

- 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
- *Supplemental Freedmen'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

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- Literacy Tests—upheld *Williams v. Mississippi* (1898); Voting Rights Act 1965
- Property Requirements
- Segregation/14th Amendment
 - *Slaughterhouse Cases* (1873)
 - Further undermines the 14th amendment by saying that state governments have the power to process what the means
 - *US v. Cruikshank* (1876)
 - Over coalfax massacre
 - Court does not protect you from crime groups
 - That's the states job
 - *Civil Rights Cases* (1883)
 - 14th amendment doesn't protect you from the
 - *US v. Reese*
 - Every voter in Mississippi must take literacy test—blacks are screwed can't vote
 - *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896)
 - Public school paid for by taxes of both white and black
 - *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
 - *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
 - Sharecropping

- That among the African American community, only one out of ten are educated—up to them to prove themselves
- Niagara Movement
 - A group of black and white performers who wanted to basically fight Jim Crowe
 - Wanted to meet in Buffalo but no hotel would allow them to stay together
- NAACP, 1909
 - Oldest civil rights group in the US
- First black PhD in the US—HARVARD PhD
- An elitist who believes in the “Talented Tenth”
- Doesn’t accept social or political disenfranchisement
- Becomes the voice of a younger black youth
- Listen to DuBois instead of Washington
- Ida B. Wells
 - Born a slave in Mississippi, parents committed to getting her an education
 - Her parents died when she was 14
 - Responsible for three little kids
 - Moved the family to Memphis where she could get a job
 - Spoke out when she was 16—deemed as a troublemaker by the whites
 - Wanted to expose the lynching and the lies
 - Had to flee to NY and eventually to Chicago
 - Free Speech
 - He publication that exposes lynching for what it is
 - Comes out of Chicago
 - Sam Hose
 - Said to be brutally murdered by a white mob
 - 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

- 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