

## APUSH: Unit 4 Civil War

**The Big Idea:** As sectional differences and slavery polarized the nation, the south under a banner of state's rights seceded from the union. The resulting conflict would confirm the supremacy of the federal government, but reconstruction would fail to fulfill the promise of equality for African Americans.

**Objectives:** Students will...

1. Define and evaluate the concept of manifest destiny, western expansion and The Mexican War.
2. Analyze how events led to growing tensions between the North and the South, including the Compromise of 1850, the Fugitive Slave Act, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Bleeding Kansas, the Dred Scott decision, Lecompton Crisis, Lincoln-Douglas debates, Harper's Ferry, and the election of 1860.
3. Trace and explain the steps which led to the abolition of slavery including the Confiscation Acts, Emancipation Proclamation, and the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
4. Analyze how the Civil War affected northern and southern society including inflation and public debt, the role of women, the devastation of the South, the conscription riots, and changing labor patterns.
5. Compare the Lincoln, Johnson, and Congressional Reconstruction Plans and analyze the political struggle created by these conflicting ideologies.
6. Analyze the reconstruction of the South following the Civil War, including reasons for military reconstruction; the role played by the Freedmen's Bureau; and the problems, achievements, and weaknesses of southern reconstruction state governments.
7. Analyze the significance of the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> Amendments, including the effect of the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment on the U.S. Constitution.
8. Analyze the New South, including the limitations placed on African-Americans, and economic changes.
9. Analyze the problems of the election of 1876 and the compromise that resulted in the end of Reconstruction.
10. Interpret, analyze, and evaluate Civil War photographs, Civil War Diaries, and Slave Narratives.

### **M/11/30: Manifest Destiny**

**Reading Assignment:** Brinkley, *American History, A Survey*, Chapter 13, pp. 338-350; Graebner, *The American Record*, Vol. 1, "Westward Expansion," pp. 255-269. (Inner Voice on Graebner)

**Horace Greeley:** (1811-1873) Founder and editor of the New York Tribune. He popularized the saying "Go west, young man." He said that people who were struggling in the East could make the fortunes by going west.

**Nativism:** An anti-foreign feeling that arose in the 1840's and 1850's in response to the influx of Irish and German Catholics.

**Manifest Destiny:** Phrase commonly used in the 1840's and 1850's. It expressed the inevitableness of continued expansion of the U.S. to the Pacific.

**Senator Thomas Hart Benton:** (1782-1858) A zealous supporter of western interests, he staunchly advocated government support of frontier exploration during his term in the Senate from 1820 - 1850. A senator from Missouri, but he opposed slavery.

**54°40' or Fight!:** An aggressive slogan adopted in the Oregon boundary dispute, a dispute over where the border between Canada and Oregon should be drawn. This was also Polk's slogan - the Democrats wanted the U.S. border drawn at the 54°40' latitude. Polk settled for the 49° latitude in 1846.

**Webster-Ashburton Treaty:** 1842 - Established Maine's northern border and the boundaries of the Great Lake states.

**Aroostook War:** Maine lumberjacks camped along the Aroostook River in Maine in 1839 tried to oust Canadian rivals. Militia was called in from both sides until the Webster Ashburn - Treaty was signed. Took place in disputed territory.

**Oregon Territory:** The territory comprised what are now the states of Oregon and Washington, and portions of what became British Columbia, Canada. This land was claimed by both the U.S. and Britain and was held jointly under the Convention of 1818.

**49th Parallel:** The Oregon Treaty of 1846 established a U.S./Canadian (British) border along this parallel. The boundary along the 49th parallel extended from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean.

**John Sutter:** (1803-1880) A German immigrant who was instrumental in the early settlement of California by Americans, he had originally obtained his lands in Northern California through a Mexican grant. Gold was discovered by workmen excavating to build a sawmill on his land in the Sacramento Valley in 1848, touching off the California gold rush.

**Forty-Niners:** Easterners who flocked to California after the discovery of gold there. They established claims all over northern California and overwhelmed the existing government. Arrived in 1849.

**Stephen Austin:** (1793-1836) In 1822, Austin founded the first settlement of Americans in Texas. In 1833 he was sent by the colonists to negotiate with the Mexican government for Texan independence and was imprisoned in Mexico until 1835, when he returned to Texas and became the commander of the settlers' army in the Texas Revolution.

**Santa Ana:** As dictator of Mexico, he led the attack on the Alamo in 1836. He was later defeated by Sam Houston at San Jacinto.

**Alamo:** A Spanish mission converted into a fort, it was besieged by Mexican troops in 1836. The Texas garrison held out for thirteen days, but in the final battle, all of the Texans were killed by the larger Mexican force.

**San Jacinto:** A surprise attack by Texas forces on Santa Ana's camp on April 21, 1836. Santa Ana's men were surprised and overrun in twenty minutes. Santa Ana was taken prisoner and signed an armistice securing Texas independence. Mexicans - 1,500 dead, 1,000 captured. Texans - 4 dead.

