

U.S. HISTORY E.O.C.T.
PART II
NEW REPUBLIC TO RECONSTRUCTION





DOMAIN II

STANDARDS 6 - 10

- ❖ Impact of territorial expansion and growth of the U.S.
- ❖ North & South division before the Civil War
- ❖ Key Events and issues relating to the Civil War
- ❖ Key elements of Reconstruction

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION

STANDARD 6

Northwest Ordinance

- ❖ The first US governmental territory outside the original states was the Northwest Territory.
- ❖ This law demonstrated to Americans that their government intended to encourage westward expansion.
- ❖ The ordinance banned slavery in the NW Territory.
- ❖ The law also mandated the establishment of public schools in the NW Territory.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE

- ❖ Jefferson sent representative to France to purchase the port city of New Orleans.
- ❖ Purchased the territory from France for **\$15 million**
- ❖ Napoleon offered to sell the entire Louisiana Territory to the U.S.
 - **Doubled** the size of U.S. territory



Jefferson

LOUIS & CLARK EXPEDITION

- ❖ Jefferson sent **Lewis & Clark** to explore Louisiana and western lands all the way to the **Pacific Ocean**.
- ❖ On their 16 month expedition, they charted the trails west, mapped rivers and mountain ranges, wrote descriptions and collected samples of unfamiliar animals and plants.
- ❖ They recorded facts and figures about Native American tribes and customs west of the Mississippi.



CAUSES OF WAR OF 1812

❖ President Madison declares war on Great Britain

❖ Reasons:

- **Impressment** of U.S. sailors in British navy
- Americans objected to restrictions Britain was enforcing to prevent neutral American merchants from trading with the French.
- Americans suspected British of giving military support to Native Americans
- Americans wanted to drive the British out of North America

❖ War helped form a **strong national identity**

RESULTS OF WAR OF 1812

- ❖ Major result was the end of all US military hostility with Great Britain.
- ❖ Never again would Britain and the US wage war over diplomacy, trade, territory, or any other dispute.
- ❖ The war also solidified America's army and navy as worthy opponents of any European military force.



NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE

- ❖ Private companies built the young nation's roads and waterways.
- ❖ These roads were often turnpikes, or tolls roads, which travelers paid a fee to use.
- ❖ Where roads could not be built barges were used on rivers to carry people and goods.
- ❖ Where roads and rivers did not run, canals (artificial rivers) were built.



ERIE CANAL



- ❖ Connected the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean.
- ❖ Took 8 yrs. to build by mostly immigrant laborers.
- ❖ Stretches 353 miles from Lake Erie to the Hudson River, which flows into the Atlantic.
- ❖ Opened up western NY and regions further west to increased settlement
- ❖ Helped to unite new regions with the Atlantic states.

RISE OF NEW YORK CITY

- ❖ Until 1790, NYC was the capital of the US.
- ❖ Civic development turned this colonial town into a great economic center established on a grid of city blocks.
- ❖ Largest US city at the time.
- ❖ Trade grew when the Erie Canal opened.
- ❖ City was home to the biggest gathering of artisans and craft workers in the US.
- ❖ Banking and commercial activities would soon make it the leading city in all of North America.



MONROE DOCTRINE



- ❖ Established U.S. dominance in the western hemisphere
- ❖ European countries could not claim any more colonies here
- ❖ President Monroe warned European nations not to meddle in the politics of North & South America.
- ❖ The U.S. would stay out of European affairs.
- ❖ The US would remain neutral in wars in Europe, but if battles took place in the New World, the actions would be viewed as hostile.



SAMPLE QUESTION

What was the importance of the Monroe Doctrine in 1823?

- A. It reinforced tensions between pro-slavery and anti-slavery factions in the United States.
- B. It authorized the creation of a permanent professional military to defend the United States.
- C. It established the U.S. policy of preventing other nations from interfering in Latin America.
- D. It proclaimed the U.S. intention of expanding its political borders westward to the Pacific Ocean.



ANSWER

C. It established the U.S. policy of preventing other nations from interfering in Latin America.

SAMPLE QUESTION

Use this quote to answer the question:

“British cruisers have been in the continued practice of violating the American flag on the great highway of nations, and of seizing and carrying off person sailing under it...”

