

1763-Treaty of Paris in 1763 ends Seven Yrs. War. First Constitution of North America is the Mayflower Compact; Proclamation Line limits colonial settlement beyond Appalachians; land speculators voice discontent; Vice Admiralty Court established in Halifax, Nova Scotia to enforce Navigation Acts
1764-Sugar Act cuts import tax on foreign sugar, imposes new tax on imported textiles, wines, etc. Massachusetts assembly protests. Currency act prohibits colonial issue of paper currency; Stamp act of 1765 requires tax stamps on all legal documents, ships' papers, pamphlets, newspapers, playing cards, etc.-riots by sons of liberty, stamp act congress formed, first nonpartisan movement. Quartering Act requires housing and provisions for British troops at colonial expense; new assembly refuses to implement until 1767. Stamp Act Congress rejects Taxation without representation, petitions King and Parliament for repeal, encourages colonial boycott of British goods.
1766 Stamp Act repealed as internal tax on colonial enterprise rather than external tax on trade; Declaratory act asserts Parliament's power to enact laws for the colonies "in all cases whatsoever"
1767 Townshend duties-colonial import tax on British manufactured products-glass, lead, paint, paper, and tea-additional Vice Admiralty Courts for Boston, Philadelphia, and Charleston
1768 British troops to Boston-spread on officials' efforts to continue colonial boycott and protest
1769 non-importation agreements-affirm continued colonial boycott of British goods
1770 Townshend Duties repealed; British troops withdrawn from city on tea; Boston Massacre-British troops fire on unruly crowd killing five soldiers acquitted by colonial court
1771 Battle of Alamogordo-Archives-Regulator movement in western NC
1773 Committees of Correspondence-intercolonial network formed to improve communication, mobilize public opinion. Tea act-backlash of East India Company-rejected as Parliamentary scheme to break colonial resistance to existing tax on tea; Boston Tea Party-colonists dressed as Indians dump cargo of 3 tea ships into Boston Harbor
1774 Coercive Intolerable Acts-repeal of the Boston-wives Mass. Then names a military Governor-virtually nullifies the colony under martial law. Quebec act transfers disputed Ohio valley territory to the province of Quebec-accepts autocratic, French legislative and judicial system as the basis of government in the new colony. First Continental Congress adopts Declaration of American Rights and Grievances; Continental Association established to enforce colonial boycott; with breakdown of royal authority, assumes power of local government
1775 Lexington and Concord-colonial militia skirmish with British troops sent to seize caches of arms near Boston-armed resistance by minutemen; Second CC-becomes defuncto colonial gov'ts/was Washington commander in chief -adopts Olive Branch Petition and Declaration of the Causes and Necessity for Taking up arms; Battle of Bunker Hill-costly British victory
1776 Declaration of Independence-Thomas Jefferson's Declaration of Independence, signed by British troops at colonial expense; new assembly refuses to implement until 1767. Stamp Act Congress rejects Taxation without representation, petitions King and Parliament for repeal, encourages colonial boycott of British goods.
1776 declaration of independence proclaims triumph of Br Britain's north American colonies to be free and independent states; Motecuhzoma was the leader of the Aztec empire when the Spaniards arrived. The puritans were a religious group that believed in purifying the church of England, not separating from it, and who settled in America to practice their strict religion.
In the middle 1500s, Spain expelled the Jews from its empire. A line of demarcation was in the Atlantic, but the Portuguese moved the line west to Brazil. Circumnavigated the globe all the way to the east of Indonesia and the Philippines; St. Augustine was a Spanish colony before Jamestown. Florida was used as a port to get water, food, and supplies; Sir Francis Drake, Walter Raleigh, John Hawkins-privaters who raided Spanish supplies for Britain and other countries. 1584-Sir Walter Raleigh-based of piracy at an old inlet near Roanoke Island in the sound though they were going to the Chesapeake. Lost colony settlers were left on Roanoke island instead. Thomas Harriot and John White-naturalist and painter. British colonies for settlement, not commercial purposes like the Dutch or Spanish. Anne Hutchinson-puritan whose beliefs challenged those of her. Thought she had a somewhat equal status among the people although she was female, and was banished from Massachusetts because her personal views conflicted with the Puritan orthodoxy.
The Caribbean British colonies produced important things the British needed like sugar. Because southern colonies were close to the Caribbean colonies, it was easier for them to ship supplies
Gottlieb-Member produced rice because of the soil and more so because of the climate. Largest city at the time was Philadelphia
Tecuamsh and Tenskwatawa's objective returned Indians to the western confederacy, to create an allegiance of Indians who shared a common religious background in Prophet's town to hold white settlers away from their lands.
