

Period 5: 1844-1877
Expansion and Division

Test Date: December 4/5

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.

Period 5 Reading Questions (due Dec. 4/5 should be handwritten in complete sentences):

Chapter 13

1. How did the idea of Manifest Destiny contribute to American expansion? Did it cause the desire to expand or was it a product of expansion? **Manifest destiny drove American expansion because manifest destiny was the idea that the United States had the god given right to expand west since the US had this right they implemented it into expanding. Manifest Destiny was not a product of expansion**
2. What was the goal of Free-soil Party? **The Free soils party main goal was to oppose the expansion of Slavery into the New western territories that manifest destiny had brought.**
3. How did the Compromise of 1850 attempt to resolve sectional issues over the expansion of slavery? **This compromise attempted to resolve sectional issues by compromising between the pro and anti slave idols. Such as California would become a free state but counter to that Utah and New Mexico would implement Popular Sovereignty. This compromise tried to neutralize slavery and calm the tensions of north and south.**
4. What was the Fugitive Slave Act? Was it successful? **The idea of the act was that if a slave escaped into a free state from a slave state that the free state would have to return the slave rather than make him free in the New state. This was unsuccessful based on the Free states views of Africans Americans and it was essentially unenforceable.**
5. Why was the Republican Party created, and what were its goals? **The Republican party was created as an anti-slavery political party. The main idea of this and its goals were to Abolish slavery while conserving the Union.**
6. What was Lincoln's personal view on slavery during the 1840s and 1850s? **Early on Lincoln believed that there should be a gradual emancipation and colonization of slavery and that it shouldn't all happen at once. This was very different from other views because abolitionists wanted immediate emancipation for the slaves.**

Chapter 14

7. Why did states in the Lower South secede from the Union following the Election of 1860? **The Lower states seceded from the Union Following the election because Abraham Lincoln had won the election without winning a single vote from those states so they felt as if they were not being represented. They didn't like that their laws were being enforced so succeed immediately following the election.**
8. What event led to the secession of the Upper South? **The Fall of Fort Sumter.**
9. What was the name of the union's strategy during the Civil War? What did it entail? **The Anaconda Plan. This involved blocking ports and splitting south with conquering the Mississippi.**
10. What was the Confederacy's strategy during the Civil War? **Get all slaves states to secede and then protect their territory and just defend their new territory until the UNion gives up.**
11. Why might Lincoln's policies during the Civil War earn him the title of "tyrant" or "dictator"? **Lincoln could be considered a tyrant or a dictator because time after time he repeatedly over lowered and out controlled whatever congress had to say about any issue. Such as the harshness of the South post civil war.**
12. How did women contribute during the Civil War? Provide one example of a prominent female figure during the war. **Women would often held as nurses and while their husbands were at war they were taking care of the household and etc... Isabelle Boyd**

- 13.** Why did Abraham Lincoln issue the Emancipation Proclamation? How did it impact slaves in the South? He did this hoping the slaves would leave their masters and come to the north and the war would be over but the slaves never had any idea so it had no impact except the south was confused and angered.
- 14.** Why would the battles of Gettysburg and Vicksburg be considered turning points during the war? Because they were some of the bloodiest battles and the North could lose more supplies and people and the south could not. Also the south lost their only opportunities to attack the North by losing these battles.
- 15.** What were the long-term economic consequences of Sherman's March to the Sea? The South could not trade or export or import anything during this so they aren't gaining supplies or selling their cotton so they lost lots of money from other countries.
- 16.** Why did Grant allow Confederate troops to return home after Lee's surrender at Appomattox? He let them go because they were apart of the United States again and believed that he could command them so he told them to go home.

Chapter 15

- 17.** What did Johnson's plan for Reconstruction entail? How did it differ from Lincoln's? He used the 10 percent plan pardoned lower southern citizens and abolished slavery of course. It was different from Lincoln because Johnson used more federal support than John wanted.
- 18.** Why did John Wilkes Booth assassinate Lincoln? Booth assassinated Lincoln because Booth thought Lincoln would become an overpowered dictator and ruin the South and its glory.
- 19.** What was the significance of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments? It freed all blacks made slavery illegal and it made it to where there was equality for emancipated slaves
- 20.** Why might the policy of sharecropping be considered a form of legalized slavery? Who participated in sharecropping? The Blacks had no other option and were completely reliant on the whites like they were enslaved. Rich white southerners and very poor blacks participated.
- 21.** What political advancements did blacks receive in the South during Reconstruction? The Blacks gained the right to vote.
- 22.** How did southern Democrats regain power in the South? What result did this have on Reconstruction? The southern Democrats regain power in the South by implementing the acts that restricted blacks rights. This pushed white supremacy in the south.
- 23.** Was Reconstruction a long-term success? Why or why not? The reconstruction was a long term success because today Blacks are segregated or enslaved and have all equal rights just like in the north.

