

## DOWNLOAD PDF 12. THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT AND ITS FAILURE (1870-1872)

### Chapter 1 : Reconstruction, political and economic, ( edition) | Open Library

*Are you sure you want to remove Reconstruction, political and economic, The Liberal Republican Movement and its Failure () The Movement.*

More important they thought that the goals of Reconstruction had been achieved. These goals were first the destruction of slavery and second the destruction of Confederate nationalism. With these goals achieved the tenets of republicanism demanded that federal military troops be removed from the South, where they were propping up allegedly corrupt Republican regimes. The party platform demanded "the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion" and local self-government for the southern states. It regarded "a thorough reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour". Many Liberal Republicans also sought a downward revision of the tariff, believing that powerful industries had unfairly won the protection of certain goods. Hence, now they said it was time for "amnesty", which meant restoring the right to vote and hold office to ex Confederates. Those who attended the convention had various motivations, though all were united in opposition to Grant. Others like Reuben Fenton hoped to recapture control of state party organizations. In Missouri, the Liberal Republicans had become established as a major party, but the other states lacked a party organization and their delegations were little more than self-appointed committees. Davis entered the week of the convention with perhaps the strongest backing, but saw his candidacy damaged by unfavorable coverage from newspapers aligned with the Liberal Republican movement. Most delegates voted for Adams or Greeley on subsequent ballots, though Trumbull retained significant support. On the sixth and final ballot, Greeley picked up just enough to clinch the nomination. United States presidential election, and Horace Greeley presidential campaign, Prior to the Liberal Republican convention, Democratic leaders had given the Liberal Republicans assurances that they would nominate the Liberal Republican ticket. The Democrats believed that they could not win the election without anti-Grant Republicans and Democratic leaders hoped that they would reap patronage rewards from a Liberal Republican presidency. However, Democratic leaders were dismayed by the nomination of Greeley. In states where Republicans were stronger, the Liberal Republicans fielded a majority of the joint slate of candidates for lower offices; while in states where Democrats were stronger, the Democrats fielded the most candidates. In many states, such as Ohio, each party nominated half of a joint slate of candidates. Even initially reluctant Democratic leaders like Thomas F. Bayard came to support Greeley. Liberal Republicans argued that they sought reconciliation of North and South and that the time had come to end radical Reconstruction policies. However, Fredrick Douglass successfully organized blacks in support of Grant. Greeley died on November 29, before the presidential electors met on December 4 to cast the electoral votes. Reform Republicans accomplished the nomination and then election of Rutherford B. The Liberal Republican call for civil service reform was passed during the administration of President Chester Arthur. While those in the House were allowed to keep their committee assignments and chairmanships, Liberal Republican Senators became de facto independents and received inferior committee assignments. Even the Missouri Liberal Republican Party collapsed as the Democrats became the major opposition party to the Republicans. As Republicans became increasingly worried about their chances in the elections, they courted former Liberal Republican leaders like Schurz and Fenton. Both parties made direct appeals to former Liberal Republicans in the elections and former party supporters split roughly evenly between the two presidential candidates. Schurz actively campaigned for Hayes and became the Secretary of Interior after Hayes won the election. In the following years, former Liberal Republicans became members in good standing of both major parties. In the s, many would join the Mugwump movement in opposition to James G. Many also joined the Greenback Party, which sought inflationary policies and labor reforms. He groups the historical interpretations of the party that prevailed after into two main categories. One historical interpretation emphasizes the Liberal Republican push for the re-establishment of self-government in the South and the restoration of national unity. The second

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interpretation sees the Liberal Republicans as primarily motivated by opposition to the corruption of the Grant administration and support for lower tariffs. Men like Schurz supported Adams, but were inexperienced political idealists and not professional politicians. They neither acted nor voted as a bloc, particularly after the collapse of a boom for David Davis, a collapse engineered by a group of leading reformist Republican editors. The shift of particular votes to Greeley was not decisive, but the feeling of the delegates that Adams could not win support among Irish workers, the Western masses, or Democratic voters. The Democrats and their Liberal Republican allies thought the war was a tragedy, recoiled against centralization and sought to recapture the purity of prewar days through reconciliation and respect for the autonomy of the states. They supported Grant in the belief that his Southern policy promised the best protection for the African Americans. Most abolitionists believed that, moral suasion having failed earlier, true equality could be achieved only through relentless law enforcement. Sproat and racism as presented by the neoabolitionists. He joins Heather Cox Richardson and David Quigley in concluding that Reconstruction ended not because of politicized violence in the South, but because of the Northern decision that the war goals had been achieved and it would thwart republican ideals to continue Army rule of the South. Prominent party members[ edit ].

