

# Unit 4: The Young Republic (1789-1824)

## The Supreme Court

1. Key decisions by the Supreme Court under Chief Justice John Marshall of Virginia
2. **John Marshall increased the power of the federal government//limited power of states**
  - established the power of the federal courts to **declare laws unconstitutional** ("**judicial review**"—*Marbury v. Madison*)
  - Prohibited the states from taxing agencies of the federal government ("**the power to tax is the power to destroy**"—*McCulloch v. Maryland*).
  - a broad national view of economic affairs set forth in *Gibbons v. Ogden* are the foundation blocks of the Supreme Court's authority to mediate disagreements between branches of governments, levels of government, and competing business interests.

## Start of Political Parties

1. George Washington's presidency ended in the late 1790s, the first political parties emerged from the conflict in Washington's **Cabinet** from Alexander Hamilton's **Financial Plan** & the proposed creation of a **Bank of the United States**:
2. The **Federalists**, led by **John Adams and Alexander Hamilton**, believed in a **strong national government** and **industrial economy** and were supported by bankers and business interests in the Northeast.
3. The **Democratic Republicans**, led by **Thomas Jefferson**, believed in a **weak national government** and an **agricultural economy**. They were supported by farmers, artisans, and frontier settlers in the South.
4. Controversy over the Federalists' support for the Bank of the United States, the **Jay Treaty**, and the undeclared war on France contributed to the emergence of an organized opposition party, the **Democratic-Republicans, led by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison**.
5. The presidential **election of 1800**, won by Thomas Jefferson, was the first American presidential election in which power was **1<sup>st</sup> peacefully transferred from one political party to another**.

## Expansion resulting from the Louisiana Purchase and War of 1812

1. Thomas Jefferson, as president in 1803, purchased the huge **Louisiana Territory from France**, which **doubled the size of the United States** overnight. He authorized the **Lewis and Clark expedition** to explore the new territories that lay west of the Mississippi River. **Sacajawea**, an American Indian woman, served as their guide and translator.
2. **British interference with American shipping** and western expansionism fueled the call for a declaration of **War of 1812**.
3. Federalists opposed Madison's war resolution, talked of secession, and proposed constitutional amendments, which were not acted upon.
4. The American victory over the British in the War of 1812 produced an American claim to the Oregon Territory and increased migration of American settlers into Florida, which was later acquired by treaty from Spain. (**Adam-Onis Treaty**)

5. The **Missouri Compromise (1820)** drew an east-west line through the Louisiana Purchase, with slavery prohibited above the **36-30 line** and allowed below, except that slavery was allowed in **Missouri**, north of the line. **Maine** was created as a free state (**Henry Clay**)



6. The **Monroe Doctrine (1823)** stated the following:
- The American continents should not be considered for future colonization by any European powers.
  - Nations in the Western Hemisphere were inherently different from those of Europe—i.e., they were republics by nature rather than monarchies.
  - The United States would regard as a threat to her own peace and safety any attempt by European powers to impose their system on any independent state in the Western Hemisphere.
  - The United States would not interfere in European affairs.