Missouri compromise-laws states south of Missouri's southern border (36 30), Arkansas Territory was slave, and Maine would be admitted as free state.
Sequoyah-cherokee, mixed blood, invented a written alphabet for his people
Embargo Act created by Jefferson. Stated America would not trade with any other foreign nations until Britain and France stopped interfering with American trade by impressing American sailors and boarding American ships to search them. The act was destructive to American economy because Britain and France did not rely as heavily on American trade imports as Jefferson had thought.
Waltham plan allowed women participation in business, which would make everyone participate, as in a republican society. Combined mass production techniques with technology, making IR in America possible. Also, women could avoid exploitation and dependency on their husbands, because the money they made they did not pay their dowries. Young women weren't employed in any other productive business, there were so many of them, and spinning thread to cloth was a woman's work. Women had delicate fingers. Employing women in a lucrative and educational business was essential to the idea of republican motherhood. There weren't any men who were textile workers.
Samuel Slater-english mechanic who served as a spy for America during the IR, smuggling plans of new English inventions to America. Emigrated to America in 1789 had memorized the design of Richard Arkwright's machinery; contacted Moses brown, who had been trying to replicate English spinning machinery, a wealthy merchant. Took over management of the mill.
Erie canal-over 400-mile stretch of 40-foot-wide canal stretching from Albany to Lake Erie, which dramatically cut the time it took to transport goods to the New York interior. The first stretch of it opened was 75 miles long. Two men who had been trained as lawyers became surveyors for this project. Before this canal was built, no canal; in America was over 25 miles long. Robert Fulton invented the steamboat.
Transcendental belief that one could better oneself by moving away from the troubles of life, and that truths could be found in nature. Thoreau lived in woods for 2 years. Transcends were becoming disatisfied with the IR and the bad influences it had been having on people, such as drinking and prostitution. They were a group of intellectuals who emerged in the young United heartland of the IR. First, had sought to loosen the constraints imposed by traditional Congregationalist faith, but some became so distressed over the difficulties of individual fulfillment that they rejected industrial society as well. many of radical transcendents withdrew into experimental utopian communities. First transcendentalists were young men, often young Unitarian ministers, generally members of wealthy and privileged New England families. Were American romantics, focused on ideas borrowed from philosoph immutal kant and from German romanticism. Believed that behind the concrete world of the senses was another, ideal order of reality. Could be known only by mysterious intuitive powers, which which at moments of intense meditation and gain.
Shakers-small sect needed for the religious practices where they frantically shake and dance. Believed that god was both male and female, lived in plain lifestyles, demanded celibacy.
Oneida-founded by Noyes, a Fourteenth-century. Was moved once upon insistence of townspeople because of complex marriage idea-everyone was married to each other, women and children were free, not the property of husbands or parents. Noyes' Oneida-perfectionist community-followers believed that Second coming had already come, and people now needed to free themselves from sin.
Brook farm-Massachusetts-widely visited Transcendentalist community that wanted to serve as a model community for others. Founded w/William Channing. Frederick Douglass-former slave who became a great orator and speaker for slavery's abolition.
Three improvements in early 19th century technology-steamboats invented by Fulton, canals like the Erie, steam engines for locomotives. Emphasis on self-reliance and nature pronounced by transcend leader and thinker Emerson Directly influenced both nonconformist author Thoreau's Walden and poet Whitman's Leaves of Grass.
Stanzas-William's fame as military hero on victory over British at New Orleans, Clash at Horseshoe Bend, Spanish Florida. Frederick Douglass-former slave who became a great orator and speaker for slavery's abolition.
Treat of years-five civilized tribes of SE moved to Oklahoma to free up cotton land. About 3,000 people died during the way; Monroe doctrine, with principles of isolation and nonintervention, provided the basis of American foreign policy for over 100 years.
American colonization society believed slaves should be exported back to Africa, to a country they bought and created with their own money. Failed because former slaves did not want to go to Africa and there were too many of them to be shipped. Republican motherhood-idea that the best thing for women to do is to teach their sons about republican ideals so they may grow up to be good citizens.
Marbury vs Madison-tried by John Marshall, which Marbury accused Madison of making an unconstitutional midnight appointments. Case important because it set judicial review precedent. Andrew Jackson's political philosophy of opportunity for the common man led him to support manhood suffrage, Indian removal, western settlement, but not abolition.
