

INVESTIGATION GUIDE

GIGLIOTTI APUSH

Period Five (1844-1877)



Tompkins High School

KATY ISD

Period 5: 1844-1877

(Manifest Destiny to the end of Reconstruction)

Overarching Theme (Big Picture Umbrella Statement)

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 Concepts (Essential Sub-Themes)—directly from the APUSH Curriculum Framework

- A. 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
- B. 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.
- C. In the 1840s and 1850s, Americans continued to debate questions about rights and citizenship for various groups of U.S. inhabitants.
- D. Intensified by expansion and deepening regional divisions, debates over slavery and other economic, cultural, and political issues led the nation into civil war.
- E. Ideological and economic differences over slavery produced an array of diverging responses from Americans in the North and the South.
- F. Debates over slavery came to dominate political discussion in the 1850s, culminating in the bitter election of 1860 and the secession of Southern states.
- G. 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 the rights of citizens.
- H. 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.
- I. The Civil War and Reconstruction 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.

Significant Topics (Absolute Must Know)—directly from the APUSH Curriculum Framework

1. Settlement of the American West

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. Westward migration was boosted during and after the Civil War by the passage of new legislation promoting Western transportation and economic development.

2. Manifest Destiny

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. 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.

3. The Westward Movement's Effect on Hispanics and American Indians

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.

4. The United States and Asia

U.S. interest in expanding trade led to economic, diplomatic, and cultural initiatives to create more ties with Asia.

5. European Migration and American Nativism

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. A strongly anti-Catholic nativist movement arose that was aimed at limiting new immigrants' political power and cultural influence.

6. The Free-Soil and Abolitionist Movements

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. 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.

7. Southern Defense of Slavery

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.

8. Slavery in the Territories

The Mexican Cession led to heated controversies over whether to allow slavery in the newly acquired territories. The courts and national leaders made a variety of attempts to resolve the issue of slavery in the territories, including **the Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850, the Kansas–Nebraska Act, and the Dred Scott decision**, but these ultimately failed to reduce conflict.

9. 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.

10. The Election of 1860

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.

11. 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 the Confederacy showed military initiative and daring victories 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.

12. The Abolition of Slavery

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. 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. The **13th Amendment** abolished slavery, while the **14th and 15th amendments** granted African Americans citizenship, equal protection under the laws, and voting rights.

13. Reconstruction (1865-1877)

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. 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.

14. African Americans during and after the Reconstruction Era

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.

15. Women's Rights during the Reconstruction Era

The women's rights movement was both emboldened and divided over the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution.

Period Five, Part One Overview Lecture (Contextualization, Turning Points, etc.)

Supporting Evidence for Significant Topics (Period 5, Part 1)

The Development of African Slavery (1607-1860)

Why not Africans in the first place?

- Very expensive in the early part of the 1600s
 - Spanish, Portuguese, and Dutch had a monopoly on the slave trade
- English Merchants were unable to acquire large amounts of African Slaves
 - English had a foothold in the New World but not in Africa
 - **English Colonies wanted slaves but could not afford (e.g. slaves introduced to Jamestown in 1619 but very few were sold)

4 main reasons for the development of slavery

1. Need for an abundant, cheap labor force (1600s, 1700s)
 - main crop of the Chesapeake colonies (Virginia and Maryland) was tobacco
 - needed large amounts of land to cultivate tobacco for a profit
 - labor intensive and very few willing to perform the task unless either forced to or given an incentive to do so
2. Issues with enslaving Native Americans
 - primary issue was the near extinction of the Native population (European diseases wiped out 90% by 1700)
 - those enslaved could easily escape
 - close to their own territory
 - knew the terrain
 - Colonists needed them more for trade
3. Indentured Servitude became the answer in the early days of the colonies (1600s)
 - English tradition of indentured servitude (to a certain extent like an apprenticeship)
 - A large pool of Englishmen were willing to become Indentured Servants
 - Large rate of unemployment in England
 - enclosure movement removed subsistence farmers from public land
 - rising population in England
 - Headright System
 - Plantation owners or wealthy English citizens received land in exchange for paying the ocean passage of an indentured servant
 - Servants were promised freedom dues at the end of service (e.g. land)
 - Problems with Indentured Servitude in the mid to late 1600s
 - Fewer Englishmen willing to become indentured servants
 - more jobs were available in England
 - start of industrial revolution in England created jobs
 - Great London Fire in 1660s created jobs
 - decline in birthrate and migration to the New World reduced the size of population
 - Problems in America
 - servants did not always receive the freedom dues promised
 - many did not survive until the end of their contract due to labor and environmental conditions
 - rebellions began to occur (e.g. Bacons Rebellion)-----Plantation owners became less willing to use the troublesome servants
4. Barriers to acquiring Africans disappeared in the late 1600s
 - Royal African Company lost its charter and subsequently its monopoly on the slave trade in 1698 resulting in competition which reduced the price of slaves
 - many Americans took an interest in the slave trade which created competition amongst slave traders
 - increase in importation of Africans and competition amongst slave traders reduced the price of acquiring a slave