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### Chapter 2 : Texas state legislative Republican primaries, /Factional conflict - Ballotpedia

*Liberal Republican movement favored. Led to the formation of the Liberal Republican party in Led to failure of the third party revolt in the South and a.*

He studied law, and later settled in St. There he joined his cousin, Francis P. He was a correspondent for the Missouri Republican at the Treaty of Fort Laramie and served as the secretary at the treaty negotiations. An able lawyer in St. Louis, Brown made a speech in against a joint resolution opposing emancipation. The speech marked the beginning of the Free Soil movement in Missouri. He was a leader of the movement. After that, he edited the Missouri Democrat between and He was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor of Missouri in Reynolds then the St. Louis District Attorney over the slavery issue. Reynolds was not hurt but Brown was shot in the leg and limped for the rest of his life. He worked to prevent Missouri from seceding from the Union in After that, he served as an officer in the Union Army during the first half of the Civil War , raising a regiment the 4th U. Reserves and serving as its colonel. He recruited over 1, soldiers for his regiment, many of which were St. Louis-area German-Americans , a key constituency that Brown courted for his political advantage. Brown resigned from the Army after he was elected in late as an Unconditional Unionist to the U. Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the expulsion of Waldo P. He was a key figure in the move to replace Lincoln with John C. Brown left the Senate in because of ill health. The party nominated Brown for governor, and he defeated Republican incumbent Joseph W. Brown served as the Governor between and Brown was the vice presidential candidate under Greeley in the presidential election of for the Liberal Republican and Democratic parties. Greeley died on November 29 of illness, before the electoral college could vote, and the electoral votes 63 of 66 that were to have been for Greeley were split among four others, including Brown, who received eighteen of those electoral votes. The Republicans, incumbent president Ulysses S. Grant and the vice presidential candidate, U. Senator Henry Wilson of Massachusetts , won the election anyway. Brown returned to his law practice, quit the Republican Party and resumed his ties to the Democrats. Accessed May 4, at [https: Laws and Treaties, Vol. Government Printing Office, pp.](https://Laws and Treaties, Vol. Government Printing Office, pp.) Accessed May 4, at <http:>

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### Chapter 3 : Our Campaigns - US President - LR Convention Race - May 01,

*The Liberal Republican Party of the United States was an American political party that was organized in May to oppose the reelection of President Ulysses S. Grant and his Radical Republican supporters in the presidential election of*

