CHAPTER XXI
RECONSTRUCTION UNDER JOHNSON AND GRANT
1865-1877

Grant's Course—Policy of Radical Republicans—Carpetbag Government— 
Voodoo Politics and Government—Re-Old Man—Lincoln's 
Scandals—Finance and Tariff—Liberal Republican Party Nominates 
Creecy—Grant Renominated—Eleventh Democratic National 
Convention—Greenly Nominated—Platforms—Campaign—Jamar Eulogies 
Sumner—Democratic Tide-Wave—Anti-Third Term Resolution.

"JOHNSON, we have faith in you. By the gods, there will be no 
trouble now in running the government." So Senator Benjamin 
Wade, at the head of the joint Congressional committee on 
the conduct of the war, addressed President Andrew Johnson 
the day after he was sworn in as Chief Executive after Lincoln's 
death, as reported by Representative Julian of Indiana, present 
as a member of the committee. "I hold," said the new Presi 
dent, "treason is a crime and must be punished. Treason must 
be made infamous and traitors must be impoverished."

This conversation illustrates a fact that seems strange indeed 
now—that Radical Republicans looked on Lincoln's death as 
a godsend, that many of the devout ones saw in it a dispensa 
tion of Providence removing the great obstacle to punishing their 
late enemies. It demonstrates, too, how immediately the Republi 
can Party departed from the principles and policies of Lincoln.

The history of the Democratic Party during the reconstruc 
tion period is that of a small minority handicapped by the 
majority party's added strength by reason of having just success 
fully conducted a war. All the minority could accomplish was 
sometimes to modify the majority action by siding with the 
moderates when there were party divisions.

The Radicals soon discovered that they had misunderstood 
Johnson's views and policies. He hated treason and traitors, 
as he termed them, but he did not hate states nor the mass of 
the people of the seceded states. An Andrew Jackson, strict 
construction, states rights, anti-tariff Democrat, he had in 1860 
stumped his state for Breckenridge. But he loved the Union.

RADICAL REPUBLICAN RECONSTRUCTION

and hated those he deemed responsible for secession, who might 
be described as the official and the higher classes. Lower than 
Confederate Colonels and men worth say $20,000 and over, the 
hate of Andrew Johnson did not descend. He thought he knew 
in what ranks secession had been bred.

Johnson was a sober-minded, intense sort of man. It is said 
that the only time he ever evoked so much as a smile in Congress 
was when in a Senate speech in 1861 he expressed a wish that 
Massachusetts and South Carolina might be chained together, 
taken to some remote spot in the ocean and fast anchored there 
to be washed by the waves and cooled by the winds until the 
other states rescued them.

Johnson's reconstruction plan was much that of Lincoln's, 
though not quite so liberal—to get the states back into practical 
relation with the Union as soon as possible. He required three 
conditions: the repeal of secession, acceptance of emancipation 
and repudiation of Confederate debts. Later he added the adop 
tion of the 14th and 15th Amendments.

The Democratic regret over the death of the Whig Party was 
justified now. It was felt that Northern and Southern Whigs 
could and would have reunited as thoroughly as the Democrats of 
the two sections did when peace came. The Republican Party 
had no old Southern affiliations or ties, though former Whigs 
and Free-Soil Democrats, now Republicans, were a conciliatory 
element, but they were outnumbered and outgeneraled by the 
Radicals.

The first thing the Radical Congress did was to refuse recog 
nition to the new Senators and Representatives from the South, 
and to appoint a "Reconstruction" committee to report whether 
these states were entitled to be represented in Congress. One 
political fact stood out glaringly; the freed negroes, each of whom 
now counted for a whole man instead of only three-fifths of one 
in the basis of representation, increased Southern representa 
tion about one-fourth in Congress and in the Electoral College. 
This had its due and undue weight in every reconstruction 
measure considered. Nor were the state, county and municipal 
ofices in the South left out of consideration.

The Democrats stood on the Constitution and on the Cede 
ten Resolution, adopted July 2, 1861, in the Senate 30 to 5, in 
the House with only two dissenting votes. It had been passed 
in the states had seceded and while the other slave states were 
undecided. It had been adopted to keep those border states in 
the Union, and on faith of it they had remained and sent soldiers.
A resolution passed in 1966 by the Democratic National Committee (DNC) and the Democratic National Convention declared: "The sole purpose of the Democratic Party is to promote the general welfare of the American people by the establishment and maintenance of a government which will serve the people, and to secure the rights and privileges of the individual as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the United States." This resolution was adopted by the convention in 1968, and it reflected the party's commitment to promoting the welfare of all Americans and upholding the rights guaranteed by the Constitution.
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The Transformation of the Democratic

PARTY

THE STORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY
ARCHITECTURAL RESTORATION

The story of the Democratic Party
The trend of the past year has been towards rapid progress in the field of artificial intelligence, with significant advancements in machine learning, natural language processing, and computer vision. These developments have led to a proliferation of AI-driven applications in various sectors, from healthcare to finance, improving efficiency and accuracy. However, the ethical implications of these technologies have also become a major concern, particularly regarding data privacy and bias in algorithms. As the field continues to evolve, it is important for researchers and practitioners to consider the broader societal impact of their work. 

References

THE STORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

By A. W. O. CARTER

Chapter 1: The Founding of the Democratic Party

In the early 1820s, a group of American politicians and intellectuals began to form a new political party. The Democratic Party was founded on the principles of the American Revolution, with a strong emphasis on liberty, equality, and popular sovereignty. The party opposed the continued expansion of slavery and the protection of corporate interests, and advocated for the rights of the ordinary American to participate in the political process. The Democratic Party quickly became a powerful force in American politics, and played a significant role in the country's development.

Chapter 2: The Rise of Andrew Jackson

Andrew Jackson, the seventh President of the United States, was a prominent figure in the Democratic Party. He was a strong supporter of the party's principles, and his leadership helped to solidify the party's position in American politics. Jackson's victory in the 1828 election marked the definitive rise of the Democratic Party, and set the stage for its continued growth and influence.

Chapter 3: The Civil War

During the Civil War, the Democratic Party was split, with some members supporting the Union and others supporting the Confederacy. The party was ultimately divided, and many members left the party to form new political movements. This division marked a significant setback for the Democratic Party, and set the stage for its eventual rebirth.

Chapter 4: The Modern Democratic Party

Today, the Democratic Party is one of the two major political parties in the United States, along with the Republican Party. The party is made up of a diverse group of members, who share a commitment to social justice, economic equality, and civil rights. The Democratic Party continues to be a powerful force in American politics, and plays a significant role in shaping the country's future.
CHAPTER XXII

THE STORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

The formation of the Democratic Party in 1828 was the result of a split within the Federalist Party. The Federalists were divided on the issue of the Missouri Compromise, which allowed Missouri to enter the Union as a slave state. This split led to the formation of the Democratic Party, which opposed the expansion of slavery.

In 1828, Andrew Jackson was the first Democratic presidential candidate and won the election. He was known for his support of states' rights and his opposition to the centralization of power in the hands of the federal government.

The Democratic Party continued to be a major political force in the United States, playing a significant role in the election of presidents such as Franklin D. Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy. It is currently known as the Democratic Party and is one of the two major political parties in the United States, along with the Republican Party.

The party's platform typically includes support for social and economic issues such as healthcare, education, and the environment. It is often characterized by its support for progressive policies and its emphasis on building a more equitable society.