

1: A Southern Moderate in Radical Times : Dr David I Durham :

A Southern Moderate in Radical Times opens a window into Hilliard's world, and reveals the tragedy of a visionary who understood the dangers lurking in the conflicts he could not control. Read more Read less.

Southern California is home to hundreds of fantastic beach breaks, point breaks, and jetty breaks. So, pack your gear , and get on the surf trip of a lifetime. LAX is the biggest and cheapest airport in the area, so fly here. You might even get to see some waves on your way in. Spend the day here, summon your inner Miki Dora, drop in on a celebrity and have some fun. Is Malibu too mellow for you? Hit Venice, where you can surf, you can skate, and you can join the local beach and street culture. Huntington Beach won a legal battle with Santa Cruz for the official rights to that claim. HB has fun surf nearly days a year and is a cool place to cruise around, or just get lost at the legendary US Open of Surfing. Are you looking for a wave with a little more punch? And there are a lot of jetties - just pick one and go. The most infamous zone in Newport is 54th Street. You may have heard it referred to as Echo Beach. Generations ago, between these two jetties, a group of kids like Danny Kwok shifted the norm from white surfboards and black wetsuits colored and trippy gear. He has got a magic board for every wave around here, from Salt Creek in the San Clemente beach breaks to the world famous Lowers. But you are probably hungry. Southern California is known for its spicy Mexican food. If you go for a caloric cheeseburger and need to burn it off, then Encinitas has a stretch of fun waves. Skateboarding is also an option here. La Jolla has some challenging reefs but beware around here. Both of them demand it. The closer you get to downtown San Diego, the crazier it gets. The border is just over there, always tempting you with tubes and tacos on the other side.

2: - A Southern Moderate in Radical Times - Durham, David I.

In A Southern Moderate in Radical Times, David I. Durham offers a comprehensive and critical appraisal of one of the South's famous dissenters. Against the backdrop of one of the most turbulent periods in American history, he explores the ideological and political journey of Henry Washington.

In recent decades most historians follow Foner in dating the Reconstruction of the south as starting in with Emancipation and the Port Royal experiment rather than Army, President Abraham Lincoln set up reconstructed governments in Tennessee , Arkansas , and Louisiana during the war. He experimented by giving land to blacks in South Carolina. By fall , the new President Andrew Johnson declared the war goals of national unity and the ending of slavery achieved and reconstruction completed. In ten states, [10] coalitions of freedmen, recent black and white arrivals from the North carpetbaggers , and white Southerners who supported Reconstruction scalawags cooperated to form Republican biracial state governments. They introduced various reconstruction programs including: Conservative opponents called the Republican regimes corrupt and instigated violence toward freedmen and whites who supported Reconstruction. Most of the violence was carried out by members of the Ku Klux Klan KKK , a secretive terrorist organization closely allied with the southern Democratic Party. Klan members attacked and intimidated blacks seeking to exercise their new civil rights, as well as Republican politicians in the south favoring those civil rights. One such politician murdered by the Klan on the eve of the presidential election was Republican Congressman James M. Widespread violence in the south led to federal intervention by President Ulysses S. Grant in , which suppressed the Klan. Nevertheless, white Democrats , calling themselves " Redeemers ", regained control of the south state by state, sometimes using fraud and violence to control state elections. A deep national economic depression following the Panic of led to major Democratic gains in the North, the collapse of many railroad schemes in the South, and a growing sense of frustration in the North. The end of Reconstruction was a staggered process, and the period of Republican control ended at different times in different states. With the Compromise of , military intervention in Southern politics ceased and Republican control collapsed in the last three state governments in the South. This was followed by a period which white Southerners labeled "Redemption", during which white-dominated state legislatures enacted Jim Crow laws and, beginning in , disenfranchised most blacks and many poor whites through a combination of constitutional amendments and electoral laws. Intense controversy erupted throughout the South over these issues. By the s, Reconstruction had officially provided freedmen with equal rights under the constitution, and blacks were voting and taking political office. Republican legislatures, coalitions of whites and blacks, established the first public school systems and numerous charitable institutions in the South. White paramilitary organizations , especially the Ku Klux Klan and also the White League and Red Shirts formed with the political aim of driving out the Republicans. They also disrupted political organizing and terrorized blacks to bar them from the polls. From to , conservative whites calling themselves " Redeemers " regained power in the Southern states. They joined the Bourbon wing of the national Democratic Party. In the s and s the terms "radical" and "conservative" had distinctive meanings. Leaders who had been Whigs were committed to economic modernization, built around railroads, factories, banks and cities. Passage of the 13th , 14th , and 15th Amendments is the constitutional legacy of Reconstruction. These Reconstruction Amendments established the rights that led to Supreme Court rulings in the midth century that struck down school segregation. A "Second Reconstruction", sparked by the Civil Rights Movement , led to civil rights laws in and that ended segregation and re-opened the polls to blacks. Material devastation of the South in [edit] Further information: Broad Street, Reconstruction played out against an economy in ruin. The Confederacy in had towns and cities with a total population of , people; of these with , people were at one point occupied by Union forces. The rate of damage in smaller towns was much lower—only 45 courthouses were burned out of a total of By , the Confederate dollar was worthless due to high inflation, and people in the South had to resort to bartering services for goods, or else use scarce Union dollars. With the emancipation of the southern slaves, the entire economy of the South had to be rebuilt. Having lost their enormous investment in slaves, white planters had minimal capital to pay freedmen workers

