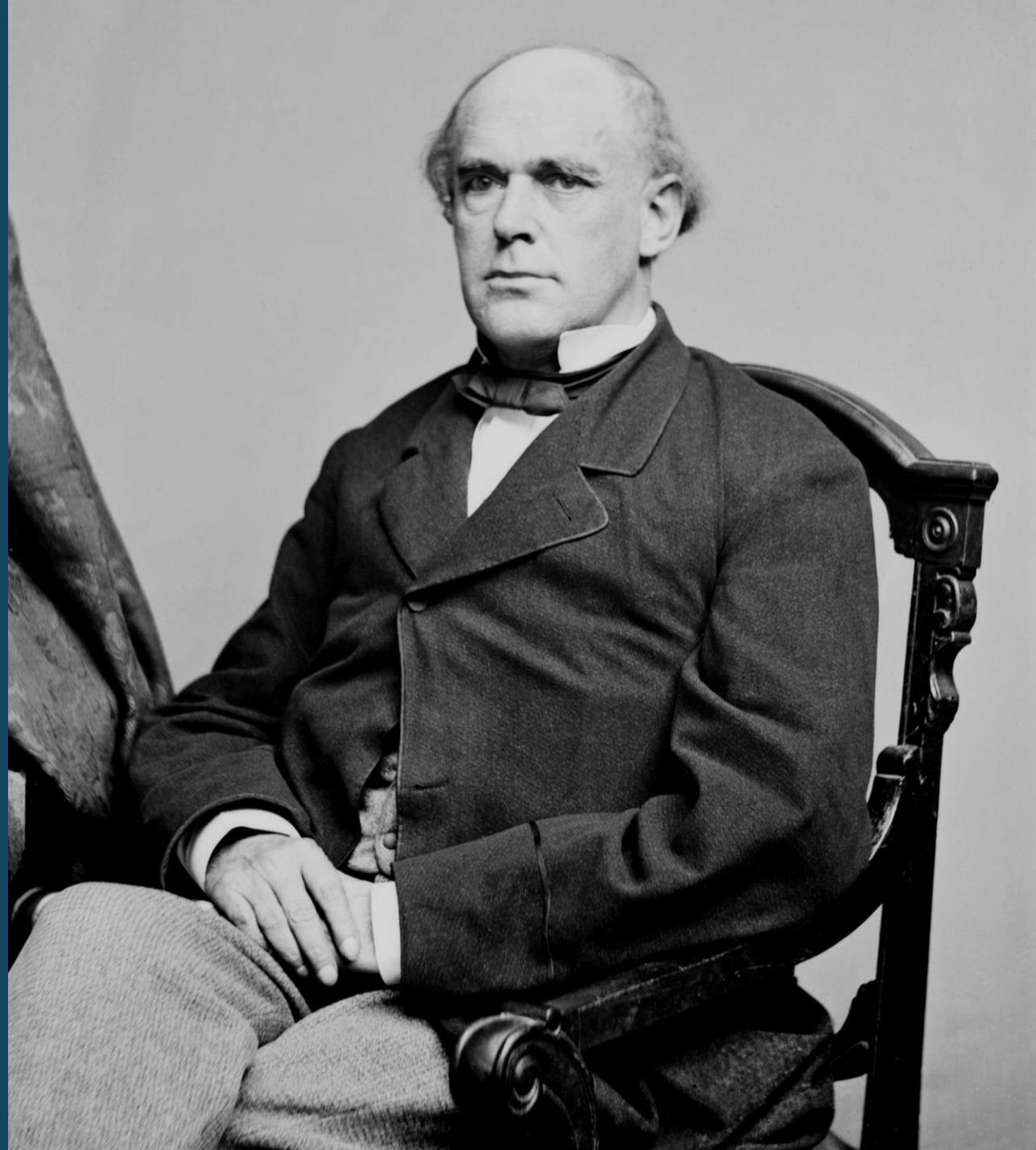


- Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase of Ohio
- Presides over the trial in the Senate.
- The prosecution argues Johnson broke the law and acted in a manner unbecoming of the President (in part for vetoing legislation).
- Johnson acquitted by one vote—35 Votes for removal, 19 against.
- Seven Republicans voted against removing him from office.
- A “lame-duck” presidency until he leaves office.
- 1926—Supreme Court rules that the Tenure of Office Act was unconstitutional: *Myers v. United States*.

Constitutional Reconstruction

- Changes to the Constitution through the amendment process.
- Congress reduces the power of the Supreme Court (not unconstitutional but irregular).
- 1865—13TH Amendment abolishes slavery.
- 1866—Congress, at the insistence of Chase, reduces the number of SC justices from 10 to 7, therefore limiting presidential appointment powers; increased back to 9 in 1869 after the election of the Republican U.S. Grant.
- 1870—15TH Amendment allows all men, regardless of race, the privilege of voting.

- 1866
- *Ex Parte Milligan* (split decision)
- Martial law and military courts were illegal so long as civil courts were in operation.
- Congress removes court jurisdiction over such matters.



14TH Amendment



- 1868
- Former Confederate States “required” to “ratify” the Amendment to re-enter the Union
- Gave former slaves citizenship of the United States (but not individual States).
- Struck down the Black Codes.
- Prohibited former high-ranking Confederate officials from holding office or voting.
- Legally ratified?



