

THIS IS AN OPTIONAL ACTIVITY
PRINT AND COMPLETE IN INK

Name: _____ Class Period: _____ Due Date: ___/___/___

Period 5 Term Review:

Manifest Destiny, Antebellum, Civil War, & Reconstruction, 1844-1877

Purpose: This term review is not only an opportunity to review key concepts and themes, but it is also an exercise in historical *analysis*. This activity, **if completed in its entirety BOP (Beginning of Period) by the unit test date**, is worth 10 bonus points on the multiple choice test. ☺ Section 1 is 5 points, and sections 2 & 3 together are 5 points. **Mastery of the course and AP exam await all who choose to process the information as they read/receive.** This is an optional assignment. Complete it in **INK!**

Directions: Below are some key terms pulled from the College Board Concept Outline for Period 5. These include “Terms to Know,” “Important Examples,” and “Other Terms.” Complete the charts by **adding definitions** and **analysis of historical significance**. When considering significance, consider causes and effects or how the item illustrates a major theme or idea from the era. Some entries have been completed for you.

Key Concepts FOR PERIOD 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.

SECTION 1

The **Terms to Know** are items you are most *likely* to see on a quiz or test. They are explicit in the College Board framework for the class, and you will be expected to *thoroughly* understand them on the AP exam. Complete the chart by defining and analyzing each item. Prompts are included to help you focus your analysis on the most tested concepts, but also make sure you know simple definitions of each term.

Terms to Know	Definition, Examples, Context, and Historical Significance
Expansionist Foreign Policy	<p>Key Concept: 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.</p> <hr/> <p>Explain how Manifest Destiny impacted internal migration in the Antebellum Era.</p>
Manifest Destiny	
Western Hemisphere	<p>Give examples of people and places impacted by the desire for mineral wealth, economic opportunities, and religious refuge on westward migration in the early 19th century.</p>
Mexican-American War	<p>Explain the impact of the annexation of Texas and the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo (Mexican-American War; Mexican Cession) relationships with Americans, American-Indians, and Mexican-Americans.</p>
Slavery	
Western Resources	
American Indians	<p>What other negotiations in the Antebellum Era led to new territories being added to the United States? Cite specific examples.</p>
Asia	

Terms to Know	Definition, Examples, Context, and Historical Significance
<p>Expansionist Foreign Policy</p> <p>Manifest Destiny</p> <p>Western Hemisphere</p> <p>Mexican-American War</p> <p>Slavery</p> <p>Western Resources</p> <p>American Indians</p> <p>Asia</p>	<p>Key Concept: 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.</p> <hr/> <p>To what extent were economic interests in Asia responsible for Manifest Destiny and territorial expansion? Defend your answer with one piece of evidence.</p> <p>How did internal migration and territorial expansion impact sectionalism before the Civil War? Cite specific examples in your answer.</p> <p>How did legislation during the Civil War impact internal migration? (Pacific Railway Act, Homestead Act, Morrill Act, National Banking Act) Your answer must address each item!</p> <p>How did the acquisition of new territories, including the Mexican-American War, affect American identity? Consider ideas regarding the "superiority of American institutions."</p>
<p>International Migrants</p> <p>Ireland</p> <p>Germany</p> <p>Anti-Catholic Nativist movement</p> <p>The West</p> <p>Hispanics</p> <p>American Indians</p>	<p>Key Concept: 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.</p> <hr/> <p>Identify the causes of international migration to the United States in the early 19th century? To what extent were they similar to migration in previous eras?</p> <p>Explain the impact of international migration... aka immigration on American identity.</p>

Terms to Know	Definition, Examples, Context, and Historical Significance
<p>International Migrants</p> <p>Ireland</p> <p>Germany</p> <p>Anti-Catholic Nativist movement</p> <p>The West</p> <p>Hispanics</p> <p>American Indians</p>	<p>Key Concept: 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</p> <hr/> <p><i>How</i> did internal <u>and</u> international migrants impact American Indians and Hispanics living in the West? Give specific examples of groups, places and interactions.</p> <p><i>How</i> did international migration affect regional identities in the Antebellum Era?</p> <p><i>In what ways</i> did the government interaction with international migrants, Mexican Americans, and American Indians alter those groups' identity and economy?</p>
<p>Civil War</p> <p>Slavery</p> <p>The North</p> <p>The South</p> <p>Free labor</p> <p>Slave labor</p> <p>Free-soil movement</p> <p>Abolitionists</p> <p>Racial doctrines</p> <p>States' rights</p> <p>Positive good</p>	<p>Key Concept: Intensified by expansion and deepening regional divisions, debates over slavery and other economic, cultural, and political issues led the nation into civil war.</p> <hr/> <p>Explain the key differences between the growing manufacturing economy in the north and the agricultural economy of the South. <i>Northern cities experienced an economic transformation due to the Market Revolution and new technologies such as steam engines and the factory system. Immigrants, children, women, as well as men provided labor for these businesses and this free labor (wages) contrasted with slave labor in the South which was based on plantation, cash crop agriculture. With growing transportation networks such as canals and railroads, the West and the North became more connected and interdependent. As the North was changing, the South was remaining the same.</i></p> <p>Explain how ideas about democracy, freedom, and individualism impacted cultural values, political institutions, and American identity in the first half of the 19th century. Make sure you are addressing each of the key items in the left hand column!</p>