Why were African Slaves very appealing to Plantation owners?

- life-time servitude
- slave status passed on to subsequent generations
- slaves more manageable than English Servants (slave codes)
- slave codes gave slaves little to no rights and prevented them from doing much else other than working and living on the plantations

The Institution of Slavery by 1860

Total Number of Slaves

Lower South (South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida)

- 2.3 million slaves or 47% of the total population of the lower south
- *first states to secede from the Union in late 1860 and early 1861

Upper South (Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas)

- 1.2 million slaves or 29% of the total population of the upper south
- *seceded from the Union after Fort Sumter in April, 1861

Border States (Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, West Virginia)

- 430,000 slaves or 13% of the total population of the border states
- *never seceded from the Union

Statistical Information

Southern Families that owned one or more slaves (1/3 or 385,000)

- *almost ½ in Mississippi and South Carolina

88% of Slave Owners owned 20 or fewer slaves

50% of Slave Owners owned fewer than 5 slaves

Typical Plantation had more than 20 slaves but there were relatively few plantations in the South (most white males in the south owned few if any slaves)

- *slavery hurt the economic advancement of poor whites and racism became more intense as a result

Slave Conditions

Working conditions---long hours, socially isolated, brutal climate

Living conditions---for the most part, it simply met the bare necessities of life

Punishment----mostly psychological but whipping was the primary physical punishment

Overall----slaves were treated as inferior but they were an investment for slave owners

- *the value of slaves in most instances increased over time and eventually became more valuable than the land or crops grown on the land by the eve of the Civil War

Significant Individuals and Groups

American Colonization Society

- established as an attempt to satisfy **two** groups in America who were on opposite ends of the spectrum involving slavery in the early 1800's.

Group #1 consisted of philanthropists, clergy, and abolitionists who wanted to free African slaves and their descendants and provide them with the opportunity to return to Africa.

Group #2 were the slave owners who feared free people of color and wanted to expel them from America.

- assisted in the establishment of a colony in Africa for free slaves known as Liberia

American Anti-Slavery Society

- an abolitionist organization founded by William Lloyd Garrison in 1833
- fought for the **immediate** abolition of slaves for more than thirty years, publishing abolitionist materials, petitioning Congress, and hosting anti-slavery meetings, events, and lectures.
- perceived as radical due to the change that abolition would bring about America.

Liberty Party

- the Liberty Party was a separate anti-slavery organization that broke away from the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1839 in order to pursue an abolitionist agenda through the political process.
- essentially attempted to function as a 3rd party alternative to the two party system

William Lloyd Garrison and *The Liberator*

- an antislavery newspaper published weekly from 1831-1865 that triggered a 30-year "war of words" that indirectly helped start the Civil War
- ***The Liberator*** served as the primary mode of communication for the American Anti-Slavery Society
- Southerners viewed Garrison as a terrorist and inciter of murder

James K. Polk

- pro-expansion President (Democrat) from 1845-1849
- waged war with Mexico from 1846-48 which ultimately led to the acquisition of the Mexican Cession (increased the size of the country by 1/3)
- Often referred to as the first "dark horse" President, James K. Polk was the last of the Jacksonians to sit in the White House, and the last strong President until Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860.