Chapter 16

- 24.** What impact did the Transcontinental Railroad have on the United States? The Transcontinental railroad made it quicker safer and easier to travel from coast to coast. And since there was a lower risk of death in the journey out west more people settled out west.
- 25.** Who were the Exodusters, and why were they called by that name? Exodusters were African Americans who moved to Kansas after the Reconstruction. They were called exodusters because the journey being made was called the great Exodus so those traveling were exodusters.
- 26.** What were some of the environmental challenges faced by farmers on the Great Plains? The extremely rocky ground made the land difficult to farm and harvest crops.
- 27.** Why did a conservation movement develop during the mid-1800s? Because the US wanted to preserve some of nature and because of multiple environmental groups that pushed for the conservation of water and animals etc.,
- 28.** What effect did the Civil War have on Plains Indians? Many Natives died in the process because they were often caught in the middle of fights or fought for one side.
- 29.** Why was the Dawes Act considered a failure? This was considered a failure because the land given was eventually taken away and this was more of an Indian treatment act than removal.
- 30.** Why did American policies towards Native Americans result in a significant amount of violence? The US were always violent toward them and with the Native getting more land the US citizens were more violent.

Period 5 Key Terms (due Dec. 4/5 & should be handwritten):

Chapter 13:

1. Manifest Destiny
2. Californios
3. "Fifty-four forty or fight!"
4. Mexican American War
5. The Alamo
6. Conscience Whigs
7. Wilmot Proviso
8. Free-Soil Movement
9. Squatter Sovereignty
10. Forty-Niners
11. Bear Flag Republic
12. Personal-liberty Laws
13. Gadsden Purchase
14. Ostend Manifesto
15. Know-Nothing Party
16. Bleeding Kansas
17. Republican Party
18. Raid on Harpers Ferry
19. Lincoln-Douglas Debates

Chapter 14:

20. Crittenden Compromise
21. Battle of Ft. Sumter
22. Anaconda Plan
23. Battle of Antietam
24. Battle of Shiloh
25. Battle of Vicksburg
26. Total War
27. Conscription
28. Habeas Corpus
29. American Red Cross
30. King Cotton
31. Greenbacks
32. Radical Republicans
33. Emancipation Proclamation
34. 54th Massachusetts
35. March to the Sea
36. Copperhead Democrats
37. Battle of Gettysburg

Chapter 15:

38. Ten Percent Plan
39. Wade-Davis Bill
40. Black Codes
41. Freedmen's Bureau
42. National Woman Suffrage Association
43. Sharecropping
44. Scalawags
45. Carpetbaggers
46. Convict Leasing
47. Freedmen's Bureau
48. Credit Mobilier Scandal
49. Ku Klux Klan
50. Enforcement Laws
51. "Redemption"
52. Whiskey Ring Scandal
53. Compromise of 1877

Chapter 16:

54. Transcontinental Railroad
55. Treaty of Kanagawa
56. Comstock Lode
57. Long Drive
58. Homesteaders
59. Exodusters
60. Sand Creek Massacre
61. Fetterman Massacre
62. Battle of Little Bighorn
63. Wounded Knee Massacre

Notable People (know who these people are):

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|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. James K. Polk | 10. Jefferson Davis | 16. Andrew Johnson | 23. William Seward |
| 2. Frederick Douglass | 11. Robert E. Lee | 17. Charles Sumner | 24. Sitting Bull |
| 3. Harriet Tubman | 12. George McClellan | 18. Thaddeus Stevens | 25. George Armstrong Custer |
| 4. Zachary Taylor | 13. Ulysses S. Grant | 19. Elizabeth Cady Stanton | 26. Geronimo |
| 5. Lewis Cass | 14. William T. Sherman | 20. Nathan Bedford Forrest | |
| 6. Stephen Douglas | 15. Clara Barton | 21. Rutherford B. Hayes | |
| 7. Harriet Beecher Stowe | | 22. Hiram Revels | |
| 8. John Brown | | | |
| 9. Abraham Lincoln | | | |

NATIONAL LAWS, FOREIGN POLICIES, AND TREATIES 1844-1877

LAW / TREATY	YEAR	OUTCOME / RULING
1. 13 th Amendment	1865	Abolished Slavery
2. 14 th Amendment	1868	Granted Citizenship to all person born in US
3. 15 th Amendment	1870	Granted Blacks right to vote
4. Alaska Purchase Treaty	1867	The US formally Gained Alaskan Territory
5. Amnesty Act of 1872	1872	Confederate Generals Charged with crimes against 14th amendment.