Checking Your Progress A. True-False Where the statement is true, circle T; where it is false, circle F. T F The scandals of the Grant administration included bribes and corrupt dealings reaching to the cabinet and the vice president of the United States. T F The severe economic downturn of the s caused business failures, labor conflict, and battles over currency. T F The close, fiercely contested elections of the Gilded Age reflected the deep divisions between Republicans and Democrats over national issues. T F The battles between the Stalwart and Half-Breed Republican factions were mainly over who would get patronage and spoils. T F The disputed Hayes-Tilden election was settled by a political deal in which Democrats got the presidency and Republicans got economic and political concessions. T F The Compromise of purchased political peace between North and South by sacrificing southern blacks and removing federal troops in the South. T F The sharecropping and tenant farming systems forced many Southern blacks into permanent economic debt and dependency. T F Western hostility to Chinese immigrants arose in part because the Chinese provided a source of cheap labor that competed with white workers. T F The Cleveland-Blaine campaign of was conducted primarily as a debate about the issues of taxes and the tariff. Morgan enhanced his popularity among both Democrats and Populists. Multiple Choice Select the best answer and circle the corresponding letter. The Credit Mobilier scandal involved a. The depression of the s led to increasing demands for a. The political system of the Gilded Age was generally characterized by a. The primary goal for which all factions in both political parties contended during the Gilded Age was a. The key tradeoff featured in the Compromise of was that a. Republicans got the presidency in exchange for the final removal of federal troops from the South. Democrats got the presidency in exchange for federal guarantees of black civil rights. Republicans got the presidency in exchange for Democratic control of the cabinet. Democrats got the presidency in exchange for increased immigration quotas from Ireland. Republicans got the presidency in exchange for permitting former Confederate officers to vote. Which of the following was not among the changes that affected African Americans in the South after federal troops were withdrawn in the Compromise of ? The forced relocation of black farmers to the Kansas and Oklahoma dust bowl b. The imposition of literacy requirements and poll taxes to prevent black voting c. The development of the tenant farming and share-cropping systems d. The introduction of legal systems of racial segregation e. The rise of mob lynching as a means of suppressing blacks who challenged the racial system The great railroad strike of revealed the a. The final result of the widespread anti-Chinese agitation in the West was a. President James Garfield was assassinated by a n a. In its first years, the Populist Party advocated, among other things a. Grover Cleveland stirred a furious storm of protest when, in response to the extreme financial crisis of the s, he a. Morgan and other bankers in order to save the monetary gold standard. Identification Supply the correct identification for each numbered description. Populists Insurgent political party that gained widespread support among farmers in the s Matching People, Places, and Events Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

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### Chapter 4 : National Phase of the Liberal Republican Movement, " - Fordham Scholarship

*The Liberal Republican movement's political skill enabled it to clean up the corruption of the Grant administration.*

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: If this book receives the wide exposure and careful perusal to which it is entitled, American historians ought immediately to show in their work an improved understanding of the diplomacy of the Civil War period, a badly needed understanding which for forty years has awaited the publication of the Case-Spencer study, a fitting complement to the earlier works by Adams and Owsley. *The Border States During Reconstruction*. Edited by Richard O. The Johns Hopkins Press, The University Press of Kentucky, The essays included are interpretive, provocative, and competent; they must be read by any serious student of Reconstruction history; and they should become a staple for courses on that period. Six initial articles separately present the political history of the individual states involved—William E. Parrish on Missouri, Thomas B. Webb on Kentucky, Charles L. Wagandt on Maryland, and Harold B. A general pattern applicable to each state is about as follows. Secession and war thoroughly disrupted old party alignments. Democrats were especially discredited by these developments, and new Union movements emerged. Unionists, in turn, were soon divided by national and local developments, with Conservative Unionists resisting emancipation, the expansion of federal authority, and other challenges to the past status quo. The more Unconditional Unionists steadily moved toward becoming Radical Republicans, while Conservative Unionists drifted toward an alliance with Democrats and, after the war, with former Confederates. In three of these states—Delaware, Maryland, and Kentucky—the governing power of the Democratic party was only briefly disrupted, and the Reconstruction era was one of Democratic dominance. In the three other states Radical Republicans achieved and maintained control until Only in Missouri was the period of Republican rule one of extensive reform, and only in Tennessee did Republicans succeed as a means of self-preservation in enfranchising the black population prior to the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment. From the very first, of course, the race question had been a key issue in the border states, with Republican national policies causing no little embarrassment to Unionists and Republicans. But the appeal of black suffrage steadily increased for border state Republicans as their own strength among white voters waned, and they looked with new hope to the impact of the Fifteenth Amendment only to see that promise nullified by Democratic force, violence, and fraud. Like the earlier Unionists, Republicans were plagued, too, by factionalism, and the Liberal Republican movement played a central part in eroding Republican strength and facilitating the restoration of Democratic rule. Three final essays in this volume survey the border states as a whole. In a broader synopsis of border state politics than the title of their article implies, Jacqueline Balk and Ari Hoogenboom stress the pervasive presence of ambition and self interest in state politics and appear to conclude that the Liberal Republican movement was an exceedingly naive response to a very substantial Republican dilemma. You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

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### Chapter 5 : Liberal Republican Party (United States) - Wikipedia

