

PERIOD 5: 1844–1877

Key Concept 5.1: The United States became more connected with the world, pursued a domestic expansionist policy into the West, and emerged as the destination for many migrants from other countries.

- I. Popular enthusiasm for U.S. expansion, bolstered by economic and security interests, resulted in, substantial migration westward.
 - A) The desire for access to natural and mineral resources and the hope of many settlers for economic opportunities or religious refuge led to an increased migration to and settlement in the West
 - B) Advocates of annexing western lands argued that Manifest Destiny and the superiority of American institutions compelled the United States to expand its borders westward to the Pacific Ocean
 - C) The U.S. added large territories in the West through victory in the Mexican–American War and diplomatic negotiations, raising questions about the status of slavery and the status of American Indians in the newly acquired lands.
 - D) Westward migration was boosted during and after the Civil War by the passage of new legislation promoting Western transportation and economic development.
- II. In the 1840s and 1850s, Americans continued to debate questions about rights and citizenship for various groups of U.S. inhabitants.
 - A) Increasing numbers of immigrants continued to arrive in the United States from Europe and Asia, mainly from Ireland and Germany, often settling ethnic communities where they could preserve elements of their culture.
 - B) A strongly anti-Catholic nativist movement arose that was aimed at limiting new immigrants’ political power and cultural influence.
 - C) U.S. government interaction and conflict with American Indians increased in regions newly taken from American Indians, altering their self-sufficiency and cultures.

Key Concept 5.2: Intensified by expansion and deepening regional divisions, debates over slavery and other economic, cultural, and political issues led the nation into civil war.

- I. Ideological and economic differences over slavery produced an array of diverging responses from Americans in the North and the South.
 - A) The North’s expanding manufacturing economy relied on free labor in contrast to the Southern economy’s dependence on slave labor. Some Northerners did not object to slavery on principle but claimed that slavery would undermine the free labor market. As a result, a Free Soil movement arose that portrayed the expansion of slavery as incompatible with free labor.
 - B) African American and white abolitionists, although a minority in the North, mounted a highly visible campaign against slavery, presenting moral arguments against the institution, assisting slaves’ escapes, and sometimes expressing a willingness to use violence to achieve their goals.
 - C) Defenders of slavery based their arguments on racial doctrines, the view that slavery was a positive social good, and the belief that slavery and states’ rights were protected by the Constitution.
- II. Debates over slavery came to dominate political discussion in the 1850s, culminating in the decisive Election of 1860 and subsequent secession of Southern states.
 - A) The Mexican Cession led to heated controversies over whether to allow slavery in the newly acquired territories.
 - B) The courts and national leaders made a variety of attempts to resolve the issue of slavery in the territories, including the Compromise of 1850, the Kansas–Nebraska Act, and the Dred Scott decision, but these ultimately failed to reduce conflict.
 - C) The two-party system eroded when the issues of slavery and nativism weakened loyalties to the two major parties (Jacksonian Democrats and Whigs) and fostered the emergence of sectional parties, most notably the Republican Party in the North.

- D) Abraham Lincoln's victory on the Republicans' Free-Soil platform in the presidential Election of 1860 was accomplished without any Southern electoral votes. After a series of contested debates about secession, most slave states voted to secede from the Union, precipitating the Civil War.

Key Concept 5.3: The Union victory in the Civil War and the contested Reconstruction of the South settled the issues of slavery and secession, but left unresolved many questions about the power of the federal government and citizenship rights.

- I. The North's greater manpower and industrial resources, the leadership of Abraham Lincoln, and the decision to emancipate slaves eventually led to the Union military victory over the Confederacy in the devastating Civil War.
- A) Both the Union and the Confederacy mobilized their economies and societies to wage the war, even in the presence of minor home front opposition.
 - B) Lincoln and most Union supporters began the Civil War to preserve the Union, but Lincoln's decision to issue the Emancipation Proclamation reframed the purpose of the war in the minds of many Northern citizens and European powers.
 - C) The Emancipation Proclamation achieved its goal as a war measure, resulting in the acceptance of African Americans into the Union Army, as well as removing the threat of foreign intervention in favor of the Confederacy.
 - D) Lincoln sought to reunify the country and used speeches such as the Gettysburg Address to portray the struggle against slavery as the fulfillment of America's founding democratic ideals.
 - E) Although the Confederacy showed military initiative and daring early in the war, the Union ultimately succeeded due to improvements in strategy, key victories, greater resources, and the wartime destruction of the South's infrastructure.
- II. Although the Civil War ended slavery, Reconstruction altered relationships between the states and the federal government, and led to debates over new definitions of citizenship, particularly regarding the rights of African Americans.
- A) The 13th Amendment abolished slavery, while the 14th and 15th amendments granted African Americans citizenship, equal protection under the laws, and voting rights.
 - B) The women's rights movement was both emboldened by passage of the 14th Amendment, but dissatisfied and divided by the limited suffrage provisions of the 15th Amendment.
 - C) Efforts by moderate (Presidential) and Radical Republicans to change the balance of power between Congress and the presidency and to reorder race relations in the defeated South yielded some short-term successes.
 - D) Radical Reconstruction opened up political opportunities and other leadership roles to former slaves, but it ultimately failed, due both to determined Southern resistance and the North's waning resolve, accentuated by the repeal of the Military Reconstruction Act and removal of federal troops from the South in 1876.
 - E) Southern plantation owners continued to own the majority of the region's land even after Reconstruction. Former slaves sought land ownership but generally fell short of self-sufficiency, as an exploitative and soil-intensive sharecropping system limited blacks' and poor whites' access to land in the South.
 - F) Segregation, violence, Supreme Court decisions, and sectional and local political tactics progressively stripped away African American rights, but the 14th and 15th amendments eventually became the basis for court decisions upholding civil rights in the 20th century.
 - G) Responding to the loss of political power after the Confederacy's defeat, the traditional Southern ruling class regained local political power through the rise of the Bourbon Redeemer faction of Southern Democrats, a hallmark of the New South.