Compromise of 1850 entered California as a free state, instituted the fugitive slave laws, and entered new Mexico and Utah as territories though neither slave or free. Helped to hold the union together, also backed by Kansas-nebraska act, which operated on popular sovereignty and repealed the Missouri compromise.
4 upper south states that did not secede from the union were Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Later, 50 counties in Virginia decided to break away from the state to form west Virginia, a union state while Virginia seceded from the union.
Before war, smoothbore muskets accurate to 100 yards or less. Standard Winchester rifle-musket accurate to 500 yards and good soldier could reload at least twice a minute. Casualties higher than sum of all previous wars.
Hayward, straw-fork soldiers were so lazy and usually untaught they could not distinguish right from left. Hay on left foot, straw on right.
Reconstruction-each state in the south had to take an oath of allegiance to the union, and when 10% of the people in the state had done this, the state would be readmitted. Also, they had to write up a state constitution guaranteeing the freedom of slaves. Confederate military officers could not hold office.
Frederick's bureau-of northern southern republicans and freed slaves, assured that freed slaves were paid their rights, helped them secure land, gave them assistance.
14th amendment-all slaves had basic human rights except suffrage and protected those rights; was struck down by the state on the pressure of president Johnson, but there were enough northern votes to have the amendment ratified.
15th amendment guaranteed universal manhood suffrage, meaning that all black males could vote, but said nothing about female suffrage.
3 reasons for civil war-Ns had different economic interests and ways of making money-manufacturing vs. Agriculture, south without IR advantage, felt threatened by North, fight for land in western expansion.
Articles of confederation-ratified by all states in 1781. Each state retains sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and all powers and rights not delegated to the US. Confederation government could declare war and peace, make treaties with foreign nations, adjudicate disputes between the states, borrow and print money, and to requisition funds from the states for common defense or general welfare. Central legislature held these rights, each state had one vote regardless of population. Northwest Ordinance of 1787-needed this land to sell to help pay for government's expenses. Provided for orderly settlement and eventual admission to the union. The northwest ordinance was all the land from the Ohio river to the border of Canada. Ordinances of 1784-1795 delegates, all states except Rhode island, favored an increase in central authority. Virginia plan-rejected state sovereignty for national authority, and national republic to draw power from all people of the united states. Great compromise-Connecticut suggested modifying the Virginia plan so senate would have two members from each state regardless of size, and appropriate representation.
Election of 1788-federalists swept the election. 44 of 91 members of the first US congress had individuals but not ratify the constitution. 14 delegates signed the Constitution. Bill of rights added because of federalist promise to states unwilling to ratify constitution without it. The constitution today is the constitution of 1787.
Election of 1796-new state in organization of political parties. Politicians sought office not as individuals but as reps of a party that stood for certain political principles. There were now two parties-the federalists and democratic-republicans.
Crisis of 1799-1800-silent and sedition acts-enacted in 1798 by federalist congress-prohibits the publication of ungrounded or malicious attacks against the president or congress. Republicans saw the act as contrary to the first amendment. In November 1798, Kentucky resolution drafted by Jefferson-elim and sedition acts were unconstitutional, void, and of no force. Asserted that national government owed its existence to a compact among the states. Set theoretical basis for subsequent states' rights interpretations of the constitution.
Election of 1800-Bloodless transfer of power, democratic-republican governments elected by the people could be changed by the people in an orderly, civilized way, even in times of bitter partisan conflict. Republican Jefferson was elected to president over Federalist Adams. Electors gave Jefferson and Aaron burr of new york (his vice presidential running mate on the republican ticket) the same number of votes. In tie, the Constitution called for the House of Reps to elect the president. Jefferson was elected president in 1801.
Louisiana Purchase-brought about by Jefferson's diplomacy. Napoleon Bonaparte feared that American troops would invade Louisiana. In April 1803 offered the entire territory of Louisiana for 15 million dollars (180 million today). Purchase ended forever France's claims to north America. Virtually doubled the size of the US.
War of 1812-american republicans and freed slaves, assured that freed slaves were paid their rights, helped them secure land, gave them assistance.
Jackson-Pennacuse. Decline of the federalists prompted northern observers to call the two terms of president James Monroe, from 1817 to 1825, the era of good feeling. There was peace in Europe and continuing republican success. Republicans outnumbered Federalists in senate and house. 1819-Treaty where east Florida was annexed to US, secured by JQ Adams, as secretary at this time, with pres Monroe. Monroe doctrine warned to Spain and other European powers to stay out of the western hemisphere, that this area was not subject to further colonization and that America would not interfere with the internal concerns of other nations.
