Period Five: 1844-1877

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.

**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.

**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.

**Expansionist Foreign Policy -**The policy of expanding a nation's territory or its sphere of influence, often at the expense of other nations.

**U.S Territorial Expansion** The U.S wanted to expand to foreign countries.

**Manifest Destiny -**A policy of imperialistic expansion defended as necessary or benevolent. A 19th Century American belief that the spread of United States across the continent was inevitable.

**Mexican-American War -**Armed Conflict between the United States and the Centralist Republic of Mexico from 1846 - 1848.

**New International Migrants -**1. globalization : more countries- people coming from diff. countries/ not just Europe

**Nativist Movement -**Opposition to Immigration

**Know-nothings -**A member of a political party in the United States during the 1850s that was Antagonistic toward recent immigrants and Roman Catholics.

**Mormons -**A member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

**Homestead Act -**1862 - Provided free land in the West to anyone willing to settle there and develop it. Encouraged westward migration.

**Little Big Horn -**General Custer and his men were wiped out by a coalition of Sioux and Cheyenne Indians led by Sitting Bull and Crazy Hors

**Sectionalism-**Different parts of the country developing unique and separate cultures (as the North, South and West). This can lead to conflict.

**Abolitionists -**Anti-slavery activists who demanded the immediate end of slavery.

**States' Rights -**Powers expressly or implicitly reserved to the states.

**Nullification -**The refusal of a state to recognize or enforce any federal law held to be an infringement on its sovereignty.

**Southern Defense of Slavery -**The effect of having many wealthy southern landowners who had invested heavily into slavery, and defended it's occasional challenging in law.

**John C. Calhoun -**7th Vice President of the United States and a leading Southern politician from South Carolina during the first half of the 19th century; was an advocate of slavery, states' rights, limited government, and nullification

**Minstrel Shows -**Consisted of white actors in black face. Consisted of comedy routines, dances, and instrumental solos. While today this is seen as racist, it does speak to the profound effect African American music had on American music

**Election of 1860 -**Lincoln, the Republican candidate, won because the Democratic Party was split over slavery. As a result, the South no longer felt like it has a voice in politics and a number of states seceded from the Union.

**Compromise of 1850 -**Includes California admitted as a free state, the Fugitive Slave Act, Made popular sovereignty in most other states from Mexican- American War

**Kansas-Nebraska Act -**1854 - Created Nebraska and Kansas as states and gave the people in those territories the right to chose to be a free or slave state through popular sovereignty.

**Dred Scott Decision -**Supreme Court decision that deemed the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional, declared slaves to be "property" that could not be removed without due process (Fifth Amendment).

**Sectional Conflict -**The tension between the north and south between 1840 and 1861 major causes were nullification crisis, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Dred Scott v. Sanford, Election of Lincoln (1860)

**Second Party System -**The second party structure in the nation's history that emerged when Andrew Jackson first ran for the presidency in 1824. The system was built from the bottom up as political participation became a mass phenomenon.

**Republican Party -**1854 - anti-slavery Whigs and Democrats, Free Soilers and reformers from the Northwest met and formed party in order to keep slavery out of the territories.

**Free Soil Platform -**Absorbed by republicans. To keep western territories free by promising free homesteads to white farmers who will go west.

**Abraham Lincoln -**16th President of the United States saved the Union during the Civil War and emancipated the slaves; was assassinated by Booth (1809-1865)

**Secession -**Formal withdrawal of states or regions from a nation.

**Union vs. Confederacy -**1861-1865 Civil War:

**Emancipation Proclamation -**Lincoln's order that slaves in Confederate states would be forever free. \*Changes focus of the war from being about preserving the Union to ending slavery.

**Confederate Leadership -**Military Leadership in the American Civil War. Robert E. Lee

**Gettysburg**

A battle of the American Civil War (1863). Turning Point of the War

**March to the Sea -**General Sherman's campaign of total war across Georgia, inflicting damage to Southern industry and civilian property.

**Reconstruction -**The period after the Civil War in the United States when the southern states were reorganized and reintegrated into the Union

**13th Amendment -**Abolished Slavery

**Soil-Intensive Sharecropping System -**The act of being a tenant farmer, especially in the southern United States, who farms the land in exchange for a portion of the crops.

**Radical and Moderate Republicans -**Radicals wanted extreme punishment for south and Moderates mostly were in charge of Reconstruction and had a brief control of Texas after the Civil War.

**14th Amendment -**Declared that all persons born in the US were citizenship, that all citizens were entitled to equal rights and their rights were protected by due process.

**15th Amendment -**Citizens cannot be denied the right to vote because of race, color, or precious condition of servitude.

**Women Right’s Movement -** 1848 to 1920, Women's rights convention in Seneca Falls, N.Y., the formation of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and the passage of the nineteenth amendment to the Constitution, giving women the right to vote.