**Sam Houston:** (1793-1863) Former Governor of Tennessee and an adopted member of the Cherokee Indian tribe, Houston settled in Texas after being sent there by Pres. Jackson to negotiate with the local Indians. Appointed commander of the Texas army in 1835, he led them to victory at San Jacinto, where they were outnumbered 2 to 1. He was President of the Republic of Texas (1836-1838 & 1841-1845) and advocated Texas joining the Union in 1845. He later served as U.S. Senator and Governor of Texas, but was removed from the governorship in 1861 for refusing to ratify Texas joining the Confederacy.

**Republic of Texas:** Created March, 1836 but not recognized until the next month after the battle of San Jacinto. Its second president attempted to establish a sound government and develop relations with England and France. However, rapidly rising public debt, internal conflicts and renewed threats from Mexico led Texas to join the U.S. in 1845.

**Election of 1844:** Candidates = James K. Polk - Democrat. Henry Clay - Whig. James G. Birney - Liberty Party. Issues = Manifest Destiny Issues: The annexation of Texas and the reoccupation of Oregon. Tariff reform. Third party's impact = Third party's impact was significant. James G. Birney drew enough votes away from Clay to give Polk New York, and thus the election.

**Liberty Party:** The first abolitionist party - believed in ending slavery. In the Election of 1844, it drew enough votes away from Clay to swing the election to Polk.

**James K. Polk:** President known for promoting Manifest Destiny. Dark horse candidate for the Presidency. During his one term in office the United States gained Texas, Oregon, California, and the Mexican Session.

**Slidell Mission:** Appointed minister to Mexico in 1845, John Slidell went to Mexico to pay for disputed Texas and California land. But the Mexican government was still angry about the annexation of Texas and refused to talk to him.

**Zachary Taylor:** Commander of the Army of Occupation on the Texas border. On President Polk's orders, he took the Army into the disputed territory between the Nueces and Rio Grande Rivers and built a fort on the north bank of the Rio Grande River. When the Mexican Army tried to capture the fort, Taylor's forces engaged in a series of engagements that led to the Mexican War. His victories in the war and defeat of Santa Ana made him a national hero. Elected President in 1848, but died in office of acute gastroenteritis.

**Mexican War:** Causes: annexation of Texas, diplomatic ineptness of U.S./Mexican relations in the 1840's and particularly the provocation of U.S. troops on the Rio Grande. The first half of the war was fought in northern Mexico near the Texas border, with the U.S. Army led by Zachary Taylor. The second half of the war was fought in central Mexico after U.S. troops seized the port of Vera Cruz, with the Army being led by Winfield Scott. Results: U.S. captured Mexico City, Zachary Taylor was elected president, Santa Ana abdicated, and Mexico ceded large parts of the West, including New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, Nevada and California, to the U.S.

**Stephen Kearny:** Commander of the Army of the West in the Mexican War, marched all the way to California, securing U.S. claims to New Mexico.

**John C. Fremont:** Civil governor of California, led the Army exploration to help Kearny. Heard that a war with Mexico was coming, thought he could take California by himself before the war began and become a hero. He failed, so he joined forces with Kearny.

**Winfield Scott:** General who led the U.S. forces' march on Mexico City during the Mexican War. He took the city and ended the war. Nickname "Old Fuss and Feathers." Virginian who was chief of staff when the Civil War broke out. He remained loyal to the Union, but became ill under the pressure of seeing the officers he had trained fight against each other.

**Nicholas Trist:** Sent as a special envoy by President Polk to Mexico City in 1847 to negotiate an end to the Mexican War.

**Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo:** This treaty required Mexico to cede the American Southwest, including New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, Nevada and California, to the U.S. U.S. gave Mexico \$15 million in exchange, so that it would not look like conquest.

**Mexican Cession:** Some of Mexico's territory was added to the U.S. after the Mexican War: Arizona, New Mexico, California, Utah, Nevada & Colorado. (Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo)

**Election of 1848:** Zachary Taylor - Whig. Lewis Cass - Democrat. Martin Van Buren - Free Soil Party (Oregon issues). Taylor side-stepped the issue of slavery and allowed his military reputation to gain him victory. Cass advocated states' rights in the slavery issue. Free Soil Party wanted no slavery in Oregon.

**Wilmot Proviso:** When President Polk submitted his Appropriations Bill of 1846 requesting Congress' approval of the \$2 million indemnity to be paid to Mexico under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Pennsylvania Representative David Wilmot attached a rider which would have barred slavery from the territory acquired. It provoked one of the first debates on slavery at the federal level, and the principles of the Proviso became the core of the Free Soil, and later the Republican, Party.

**Gadsden Purchase:** 1853 - After the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed, the U.S. realized that it had accidentally left portions of the southwestern stagecoach routes to California as part of Mexico. James Gadsden, the U.S. Minister to Mexico, was instructed by President Pierce to draw up a treaty that would provide for the purchase of the territory through which the stage lines ran, along which the U.S. hoped to also eventually build a southern continental railroad. This territory makes up the southern parts of Arizona and New Mexico.