Stephen Douglas

- U.S. politician and leader of the Northern wing of the Democratic Party before the American Civil War
- proposed that popular sovereignty should be utilized to resolve the issue of slavery in the territories (let the people of the territory decide on slavery by casting a vote)

Harriett Beecher Stowe and *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852)

- Anti-slavery novel written by Harriet Beecher Stowe that fueled the abolitionist movement in the northern states.
- ***Uncle Tom's Cabin*** was widely read not just in the United States but Great Britain. The book's powerful content turned much of the British public against assisting the Confederacy in the Civil War.
- Abe Lincoln referred to her as the "little woman who started and ended this Great War"

Frederick Douglass

- an African-American social reformer, abolitionist, orator, writer, and statesman
- escaped from slavery and became a leader of the abolitionist movement, gaining fame for his dazzling oratory and incisive antislavery writings.
- stood as a living counter-example to slaveholders' arguments that slaves lacked the intellectual capacity to function as independent American citizens.
- described his experiences as a slave in his 1845 autobiography, ***Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave***

Free Soil Party

- Political Party that opposed the expansion of slavery in the territories in the 1848 and 1852 elections.
- Most members of the Free Soil Party became Republicans after the creation of the modern Republican Party in 1854.

"Conscience" Whigs

- a faction of the Whig Party in the state of Massachusetts noted for their moral opposition to slavery
- opposed the annexation of Texas and the Mexican American War because they feared the extension of slavery into new territories would endanger the United States

Modern Republican Party (1854)

- political party that formed after the Whig Party dissolved over the Kansas-Nebraska Act and the issue of slavery
- initially, a northern and western party that opposed the extension of slavery into the western territories

Lincoln-Douglas Debates (1858)

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

Abraham Lincoln

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

Ulysses S. Grant

- commanding general of Union forces who in 1865 led the Union Armies to victory over the Confederacy in the American Civil War.
- as an American hero, Grant was later elected the 18th President of the United States (1869–1877), working to implement Congressional Reconstruction

Andrew Johnson

- Vice President who became the 17th President of the United States (1865-1869) after Lincoln's assassination
- an old-fashioned southern Jacksonian Democrat with strong states' rights views
- one of two Presidents in the history of the United States to be impeached by the House of Representatives

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 the first president of the Confederacy.

Jefferson Davis

- the first and only President of the Confederate States of America
- a planter, politician, and soldier born in Kentucky and raised in Mississippi

Robert E. Lee

- former military officer in the U.S. Army who served as commanding general of the Confederate Army during the American Civil War (1861-65)

The United States and its Influence in Asia (early beginnings)

Chinese trade

- in 1844 the United States signed a treaty with China that established trading privileges already enjoyed by many other foreign powers.

Clipper ships

- fast-moving sailing ships which allowed the U.S. to begin opening trade routes to Asia.

Commodore Matthew Perry

- U.S. naval commander who played a key role in opening Japan to trade with the United States and other Western nations

Missionaries

- concurrent with the Second Great Awakening, Protestant missionaries from the U.S. began establishing Christian missions in China.

Territorial Expansion in North America and Compromises over Slavery

Louisiana Purchase, Missouri Compromise, Mexican American War, Mexican Cession, and Wilmot Proviso

- it is a **MUST** to review and properly connect these items from Period 4 to content in Period 5. This is not optional and the content will be considered a part of Period 5.

Gadsden Purchase (1853)

- strip of land in present-day Arizona and New Mexico that the U.S. purchased from Mexico as a potential route for building a southern transcontinental railroad.

California gold rush (1849)

- prospectors, known as “forty-niners,” streamed into California in 1849 after the discovery of gold.
- the prospect of gaining wealth encouraged many to migrate west

Compromise of 1850

- an attempt to reconcile northerners and southerners over the issue of slavery
- the 4 part compromise was written by Henry Clay (“The Great Compromiser”)
 1. admitted California as a free state
 2. called for popular sovereignty in New Mexico and Utah
 3. a strong fugitive slave law
 4. the end of the slave trade in Washington, D.C.