- 28 States needed for ratification
- Two States rescinded their ratification—Ohio and New Jersey—thus leaving the total at 26 (though technically 16 states of 37 did not legally ratify the document).
- Secretary of State William H. Seward forced to promulgate the Amendment regardless of the decision of New Jersey and Ohio.
- Congressional abuse of power.

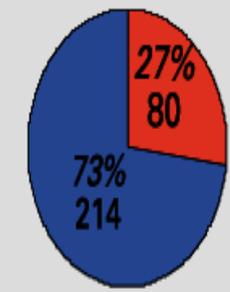
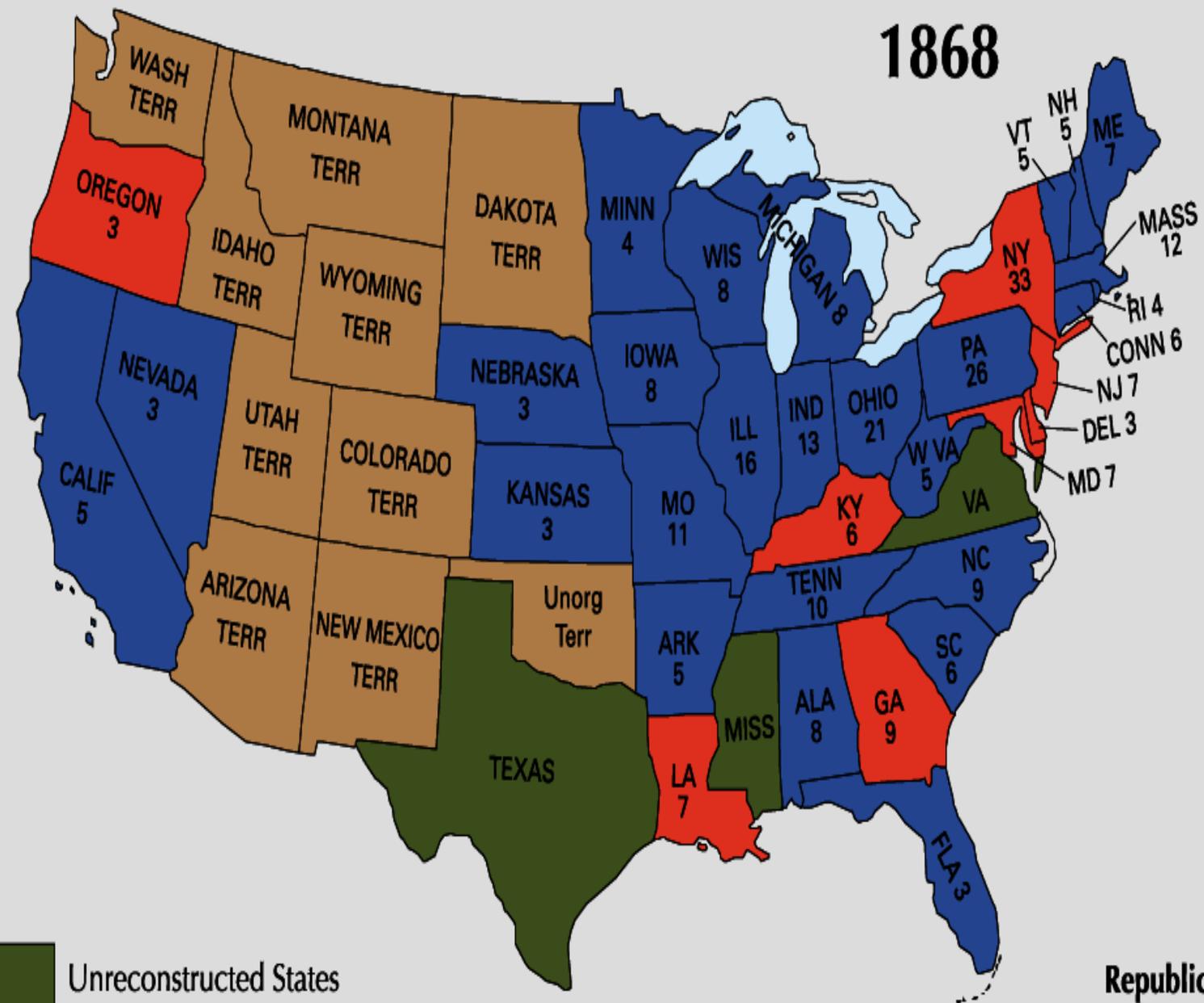
- 1868 Presidential Election
- U.S. Grant
- 1822-1885
- OH
- Republican nominee for president.
- Hero of the War for the North.
- Bloody shirt campaign.



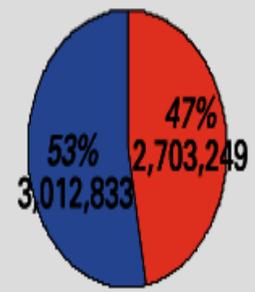


- Horatio Seymour
- 1868
- NY
- Democratic nominee for president.
- Grant wins a narrow victory because of the sizable Union veteran vote and the black vote in the South.