6. Civil Rights Act of 1866	1866	All persons born in US were citizens
7. Civil Rights Act of 1875	1875	Protected all Citizen rights in response to south KKK and enforcement acts
8. Compromise of 1850	1850	California is a free state tougher laws on slave return. Texas loses border battle with new mexico. No slave trade in DC. texas gets \$10 million Popular sovereignty in New Mexico and Utah.
9. Compromise of 1877	1877	Settled disputes over presidential election of 1876.
10. Dawes Act	1887	Protected native americans rights and gave them the first reservations.
11. Dred Scott v. Sandford	1857	ruled slaves could not go to supreme court because they weren't citizens.
12. Force Acts	1870, 1871	Empowered the US president to militarily fight against the KKK.
13. Fugitive Slave Act	1850	All slaves had to be returned to their masters even if in free state
14. Homestead Act	1862	government gave family's land
15. Kansas-Nebraska Act	1854	Gave States Kansas and Nebraska the rights of Popular sovereignty
16. <i>Minor v. Happersett</i>	1874	14th amendment did not grant women suffrage court case debate
17. Missouri Compromise	1820	All states north of 36 30 line are free and Maine is free missouri a slave
18. Morrill Land Grant Act	1862	Federal government gave states land to build land grant colleges.
19. Pacific Railway Act	1862	Federal government support for the first transcontinental railroad
20. Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction	1863	When Lincoln offered his plan for the reconstruction.
21. Reconstruction Acts	1867	Laid out process for admitting states back into the Union.
22. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo	1848	Peace treaty between United States and Mexico

23. Treaty of Kanagawa	1854	Japan would open 2 ports for American ships
24. Wade-Davis Bill	1864	Plan by congress to have 50% of a state vote to readmit the into the Union. vetoed by lincoln.
25. Webster-Ashburton Treaty	1842	Solved border issues with US and north west British colonies.

POLITICAL ELECTIONS

YEAR	PARTIES/NOMINEES	WINNER
1844	Democrats: James Polk Whigs: Henry Clay	James Polk
1848	Democrats: Lewis Cass Whigs: Zachary Taylor Free-Soilers: Martin Van Buren	Zachary Taylor
1852	Democrats: Franklin Pierce Whigs: Winfield Scott Free-Soilers: John Parker Hale	Franklin Pierce
1856	Democrats: James Buchanan Republicans: John Fremont Know-Nothings: Millard Fillmore	James Buchanan
1860	Southern Democrats: John Breckenridge Northern Democrats: Stephen A Douglas Republicans: Abraham Lincoln Constitutional Unionist: John Bell	Abraham Lincoln
1864	Democrats: George Mclennan Republicans / Union Party: Abraham Lincoln	Abraham Lincoln
1868	Democrats: Horatio Seymour Republicans: ulysses S Grant	Ulysses S Grant

1872	Democrats: Henry Wilson Republicans: ulysses s Grant	Ulysses s Grant
1876	Democrats: Samuel Tilden Republicans: Rutherford B Hayes	Rutherford B Hayes

Document 1: Senator Robert J. Walker, “The Texas Question,” *United States Magazine and Democratic Review*, 1844

“That Texas is to be, sooner or later, included in the Union, we long have... regarded as an event already indelibly inscribed in the book of future fate and necessity. And as for what may be termed the antislavery objection, this has no greater force than the other. The question of slavery is not a federal or national but a local question... It would not, in all probability, be difficult to obtain the consent of Mexico, or such recognition by her of the independence of Texas.”

Historical Context:	Author’s Point of View:	Purpose:	Audience:
Should Texas become a slave Territory or how should we decide. And admitted	Texas would bring up issue of slavery and should not be admitted.	To Inform the country he risks of Texas.	United States Government and people.

Document 2: Roger B. Taney, *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, 1857

“And upon full and careful consideration... Dred Scott was not a citizen of Missouri within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States and not entitled as such to sue in its courts...”

“Upon these considerations it is the opinion of the court that the act of Congress which prohibited a citizen from holding and owning property of this kind in the territory of the United States north of the line therein mentioned is not warranted by the Constitution and is therefore void...”

