

Chapter Summary

Section 1: Reform and Westward Expansion

The early 19th Century was a time of religious and social reform. In the spirit of Manifest Destiny, the U.S. fought Mexico and settlers moved westward leading to a conflict over the spread of slavery.

Section 2: The Union in Crisis

Increasingly the North and the South split over slavery. The Wilmot Proviso, the Dred Scott Decision, John Brown, *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and finally the election of Lincoln led southern states to secede.



Chapter Summary (continued)

Section 3: The Civil War

The Civil War lasted four years. As the first modern war, the death toll was unprecedented. The North prevailed due to its greater resources and ability to blockade the South, which had hoped to tire out her foe.

Section 4: The Reconstruction Era

Reconstruction was the reuniting of the nation. While Abraham Lincoln and his successor Andrew Johnson wanted an easy process, the Radicals in Congress punished the South. The freed slaves gained constitutional rights, but lost them by 1900.

Objectives

- Analyze growing democratization, as well as limits on democracy, in the 1800s.
- Discuss the importance of the Second Great Awakening and the rise of various reform movements.
- Explain how the nation expanded westward.



Terms and People

- **Andrew Jackson** – elected President in 1828; seen as representing the “common man”; restricted the rights of Indians
- **tariff** – a tax on imported products
- **Second Great Awakening** – a religious revival movement that spread across the U.S. during the first half of the 1800s
- **civil disobedience** – the idea that people should peacefully refuse to obey laws they considered to be immoral

Terms and People (continued)

- **abolitionist** – a reformer who sought a gradual or immediate end to slavery
- **Missouri Compromise** – 1820 agreement that admitted Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state and banned slavery in the Louisiana Purchase territory north of the 36° 30'N latitude
- **Frederick Douglass** – a runaway slave who started an abolitionist newspaper and spoke at abolitionist meetings

Terms and People (continued)

- **Underground Railroad** – network of black and white abolitionists who aided slaves running away to the North or to Canada
- **Elizabeth Cady Stanton** – suffrage advocate; organized the 1848 Seneca Falls Convention on women's rights with Lucretia Mott
- **Susan B. Anthony** – suffrage and women's rights advocate and activist
- **Manifest Destiny** – 19th century doctrine that westward expansion of the U.S. was not only inevitable but a God-given right



What trends in democratization and reform were taking shape in the United States by 1850?

In the mid-1800s, as the nation expanded westward, some Americans called for an **expansion of democratic rights** as well.

Issues raised by reformers, such as women's rights, continue to stir debate today.

By 1828, most states had ended property requirements for voting, and more **white men over the age of 21** could vote than ever before.

However, **women and Indians could not vote at all**, and free blacks could vote in only a few states.



The Growing Electorate, 1824-1840

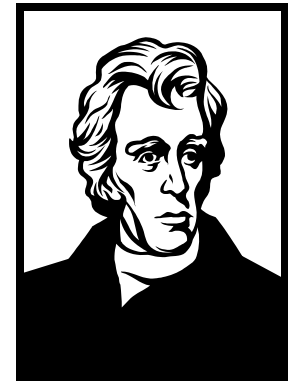
| Presidential Election | Total Popular Vote |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1824 | 350,671 |
| 1828 | 1,155,350 |
| 1832 | 1,318,406 |
| 1836 | 1,500,802 |
| 1840 | 2,404,118 |

SOURCE: Encyclopedia Britannica

The number of white male voters grew as democracy expanded.

Partly as a consequence of expanded voting rights, **Andrew Jackson** was elected president in 1828.

- Born to poor Irish immigrant parents, he had little early education, but he later acquired wealth and a plantation.
- He was a hero of the War of 1812 and was seen as a representative of the “common man.”



Jackson Restricted Native American Rights

| | |
|--|---|
| The Cherokees and the Supreme Court | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Supreme Court upheld the Cherokees' rights to land in Georgia.• Jackson ignored the Court's decision and ordered Indians to move West. |
| The Trail of Tears | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tens of thousands of Indians were forced to march from the South to Oklahoma.• The 1838 forced march of the Cherokees, now known as the Trail of Tears, caused much suffering and death. |

In the "Nullification Crisis," South Carolina passed a law cancelling a federal **tariff**.

Congress granted Jackson the authority **to use troops** to put down this challenge to federal authority.

However, Congress also **lowered the tariff**.

Religious and social reform also grew.

A **Second Great Awakening** called for moral perfection. Thousands attended outdoor camp meetings.

Baptists, Methodists, African Methodist Episcopalans, and new religious groups, such as the Mormons, expanded membership.



Social reform grew out of religious fervor.

The temperance movement sought to **end alcohol abuse**.

Dorothea Dix advocated reforms to **aid prisoners and the mentally ill**.

Horace Mann worked to **improve public schools**.

A Transcendentalist named Henry David Thoreau called for **civil disobedience**.

Thoreau was one of a small number of reformers called **abolitionists**, who sought to end slavery as a moral wrong harming both slave and owner.



The westward expansion of slavery became a political issue.

- The **Missouri Compromise** of 1820 drew a line across the Louisiana Territory that separated free and slave territories.
- Many Americans supported slavery because they believed their prosperity rested on the institution of slavery.

Known as “Black Moses” for leading slaves to freedom, Harriet Tubman was a conductor on the **Underground Railroad**.



William Lloyd Garrison risked his life to publish the abolitionist newspaper, *The Liberator*.

Some abolitionists, such as **Frederick Douglass**, demanded freedom and full rights for Blacks.

Supporters of slavery were sometimes violent. Abolitionist newspaper editor Elijah Lovejoy was murdered by an angry mob.

Women began to fight for their rights as well.