Terms to Know	Definition, Examples, Context, and Historical Significance
<p>Civil War</p> <p>Slavery</p> <p>The North</p> <p>The South</p> <p>Free labor</p> <p>Slave labor</p> <p>Free-soil movement</p> <p>Abolitionists</p> <p>Racial doctrines</p> <p>States' rights</p> <p>Positive good</p>	<p><i>Key Concept:</i> Intensified by expansion and deepening regional divisions, debates over slavery and other economic, cultural, and political issues led the nation into civil war.</p> <hr/> <p><i>In what ways</i> did abolitionists seek to end slavery? Your answer needs specific examples! <i>How did</i> their efforts <i>impact</i> sectionalism?</p> <p><i>How</i> did the South justify slavery? <i>Explain</i> the extent to which this justification was a <i>reaction to</i> abolition.</p> <p>To what extent was the Southern defense of slavery a <i>reaction to</i> the free-soil movement?</p>

Terms to Know	Definition, Examples, Context, and Historical Significance
<p>Mexican Cession</p> <p>Compromise of 1850</p> <p>Kansas Nebraska Act</p> <p>Dred Scot decision</p> <p>Second two party system</p> <p>Republican Party</p> <p>Slavery</p> <p>Anti-Immigrant Nativism</p> <p>Abraham Lincoln</p> <p>Election of 1860</p> <p>Free soil platform</p> <p>Civil War</p>	<p><i>Key Concept:</i> Intensified by expansion and deepening regional divisions, debates over slavery and other economic, cultural, and political issues led the nation into civil war.</p> <hr/> <p><i>Explain how</i> interpretations of the Constitution and debates over rights, liberties, and definitions of citizenship <i>affected</i> American values, politics, and society during the Antebellum Era. Include the local context for the Dred Scott decision in your answer.</p> <p><i>Explain why</i> political compromise failed to keep the nation united. Include brief definitions of the compromises at left in your answer.</p>

Terms to Know	Definition, Examples, Context, and Historical Significance
<p>Mexican Cession</p> <p>Compromise of 1850</p> <p>Kansas Nebraska Act</p> <p>Dred Scot decision</p> <p>Second two party system</p> <p>Republican Party</p> <p>Slavery</p> <p>Anti-Immigrant Nativism</p> <p>Abraham Lincoln</p> <p>Election of 1860</p> <p>Free soil platform</p> <p>Civil War</p>	<p>Key Concept: Intensified by expansion and deepening regional divisions, debates over slavery and other economic, cultural, and political issues led the nation into civil war.</p> <hr/> <p>What forces caused the transition from the Second Two Party System to the Third Two Party System? Include how nativism and abolition impacted sectionalism and party politics in your analysis. Your answer must have specific examples/evidence!</p> <p>Why was the free-soil platform and the election of Abraham Lincoln so threatening to the South? How did these two items impact the nation? Include definitions of these two items in your answer.</p>
<p>Union</p> <p>Civil War</p> <p>Confederacy</p> <p>Emancipation Proclamation</p> <p>Gettysburg Address</p> <p>African Americans</p> <p>Union Army</p> <p>European powers</p> <p>Confederate leadership</p>	<p>Key Concept: 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.</p> <hr/> <p>Why did the Union win the Civil War? Include the following in your answer: manpower, industrial resources, leadership, emancipation & African American involvement, key victories, resources, and location of most of the fighting in your answer.</p>

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<p>Reconstruction</p> <p>13th Amendment</p> <p>14th Amendment</p> <p>15th Amendment</p> <p>Sharecropping</p> <p>Radical and moderate Republicans</p> <p>Segregation</p> <p>Supreme Court</p>	<p>Key Concept: 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.</p> <hr/> <p><i>Explain how</i> the Civil War <i>impacted</i> the power struggle between states rights and the federal government.</p> <p><i>Compare</i> the moderate and radical goals of reconstruction. Which one was more successful?</p> <p><i>How</i> did the South <i>react</i> to reconstruction? Include a definition sharecropping and explanation of local political and social tactics in your answer as well as other actions taken by Southerners.</p>

Part 2: Important Examples

These are simply examples provided on the College Board concept outline that *could be* used to illustrate key themes, BUT will *not* show up explicitly on the AP exam (although they may show up on class quizzes and tests); they are excellent choices for outside information on short answer or essay questions. Complete the chart by **defining and analyzing** these terms using the thematic learning objectives (MAGPIES). Some entries have been completed for you.

