

1: what is the amnesty act of ? | Yahoo Answers

Amnesty Act of 1875 removed the last of the restrictions on ex-Confederates, except for the top leaders. The chief political consequence of the Amnesty Act was that it allowed southern conservatives to vote for Democrats to retake control of state govts.

House of Representatives, the first African American to preside over the House, and the longest-serving African American during the tumultuous Reconstruction period. Rainey in Georgetown, South Carolina, a seaside town consisting mainly of rice plantations. The Raineys raised at least one other child, Edward, Jr. Grace Rainey was of French descent. Edward Rainey was a barber, and his master permitted him to work independently if he shared some of his profits, as required by law. By the s, Edward Rainey could afford to buy two male slaves for his family. Rainey continued to work as a barber, and the couple had three children: Joseph II, Herbert, and Olivia. At first, he dug trenches to fortify the outskirts of Charleston. In , he and his wife escaped to Bermuda. The self-governed British colony had abolished slavery in , and proved a hospitable home for the Raineys, who took advantage of the thriving economy and growing population that resulted from the lucrative blockade-running business. George and Hamilton, Bermuda, where Joseph set up a successful barbershop and Susan Rainey opened a dress store. The wealth Joseph Rainey acquired in Bermuda elevated his status in the community, and looked upon as a leader, he soon became active in the Republican Party. When a state constitutional convention was called in , Rainey traveled to Charleston to represent Georgetown. In the late s, he worked as an agent for the state land commission and was a brigadier general in the state militia. Joseph Rainey was elected to his first public office in when he won a seat in the state senate, where he immediately became chairman of the finance committee. In February , Representative Benjamin F. Whittemore resigned his northeastern South Carolina seat, having been charged with selling appointments to U. On October 19, , Rainey won the full term, topping Democrat C. Dudley by a substantial majority 63 percent. On November 8, he defeated Dudley once again, garnering more than 86 percent of the vote, in a special election to fill the seat for the remainder of the 41st Congress. Rainey advocated for his constituents—both black and white. He used his growing political clout to influence the South Carolina state legislature to retain the customs duty on rice, the chief export of the district and the state. He also submitted a petition to improve Charleston Harbor and fought against an appropriations cut for Fort Moultrie and Fort Sumter in Charleston. Rainey received seats on three standing committees: Grant on April 20, , but the bill failed to stop Klan terrorism. In March of , Rainey found himself arguing for the federal appropriations needed to enforce the act. Sumner believed a law passed in granting amnesty to former Confederates should be conditioned by the passage of his civil rights bill. Although Rainey favored the Amnesty Act, which allowed most former Confederates to regain their political rights, he agreed with Sumner because of personal experience with discrimination in both Washington and South Carolina, ranging from exorbitant charges for drinks at a pub, to more serious violations of his civil rights. Rainey also described widespread segregation on public transportation, including trains and streetcars. Other Republicans successfully argued this would disfranchise most freed slaves. Nonetheless, Rainey continued to advocate education, later arguing that money from the sale of public land should be used to fund public education. Though the Civil Rights Bill passed the House on February 5, , with the Senate quickly concurring, its diluted provisions failed to address desegregation or equality in public schools. Blaine, becoming the first black American to preside over the House of Representatives. Rainey also generally opposed legislation restricting the influx of Asian immigrants to the United States. Throughout his career, Rainey involved himself in the economic issues that affected his race. Recognizing the instability of such an investment, Rainey opposed the amendment and stood behind congressional control over the institution: I want no one man to handle the assets of the bank. In , Rainey faced Independent Republican Samuel Lee, another African American and a former speaker of the state house of representatives, in a dangerous and close campaign. Accompanied by a large posse of friends and met by U. That same year, Rainey defeated Democrat John S. Noting the presence of federal troops during the election, Richardson also claimed that armed black political clubs and black militia were scaring voters at the polls.

Rainey took his seat, but in May the Committee on Elections declared the seat vacant, citing irregularities. The House failed to act on the committee report, and Rainey kept his seat for the remainder of his term. On the American centennial on July 4, 1876, black militia celebrated by parading through a street in Hamburg, South Carolina. When a group of white men attempted to cross the street, the black soldiers refused to stop. The white men subsequently fired upon and killed several militiamen. Richardson defeated Rainey in the election for the 46th Congress by more than 8,000 votes. When Republicans regained control of Congress in 1875, Rainey spent time in Washington trying to secure the appointment, but he lost the nomination. Treasury Department in South Carolina. After being endorsed by 84 Representatives, including future President James A. Garfield of Ohio, Rainey served two years. In 1877, he started a brokerage and banking business in Washington, but the firm collapsed five years later. For one year, he managed a coal mining operation and a wood yard before returning to Georgetown in ill health. Joseph and Susan Rainey opened a millinery shop shortly before Joseph died of congestive fever on August 1, 1878. Footnotes 1Congressional Record, House, 43rd Cong. Oxford University Press, George, Bermuda, is named for Rainey. Congressional Elections, by Jefferson, NC: Bicentennial Edition Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, Most sources claim Representative Rainey presided over the House during an Indian appropriations debate in May 1875. Most subsequent sources cite Smith. Congressional Record, House, 43rd Cong.