- In the 1830s and 1840s, some women joined anti-slavery organizations and labor unions.
- In 1848, **Elizabeth Cady Stanton** and Lucretia Mott organized a women's rights convention in Seneca Falls, New York.
- **Susan B. Anthony** led the fight for women's suffrage.



In 1845, the U.S annexed Texas. In 1846, a dispute over the border between Texas and Mexico Sparked the Mexican-American War.



The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo resulted in a huge land sale to the United States. The Rio Grande River became the southern border of Texas.

The discovery of gold in 1848 spurred a tremendous migration to California.



In 1850, California applied for statehood as a free state, raising a new conflict over slavery.



Objectives

- Trace the growing conflict over the issue of slavery in the western territories.
- Analyze the importance of the Dred Scott decision.
- Explain how the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860 led to secession.



Terms and People

- **Wilmot Proviso** – proposed, but rejected, 1846 bill that would have banned slavery in the territory won from Mexico in the Mexican-American War
- **Free-Soil Party** – antislavery political party of the mid-1800s
- **Compromise of 1850** – political agreement that allowed California to be admitted as a free state by allowing popular sovereignty in the territories and enacting a stricter fugitive slave law; undid the Missouri Compromise

Terms and People (continued)

- **popular sovereignty** – political policy that permitted the residents of federal territories to decide whether or not to allow slavery
- **Harriet Beecher Stowe** – abolitionist author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
- **Kansas-Nebraska Act** – 1854 law that divided the Nebraska Territory into Kansas and Nebraska giving voters in each territory the right to decide whether or not to allow slavery

Terms and People (continued)

- ***Dred Scott v. Sandford*** – 1857 Supreme Court ruling that slaves were property, the federal government could not ban slavery in any territory, and the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional
- **Abraham Lincoln** – Republican who was elected President in 1860
- **John Brown** – abolitionist executed for leading an 1859 attack on a federal arsenal in Harper's Ferry, Virginia
- **secede** – to withdraw formally from a membership in a group or an organization



How did the issue of slavery divide the Union?

Regional differences in the U.S widened in the 1800s, with the **North developing an industrial economy** and the **South depending on plantation agriculture and slavery.**

In time, conflict over the issue of slavery led to the Civil War.

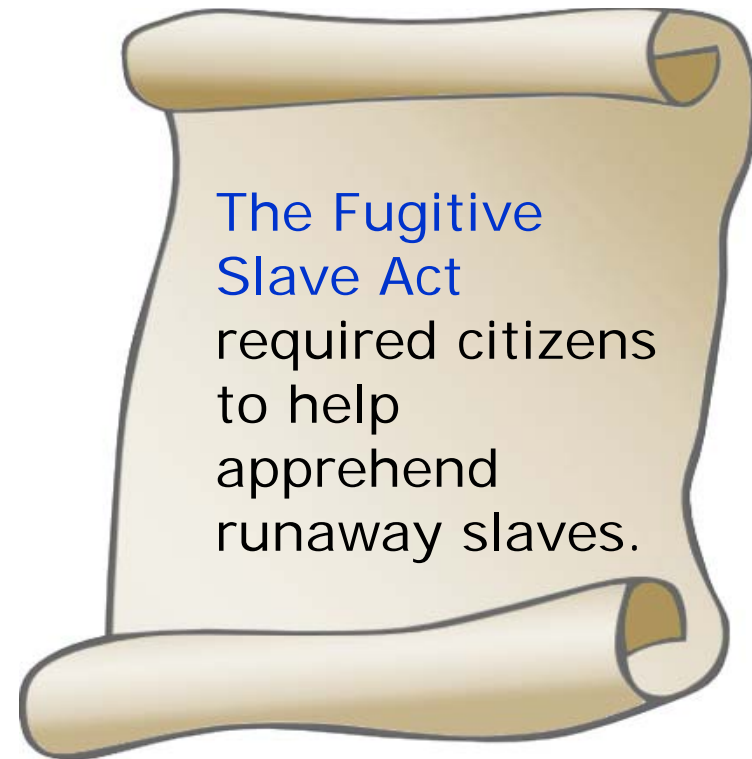
The question of slavery in the West became a major issue after the Mexican-American War.



- The failed **Wilmot Proviso** would have prohibited slavery in the new territories, while allowing it to continue in the South.
- In 1848, a new political party called the **Free-Soil Party** called for “free soil, free speech, free labor and free men.”

In 1850, California sought statehood, which threatened the balance between free and slave states in Congress.

The **Compromise of 1850** allowed California to enter as a free state, while other new territories decided the issue of slavery through **popular sovereignty**.

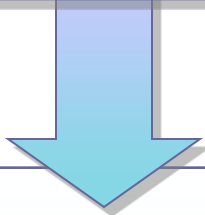


Uncle Tom's Cabin, an antislavery novel by **Harriet Beecher Stowe**, increased opposition to slavery.



In 1854, the **Kansas-Nebraska Act** allowed popular sovereignty in Kansas and Nebraska, causing proslavery and antislavery settlers to flock to Kansas.