MAGPIES

- M**igration and Settlement
- A**merica in the World
- G**eography and the Environment
- P**olitics and Power
- I**dentify; American and National
- E**conomy; Work, Exchange, & Technology
- S**ociety and Culture

Important Examples / Definitions	Historical Significance for ... identify and explain broad trends using MAGPIES thematic learning objectives, highlight theme
<p>A clipper was a very fast sailing ship of the middle third of the 19th century. Clippers sailed all over the world, including in trans-Atlantic trade, and the New York-to-San Francisco route round Cape Horn during the California Gold Rush. The boom years of the clipper ship era began in 1843 as a result of a growing demand for a more rapid delivery of tea from China.</p>	
<p>Commodore Matthew Perry's expedition to Japan... Perry served the United States Navy and commanded a number of ships. He served in several wars, most notably in the Mexican–American War and the War of 1812. He played a leading role in the opening of Japan to the West with the Convention of Kanagawa in 1854.</p>	
<p>Parochial schools were Catholic schools that served to preserve Catholic culture/beliefs and provide education and opportunity in societies rich with anti-Catholic sentiment.</p>	
<p>Know-Nothings... Were members of the Know-Nothing Party, a third part, which sought to restrict immigration and held nativist beliefs including anti-Irish</p>	
<p>Mormons were followers of Joseph Smith and Brigham Young who migrated west to Utah following intense religious persecution largely due to their practice of polygamy. The Utah Territory was added to the U.S. in 1848 at the conclusion of the Mexican-American War, but despite having a healthy population this state would not be added for several decades ... until polygamy was renounced.</p>	
<p>Gold rushes occurred in several places but the 1949 California Gold Rush was particularly noteworthy as it led to migration to (and immigration to) California. California was ready for statehood only 1 year after the Mexican-American War largely due to the pull of the Gold Rush. Before this, Pike's Peak (Colorado gold rush) also brought people westward. Later the Comstock Lode in Nevada continued the trend.</p>	
<p>Robert Smalls was an enslaved African American who, during and after the American Civil War, became a ship's pilot, sea captain, and politician serving in the House of Representatives. He freed himself, his crew and their families from slavery on May 13, 1862, by commandeering a Confederate transport ship, the CSS <i>Planter</i>, in Charleston harbor, and sailing it to freedom beyond the Federal blockade. His example and persuasion helped convince President Lincoln to accept African-American soldiers into the Union Army.</p>	

Important Examples / Definitions	Historical Significance ... identify and explain broad trends using MAGPIES thematic learning objectives, highlight theme
<p>Many eastern families who longed for the opportunity to own and farm a plot of land of their own were able to realize their dreams when Congress passed the HOMESTEAD ACT in 1862. That landmark piece of legislation provided 160 acres free to any family who lived on the land for five years and made improvements. The same amount could be obtained instantly for the paltry sum of \$1.25 per acre. Combined with the completed transcontinental railroad, it was now possible for an easterner yearning for the open space of the West to make it happen. Unfortunately, the lives they found were fraught with hardship.</p>	
<p>Sand Creek Massacre... Sand Creek was a village of approximately 800 CHEYENNE Indians in southeast Colorado. BLACK KETTLE, the local chief, had approached a United States Army fort seeking protection for his people. In 1864, he was assured that his people would not be disturbed at Sand Creek, for the territory had been promised to the Cheyennes by an 1851 treaty. The next day would reveal that promise as a baldfaced lie. On the morning of November 29, a group called the COLORADO VOLUNTEERS surrounded Sand Creek. In hope of defusing the situation, Black Kettle raised an American flag as a sign of friendship. The Volunteers' commander, COLONEL JOHN CHIVINGTON, ignored the gesture. "Kill and scalp all, big and little," he told his troops. With that, the regiment descended upon the village, killing about 400 people, most of whom were women and children. The brutality was extreme. Chivington's troops committed mass scalplings and disembowelments. Some Cheyennes were shot while trying to escape, while others were shot pleading for mercy. Reports indicated that the troops even emptied their rifles on distant infants for sport. Later, Chivington displayed his scalp collection to the public as a badge of pride.</p>	
<p>Battle of Little Big Horn... Custer's Last Stand, 1876, General George Custer discovered a small Indian village on the banks of the LITTLE BIG HORN River. Custer confidently ordered his troops to attack, not realizing that he was confronting the main Sioux and Cheyenne encampment. About three thousand Sioux warriors led by Crazy Horse descended upon Custer's regiment, and within hours the entire SEVENTH CAVALRY and General Custer were massacred. The victory was brief for the warring Sioux. The rest of the United States regulars arrived and chased the Sioux for the next several months. By October, much of the resistance had ended. Crazy Horse had surrendered, but Sitting Bull and a small band of warriors escaped to Canada. Eventually they returned to the United States and surrendered because of hunger.</p>	
<p>Battle of Gettysburg was a turning point battle turning away the Confederates and preventing the war from becoming a Northern battle. It occurred nearly at the same time as another important turning point battle, the Battle of Vicksburg. Vicksburg secured the Mississippi River for the Union which assured the strategy of blockade and "Anaconda Plan" would work.</p>	
<p>Sherman's March to the Sea... Grant's most trusted officer, WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN, was tasked with taking Atlanta, an action that was a key part of Lincoln's strategy to conclude the war. His strategy was total war which included destroying property and resources to help break the will of the South. His ruthless and destructive drives across the South — first to Atlanta, then to the sea at Savannah, and finally through South Carolina. This event helped secure re-election for Lincoln and made reconstruction difficult as so much had to be rebuilt.</p>	
<p>Though the subsequent elections produced no black governors or majorities in state senates, black political participation expanded exponentially during Reconstruction. Between 1868 and 1876, fourteen black congressmen and two black senators, Hiram Revels and Blanche K. Bruce, both of Mississippi, served in Washington, D.C.</p>	

Section 2 – Surrender!