***Popular Sovereignty** would allow the people of a territory to determine whether it would be slave or free by casting votes

Fugitive Slave Law

- a law that provided for the return of escaped slaves found in the North to their owners in the South.
- commissions were set up to rule on whether an escaped slave should be sent back to their master
- the more stringent law encouraged slaves to escape into British held Canada where slavery was officially abolished

Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)

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

Dred Scott v. Sandford (1857)

- ruled that people of African descent were not citizens and could not sue in court
- 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
- huge victory for slave owners

Freeport Doctrine (1858)

- belief held by Senator Stephen Douglas of Illinois that a territory could exclude slavery by creating laws that made slavery impossible
- the U.S. Congress could **not** outlaw slavery in the territories (**Dred Scott v. Sandford**) but the people could (**popular sovereignty**).

Crittenden Compromise (1860)

- A series of amendments proposed by John Crittenden to prevent the Civil War
- the goal was to bring back the Missouri Compromise Line of 36° 30'
- the compromise was not supported by president-elect Lincoln and failed in the U.S. Congress.

Homestead Act (1862)

- a federal law that provided 160 acres of public land to anyone who lived on and cultivated the land for five years
- led to a mass migration of people to the West after the Civil War

1850s On the Eve of the Civil War

Four views of Slavery on the eve of the Civil War (not just for or against)

1. **Abolitionist**---Harriett Beecher Stowe’s *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*, 1852 (influenced Government policy in both the U.S. and in Europe)
 - *Abolitionist movement not always effective if viewed as too aggressive, violent, or radical
 - (e.g. William Lloyd Garrison and John Brown)
2. **Southern Pride**---Hinton Helper’s *The Impending Crisis of the South*, 1857 (hatred toward slavery and blacks)-----thesis was that non-slave owning whites were the ones who suffered the most because they were unable to compete in a fixed labor system

3. **Racist/White Man's Burden**---“Positive Good”
 - blacks were seen as inferior, never could co-exist with whites, and slavery was an institution best suited for the well being of blacks
4. **Economic**—“Necessary Evil”
 - necessary for the survival of the Southern Economy
 - some believed that slavery was immoral but abolition would devastate not just the Southern economy but the economy of the United States as a whole

Bleeding Kansas

- result of the Kansas-Nebraska Act
- anti and pro slavery forces poured into Kansas to alter popular sovereignty and the result of the vote
- erupted in 1856 as a result of the Pottawatomie Creek Massacre led by John Brown
- resulted in a failure of Popular Sovereignty and a dress-rehearsal for the Civil War

Sumner (Mass. Senator) vs. Brooks (S.C. Representative in the House), 1856

- Sumner gave a speech titled “The Crime Against Kansas” where he specifically targeted Brooks’ uncle (Senator Butler of S.C.)
- Brooks took this as an attack on Southern Pride as well as his family and beat Sumner unconscious with his cane on the Senate Floor (unable to return to work for 4 years)
- Sumner was seen as a martyr by the north to the barbarism of the South
- Brooks was seen as a hero to the South but was eventually forced to resign from the House of Representatives

1856 Election

- Buchanan (Democrat) won the election (one of the worst Presidents ever---left Lincoln a huge mess in 1861)
- Fremont (Republican) really had no chance (integrity issues and not a strong candidate)
- many people scared away from voting Republican for fear that the South would secede but most Northern citizens would have allowed the South to go peacefully in 1856 (not the politicians)
 - *Politicians scared the public about the dire consequences of Southern secession

Dred Scott (huge victory for the South---around the same time as “King Cotton”)---1857

- a Slave sued for freedom on the grounds that he had been living in free territory for a significant period of time
- the ruling by the Supreme Court defined slaves as property thus they had no access to courts in the first place
- the decision struck a blow to the abolitionist cause and declared the Missouri Compromise null and void (in other words, slaves remained property regardless of whether they are in “free” or “slave” territory)

Panic of 1857

Causes

- Gold Rush in California caused inflation
- over speculation in land and in railroad construction

Effects

- thousands of failed businesses and high unemployment
- North was affected the most but the South was barely hurt by the crisis and was able to ride it out with its cotton (“King Cotton”)
- contributed to Southern Pride/Nationalism and gave the south a false sense of security about their economy
 - *furthered the belief that the North and Great Britain could not survive without southern cotton