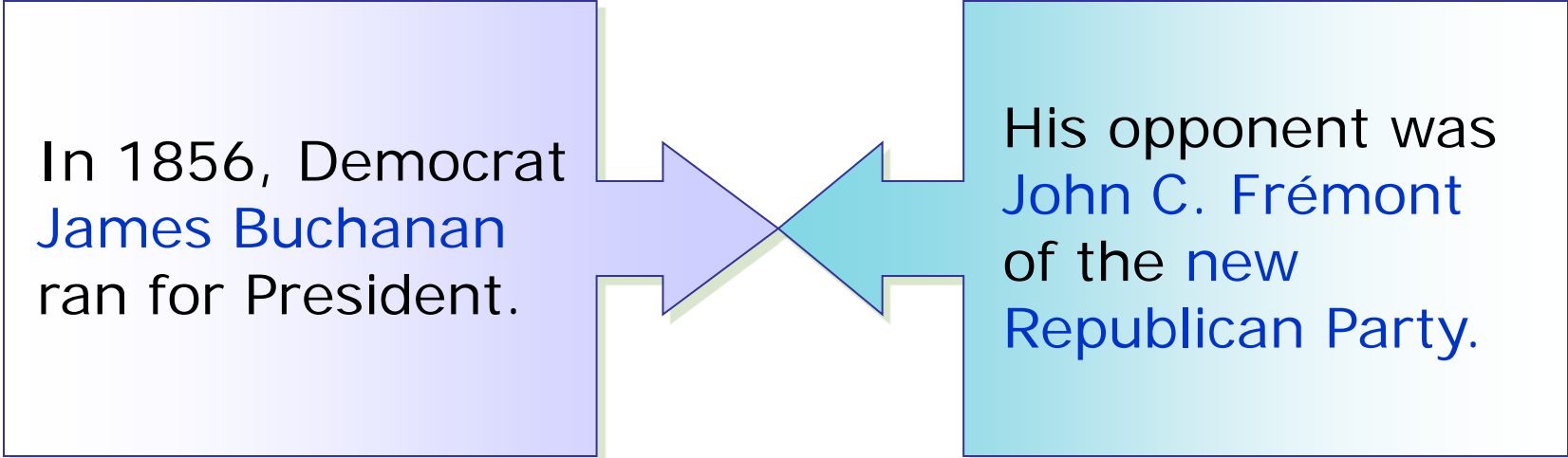
By 1856, **Kansas** had two governments, one proslavery, the other antislavery.



Violence between the two sides earned the territory the nickname "Bleeding Kansas."



In 1861, Kansas entered the Union as a **free state**.

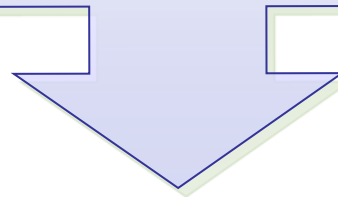


In 1856, Democrat
James Buchanan
ran for President.

His opponent was
John C. Frémont
of the new
Republican Party.

Although Frémont lost, the Republican Party—**which opposed the extension of slavery into the western territories**—gained new popularity.

In 1857, the *Dred Scott v. Sandford* decision widened divisions between North and South.



- The Supreme Court ruled against Scott, stating that slaves were property, not citizens.
- The Court also said that the federal government could not ban slavery in any territory.

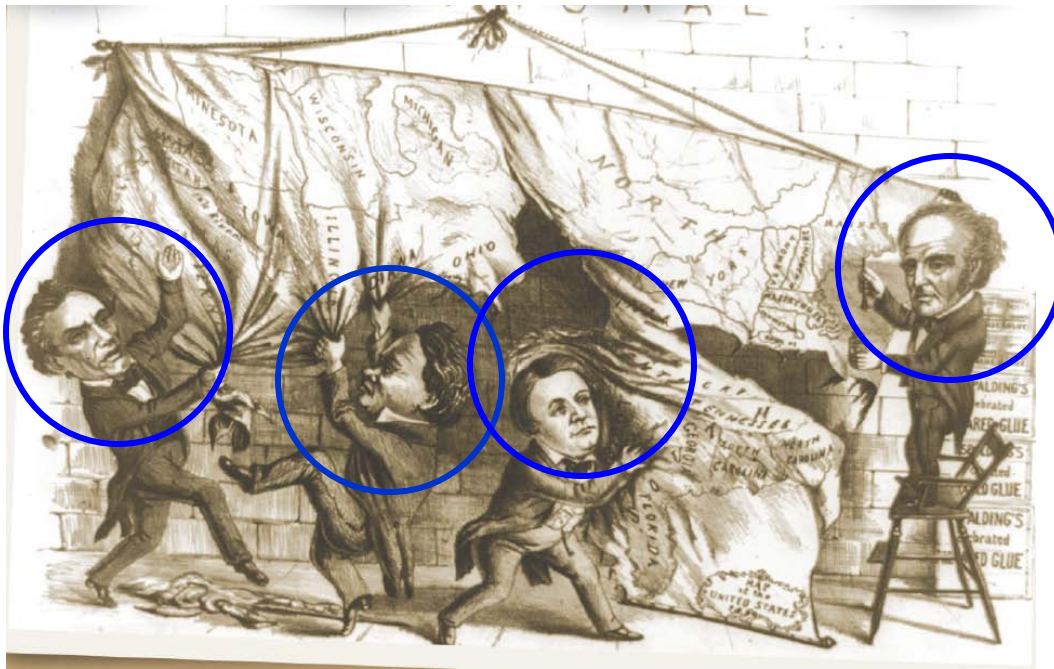
The Lincoln-Douglas Illinois Senate debates of 1858 crystallized the slavery issue for many Americans.

- Republican **Abraham Lincoln** said that African Americans had the right to “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.”
- Democrat **Stephen Douglas**—who supported popular sovereignty—won the Senate race, but **Lincoln** gained national attention.