## Presidents (1789-1825)

<p>1. George Washington, 1789-1797</p> <p>VP – John Adams</p> <p>Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson</p> <p>Secretary of Treasury Alexander Hamilton</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Judiciary Act, 1789</li> <li>• Hamilton's Financial Plan</li> <li>• Tariff of 1789</li> <li>• First Bank of United States &amp; Formation of political parties, 1791-1811</li> <li>• Whiskey Rebellion, 1799</li> <li>• French Revolution 1793</li> <li>• Jay Treaty with England, 1795</li> <li>• Pinckney Treaty /Spain 1795</li> <li>• Cotton Gin/Eli Whitney</li> <li>• Farewell Address, 1796</li> </ul>	<p>2, John Adams, 1797-1801 (Federalist)</p> <p>VP – Thomas Jefferson</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• XYZ Affair, 1797</li> <li>• Alien Act, Sedition Act, 1798</li> <li>• Naturalization Act</li> <li>• Kentucky (Jefferson) &amp; Virginia (Madison) Resolutions, 1798</li> <li>• "Midnight Judges," 1801</li> </ul>	<p>3. Thomas Jefferson, 1801-1809 (Democratic-Republican)</p> <p>VP – Aaron Burr, George Clinton</p> <p>Secretary of State James Madison</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Revolution" of 1800</li> <li>• Marbury v. Madison, 1803</li> <li>• John Marshall Court</li> <li>• Louisiana Purchase, 1803</li> <li>• Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804-1805</li> <li>• 12th Amendment, 1804</li> <li>• Burr-Hamilton Duel</li> <li>• Embargo Act, 1807</li> <li>• Non-Intercourse Act, 1809</li> </ul>
<p>4. James Madison, 1809-1817 (Democratic-Republican)</p> <p>VP – George Clinton Elbridge Gerry</p> <p>Secretary of State – James Monroe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Macon Act, 1810</li> <li>▪ Berlin and Milan Decrees</li> <li>▪ Orders in Council</li> <li>▪ "War Hawks," 1811-1812</li> <li>▪ War of 1812</li> <li>▪ Gen. Andrew Jackson</li> <li>▪ Battle of New Orleans</li> <li>▪ Treaty of Ghent</li> <li>▪ Hartford Convention, 1814</li> <li>▪ First Protective Tariff, 1816</li> <li>▪ Sectionalism</li> </ul>	<p>5. James Monroe, 1817-1825 (Democratic-Republican)</p> <p>VP – Daniel Thompson</p> <p>Secretary of State John Quincy Adams</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• John Marshall's Decisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; McCulloch v. Maryland, 1819;</li> <li>&gt; Dartmouth College v. Woodward, 1819;</li> <li>&gt; Gibbons v. Ogden, 1824</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Adam-Oñis Treaty, 1819</li> <li>• Henry Clay</li> <li>• <u>Missouri Compromise, 1820</u></li> <li>• <u>Monroe Doctrine, 1823</u></li> <li>• Sectional Tariff, 1824</li> </ul>	

# Unit 5: Antebellum America (1824-1860)

## Age of Andrew Jackson

1. The changing character of American politics in “**the age of the common man**” was characterized by
2. heightened emphasis on equality in the political process for **adult white males**
3. the rise of interest group politics and sectional issues
4. a changing style of campaigning
5. **increased voter participation.**
6. Andrew Jackson personified the “**democratic spirit**” of the age by challenging the economic elite and rewarding campaign supporters with public office (**Spoils System**).
7. The **Federalist Party disappeared**, and **new political parties, the Whigs and Know-Nothings**, were organized in opposition to the Democratic Party.

## Bank of the United States

1. Distrusting the bank as an undemocratic tool of the Eastern elite, Jackson vetoed the rechartering of the bank in 1832.
2. Jackson’s bank veto became the central issue in the election of 1832, as Henry Clay, the National Republican candidate, supported the bank.
3. Jackson’s re-election brought an end to the bank, as Jackson withdrew government money and deposited it in state “**Pet**” **banks**.
4. His actions caused a major economic depression, resulting in the **Panic of 1837**.

## Jackson Terms:

1. **Aristocracy**: A government in which power is given to those believed to be best qualified
2. **Aristocrat**: A member of an aristocracy
3. **Presidential veto**: Power granted to the President to prevent passage of legislation
4. “**Spoils System**”: A practice of using public offices to benefit members of the victorious party
5. **Panic of 1837**: The economic situation that resulted from reckless speculation that led to bank failures and dissatisfaction with the use of state banks as depositories for public funds

## Sectional tensions caused by competing economic interests

1. The **industrial North** favored high protective tariffs to protect Northern manufactured goods from foreign competition.
2. The **agricultural South** opposed high tariffs that made the price of imports more expensive.

### Sectional tensions caused by westward expansion

1. As new states entered the Union, compromises were reached that maintained the balance of power in Congress between “**free**” and “**slave**” states.
2. The **Missouri Compromise (1820)** drew an east-west line (36-30) through the Louisiana Purchase, with slavery prohibited above the line and allowed below, except that slavery was allowed in Missouri, north of the line.
3. In the **Compromise of 1850**, California entered as a free state, while the new Southwestern territories acquired from Mexico would **decide slavery on their own**.
4. The **Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854** repealed the Missouri Compromise line, giving people in Kansas and Nebraska the choice whether to allow slavery in their states or not ( “**popular sovereignty**” ). This law produced bloody fighting in Kansas as pro- and anti-slavery forces battled each other. It also led to the **birth of the Republican Party** that same year to oppose the spread of slavery.