1868



ELECTORAL VOTE
TOTAL VOTING: 294
NOT VOTING: 23



POPULAR VOTE
TOTAL: 5,716,082

Unreconstructed States
 Territories

Republican (Grant)
 Democratic (Seymour)

- U.S. Grant
- 18TH President of the United States
- 1869-1877
- Hero of Appomattox; Won the War for the Union.
- A Democrat in his youth.
- Youngest president in history to this point.
- Not acclimated to politics.
- Liquor and cigars.
- A “scandalous” administration.





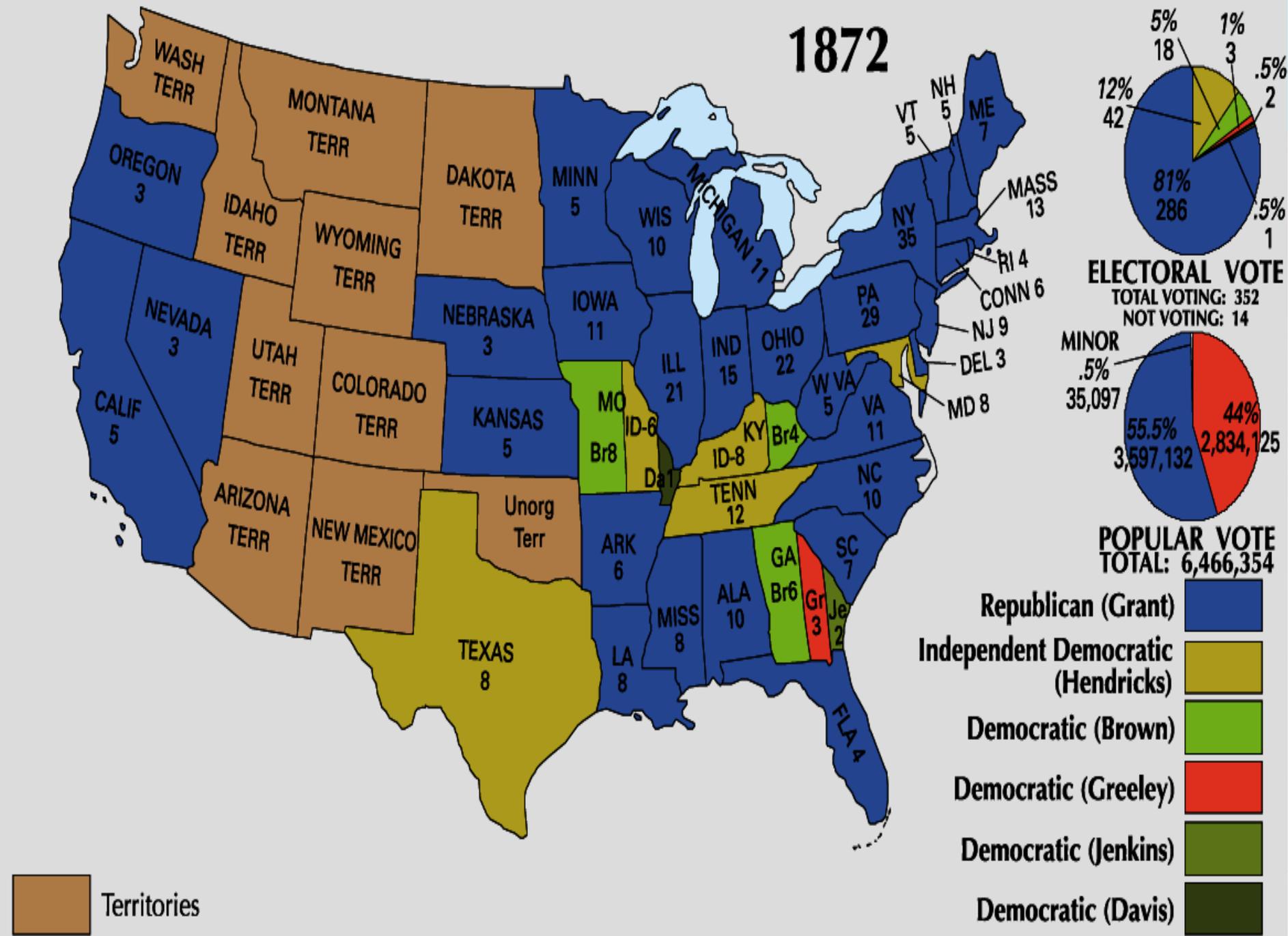
- Major Issues:
- Corruption and scandal at the State and Federal level.
- The end of Reconstruction: Home Rule for the South.
- Indian Wars.