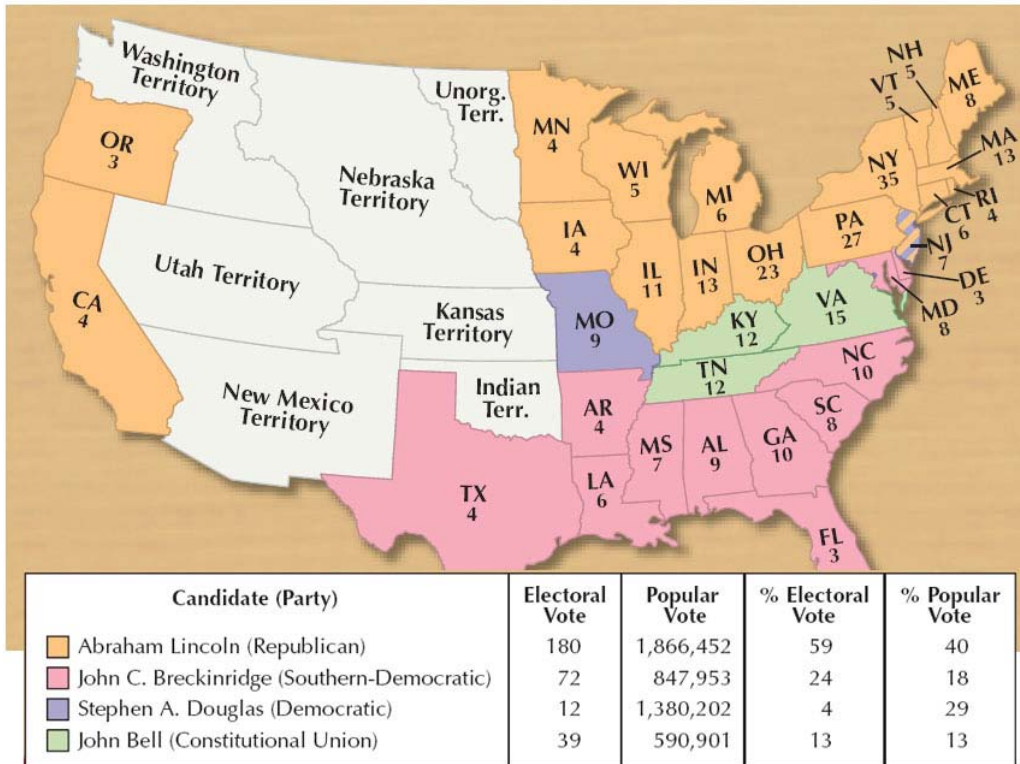
Hoping to inspire a slave revolt, radical white abolitionist **John Brown** in 1859 tried to seize a federal arsenal in Harper's Ferry, Virginia.

- Brown was arrested, tried, found guilty of treason, and executed.
- Abolitionists saw him as a heroic martyr to the antislavery cause.
- The sympathy he received in the North enraged southerners.

Lincoln's reputation for integrity gained him the Republican nomination for President in 1860.



- Northern Democrats picked Stephen Douglas.
- Southern Democrats chose John Breckinridge.
- John Bell was a fourth candidate.



With the Democratic Party split, Lincoln won, taking 18 northern and western free states.

He won only 40% of the popular vote but 60% of the electoral vote.

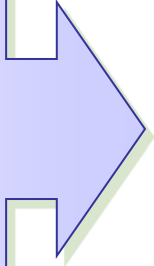
Convinced that northern states would now control national politics, **South Carolina** **seceded** from the **Union** in December 1860 and was soon joined by **six other states**.

In time, four more states followed.

They formed the Confederate States of America.

The Confederate constitution stressed each state's independence and **guaranteed the protection of slavery**.

At first,
Lincoln said
he could not
compel
Confederate
states to
return to the
Union.



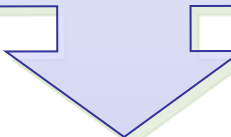
But then the
Confederacy
began seizing
federal
military bases
in southern
states.

When Fort Sumter in South Carolina needed supplies, Lincoln told the Confederacy that he was **sending food but no weapons.**

Confederates decided to seize the fort before the supplies arrived.



In April 1861, after the Union commander refused to give up the fort, Confederate troops fired on it until the federal troops surrendered.



The Fall of Fort Sumter marked the start of the Civil War.

Objectives

- Evaluate the advantages the North enjoyed in the Civil War.
- Analyze the impact of the Civil War on the North and South, especially the impact of the Emancipation Proclamation.
- Explore the outcome and aftermath of the Civil War.



Terms and People

- **Robert E. Lee** – top Confederate general throughout the Civil War
- **Anaconda Plan** – northern Civil War strategy to starve the South by blockading seaports and controlling the Mississippi River
- **Emancipation Proclamation** – 1863 decree by President Lincoln that freed enslaved people living in Confederate states still in rebellion
- **habeas corpus** – constitutional guarantee that no one can be held in prison without charges being filed

Terms and People (continued)

- **inflation** – rising prices
- **Ulysses S. Grant** – important Union general who led Union armies to victory in the Civil War
- **Battle of Gettysburg** – battle in 1863 in which Confederate troops were checked after invading the North and which resulted in more than 50,000 casualties
- **Gettysburg Address** – speech by President Lincoln in which he dedicated a national cemetery in Gettysburg and reaffirmed the ideas for which the Union was fighting

Terms and People (continued)

- **William T. Sherman** – Union general who in the fall of 1864 led Union troops on a 400-mile march of destruction through Georgia and South Carolina
- **total war** – military strategy in which an army attacks not only enemy troops but the economic and civilian resources that support them



What factors and events led to the Union victory in the Civil War?

The North had several advantages in the war, including its **strong industries and transportation systems**, a well-organized navy, and a large supply of immigrant labor.

The success of the **Anaconda Plan** and victories at **Gettysburg** and on **Sherman's March to the Sea** also worked to the North's advantage.

The North's goal was to preserve the Union.



The North's advantages

- A large immigrant work force kept its factories running.
- The North was able to produce more ammunition, arms, and other supplies.
- It had an extensive railway system and naval superiority.