**John Sutter:** (1803-1880) A German immigrant who was instrumental in the early settlement of California by Americans, he had originally obtained his lands in Northern California through a Mexican grant. Gold was discovered by workmen excavating to build a sawmill on his land in the Sacramento Valley in 1848, touching off the California gold rush.

**Forty-Niners:** Easterners who flocked to California after the discovery of gold there. They established claims all over northern California and overwhelmed the existing government. Arrived in 1849.

**Compromise of 1850:** Called for the admission of California as a free state, organizing Utah and New Mexico with out restrictions on slavery, adjustment of the Texas/New Mexico border, abolition of slave trade in District of Columbia, and tougher fugitive slave laws. Its passage was hailed as a solution to the threat of national division.

**Election of 1852:** End of the Whig party. By this time the Whig party was so weakened that the Democrats swept Franklin Pierce into office by a huge margin. Eventually the Whigs became part of the new Republican party.

## **W/12/2: Road to the Civil War:**

**Reading Assignment Due:** Brinkley, *American History, A Survey*, Chapter 13, Pt. 2, pp. 353-364.

**Free Soil Party:** The Free Soil Party created by the Barnburners, Conscience Whigs, and the former Liberty party members in the election of 1844. They nominated Martin Van Buren on a platform of opposition to any kind of slavery. Although they were unable to carry any state, they had enough influence in North to convey their point.

**COMPROMISE OF 1850:** The Compromise of 1850 was an eight-part compromise devised by Henry Clay in order to settle the statehood dispute between the North and South. As part of the compromise, California was admitted a free state, while a stricter Fugitive Slave Law was enforced. Slave trade was abolished in the District of Columbia, while slavery itself was not abolished. Unlike the earlier Missouri Compromise this agreement failed to keep the peace between the north & south. In the next ten years the two sections grow more and more apart.

**Fugitive Slave Law:** Unlike the previous 1793 slave law, the 1850 slave law was more strictly enforced. The results of the law were that the North became a hunting ground for slaves. Slaves were denied a trial by jury and other protections they were entitled to. The anger of the slaves led to riots and other acts of violence.

**PERSONAL LIBERTY LAWS:** Discontent with the injustice of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, northern states passed "personal liberty laws" in order to strengthen the use of the habeas corpus writs and prohibit state officials from accepting jurisdiction under federal law. The laws included the prohibition of the use of state jails to confine alleged fugitives. Southern states objected to the laws because they violated sectional equity and reciprocal trust. Northern resistance demonstrated that the slavery issue could not be ignored.

**Ostend Manifesto:** American ambassadors to Great Britain, France, and Spain met in Ostend, Belgium in 1854 to issue an unofficial document that gave the United States permission to attain Cuba by any necessary means, even force, and include the island in the Union. Southerners supported the annexation, because Cuba would make another slave state. Nothing came of the proposal.

**Stephen A. Douglas:** American politician known for his desire to build a transcontinental railroad and his debates with Abraham Lincoln prior to the election of 1860. Douglas aroused the question of slavery in territories with the development of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854. He proposed the Act because settlement of the Great Plains would help bring about the railroad. He suggested using popular sovereignty in hopes of gaining southern support for his RR and presidential aspirations.

**KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT, 1854:** The Kansas-Nebraska Act ended the peace established between the North and South by the Compromise of 1850. It was proposed by Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois and repealed the Missouri Compromise. The act enforced popular sovereignty upon the new territories but was opposed by Northern Democrats and Whigs. It was passed, however, because President Pierce supported it. The purpose of the bill was to facilitate the building of the transcontinental railroad on a central route. The result was "Bleeding Kansas."

**popular sovereignty:** this compromise solution was first proposed during the time of the Wilmot Proviso: the residents of each territory had the option of determining whether it would be a free or slave state; a part of the Compromise of 1850 and Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854. Stephen Douglas was a strong advocator of the idea.

**"Bleeding Kansas" and Lawrence:** Topeka (free soiler) and Leecompton (proslaver) were the two rival seats of government in Kansas. Each claimed to be the lawful one, thus armed them and commenced guerilla warfare. In 1856, Missouri "border ruffians," those who supported slavery, sacked the town of Lawrence (free-soiler). John Brown, an abolitionist, led a retaliation two days later. The result was Civil War in Kansas.

**"Beecher's Bibles":** Rifles sent to Kansas by Henry Ward Beecher, Abolitionist leader. Used in Bleeding Kansas.

**Pottawatomie Massacre:** John Brown led a small group of abolitionists into a pro-slavery settlement in 1856 to kill unarmed men and boys at Pottawatomie Creek in retaliation to the border ruffians' invasion and sacking of the abolitionists' town of Lawrence. The retaliation was preceded by a pro-slavery posse's armed raid through Kansas.

**Leecompton Constitution:** This constitution was devised by the proslavery delegates of the territorial legislature in 1857 to protect the rights of the slaveholders in Kansas and advocate popular sovereignty. Buchanan disapproved of it, but supported it so that Kansas could be admitted as a state.