*-President James Madison,
in a message to Congress*

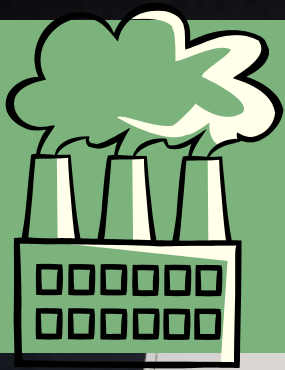
What resulted from the actions described by President Madison in the quotation?

- A. The beginning of the War of 1812
- B. The outbreak of the Revolutionary War
- C. The signing of the Treaty of Paris of 1783
- D. The adoption of the Articles of Confederation



ANSWER

❖ A. The beginning of the War of 1812



INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

STANDARD 7

- ❖ Industrial revolution is the name given to the period in the 19th century when power driven machines replaced workers using hand tools.
- ❖ Eli Whitney, Inventor
 - Interchangeable parts: aided growth of industry in the North
 - Cotton gin: aided growth of cotton as the main cash crop of the South
 - Cotton gin processed more cotton in a day than a person working by hand.
 - Greatly raised cotton profits.
 - Unskilled slaves were often put to work running the cotton gin in southern states.

MANIFEST DESTINY

- ❖ Between 1800 & 1860 the US more than doubled in size and states increased from 16 to 33.
- ❖ Motivation for America's westward growth
 - The desire for Americans to own their own land.
 - Discovery of gold and other valuable resources
 - The Belief that the US was destined to stretch across North America, "from sea to shining sea."
- ❖ Territory's gained
 - 1845: Texas annexation
 - 1846: Oregon Country (divided with Britain)
 - 1848: Mexican Cession (resulted from Mexican War)



REFORM MOVEMENTS

- ❖ **Temperance:** campaign to reduce, or “temper” the use of alcohol
- ❖ **Abolition:** campaign to abolish (end) slavery
- ❖ **Education:** effort to support the funding of public education



WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE



- ❖ Women's Rights convention held in Seneca Falls, NY.
- ❖ Elizabeth Cady Stanton, leading advocate for the full rights of citizenship, including voting rights, parental and custodial rights.
- ❖ Main issue: **Women's Suffrage**
- ❖ **Seneca Falls Convention** is the event that marked the beginning of organized efforts by women in the US to gain civil rights equal to those of men.





JACKSONIAN DEMOCRACY

- ❖ Sought a stronger presidency and executive branch, and a weaker congress.
- ❖ Broadened public participation in government.
- ❖ Expanding voting rights
 - Non-property owners could vote by 1828
 - Now all adult white males could vote
 - Most supported Andrew Jackson, the symbol of the “common man”
 - Popular votes counted for the first time in 1828
 - Increased suffrage led to increased nationalism



ONE NATION
INDIVISIBLE

AMERICAN NATIONALISM

- ❖ Americans believed their nation was different from, and **superior** to, other nations.
- ❖ Most Americans of the time **shared** the Protestant religion and English language, ancestry, and culture.
- ❖ Altogether, these beliefs comprise **American nationalism**.



SAMPLE QUESTION

Which term BEST describes the period during which white male suffrage greatly expanded in the United States?

- A. Manifest Destiny
- B. The Enlightenment
- C. The Great Awakening
- D. Jacksonian Democracy



ANSWER:

❖ A. Manifest Destiny

NORTH-SOUTH DIVISIONS RELATED TO WESTWARD EXPANSION

STANDARD 8



Abolitionist Movement

❖ Key abolitionists

- **William Lloyd Garrison** – writer, and editor, founded regional and national abolitionist societies. Published an anti-slavery newspaper that printed graphic mistreatment of slaves.
- **Frederick Douglass** – a former slave, traveled widely giving speeches on behalf of African Americans, women, and native Americans. Later, published his own anti-slavery newspaper.
- **Grimke sisters** – southern women who lectured publicly about the evils of slavery they had seen growing up on a plantation.



SLAVERY AS A MAJOR POLITICAL ISSUE

- ❖ Most white southerners opposed abolition.
- ❖ White writers and public speakers argued that slavery was a necessary part of life in the South.
- ❖ Proslavery arguments claimed that slaves were treated better than factory workers in the North.
- ❖ When settlers in the slaveholding Missouri Territory sought statehood, proslavery and antislavery politicians made slavery a central issue in national politics.



