**Period 5: 1844-1877**

In a Nutshell

As the nation expanded and its population grew, regional tensions, especially over slavery, led to a civil war — the course and aftermath of which transformed American society.

**Key Concept 5.1:** The United States became more connected with the world, pursued an expansionist foreign policy in the Western Hemisphere, and emerged as the destination for many migrants from other countries.

1. **Desire for access to natural and mineral resources. Economic opportunity and religious freedom led many out WEST.**
2. **Manifest Destiny and annexing (adding land) to the West**
3. **The Texas Revolution and Mexican American War**
4. **Western transportation and economic development put pressure on legislation (laws). SHOULD THIS LAND BE FREE OR NOT?\_**
5. **First wave of Immigration- Irish and Germans**
6. **Nativist Movement – Know Nothings**

**(Chapter 13)**

**Manifest Destiny**

The idea of Manifest Destiny, which asserted U.S. power in the Western Hemisphere and supported U.S. expansion westward, was built on a belief in white racial superiority and a sense of American cultural superiority, and helped to shape the era’s political debates. The desire for access to western resources led to the environmental transformation of the region, new economic activities, and increased settlement in areas forcibly taken from American Indians.

**Settlement of the American West**

Asian, African American, and white peoples sought new economic opportunities or religious refuge in the West, efforts that were boosted during and after the Civil War with the passage of new legislation promoting national economic development.

**Homestead Act, 1862-** Law that provided 160 acres of public land to anyone who lived on and cultivated the land for five years. Led to a mass movement to the West after the Civil War.

**California gold rush, 1849** Prospectors, known as “forty-niners,” streamed into California in 1849 after the discovery of gold.

**Mormons-** Religious organization that began with the visions of Joseph Smith in New York in the 1820s. After Smith was killed in 1844, Brigham Young led Mormons to Utah Territory.

Describe the difference between the Irish and German Immigrants:

**Nativism in the United States**

Substantial numbers of new international migrants — who often lived in ethnic communities and retained their religion, language, and customs — entered the country prior to the Civil War, giving rise to a major, often violent nativist movement that was strongly anti-Catholic and aimed at limiting immigrants’ cultural influence and political and economic power.

A. nativism- Favoring native-born Americans over immigrants.

B. Know Nothings- Secret nativist organization of the 1850s that was anti-Catholic and anti-immigrant. The Know-Nothings eventually formed themselves into the American Party, a national political party.

**Key Concept 5.2:** Intensified by expansion and deepening regional divisions, debates over slavery and other economic, cultural, and political issues led the nation into civil war.

1. **Northern economy was manufacturing while Southern was agriculture and depended on slave labor**
2. **Campaign against slavery**
3. **Mexican Secession of land-**
4. **The courts and national leaders made a variety of attempts to resolve the issue of slavery in the territories**
5. **Birth of the Republican party and the loss of others**
6. **The importance of the election of 1860 and the immediate impact**

**(chapter 13 &14)**

**Slavery in the Territories**

The acquisition of new territory in the West and the U.S. victory in the Mexican-American War were accompanied by a heated controversy over allowing or forbidding slavery in newly acquired territories.

**Northern Industrialism and Southern Agriculture**

The North’s expanding economy and its increasing reliance on a free- labor manufacturing economy contrasted with the South’s dependence on an economic system characterized by slave-based agriculture and slow population growth.

**Northern Abolitionism**

Abolitionists, although a minority in the North, mounted a highly visible campaign against slavery, adopting strategies of resistance ranging from fierce arguments against the institution and assistance in helping slaves escape to willingness to use violence to achieve their goals.

a. Underground Railroad, 1850-1860

Secret network of northerners who helped fugitive slaves escape to Canada or safe areas of the U.S. The most famous “conductor” on the Underground Railroad was Harriet Tubman who led at least 300 slaves to freedom.

b. Uncle Tom’s Cabin, 1852

Anti-slavery novel written by Harriet Beecher Stowe that fueled that abolitionist movement in the northern states.

c. Harpers Ferry, 1859

Site of the federal arsenal that was attacked by radical abolitionist John Brown, who wanted to steal guns and lead a slave revolt in the South. Brown was captured and hanged for treason.

**Southern Defense of Slavery**

States’ rights, nullification, and racist stereotyping provided the foundation for the Southern defense of slavery as a positive good.

a. John C. Calhoun

South Carolina political theorist who argued in favor of slavery, states rights, and the doctrine of nullification (states can nullify federal law).

B. peculiar institution

Southern euphemism for slavery. Used by southerners in the antebellum period because the word “slavery” was deemed improper and had been banned in some areas.

C. minstrel shows

Form of entertainment featuring white entertainers in blackface lampooning blacks as lazy and buffoonish.