*Moreover, he participated in the Liberal Republican movement. This group of insurgents, repelled by partisanship and the scandals of the Grant administration, bolted the Republican Party in and nominated the Democrat Horace Greeley for president.*

Louis , Missouri, on February 22, Initially, there was a fair amount of discussion as to whether the party should actually nominate anyone for the presidency at that time, or if they should wait at least for the Liberal Republicans to nominate their own ticket first. Every motion to that effect lost, and a number of ballots were taken that resulted in the nomination of David Davis , who was the frontrunner for the Liberal Republican nomination at that time. Joel Parker , the Governor of New Jersey, was nominated for vice-president. While Davis did not decline the nomination of the Labor Reform party, he decided to hinge his campaign in large part on the success of attaining the Liberal Republican nomination, so that he might at least have their resources behind him. After their convention, in which he failed to attain the nomination, Davis telegraphed the Labor Reform party and informed them of his intention to withdraw from the presidential contest entirely. Joel Parker soon followed suit. A second convention was called on August 22 in Philadelphia, where it was decided, rather than making the same mistake again, that the party would cooperate with the new Straight-Out Democratic Party that had recently formed. After the election, the various state affiliates grew less and less active, and by the following year, the party ceased to exist. Without time to choose a substitute, the party ran the two candidates anyway. Both Liberal Republicans and Democrats were disappointed in their candidate Greeley. As wits asked, "Why turn out a knave just to replace him with a fool? With memories of his victories in the Civil War to run on, Grant was unassailable. Grant also had a large campaign budget to work with. One historian was quoted saying, "Never before was a candidate placed under such great obligation to men of wealth as was Grant. Some of the delegates supported Victoria Woodhull , who had spent the year since the previous NWSA annual meeting touring the New York City environs and giving speeches on why women should be allowed to vote. The delegates selected Victoria Woodhull to run for president, and named Frederick Douglass for vice- president. He did not attend the convention and never acknowledged the nomination, though he would serve as a presidential elector in the United States Electoral College for the State of New York. Woodhull gave a series of speeches around New York City during the campaign. Her finances were very thin, and when she borrowed money from supporters, she often was unable to repay them. On the day before the election, Woodhull was arrested for "publishing an obscene newspaper" and so was unable to cast a vote for herself. Woodhull was ineligible to be president on Inauguration Day, not because she was a woman the Constitution and the law were silent on the issue , but because she would not reach the constitutionally prescribed minimum age of 35 until September 23, ; historians have debated whether to consider her activities a true election campaign. Woodhull and Douglass are not listed in "Election results" below, as the ticket received a negligible percentage of the popular vote and no electoral votes. Results and disputed votes[ edit ] Results by county explicitly indicating the percentage of the winning candidate in each county. Grant garnered electoral votes to what would have been 66 electoral votes for Greeley. However, Greeley died on November 29, , just twenty-four days after the election and before any of his pledged electors from Texas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and Maryland could cast their votes. Of the 2, counties making returns, Grant won in 1, while Greeley carried Three counties were split evenly between Grant and Greeley. During the joint session of Congress for the counting of the electoral vote on February 12, , numerous objections were raised to some of the results. However, unlike the objections which would be made in , these had no impact on the outcome of the election. Both states had voted for Grant. Three Georgia electors had voted for Greeley for president. Their votes for Greeley were rejected because Greeley was dead when the electors cast their ballots. Their votes for B. Gratz Brown for vice-president were not affected. The electors were included in the total number of electors. These electoral votes were ultimately accepted. This

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election was the last in which Arkansas voted for a Republican until and the last in which it voted against the Democrats until

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### Chapter 6 : Conservative Democrat - Wikipedia

*Beginnings of the Liberal Republican Party. In , a faction of the Republican Party in Missouri bolted because it felt that the Republican Party was being too vindictive in its treatment of former Confederate sympathizers.*