MISSOURI COMPROMISE

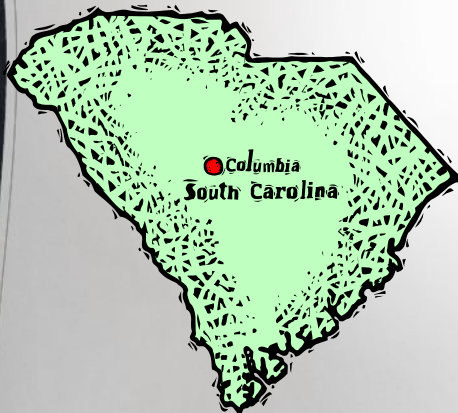
- ❖ 1819 - Missouri requested admission into the Union as a slave state
- ❖ There were an even number of slave and free states
- ❖ Much congressional debate
 - 1820 - **Compromise**
 - Maine would be admitted as a **free** state
 - Missouri would be admitted as a **slave** state
 - North of 36, 30 North latitude: **slavery prohibited**
 - South of 36, 30 North latitude: **slavery allowed**

NAT TURNER



- ❖ African American preacher who believed his mission on Earth was to **free his people from slavery**.
- ❖ Led a **slave rebellion** on four Virginia plantations.
- ❖ Appx. 60 whites were killed, and Turner was captured, tried, executed.
- ❖ To stop the uprisings, white leaders passed new laws to **limit the activities** of slaves and to **strengthen** the institution of slavery.

Nullification Crisis



- ❖ Attempt by South Carolina to **nullify** of federal tariff in 1832.
 - South Carolina protested/refused to pay
 - Vice-President **John C. Calhoun** led the protest
 - Threatened to secede if force was used
 - President Jackson -> Force Act
 - Henry Clay offered a compromise tariff
 - Tariff would gradually be lowered over a ten year period
- ❖ Increased the issue of sectionalism: putting the interests of a region over those of the entire nation

MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR

- ❖ 1846 - U.S. declares war on Mexico over boundary dispute.
- ❖ Congressman David **Wilmot** proposes that slavery be prohibited in any territory acquired in the war.
- ❖ Much congressional debate over the **Wilmot Proviso**; it is defeated
- ❖ 1848 - U.S. **wins**, the region was ceded to the US as part of the **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo**.
- ❖ Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo establishes boundary at Rio Grande; gives entire southwestern territory to U.S. (**Mexican Cession**)



SAMPLE QUESTION

The western expansion of the United States in the early 1800s provoked a congressional debate over the slavery issue. Congress resolved this debate by

- A. Making the Louisiana Purchase
- B. Passing a constitutional amendment
- C. Adopting the Missouri Compromise
- D. Accepting the doctrine of nullification



ANSWER

- ❖ C. Passing a constitutional amendment



SAMPLE QUESTION

Which principle of U.S. government did the Nullification Crisis of 1832 directly challenge?

- A. Federalism
- B. Judicial review
- C. Popular sovereignty
- D. Checks and balances



ANSWER

A. Federalism

When South Carolina declared their nullification of the federal tariff, they were challenged federal law. No state laws, policy, or court decision can conflict with federal law. Therefore, South Carolina was challenging the principle of federalism.

COMPROMISE OF 1850

- ❖ 1848 - Gold discovered in California
- ❖ 1849 - Thousands of people travel to California in **the Gold Rush**
California's population escalates enough to apply for statehood
(**free state**)
- ❖ 1850 - Much congressional debate (even number of free states and slave states)
- ❖ **Compromise of 1850:**
 - California will be a free state
 - Utah and New Mexico will decide slavery by popular sovereignty
 - New Mexico would carve its borders from the Texas.
 - Slave trade is abolished in Washington, D.C.
 - A stronger **Fugitive Slave Law** is passed to satisfy a pro-slavery South

CAUSES, MAIN EVENTS, & CONSEQUENCES OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR STANDARD 9



KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT

- ❖ **Repealed** the Missouri Compromise by reopening territory that had been closed to slavery
- ❖ Left the slavery issue to be decided by the people who settled in those territories (**popular sovereignty**)

“BLEEDING KANSAS”