The South's goal was independence.



The South's advantages

- Although the South had a smaller army, at the outset of the war its troops were more committed to their cause.
- The better military commanders, like **Robert E. Lee**, fought for the South.
- The Confederacy did not have to conquer the North—it just had to survive until the North quit fighting.



Though both sides won battles, **neither could gain a clear and decisive victory** in the early part of the war.

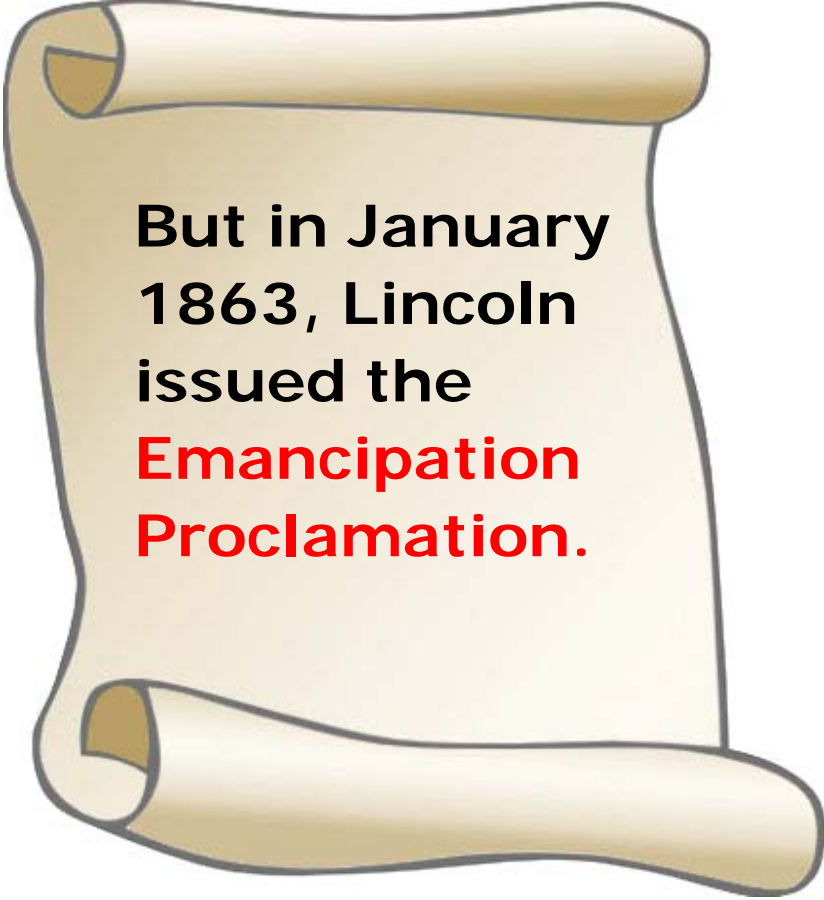
Efficient new weapons produced massive numbers of casualties, and limited medical care ensured that **many of the wounded died of infection.**

The North employed the **Anaconda Plan** to starve the South into submission.

- Union forces planned to seize the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico so the South could not receive supplies.
- By the middle of 1862, the North had captured most of the Mississippi Valley and a strategic railroad juncture in Tennessee.

Lincoln's goal in the Civil War was to preserve the Union.

- While personally opposed to slavery, in the early days of the war, he said that he lacked the authority to end the practice.
- He feared alienating the slave-holding states that remained loyal to the Union: Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri.



But in January
1863, Lincoln
issued the
**Emancipation
Proclamation.**

- Slaves in states **still in rebellion** were freed.
- Southern slaves were now encouraged to **run away and help the Union.**
- Eventually, Blacks were recruited to fight in the Union Army and 180,000 served.

The war greatly affected life in the North.

Mines and factories stepped up production of war supplies.

For their service, Congress offered soldiers land in the west.

The federal government raised tariffs.

The federal government imposed an income tax.

In July 1863, Congress imposed a draft on men 20-45 years of age, and draft riots ensued.

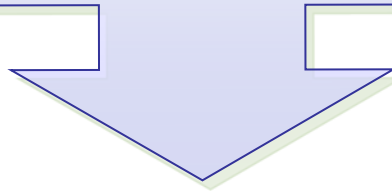
As the death toll for the war rose, Northern critics demanded peace.

Civil War Casualties, 1861–1865

| | Total Forces | Wounded | Battle Deaths | Other Deaths in Service | Total Deaths |
|-------------|--------------|---------|---------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| Union | 2,213,363 | 280,040 | 140,414 | 224,097 | 364,511 |
| Confederate | 1,050,000 | 226,000 | 94,000 | 166,000 | 260,000 |

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs; *Encyclopedia of the Confederacy*

Lincoln suspended the right of **habeas corpus**, which guaranteed no one could be held in prison without specific charges.



- Troops arrested many people suspected of disloyalty.
- Lincoln felt this was a necessary action to help preserve the Union, but others criticized the move as unconstitutional.

The South suffered damage and hardships.

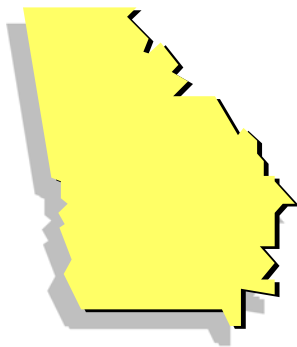
Most battles took place in the South,
which caused massive destruction.

The Confederacy printed worthless paper
money, which caused severe **inflation**.





The combination of rising prices and food
shortages sparked food riots in the South.