**New England Emigrant Aid Company:** Aiming to prevent the expansion of slavery into Kansas, Northerners sent antislavery settlers into this area in 1854, but their attempt was unsuccessful. Settlers from New England arrived slowly, though the majority of settlers originated from Missouri and the Midwest. Settlers were mixed in their views on slavery.

**Uncle Tom's Cabin:** Harriet Stowe, a Northern abolitionist outraged by the Fugitive Slave Law, wrote this novel to illustrate the evils of slavery. Though the South denounced the novel, 500,000 copies were sold in the U.S. and others were translated into 20 languages. The novel stimulated Northern action against slavery, contributing to the Civil War.

**Harriet Beecher Stowe:** Stowe was an abolitionist writer who wrote powerful novels attacking slavery both before and after the Civil War in such novels as *Dred*, *A Tale of Great Dismal Swamp* (1856) and *The Minister's Wooing* (1859). The novels are rambling in structure, yet rich in pathos and dramatic incident. She also wrote short stories and poetry.

**Election of 1852:** The election of 1852 was the end of the Whig Party. Enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Act split the Whig Party, and the nomination of General Winfield Scott exacerbated the sectional split. The loss of votes from the South was the result of Scott's campaign. Franklin Pierce of the Democratic Party won the election with 27 of 31 states.

**Republican Party:** The party was formed in 1854 by northern Democrats who left the party because of the Kansas-Nebraska Act. Former Whigs and Know-Nothings would also become party members. All opposed the Kansas-Nebraska Act and believed that slavery should be banned from all territories of the nation, except those states where slavery already existed.

**election of 1856:** Republican Party, Know-Nothing Party: This election was between John C. Fremont of the Republican Party, Millard Fillmore of the Know-Nothing Party, and James Buchanan of Democratic Party. Fillmore's inexperience weakened his party, increasing the popularity of the Republicans. Buchanan won the election.

## **F/12/04: Causes of the Civil War:**

**Reading Assignment Due:** Graebner, *The American Record*, Vol. 1, "Sectional Conflict," pp. 294-305.

**Lincoln-Douglas debates:** The Lincoln-Douglas debates were a series of seven, in 1858 during Illinois senatorial campaign. Douglas argued on the basis of his opposition to the Lecompton Constitution and depicted Lincoln as a radical abolitionist. Lincoln condemned Douglas for not taking a moral stand against slavery.

**Freeport Doctrine:** Stephen A. Douglas' "Freeport Doctrine" stated that exclusion of slavery in a territory could be determined by the refusal of the voters to enact any laws that would protect slave property. He argued it during the Lincoln-Douglas Debates. In 1858, southerners rejected the doctrine because it did not insure the rights of slaves, a reaction that hurt him in the election.

**Harper's Ferry:** John Brown's raid took place at Harper's Ferry in 1859. Its purpose was to raid the federal arsenal and use the weapons to start a slave uprising. It failed and Brown was convicted of treason and hanged. His trial divided the nation—the northern abolitionist made him a martyr. Southern fear of future slave uprisings increased, leading to the cruel treatment slaves.

**Sumner-Brooks affair:** in 1856, Charles Sumner, a senator from Massachusetts, made a speech titled, "The Crime Against Kansas," denouncing slavery, and, at the same time, ridiculing the South Carolina senator, Charles Butler. Preston Brooks, Butler's nephew came into the Senate chamber and attacked Sumner with his cane, making Brooks a hero in the South.

**DRED SCOTT DECISION:** Chief Justice Roger B. Taney ruled that Scott was not a citizen because he was a slave in 1856, therefore, he did not have the right to sue in federal court. It was determined that temporary residence in an area did not make one free, and that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional because it violated the fifth amendment, which did not allow Congress or territorial governments to exclude slavery from any area. The decision fueled northern opposition to slavery.

**John Brown:** John Brown was an American abolitionist who attempted to end slavery through the use of violence. This increased the tension between the North and South. He led the Pottawatomie massacre and the raid on Harpers Ferry. His life ended when he was hanged for murder and treason. He was regarded in the north as a martyr to the cause of human freedom.

**ELECTION OF 1860:** A united republican party ran on opposition to the expansion of slavery and an economic program to amend the damages of the 1857 depression. They nominated Abraham Lincoln, who held a moderate view on slavery. The democratic party split and the two factions nominated two candidates, Douglas and Breckenridge, each with opposing viewpoints on the slavery issue. The constitutional party, created by the border states, nominated John Bell, who had the desire to preserve the Union and avoid war.

**John Bell:** Opposed to both Lincoln and Douglas, the border states and some former Whigs nominated Bell in 1860, who opposed the Kansas-Nebraska Act and the Lecompton constitution. Bell created the new Constitutional Union party, which had a platform based on the preservation of the Union and avoiding civil war.

**John Breckenridge:** A division in the Democratic Party led to the nomination of two candidates for the 1860 election. Breckenridge, Buchanan's vice president, was nominated by southerners on a platform based on protection of slavery. His nomination completed the split of the Democratic Party.