### Impact on the American Indians

1. The belief that it was America’s “**Manifest Destiny**” to stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific provided political support for territorial expansion.
2. During this period of westward migration, American Indians were repeatedly defeated in violent conflicts with settlers and soldiers and forcibly removed from their ancestral homelands. They were either forced to march far away from their homes (the “**Trail of Tears**,” when several tribes were relocated from Atlantic Coastal states to **Oklahoma**) or confined to reservations.

### Sectional tensions caused by debates over the nature of the Union

1. South Carolinians (**VP John C. Calhoun/South Carolina Exposition**) argued that sovereign states could nullify the **Tariff of 1832** and other acts of Congress. A union that allowed state governments to invalidate acts of the national legislature could be dissolved by states seceding from the Union in defense of slavery (**Nullification Crisis**).
2. President **Jackson** threatened to send federal troops to collect the tariff revenues.

### Sectional tensions caused by the institution of slavery

1. Slave revolts in Virginia, led by **Nat Turner and Gabriel Prosser**, fed white Southerners’ fears about slave rebellions and led to harsh laws in the South against fugitive slaves. Southerners who favored abolition were intimidated into silence.
2. Northerners, led by **William Lloyd Garrison, publisher of *The Liberator***, increasingly viewed the institution of slavery as a violation of Christian principles and argued for its abolition. Southerners grew alarmed by the growing force of the Northern response to the abolitionists.
3. **Fugitive slave** events pitted Southern slave owners against outraged Northerners who opposed returning escaped slaves to bondage.

### The westward movement and economic development

1. American settlers streamed westward from the coastal states into the Midwest, Southwest, and Texas, **seeking economic opportunity** in the form of land to own and farm.
2. The growth of railroads and canals helped the growth of an industrial economy and supported the westward movement of settlers.
3. **Eli Whitney's** invention of the **cotton gin** led to the spread of the **slavery-based "cotton kingdom"** in the Deep South.
4. American migration into Texas led to an armed revolt against Mexican rule and a famous battle at the Alamo, in which a band of Texans fought to the last man against a vastly superior force. **The Texans'** eventual victory over Mexican forces subsequently brought Texas into the United States.
5. The American victory in the **Mexican War** during the 1840s led to the acquisition of an enormous territory that included the present-day states of California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and parts of Colorado and New Mexico. (**Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo**)



### **Causes of the Civil War**

1. **Sectional disagreements** and debates over tariffs, extension of slavery into the territories, and the nature of the Union (**states' rights theory**)
2. Northern **abolitionists** versus Southern defenders of slavery
3. United States Supreme Court decision in the **Dred Scott case**
4. Publication of ***Uncle Tom's Cabin*** by **Harriet Beecher Stowe**
5. Ineffective presidential leadership in the 1850s & formation of **Republican Party platform**
6. A series of failed compromises over the expansion of slavery in the territories (**Compromise of 1850, Wilmot Proviso, Kansa-Nebraska Act, Lecompton Constitution**)
7. **Election of President Lincoln** causes **South Carolina Secession** & Confederate States of America

### **The women's suffrage movement**

1. At the same time the abolitionist movement grew, another reform movement took root—the movement to give equal rights to women.
2. **Seneca Falls Declaration**
3. Roles of **Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony**, who became involved in the women's suffrage movement before the Civil War and continued with the movement after the war

