

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.

- I. Popular enthusiasm for U.S. expansion, bolstered by economic and security interests, resulted in the acquisition of new territories, substantial migration westward, and new overseas initiatives.
 - A. The desire for access to natural and mineral resources and the hope of many settlers for economic opportunities or religious refuge led to an increased migration to and settlement in the West.
 - B. Advocates of annexing western lands argued that Manifest Destiny and the superiority of American institutions compelled the United States to expand its borders westward to the Pacific Ocean.
 - C. The U.S. added large territories in the West through victory in the Mexican–American War and diplomatic negotiations, raising questions about the status of slavery, American Indians, and Mexicans in the newly acquired lands.
 - D. Westward migration was boosted during and after the Civil War by the passage of new legislation promoting Western transportation and economic development.
 - E. U.S. interest in expanding trade led to economic, diplomatic, and cultural initiatives to create more ties with Asia.
- II. In the 1840s and 1850s, Americans continued to debate questions about rights and citizenship for various groups of U.S. inhabitants.
 - A. Substantial numbers of international migrants continued to arrive in the United States from Europe and Asia, mainly from Ireland and Germany, often settling in ethnic communities where they could preserve elements of their languages and customs.
 - B. A strongly anti-Catholic nativist movement arose that was aimed at limiting new immigrants' political power and cultural influence.
 - C. U.S. government interaction and conflict with Mexican Americans and American Indians increased in regions newly taken from American Indians and Mexico, altering these groups' economic self-sufficiency and cultures.

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.

- I. Ideological and economic differences over slavery produced an array of diverging responses from Americans in the North and the South.
 - A. The North's expanding manufacturing economy relied on free labor in contrast to the Southern economy's dependence on slave labor. Some Northerners did not object to slavery on principle but claimed that slavery would undermine the free labor market. As a result, a free-soil movement arose that portrayed the expansion of slavery as incompatible with free labor.

- B. African American and white abolitionists, although a minority in the North, mounted a highly visible campaign against slavery, presenting moral arguments against the institution, assisting slaves' escapes, and sometimes expressing a willingness to use violence to achieve their goals. □
 - C. Defenders of slavery based their arguments on racial doctrines, the view that slavery was a positive social good, and the belief that slavery and states' rights were protected by the Constitution. □
- II. Debates over slavery came to dominate political discussion in the 1850s, culminating in the bitter election of 1860 and the secession of Southern states.
- A. The Mexican Cession led to heated controversies over whether to allow slavery in the newly acquired territories. □
 - B. The courts and national leaders made a variety of attempts 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 conflict. □
 - C. 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. □
 - D. Abraham Lincoln's victory on the Republicans' free-soil platform in the presidential election of 1860 was accomplished without any Southern electoral votes. After a series of contested debates about secession, most slave states voted to secede from the Union, precipitating 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.

- I. The North's greater manpower and industrial resources, the leadership of Abraham Lincoln and others, and the decision to emancipate slaves eventually led to the Union military victory over the Confederacy in the devastating Civil War.
 - A. Both the Union and the Confederacy mobilized their economies and societies to wage the war even while facing considerable home front opposition. □
 - B. Lincoln and most Union supporters began the Civil War to preserve the Union, but Lincoln's decision to issue the Emancipation Proclamation reframed the purpose of the war and helped prevent the Confederacy from gaining full diplomatic support from European powers. Many African Americans fled southern plantations and enlisted in the Union Army, helping to undermine the Confederacy. □
 - C. Lincoln sought to reunify the country and used speeches such as the Gettysburg Address to portray the struggle against slavery as the fulfillment of America's founding democratic ideals. □