- ❖ A race to Kansas between those who supported slavery and those who didn't began
- ❖ Anti-slavery and pro-slavery forces fought against each other
- ❖ Violence between the two sides created warlike conditions.
- ❖ Two territorial legislatures will be chosen
- ❖ Popular sovereignty will fail

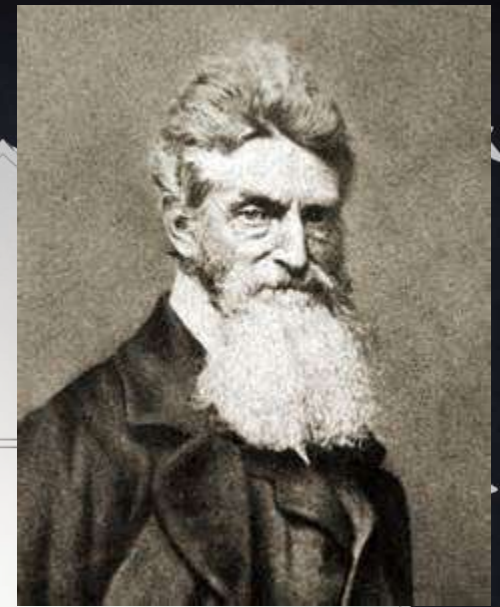


Dred Scott Case

- ❖ Dred Scott was a **slave** that had been taken into **free territory**
- ❖ After his owner died, Scott wanted his freedom
- ❖ The **Supreme Court** decision:
 - ruled that African Americans **were not citizens** of the U.S.
 - African Americans were not free just because they were taken into free territories by their owners
 - Laws like the Missouri Compromise were unconstitutional
 - Congress could not deny slave owners from taking slaves into the western territories because they were **property under the 5th Amendment**



JOHN BROWN



- ❖ A staunch **abolitionist**
- ❖ Had committed five murders of pro-slavery people in Pottawatomie, Kansas in 1856
- ❖ In 1859, he raided a federal arsenal in **Harper's Ferry, VA**, in an attempt to **arm a slave resurrection**
- ❖ He was captured, charged with treason, and executed by hanging for his crimes



PRESERVING THE UNION

- ❖ President Lincoln believed that preservation of the U.S (the Union) was a top priority
- ❖ He did not believe the southern states had the right to secede from the Union.
- ❖ He never considered the Confederacy a separate country.
- ❖ Lincoln often stated that he only wished to restrict the spread of slavery, not to abolish it, over time he did embrace the idea of ending slavery in the U.S.

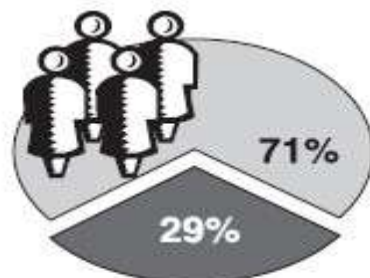
NORTH vs SOUTH

- ❖ Southern forces opened fire on Union forces at Fort Sumter, war had begun.
- ❖ The war lasted 4 years and the lives of 821,000 soldiers.
- ❖ South was at a serious disadvantage being primarily and agricultural based society.
- ❖ The numerical and industrial superiority of the northern economy proved too much for the South to overcome.
- ❖ The South did have far more superior military leaders than the North

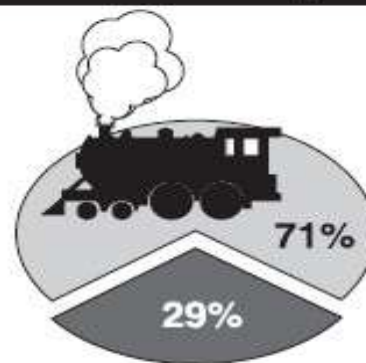
ECONOMIC DISPARITY BETWEEN THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH

Union and Confederate Resources, 1860

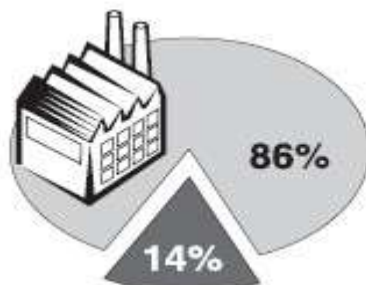
North South



Population



Railroad mileage



Manufacturing plants



Industrial workers

Source: *Encyclopedia Americana* (adapted)