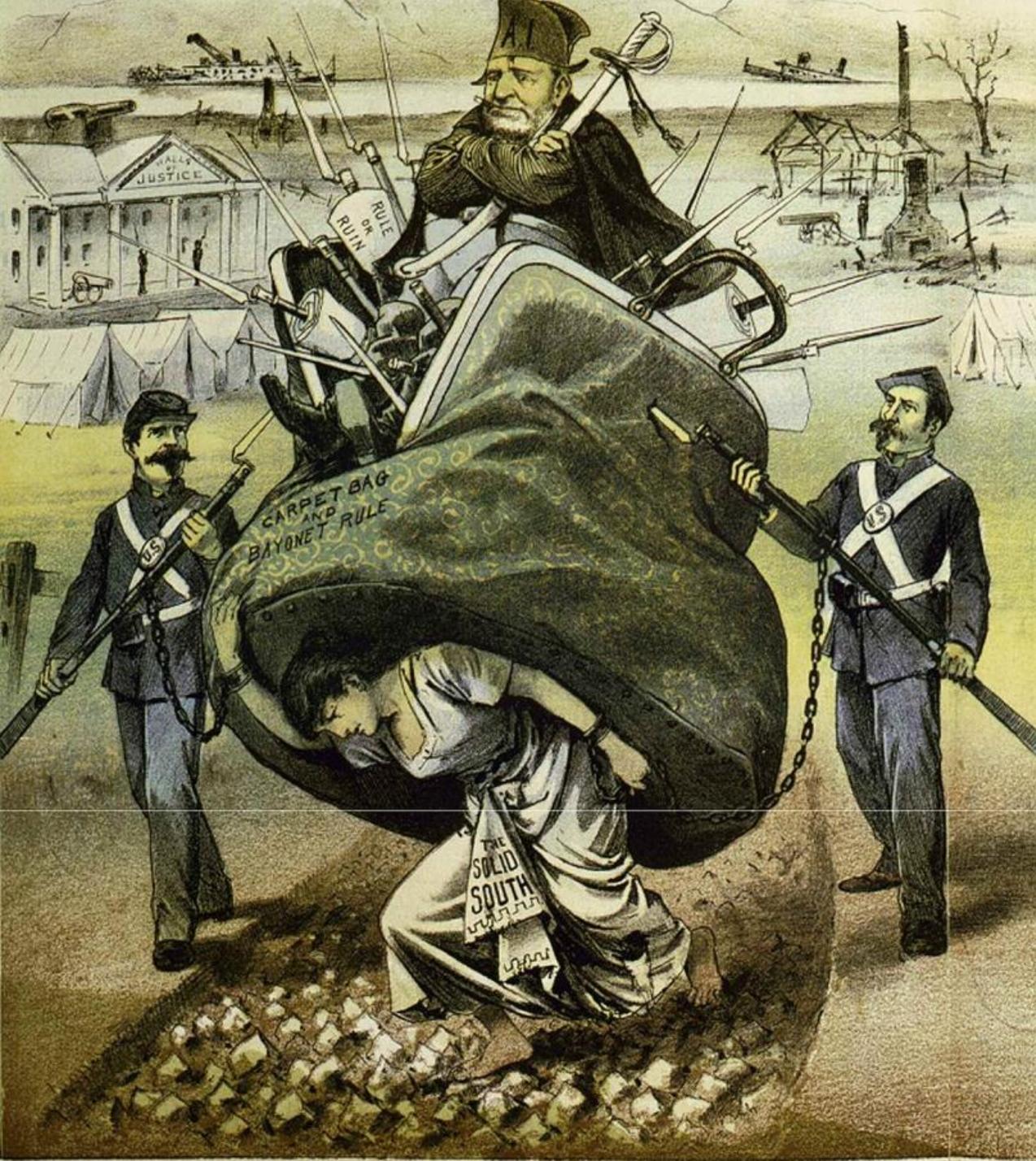
- Gould-Fiske Scandal of 1869 and Black Friday.
- Credit Mobilier Scandal of 1872 and the clean up including Vice President Schuyler Colfax.
- Crime of '73 and the Coinage Act of 1873; Panic of 1873.
- Reconstruction in general.

- 1872 Election
- Grant vs. Horace Greeley—
Republican vs. Republican
- Grant and the Radicals retain control
of the general government.
- Reconstruction continues.