**James Buchanan:** President of the United States from 1857-1861, Buchanan declared the secession of states illegal, but believed he had no power to prevent it. He refused Southern demands to remove troops from Fort Sumter. But other than this he did nothing to stop the succession of southern states in the four months he held office after Lincoln's election. He left the office disappointed and discredited.

**Crittenden Compromise:** The compromise was proposed by John Crittenden in an attempt to preserve the Union. The amendments were to bar the federal government from intervening in southern states' decision of slavery, to restore the Missouri Compromise, and to guarantee protection of slavery below this line. It also repealed personal liberty laws.

## **T/12/08: The Civil War**

**Reading Assignment Due:** Brinkley, *American History, A Survey*, Chapter 14, pp. 366-399.

**Fort Sumter:** Fort Sumter is a fort in Charleston harbor, South Carolina and it was the site of the first conflict of the Civil War on Apr. 12, 1861. The Confederates under Beauregard bombarded the fort and were eventually victorious, but Union forces eventually retook the fort in 1865.

**Bull Run/Manassas (1<sup>st</sup> Battle of):** On July 16, General McDowell began to move on Confederate General Beauregard at Manassas Junction. McDowell attacked Beauregard's soldiers, with aid from the forces of Johnston, near the bridge over Bull Run River and drove them to the Henry House Hill, but Jackson checked the advance and routed the raw Union troops. First major battle of the Civil War.

**Robert E. Lee:** Commanding the Army of N. Virginia, he took the offensive in the 7 Days Battle and beat the Union army at the 2nd battle of Bull Run. Lee repulsed Union advances at the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville and Grant's assaults in the Wilderness Campaign. Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Courthouse.

**Stonewall Jackson:** Confederate commander. At the 1st battle of Bull Run Jackson earned his nickname when he and his brigade stood "like a stone wall." Serving under Lee, Jackson flanked the Union army to set up the Confederate victory at the second battle of Bull Run. At Chancellorsville Jackson again flanked the Union army but was mortally wounded by his own troops.

**Ulysses S. Grant:** In 1862 he captured Fort Henry and Fort Donelson in Tennessee, barely escaped defeat at the Battle of Shiloh and ended Confederate control of the Mississippi in Vicksburg. Commanding in the West, he thoroughly defeated Bragg at Chattanooga. He directed the Union army in the Wilderness Campaign and he received Lee's surrender.

**George McClellan:** Union General who was criticized for over caution in the unsuccessful Peninsular Campaign and removed from command. Called on again in 1862, he checked Lee in the Antietam Campaign, but he allowed the Confederates to withdraw across the Potomac and was again removed. He would run for president in 1864.

**William Tecumseh Sherman:** Union general who fought in the Vicksburg and Chattanooga campaigns and he undertook the Atlanta Campaign. He burned Atlanta and set off, with a force of 60,000, on his famous march to the sea, devastating the country. After capturing Savannah, he turned north through S. Carolina, and received the surrender of General Johnston.

**Vicksburg:** It was a battle fought for control of the Mississippi River. By late 1862, the Union controlled all of the river except for the 200 miles south of Vicksburg. In May of 1863 U.S. Grant opened siege, and after 6 weeks the Confederates surrendered. Vicksburg's fall completed the encirclement of the Confederacy.

**Gettysburg:** Three day battle July 1<sup>st</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup>, 1863. Lee attempted to cutoff Washington, D.C. from the north. The heavy confederate casualties prevented Lee from taking the offensive again. As such it was the major turning point of war.

**Antietam:** In September 1862, trying to invade Maryland and Pennsylvania, Lee sent Jackson to capture Harpers Ferry, but Lee's own advance was halted by McClellan, who attacked him at Antietam Creek, Maryland., on September 17, the so-called bloodiest day of the war. It was a Union victory only in that Lee's advance was stopped. Lincoln used this Victory to announce the Emancipation Proclamation.

**Appomattox:** Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered to Union Gen. U.S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse on April 9, 1865. The surrender at Appomattox virtually ended the Civil War, but the rest of the Confederate forces did not surrender until May 26 at Shreveport, Louisiana.

**Jefferson Davis:** Senator who left Washington after the secession of Mississippi. As president of the Confederacy, he assumed strong centralized power, and weakened the states' rights policy for which the South had seceded. He had many disputes with Confederate generals, and Lee surrendered without his approval.

**Alexander Stephens:** He was a U.S. congressman from Georgia and was opposed to secession but he remained loyal to Georgia when the state seceded. He was elected vice president of the Confederacy, and he was against many of the policies of President Davis. After the war he was interned for several months.

**Copperheads:** Copperheads were Northerners who sympathized with the South during the Civil War. The term Copperheads was also used to label all Democratic opponents of Lincoln. The group was led by Clement L. Vallandigham and was especially strong in the states of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio.