CIVIL WAR LEADERS

❖ North/Union

- **President:** Abraham Lincoln
- **Generals:**
 - **Ulysses S. Grant** – defeated Lee and ended the war
 - **William T. Sherman** – capture the railroad city of Atlanta, GA and led a destructive march through Georgia

❖ South/Confederacy

- **President:** Jefferson Davis
- **Generals:**
 - **Robert E. Lee** – commander the Army of Northern Virginia; successfully won defensive battles against the Union, but lost both attempts at offensive battles
 - **“Stonewall” Jackson** – Lee’s right-hand man; helped him win many victories against the Union

CIVIL WAR BATTLES

- ❖ **Fort Sumter** (April, 1861) – where the Civil War began
- ❖ **Antietam** (August, 1862) – Lee's first attempt to fight an offensive battle and first one outside the Confederacy; he lost
- ❖ **Gettysburg** (July 1-3, 1863) – Lee's second attempt to fight an offensive battle; the turning point of the war; Lee would never recover from this loss
- ❖ **Vicksburg** – “the nail that held the two halves of the Confederacy together” (Davis); located on the Mississippi River, it fell to Union control on July 4, 1863; the Union had control of the Mississippi
- ❖ **Atlanta** (September, 1864) – the main rail center of the southeast captured by General Sherman and where he began his March to the Sea

HABEAS CORPUS

- ❖ Not all Northerners supported Lincoln's efforts to preserve the Union.
- ❖ In some states Lincoln suspended the constitutional right of *Habeas Corpus* (the legal rule that anyone imprisoned must be taken before a judge to determine if the prisoner is being held in legal custody).
- ❖ Lincoln used his emergency posers to legalize the holding of Confederate sympathizers without a trail and judge to agree they were legally imprisoned.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

- ❖ After the **Battle of Antietam**, President Lincoln announced he would issue his proclamation on January 1, 1863 if the Confederacy did not surrender
- ❖ January 1, 1863, Lincoln announced the he was **freeing** the slaves who were still in the states that continue to fight the Union
- ❖ The Union army had a new purpose for fighting the war: they would **free all slaves** as they moved through the states at war with them
- ❖ Slaves in states still in the Union were not freed by the **Emancipation Proclamation**, but will be freed by the **13th Amendment**

GETTYSBURG ADDRESS



- ❖ A dedication of a military cemetery at the **Gettysburg battlefield** 4 months after 51,00 people were killed there.
- ❖ Lincoln rose to speak, starting with his famous words, “**four score and seven years ago...**”, considered one of the most famous speeches in history.
- ❖ The speech helped to **raise the spirits** of Northerners who had grown weary of the war.
- ❖ He convinced the people that the US was **one indivisible nation**.

LINCOLN'S SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESS

- ❖ When Lincoln delivered his second inaugural address, Union victory over the Confederacy was certain.
- ❖ Americans foresaw and end to slavery.
- ❖ He expressed sorrow at that the states had not been able to resolve their differences peacefully.
- ❖ He urged Americans not to seek revenge on slaveholders and their supporters and the military.
- ❖ He urged reconstruction of the South,
“with malice toward none; with charity or all.”



SAMPLE QUESTION

Which factor provided a military advantage during the U.S. Civil War?

- A. Over 80% of the nation's factories existed in the North
- B. Southern merchant ships outnumbered those controlled by the North
- C. Seventy percent of U.S. railroad tracks existed in the southern territory.
- D. The North made an alliance with France to receive troops and other aid to fight the South.



ANSWER

❖ A. Over 80% of the nation's factories existed in the North

European nations essentially remained neutral throughout the course of the U.S. Civil War. The North possessed more merchant ships than the South, as well as the majority of railroad tracks. The North was far more industrialized than the South. Northern factories gave the Union a powerful military advantage.

RECONSTRUCTION

1865-1877

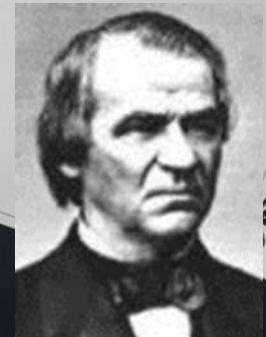
STANDARD 10

- ❖ US focused on abolishing slavery
- ❖ Destroying the Confederacy
- ❖ Passing new Constitutional Amendments
- ❖ Readmit Southern States

PRESIDENTIAL RECONSTRUCTION



- ❖ Abraham Lincoln began Reconstruction in 1865.
- ❖ Carried out by Andrew Johnson after the assassination of Pres. Lincoln.
- ❖ The purpose of Presidential Reconstruction was to readmit the southern states to the Union as quickly as possible.



