

## **Period 5 Review:**

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.

**Keys: California gold rush, Mormons, “Safety-valve theory”**

- 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.

**Keys: Spread of US institutions and beliefs, access to land**

- 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.

Keys: Mexican/ American war, Gadsden Purchase, Boundary dispute w British in Maine (Webster-Ashburton Treaty) Oregon territory (54’40 or Fight!), Wilmot Proviso (slavery), Status of Natives and Mexicans

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

**Keys: Growth of the railroad, Homestead Act**

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

**Keys: clipper ships, Commodore Matthew Perry’s expedition to Japan**

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.

**Keys: Irish, Germans, Chinese, immigrant children**

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

**Keys: Emergence of Nativism, Know-nothing party**

- 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.

**Keys: Sand Creek Massacre, Little Big Horn (Custer's Last Stand), Government expectations for Natives**

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 freesoil movement arose that portrayed the expansion of slavery as incompatible with free labor.

**Keys: North manufacturing, South agriculture, Free Soil Movement, Mexican Cession**

- 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.

**Keys: Abolitionist movement, Tactics used (moral, Assisting slaves' escapes, violence), natural rights, Underground railroad, John Brown**

- 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.

**Keys: Slaves seen as savages, Slavery as positive good, Constitution- Dred Scott**

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.

**Keys: Mexican Cession, Wilmot Proviso**

- 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.

**Keys: Dred Scott v. Sanford, Compromise of 1850, Kanas- Nebraska Act**

- 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.

**Keys: Republican Party emerged in 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.

**Keys: Immediate cause of the Civil War, starts with South Carolina**

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.

**Keys: Conscription, Draft Riots, Newspapers shutdown by Lincoln, suspension of habeas corpse, Farmers refuse to fight, slaves would not fight for south**

- 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.

**Keys: Civil war to preserve Union, Emancipation**

- 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.

**Keys: Gettysburg Address**

- 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.

**Keys: Sherman and "March to the Sea", Grant, Anaconda Plan, Antietam, Gettysburg, Northern advantages, Southern advantages**

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.

**Keys: 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup> Amendments**

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

**Keys: Fredrick Douglass, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony**

- 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.

**Keys: Change in balance of Presidency and Congress, Presidential Reconstruction, Radical Reconstruction, Presidential Impeachment, Increased political opportunities for freed slaves, reasons for Reconstruction failing, KKK**

- 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.

**Keys: Land distribution and ownership, Sharecropping**

- 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

**Keys: Jim Crow laws, Plessy v. Ferguson, KKK & White League, Poll taxes, literacy tests, Brown v. Board of Education**

**Big Idea Questions:**

1. What were the social, economic and political impacts of Manifest Destiny and westward expansion?
2. How did westward expansion led to tensions over slavery?
3. What were reasons for, and goals of the nativist movement that emerged during this time?
4. Why did various government actions regarding the issue of slavery fail?
5. Why did the election of 1860 lead to secession by South Carolina and other states?
6. Why did the North prevail in the Civil War?
7. What impacts did the 13-15 amendments have on women and African Americans?
8. What were ways the South resisted the amendments?
9. Reconstruction as a turning point - discussing before and after

**Terms:**

Texas Revolution  
Mexican/American War  
Oregon Trail  
California Gold Rush  
Wilmot Proviso  
Compromise of 1850  
Kansas/Nebraska Act  
*Dred Scott* Case  
John Brown's Raids  
Election of 1860  
Emancipation Proclamation  
Suspension of *Habeas Corpus*  
Antietam  
Sherman's March to the Sea  
Gettysburg  
Appomattox Ct. House  
13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup> Amendments  
Radical Republicans  
KKK  
Jim Crow Laws  
Black Codes  
Sharecropping  
Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address  
Freedmen's Bureau  
Andrew Johnson