to bring in crops. As a result, a system of sharecropping was developed where landowners broke up large plantations and rented small lots to the freedmen and their families. The main feature of the Southern economy changed from an elite minority of landed gentry slaveholders into a tenant farming agriculture system. Men worked as rail workers, rolling and lumber mills workers, and hotel workers. The large population of slave artisans during the antebellum period had not been translated into a large number of freemen artisans during Reconstruction. Others worked in hotels. A large number became laundresses. The dislocations had a severe negative impact on the black population, with a large amount of sickness and death. By the end of the 19th century and well into the 20th century, the South was locked into a system of poverty. How much of this failure was caused by the war and by previous reliance on agriculture remains the subject of debate among economists and historians. Take it quietly Uncle Abe and I will draw it closer than ever. A few more stitches Andy and the good old Union will be mended. During the Civil War, the Radical Republican leaders argued that slavery and the Slave Power had to be permanently destroyed. Moderates said this could be easily accomplished as soon as Confederate armies surrendered and the Southern states repealed secession and accepted the 13th Amendment — most of which happened by December Lincoln formally began Reconstruction in late with his Ten percent plan , which went into operation in several states but which Radical Republicans opposed. White reactions included outbreaks of mob violence against blacks, such as the Memphis riots of and the New Orleans riot. Radical Republicans demanded a prompt and strong federal response to protect freed-people and curb southern racism. Sumner argued that secession had destroyed statehood but the Constitution still extended its authority and its protection over individuals, as in existing U. Stevens and his followers viewed secession as having left the states in a status like new territories. The Republicans sought to prevent Southern politicians from "restoring the historic subordination of Negroes". Since slavery was abolished, the three-fifths compromise no longer applied to counting the population of blacks. After the census, the South would gain numerous additional representatives in Congress, based on the population of freedmen. Johnson rejected the Radical program of Reconstruction and instead appointed his own governors and tried to finish reconstruction by the end of The foundations of their institutions Congress decided it had the primary authority to decide how Reconstruction should proceed, because the Constitution stated the United States had to guarantee each state a republican form of government. The Radicals insisted that meant Congress decided how Reconstruction should be achieved. The issues were multiple: How should republicanism operate in the South? What was the status of the former Confederate states? What was the citizenship status of the leaders of the Confederacy? What was the citizenship and suffrage status of freedmen? They moved to impeach Johnson because of his constant attempts to thwart Radical Reconstruction measures, by using the Tenure of Office Act. Johnson was acquitted by one vote, but he lost the influence to shape Reconstruction policy. Congress temporarily suspended the ability to vote of approximately 10, to 15, former Confederate officials and senior officers, while constitutional amendments gave full citizenship to all African Americans, and suffrage to the adult men. While many slaves were illiterate, educated blacks including escaped slaves moved down from the North to aid them, and natural leaders also stepped forward. They elected white and black men to represent them in constitutional conventions. A Republican coalition of freedmen, southerners supportive of the Union derisively called scalawags by white Democrats , and northerners who had migrated to the South derisively called carpetbaggers — some of whom were returning natives, but were mostly Union veterans — organized to create constitutional conventions. They created new state constitutions to set new directions for southern states. The bill required voters to take the " ironclad oath ", swearing they had never supported the Confederacy or been one of its soldiers. Pursuing a policy of "malice toward none" announced in his second inaugural address, [37] Lincoln asked voters only to support the Union. Suffrage[edit] Monument in honor of the Grand Army of the Republic, organized after the war Congress had to consider how to restore to full status and representation within the Union those southern states that had declared their independence from the United States and had withdrawn their representation. Suffrage for former Confederates was one of two main concerns. A decision needed to be made whether to allow just some or all former Confederates to vote and to hold office. The moderates in Congress wanted virtually all of them to vote, but the Radicals resisted. They repeatedly imposed the ironclad oath, which would effectively have