RADICAL REPUBLICANS

- ❖ Republicans in Congress, however, were outraged by the fact that the new southern state governments were passing laws that deprived the newly freed slaves of their rights.
- ❖ To remedy the Radical Republicans' outrage, Congress forced the southern states to reapply for admission to the Union and to take steps to secure the rights of the newly freed slaves.

RADICAL REPUBLICANS

- ❖ The key feature of the effort to protect the rights of the newly freed slaves was the passage of **3 Constitutional Amendments** during and after the Civil War.
- ❖ Southern states were required to **ratify all** these amendments before they could **rejoin** the Union.



THE 13TH, 14TH, AND 15TH AMENDMENTS

- ❖ **13th Amendment:** abolished slavery and involuntary servitude in the United States.
- ❖ **14th Amendment:** defined U.S. citizenship as including all persons born in the U.S., including African Americans; guaranteed that no citizen could be deprived of his/her rights without due process.
- ❖ **15th Amendment:** removed restrictions on voting based on race, color, or ever having been a slave; granted the right to vote to all male U.S. citizens over the age of 21.



OTHER GREAT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

❖ During the Reconstruction period, African Americans made progress in many areas.

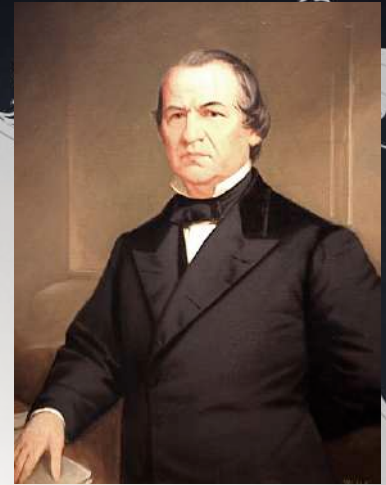
❖ African Americans started newspapers, served in public office, and attended new colleges and universities established for them.

❖ One of these institutions, **Morehouse College**, was founded in Atlanta in 1867 as the Augusta Institute.

❖ Congress also created the **Freedmen's Bureau** to help African Americans to make the transition to freedom. The Freedmen's Bureau helped former slaves solve everyday problems by providing food, clothing, jobs, medicine, and medical-care facilities.



Impeachment of President Andrew Johnson



- ❖ The U.S. Constitution allows Congress to remove the president from office by **impeaching** (accusing) him of committing “**high crimes and misdemeanors.**”
- ❖ Radical Republicans impeached Johnson when he ignored laws they had passed to limit presidential powers.
- ❖ John missed being convicted by one vote.