**Homestead Laws:** The Homestead laws were laws passed in Congress in 1862. They permitted almost any American citizen to acquire a homestead of up to 160 acres of land in the West, on the condition that the homesteader cultivates the land for 5 years. This allowed poor farmers to obtain land in the west and increased westward expansion. Passage of law was only possible because of absence of the southern members of Congress.

**Emancipation Proclamation:** The Emancipation Proclamation was an executive order ending slavery in the Confederacy. President Lincoln issued it after the battle of Antietam. The Emancipation Proclamation only freed slaves residing in the territories in rebellion against the government of the United States. This proclamation had the dual purpose of injuring the Confederacy and preventing Great Britain from entering the war in support of the Confederacy. It also pushed the Border States toward abolishing slavery.

**election of 1864:** In 1864, a number of Republicans sought to prevent Lincoln's renomination. In order to balance Abraham Lincoln's Union ticket with a Southern Democrat, the Republicans nominated Andrew Jackson for vice president. Lincoln was able to overcome Democratic candidate George McClellan and win a second term in office.

**Clara Barton:** Clara Barton, a Union nurse during the Civil War, was known as "the Angel of the Battlefield." She not only helped the war effort by nursing; she also helped the Union obtain medical supplies. After the War, Barton worked for the International Red Cross in the Franco-Prussian War, and organized the American Red Cross, which she headed until 1904.

**W/12/9:** Last day to make-up or retake Unit 3 test.

**TH/12/10:** Effects of the Civil War:  
**Reading Assignment Due:** Graebner, *The American Record*, Vol. 1, "The Civil War," pp. 306-335.

**M/12/14:** Last day late or make-up work will be accepted for the semester.

**M/12/14:** Reconstruction:  
**Reading Assignment Due:** Brinkley, *American History, A Survey*, Chapter 15, pp. 400-431.

**Lincoln's ten percent plan:** In it all southerners, except high-ranking Confederate officials, could get a full pardon and restoration of rights after taking an oath, pledging loyalty to the Union and accepting the end of slavery. When ten percent of the 1860 voting population had taken this oath, citizens could vote in elections that would create new state governments and new state constitutions. After that the state would once again be eligible for representation in Congress and readmitted to the Union.

**John Wilkes Booth:** Booth was a Southern sympathizer during the Civil War, who plotted with six fellow-conspirators to assassinate Union leaders. On Apr. 14, 1865, he shot President Lincoln during a performance of *Our American Cousin* at Ford's Theater in Washington, D.C. He escaped, but was later shot and killed.

**Ex parte Milligan:** *Ex parte Milligan* was an 1866 Supreme Court ruling limiting the authority of martial law and the suspension of habeas corpus in times of war. In this case, the court declared that "martial law can never exist where the courts are open in the proper and unobstructed exercise of their jurisdiction."

**Radical Republicans:** The Radical Republicans were a group of Republicans who believed that the south should be punished for the civil war, supported citizenship rights for African-Americans, and led the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. Later they would be unhappy with the corruption and policies of Grant's administration. Among their leaders were Thaddeus Stevens, Horace Greeley, and Charles Sumner.

**Wade-Davis bill/ Wade Davis Manifesto:** The Radical Republicans in congress, in July 1864, passed the Wade-Davis Bill, calling for a stricter form of Reconstruction than that proposed by Lincoln. After Lincoln pocket vetoed this bill, radicals sought to displace him. They issued Wade-Davis Manifesto, which declared the primacy of Congress in matters of the Reconstruction. After Lincoln's assassination, they would revive this bill.

**Reconstruction Acts:** 1867: The Reconstruction Acts divided the Confederate states except Tennessee into five military districts. Military commanders in the districts were appointed to oversee constitutional conventions in the districts and the creation of state constitutions. This military occupation would last until the states created new constitutions that included black suffrage, the permanent disfranchisement of Confederate leaders, and ratification of the 14th Amendment.

**scalawags:** "Poor white trash" of the south who sought to gain from Republican rule. They wanted political power and land, and too advantage of newly freed slaves to achieve wealth.

**carpetbaggers:** Carpetbaggers were Northerners who went South during Reconstruction. They carried their belongings in carpetbags, and most intended to settle in the South and make money there. The African-American vote won them important posts in Republican state governments.

**"forty acres and a mule":** "Forty acres and a mule" refers to the desire of Radical Republicans such as Thaddeus Stevens to carry out land redistribution in the South. He wanted to subdivide confiscated land and distribute it among the freedmen. Proposals such as these failed in Congress and state legislatures.

**black codes:** The black codes were local laws intended to force African-Americans to continue working as plantation laborers and deny them their civil rights. They imposed prohibitive taxes, harsh vagrancy laws meant to intimidate the freedmen, restrictions on blacks' ability to own property. Essentially, they condemned the newly freed slaves to conditions not unlike slavery.

**Ku Klux Klan:** The KKK was an organization formed by ex-Confederates and led by Nathan B. Forrest. It was founded in the South in 1866 in opposition to Reconstruction. Members used disguises, rituals, whippings and lynching, to terrorize African-Americans and their supporters. Forrest disbanded the Klan in 1869. Was revived in the 1920's.