Section 3: Other Terms are simply additional facts to support your reading and review, and they MAY show up on the test. They are also valuable evidence for historical analysis (evidence for defending a thesis).

Other Terms / Definitions	Historical Significance ... identify and explain broad trends using MAGPIES thematic learning objectives, highlight theme
<p>On New Year's Day in 1831 William Lloyd Garrison released the first copy of his militantly abolitionist newspaper <i>The Liberator</i>. The release of his newspaper caused a 30-year battle of words that culminated in the Civil War, making Garrison's newspaper one of the opening barrages of the Civil War.</p> <p>The publication <i>American Negro Slavery</i>, written by Ulrich Bonnell Phillips in 1918, made three arguments regarding slavery. He said slavery was a dying economic institution in the late 1800s, planters treated their chattel with kindly paternalism, and blacks were inferior by nature and didn't hate the establishment that enslaved them. This is unlike William Garrison's newspaper, <i>The Liberator</i>, which said Garrison would never tolerate slavery and its depravity and others should feel the same.</p>	
<p>A former slave, Sojourner Truth was a woman from New York who was an abolitionist activist who spoke out against the sins of slavery. She spoke to audiences with a booming voice and religious fervor that refuted all ties to slavery.</p> <p>Born a slave in Maryland, Frederick Douglass escaped to the north and became the most prominent of the black abolitionists. He was gifted as a drafter, writer, and editor, he continued to battle for civil rights of his people after emancipation. Later, he served as a U.S minister to Haiti.</p>	
<p>In 1836, the Gag Resolution stated that antislavery appeals be ignored without debate. Eight years later, John Quincy Adams got it repealed.</p>	
<p>Not content with just assailing slavery, Reverend Elijah P. Lovejoy also questioned the chastity of Catholic women. His printing press was destroyed four times, and he was killed, becoming the "martyr abolitionist." He provided an example of how unpopular antislavery zealots were.</p>	
<p>By 1860, ¾ of white southerners did not own slaves, amounting to roughly 6,120,825 people. The "poor white trash" often lived on self-sufficient farms and were known as hillbillies among the aristocrats. They were known as listless, were misshapen, and were called "clay eaters" but were actually sick from malnutrition and parasites (sometimes garnered from actually eating clay). These people supported slavery because they wanted to maintain the dream of being wealthy and potentially owning a slave or two.</p>	
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Other Terms	Historical Analysis
<p>Sir Walter Scott was a favorite author of many elite southerners. Accused by Mark Twain of having a hand in the Civil War, Scott supposedly aroused southerners to fight for a deteriorating social structure.</p>	<p>Culture: reinforced feudalistic "cottonocracy" - hierarchy which included whites at the top and blacks at the bottom.</p>
<p>Denmark Vesey was an African American slave brought to the United States from the Caribbean. After purchasing his freedom, he planned what would have been one of the largest slave rebellions in the United States. (planned for 1822) Word of the plans was leaked, and at Charleston, South Carolina, authorities arrested the plot's leaders before the uprising could begin. Vesey and others were tried, convicted and executed.</p>	<p>Culture: Many antislavery activists came to regard Vesey as a hero. During the American Civil War, abolitionist Frederick Douglass used Vesey's name as a battle cry to rally African-American regiments, especially the 54th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.</p>
<p>Nathaniel "Nat" Turner was an American slave who led a slave rebellion in Virginia on August 21, 1831 that resulted in 60 white deaths and at least 100 black deaths, the largest number of fatalities to occur in one uprising prior to the American Civil War in the southern United States. Turner was convicted, sentenced to death, and hanged. In the aftermath, the state executed 56 blacks accused of being part of Turner's slave rebellion. Two hundred blacks were also beaten and killed by white militias and mobs reacting with violence.</p>	<p>Politics and Power: Across Virginia and other southern states, state legislators passed new laws prohibiting education of slaves and free blacks, restricting rights of assembly and other civil rights for free blacks, and requiring white ministers to be present at black worship services.</p>
<p>In December 1833, more than 60 abolitionists met in Philadelphia and founded the American Anti-Slavery Society. Devoted to immediate and uncompensated emancipation for African-American slaves, the members of the society drafted the following manifesto to articulate clearly their goals. They based their opposition to slavery both on the principle of equality as stated in the Declaration of Independence and on the commands of Biblical scripture. Maintaining that slavery was a grievous sin, the society championed nonviolence and racial equality. Its membership included several African Americans, although women from both races were excluded from the group.</p>	
<p>Greatly inspired by William Lloyd Finney, Theodore Dwight Weld was a major part in the abolitionist movement. Theodore Weld, his wife Angelina Grimke, and her sister Sarah Grimke compiled American Slavery As It Is: Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses, which was published by the American Anti-slavery Society. It was designed to portray the horrors of American Slavery through a collection of first-hand testimonials and personal narratives from both freedmen and whites. The work describes the slave diet, their hours of work and rest, clothing, housing, privations and afflictions. It also includes pro-slavery arguments that the authors refute. <i>American Slavery As It Is</i> was widely distributed and was one of the most influential of the American antislavery tracts.</p>	
<p>The "third race" was made up of the free blacks in the south. They had freedom but not some rights, such as the right to testify against whites or the ability to hold some occupations.</p>	
<p>Denmark Vesey was a free black who led a slave rebellion in Charleston, South Carolina in 1822. The rebellion failed, partly due to betrayal by informers, and Vesey, along with more than thirty followers was strung from the gallows.</p>	
<p>Nat Turner led a slave uprising in Virginia in 1831, killing about 60 Virginians. The punishment was quick and bloody.</p>	
<p>The American Colonization Society was founded in 1817 with the purpose of sending blacks back to Africa as part of the abolitionist movement. In 1822, the Republic of Liberia in Africa was created for liberated slaves. Around fifteen thousand slaves were moved there over the following forty years. By 1860, almost all southern slaves were no longer Africans, but African Americans, but the idea, still appealed to many anti-slaveryites.</p>	