When the United States declared war on Spain in April, it promised to make Cuba a free and independent country after securing peace there. It made no such promises, however, with respect to the other Spanish colonies involved in the conflict: Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines. During the war, American troops achieved military and naval victories on all these fronts. Under the terms of the cease-fire negotiated on August 12, 1898, Spain promised to give Guam and Puerto Rico to the United States as compensation for its war expenses. The fate of the Philippines would be determined in a second series of negotiations that took place in Paris beginning October 1, 1898. The end of the war ignited a debate in the United States over imperialism—the act of controlling foreign people who have no governmental rights or powers. Imperialists believed that the United States should grow into a world power by acquiring colonies. Colonies would give the United States a base for further economic and political expansion throughout the world. Some imperialists also believed colonialism would help Americans spread Christianity, the dominant religion in the United States. Anti-imperialists did not want the United States to have foreign colonies. Some believed possessing colonies violated the spirit of the American Declaration of Independence. Other anti-imperialists feared the introduction of foreign races to America. Many also felt the U.S. One of the most outspoken anti-imperialists was Carl Schurz. Schurz was born in Prussia now northern Germany and Poland in 1829. Over the next fifty years, he participated in the anti-slavery movement, fought for the Union Army in the American Civil War, served as a U.S. Senator. When the United States tried to annex to add to an existing country or area Santo Domingo by treaty in 1809, Senator Schurz helped defeat the effort. When the United States thought about acquiring Hawaii when U.S. According to Robert L. You need not borrow any trouble on that account. When the war started in April 1898, Schurz supported the goal of freeing Cubans from colonial rule by Spain. He strongly opposed using the war to take colonies from the enemy, however. When imperialism became a hot topic in the middle of the war, Schurz wrote often to McKinley, urging him to remain true to the American spirit of democracy by saying "no" to colonialism. Because treaties need to be ratified—approved—by two-thirds of the U.S. Senate, the debate over imperialism heated up. In this atmosphere, Schurz, a member of the Anti-Imperialist League, gave the following address at the University of Chicago on January 4, 1898. Things to remember while reading "American Imperialism: Schurz believed that in taking other countries, the United States had a moral obligation to make them states. But Schurz did not want the Spanish colonies to become American states. Schurz did not want such people participating in the government of the United States. An Address Opposing Annexation of the Philippines, January 4, 1898. " It is proposed to embark this republic in a course of imperialistic policy by permanently annexing to it certain islands taken, or partly taken, from Spain in the late war. The matter is near its decision, but not yet decided. The peace treaty made at Paris is not yet ratified by the Senate; but even if it were, the question whether those islands, although ceded by Spain, shall be permanently incorporated in the territory of the United States would still be open for final determination by Congress. As an open question therefore I shall discuss it. If ever, it behooves the American people to think and act with calm deliberation, for the character and future of the republic and the welfare of its people now living and yet to be born are in unprecedented jeopardy. To form a candid judgment of what this republic has been, what it may become, and what it ought to be, let us first recall to our minds its condition before the recent Spanish War. Our government was, in the words of Abraham Lincoln, "the government of the people, by the people, and for the people. A few vigorous blows laid the feeble enemy helpless at our feet. The whole scene seemed to have suddenly changed. According to the solemn proclamation of our government, the war had been undertaken solely for the liberation of Cuba, as a war of humanity and not of conquest. But our easy victories had put conquest within our reach, and when our arms occupied foreign territory, a loud demand

