

Cornell Notes

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Class—US History	Reconstruction Collapses
Ulysses S. Grant	Enforcer not a Developer=President very weak and ineffective, eventually divides the republican party
“Sin Taxes”	Taxes on Alcohol and Tobacco—tax on the poor
	Wealthy Americans were gaining too much influence in Grant’s administration. Liberal Republicans agree with Democrats that men in office are more concerned about making money and sell influence are dominating Rep.
Election of 1872	Ulysses S. Grant v. Horace Greely (Lib Rep.)—Get rid of federal troops in the south, pardon all Confederates
Grant Scandals	William Belknap (Sec. of War)
	“Whiskey Ring”—Orville E. Babcock
	Panic of 1837—Jay Cooke and Company
	1874 mid-term elections Dem. Take back House of Rep.
End of Reconstruction	Democrats rise to power—Northerners more concerned about their own economic problems than social issues
“Redeeming” the South	White racism + Black vs. White issue “Save the South”
Compromise of 1877	Election of 1876 Rutherford B. Hayes (Rep) vs. Samuel Tilden (Dem)—165—184 one vote shy of a majority
	20 votes in dispute, 19 of them in the South where Republicans still in control because of military
	Election fraud=15 member commission 8 rep. and 7 dem.
	Hayes wins election—1 st act pull troops out of the South
New South = Old South	Tenant farmers—pay for rent for land that they farmed
	Sharecroppers—no rent but paid a share of their crops
	Crop liens—merchants could take crops to cover the debts
	Debt peonage—traps sharecroppers on the land because they could not make enough money to pay off their debts and leave.

Summary	