1872





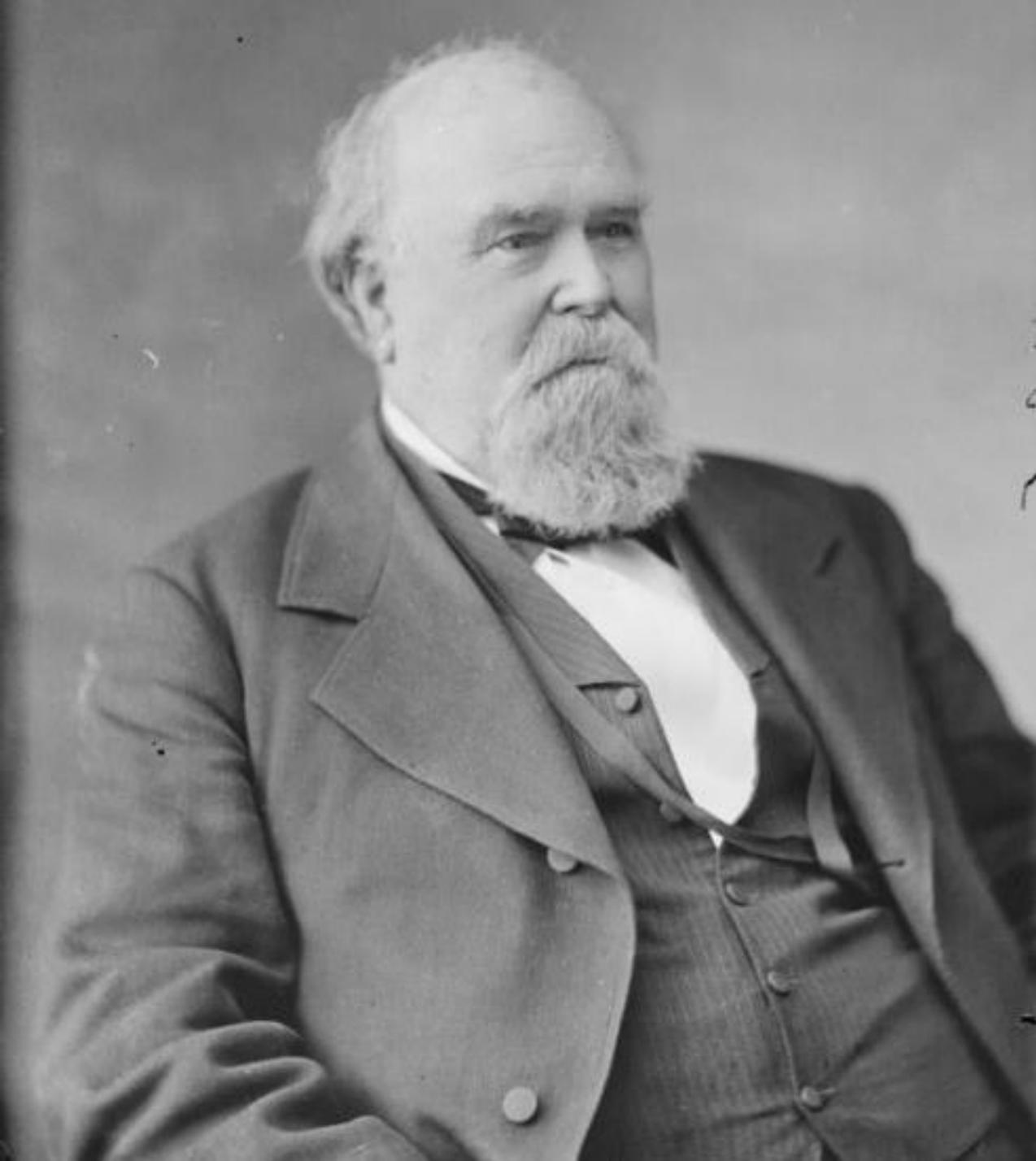
- The South: Carpetbaggers and Scalawags
- Carpetbagger: A Northerner who settled in the South after the War looking for political gain and economic profit.
- Many Union Army veterans.

- Scalawag:
- A Southerner who supported the Republican Party and Reconstruction after the War.
- James Longstreet—Former general in the Confederate Army.



State Corruption

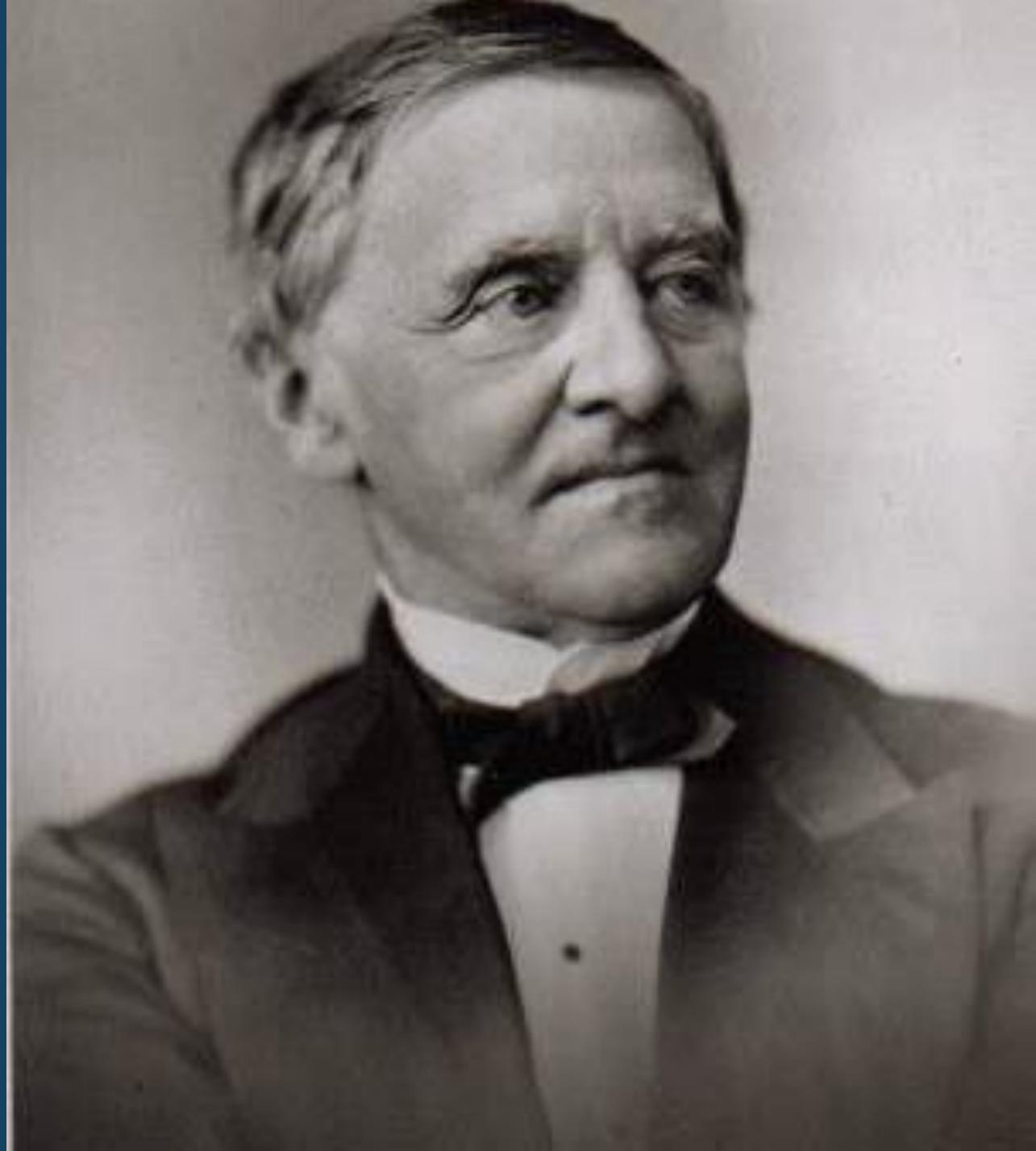
- Scalawags dominated the Reconstruction governments of Alabama and South Carolina.
- Prominent scalawags in Mississippi and Louisiana—seen as lower than carpetbaggers.
- Carpetbaggers were elected to the United States Congress from various Southern States—Many supported the economic diversification of the South and public school systems, particularly for former slaves.
- All Reconstruction governments were accused of excessive spending, corruption, and vote suppression for white Southerners:
 - State debt of Alabama tripled.
 - Florida property values decreased 45 percent.
 - The State debt of Georgia almost tripled in one four year stretch during Reconstruction.
 - Property taxes skyrocketed in both North and South Carolina.
 - Louisiana State debt increased over five-fold with little to show for it.