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arose that, pledge or no pledge to the contrary, the conquests should be kept, even the Philippines on the other side of the globe, and that as to Cuba herself, independence would only be a provisional formality. Shall we, according, not indeed to the letter, but to the evident spirit of our constitution, organize those countries as territories with a view to their eventual admission as states? If they become states on an equal footing with the other states they will not only be permitted to govern themselves as to their home concerns, but they will take part in governing the whole republic, in governing us, by sending senators and representatives into our Congress to help make our laws, and by voting for president and vice-president to give our national government its executive. The prospect of the consequences which would follow the admission of the Spanish creoles and the negroes of West India islands and of the Malays and Tagals of the Philippines to participation in the conduct of our government is so alarming that you instinctively pause before taking the step. But this may be avoided, it is said, by governing the new possessions as mere dependencies, or subject provinces. I will waive the constitutional question and merely point out that this would be a most serious departure from the rule that governed our former acquisitions, which are so frequently quoted as precedents. It is useless to speak of the District of Columbia and Alaska as proof that we have done such things before and we can do them again. Every candid mind will at once admit the vast difference between those cases and the permanent establishment of substantially arbitrary government over large territories with many millions of inhabitants, and with the prospect of there being many more of the same kind, if we once launch out on a career of conquest. The question is not merely whether we can do such things, but whether, having the public good at heart, we should do them. If we do adopt such a system, then we shall, for the first time since the abolition of slavery, again have two kinds of Americans: Americans of the first class, who enjoy the privilege of taking part in the government in accordance with our old constitutional principles, and Americans of the second class, who are to be ruled in a substantially arbitrary fashion by the Americans of the first class, through congressional legislation and the action of the national executive—“not to speak of individual “masters” arrogating to themselves powers beyond the law. Such an abandonment of a fundamental principle as a permanent policy may at first seem to bear only upon more or less distant dependencies, but it can hardly fail in its ultimate effects to disturb the rule of the same principle in the conduct of democratic government at home. And I warn the American people that a democracy cannot so deny its faith as to the vital conditions of its being—it cannot long play the king over subject populations without creating within itself ways of thinking and habits of action most dangerous to its own vitality—“most dangerous especially to those classes of society which are the least powerful in the assertion, and the most helpless in the defense of their rights. Let the poor and the men who earn their bread by the labor of their hands pause and consider well before they give their assent to a policy so deliberately forgetful of the equality of rights. Let us pass the arguments of the advocates of such imperialism candidly in review. The cry suddenly raised that this great country has become too small for us is too ridiculous to demand an answer, in view of the fact that our present population may be tripled and still have ample elbow-room, with resources to support many more. But we are told that our industries are gasping for breath; that we are suffering from over-production; that our products must have new outlets, and that we need colonies and dependencies the world over to give us more markets. But do we, civilized beings, indulge in the absurd and barbarous notion that we must own the countries with which we wish to trade? They may answer that this is their affair and that they are at least entitled to a trial. I frankly admit that if they are given that trial, their conduct in governing themselves will be far from perfect. Well, the conduct of no people is perfect, not even our own. They may try to revenge themselves upon their tories in their Revolutionary War. But we, too, threw our tories into hideous dungeons during our Revolutionary War and persecuted and drove them away after its close. They may have bloody civil broils. But we, too, have had our Civil War which cost hundreds of thousands of lives and devastated one-half of our land; and now we have in horrible abundance the killings by lynch law, and our battles at Virden. They may have troubles with their wild tribes. So had we, and we treated our wild tribes in a manner not to be proud of. But they may succeed in establishing a tolerable order of things in their own fashion, as Mexico, after many decades of

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turbulent disorder, succeeded at last, under Porfirio Diaz , in having a strong and orderly government of her kind, not, indeed, such a government as we would tolerate in this Union, but a government answering Mexican character and interests, and respectable in its relations with the outside world. This will become all the more possible if, without annexing and ruling those people, we simply put them on their feet, and then give them the benefit of that humanitarian spirit which, as we claim, led us into the war for the liberation of Cuba. If this democracy, after all the intoxication of triumph in war, conscientiously remembers its professions and pledges, and soberly reflects on its duties to itself and others, and then deliberately resists the temptation of conquest, it will achieve the grandest triumph of the democratic idea that history knows of. Two days earlier, a revolution had erupted in the Philippines. The last shot was not fired until April During those three years, more than two hundred thousand people died in the fighting. After its victory over the rebels, the United States controlled the Philippines from until it became an independent nation in Neither Puerto Rico nor Guam, islands acquired by America during the Spanish-American War , has a voting representative in Congress or an electoral college member a person who participates in the selection of the president of the United States. Residents of these U. The same is true for people who live in the U. Monthly Review Press, Heath and Company, Cite this article Pick a style below, and copy the text for your bibliography.