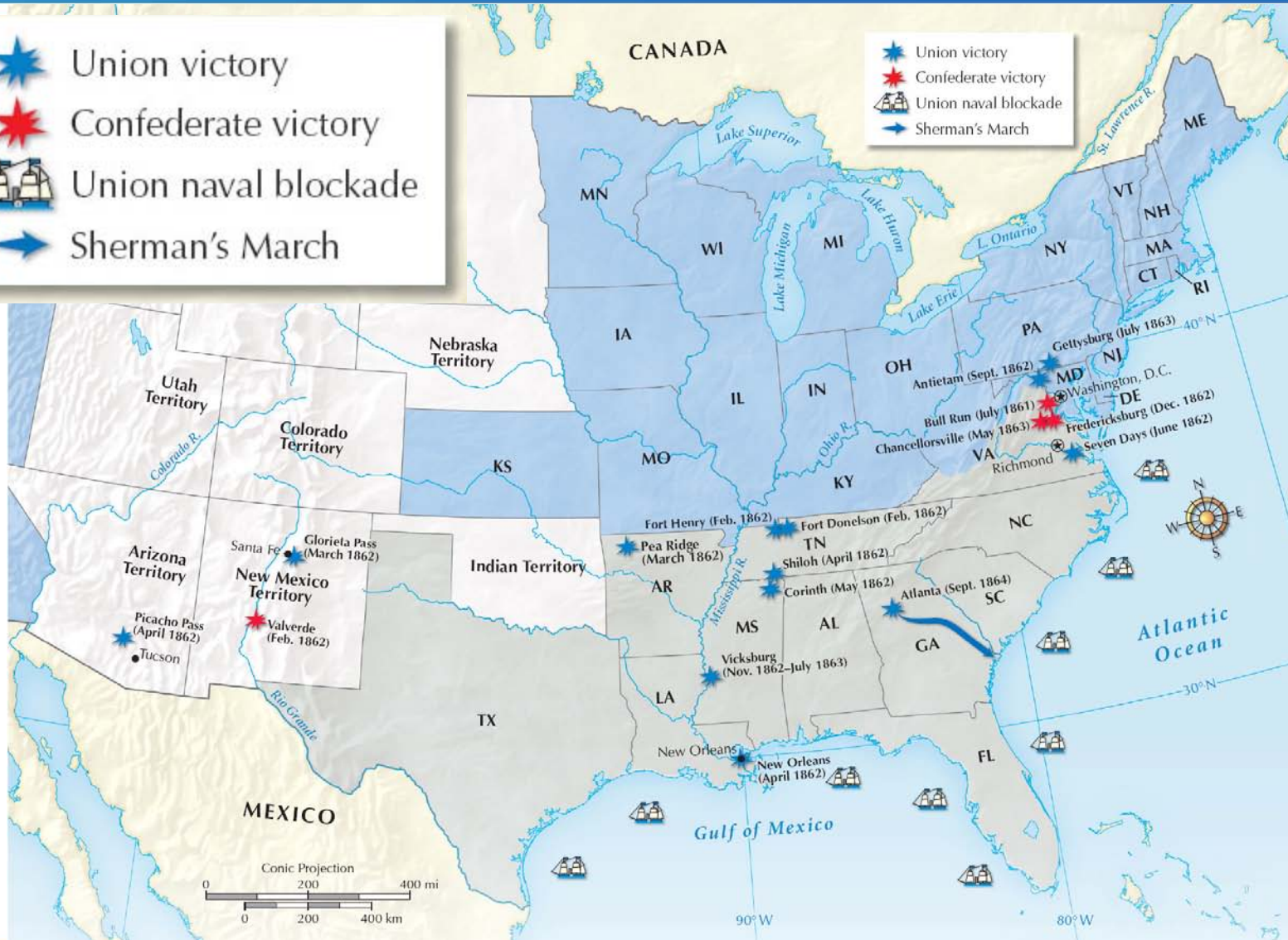
In July 1863, Union troops defeated Lee at the **Battle of Gettysburg**. The battle was a turning point in the war.

In his 1863 **Gettysburg Address**, Lincoln reaffirmed the war's purpose – to preserve the Union.

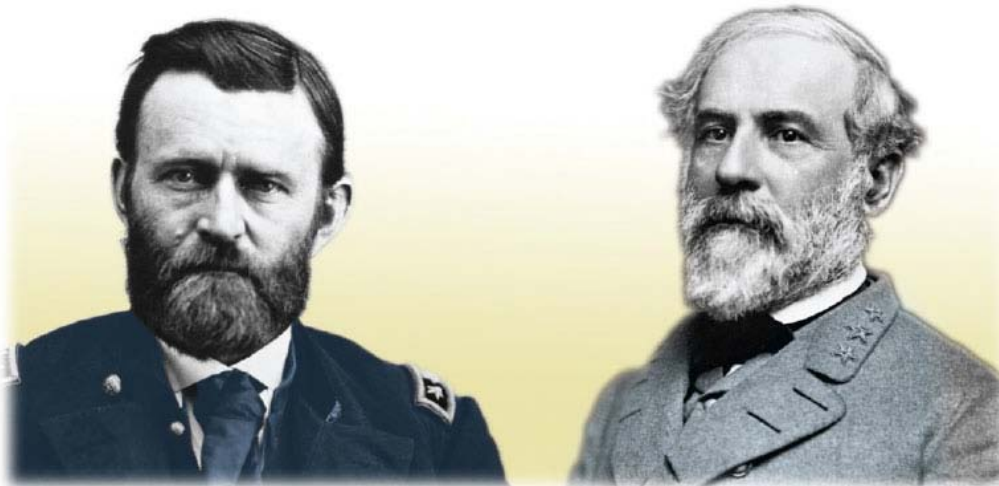


In 1864, General **William T. Sherman** marched across Georgia and South Carolina. Using a **total war** strategy, his troops destroyed buildings, crops, and railroad tracks.