- D. Although the Confederacy showed military initiative and daring early in the war, the Union ultimately succeeded due to improvements in leadership and strategy, key victories, greater resources, and the wartime destruction of the South's infrastructure. □
- II. Reconstruction and the Civil War ended slavery, altered relationships between the states and the federal government, and led to debates over new definitions of citizenship, particularly regarding the rights of African Americans, women, and other minorities.
- A. The 13th Amendment abolished slavery, while the 14th and 15th amendments granted African Americans citizenship, equal protection under the laws, and voting rights. □
 - B. The women's rights movement was both emboldened and divided over the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution. □
 - C. Efforts by radical and moderate Republicans to change the balance of power between Congress and the presidency and to reorder race relations in the defeated South yielded some short-term successes. Reconstruction opened up political opportunities and other leadership roles to former slaves, but it ultimately failed, due both to determined Southern resistance and the North's waning resolve. □
 - D. Southern plantation owners continued to own the majority of the region's land even after Reconstruction. Former slaves sought land ownership but generally fell short of self-sufficiency, as an exploitative and soil-intensive sharecropping system limited blacks' and poor whites' access to land in the South. □
 - E. Segregation, violence, Supreme Court decisions, and local political tactics progressively stripped away African American rights, but the 14th and 15th amendments eventually became the basis for court decisions upholding civil rights in the 20th century.

Part 1 - Chapter 13

1. Explain the philosophy of "Manifest Destiny." What forces created this concept? KC - 5.1.I.B

2. How did the ideas of Manifest Destiny reflect certain racial attitudes prevalent in the country in the mid-19c? (pgs. 410-415) - KC - 5.1.I.A and B

Answer:	Details: Oregon California
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3. Why did some Great Plains peoples flourish between 1750 and 1860 while others did not? (pgs. 415-417) - KC - 5.1.I.B

Answer:	Details: The Comanches and Horses the influence of European weapons
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	the buffalo
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4. How did Polk's campaign catch the spirit of the time? (pgs. 417-418) - KC - 5.1.I.B and C

Answer:	Details: John Tyler and John C. Calhoun Martin VanBuren and Henry Clay 54' 40' or fight The Texas Annexation
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Part 2 – Chapter 13

1. What tensions emerged in the Southwest that threatened to lead the United States into war with Mexico? (pgs. 418-419) - KC - 5.1.I.C

2. On what grounds did President Polk ask Congress to declare war on Mexico? (pg. 419) KC - 5.1.I.C

3. What were some of the arguments made by critics of the U. S. entry into the Mexican War? (pg. 421) - KC - 5.1.I.C

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>conscience Whigs</p> <p>The Wilmot Proviso</p> <p>The Oregon Donation Land Claim Act</p> <p>the free-soil movement</p>
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4. What were the objectives of the American offensives in the Mexican War? Why were the Americans ultimately victorious? (pgs. 419-420) - KC - 5.1.I.C

5. What part did the issue of slavery in the territories play in the election of 1848? (pg. 424) - 5.2.II.A

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>squatter sovereignty</p> <p>Martin Van Buren</p> <p>Zachary Taylor</p> <p>Lewis Cass</p>
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6. What were the main changes caused by the huge increase in California's population and its composition between 1849 and 1850? (pgs. 425-428) - KC - 5.1.II.B

	<p>Treatment of the Chinese</p> <p>Treatment of the Indians</p> <p>Treatment of the Mexicans (yeah, it's a rough section)</p>
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Part 3 - Chapter 13

1. What were the three proposals relating to the Compromise of 1850? What were the main components of the Compromise of 1850? (pgs. 428-429) - - KC - 5.2.II.A

1st:	Part 1:
	Part 2:
2nd:	Part 3:
3rd:	Part 4:
	Part 5:

2. Why did the Fugitive Slave Act fail? (pgs. 430-431) KC - 5.2.I.B

Answer:	<p>Details:</p> <p>Uncle Tom's Cabin</p> <p>Cont'd from question 3</p> <p>personal liberty laws</p>
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3. Identify the candidates, the issues, and the results of the presidential election of 1852. (pgs. 431) KC - 5.2.II.B

4. List the provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska Act and explain its impact on sectionalism and the current political parties. (pgs. 431-432) - 5.2.II.B and C

Answer:	Details: The Whig Party The Know- Nothing Party Bleeding Kansas John Brown
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5. Identify the candidates, the issues, and the results of the presidential election of 1856. (pgs. 433) - KC - 5.2.II.B