**Attempts to Solve the Issue of Slavery in the Territories**

National leaders made a variety of proposals to resolve the issue of slavery in the territories, including the Compromise of 1850, the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and the Dred Scott decision, but these ultimately failed to reduce sectional conflict.

a. Wilmot Proviso, 1846

Amendment to an appropriations bill proposing that any territory acquired from Mexico be closed to slavery. Although the amendment was defeated in the Senate, it started a national debate that ended in Civil War.

b. Compromise of 1850

Attempt to reconcile northerners and southerners over the issue of slavery. The compromise, written by Henry Clay, admitted California as a free state and called for popular sovereignty in New Mexico and Utah. The compromise also included a strong fugitive slave law and the end of the slave trade in D.C.

C. popular sovereignty

Letting the people of a territory decide whether their territory will be slave or free.

d. Fugitive Slave Law, 1850

Law that provided for the return of escaped slaves in the North to their owners in the South.

e. Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854 (passed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

Law that allowed the Kansas and Nebraska territories to decide the issue of slave through popular sovereignty. The law led to Civil War in Kansas, creating what many called “Bleeding Kansas.”

 - Lecompton Constitution, 1857:

Proslavery state constitution written for Kansas that was rejected by the voters of Kansas.

 -Topeka Constitution-

f. Dred Scott v. Sandford, 1857

After ruling that people of African descent were not citizens and could not sue in court, the Supreme Court under Chief Justice Roger Taney affirmed the right of slave owners to take their slaves into the Western territories, negating the doctrine of popular sovereignty and repealing the Missouri Compromise.

(ALL black men, women and children were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, not citizens)

g. Harpers Ferry, 1859

Site of a federal arsenal in Virginia. Radical abolitionist John Brown hoped to capture the arsenal and start a slave rebellion in the South. His attack failed, and he was hanged for treason.

**Creation of the Republican Party**

The second party system ended when the issues of slavery and anti-immigrant nativism weakened loyalties to the two major parties and fostered the emergence of sectional parties, most notably the Republican Party in the North and the Midwest.

a. Republican Party, 1854

Political party formed after the Whig Party split over the Kansas-Nebraska Act. The Republican Party, which was a northern and western party, opposed the extension of slavery into the western territories. PLATFORM-

b. Lincoln-Douglas Debates, 1858

In an election for the U.S. Senate, Abraham Lincoln, a Republican, and Stephen Douglas, a Democrat, held a series of debates in Illinois. Although Douglas won the election, the debates made Lincoln **a national political figure** who could articulate the Republican position on slavery.

**The Election of 1860**

Lincoln’s election on a free soil platform in the election of 1860 led various Southern leaders to conclude that their states must secede from the Union, precipitating civil war.

a. Abraham Lincoln

Illinois Republican elected president of the United States in 1860 on a platform calling for no slavery in the territories. His election prompted southern states to secede, leading to the Civil War.

b. Crittenden Compromise, 1860

A series of amendments proposed by John Crittenden to prevent the Civil War by protecting slavery south of the Missouri Compromise Line of 36º30. The compromise was not supported by president-elect Lincoln and failed in the U.S. Congress.

c. Southern Secession

Beginning with South Carolina, seven southern states seceded from the Union before Lincoln was inaugurated president on March 4, 1861.

d. Confederate States of America

The new political entity created by secessionist states before Lincoln’s inauguration. Jefferson Davis, a former U.S. Secretary of War, was chosen first president of the Confederacy.

e. Fort Sumter, 1861

Union fort located in the harbor of Charleston, S.C. After the fort was attacked by Confederate forces in April 1861, President Lincoln called for volunteers to suppress a rebellion, beginning the Civil War.

**Key Concept 5.3:** The Union victory in the Civil War and the contested reconstruction of the South settled the issues of slavery and secession, but left unresolved many questions about the power of the federal government and citizenship rights.

1. **Both the Union and Confederacy had to mobilize their Economy (money & jobs) and troops to prepare for war**
2. **Started off as a war to save the Union and keep it together but turned into a war to end slavery**
3. **Lincoln sought to unify the country and used speeches to show struggle against slavery and fulfillment of America’s founding democratic ideals**
4. **The Confederacy was victorious in the beginnings but the union used key victories, greater resources, and wartime destruction of infrastructure to win the war.**
5. **The Civil War Amendments- 13th, 14th, and 15th**
6. **The struggle between Congress and the President to create Reconstruction plans**
7. **Sharecropping and tenant farming**
8. **Segregation, Supreme Court Cases, and political tactics strip away African American rights and led to problems in the 20th century.**

**(Chapter 15 &16)**

**Conscription Act-**

**Enrollment Act-**

**Legal Tender Act-**

**Northern Advantages (include resources)**

**Southern Advantages**

**The Civil War, 1861-1865**

Both the Union and the Confederacy mobilized their economies and societies to wage the war even while facing considerable home front opposition.