allowed no former Confederates to vote. Historian Harold Hyman says that in Congressmen "described the oath as the last bulwark against the return of ex-rebels to power, the barrier behind which Southern Unionists and Negroes protected themselves. The compromise that was reached disenfranchised many Confederate civil and military leaders. No one knows how many temporarily lost the vote, but one estimate was that it was as high as 10, to 15, out of a total white population of roughly eight million. The issue was how to receive the four million Freedmen as citizens. If they were to be fully counted as citizens, some sort of representation for apportionment of seats in Congress had to be determined. Before the war, the population of slaves had been counted as three-fifths of a corresponding number of free whites. By having four million freedmen counted as full citizens, the South would gain additional seats in Congress. If blacks were denied the vote and the right to hold office, then only whites would represent them. Many conservatives, including most white southerners, northern Democrats, and some northern Republicans, opposed black voting. Some northern states that had referenda on the subject limited the ability of their own small populations of blacks to vote. Lincoln had supported a middle position to allow some black men to vote, especially army veterans. Johnson also believed that such service should be rewarded with citizenship. Lincoln proposed giving the vote to "the very intelligent, and especially those who have fought gallantly in our ranks. Sumner preferred at first impartial requirements that would have imposed literacy restrictions on blacks and whites. He believed that he would not succeed in passing legislation to disfranchise illiterate whites who already had the vote.

3: Southern Moderate in Radical Times - E-bok - David I Durham () | Bokus

A Southern Moderate in Radical Times opens a window into Hilliard's world, and reveals the tragedy of a visionary who understood the dangers lurking in the conflicts he could not control. David I. Durham is curator of archival collections at the University of Alabama School of Law and teaches in the history department at the University of Alabama.

There was movement in both directions: Some wartime Radicals had been conservative Democrats before the war, often taking proslavery positions. They included John A. These episodes included the New Orleans riot and the Memphis riots of 1866. In a pamphlet directed to black voters in 1867, the Union Republican Congressional Committee stated: Their most successful and systematic leader was Pennsylvania Congressman Thaddeus Stevens in the House of Representatives. The Democrats were strongly opposed to the Radicals, but they were generally a weak minority in politics until they took control of the House in the congressional elections. The moderate and conservative Republican factions usually opposed the Radicals, but they were not well organized. Lincoln tried to build a multi-faction coalition, including radicals, conservatives, moderates and War Democrats as while he was often opposed by the Radicals, he never ostracized them. Andrew Johnson was thought to be a Radical when he became President in 1865, but he soon became their leading opponent. However, Johnson was so inept as a politician he was unable to form a cohesive support network. Finally in 1868, the Liberal Republicans, most of them ex Radicals, ran a presidential campaign and won the support of the Democratic Party for their ticket. They argued that Grant and the Radicals were corrupt and had imposed Reconstruction far too long on the South. They were overwhelmingly defeated and collapsed as a movement. On issues not concerned with the Slave Power, the destruction of the Confederacy, the eradication of slavery and the rights of the Freedmen, Radicals took positions all over the political map. For example, Radicals who had once been Whigs generally supported high tariffs and ex Democrats generally opposed them. Some men were for hard money and no inflation while others were for soft money and inflation. The argument, common in the 1850s, that the Radicals were primarily motivated by a desire to selfishly promote Northeastern business interests, has seldom been argued by historians for a half-century. Radical Republicans were often critical of Lincoln, who they believed was too slow in freeing slaves and supporting their legal equality. Lincoln put all factions in his cabinet, including Radicals like Salmon P. Stanton Secretary of War. Lincoln appointed many Radical Republicans, such as journalist James Shepherd Pike, to key diplomatic positions. In Congress, the most influential Radical Republicans were U. Senator Charles Sumner and U. They led the call for a war that would end slavery. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. They proposed an "ironclad oath" that would prevent anyone who supported the Confederacy from voting in Southern elections, but Lincoln blocked it and once Radicals passed the Wade-Davis Bill in 1865, Lincoln vetoed it. The Radicals demanded a more aggressive prosecution of the war, a faster end to slavery and total destruction of the Confederacy. After the war, the Radicals controlled the Joint Committee on Reconstruction. Although he appeared at first to be a Radical, [11] he broke with them and the Radicals and Johnson became embroiled in a bitter struggle. Johnson proved a poor politician and his allies lost heavily in the elections in the North. Control of Congress[edit] After the elections, the Radicals generally controlled Congress. Johnson vetoed 21 bills passed by Congress during his term, but the Radicals overrode 15 of them, including the Civil Rights Act of 1866 and four Reconstruction Acts, which rewrote the election laws for the South and allowed blacks to vote while prohibiting former Confederate Army officers from holding office. As a result of the 1867 elections, the newly empowered freedmen, in coalition with carpetbaggers Northerners who had recently moved south and Scalawags white Southerners who supported Reconstruction, set up Republican governments in 10 Southern states all but Virginia. Impeachment[edit] The Radical plan was to remove Johnson from office, but the first effort at impeachment went nowhere. Stanton, the House of Representatives voted to impeach him, but he escaped removal from office by the Senate by a single vote in 1868, though he had lost most of his power. Grant in 1869 was in charge of the Army under President Johnson, but Grant generally enforced the Radical agenda. Grant was elected as a Republican in 1868 and after the election he generally sided with the Radicals on Reconstruction policies and signed the Civil