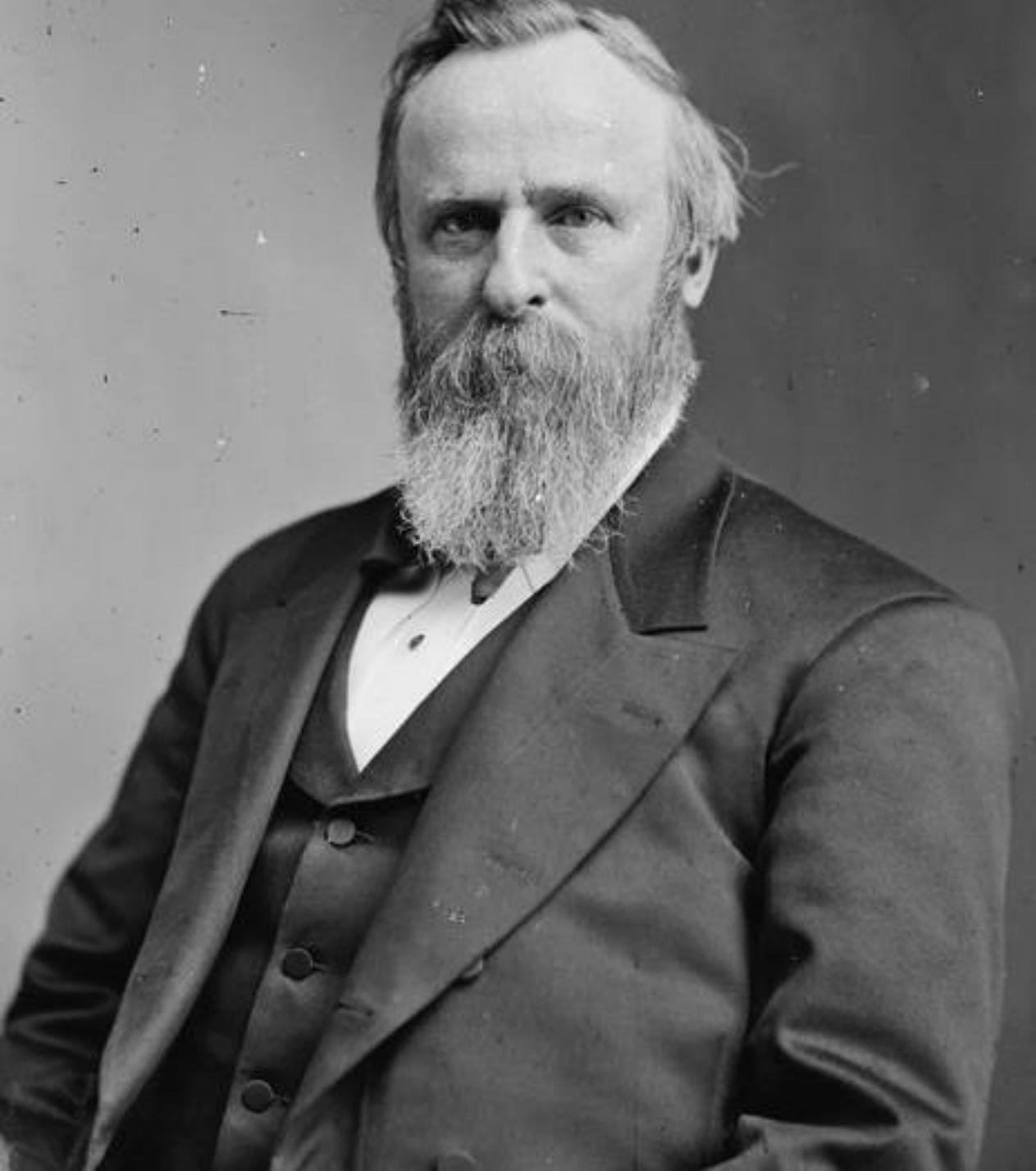


- “Bourbon Redemption”
- Southern Democratic control of State governments.
- 1870-1877
- Resistance to Military Reconstruction.
- George S. Houston, Alabama 1874-1878
- James M. Smith, Governor of Georgia, 1872-1877 from Columbus, GA



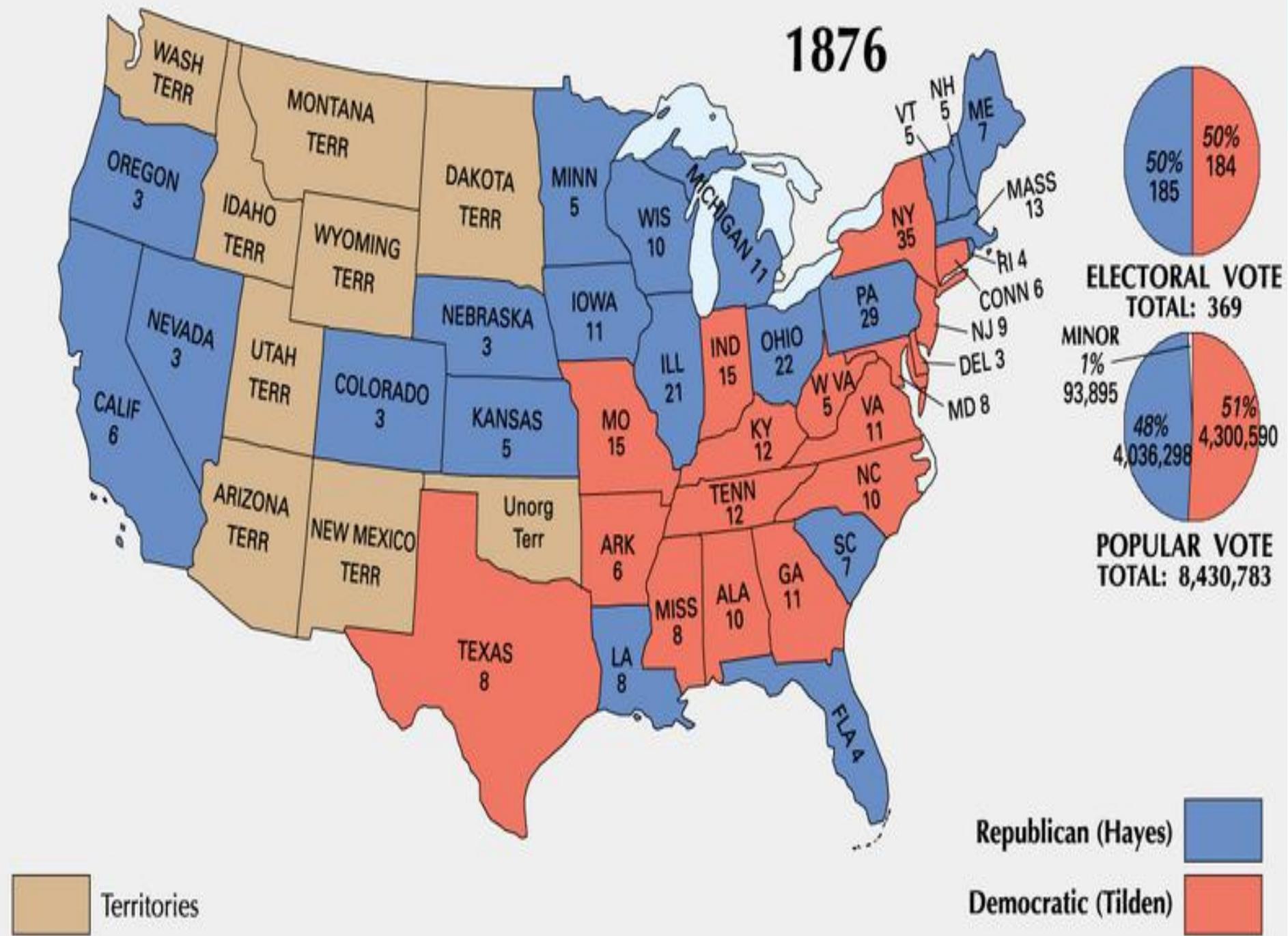
- Samuel Tilden
- NY
- 1876 Democratic nominee for President
- Anti-Reconstruction platform
- South believes they have a shot to win the election





- Rutherford B. Hayes
- OH
- 1876 Republican nominee for President
- Disputed election returns: 2 sets for South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana—three States still under military Reconstruction.
- Tilden wins the popular vote but Hayes wins in the Electoral College with the disputed returns.
- A stolen election?