**Thaddeus Stevens:** As a leader of the radical Republicans' Reconstruction program after the Civil War, Stevens saw the Southern states as "conquered provinces." He sincerely desired the betterment of the lives African-Americans. He proposed the Fourteenth Amendment, guaranteeing civil rights and was a leader in the impeachment of President Johnson.

**Charles Sumner:** Sumner was the aggressive abolitionist who was physically assaulted by Preston Brooks after making a strong antislavery speech. He was one of the leaders of the radical Republicans' Reconstruction program and was also an active participant in the impeachment of Andrew Johnson.

**Andrew Johnson:** Southern Senator from Tennessee who remained loyal to the union. Chosen by Lincoln as his running mate in the 1864 election to symbolize Lincoln's desire to heal the nation. As president he was denounced by the radical Republicans for his Reconstruction program. When Johnson tried to force Stanton, his Sec. Of Defense out of office, the radical Republicans passed a resolution of impeachment against him for violation of the Tenure of Office Act. The Senate failed to convict him by one vote.

**Freedmen's Bureau:** The Freedmen's Bureau furnished food and medical supplies to blacks, and to needy whites as well. It was also concerned with the regulation of wages and working conditions, the maintenance of schools for illiterate former slaves, and the distribution of lands abandoned by or confiscated from Southern proprietors.

**Civil Rights Act:** This act was passed in Congress with nearly unanimous Republican support in March 1866, and it attempted to redress the issue of slavery by defining all persons born in the nation as citizens. It also specified the rights of citizens, the right to sue, make contracts, give evidence in court, hold, convey, and inherit property.

**Thirteenth Amendment:** The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution was ratified in 1865. It prohibited "slavery or involuntary servitude except as punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." This amendment guaranteed freedom for African Americans.

**Fourteenth Amendment:** The Fourteenth Amendment was passed in 1868. It said that no state can make or enforce any law, which "deprives any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." Also, states could not "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." Granted citizenship to African-Americans.

**Fifteenth Amendment:** Ratified on March 30, 1870. This amendment explicitly forbids denial of the right to vote for citizens "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

**Tenure of Office Act:** The Tenure of Office Act was a measure passed by Congress in 1867. It prohibited the president from dismissing any cabinet member or other federal officeholder whose appointment had required the consent of the Senate unless the Senate agreed to the dismissal. Johnson's violation of this act caused the impeachment crisis.

**IMPEACHMENT:** Impeachment is the formal accusation by a legislature against a public official, to remove him from office. The term includes both the bringing of charges, or articles, and the trial that may follow. President Andrew Johnson, after violating the Tenure of Office Act, by removing Secretary of War Stanton faced impeachment. The formal accusation of Johnson went through the House on Feb. 24, 1868, but the Senate failed to convict him.

**Edwin Stanton:** served as the secretary of war under Abraham Lincoln during the Civil War, but his dismissal by President Andrew Johnson and his subsequent refusal to leave office act precipitated the impeachment of President Johnson in 1868.

**Hiram R. Revels, Blanche K. Bruce:** Revels and Bruce were the first two African-American politicians to serve a full term in the United States Senate. They were both representatives from Mississippi, and were the only two African-American Senators during Reconstruction.

**Compromise of 1877:** As a result of the disputed electoral vote from the election of 1876, Congress created a 15-member bipartisan commission, on January 29, 1877, to resolve the dispute concerning the electoral votes between Tilden and Hayes. The committee consisted of five Democrats, five Republicans, and five Supreme Court justices. Hayes was unanimously awarded the electoral votes from Oregon and South Carolina and the ones from Louisiana by a commission vote of 8 to 7.

**Solid South:** After Reconstruction, the South became solidly Democratic. Once they gained control, the Democrats cut back expenses, wiped out social programs, lowered taxes, and limited the rights of tenants and sharecroppers. These white southerners remained a major force in national politics well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**sharecropping:** It was the farm tenancy system that arose from the cotton plantation system after the Civil War. Landlords provided land, seed, and credit. The croppers contributed labor and received a share of the crop's value, minus their debt to the landlord. This along with the crop lien system held back African Americans economically.

**segregation:** Segregation was the practice held in the South after legislation made explicit discrimination in law illegal. In response to that legislation the concept of "separate but equal" dominated the policies Southern policy makers. This practice of keeping the races separate would not officially break up until the mid-twentieth century.

**A Unit 4 & Semester Review Session** will be held from on Sunday, Dec. 13<sup>th</sup> from 2 - 4p.m.. If bad weather requires a postponement the Review Session notice will be put on the APUSH webpage and the session will be held Tuesday, Dec. 15<sup>th</sup> from 3-5 p.m.