“That is now firmly settled by the decisions of the highest court in the state that Scott and his family, upon their return, were not free, but were, by the laws of Missouri, the property of the defendant; and that the Circuit Court of the United States has no jurisdiction when by the laws of the state, the plaintiff was a slave and not a citizen.”

Historical Context:	Author’s Point of View:	Purpose:	Audience:
The Supreme court decision in Dred SCott case	Slave cant go to supreme court or sue or own property because they aren't a citizen.	To Inform decision that that blacks aren't citizens.	United States people.

Document 3: Henry Clay, Resolution on the Compromise of 1850, 1850

“It being desirable for the peace, concord, and harmony of the Union of these states to settle and adjust amicably all existing questions of controversy between them arising out of the institution of slavery upon a fair, equitable, and just basis...

“We are told now... that the Union is threatened with subversion and destruction... If the Union is to be dissolved for any existing causes, it will be dissolved because slavery is interdicted or not allowed to be introduced into the ceded territories, because slavery is threatened to be abolished in the District of Columbia, and because fugitive slaves are not returned... to their masters...

“I am for staying within the Union and fighting for my rights.”

Historical Context:	Author's Point of View:	Purpose:	Audience:
Compromise of 1850	We need XYZ to fix the Union Including abolishing in certain parts and giving in others.	To show that we can save the Union with compromises.	The States.

Document 4: J.B. Elliot, 1861, Library of Congress



Historical Context:	Author's Point of View:	Purpose:	Audience:
The ANaconda Plan	Destroy the Confederacy by cutting off trade.	Proposed oan to bet the confederacy.	United States Military.

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Document 5: Abraham Lincoln, The Emancipation Proclamation, 1863

“Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as commander in chief... and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion do... order and designate as the states and parts of states wherein the people thereof, respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States the following...

“I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated states and parts of states are, and henceforward shall be, free...

“And I further declare... that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the armed service of the United States...

“And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity.”

Historical Context:	Author's Point of View:	Purpose:	Audience:
Emancipation Proclamation	All slaves in confederacy are free	To persuade Confederacy to end civil war.	The Confederacy.

Document 6: Frederick Douglass, Speech, September 24, 1883

“Though we have had war, reconstruction, and abolition as a nation, we still linger in the shadow and blight of an extinct institution. Though the colored man is no longer subject to be bought and sold, he is still surrounded by an adverse sentiment... In his downward course he meets no resistance, but his course upward is resented and resisted at every step of his progress...

“If liberty, with us, is yet but a name, our citizenship is but a sham, and our suffrage thus far only a cruel mockery, we may yet congratulate ourselves upon the fact that the laws and institutions of the country are sound, just, and liberal. There is hope... But until this nation shall make its practice accord with its Constitution and righteous laws, it will not do to reproach the colored people of this country.”

Historical Context:	Author's Point of View:	Purpose:	Audience:
Slaves are still discriminated	Slaves need true equality throughout the world with jobs no segregation or racism.	To inform the world about this injustice.	The United States.

Document 7: *Joining of the rails at Promontory Point*, photograph by Andrew J. Russell, May 10, 1869 (Gilder Lehrman Collection)



Historical Context:	Author's Point of View:	Purpose:	Audience:
Agreement between 2 sides with continental railroad.	Mutual agreement with transcontinental railroad.	To show that there is a mutual agreement in Utah territory	The Nation.

Document 8: Horace Greeley, editor of the *New York Tribune*, Letter to R.L. Sanderson, 1871

“dear Sir:

So many people ask me what they shall do; so few tell me what they can do. Yet this is the pivot wherein all must turn. I believe that each of us who has his place to make should go where men are wanted, and where employment is not bestowed as alms. Of course, I say to all who are in want of work, Go West!

But what can you do? and how can your family help you? Your mother, I infer, is to be counted out as an effective worker. But what of the rest? And you – can you chop? Can you plow? Can you mow? Can you cut up Indian corn? I reckon not. And in the west it is hard to find such work as you have been accustomed to. The conditions of living are very rude there.

On the whole I say, stay where you are; do as well as you can; and devote every spare hour to making yourself familiar with the conditions and dexterity required for the efficient conservation of outdoor industry in a new country. Having mastered these, gather up your family and Go West!”

Historical Context:	Author's Point of View:	Purpose:	Audience:
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All about westward expansion and jobs	Going west is great for work	Inform people, to travel west because it's amazing	Men who need jobs or work.
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