Offered amnesty upon simple oath to all except Confederate civil and military officers and those with property over $20,000 (they could apply directly to Johnson)

Many Southern state constitutions fell short of minimum requirements

Johnson granted over 13,000 pardons

Damn the negroes! I am fighting these traitorous aristocrats, their masters!

Radical/Congressional Reconstruction (*indicates override of Johnson’s veto)

- *Civil Rights Act, 4/1866—to invalidate Black Codes
  - Black Codes
    - Guarantee stable labor supply now that blacks were emancipated
    - Restore pre-emancipation system of race relations
    - Forced many blacks to become sharecroppers
    - Essentially slavery with modifications
      - Only major difference is that they cannot be bought and sold
    - Precursor to the 14th Amendment—to protect blacks before it was passed
  - *Supplementary Freedman’s Bureau, 7/66—combat Black Codes; aid Freedmen; override Johnson

- *Reconstruction Act, 3/1867 (includes these supplements, all vetoed but overridden)
  - Invalidates Johnson’s state governments
  - Creates five military districts
  - Disenfranchises leading Confederates
  - Process for readmission
    - Ratification of 14th Amendment (four key principles, p. 489)
      - Ratified in July, 1868
      - Provides a constitutional guarantee of the rights and security of freed people
      - Give blacks citizen rights at the national level (not necessarily in a particular state)
      - Insure against neo-Confederate political power
o Literacy Tests—upheld Williams v. Mississippi (1898); Voting Rights Act 1965

o Property Requirements

• Segregation/14th Amendment
  o Slaughterhouse Cases (1873)
    ▪ Further undermines the 14th amendment by saying that state governments have the power to process what the means
  o US v. Cruikshank (1876)
    ▪ Over coalfax massacre
    ▪ Court does not protect you from crime groups
    ▪ That’s the states job
  o Civil Rights Cases (1883)
    ▪ 14th amendment doesn’t protect you from the
  o US v. Reese
    ▪ Every voter in Mississippi must take a literacy test—blacks are screwed can’t vote
  o Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)
    ▪ Public school paid for by taxes of both white and black
  o Cummings v. Board of Education (1899)
    ▪ Everyone in county was taxed for public schools, including blacks
    ▪ No black high school in the county—one high school in the entire county for 40 whites
    ▪ The town claims it’s a matter of money and that they can’t afford to have more
  o Bradwell v. Illinois (1873)
    ▪ A Gender Case
    ▪ Mary Bradwell was a lawyer in Illinois and Illinois would not grant her the right to practice
    ▪ She sued Illinois under the 14th Amendment
    ▪ Illinois Supreme Court said that it was okay and that a woman’s job was in the house
    ▪ Supreme Court reinforced the lower ruling

• Economic Dependency/13th Amendment
  o Sharecropping
\begin{itemize}
\item That among the African American community, only one out of ten are educated—up to them to prove themselves
\item Niagara Movement
  \begin{itemize}
  \item A group of black and white performers who wanted to basically fight Jim Crowe
  \item Wanted to meet in Buffalo but no hotel would allow them to stay together
  \end{itemize}
\item NAACP, 1909
  \begin{itemize}
  \item Oldest civil rights group in the US
  \item First black PhD in the US—HARVARD PhD
  \item An elitist who believes in the “Talented Tenth”
  \item Doesn’t accept social or political disenfranchisement
  \item Becomes the voice of a younger black youth
  \item Listen to DuBois instead of Washington
  \end{itemize}
\item Ida B. Wells
  \begin{itemize}
  \item Born a slave in Mississippi; parents committed to getting her an education
  \item Her parents died when she was 14
  \item Responsible for three little kids
  \item Moved the family to Memphis where she could get a job
  \item Spoke out when she was 16—deemed as a troublemaker by the whites
  \item Wanted to expose the lynching and the lies
  \item Had to flee to NY and eventually to Chicago
  \end{itemize}
\item Free Speech
  \begin{itemize}
  \item He publication that exposes lynching for what it is
  \item Comes out of Chicago
  \end{itemize}
\item Sam Hose
  \begin{itemize}
  \item Said to be brutally murdered by a white mob
  \item Knew it was a lie because the first line in the paper said that Hose went through the front door of his employer’s home—never would have happened, blacks went through the back door
  \end{itemize}
\end{itemize}
- Ida hired an investigator, as did another newspaper
  - The widow told the other detective that Hose never came through the front door or raped her
- She released the truth: he came through the back door, asked for his wage because he was catching a train the next morning, his employer told the wife to get his rifle, Hose grabbed the axe, threw it at him, fled to the train station
- NAACW
  - National Association for the Advancement of Colored Women
  - Ida B. Wells is one of the founders of the NAACW—feminist
  - Without Sanctuary
  - Robert Charles—black nationalist, back-to-Africa (link Marcus Garvey, UNIA Harlem)
    - About 70 years ahead of his time
    - Black militancy & black nationalism
  - Killed decorated police officer, Officer Day, because he witnessed the brutalization of a black man
- Billie Holiday, “Strange Fruit”
  - Her mother gave birth to her at 13, essentially left her to relatives
  - Grew up in a terrible part of Baltimore
  - Her mom came back to find her daughter being raped (11 yrs old)
  - She and her mom move to NY and work in a brothel
  - Fell in love with music and heroin at only 16—alcoholic

Nativism:
- Dennis Kearney, Workingman’s Party
- Chinese Exclusion Act, 1882

The West: Railroads and Mining Towns:
Railroads