Other Terms	Historical Analysis
<p>Before the Civil War the South was run by a government of the few, an oligarchy or “cottonocracy” of a small group of aristocratic cotton planters. They filled all of the political and social leadership roles of the South. They lived in large mansions and their families owned over 100 slaves. They could give their kids a good education—often in the north. They had time and money for study and leisure activities and widened the gap between rich and poor, as by reducing support for tax-supported public education.</p>	
<p>Negotiating the Oregon Border resulted in Great Britain and the United States essentially agreeing to share the Oregon Territory for at least 10 more years, as they were unable to come to an agreement on where to divide it. This was agreed in the Treaty of 1818, largely reconciled by Secretary of State and future President John Quincy Adams.</p>	
<p>Sam Houston, an ex-governor of Tennessee, led the small Texas army, numbering about 900 men, against the Santa Anna and the Mexicans so that Texas could avenge the massacre of Texans at the Alamo and declare its independence from Mexico. Houston took the Mexicans by surprise and forced Santa Anna to surrender on April 21, 1836. Santa Anna was forced to sign two treaties calling for the removal of Mexican troops and to reorganize the Rio Grande as the extreme southwest border of Texas. The Texan war cry “Remember the Alamo” swept through the United States as numerous Americans took up arms and rushed to the aid of their relatives, friends, and compatriots in Texas.</p>	
<p>Annexing Texas occurred in 1845. Texas had declared its independence in 1836 following the Texas War for Independence (Remember the Alamo!), but President Andrew Jackson (and three successors, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler) also resisted due to the slavery issue. James K. Polk ran for president in 1844 on a Manifest Destiny laden platform. A few days before he took office, President John Tyler brought Texas in.</p>	<p><i>Migration – many Americans migrated into Texas and took part in its War for Independence. Becoming a state illustrating political conflict over the issue of slavery.</i></p>
<p>54 40 or Fight! Was Polk’s campaign slogan in 1844. Polk ran on a platform of Manifest Destiny, among other things. The OREGON TERRITORY spanned the modern states of Oregon, Idaho, and Washington, as well as the western coast of Canada up to the border of RUSSIAN ALASKA. Both Great Britain and America claimed the territory. The TREATY OF 1818 called for joint occupation of Oregon — a solution that was only temporary. Led by missionaries, American settlers began to outnumber British settlers by the late 1830s. But Britain was not Mexico. Its powerful navy was still the largest in the world. Twice before had Americans taken up arms against their former colonizers at great expense to each side. Prudence would suggest a negotiated settlement, but the spirit of manifest destiny dominated American thought. Yet another great showdown loomed. Oregon fever swept the nation in the 1840s. Thousands of settlers, lured by the lush WILLAMETTE VALLEY headed west on the OREGON TRAIL. Families in caravans of 20 or 30 braved the elements to reach the distant land. Poor eastern families could not generally make the trip, as outfitting such an expedition was quite expensive. The CONESTOGA WAGON, oxen and supplies comprised most of the cost. The families fought Native Americans at times, but often they received guidance from the western tribes. It took six months of travel at the speed of fifteen miles per day to reach their destination. James Polk negotiated the 49 degree settlement with Britain.</p>	
<p>The Webster–Ashburton Treaty, signed 1842, was a treaty resolving several border issues between the United States and the British North American colonies. Signed under John Tyler’s presidency, it resolved the Aroostook War, a nonviolent dispute over the location of the Maine–New Brunswick border. It established the border between Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods, originally defined in the Treaty of Paris (1783), reaffirmed the location of the border (at the 49th parallel) in the westward frontier up to the Rocky Mountains defined in the Treaty of 1818, defined seven crimes subject to extradition, called for a final end to the slave trade on the high seas, and agreed to shared use of the Great Lakes.</p>	
<p>Whigs were largely against the Mexican-American War, and some, including Abraham Lincoln as a young Congressman proposed the largely ignored Spot Resolutions... asking Polk to show the “spot” that Mexico fired first. After war was inevitable, the Wilmot Proviso attempted to prevent all territory gained from being slave territory, but that action failed.</p>	