-  Union victory
-  Confederate victory
-  Union naval blockade
-  Sherman's March



In the spring of 1865, Union troops captured the Confederate capital.



On April 9, General Lee surrendered to General **Ulysses S. Grant** at Appomattox Court House, Virginia.

The Civil War ushered in the harsh reality of modern warfare and had a lasting impact on the country.

- More than one-third of all soldiers were killed or disabled.
- The Southern landscape and economy were destroyed.
- Blacks saw the promise of freedom and opportunity.

Objectives

- Explore how Congress and the President clashed over Reconstruction.
- Describe the impact of Reconstruction on the South.
- Explain how Reconstruction came to an end.



Terms and People

- **Reconstruction** – program implemented by the federal government between 1865 and 1877 to repair damage to the South caused by the Civil War and restore the southern states to the Union
- **Freedmen's Bureau** – federal agency designed to aid freed slaves in the South after the Civil War
- **Andrew Johnson** – Lincoln's Vice President; became President after Lincoln was assassinated; was impeached and nearly removed from office

Terms and People (continued)

- **Thirteenth Amendment** – 1865 constitutional amendment that abolished slavery
- **Radical Republicans** – congressmen who advocated full citizenship rights for blacks along with a harsh Reconstruction policy toward the South
- **impeachment** – accusation against a public official of wrong-doing in office

Terms and People (continued)

- **Fourteenth Amendment** – 1868 constitutional amendment which defined citizenship and guaranteed citizens equal protection under the law
- **Fifteenth Amendment** – 1870 constitutional amendment that guaranteed voting rights regardless of race or previous condition of servitude
- **Ku Klux Klan** – secret organization that terrorized African Americans in the South after the Civil War
- **de jure segregation** – legal separation of the races

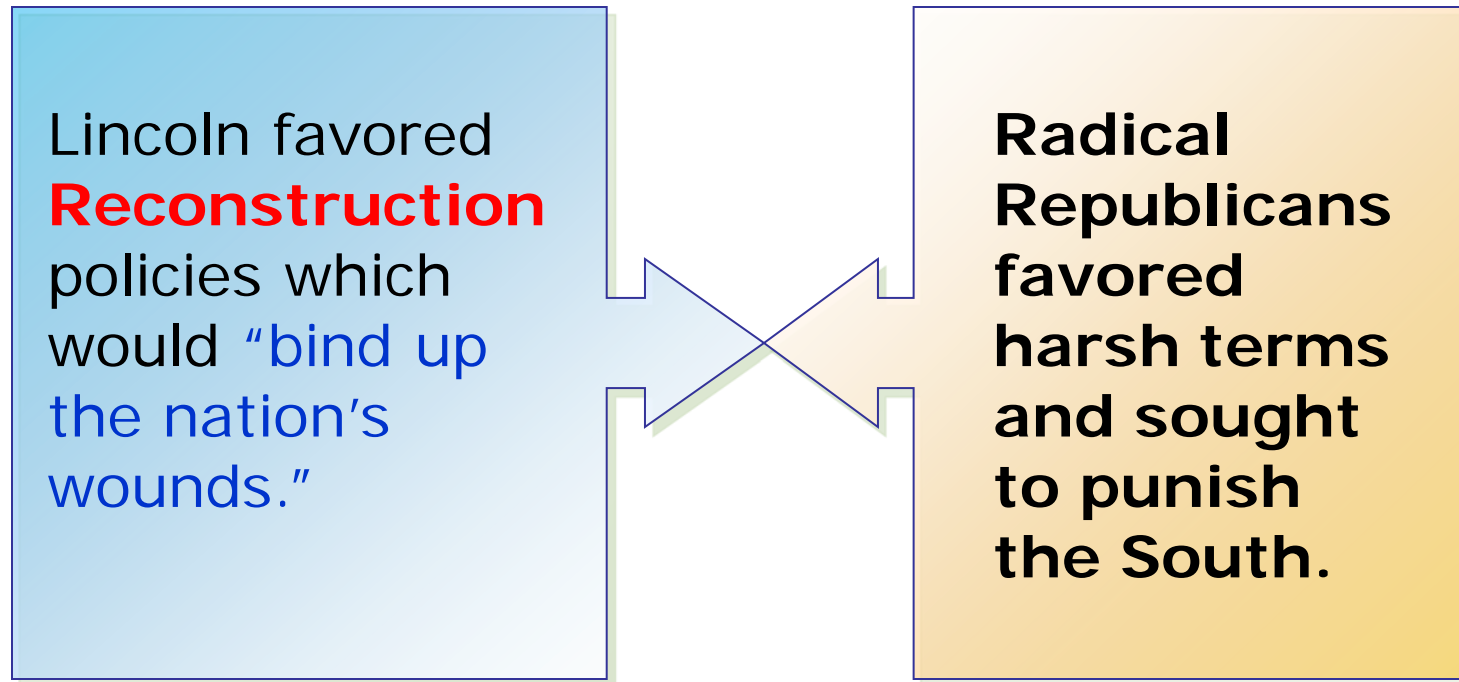


What were the immediate and long-term effects of Reconstruction?

Reconstruction helped **reunite the nation**, and political decisions made during its brief existence **helped shape the modern South**.

Constitutional amendments ratified during Reconstruction **redefined American notions of citizenship and civil rights**.

Forgiveness vs. Punishment



To assist freed slaves in the South, Congress set up the **Freedmen's Bureau**, which:

- delivered food and healthcare.

- developed a public school system.