## Presidents (1825-1861)

<p>6. John Quincy Adams, 1825-1829 (National Republican)</p> <p>VP – John C. Calhoun</p> <p>Secretary of State Henry Clay</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Corrupt Bargain" (1824)</li> <li>• Erie Canal, 1825</li> <li>• The American System</li> </ul>	<p>7. Andrew Jackson, 1829-1837 (Democrat)</p> <p>VP – John C. Calhoun Martin Van Buren</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jacksonian Democracy</li> <li>• Spoils System</li> <li>• Tariff of Abominations</li> <li>• Nullification Crisis (South Carolina Exposition)</li> <li>• Indian Policies</li> <li>• Tariffs of 1832 and 1833</li> <li>• Bank War</li> <li>• Jackson's VETOs</li> <li>• Whig Party 1832</li> <li>• Panic of 1837</li> </ul>	<p>8. Martin Van Buren, 1837-1841 (Democrat)</p> <p>VP – Richard M. Johnson</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Panic of 1837</li> <li>• Specie Circular, no Bank of the United States</li> <li>• Unsound financing by state governments</li> </ul>
<p>9. William Henry Harrison, 1841 (Whig)</p> <p>VP – John Tyler</p> <p>Secretary of State – Daniel Webster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Tippecanoe &amp; Tyler too"</li> <li>• Start of Indian "20 year jinx" on the Presidency</li> </ul>	<p>10. John Tyler, 1841-1845</p> <p>Anti-Jackson Democrat ran as VP on (Whig ticket)</p> <p>Secretary of State – Daniel Webster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Webster-Ashburton Treaty, 1842</li> <li>• Vetoes Clay's bill for 3rd Bank of the United States</li> <li>• Canadian Border set at 45th parallel</li> </ul>	<p>11. James K. Polk, 1845-1849 original "dark horse" candidate (Democrat)</p> <p>VP – George Dallas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manifest Destiny</li> <li>• Polk's Platform</li> <li>• Texas becomes a state, 1845</li> <li>• Oregon boundary settled, 1846</li> <li>• Mexican War, 1846-1848</li> <li>• Treaty of Guadeloupe-Hidalgo, 1848</li> <li>• Mexican-Cession</li> <li>• Wilmot Proviso</li> <li>• Seneca Falls Convention (1848)</li> </ul>
<p>12. Zachary Taylor, 1849-1850 (Whig)</p> <p>VP – Millard Fillmore</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• died of gastroenteritis 16 months into office</li> </ul> <p>13. Millard Fillmore, 1850-1853 (Whig)</p> <p>Secretary of State – Daniel Webster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sectionalism</li> <li>• Compromise of 1850</li> <li>• Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, 1850 (Britain &amp; U. S. agree not to expand in Central America if the canal is built)</li> <li>• Harriet Beecher Stowe: <i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i>, 1852</li> </ul>	<p>14. Franklin Pierce, 1853-1857 (Democrat)</p> <p>VP – William King</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kansas-Nebraska Bill, 1854</li> <li>• popular sovereignty</li> <li>• Japan opened to world trade, 1853 (M. C. Perry Gunboat Diplomacy)</li> <li>• Republican Party</li> <li>• Abolitionist Movement</li> <li>• William Lloyd Garrison</li> <li>• Fredrick Douglas (North Star)</li> <li>• Harriet Tubman &amp; Underground Railroad</li> <li>• Bleeding Kansas &amp; John Brown</li> <li>• "Crimes against Kansas" (Sumner &amp; Brooks)</li> <li>• Ostend Manifesto, 1854</li> <li>• Gadsden Purchase 1854</li> </ul>	<p>15. James Buchanan, 1857-1861 (Democrat)</p> <p>VP – John C. Breckinridge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sectionalism</li> <li>• Chief Justice Roger Taney &amp; Roger Dred Scott decision, 1857</li> <li>• John Brown &amp; Harpers Ferry</li> <li>• Lincoln-Douglas Debates, 1858</li> <li>• Compact Theory/States Rights</li> <li>• King Cotton &amp; Cotton Gin</li> <li>• Lincoln Election in 1860 (Split of Democratic Party)</li> <li>• South Carolina Secession</li> <li>• Confederate State of America</li> <li>• Jefferson Davis</li> <li>• Richmond, VA</li> <li>• Upper South VS Lower South</li> </ul>