Other Terms	Historical Analysis
<p>The most popular anti-alcohol tract of the era was T.S. Arthur's melodramatic novel, <i>Ten Nights in a Barroom and What I Saw There</i> (1854). It described in shocking detail how a once-happy village was ruined by Sam Slade's tavern. The book was second only to Stowe's <i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i> as a best seller in the 1850's, and it enjoyed a highly successful run on the stage.</p> <p>Written by Harriet Beecher Stowe in 1852, <i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i> sold millions of copies. Its exposure of slavery helped sway popular opinion toward abolition.</p>	
<p>Five years after the introduction of <i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i>, Hinton R. Helper wrote <i>The Impending Crisis of the South</i> in 1857. Helper hated both slavery and blacks so he attempted to prove by statistics that indirectly the nonslave-holding whites were the ones who suffered most from the millstone of slavery. Helper was unable to secure a publisher for the book in the South but was finally able to find one in the North. These "dirty allusions" made the book banned in the South while Republicans distributed the book in the North as campaign literature.</p>	
<p>The New England Emigrant Aid Co. was the most famous antislavery organization that sent about two thousand people to the troubled area to forestall the South, but also to make a profit. It was a transportation company (profit) that helped populate Kansas with abolitionists.</p>	
<p>Lewis Cass, Democratic senator from Michigan, proposed a compromise to the conflict over western territory based on Popular Sovereignty, where the voters of a territory would decide the fate of their state.</p>	
<p>"Old John Brown" led a band of his followers to Pottawatomie Creek, Kansas in May 1856. There they literally hacked five surprised men to pieces who were pro-slaveryites. Bleeding Kansas was truly bleeding. "Saint John" Brown also led the attacks at Harper's Ferry, a federal arsenal in Virginia, trying to begin a rebellion of slaves. He was tried and convicted for murder and treason, but there was much protest against his execution. His unflinching devotion to his work and the poise and character that he showed up until the second he died helped send Brown into martyrdom.</p>	
<p>Following the Kansas Nebraska Act, it was time to elect members of the first territorial legislature (Kansas) and proslavery "border ruffians" poured in from Missouri to vote early and often. Slavery supporters triumphed, setting up their own government at Shawnee Mission; free-soilers established their own regime in Topeka.</p>	

Other Terms	Historical Analysis
<p>Proslavery forces in Kansas created the Lecompton Constitution which said people were not allowed to vote for or against the constitution as a whole, but for the constitution “with slavery” or “without slavery”. If the people voted against slavery, the constitution would protect the owners of slaves already in Kansas, so whichever way the people voted slavery would still exist in Kansas.</p>	
<p>An abolitionist, Massachusetts Senator Charles Sumner delivered an infamous speech, “The Crime Against Kansas,” in which he condemned supporters of slavery. After he insulted Senator Andrew Butler of South Carolina, Preston S. Brooks, a Representative from South Carolina, approached Sumner and beat him with a cane until it broke. Sumner fell bleeding and unconscious. This is known as the Brooks-Sumner incident.</p>	<p><i>Beliefs/Culture: This attack showed how dangerously unstable the Northern and Southern relations were.</i></p>
<p>The Panic of 1857 was caused by the inflation that resulted from the flow of California gold. The demands of the Crimean War overstimulated the growing of grain while frenzied speculation in land and railroads further ripped the economy.</p> <p>The Tariff of 1857 was passed before the crash... due to budget surplus, the bill passed to reduce tariffs, which pleased the South (farmers) but when the panic hit a few months later... some blamed the tariff.</p>	
<p>In the Lincoln-Douglas Debates, Lincoln asked Douglas what would happen if the people of a territory should vote slavery down. Douglas’s reply is known as the Freeport Doctrine. Douglas argued no matter how the Supreme Court ruled slavery would stay down if the people voted it down. Laws to protect slavery would have to be passed by the territorial legislature.</p>	
<p>Following the election of 1860, southern states began to secede. Following secession, Jefferson Davis was elected the president of the Confederate States of America. Davis was a member of the U.S. Senate from Mississippi who was skilled in both military and administration. He also suffered from chronic ill health and a frustrated ambition to be a Napoleonic strategist. His attempts at leadership were severely thwarted by a confederation.</p> <p>The states’ rights supporters fought both the Union and the federal government. They argued that since the Confederacy had seceded from the Union, the government could not deny the right for Confederate states to secede from it. Confederate President Jefferson Davis believed in a strong central government that defied the popular opinion of the South who, in their eyes, had just seceded from an overly powerful federal government. The supporters of states’ rights fought him by refusing to fight outside their states’ boundaries or threatening to secede, as the governor of Georgia did.</p>	<p><i>Politics and Power: One reason the North won was because they had a stronger central government (federal gov) instead of a weak confederation of states who resisted taxes and war and some even threatened to secede from the CSA.</i></p>
<p>The Crittenden amendments (Crittenden Compromise) were designed by Senator Crittenden to appease the South from seceding. Slavery was to be prohibited in the territories north of the 36° 30’ but south of that line it was to be given federal protection in all territories existing or “hereafter to be acquired” (like Cuba). Future states could choose whether they did or didn’t want slavery. It failed to pass.</p>	