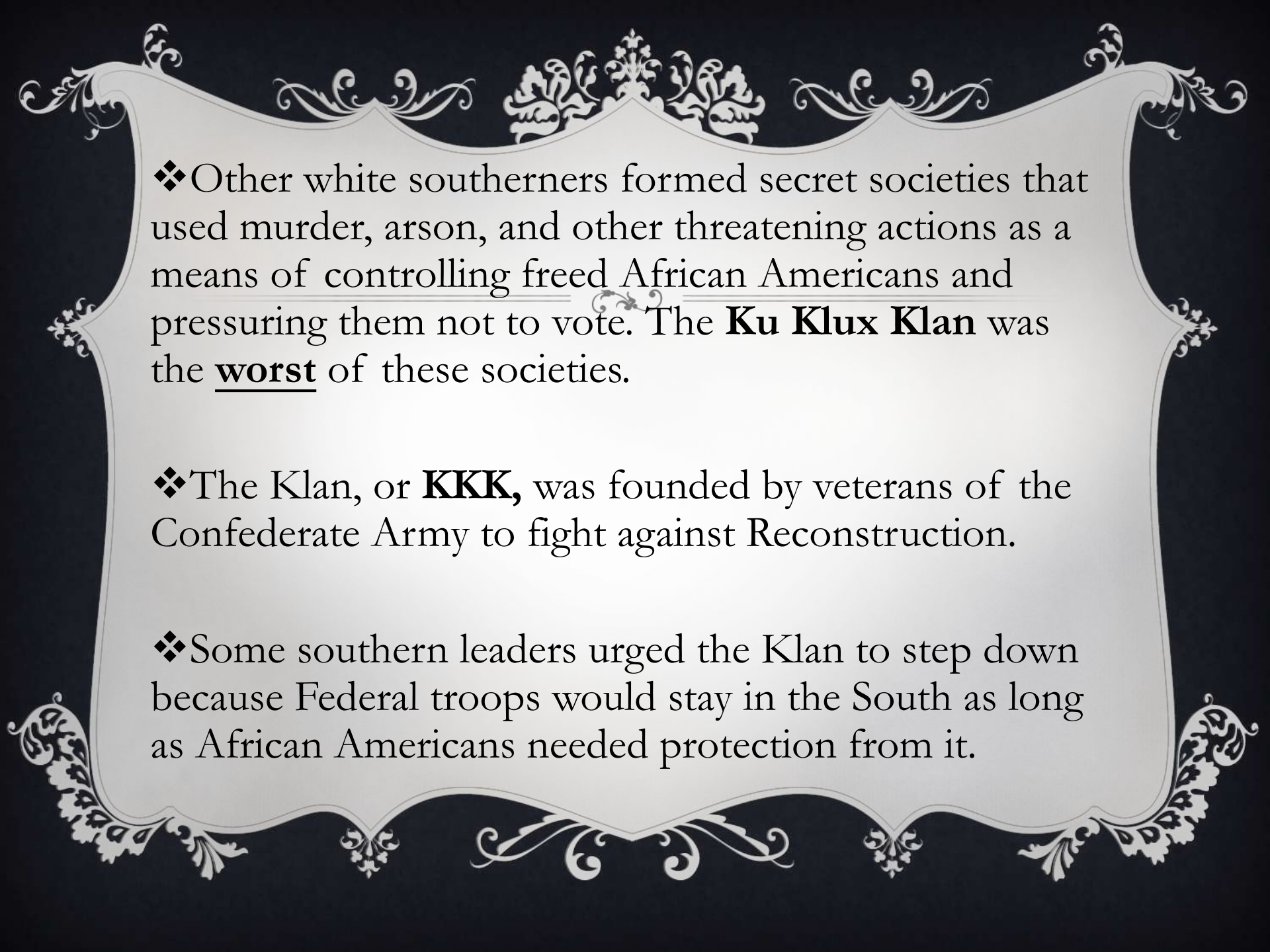
RESISTANCE TO RACIAL EQUALITY

❖ Not all white southerners accepted the equal status of former slaves. After the 13th Amendment abolished slavery, all former slave states enacted **Black Codes**, which were laws written to control the lives of freed slaves in ways slaveholders had formerly controlled the lives of their slaves.

❖ **Black Codes** deprived voting rights to freed slaves and allowed plantation owners to take advantage of black workers in ways that made it seem slavery had not been abolished.



Black Americans were denied access to many public places.



❖ Other white southerners formed secret societies that used murder, arson, and other threatening actions as a means of controlling freed African Americans and pressuring them not to vote. The **Ku Klux Klan** was the worst of these societies.

❖ The Klan, or **KKK**, was founded by veterans of the Confederate Army to fight against Reconstruction.

❖ Some southern leaders urged the Klan to step down because Federal troops would stay in the South as long as African Americans needed protection from it.

ELECTION OF 1876

- ❖ After the controversial election of 1876, Democrats gave the White House the Rutherford B. Hayes in exchange for Washington loosing its grip on the Southern States.
- ❖ Reconstruction came to an end with the **Compromise of 1877**, which withdrew Union troops from the South.
- ❖ With the end of Reconstruction and the rise of groups like the KKK, African –Americans soon lost the political position they gained.

SAMPLE QUESTION

Use this list of events during the 1800s to answer the question.

- *the full pardon of former Confederate citizens*
- *resistance to the passage of the 14th Amendment*
- *the removal of a Cabinet member without the approval of Congress*

The actions described in the list directly resulted in:

- A. the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln
- B. the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson
- C. the landslide election of President James Buchanan
- D. the congressional opposition to President Ulysses Grant





ANSWER

❖ B - the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson

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THE END