Events, Battles, etc. of the Civil War

Civil War Comparison

North's advantages over the South

1. Potential fighting and work force (20-25 million citizens)
---immigrants contributed greatly (settled in the North since no jobs in the South)
 - a) Population 2.5 to 1
 - b) Free male population 4.5 to 1
2. Economics (approximately 70% of the nation's wealth resided in the North)
 - a) Factory production 10 to 1
 - b) Textile production 14 to 1
 - c) Farm acreage 3 to 1 (potential)
 - d) Wheat production 4.2 to 1 (Britain ended up needing grains more than cotton as the war progressed due to an increase in their population)
3. Transportation—superior in every respect
 - a) Railroad mileage 7 to 1
 - b) Naval ships 25 to 1
 - c) Merchant ships 9 to 1

South's advantages over the North

1. Fighting a defensive war on their own terrain (vast wilderness territory)
2. Positive goal--- seeking independence from the Union
3. Experienced officer corps and foot soldiers (Mexican American War fought by mostly southerners)
4. Cotton 24 to 1 (provided Britain, France, and the American Northeast)
5. Possibility of intervention/assistance by a foreign nation (Britain)



Fort Sumter (April, 1861)

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

1st Battle of Bull Run—Manassas, Virginia (July, 1861)

- the first major land battle between Union and Confederate forces in the Civil War
- Confederate troops soundly defeated Union troops and forced them to retreat back to Washington D.C.
- The victory for the Confederacy led to overconfidence and to a certain extent complacency
- The defeat for the Union led to the realization that the Civil War would be a monumental struggle that could potentially last for years

Battle of Antietam—Maryland (September, 1862)

- significant Union victory that prevented southern troops from invading the North
- the victory at Antietam prompted Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.

Monitor vs. Merrimack (March, 1862)

- a battle between the Monitor (Union) and the Merrimack (Confederacy) was considered to be history's first duel between ironclad warships.
- was part of a Confederate effort to break the Union blockade of Southern ports that had been imposed at the start of the war
- the battle itself was inconclusive but it began a new era in naval warfare

Battle of Gettysburg—Pennsylvania (July 3, 1863)

- a turning point of the Civil War in the East
- Union troops led by George Meade stopped southern forces led by Robert E. Lee from invading the North.

Battle of Vicksburg—Mississippi (July 4, 1863)

- turning point of the Civil War in the West
- Union troops led by Ulysses S. Grant gained full control of the Mississippi River
- the victory successfully cut the Confederacy in half which prevented reinforcements from Texas joining other Confederate troops in the southeast

Sherman's "March to the Sea" (late 1864)

- Union troops led by William T. Sherman marched through Georgia destroying everything in their path
- truly a "scorched earth" approach to force Confederate surrender and end the war

Appomattox Court House (1865)

- location in Virginia where Robert E. Lee surrendered to Ulysses S. Grant, ending the Civil War.

Other Notable Items

Gag Rule

- A rule, regulation, or law that prohibits debate or discussion of a particular issue
- between 1836-1844, the U.S. House of Representatives adopted a series of resolutions and rules that banned petitions calling for the Abolition of Slavery
- the Gag Rule created strong opposition from many anti-slavery northerners

Underground Railroad (1850-1860)

- secret network of northerners who used "safe houses" to help fugitive slaves escape to Canada or to safe areas of the north.
- the most famous "conductor" on the Underground Railroad was **Harriet Tubman** who led at least 300 slaves to freedom.

John Brown and the Raid on Harper's Ferry (1859)

- Harper's Ferry was the 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.