Other Terms	Historical Analysis
<p>Fort Sumter, located in the already seceded state of South Carolina, was the most important fort in the south t... and still flew the Union flag following secession...and was run and occupied by Unionists. The soldiers there only had enough provisions to last until April 12, 1861; without supplies they would have to surrender. Lincoln, having promised not to abandon any federal territories sent a Union naval force to "provision" the fort, but the Confederates saw this as an act of aggression against them. That same day, South Carolinian Confederates opened fire on the fort.</p>	
<p>The border states were the only slave states still in the Union: Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, and later West Virginia.* They contained a white population that was more than half that of the entire Confederacy. They also contained control of the Ohio River and many natural resources and agricultural assets. *West Virginia split off of Virginia during the war and was admitted as its own state while the South was "away."</p>	
<p>An example of the South's talented officers, General Robert E. Lee embodied the Southern ideal of chivalric honor and knightly bearing. Although Lincoln had offered him command of the Northern army, Lee sided with the Confederacy when his native state Virginia seceded.</p>	
<p>Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson was Lee's chief lieutenant for most of the war. Another exceptional Confederate officer, he was a gifted tactical theorist and master of speed and deception. He devised the tactics and strategy that Lee then ordered out.</p>	
<p>During the Civil War, Lincoln suspended the precious privilege of the writ of habeas corpus so that the anti-Unionists could be arrested. Habeas corpus is a right that says that no one may be unnecessarily jailed without a trial and other legal action. By suspending this writ, Lincoln defied a ruling by the Chief Justice that said that its safeguards could be set aside only by authorization by Congress.</p>	
<p>Caused by anger over the Union draft passed by Congress, the New York Draft Riots broke out in 1863 and were led by the underprivileged and anti-black Irish Americans who shouted, "Down with Lincoln!" and "Down with the draft!" The poorer people of the North resented the fact that the wealthy could buy out of the army by paying \$300. For several days the city of New York was at the mercy of a burning, drunken pillaging mob of angry Irishman wanting revenge.</p>	
<p>Passed almost immediately after the South had seceded, the Morrill Tariff Act (1861) increased tariff rates by about 10 percent. It was designed to raise revenue and protect manufacturers. Later it became identified with the Republican party.</p>	
<p>The Union's National Banking Act (1863) during Abraham Lincoln's presidency established a standard bank-note currency by selling government bonds and paper money to banks that joined the network, eliminated "rag money" (issued by unreliable banks), and was a stimulant for the sale of government bonds.</p>	<p><i>Economic: Lasting for fifty years until the Federal Reserve System took over, it was another step toward a united banking system and a united country, after Jackson's destruction of the Bank of the United States in 1836.</i></p>
<p>The Civil War opened opportunities for women to contribute to the war effort as nurses in the fields. Clara Barton, along with Dorothea Dix, superintendent of nurses for the Union army, and the first woman doctor, Elizabeth Blackwell helped by organizing the U.S. Sanitary Commission that set up hospitals, trained nurses and collected medical supplies. Barton's work on the war front not only helped the soldiers but also helped make nursing a respectable profession as well as an employment opportunity for women.</p>	

Other Terms / Definitions If a term is not defined... YOU ARE DEFINING!	Historical Significance ... identify and explain broad trends using MAGPIES thematic learning objectives, highlight theme
General Winfield Scott's Anaconda Plan	
Lincoln's 10% Plan	
Johnson's Plan	
<p>Radical Republicans' Plan included the Reconstruction Acts on of 1867. Against a backdrop of vicious and bloody race riots that had erupted in several Southern cities, Congress passed these acts,,, drastic legislation divided the South into five military districts, each commanded by a Union general and policed by blue-clad soldiers. The act also temporarily disfranchised tens of thousands of former Confederates.</p>	
Black Codes	
Jim Crow Laws	
<p>Seward's Folly was what ignorant countrymen called the purchase of Alaska for \$7.2 million. The American people were still preoccupied with Reconstruction and other vexations with the economy and anti-expansionism. It was like "Fulton's Folly" because both were mocked at first but eventually proved to be intelligent choices.</p>	
<p>The Civil Rights Act (1866) was passed by Republicans in Congress, which gave blacks the privilege of American citizenship and struck at the Black Codes. Although vetoed by Johnson, congressmen got it passed anyway.</p>	
<p>Congress in 1867 passed the Tenure of Office Act – as usual, over Johnson's veto. Contrary to precedent, the new law required the president to secure the consent of the Senate before he could remove his appointees once they had been approved by that body. Once purpose was to freeze into the cabinet the secretary of war, Edwin M. Stanton, a holdover from the Lincoln administration.</p> <p>Johnson fired Stanton and then the House impeached Johnson. The Senate failed by only one vote to remove him from office. Although Congress did not remove Johnson from office, his time as President was limited. In 1868, the former Union General Ulysses S. Grant was elected as the new, Republican President. Grant supported radical goals.</p>	