**W12/16: Finals Week**

**W2: Unit Test & Semester Final—100 Question Objective Test**

**W2 1 inch & 3 inch notebooks due**

**W3: Impeachment of Andrew Johnson (Internet Activity)**

**F/12/18: Finals Week**

**W2: Impeachment of Andrew Johnson (Internet Activity)**

**W3: Unit Test & Semester Final—100 Question Objective Test**

**W3 1 inch & 3 inch notebooks due**

**Civil War Timeline**

1850	Compromise of 1850 California admitted to the union Fugitive Slave Law strengthened
1852	Harriet Beecher Stowe published <i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i>
1854	Kansas-Nebraska Act Republican Party formed
1855-56	Bleeding Kansas Pottawatomie Massacre
1856	Preston Brooks caned Charles Sumner James Buchanan elected President
1857	Dred Scott Decision
1858	Lecompton Constitution Rejected in Kansas Lincoln-Douglas Debates
1859	John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry
1860	Abraham Lincoln elected 16th President of the United States

	South Carolina Seceded from the Union Lower South secedes
1861	Confederate States of America formed Civil War begins at Fort Sumter Upper South secedes North is defeated at the first battle of Bull Run
1862	Battle of Shiloh Battle of Antietam Homestead Act Emancipation Proclamation issued (effective January 1, 1863)
1863	Battle of Gettysburg & Vicksburg surrendered Anti-draft Riots in NYC
1864	Sherman takes Atlanta Sherman's "March to the Sea" Lincoln Re-elected
1865	Lee surrenders at Appomattox Court House Thirteenth Amendment abolishes slavery Lincoln assassinated Andrew Johnson becomes President
1866	Freedman's Bureau Formed KKK formed
1867	Military Reconstruction Act launches Radical Reconstruction
1868	Fourteenth Amendment guarantees Civil Rights Johnson impeached but not convicted U.S. Grant elected President
1870	Fifteenth Amendment forbids denial of vote on racial grounds
1876	Contested Election: Rutherford Hayes v. Samuel Tilden
1877	Election Deal: Hayes became President in exchange for Union Army withdrawn from South = End of Reconstruction
1896	Plessy v. Ferguson upheld Segregation

### Essay Questions

1. The South never had a chance to win the Civil War. To what extent, and why, do you agree or disagree with this statement? (71)
2. Analyze the ways in which the supporters of slavery in the nineteenth century used legal, religious, and economic arguments to defend the institution of slavery. (95)
3. "I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bring about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races." How can this 1858 statement of Abraham Lincoln be reconciled with his 1862 Emancipation Proclamation? (88)
4. "Although Americans perceived Manifest Destiny as a benevolent movement, it was in fact an aggressive imperialism pursued at the expense of others."

5. Assess the validity of this statement with specific reference to American expansionism in the 1840's. (90)
6. Discuss the impact of territorial expansion on national unity between 1800 and 1850. (97)
7. To what extent did the debates about the Mexican War and its aftermath reflect the sectional interests of New Englanders, westerners, and southerners in the period from 1845 to 1855? (05)
8. Supreme Court decisions reinforce state and federal legislation. Assess the validity of this generalization for THREE decisions of the Supreme Court prior to the Civil War. (72)
9. How do you account for the failure of Reconstruction (1865-1877) to bring social and economic equality of opportunity to the former slaves? (83)
10. The unpopular ideas and causes of one period often gain popularity and support in another, but the ultimate price of success is usually the alteration or subversion of the original ideas and programs. For the period 1830-1870, discuss this statement with reference to BOTH (A) the ideas and activities of abolitionists and (B) the policies of the Republican Party. (78)
11. Discuss the political, economic, and social reforms introduced in the South between 1864 and 1877. To what extent did these reforms survive the Compromise of 1877? (92)
12. Analyze the economic consequences of the Civil War with respect to any TWO of the following in the United States between 1865 and 1880. (97)
 

agriculture	transportation
labor	industrialization
13. Evaluate the impact of the Civil War on political and economic developments in TWO of the following regions.
 

The South	The North	The West
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Focus your answer on the period between 1865 to 1900. (03)
14. Assess the moral arguments and political actions of those opposed to the spread of slavery in the context of TWO of the following: (00)
 

Missouri Compromise	Compromise of 1850
Mexican War	Kansas-Nebraska Act
15. To what extent was President-elect Abraham Lincoln responsible for the defeat of the Crittenden proposal on the territorial expansion of slavery? (74)
16. Analyze the effectiveness of political compromise in reducing sectional tensions in the period 1820 to 1861. (04)
17. Explain why and how the role of the federal government changed as a result of the Civil War with respect to TWO of the following during the period 1861-1877: (06)
 

Race Relations	Economic Development	Westward Expansion
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18. In the early nineteenth century, Americans sought to resolve their political disputes through compromise, yet by 1860 this no longer seemed possible. Analyze the reasons for this change. Use the documents and your knowledge of the period 1820 – 1860 in constructing your response. (05)
19. Following Reconstruction, many southern leaders promoted the idea of a “New South.” To what extent was this “New South” a reality by the time of the First World War? In your answer be sure to address TWO of the following: (08)
 

Economic Development	Politics
Race Relations	
20. In what ways did African Americans shape the course and consequences of the Civil War? Confine your answer to the years from 1861 to 1870. (09)