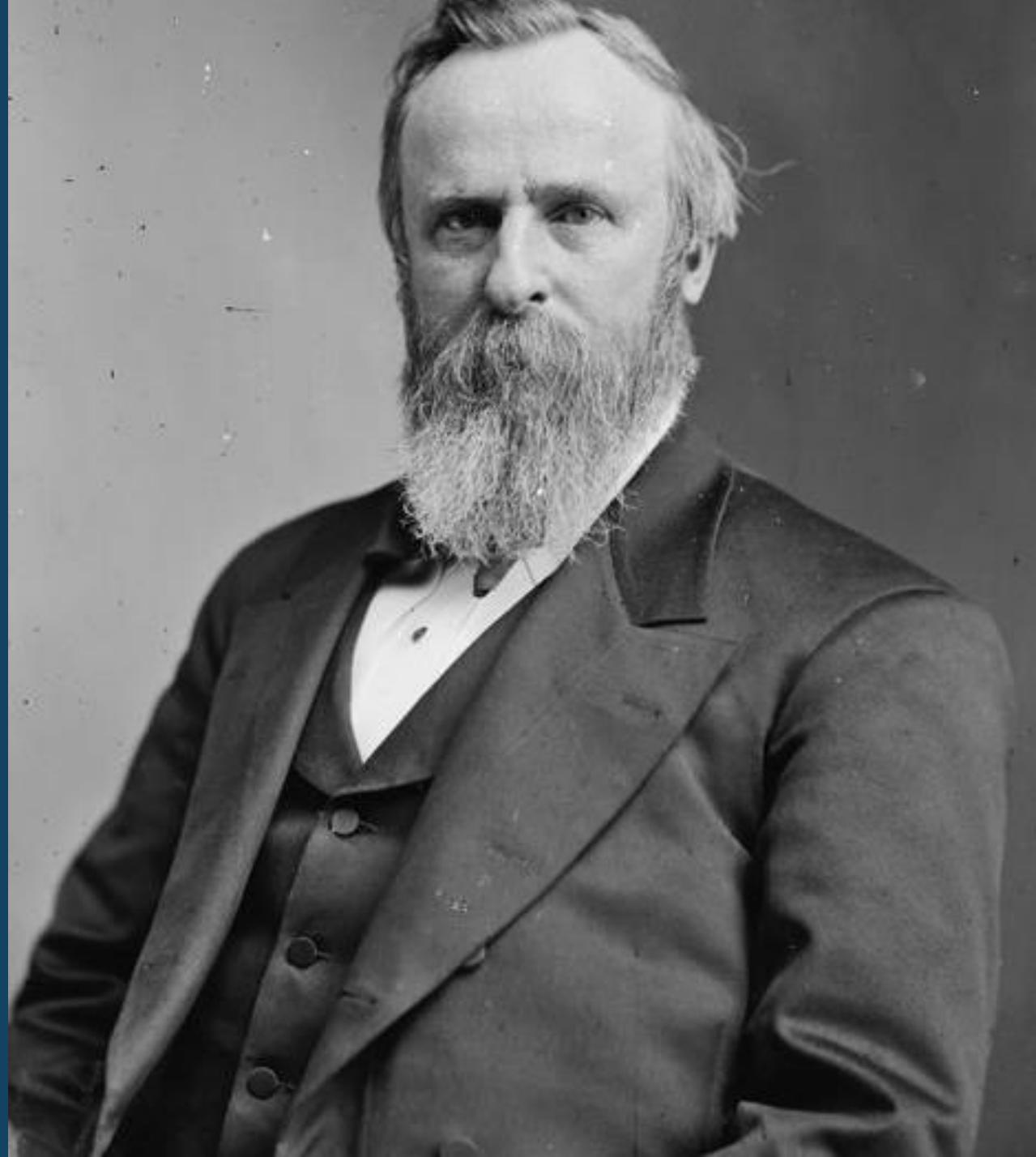
1876



“Compromise of 1877”

- Hayes would be elected President without Southern resistance under the following conditions:
 - Removal of federal troops from SC, LA, and FL
 - One Southern Democrat to the cabinet (David Key of TN as Postmaster General)
 - Support for Southern industrialization
 - A Southern transcontinental railroad
 - 1 and 2 accomplished, but 3 and 4 never happened, though Northern money poured into parts of the South and J.P. Morgan helped finance the Southern Railway.
 - Hayes had already suggested an end to Reconstruction during the campaign.
 - The admission of CO as a State helped swing the vote in favor of the Republicans.
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- Rutherford B. Hayes
- 19TH President of the United States
- 1877-1881
- The removal of federal troops and the end of Reconstruction
- Economic issues (Later Presentation)
- Indian Wars (Later Presentation)



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Thank You