6. How did Chief Justice Taney rule in the Dred Scott v. Sanford case? What was the impact of the decision on the nation's efforts to reach a compromise regarding the slavery issue? (pgs. 433-436) - KC - 5.2.I.C

7. What was Lincoln's position on slavery and people of African descent during the 1840s and 1850s?
(pg. 437) - KC - 5.2.II.D

8. Why did the Lincoln-Douglas debates take place? Why did they draw so much attention? (pg. 437-438) - KC - 5.2.II.D

Answer:	Details: "House Divided" speech The Freeport Doctrine
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Part 4 - Chapter 13 - 14

1. What was the relationship between the collapse of the Second Party System and the Republican victory in the election of 1860? (pg. 438) - KC - 5.2.II.D

2. How did John Brown's raid push the country towards war? (pg. 438) - KC - 5.2.I.B

3. What was the reaction of the United States government to the southern states that seceded first? (pg. 446-447) - KC - 5.2.II.D

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>The Crittenden Compromise</p> <p>Lincoln's inaugural address</p>
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4. Per. Figure 14.1, was slave ownership in a state the main cause of early secession? (pg. 447) - KC - 5.2.II.D

5. How important was the conflict at Fort Sumter, and would the Confederacy - or the Union - have gone to war without it? (pg. 447-448) - KC - 5.2.II.D

6. In 1861 and 1862, what were the political and military strategies of the Confederate and Union leaders? Which side was the most successful and why? (pgs. 448-449) - KC - 5.3.I.A

The Union:	The Confederacy:
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7. Why was the outcome of the First Battle of Bull Run [First Manassas] such a shock to the North? What did it reveal about the possibility of an early end to the struggle and about the readiness of the two sides for a major conflict? (pg. 449) - KC - 5.3.I.D

8. Why was the Battle of Antietam considered to be one of the turning points in the war? (pg. 449-451) - KC - 5.3.I.B

9. How did the Union and Confederacy mobilize their populations for war, and how effective were these methods? (pgs. 452 - 454) - KC - 5.3.I.A

Answer:	Details: the draft in the North The draft in the South habeas corpus
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Part 5 – Chapter 14

1. What caused riots in New York City in the summer of 1863? Who were the leading participants in these riots? What were their motivations? (pg. 454) - KC - 5.3.I.A

2. How were women involved in the war effort? (pg. 456) - KC - 5.3.I.A

3. (pg. 456 - 462) - KC - 5.3.I.A

The Union	The Confederacy
Financing: tariffs greenbacks The National Banking Act The Legal Tender Act	Financing: inflation
Resources:	Resources:

4. How did the economic policies of the Republican controlled Congress redefine the character of the federal government? (pg. 460) - KC - 5.3.I.A

5. What factors, other than political pressure, brought about the Emancipation Proclamation? What did the proclamation really accomplish? (pg. 463-464) - KC - 5.3.I.B

Answer:	Details: contraband Confiscation Act
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6. Why were the Battles of Gettysburg and Vicksburg the biggest turning point in the Civil War? (pg. 464 - 466) - KC - 5.3.I.D

Part 6 - Chapter 14

1. What role did African Americans play in support of the Union cause? (pg. 466) - KC - 5.3.I.B

2. How did the Emancipation Proclamation and Grant's appointment as general in chief affect the course of the war? (pg. 466-467) - KC - 5.3.I.B

3. What were the political results of Sherman's capture of Atlanta in 1864? What was the legacy of his famous "March to the Sea?" (pgs. 468-470) - KC - 5.3.I.D

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>scorched-earth campaign</p> <p>The Election of 1864</p> <p>War Democrats</p> <p>Peace Democrats</p> <p>William Tecumseh Sherman</p>
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4. How was the Confederacy finally defeated? In what way did the Union forces destroy the South's will to carry on the fight? (It might be good to read over some of the documents on pages 472-473 here also) (pgs. 470-474) - KC - 5.3.I.D