2: Specie Payment Resumption Act - Wikipedia

The Amnesty Act of 1875 returned the right to hold office to most of the secessionists who rebelled during the Civil War. The federal government offered the Confederacy amnesty to encourage loyalty and smooth the way for Reconstruction.

More June 1, - The census indicates a national population of 38,, an increase in the United States count of The geographic center of the U. July 15, - The last former state of the Confederacy, Georgia, is readmitted into the Union, and the Confederate States of America is officially dissolved. November 1, - The National Weather Service, known as the Weather Bureau, makes its first official meteorological forecast. Fort Wayne won the initial official game 2 to 0. More October 8, - The great fire of Chicago starts, in legend by a kick from Mrs. Starting on the same day as the Chicago fire and overshadowed by its legend, a fire in Peshtigo, Wisconsin spreads across six counties in one day, and kills 1, to 2, people, making it the deadliest fire in United States history. Thomas Nast, German-American caricaturist, who had skewered the Boss Tweed ring in his cartoons, is credited with an important role in his downfall. More May 22, - Civil rights are restored to citizens of the South, except for five hundred Confederate leaders, with the passage of the Amnesty Act of and its signing by President Ulysses S. He rules that San Juan Island is the property of the United States, ending twelve years of occupation by both armies. More November 5, - Susan B. The reelection of Republican President Ulysses S. Grant is granted by a landslide Electoral College victory, with cast for Grant. His votes were split among four individuals. Colonel George Armstrong Custer, protecting a railroad survey party in Montana, engage the Sioux for the first time near the Tongue River in one minor clash of the Indian War. The horse, Survivor, owned by John Chamberlain, won by ten lengths over six other horses in a time of 2: September 18, - An economic depression begins when the New York stock market crashed, setting off a financial panic that caused bank failures. The impact of the depression would continue for five years. In , this movement would culminate in the 18th Amendment, prohibiting the sale of liquor in the United States, a ban that would last for sixteen years. March 18, - The island of Hawaii signs a trade treaty with the United States government granting it exclusive trading rights. November, 25, - The U. Greenback Party is organized as a political organization by farmers who had been hurt financially in the Panic of It would be overturned in by the U. The horse Aristides is the first winner. He would be captured and returned to New York authorities on November 23, Although the date would be extended by President Grant, this issue would lead to the Great Sioux War of Among its notable public showings include Alexander Graham Bell, with his newly patented telephone, Thomas Edison with the megaphone and phonograph, Westinghouse with the air brake, the first public showing of the top portion of the Statue of Liberty and the Corliss Engine, a steam engine so large it powered the entire exhibition and proved to the 34 nations and 20 colonies who exhibited that not only was the U. Colonel George Custer and his 7th U. All members of the 7th Cavalry and Custer perish in the battle, the most complete rout in American military history. More November 7, - Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat, outpolls Rutherford B. Hayes, Republican in the popular vote, but reverses the outcome in the Electoral College by one vote. The presidential election, however, would not be decided until March 2, , when disputed votes in four states Florida, Louisiana, Oregon, and South Carolina force Congress to declare Hayes the victor, in large part after Republicans agree to end reconstruction in the South. November 10, - The Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition closes its exposition period after days, not including Sundays, with a paid and free attendance of 8,, This exhibition was also credited with healing many of the wounds still left by the Civil War, binding the nation together with the effort. Congress convenes on the presidential election dispute, reaching the Compromise of and electing Rutherford B. Hayes as President and William A. Wheeler as Vice President. They would be inaugurated two days later on March 4. Hayes would appoint Carl Schurz Secretary of the Interior, who began efforts to prevent forest destruction. His people had been weakened by cold and hunger. June 21, - The Molly Maguires, an Irish terrorist society in the minefields surrounding Scranton, Pennsylvania is broken up when eleven leaders are hung for murders of police and mine officials. This is the first battle of the war. This war was fought when the Nez Perce tribe attempted to avoid confinement within the reservation system. September 1, - Frederick Douglass, the ex-slave civil rights leader and abolitionist moved into his

house, Cedar Hill, in the Anacostia section of Washington, D. He would win two Pulitzer prizes for poetry and one for his biography of Abraham Lincoln. January 28, - In New Haven, Connecticut, the first commercial telephone exchange is opened. February 18, - The Lincoln County War begins in New Mexico between two groups of wealthy businessmen, the ranchers and the Lincoln County general store. William Bonney, aka Billy the Kid, fought alongside the ranchers in a dispute over seizure of horses as a payment of an outstanding debt. February 19, - Thomas Edison patents the cylinder phonograph or tin foil phonograph. October 15, - The Edison Electric Company begins operation. Hayes signs a bill that allowed female attorneys to argue in Supreme Court cases. It would fail weeks later. Woolworth, along with his brother Charles Sumner Woolworth, opened a second store in Lancaster, Pennsylvania in April , including ten cent items, making the second store a success. By their incorporation, they had stores. March 14, - Albert Einstein, who would later revolutionize modern Physics, is born in Germany.

