

READING

A. Girding for War: The North and the South, 1861-1865 (AP-Ch. 20) (CP-Ch. 4.2)

B. The Furnace of the Civil War, 1861-1865 (AP-Ch. 21) (CP-Ch. 4.3)

C. The Ordeal of Reconstruction, 1865-1877 (AP-Ch. 22) (CP-Ch. 4.4)

KEY CONCEPTS

1. 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.
2. Intensified by expansion and deepening regional divisions, debates over slavery and other economic, cultural, and political issues led the nation into civil war.
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.
4. The migrations that accompanied industrialization transformed both urban and rural areas of the United States and caused dramatic social and cultural change.

CHAPTER SUMMARIES

The North Effectively brought to bear its long-term advantages of industrial might and human resources to wage a devastating total war against the South. The war helped organize and modernize northern society, while the South, despite heroic efforts, was economically and socially crushed.

V. DISUNION, WAR & RECONSTRUCTION, C. 1861-C. 1877

SEMESTER ONE, UNIT TWO – AP PERIOD 5

Lincoln's skillful political leadership helped keep the crucial Border States in the Union and maintain northern morale, while his effective diplomacy kept Britain and France from aiding the Confederacy.

The Civil War, begun as a limited struggle over the Union, eventually became a total war to end slavery and transform the nation.

After several years of seesaw struggle, the Union armies under Ulysses Grant finally wore down the Southern forces under Robert E. Lee and defeated the Confederate bid for independence.

President Andrew Johnson's political blunders and Southern white recalcitrance led to the imposition of congressional military Reconstruction on the South. Reconstruction accomplished some good, such as the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, but it left behind a legacy of racial and sectional bitterness.

DEBATE TOPICS

1. Is Robert E. Lee Overrated as a General? 9th Ed.
2. Did Abraham Lincoln Free the Slaves? 9th, 10th, & 13th Ed.
3. Was Reconstruction a "Splendid Failure?" 9th & 10th Ed.
4. Are Historians Wrong to Consider the War Between the States a "Total War?" 15th Ed.
5. Was Abraham Lincoln America's Greatest President? 15th Ed.

6. Did Reconstruction Fail as a Result of Racism? 13th & 15th Ed.

ESSENTIAL DETAILS

Secession;
The Civil War;
The leadership of Abraham Lincoln;
Union economic and societal mobilization to wage war;
Confederate mobilization; Legislation promoting Western transportation and economic development;
Home front opposition;
The Emancipation Proclamation;
Gettysburg Address;
The 13th Amendment; Reconstruction;
Radical Republicans;
The 14th and 15th Amendments; The South's determined resistance to Reconstruction;
Migrations of African-Americans within and out of the South.

QUESTION SUBJECTS

- Decisions involving Fort Sumter
- When Southern guns fired on Fort Sumter
- Persuading Border States to stay in the Union
 - Plains Indians and the Union
 - Southern advantages in the Civil War
 - The greatest weakness of the South
 - The North's greatest strength
 - The hunger of Confederate soldiers
 - Britain's relationship with the South
 - Confederate commerce-raiders
 - Napoleon III and Mexico
 - The leader of the Confederacy
- The only Northern industry to suffer from the war
 - Northern industry and the Civil War
 - Women and the Civil War
- Lincoln's hope for victory at Bull Run Chronological order of battles
 - George McClellan
 - The Peninsula Campaign
 - Union war strategy
 - The *Monitor* and the *Merrimack*
- The two major battles fought on Union soil
 - The Battle of Antietam
 - The Emancipation Proclamation
- African-Americans and the Civil War
- The Battle of Gettysburg and Vicksburg
 - Clement L. Vallandigham
 - The Election of 1864
- U. S. Grant's strategy Results of the Civil War
- Exoduster's westward movement Greatest achievement of the Freedmen's Bureau
- The Wade-Davis bill The 10 percent plan
- President Johnson's plan for Reconstruction
 - The Black Codes
 - The Fourteenth Amendment Congress versus Andrew Johnson
- The Union League Goals of the K K K
- Secretary of State Seward and President Andrew Johnson
- Andrew Johnson's impeachment

**PERIOD 5: 1844–1877
(THIRTEEN
PERCENT)**

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.*

- 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, American Indians, and Mexicans 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.
- E) U.S. interest in expanding trade led to economic, diplomatic, and cultural initiatives to create more ties with Asia.
- F) Substantial numbers of international migrants continued to arrive in the United States from Europe and Asia, mainly from Ireland and Germany, often settling in ethnic communities where they could preserve elements of their languages and customs.
- G) A strongly anti-Catholic nativist movement arose that was aimed at limiting new immigrants’ political power and cultural influence.
- H) U.S. government interaction and conflict with Mexican Americans and American Indians increased in regions newly taken from American Indians and Mexico, altering these groups’ economic 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.*

- 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.
- D) The Mexican Cession led to heated controversies over whether to allow slavery in the newly acquired territories.
- E) 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.
- F) The Second Party System ended when the issues of slavery and anti-immigrant nativism weakened loyalties to the two major parties and fostered the emergence of sectional parties, most notably the Republican Party in the North.
- G) 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.

- A) Both the Union and the Confederacy mobilized their economies and societies to wage the war even while facing considerable 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 and helped prevent the Confederacy from gaining full diplomatic support from European powers. Many African Americans fled southern plantations and enlisted in the Union Army, helping to undermine the Confederacy.
- C) 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.
- D) Although the Confederacy showed military initiative and daring early in the war, the Union ultimately succeeded due to improvements in leadership and strategy, key victories, greater resources, and the wartime destruction of the South’s infrastructure.
- E) The 13th Amendment abolished slavery, while the 14th and 15th amendments granted African Americans citizenship, equal protection under the laws, and voting rights.
- F) The women’s rights movement was both emboldened and divided over the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution.
- G) Efforts by radical and moderate 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. 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.
- H) 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.

I) Segregation, violence, Supreme Court decisions, 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.