Rights Act of into law. The Liberals lost badly, but the economy then went into a depression in and in the Democrats swept back into power and ended the reign of the Radicals. The presidential election was so close that it was decided in those three states despite massive fraud and illegalities on both sides. The Compromise of called for the election of a Republican as President and his withdrawal of the troops. Hayes withdrew the troops and the Republican state regimes immediately collapsed.

4: Project MUSE - A Southern Moderate in Radical Times

Get this from a library! A Southern moderate in radical times: Henry Washington Hilliard, [David I Durham] -- In A Southern Moderate in Radical Times, David I. Durham offers a comprehensive and critical appraisal of one of the South's famous dissenters.

The moderate Republicans of Reconstruction took a centered stance on the South after the war. They were not the Republicans of today in that sense. See one overview of the Radical Republican Plan for Reconstruction. They sympathized with the more moderate ex-Confederate soon-to-be once-again-Democrats. They wanted the Confederates forgiven, and the Union restored. This group also included moderate business-minded Democrats from the North and South. Some of these Conservatives would have ideologically been Free Soilers before the war. They were also those who cared more about business than social issues. Instead, they mediated the two sides and the different factions of Democrats. Those were the parties that went on to become Republicans. Here we see two types of Republicans, one who wants social justice and one who is pro-business and as a politician, that often means cronyism. In the bargain Republicans traded the end of Reconstruction for the Presidency, and from then on we get an awkward year lull. First we get Plessy v. Ferguson, and then black codes and Jim Crow. The full story is way more complex, but we tell it here. Republican is a reference to a Republican form of government, Democrat is a reference to individual focused Democracy. Both are liberal ideologies. With that the Republican elite will rule both the negro and the poor white man, stripping their liberties one-by-one. The 2nd Civil War. Later, as the Republican party moved toward business interests, Geary fought against special interests as a political independent. It is past figures like these who help us to understand the parties in any era.

5: Radical Republican | Definition, Beliefs, & Leaders | www.enganchecubano.com

In A Southern Moderate in Radical Times, David I. Durham offers a comprehensive and critical appraisal of one of the South's famous dissenters.

6: Radical Times Southern California - our boardriders' guide | Quiksilver

A Southern Moderate in Radical Times: Henry Washington Hilliard, (Southern Biography Series) - Kindle edition by David I. Durham. Download it once and read it on your Kindle device, PC, phones or tablets.

7: The Moderate, Conservative, and Radical Republicans of Reconstruction - Fact / Myth

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8: Radical Republican - Wikipedia

A Southern Moderate in Radical Times David I. Durham Published by Louisiana State University Press Durham, I.. A Southern Moderate in Radical Times: Henry Washington Hilliard,

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