5. To what extent were Grant and Sherman's military strategy and tactics responsible for defeat of the Confederacy? (pgs. 470-474) - KC - 5.3.I.D

Part 7 - Chapter 15

1. What was Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction? (pg. 480) - KC - 5.3.II.C

2. What plan did the Republican initially propose in response? What happened with that plan? (pg. 480) - KC - 5.3.II.C

3. Describe Andrew Johnson's approach to Reconstruction. How was it shaped by his political background and his personality? (pg. 481) - KC - 5.3.II.C

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>The Black Codes</p> <p>Alexander Stephens</p>
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4. How did Congress respond to the Black Codes and other Southern state actions of 1865 and 1866? (pg. 481) - KC - 5.3.II.C

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>the Freedmen's Bureau</p> <p>The Civil Rights Act of 1866</p> <p>cont'd from question 4</p> <p>The 14th Amendment - KC - 5.3.II.B</p>
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6. Under what circumstances did the Fourteenth Amendment win passage, and what problems did its authors seek to address? (pg. 481) - KC - 5.3.II.B

7. What measures did the Radical Republicans take to keep President Johnson and the Supreme Court from interfering with their plans? (pgs. 482-484) - KC - 5.3.II.C

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>the congressional elections of 1866</p> <p>The Reconstruction Act of 1867</p> <p>the impeachment of Andrew Johnson</p>
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8. Describe the Election of 1868. (pg. 484-485) - KC - 5.3.II.C

9. Why the 15th amendment cause a rift between Women's rights groups and abolitionists? (pg. 485-486) - KC - 5.3.II.B

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p>
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the 15th amendment

AWSA vs the NWSA

Minor v. Happersett

Part 8 - Chapter 15

1. How did the government fail in its effort to help freedmen after the war? (pgs. 487-492) - KC - 5.3.II.C

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>sharecropping</p>
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2. What did freedman demand? (pg. 490-491)- KC - 5.3.II.C

3. How did the sharecropping system of labor assist Southern whites in reasserting control over black labor? (pgs. 491-492) - KC - 5.3.II.C

4. What policies did southern Reconstruction legislators pursue, and what needs of the postwar South did they seek to serve? (pg. 493-495) - KC - 5.3.II.D

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>scalawags</p> <p>carpetbaggers</p> <p>convict leasing</p>
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5. Compare the results of African Americans' community building with their struggles to obtain better working conditions. What links do you see between these efforts? (pg. 495-496) - KC - 5.3.II.D

6. What were the main components of the Civil Rights Act of 1875. (pg. 496) - KC - 5.3.II.C

Part 9 - Chapter 15

1. Why did Reconstruction begin to break down in the 1870s? (pg. 497 - 498) - KC - 5.3.II.C

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>The Panic of 1873</p> <p>The Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company</p> <p>laissez faire</p> <p>the Credit Mobilier scandal</p>
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2. How did ex-Confederates, freedpeople, Republicans, and classical liberals view the end of Reconstruction? (pg. 497-498) - KC - 5.3.II.C

<p>Details:</p> <p>ex-Confederates</p> <p>freedpeople</p> <p>Republicans</p> <p>classical liberals</p>
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3. Why did the Redeemers resort to terror in their campaign to regain political control of the South?
(pg. 498-500) - KC - 5.3.II.C AND E

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>Nathan Bedford Forrest</p> <p>The Ku Klux Klan</p> <p>the Enforcement Laws/ the KKK Act</p> <p>lynching</p>
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4. How did the Supreme Court rulings undermine the efforts of those supporting Reconstruction? - KC
- 5.3.II.C, D and E

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>the Slaughter-House Cases</p> <p>U.S. v. Cruikshank</p> <p>The Civil Rights Cases</p>
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5. Why was the presidential election of 1876 disputed? How was the controversy resolved by the "Compromise of 1877?" (pgs. 500-501) - KC - 5.3.II.C

Answer:	Details: Rutherford B. Hayes Samuel J. Tilden
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6. Make sure to read the last pages summarizing Reconstruction and take some notes below - pgs. 501-504 - KC - 5.3