- reunited families separated by slavery.

- negotiated fair labor contracts with white landowners on behalf of formerly enslaved blacks.

On April 14, 1865, Abraham Lincoln was assassinated.

Andrew Johnson, his successor, favored a moderate Reconstruction plan and promised to uphold states' rights over federal regulations.

Southerners had to:

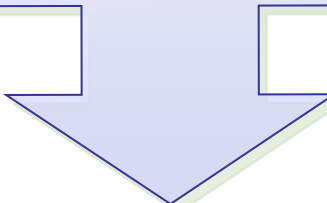
- swear allegiance to the United States.
- accept the **Thirteenth Amendment**, which ended slavery.

The **Radical Republicans** objected to Johnson's plan, instead favoring:



- harsh **reorganization** for the South.
- full citizens' rights for blacks.
- supremacy of federal **law** over states' laws.

Johnson and the Radicals in Congress clashed repeatedly, and in 1868 Congress voted to **impeach** Johnson.



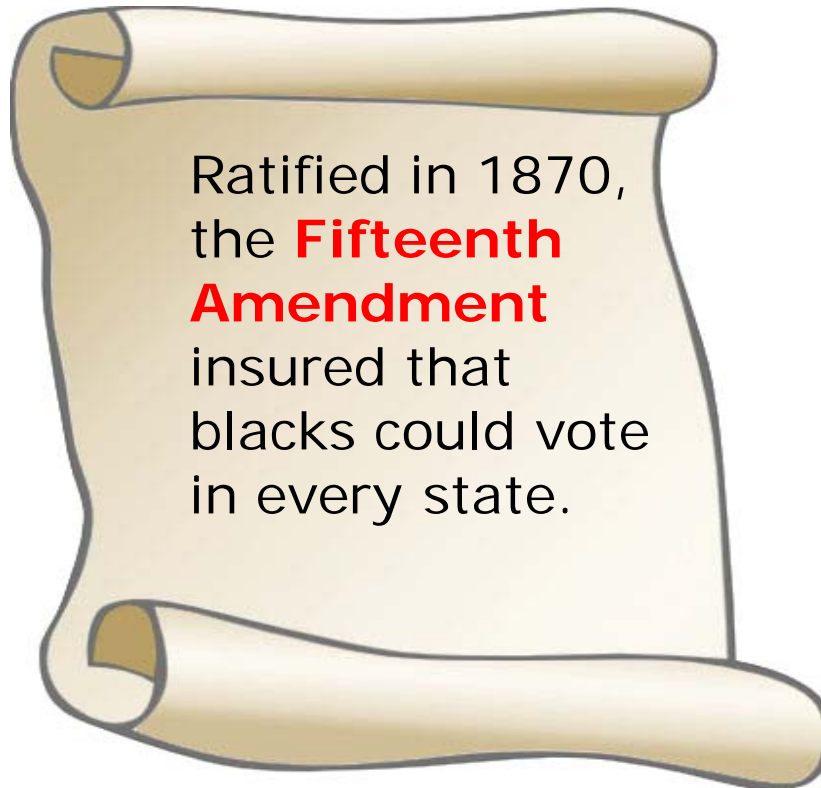
The Senate narrowly voted against removing Johnson from office, but during the process Congress gained control of Reconstruction.

A few months later, Civil War hero **Ulysses S. Grant** was elected President.

Radical Reconstruction Arrives

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Military Districts | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The South was divided into five military districts under the command of Union generals. |
| Rights for African Americans | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Southern states had to grant the vote to blacks men.• Congress passed the Fourteenth Amendment, which made blacks full citizens. |

By 1868, many southern states had black elected officials and were dominated by a strong Republican Party.



Ratified in 1870, the **Fifteenth Amendment** insured that blacks could vote in every state.

It guaranteed the right to vote regardless of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

Reconstruction brought changes for former slaves.

Thousands migrated to **the North or the West**.

Churches became the center of communities.

For the first time, **black marriages were legalized**.

By 1869, 300,000 black adults and children were **acquiring basic literacy**.



**Southern whites
found ways to resist
Reconstruction.**

Secret societies such as the **Ku Klux Klan** used **terror and violence** against blacks, primarily to keep them from voting.

The End of Reconstruction

| | |
|--|---|
| The North Focuses on Other Problems | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A series of bank failures sparked a severe economic downturn.• A series of political scandals in the Grant administration damaged the Radical Republicans. |
| Effects on the South | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Beginning in 1871, the federal government quietly withdrew troops from the South.• In 1872, Congress dissolved the Freedmen's Bureau. |

Southern white Democrats devised a strategy to regain political power.

They criticized Republican programs for **raising taxes**.

They portrayed black office holders as **corrupt and incompetent**.

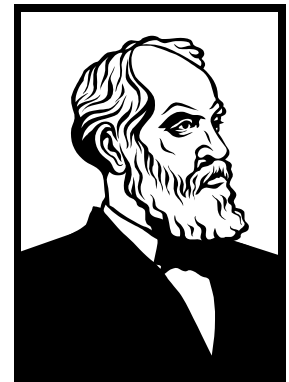
Threats and violence prevented many blacks from voting.

Southern states **elected white men** as governors and congressmen.

The 1876 election officially ended Reconstruction.

Democrat Samuel Tilden won the popular vote, but there was a dispute over the electoral votes.

A congressional committee declared Republican Rutherford B. Hayes the winner after he promised to pull the remaining troops from the South.



Was Reconstruction a...

success?

- The rebuilding of the South began.
- The U.S. was permanently united.
- Constitutional amendments aided a later civil rights movement.

failure?

- Blacks lost many rights, including voting rights.
- **De jure segregation** became the law in all southern states.