# Unit 6: Civil War & Reconstruction

## (1860-1877)

### Causes of the Civil War

1. **Sectional disagreements** and debates over tariffs, extension of slavery into the territories, and the nature of the Union (**states' rights theory**)
2. Northern **abolitionists** versus Southern defenders of slavery
3. United States Supreme Court decision in the **Dred Scott case**
4. Publication of ***Uncle Tom's Cabin*** by **Harriet Beecher Stowe**
5. Ineffective presidential leadership in the 1850s, split of Democratic Party, & formation of **Republican Party platform**
6. A series of failed compromises over the expansion of slavery in the territories (**Compromise of 1850, Wilmot Proviso, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Lecompton Constitution**)
7. **Election of President Lincoln** causes **South Carolina Secession** & Confederate States of America

### Major events

1. **Election of Lincoln** (1860), followed by the secession of several Southern states that feared Lincoln would try to abolish slavery
2. **Fort Sumter**: Opening confrontation of the Civil War
3. **Emancipation Proclamation issued after Battle of Antietam**
4. **Gettysburg**: Turning point of the Civil War
5. **Vicksburg**: Grant gains control of the West & Mississippi River
6. "**March to the Sea**": Sherman's "total war that cuts the south in half (**Burned down Atlanta**)"
7. **Fall of Richmond** (Burned)
8. **Appomattox**: Site of Lee's surrender to Grant

### Key Civil War leaders and their roles

1. **Abraham Lincoln**: President of the United States during the Civil War, who insisted that the Union be held together, by force if necessary
2. **Jefferson Davis**: U.S. senator who became president of the Confederate States of America
3. **Ulysses S. Grant**: Union military commander, who won victories over the South after several other Union commanders had failed
4. **Robert E. Lee**: Confederate general of the Army of Northern Virginia (Lee opposed secession, but did not believe the Union should be held together by force), who urged Southerners to accept defeat and unite as Americans again, when some Southerners wanted to fight on after Appomattox

### African Americans

1. The Emancipation Proclamation allowed for the enlistment of **African American soldiers**.
2. **Frederick Douglass**: Former enslaved African American who became a prominent abolitionist and who urged Lincoln to recruit former enslaved African Americans to fight in the Union army (Massachusetts 54<sup>th</sup>)

### Common Civil War soldiers

1. Warfare often involved hand-to-hand combat.
2. Wartime diaries and letters home record this harsh reality.
3. After the war, especially in the South, soldiers returned home to find destroyed homes and poverty. Soldiers on both sides lived with permanent disabilities.

### Women during Civil War

1. Managed homes and families with scarce resources
2. Often faced poverty and hunger
3. Assumed new roles in agriculture, nursing, and war industries

### Emancipation Proclamation

1. **Freed those slaves located in the “rebellious” states** (Southern states that had seceded)
2. Made the abolition of slavery a Northern war aim
3. Discouraged any interference of foreign governments
4. Allowed for the enlistment of African American soldiers in the Union Army

### Gettysburg Address

1. Lincoln described the Civil War as a struggle to **preserve a nation** that was dedicated to the proposition that **“all men are created equal”** and that was ruled by a **government “of the people, by the people, and for the people.”**
2. Lincoln believed America was **“one nation,”** not a collection of sovereign states. Southerners believed that states had freely joined the Union and could freely leave.

### Economic impact of Civil War

1. The **Southern states were left embittered and devastated** by the war. Farms, railroads, and factories had been destroyed throughout the South. Confederate money was worthless. Many towns and cities such as **Richmond and Atlanta lay in ruins**, and the source of labor was greatly changed due to the loss of life during the war and the end of slavery. The South would remain an agriculture-based economy and the poorest section of the nation for many decades afterward.
2. The **North and Midwest emerged with strong and growing industrial economies**, laying the foundation for the sweeping industrialization of the nation (other than the South) in the next half-century and the **emergence of the United States as a global economic power** by the beginning of the twentieth century.
3. The completion of the **Transcontinental Railroad** soon after the war ended intensified the westward movement of settlers into the states between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean.