Calhoun vs. Maryland-1819 Congress created second bank of US in 1816, bank was given authority to handle the notes of the state banks, to monitor their financial reserves and to create a national system of credit. Maryland legislature imposed annual tax of 15,000 on notes issued by Baltimore branch of the second bank and limited its powers to preserve its own state banks. Second bank contested constitutionality of state's action. Outcome: second bank was constitutional because its existence was necessary and proper given national responsibility to control currency and credit.
Alexis de Tocqueville-gave the new description of individualism to the American people. Visited America, then wrote treatise, Democracy in America (1835)-democracy serves the chain of all the members of the community from the peasant to the king of aristocracy. Americans could not rely on the security and the predictability of life in an established hierarchical society. The individual must rely on himself.
1811-Francis Cabot Lowell, wealthy Boston merchant. Drew detailed drawings of English machinery while in England. Helped form the Boston manufacturing company. In 1814, opened textile plant in Waltham, mass., on the Charles river. Waltham was first plant in America to perform all the operations of cloth making under one roof. Less than 40 yrs after the war.
Election of 1824-democratic revolution of 1820-1844-federalist party had virtually disappeared, republican party was badly fragmented. All republicans-JQ Adams, sec of war John Calhoun, Sec of Treasury William Crawford, Speaker of House Henry Clay, and Gen. Andrew Jackson all ran for president. No candidate received an absolute majority, so House of reps decided. JQ Adams became president, but Jackson's supporters decried the arrangement as a "corrupt bargain" and prepared for the next election. JQ Adams' presidency 1825-1829.
Election of 1828-Birth of the democratic party. 1827 Jacksonians won control of congress-had called themselves democrats, but now called themselves republicans.
Election of 1832-Jackson against Van Buren, against Henry Clay, heading the national repub ticket. Jackson had earlier vetoed the rechartering of the second bank of the US.
Tariff and Nullification crisis-tariff of 1828 had caused high income for new England states at the expense of the south. South Carolina state convention on Nov 24, 1832, declared tariffs of 1828 and 1832 null and void, and if the fed gov would use force, SC would secede. Calhoun's exposition-advocated states' rights. Jackson defends the constitution, saying that it is treason to secede.
Democrats and Whigs-the second party system. 1836-1844-survived until rise of the Republican party in the mid 1850s. Both parties competed for support among farmers and urban workers. Whigs charged that King Andrew had violated the constitution through tyrannical abuses of executive power. Whigs thought it natural for a few people to acquire a large share of the nation's wealth, American republicanism was based on the principle of equal rights for all.
Election of 1836-democratic candidate Van Buren, backed by Jackson's supporters. Whigs ran 3 candidates-William Henry Harrison of Ohio, Hugh white of Tennessee, and Daniel Webster. Van Buren got 170 votes, democratic base of electoral support in populous states of NY, PA, and VA.
Depression of 1837-1843-late 1836 bank of England thought it sent too much money to the US, curtailed flow of investment. British demand for cotton dropped sharply, British and American firms that depended on cotton as security went bankrupt, and so did many other companies, merchants, farmers, and bankers.
Election of 1840-democratic candidate Van Buren, backed by Jackson's supporters. Whigs ran 3 candidates-William Henry Harrison of Ohio, Hugh white of Tennessee, and Daniel Webster. Van Buren got 170 votes, democratic base of electoral support in populous states of NY, PA, and VA.
Succeeding was VP John Tyler. Tyler betrayed Whig party; joined only because of enthusiasm for states' rights.
During 1830's, women began to move for reform. Abolitionism encouraged women to develop an ideology which argued that women had social and political rights equal to those of men. Women's movement began at the IR. Mill working allowed women to have a greater sense of independence. Moral reform was the first of their efforts. Attempted to end prostitution, punish those who violate the 10 commandments, to reform fallen women, and to protect single women from moral corruption. 1834-NS female moral reform Society formed by middle-class women, Lydia Finney, the wife of an ev minister Charles Finney as president. 1840-New york society organized national association-the American female moral reform society with 555 chapters throughout the north. Petitioned for state laws regulating sexual behavior, employed only women, concentrated on problems of young women who lived away from families, provided reform for women, searched for runaway daughters, visited brothels in sing hymns and offer prayers. Moved to reform institutions-almsouses, asylums, hospitals, and jails. Grinke states state that men and women are created equal, and that traditional roles within the family amounted to the domestic slavery of women. For abolitionism.