3: List of United States federal legislation, " - Wikipedia

The Civil Rights Act of 1865 was the last federal civil rights bill signed into law until the Civil Rights Act of 1964, enacted during the Civil Rights Movement. Legacy [edit] The Civil Rights Act of 1865 is notable as the last major piece of legislation related to Reconstruction that was passed by Congress during the Reconstruction Era.

History[edit] Late in 1862, seeking to raise revenue for the American Civil War effort without exhausting its reserves of gold and silver, the United States federal government suspended specie payments, or the payments made in gold and silver in redemption of currency notes. Early in 1863, the United States issued legal-tender notes, called greenbacks. Immediately after the Civil War during Reconstruction, there were large capital inflows into the United States and a general improvement in the export-to-import ratio since the export-dominant South was reintegrated with the North. These factors further caused a reduction in reserves held by monetary institutions because higher prices increased domestic demand for currency. Two views dominated this debate. Conservatives and the creditor class favored "hard money," that is, they favored resumption as a method for making up losses incurred due to dollar depreciation during the past decade. The resumption of specie payments was perceived as a method to curb the rise in the price level and eventually equate currency with gold. Supporters of the Resumption Act argued that the Panic of 1863 might not have occurred had there been sufficient reserves of gold in the United States Treasury as would have been the case if specie payments were resumed. Opposed to resumption, a new coalition of agrarian and labor interests found common cause during Reconstruction in advocating for "soft money" or the promotion of inflationary monetary policies. These groups viewed the Panic of 1863 as the result of insufficient currency that should have been used to fuel the growth in production that occurred in the South and the West. These regions relied on cheap money " that is low interest rates " to be able to continue to grow. Huntington and other railroad leaders called for further greenback issuance in light of harsh business conditions that made honoring debt obligations difficult. Hard and soft money interests often did cross party lines, although a larger portion of Democrats were hard money advocates. Following a Democratic congressional victory in the elections of 1866, a lame-duck Republican congress passed The Resumption Act of January 14, 1869. The Act, though, did allow the Secretary of Treasury to acquire gold reserves either via any federal surpluses or the issuance of government bonds. An established gold reserve allowed for daily variations in specie flows and facilitated resumption. Specie payments finally resumed during the presidency of Rutherford B. Aided by the return of prosperity in 1869, Secretary of the Treasury John Sherman accumulated a gold reserve to be redeemed for existing greenbacks mostly from transactions with Europe. Contemporaries did not consider it an outright victory for hard money. The legislation stood as a compromise engineered by Senators John Sherman and George Edmunds between hard and soft money advocates. Schwartz argue that the Resumption Act had mixed effects on actual resumption of specie payments, saying that primary economic product of the Act was that it instilled confidence in the business community on the maintenance of specie payments. Preparations among businesses for this exchange rate actually encourage parity between gold and currency.

4: List of landmark African-American legislation - Wikipedia

The Amnesty Act allowed most former Confederates to vote again. The effects of the Amnesty Acts were almost immediate. By 1868, Democrats had regained control of all but three states in the South.

5: What important legislation did President Grant sign

Landmark Legislation: Civil Rights Act of Radical Republican senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts introduced the Civil Rights Act in 1866 as an amendment to a general amnesty bill for former Confederates.

6: Civil Rights Act of Law and Legal Definition | USLegal, Inc.

THE AMNESTY BILL OF 1875 pdf

The Amnesty Act of 1875 was the long-sought conclusion for those who took part in secession and were barred from public affairs. Learn about the deep history of the decision to pardon those.

7: Amnesty Act Law and Legal Definition | USLegal, Inc.

Civil Rights Act of Radical Republican senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts introduced the Civil Rights Act in as an amendment to a general amnesty bill for former Confederates. The bill guaranteed all citizens, regardless of color, access to accommodations, theatres, public schools, churches, and cemeteries.

8: Civil Rights Act of - Wikipedia

All of the following laws contributed to the end of Reconstruction except A Jim Crows Laws B Civil Rights Act C General Amnesty act of

9: U.S. Timeline, The s - America's Best History

Nationalization Act of Force Acts of and Amnesty Act of Comstock Act Civil Rights Act of Resumption of Specie Act The Electoral Commission.

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