

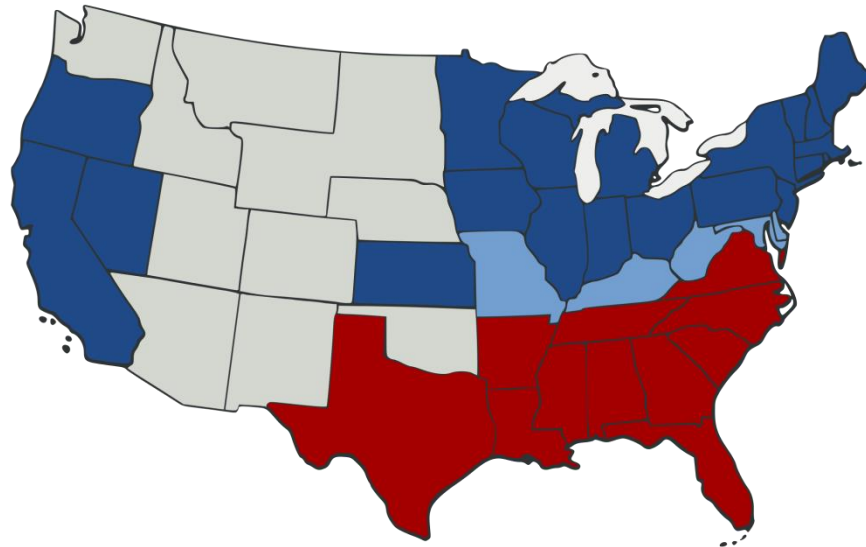
# The Civil War and Transformation of American Society

## Unit 5 Overview

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## Period 5: 1844-1877

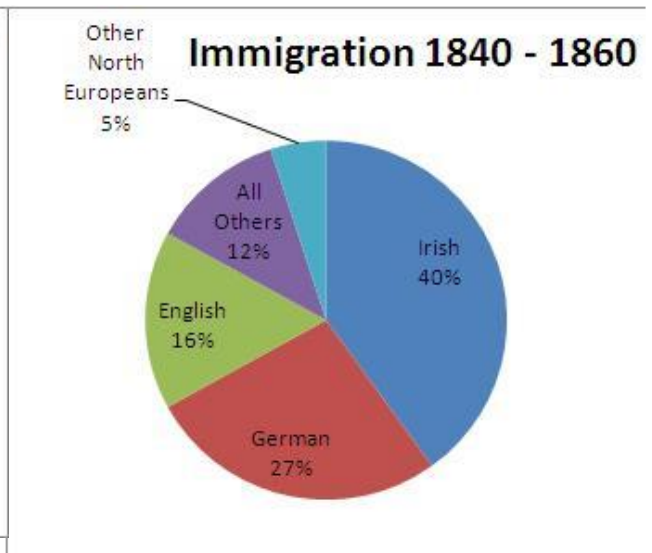
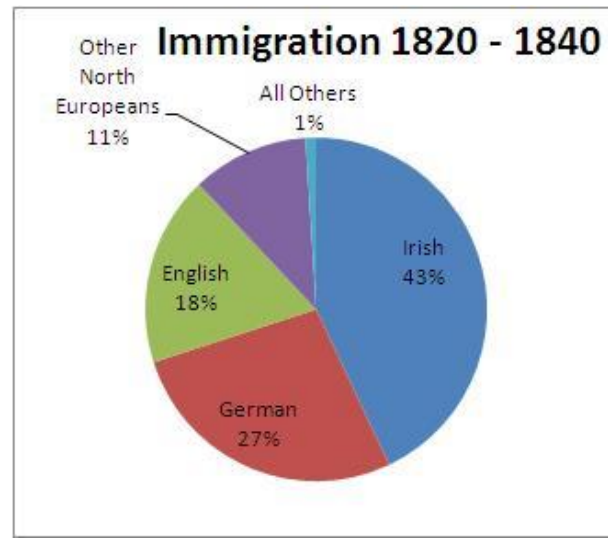
*As the nation expanded and its population grew, regional tensions, especially over slavery, led to a civil war – the course and aftermath of which transformed American society.*



