

Pre-reading

1. Coming out of the Reconstruction period, the Democratic and Republican parties were very different. At the time the Democratic Party was very conservative and wanted fewer rights for blacks. The Republican Party was just the opposite. They were more liberal and supported newer ideas about class structure and so on. The Republican Party was willing to spend more for its agenda and was more into the money making than the Democratic Party was. Regarding civil rights, the Democratic Party was an openly white party. They were fighting on the side of white people. The Republicans were more for the rights of former slaves. The Radical Republicans were totally for the rights of blacks and they wanted the most rights and were the most devoted to the cause. The Democratic Party was popular in the South more so than in the North but it had a strong following in the North as well. The Republicans were popular in the North and in the South by voting blacks.

Pages 502-508

1.

Democrats	Republicans
*conflicted opinions about governing	*more unified in there political ideas
*didn't have a strong candidate for election	*Grant was a very popular hero in the north
*very little black support	*black votes won grant the presidency
*unqualified presidential nominee	*unqualified presidential nominee

There are a few changes that took place during reconstruction. The democrats lost a lot of power because during the war they lost their seats in the house. They also lost some power in the south because of the black voters now that cast their votes for the Republicans who would better represent them.

Pages 508-517

1. The compromise of 1877 seems more like corruption because they politicians were making all these deals without public know and it seems kind of secretive. The people were making lots of promises and decisions that the public didn't have any say in and probably didn't know were happening. In the end the compromise sacrificed the rights of blacks for peace. The compromise allowed for the oppression of blacks that followed for a long time with the Jim Crow laws and other civil rights problems.
2. The difference between black codes and Jim Crow was Jim Crow was a State Laws and Black Codes were just like a code of conduct that was intend to keep blacks as second class citizens. The Black Code wasn't really law but breaking the code could have harsh penalties. If a black tried to assert that they were equals they would often be lynched.
3. The thing to remember about Chester A. Arthur is that he surprised many people by giving the cold shoulder to Stalwarts who were his chief supporters. He also called for reform and the Republican Party began to push for reform again.

Pages 518-526

1. Democrats didn't want to attach themselves to the tariff issue for a few reasons. One is that anyway the tariff was changed, there were going to be many unhappy people. Picking sides

could possibly lose a lot of support from either big industry if they lowered it, or from the average consumer if they left it the same.

2. The populists didn't get support from the agrarian south mainly because of the black votes. The black voters want to stick with the Republican Party because they knew it would support them and they weren't disappointed by the failures from before.
3. Cleveland was both a champion for the working class and an enemy because he lowered the tariff which lowered prices for the consumers. He also fired many people from federal jobs who were mainly republican to make room for democratic bosses. So he was using the spoils system.
4. The monetary issue through the chapter deals with how the paper money in the US should be backed up. The US had to have gold to back every piece of paper money and some people were fighting for free silver. The populists wanted inflation through free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16:1 oz with gold.