Other Terms / Definitions	Historical Significance ... identify and explain broad trends using MAGPIES thematic learning objectives, highlight theme
<p>The Fourteenth Amendment (1866) was meant to secure the principles of the Civil Rights Bill into the Constitution. It conferred civil rights, including citizenship, on blacks, reduced proportionately the representation of a state in Congress and Electoral College if it denied blacks the ballot, disqualified from federal and state office former Confederates, and lastly guaranteed the federal debt while repudiating all Confederate debts.</p> <p>Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote... is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States ... the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."</p> <p>The Fifteenth Amendment (1869) secured nationwide black suffrage in the Federal Constitution. Radical Republicans were relieved that unapologetic states readmitted to the Union could not take the ballot away from blacks by changing their constitutions. Nevertheless, blockades, like poll taxes, literacy tests, and the KKK, were still able to prevent many blacks from voting.</p>	<p>Politics and Power: <i>The 3/5 Compromise was now void, and southern states would have more seats in the House as all Blacks would now be counted. Republicans worked hard to secure the Black vote in order to prevent Democrats from gaining too much power.</i></p> <p>Beliefs/Culture: <i>African Americans would no longer be defined as chattel... they were now defined as American citizens.</i></p> <p>Identity: <i>women were still left out of American electorate</i></p>
<p>The 1875 Civil Rights Act guaranteed equal access to public places and protected African American rights secured by the Constitution.</p> <p>The Civil Rights Cases were a group of five similar cases consolidated into one issue for the United States Supreme Court to review. The Court held that Congress lacked the constitutional authority under the enforcement provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to outlaw racial discrimination by private individuals and organizations, rather than state and local governments. More particularly, the Court held that the Civil Rights Act of 1875, which provided that "all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theaters, and other places of public amusement; subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude" was unconstitutional.</p>	
<p>The Amnesty Act of 1872 removed all limitations on former Confederates (except for about 500 top leaders). It was attempt to move on past the hatred and resentment between North and South.</p>	
<p>The scalawags were southerners who supported the Union or Whig party. They were detested by fellow southerners as traitors, even though <i>legally</i> those loyal to the south were treasonous. (Copperheads, in turn, were Northerners who supported the Southern cause... both seen as traitors)</p>	
<p>The Supreme Court had already ruled, in the case Ex parte Milligan (1866), that military tribunals could not try civilians, even during wartime, in areas where the civil courts were open. This resulted in those being tried by the military in states where civil courts were still operating (such as Milligan who was arrested for conspiring to free Confederate soldiers from prisons in the north and then take over northern governments one state at a time having sentences overturned.</p>	
<p>When the federal troops finally left a state, control of its state legislature was quickly returned to the hands of white "Redeemers," or "Home Rule" regimes, which were inevitably Democratic. These Southern whites sought to go back in time and undo Reconstruction.</p>	

Other Terms / Definitions	Historical Significance ... identify and explain broad trends using MAGPIES thematic learning objectives, highlight theme
<p>The primary political organization for Southern black men was the Union League. The league was originally a pro-Union organization based in the North. Assisted by Northern blacks, freedmen turned the League into a network of political clubs that educated members in their civic duties and campaigned for Republican candidates. The league's mission soon expanded to include building black churches and schools, representing black grievances before local employers and government, and recruiting militias to protect black communities from white retaliation.</p>	
<p>The "Exodusters" were the approximately 25,000 blacks that surged into Kansas from Louisiana, Texas, and Mississippi between the years of 1878 and 1880.</p>	
<p>The election of 1876 nearly went to the House of Representatives, because no candidate got the needed majority of electoral votes. Although the Democrat, Tilden, only needed one more vote, the special electoral commission gave the electoral votes in three contested states to Hayes, the Republican. In order to prevent filibuster in the House, the Compromise of 1877 was crafted. This led to the Republican Hayes becoming president and the South receiving the coveted exodus of the military.</p>	
<p>The carpetbaggers were the <i>supposedly</i> sleazy Northerners who packed all of their worldly goods into a suitcase and went South to gain personal power and profit.</p>	
<p>The "Invisible Empire of the South," also called the Ku Klux Klan (KKK), was the most notable of many secret organizations resenting the rising status of African Americans. This group of night-riding masked terrorists, founded in Tennessee in 1866, went against many abolitionist goals by intimidating and lynching Blacks.</p> <p>Congress passed the harsh Force Acts of 1870 and 1871 to undermine the power of the lawless KKK, among other groups. Federal troops were able to stamp out much of the "lash law" by controlling violence and protecting voting blacks.</p>	
<p>Overspeculation, overbuilding, and overprinting of paper money (Greenbacks) led to the Panic of 1873. This economic depression crippled the economy.</p>	

That wasn't so bad, was it? 😊

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Sources include but are not limited to: 2015 edition of AMSCO's *United States History Preparing for the Advanced Placement Examination*, Heritagefoundation.org, Wikipedia.org, College Board Advanced Placement United States History 2012 AND 2015 Revised Framework, 12th edition of *American Pageant*, USHistory.org, Britannica.com