### **Political effects of Civil War & Start of Reconstruction**

1. Lincoln's view that the United States was one indivisible nation had prevailed.
2. Lincoln believed that since secession was illegal, Confederate governments in the Southern states were illegitimate and the states had never really left the Union. He believed that Reconstruction was a matter of quickly restoring legitimate Southern state governments that were loyal to the Union.
3. Lincoln also believed that to reunify the nation, the federal government should not punish the South, but act "**with malice towards none, with charity for all... to bind up the nation's wounds....**"
4. The **assassination of Lincoln** just a few days after Lee's surrender at Appomattox enabled Radical Republicans to influence the process of Reconstruction in a manner much more punitive towards the former Confederate states. The states that seceded were not allowed back into the Union immediately, but were put under military occupation.
5. **Radical Republicans** also believed in aggressively guaranteeing voting and other civil rights to African Americans. They clashed repeatedly with Lincoln's successor as president, **Andrew Johnson**, over the issue of civil rights for freed slaves, eventually impeaching him, but failing to remove him from office.

### **The three "Civil War Amendments" to the Constitution were added:**

1. **13th Amendment:** Slavery was abolished permanently in the United States.
2. **14th Amendment:** Defines citizenship & States were prohibited from denying "**equal protection**" under the law to any American citizen.
3. **15th Amendment:** Voting rights were guaranteed regardless of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude" (former slaves).

### **Ulysses S. Grant**

1. Urged radical Republicans not to be harsh with former Confederates
2. Was elected president and served during most of Reconstruction
3. Advocated rights for the freedman
4. Opposed retribution directed at the defeated South

### **Robert E. Lee**

1. Urged Southerners to reconcile and rejoin the United States
2. Served as president of Washington College (Washington & Lee University today)
3. Emphasized the importance of education to the nation's future

### **Frederick Douglass**

1. Supported full equality for African Americans
2. Advocated for the passage of the 14th and 15th Amendments
3. Encouraged federal government actions to protect the rights of freedmen in the South
4. Served as ambassador to Haiti and in the civil service

**End of Reconstruction**

1. **The Reconstruction period ended** following the extremely close presidential election of 1876. In return for support from Southern Democrats in the electoral college vote, the Republicans agreed to end the military occupation of the South. Known as the **Compromise of 1877**, this enabled former Confederates who controlled the **Democratic Party** (Solid South) to regain power.
2. It opened the door to the “**Jim Crow Era**” and began a long period in which African Americans in the South were denied the full rights of American citizenship.

**Presidents (1861-1877)**

<p>16. Abraham Lincoln, 1861-1865 (Republican)</p> <p>VP – Hannibal Hamlin Andrew Johnson</p> <p>Secretary of State William H. Seward (New York)</p> <p>Secretary of Treasury Salmon P. Chase</p> <p>Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civil War, 1861-1865</li> <li>• Border States</li> <li>• Emancipation Proclamation, 1863</li> <li>• Gettysburg Address</li> <li>• Homestead Act, 1862</li> <li>• Morill Act, 1862 (created agricultural colleges)</li> <li>• Transcontinental Railroad</li> <li>• Copperheads</li> <li>• 10% Plan</li> <li>• Assassinated April 15th, 1865, by John Wilkes Booth</li> </ul>	<p>17. Andrew Johnson, 1865-1869 (Republican)</p> <p>Secretary of State William H. Seward</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Radical Republican</li> <li>• Congressional VS Presidential Reconstruction</li> <li>• Wade-Davis Bill</li> <li>• Freedman Bureau</li> <li>• 13th Amendment, 1865</li> <li>• 14th Amendment, 1868</li> <li>• Reconstruction Act, 1867</li> <li>• Tenure of Office Act, 1867</li> <li>• (Alaska) “Seward’s Folly”</li> <li>• “Seward’s Icebox”</li> <li>• Impeachment Trial, 1868</li> <li>• Formation of KKK (Nathan Bedford Forrest)</li> <li>• Adoption of Black Codes in the South</li> </ul>	<p>18. Ulysses S. Grant, 1869-1877 (Republican)</p> <p>VP – Schuyler Colfax, Henry Wilson Secretary of State – Hamilton Fish</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 15th Amendment, 1870</li> <li>• First Transcontinental Railroad, 1869</li> <li>• Tweed Ring</li> <li>• Panic of 1873</li> <li>• Crédit Mobilier</li> <li>• Whiskey Ring</li> <li>• Indian Ring</li> <li>• <b><u>Compromise of 1877</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ (Troops withdrawn from the South, 1877)</li> <li>➤ Start of Jim Crow Era</li> <li>➤ “Solid South” (Democratic party control the south)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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