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Chapter 7 : The Weekly sun. (Atlanta, Ga.) , April 24, , Image 6 Â« Georgia Historic Newspapers

*The liberal republicans saw the Cincinnati Convention as the ultimate means to gain control of the Republican Party. However, the proceedings of the Liberal Republican Convention in Cincinnati upset the original liberal republicans.*

Some members of the progressive wing of the Democratic Party apply the term " Democrat in name only " to conservative Democrats. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. January Learn how and when to remove this template message

From Jackson to the Civil War[ edit ] The presidential election marked the beginning of the Democratic Party as a modern, mass-based political party. The opposition to Andrew Jackson in the Democratic-Republican party splintered off into the short-lived National Republican Party , which later combined with other opponents of Jackson to form the Whig Party. Andrew Jackson is notable as the first U. President to be elected from the frontier rather than from the East Coast. The Democratic Party split along regional lines for the first time in over slavery. This split between southern and northern factions led to a brand new party in , the Republican Party and its candidate Abraham Lincoln being elected in The Civil War followed shortly thereafter. In , the 13th Amendment"abolishing slavery"became part of the Constitution when it was ratified by three-quarters of the states. Despite protests from the Democrats, the Republican Party made banning slavery part of its national platform in Senator Lyman Trumbull R-IL wrote the final version of the text, combining the proposed wordings of several other Republican congressmen. Southern states for Democratic Party candidates for almost a century after the Reconstruction era. The rise of agrarian populism[ edit ] The United States Populist Party , United States Greenback Party , and the Agrarianism movement are often cited as the first truly left-wing political movements within the United States. Historian Richard Hofstadter has taken the view that the Populist and Agrarian movements were essentially right-wing and reactionary movements, left-wing economic issues notwithstanding. Because of the political dominance of one party or the other in many states, the real political races during this period would often be within the party primary. Indeed, in many southern states, there was hardly any Republican Party at all, and the serious candidates of both the conservative and liberal kind were all Democrats. For example, in the southern states the race might be between a populist left-wing Democrat and a conservative Democrat in the primary, while in regions of the country such as the Midwest or New England in which the Republican Party was dominant, the race might be decided in the primary between a progressive Republican and a conservative Republican. New Deal coalition and Conservative coalition The election brought about a major realignment in political party affiliation, and is widely considered to be a realigning election. Roosevelt was able to forge a coalition of labor unions , liberals, Catholics , African Americans , and southern whites. These disparate voting blocs together formed a broad majority and handed the Democrats seven victories out of nine presidential elections to come, as well as control of both houses of Congress during much of this time. In many ways, it was the American civil rights movement that ultimately heralded the demise of the coalition. Byrd , Senator Rush D. Political anomalies during the Great Depression[ edit ] Further information: Share Our Wealth , Charles Coughlin , Francis Townsend , End Poverty in California movement , and List of critics of the New Deal During the Roosevelt administration, several radical populist proposals which went beyond what Roosevelt was willing to advocate gained in popularity. Like the New Deal programs, these populist proposals were based entirely on single economic reforms, but did not take a position on any other issue and were therefore compatible with those holding otherwise conservative views. Some historians today believe that the primary base of support for the proposals of Coughlin, Long, Townsend, and Sinclair was conservative middle class whites who saw their economic status slipping away during the Depression. Flynn , whose views later became influential in the libertarian movement. Conversely, it also held the party to increasing commitment to ending segregationism and Jim Crow, and disengaging itself from its segregationist wing, held to be too far right for the new centrist consensus. This led to a conservative backlash by southern Democrats during the same period.

