

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!



A Maturing Nation is Challenged, 1790 To 1861

First Semester Reading Guide IV November All Periods

READINGS FOR YOUR GROWTH!

- A. THE FERMENT OF REFORM AND CULTURE, 1790-1860 (AP-CHAPTER 15) (*CP-CH. 3.5*)
- B. THE SOUTH AND THE SLAVE CONTROVERSY, 1793-1860 (AP-CHAPTER 16) (*CP-CH. 4.1*)
- C. MANIFEST DESTINY AND ITS LEGACY, 1841-1848 (AP-CHAPTER 17) (*CP-CH. 3.3*)
- D. RENEWING THE SECTIONAL STRUGGLE, 1848-1854 (AP-CHAPTER 18) (*CP-CH. 4.1*)
- E. DRIFTING TOWARD DISUNION, 1854-1861 (AP-CHAPTER 19) (*CP-Ch. 4.1*)

Chapter Highlights Enlighten the Path to Your Knowledge!

1. The spectacular religious revivals of the Second Great Awakening reversed a trend toward secular rationalism in American culture, and helped to fuel a spirit of social reform. In the process, religion was increasingly “feminized,” while women in turn took the lead in movements of reform, including those designed to improve their own condition.
2. The attempt to improve Americans’ faith, morals, and character affected nearly all areas of American life and culture, including education, the family, literature and the arts—culminating in the great crusade against slavery.
3. The explosion of cotton production fastened the slave system deeply upon the South, creating a complex, hierarchical racial and social order that deeply affected whites as well as blacks.
4. The emergence of a small but energetic radical abolitionist movement caused a fierce proslavery backlash in the South and a slow but steady growth of moderate antislavery sentiment in the North.
5. American expansionism gained momentum in the 1840s, leading first to the acquisition of Texas and Oregon, and then to the Mexican War, which added vast southwestern territories to the United States and ignited the slavery question.
6. The sectional conflict over the expansion of slavery that erupted after the Mexican War was temporarily quieted by the Compromise of 1850, but Douglas’s Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 exploded it again.
7. A series of major North-South crises in the late 1850s culminated in the election of the antislavery Republican Lincoln to the presidency in 1860. His election caused seven southern states to secede from the union and form the Confederate States of America.



Key Concepts

F The U. S. became more connected with the world, pursued an expansionist foreign policy in the Western Hemisphere, and emerged as a destination for many migrants from other countries. F The U.S. interest in increasing foreign trade and expanding its national borders shaped the nation’s foreign policy and spurred government and private initiatives. F Intensified by expansion and deepening regional divisions, debates over slavery and other economic, cultural, and political issues led the nation into civil war.



Essential Details

The Second Great Awakening; Romanticism; Reform Movements; Seneca Falls Convention; Utopian Movements; Slavery, Southern Cotton; Free African-Americans; Abolition; Slavery as a Positive Good; Manifest Destiny; Westward Expansion; Mexican-American War; The Mexican Session; Controversy over slavery in the territories; The Free Soil Movement; The Compromise of 1850; The Kansas-Nebraska Act; End of the Second Party System; Republicans; States’ Rights; Abraham Lincoln; Free Labor; The *Dred Scott* Decision; The Election of 1860; Secession



Great Debate Topics to Stimulate Discussion!

1. Were the Abolitionists “Unrestrained Fanatics?” (9th Ed.)
2. Was Slavery Profitable? (9th Edit.)
3. Did Slavery Destroy the Black Family? (10th & 13th Ed.)
4. Was the Mexican War an Exercise in American Imperialism? (9th & 10th & 15th Ed.)
5. Did the Westward Movement Transform the Traditional Roles of Women in the Mid-Nineteenth Century? (9th & 10th Ed.)
6. Was Antebellum Temperance Reform Motivated Primarily by Religious Moralism? (15th Ed.)
7. Have Historians Overemphasized the Slavery Issue as a Cause of the Civil War? (9th Ed.)
8. Was John Brown an Irrational Terrorist? (13th & 15th Ed.)
9. Was Slavery the Key Issue in The Sectional Conflict Leading to the Civil War? (13th & 15th Ed.)

OBJECTIVE CHECKLIST

A. The Ferment of Reform and Culture

- ☐1. Organized religion in America by 1850 ☐2. Unitarians ☐3. Religious revivals of the Second Great Awakening ☐4. Charles Grandison Finney ☐5. The most successful religious sects of the Second Great Awakening ☐6. The Mormon religion ☐7. Tax-supported public education ☐8. Noah Webster's dictionary ☐9. Two areas where women in the nineteenth century were widely thought to be superior to men ☐10. Alcohol consumption by Americans in the 1800s ☐11. Why were sexual differences strongly emphasized in nineteenth-century America? ☐12. John Humphrey Noyes ☐13. The American medical profession by 1860 ☐14. Utopian communities in pre-1860s America ☐15. the most successful of the early-nineteenth-century communitarian experiments ☐16. American scientific achievement in the 1800s ☐17. American architectural creativity in the early 19th century ☐18. The Hudson River school ☐19. American literature in the early 19th century ☐20. Transcendentalism

B. The South and the Slave Controversy

- ☐1. Consequences of the cotton gin ☐2. Members of the planter aristocracy ☐3. Plantation agriculture ☐4. Plantation mistresses ☐5. Weaknesses of the slave plantation system ☐6. Immigration to the South ☐7. Southern subsistence farmers ☐8. The nature of slave owners ☐9. How slaves gained their freedom ☐10. Northern treatment of free blacks ☐11. The slaves' greatest horror ☐12. The "black belt" ☐13. Best and worst places to be a slave ☐14. Forms of slave resistance ☐15. Abolitionists and their publications ☐16. The American Colonization Society ☐17. Abolitionists and their role in the movement ☐18. The argument for the continuation of slavery

C. Manifest Destiny and its Legacy

- ☐1. President Tyler's presidency ☐2. Results of the Panic of 1837 ☐3. The Canadian insurrection ☐4. The Maine border dispute ☐5. The arguments for and against annexing Texas ☐6. The acquisition of territory to the U.S. ☐7. The nomination of James Polk ☐8. The Oregon dispute ☐9. The election of 1844 ☐10. The Oregon Treaty ☐11. The events of the Mexican War ☐12. Causes of the Mexican War ☐13. "Spot" resolutions ☐14. The goals of the Mexican War ☐15. Officers of the Mexican War ☐16. Terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo ☐17. The Wilmot Proviso ☐18. The settlement of California ☐19. Californios