Although Confederate leadership showed initiative and daring early in the war, the Union ultimately succeeded due to improved military leadership, more effective strategies, key victories, greater resources, and the wartime destruction of the South’s environment and infrastructure.

a. Antietam, 1862

Significant northern victory in turning back southern troops from invading the North. The victory at Antietam prompted Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.

b. Gettysburg, 1863

Turning point of the Civil War in the East. Northern troops led by George Meade stopped southern forces led by Robert E. Lee from invading the North.

 GETTYSBURG ADDRESS:

C. King Cotton/Cotton Diplomacy:

Southerners hoped that England’s need for southern cotton would lead to English support of the Confederacy. Cotton surpluses in Egypt and India accompanied by the British need for northern wheat meant that England did not put its full support behind the Confederacy.

Trent Affair-

c. March to the Sea, 1864

Northern troops led by William T. Sherman marched through Georgia destroying everything in their path.

D. Appomattox Court House (name of the village in Virginia), 1865

Robert E. Lee surrendered to Ulysses S. Grant, ending the Civil War.

**The Abolition of Slavery**

Lincoln’s decision to issue the Emancipation Proclamation changed the purpose of the war, enabling many African Americans to fight in the Union Army, and helping prevent the Confederacy from gaining full diplomatic support from European powers. The 13th Amendment abolished slavery,

Bringing about the war’s most dramatic social and economic change, but the exploitative and soil-intensive sharecropping system endured for several generations.

1.Emancipation Proclamation, 1863

Lincoln’s executive order abolishing slavery in all states rebelling against the United States.

Lincoln issued the proclamation as a military necessity.

2. 13th Amendment, 1865

Constitutional amendment that abolished slavery in the United States and its territories.

3.14th Amendment, 1868

Constitutional amendment that made former slaves citizens and guaranteed them equal protection of the laws.

4.15th Amendment, 1870

Constitutional amendment that prohibited states from denying anyone the right to vote due to race or whether the person had once been a slave. A provision to allow women the right to vote was debated but not added to the amendment.

5.sharecropping (tenant farming)

A system of renting farmland in which tenant farmers gave landlords a share of their crops as rent. A large percentage of freed slaves became sharecroppers after the Civil War.

6. Black Codes

Laws passed in southern states after the Civil War restricting the rights and activities of free slaves, defining the status of freed slaves as inferior to whites.

**Reconstruction, 1865-1877**

Efforts by radical and moderate Republicans to reconstruct the defeated South changed the balance of power between Congress and the presidency and yielded some short-term successes, reuniting the union, opening up political opportunities and other leadership roles to former slaves, and

Temporarily rearranging the relationships between white and black people in the South.

Lincoln’s Plan:

Johnson’s Plan:

Congressional Reconstruction:

a. Freedman’s Bureau, 1865-1872

Federal agency established to aid former slaves in their transition to freedom, primarily through economic relief and education.

b. Black Reconstruction

Period during the Reconstruction era when African Americans took an active role in state and local government in southern states.

c. Hiram Revels

Mississippi Minister who became the **first African American** to serve in the U.S. Senate (1870-1871).

D. carpetbagger

Derogatory term used by white southerners to describe northerners who came to the South after the Civil War.

E. scalawag

Derogatory term used by white southerners to describe other white southerners who cooperated with the Republican Party during Reconstruction.

f. Ku Klux Klan

Secret organization in the South after the Civil War that used violence and intimidation to restore southern whites to power.

g. Compromise of 1877

Compromise used to end the disputed presidential election of 1876. Republicans gained the presidency under Rutherford Hayes. In turn, Hayes agreed to remove northern troops from southern states, ending Reconstruction.

**Radical Republicans**

Radical Republicans’ efforts to change southern racial attitudes and culture and establish a base for their party in the South ultimately failed, due both to determined southern resistance and to the North’s waning resolve.

1. Radical Republicans

Group of Republicans who opposed moderation or conciliation toward the South. Radical Republicans opposed slavery and supported civil rights for freed slaves. After the Civil War they tried to limit presidential power and increase congressional power (Thought Presidents were too lenient). Wanted EQUALITY for the freedman and to also PUNISH the SOUTH

b. Charles Sumner

Radical Republican leader in the U.S. Senate. Beat by Preston Brooks on the Senate floor

c. Thaddeus Stevens

Radical Republican leader in the U.S. House of Representatives.

d. Impeachment of President Andrew Johnson, 1868

After obstructing Radical Republican attempts to create Reconstruction policy, President Johnson was impeached on the grounds that he had removed a cabinet member without congressional approval- OFFICE IN TENURE ACT. The U.S. Senate failed by one vote to convict him and remove him from office. (You need 2/3 vote from the senate to remove from office) Who has the right/power to Impeach?

How many presidents have been impeached? Name them

**African Americans during the Reconstruction Era**

Although citizenship, equal protection of the laws, and voting rights were granted to African Americans in the 14th and 15th Amendments, these rights were progressively stripped away through segregation, violence, Supreme Court decisions, and local political tactics.

Describe these political tactics

Poll taxes

Property Requirements

Literacy Tests