

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?
- 2.** What was the goal of Free-soil Party?
- 3.** How did the Compromise of 1850 attempt to resolve sectional issues over the expansion of slavery?
- 4.** What was the Fugitive Slave Act? Was it successful?
- 5.** Why was the Republican Party created, and what were its goals?
- 6.** What was Lincoln's personal view on slavery during the 1840s and 1850s?

Chapter 14

- 7.** Why did states in the Lower South secede from the Union following the Election of 1860?
- 8.** What event led to the secession of the Upper South?
- 9.** What was the name of the union's strategy during the Civil War? What did it entail?
- 10.** What was the Confederacy's strategy during the Civil War?
- 11.** Why might Lincoln's policies during the Civil War earn him the title of "tyrant" or "dictator"?
- 12.** How did women contribute during the Civil War? Provide one example of a prominent female figure during the war.
- 13.** Why did Abraham Lincoln issue the Emancipation Proclamation? How did it impact slaves in the South?
- 14.** Why would the battles of Gettysburg and Vicksburg be considered turning points during the war?
- 15.** What were the long-term economic consequences of Sherman's March to the Sea?
- 16.** Why did Grant allow Confederate troops to return home after Lee's surrender at Appomattox?

Chapter 15

- 17.** What did Johnson's plan for Reconstruction entail? How did it differ from Lincoln's?
- 18.** Why did John Wilkes Booth assassinate Lincoln?
- 19.** What was the significance of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments?
- 20.** Why might the policy of sharecropping be considered a form of legalized slavery? Who participated in sharecropping?
- 21.** What political advancements did blacks receive in the South during Reconstruction?
- 22.** How did southern Democrats regain power in the South? What result did this have on Reconstruction?
- 23.** Was Reconstruction a long-term success? Why or why not?

Chapter 16

- 24.** What impact did the Transcontinental Railroad have on the United States?
- 25.** Who were the Exodusters, and why were they called by that name?
- 26.** What were some of the environmental challenges faced by farmers on the Great Plains?
- 27.** Why did a conservation movement develop during the mid-1800s?
- 28.** What effect did the Civil War have on Plains Indians?
- 29.** Why was the Dawes Act considered a failure?

30. Why did American policies towards Native Americans result in a significant amount of violence?

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 Harper's 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. Freedman'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 Big Horn
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		
2. 14 th Amendment		
3. 15 th Amendment		
4. Alaska Purchase Treaty		
5. Amnesty Act of 1872		

6. Civil Rights Act of 1866		
7. Civil Rights Act of 1875		
8. Compromise of 1850		
9. Compromise of 1877		
10. Dawes Act		
11. Dred Scott v. Sandford		
12. Force Acts	1870, 1871	
13. Fugitive Slave Act		
14. Homestead Act		
15. Kansas-Nebraska Act		
16. <i>Minor v. Happersett</i>		
17. Missouri Compromise		
18. Morrill Land Grant Act		
19. Pacific Railway Act		
20. Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction		
21. Reconstruction Acts	1867	
22. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo		

23. Treaty of Kanagawa		
24. Wade-Davis Bill		
25. Webster-Ashburton Treaty		

POLITICAL ELECTIONS

YEAR	PARTIES/NOMINEES	WINNER
1844	Democrats: Whigs:	
1848	Democrats: Whigs: Free-Soilers:	
1852	Democrats: Whigs: Free-Soilers:	
1856	Democrats: Republicans: Know-Nothings:	
1860	Southern Democrats: Northern Democrats: Republicans: Constitutional Unionist:	
1864	Democrats: Radical Republicans: Republicans / Union Party:	
1868	Democrats: Republicans:	

1872	Democrats: Republicans:	
1876	Democrats: Republicans:	

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:

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:

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:

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



Historical Context:	Author's Point of View:	Purpose:	Audience:

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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:

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:

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:

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 out-door 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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