# 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.

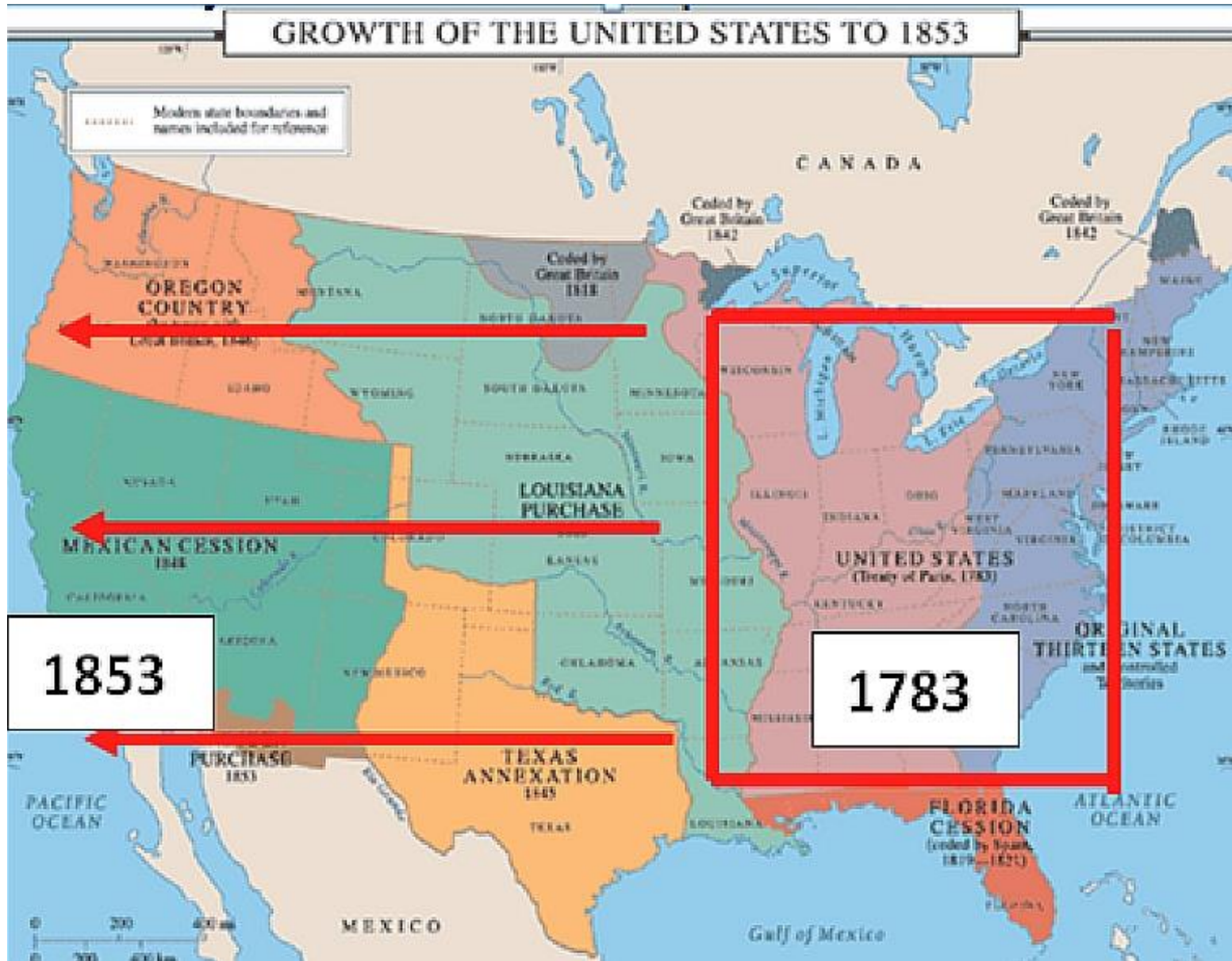
- Germans
- Irish



# I. Popular enthusiasm for U.S. expansion

- Bolstered by economic and security interests
- Resulted in
  - Acquisition of new territories
  - Substantial migration westward
  - New overseas initiatives

# GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES TO 1853



1853

1783

A. 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.

Forty-niners  
Mormons

Chinese immigration  
Comstock Lode



Merchant ships fill San Francisco harbor, 1850–51

B. Advocates of annexing western lands argued that Manifest Destiny and superiority of American institutions compelled the U.S. to expand its borders to the Pacific Ocean



Election of 1844  
Annexation of Texas  
Slidell Mission  
Bear Flag Revolt  
Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo  
Gadsden Purchase

## C. U.S. added large territories in the West

- Victory in Mexican-American War
- Diplomatic negotiations
- Raised questions about status of slavery, American Indians, and Mexicans in newly acquired lands
  - Wilmot Proviso
  - Free Soil Party
  - *Civil Disobedience* (Thoreau)
  - Popular sovereignty



Attack on Chapultepec, Sept. 13th 1847--Mexicans routed with great loss



D. Westward migration was boosted during and after the Civil War by the passage of new legislation promoting Western transportation and economic development.