Border States

- slave states that never seceded from the Union
- the border states included Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri. West Virginia, which separated from Virginia during the war, was also considered a border state.
- the border states were important geographically as well as a potential source of manufacturing for the south which they desperately needed as the war dragged on
- Lincoln successfully kept the border states loyal to the Union throughout the war

Morrill Tariff Act (1861)

- controversial act that increased the Tariff (tax on imported goods) which further inflamed tension between the north and south during the secession crisis

Emancipation Proclamation (1863)

- Lincoln's executive order abolishing slavery in all of the states in rebellion (Confederate States)
- Lincoln issued the proclamation as a military necessity
- technically the proclamation freed no slaves but it made the Civil War a war about morality rather than just a war to preserve the Union

Gettysburg Address (1863)

- President Lincoln's short speech to dedicate a cemetery after the Battle of Gettysburg. Lincoln used the speech to define the United States as a nation based on the principle of equality found in the Declaration of Independence
- "Four score and seven years ago....." "A New Birth of Freedom....."
- many consider this speech to be the most important two minutes in U.S. History

Period Five, Part Two Overview Lecture (Contextualization, Turning Points, etc.)

Supporting Evidence for Significant Topics (Period 5, Part 2)

Significant Individuals and Groups

John Wilkes Booth

- an American stage actor who, as part of a conspiracy plot, assassinated Abraham Lincoln at Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C. on April 14, 1865

Radical Republicans

- faction of the Republican Party that opposed moderation or conciliation toward the South
- opposed slavery and supported civil rights for freed slaves
- after the Civil War they tried to limit presidential power and increase congressional power.

Charles Sumner (Massachusetts)

- powerful Radical Republican leader in the U.S. Senate

Thaddeus Stevens (Pennsylvania)

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

Freedmen's Bureau (1865-1872)

- an agency of the War Department set up in 1865 to assist freed slaves in obtaining relief, land, jobs, fair treatment, and education
- renewed by Congress in 1866 by overriding a Presidential Veto (President Johnson)
- seen by many as a failure except in the realm of education

Hiram Revels

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

Carpetbagger

- derogatory term used by white southerners to describe northerners who came to the South after the Civil War.
- "carpetbaggers" were accused by white southerners of taking advantage of reconstruction policies to simply benefit themselves at the expense of the south

Scalawag

- derogatory term used by white southerners to describe other white southerners who cooperated with the Republican Party during Reconstruction.
- "scalawags" were considered by many white southerners to be traitors to the cause of the Confederacy

Ku Klux Klan

- secret organization in the South after the Civil War that used violence and intimidation to restore southern whites to power.
- sought to permanently establish white supremacy in the south

Redeemers

- Southern Democrats who brought the Democratic Party back to power thus suppressing Black Reconstruction.
- former slave owners who led a major counterrevolution to "**redeem**" the south by taking back southern state governments
- their foundation rested on the idea of racism and white supremacy

White Citizens League/Council

- organization formed in 1874 in the south with the goal of removing Republicans from office and intimidating freed blacks from exercising their constitutional political rights

Acts, Amendments, etc. of the Civil War Era

Pacific Railway Act (1862)

- law that gave loans and land to subsidize construction of a railroad to the Pacific Coast
- enabled Americans to more easily move west after the Civil War

Promontory Point, Utah (1869)

- site where the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads met, completing the first transcontinental railroad

13th Amendment (1865)

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

Civil Rights Act of 1866

- first law to define citizenship in the United States and guarantee equal protection under the law
- Congress passed the Act by overriding a Presidential Veto (President Johnson)

14th Amendment (1868)

- Constitutional amendment that made former slaves citizens and guaranteed them equal protection under the law

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 (infuriated women's rights advocates)

Black codes aka "Jim Crow Laws"

- laws passed in southern states after the Civil War and Reconstruction that restricted the rights and activities of free slaves and defined them as inferior to whites.

Civil Rights Act of 1875

- law that prohibited racial discrimination in jury selection, transportation, and businesses that were open to the public
- the Supreme Court declared the law unconstitutional in 1883 stating that racial discrimination did not violate the 13th and 14th Amendments thus weakening their interpretations.