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Segregationist backlash[ edit ] Further information: Coleman Andrews , Harry F. Truman and Minneapolis Mayor Hubert Humphrey of support for a Negro civil rights plank in the Democratic Party platform of led to a walkout of 35 delegates from Mississippi and Alabama. Senate, and join the Republicans in The Dixiecrats held their convention in Birmingham, Alabama , where they nominated Thurmond for president and Fielding L. Wright , governor of Mississippi, for vice president. Dixiecrat leaders worked to have Thurmond-Wright declared the "official" Democratic Party ticket in Southern states. They succeeded in Alabama, Louisiana , Mississippi, and South Carolina ; in other states, they were forced to run as a third-party ticket. Coleman Andrews , and Harry F. Wallace had briefly run in the Democratic primaries of against Lyndon Johnson , but dropped out of the race early. In , he formed the new American Independent Party and received Jimmy Carter[ edit ] Main article: Jimmy Carter When Jimmy Carter entered the Democratic Party Presidential primaries in , he at first was considered to have little chance against nationally better-known politicians. The centerpiece of his campaign platform was government reorganization. Carter was the first candidate from the Deep South to be elected president since Antebellum. He is a born-again Christian and was until a member of the Southern Baptist Convention. He combined conservative fiscal and social policies with more moderate views on peace and ecology , making for a rare combination in the history of American Presidents. In and , Bill Clinton would win some southern states, and Barack Obama was successful in some coastal Southern states such as Florida and Virginia , but otherwise the South turned solidly Republican after The boll weevils of the Reagan era[ edit ] Main article: Boll weevil politics After , with desegregation a settled issue, the Republicans began a strategy of trying to win conservative Southerners away from the Democrats and into the Republican Party. Nonetheless, a bloc of conservative Democrats, mostly Southerners, remained in the United States Congress throughout the s and s. During the administration of Ronald Reagan , the term " boll weevils " was applied to this bloc of conservative Democrats, who consistently voted in favor of tax cuts, increases in military spending, and deregulation favored by the Reagan administration. Boll weevils was sometimes used as a political epithet by Democratic Party leaders, implying that the boll weevils were unreliable on key votes or not team players. Most of the boll weevils eventually retired from office, or in the case of some such as Senators Phil Gramm and Richard Shelby , switched parties and joined the Republicans. Since the term boll weevils has fallen out of favor. He and his National Democratic Policy Committee were largely ignored until , when he became something of a curiosity by paying for half-hour political ads proclaiming Walter Mondale a Soviet agent of influence , and , when two followers of his won upset victories in Democratic primaries for statewide races in Illinois. After the media began to pay attention, LaRouche was promptly labeled an ultraconservative Democrat by some, and a nut by others, primarily due to the overlap of some of his views with those of the Reagan administration. In , Joe Lieberman defeated Republican U. Senate incumbent Lowell Weicker of Connecticut by running to the right of Weicker and receiving the endorsements of the Moral Majority and the National Rifle Association. Colorado governor Richard Lamm , and former Minnesota Senator and presidential candidate Eugene McCarthy both took up immigration reduction as an issue. McCarthy began to give speeches in the late s naming the Internal Revenue Service , the Federal Communications Commission , and the Federal Election Commission as the three biggest threats to liberty in the United States. Truman and John F. Kennedy , wrote a book, *The Disuniting of America* critical of multiculturalism. Current trend[ edit ] The Conservative Democratic movement received a recent, but short, rebirth in party structure. During the midterm elections , the Democratic Party ran moderates and even a few conservative Democrats for at-risk Republican seats. As of , the Blue Dog Coalition has 14 members. According to Noam Chomsky , the Democratic Party as a whole has gradually moved further to the right and are now " moderate Republicans. Democrats like Bill Clinton were considered to be centrists but Obama ran to the left of Clinton on the budget, social issues, welfare reform, entitlement reform, and Israel relations. Obama has focused on income inequality while President Clinton stressed opportunity and mobility. Bill Clinton lowered capital gains taxes while President Obama supported raising it. Despite receiving support from some Republicans, Obama ran to the left of Bill Clinton. On the issue of health care , Clinton was willing to include

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an individual mandate to buy health insurance as part of a program for universal coverage. Obama was not willing to go so far, and came in for substantial criticism from liberals for it. Clinton proposed a Cabinet-level poverty czar position. Clinton secured more labor union backing than Obama, and Obama did better than Clinton at gaining primary votes from self-identified independents. However, Clinton opposed certain liberal aspects of Obamacare such as the cadillac tax.

### Chapter 8 : Benjamin Gratz Brown - Wikipedia

*Page - Democrats, Liberal Republicans, and other electors of Wisconsin, friendly to genuine reform through equal and impartial legislation, honesty in office, and rigid economy in the administration of affairs.*

### Chapter 9 : Project MUSE - The Doom of Reconstruction

*euben Fenton was a U.S. senator () and a key member of the Liberal Republican movement of Unlike many other Liberal Republicans, Fenton did not resume active involvement in the Republican Party at the end of the campaign, even though he continued to identify himself as a Republican.*