William Lloyd Garrison-universal emancipation, to redeem men and women from a servile to equal condition. Founded an antislavery weekly, the Liberator, in Boston in 1831. 1832-Formed the New England anti-slavery society. 1833-Formed the American anti-slavery society in Philadelphia. Used moral tactics of the religious revivalists-public meetings, home visits, small gatherings. Also used new techniques of mass communication.
Margaret Fuller-transcendental that never joined the abolitionists. Women had an independent relationship with god which gave them an identity having nothing to do with gender. Seneca Falls-1848-organized by Stanton and lucretia mot. Principles modeled after those in the declaration of independence.
Susan Antoinette-forged enduring relationship with Stanton in 1851. Lobbied state legislature relentlessly. In 1860, NY gave women the legal right to collect their own wages and to enjoy if widowed full control of their property.
Harriet Stowe-uncle tom's cabin, abolitionism message reached more homes than any antislavery campaigner ever had.
Libertarian-independent republic in 1847, received American recognition in 1862 after confederates had left the state.
John Smith-founder of the Mormon faith, in 1820, Brigham young led a phased migration of more than 10,000 people across the great plains in 1846, reached the great salt lake, and transformed the alkaline desert landscape by building elaborate irrigation systems.
Election of 1844-1844-oregon fever. Suddenly, northerners and southerners called for territorial expansion, wanted to take the Great Britain from Oregon. US seized Oregon all the way to 54 40 north lat., the southern limit of Russian controlled Alaska. Tyler, disowned by Whigs, joined the democratic party; advocated annexation of Texas and seizure of Oregon to 54 40 line.
Manifest Destiny-coined in 1845 by John L. O'sullivan, the editor of the democratic review and the new york morning news. "our manifest destiny is to overspread the continent allotted by providence for the free development of our yearly multiplying millions." MD expressed the romantic faith of Americans in their special mission to bind together nature, westward settlement, and political freedom. Artists like Thomas Cole and ashby strand gave the message visual form by establishing a national tradition of landscape art. Behind the theories of MD was cultural arrogance, the assumption of the cultural and racial superiority of Americans. As inferior countries, they would be pushed to adopt American forms of government, convert to Protestantism, and learn from American teachers. This arrogance would long shape the nation's relationship with the rest of the world.
Polk and the democrat won control of congress in 1845 in Dec. 1845 selected by British intentions in the north pacific violated the Monroe doctrine. Was resolved to acquire new Mexico, Alta California, and perhaps even more of Mexico's territory. Mexican war, 1846-1848-result of Texas annexation and manifest destiny.
Wilnot proviso-would prohibit slavery in newly gained territory, repress mexican controversy.
1847-calhoun's senate resolutions argue prohibition of slavery a violation of fifth amendment rights to the people
1848-treaty of guadalupe Hidalgo grants US undisputed possession of Texas, new Mexico, and California; Zachary Taylor elected first Whig president (van Buren is the candidate of the new free soil party); gold discovered in California, soon to attract over 80,000 49ers
1850 millard fillmore assumes presidency upon Taylor's death; Compromise of 1850-civilian orator son in free state, new Mexico and Utah territories organized with no determination of slavery; Texas border and debt issues settled; slave trade prohibited in DC, comprehensive fugitive slave law.
1852-Harriet beecher stowe's ITC published, Democrat Franklin Pierce elected president
1854 Kansas-nebraska act organizes the remainder of the Louisiana purchase territory on the basis on popular sovereignty, in effect replacing the Missouri compromise; ostend manifesto called for the annexation or conquest of Cuba f rom Spain
1856-bleeding Kansas-political opposition between pro- and anti-slavery forces erupts into guerrilla warfare; Democrat James Buchanan elected President republican party with candidate John C. Fremont emerges as principal opponent.
1857-Dred Scott decision rejects black citizenship, declares prohibition of slavery in territories unconstitutional; pro-slavery Lecompton Constitution ratified in Kansas to be overturned by referendum the following year; hinton rowan helper's the impending crisis of the south republican -former north Carolinian, arguing that slavery had impoverished the south.
1858-Lincoln-Douglas (Stephen Douglas) debates-though unsuccessful in his bid to win Douglas's seat in the senate, Lincoln emerges as a major figure in the Republican party.