Reconstruction

Era of Reconstruction

- generally referred to the period in United States history immediately following the Civil War in which the federal government set the conditions that would allow the rebellious Southern states back into the Union.
- Reconstruction plans
 - President Lincoln's 10% plan (considered lenient toward the south)
 - Radical Republican or Congressional Reconstruction plan (sought to punish the south and ensure equality for freed blacks)
 - President Andrew Johnson's plan (combination of above)

Issues facing the South during Reconstruction

- **Economic**—mainly agricultural, no industry (based on labor of former slaves and poor whites)
- **Racist Attitudes**----many southerners still did not see slavery as immoral and sought to continue the repression of freed blacks in the post Civil War Years through the passage **black codes aka “Jim Crow Laws”**
- **Freedmen’s Bureau**----difficulty truly succeeding in its founding goals (idealistic)
*most successful legacy of the Freedmen’s Bureau was in education

Views of Reconstruction

- **Myth** (accepted in many parts of the south even today)--terrible time for south due to damage to infrastructure, carpetbaggers “raped” the south economically, local governments set up by the federal government exploited the south
- **Truth**--infrastructure in the South largely did not exist prior to the Civil War, Democrats in the south could not vote due to “4 year rebellion” during the Civil War, most carpetbaggers came for right reasons

Views of the Nation

- By 1876, most voters had enough with the “**fervor of the black dilemma**” and felt there were more important issues to be addressed (e.g. feminist movement, westward expansion, industrial revolution, alcohol prohibition, etc.)
- 1877, reconstruction ended with the election of 1876 aka “**The Compromise of 1877**”

Lincoln’s 10% plan

- according to the plan, a southern state could be readmitted into the Union once 10 percent of its voters, who voted in the election of 1860, swore an oath of allegiance to the Union.
- Lincoln’s plan was considered lenient by many especially the Radical Republicans

Radical Republican Reconstruction Plan

- the second "round" of Reconstruction that began after the congressional elections of 1866 when the dominant Republicans in Congress unified and took a more radical stance
- during this period of reconstruction, the southern states were occupied by the Union army (divided into 5 military districts), and many steps to guarantee the rights of blacks were taken (e.g. Civil Rights Act of 1866, 14th Amendment, 15th Amendment)
- the Radical Republicans also had Johnson impeached in 1867 for violating the Tenure of Office Act

Black Reconstruction

- period during the Reconstruction Era when African Americans took an active role in state and local government in southern states (exercised their right to vote and held public office)

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.
- this system kept most freed slaves in a perpetual cycle of debt for generations

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 thus violating the Tenure of Office Act
- although impeached by the House of Representatives, the U.S. Senate failed by one vote to convict him and remove him from office

Compromise of 1877

- the compromise used to end the disputed presidential election of 1876
- Republicans gained the presidency under Rutherford B. Hayes. In turn, Hayes agreed to remove northern troops from southern states thus ending Reconstruction and allowing the “redeemers” to come to power

2nd Semester Amendments (simplified)

Amendment #13-Abolishes slavery and other forms of involuntary servitude

Amendment #14-defines citizenship and guarantees rights of all citizens, equal protection

Amendment #15-All males have the right to vote

Amendment #16-Congress has the power to pass direct taxes, such as income tax

Amendment #17-Senators are to be elected by the voters in their state

Amendment #18-production, distribution, and sale of alcoholic beverages is illegal (prohibited)

Amendment #19-Gives women the right to vote (suffrage)

Amendment #20-President, VP and Congressional terms in office begin in January

Amendment #21-18th amendment is repealed

Amendment #22-Presidents may serve no more than 2 terms or a total of 10 years

Amendment #23-District of Columbia is provided 3 Electoral Votes

Amendment #24-Eliminates poll tax (no required payment needed to vote)

Amendment #25-Provides for presidential succession and filling of a vacant office of Vice President, if VP dies or his removed from office

Amendment #26-Lowers the voting age from 21 to 18

Amendment #27-Congressional pay increases may not take effect until after that congressional term is over (pay raise doesn't go into effect until new term begins)

Use the following link to access short audio/video summaries by Period of study. These short summaries (approximately 6-12 minutes) would be great to utilize prior to cumulative tests)

<http://ap.gilderlehrman.org/>

Use the following link to access study terms by Period of study. A useful tool not only throughout the year but also in preparation for the AP Exam.

<http://append.io/apush/>

Use the following link to access entertaining, fast paced summaries of 48 different topics in United States History

[https://www.youtube.com/playlist?
list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMwmepBjTSG593eG7Obz07s](https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMwmepBjTSG593eG7Obz07s)