

- Most of the Republicans in the south are freedmen
 - Will vote in good numbers for the Republicans until violence breaks out
- Election of 1868
 - Ulysses S. Grant
 - Shift to monetary policy which reflects Republicans walking away from working class
 - Response to flood of greenbacks
 - Problem of Gilded age
 - * Easy money or hard money
 - Idea that money's value is based on the backing by hard specie (gold/silver)
 - Problem: As west is explored, new sources of gold and silver are found
 - * Ratio of specie to greenback must be adjusted
 - Rise of the gold standard
 - Grant did not get a majority of white votes in 1868, and questionable in 1872
 - * He was in office because of the republican freedmen
 - * This is a reason for the republicans in the north to encourage freedmen to vote
 - Establishment of Department of Justice
 - * Appointment of Ackermann to ensure enforcement of passed laws
 - * Limited success because of Jury system
- 15th amendment
 - Everyone can vote - Meaning freedmen but not women
 - Splits women's right movement into two factions
 - * National Women's Suffrage Association
 - Opposed because it didn't include women
 - * Equal Rights Association (or something)
 - Saw it as a step towards women's rights? (I didn't catch it)
 - Ratified in 1870
- Freedman's Bureau continues until expiration in 1872
 - By 1869, supporting 4000 schools in South to teach illiterate former slaves
 - * Mainly in towns, not in rural area where agricultural freedmen are

- Freedmen in south only have majority once, and not for long.
 - Why, then, does reconstruction fail?
 - * Republican coalition doesn't hold together
 - * When taxes need to be raised, people don't go with it
- Ku Klux Klan
- KKK Bills - force bills
 - Allows Grant to establish martial control in counties that are considered out of control
 - This is done a few times
- Increasing in sharecropping
 - Mainly in the heavy black counties
- Price of cotton dropped because of exzternal sources (Egypt, India, etc)
- 1874 Split in Republican party allows Democrats to retake control in congress
- Merriam v Moody's Executors (1868)
 - Dillon's Rule
 - States have authority over subsidiaries such as counties, towns, cities, etc
- Election of 1872
 - Knave vs Fool
 - Grant doesn't campaign while Greeley does, but Greeley dies between election and inauguration
 - So what do his electors do? They scatter their votes all over the place.
- Patenberg, NJ race riots - 10/12/1872
- Election of 1876
 - Only three states still under Republican government
 - Republicans nominate the governor of Ohio - Rutherford B. Hayes
 - Two sets of electoral votes come from the three southern states
 - * Congress has no idea what to do with these
 - * They seem to come from Democratic violence
 - * If Hayes gets all of them, he wins, but otherwise he loses

- * Mass lawyer sent south
 - * Impending threat of recurring civil war
 - * Congress forms a committee
 - * A good mix of republicans and democrats
 - * Compromise of 1876/1877 (occurs in '77)
 - Hayes will be the president, but Republicans remove troops from the south
 - A southerner will be brought into the cabinet for a key position
 - This is done
 - * Rate of lynchings goes down because Democrats have control of the states now
- Mississippi System
 - White rule by poll tax
 - Freedmen don't really have money for the poll tax
 - Literacy test
 - Property Test
 - Grandfather Clause
 - Et cetera
 - Reconstruction adjustment of history
 - Different schools
 - Purchase of Alaska
 - Viewed as an isolated incident and nothing to really get worked up over
 - Government looking for cheap labor, gets it from China
 - Facilitate move of Chinese workers into United States