1859 John brown's raid on harper's ferry-rabbi abolitionist seizes a federal arsenal in hope of initiating a general slave revolt and create an Afr-Ameter state within the south. Local militia and US marines under Lee's command captured brown, killed ten of his party, and brown was hanged. Emerson proclaimed that Brown would "make the gallows as glorious as the cross."
1860-Democratic party splits over presidential nomination-northern democrat name Douglas, southerners select breckinridge-constitutional Union Party formed as moderate alternative to sectional extremes; Lincoln, elected president without a single electoral vote from the 15 slave states; senator john critten offers series of constitutional amendments aimed at compromise, such as protecting slavery where it exists, and extending the Missouri compromise line to 36 30 all the way to the California border, allowing slavery anywhere south of the line and in all southern territories acquired; SC secedes from Union.
1861-Six remaining deep south states secede. Lincoln inaugurated-reaffirms intention not to interfere with slavery where it exists; confederates bombard fort sumter in Charleston harbor; Lincoln calls for 75,000 volunteers to suppress rebellion; four additional upper south states secede to join confederacy while four border slave states opt to remain in the union; union army routed at first battle of bull run. The civil war was a total war, sides destroyed means of sustaining the war of the other side.
1863-Jan 1-Lincoln declared emancipation proclamation. Preliminary one had been given on sep 22, 1862. Slaves in all states wholly free. Had given confederate states 100 days to return to the union to preserve slavery, but none did so; 13th amendment prohibited slavery altogether. Gettysburg took more lives than any other civil war battle. End of the war is approaching.
Reconstruction era from 1865-1877. Restoration-moderates who wanted to establish loyal, pro-union state governments and restore the southern states' representation in congress. Reconstruction-favored by freedmen, former abolitionists, and some republican politicians-steps should be taken to ensure a measure of political and even economic equality for the freed slaves and to prevent the return to power of unrepentant planter. Wanted to make republican party national.
Lincoln plan-Dec 1863-amnesty to all confederates except high-ranking civil and military officials. 10% of citizens had to take an oath of future loyalty to and accept the union's wartime acts and proclamations concerning slavery.
Wade-davis bill 1864-radical and moderate republicans in congress devised an alternative to Lincoln's plan. Passed by congress on July 2, 1864. Majority of state's adult white men had to swear an oath of allegiance to the union. Constitutional state conventional could be help but no one could vote for delegates or serve as one unless he could swear that he had never carried arms against the union or aided the confederacy in any way. This was the ironclad oath. Required prohibition of slavery, and confederate civil and military leaders to be permanently disfranchised. April 14, 1865-Lincoln shot at ford's theater and Washington by john wilkes booth.
Restoration under Johnson-johnson was not liked by radical and almost all republicans, and congress passed many vetoed bills.
Republic's bureau created in March 1865, charged with feeding and clothing war refugees; both races, renting confiscated land to loyal refugees and freedmen, and drafting and enforcing labor contracts between freedmen and planters. Also worked with a large number of northern voluntary associations that sent missionaries and teachers to the south to establish schools for former slaves.
Black codes-began in 1865 by southern legislatures-designed to keep Afr-Amers in a condition close to slavery, required the arrest of blacks for vagrancy if they were found without employment, were charged a fine, and then sent to an employer who held them in slavery-like conditions if they could not pay the fine. Restricted black employment outside of agriculture; localities set curfew, sharply regulated meetings of blacks as in churches, required black agricultural workers to obtain passes from their employers when leaving.
First civil rights bill passed March 1866-not own and rent property, to make contracts, and to have access to the courts. Authorized federal authorities to bring suit against those who violated these rights and guaranteed that appeals in such cases could be heard in federal courts. Passed by congress; vetoed by Johnson, and passed again.
14th amendment-all persons born or naturalized in the US were citizens; no state could deny its citizens the equal protection of the laws, and penalized any state that denied suffrage to any adult male citizen. Johnson attacked the amendment and ten ex confederate states joined by Delaware and Kentucky turned it down at his urging.
Elections of 1866-republican won a three-to-one majority in congress and gained control of the government and legislature in every northern state; defeat for Johnson with 2 yrs left to serve.
March 1867-congress passes reconstruction act of 1867. Organized south as a conquered land, dividing it into five military districts each under the command of a union general. Each commander would register all adult black men but was discreet in registering former confederates. After, commander supervised the election of a constitution. Johnson vetoed act; congress override veto.
Repeal of 1868-grant elected president over seymour, his democratic opponent. Johnson had ten months left to serve on his term, he had come only one vote short of being impeached.