STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRACY

THE JOHNSON-CONGRESS CONTROVERSY.

The Johnson-Congress controversy was a significant political conflict that occurred in the late 1860s and early 1870s, particularly involving President Andrew Johnson and the U.S. Congress. The dispute centered on Reconstruction, the process of restoring the southern states to the Union after the American Civil War. President Johnson, a Democrat, was often at odds with the newly formed Republican-dominated Congress, which sought to establish a more stringent Reconstruction plan. The conflict reached a climax in 1867 when Congress impeached and removed Johnson from office, but he was acquitted by the Senate. The controversy was marked by deep divisions within the political parties and reflected broader tensions between the North and the South, as well as between the various regional interests. The conflict was significant in shaping the political landscape of post-Civil War America.