- Pacific Railway Act
- Oregon Donation Land Claim Act
- Homestead Act
- Morrill Land Grant Act



The Oregon Trail:  
*Breaking up Camp at Sunrise*, by [Alfred Jacob Miller](#)



## E. U.S. interest in expanding trade

- Led to economic, diplomatic, and cultural initiatives to create more ties with Asia
  - Clipper ships
  - Treaty of Wanghia
  - Commodore Matthew Perry's expedition to Japan
  - Missionaries



Clipper ship Southern Cross leaving Boston Harbor, 1851, by Fitz Hugh Lane

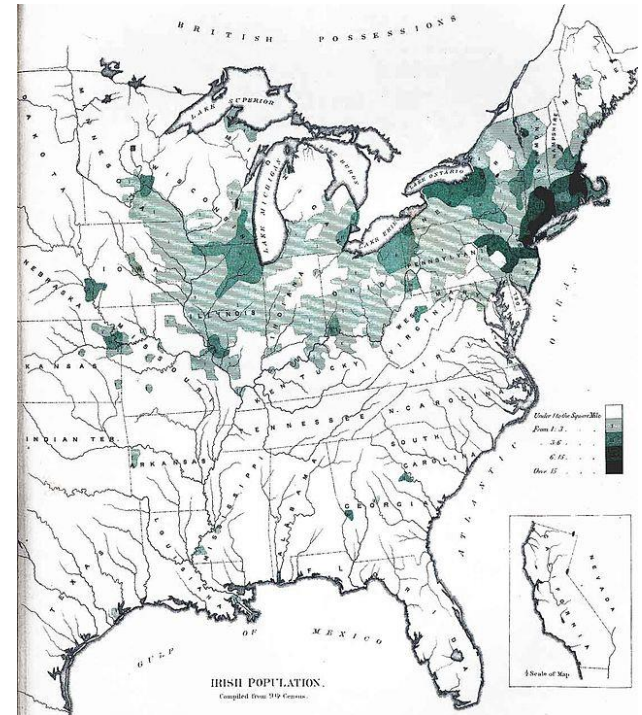


Cmdre. Matthew C. Perry commanded US naval forces in the China seas. He warned Pres. Fillmore that the British would soon control all trade in the area. The US should take "active measures to secure a number of ports of refuge" in Japan.

Perry arrived in Tokyo Harbor in 1853.

## II. Conflicts over rights and citizenship for various groups of U.S. inhabitants (1840s-1850s)

A. Substantial numbers of international migrants continued to arrive from Europe and Asia, mainly from Ireland and Germany, often settling in ethnic communities where they could preserve elements of their languages and customs

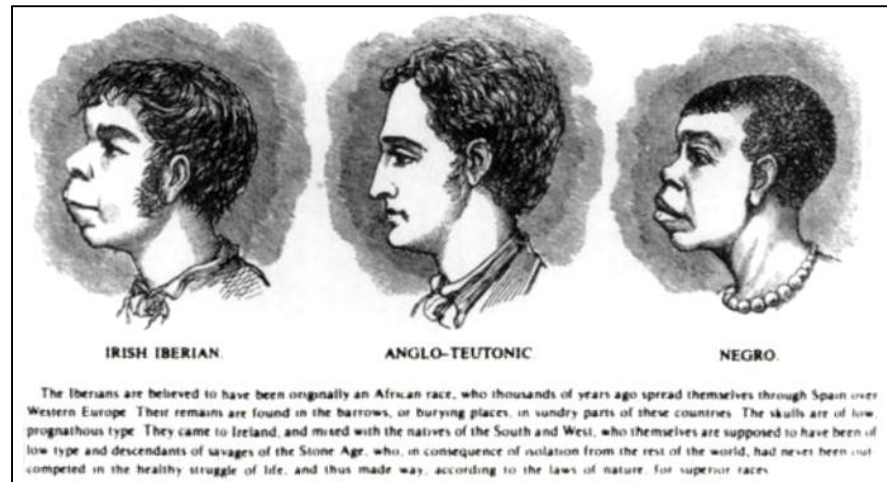


- Old Immigration
- Irish Potato Famine
- Parochial Schools

# Nativism

B. A strongly anti-Catholic nativist movement arose that was aimed at limiting immigrants' political power and cultural influence.

- Know-Nothing Party (American Party)



## C. Interaction and Conflict

- U.S. Government vs. Mexican-Americans and American Indians
- Increased in regions newly taken from American Indians and Mexico
- Altered these groups' economic self-sufficiency and cultures
  - Mariano Vallejo
  - Californios
  - Sand Creek Massacre
  - Little Big Horn



# 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.

**ANTI-SLAVERY  
MASS MEETING!**

Agreeably to a call, signed by about 50 persons, and published in the Lawrence Republican, a Mass Meeting of the friends of Freedom will be held at Miller's Hall, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Friday, Dec. 2d, the day on which

**CAPT. JOHN BROWN IS TO BE EXECUTED,**  
To testify against the iniquitous SLAVE POWER that rules this Nation, and take steps to

**Organize the Anti-Slavery Sentiment**  
of the community. Arrangements have been made with prominent speakers to be present and address the meeting.

PER ORDER OF COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.  
Lawrence, Nov. 26, 1859.

**\$400 REWARD.**

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living near Berlin, Frederick county, Maryland, on Saturday night, the 19th inst.,

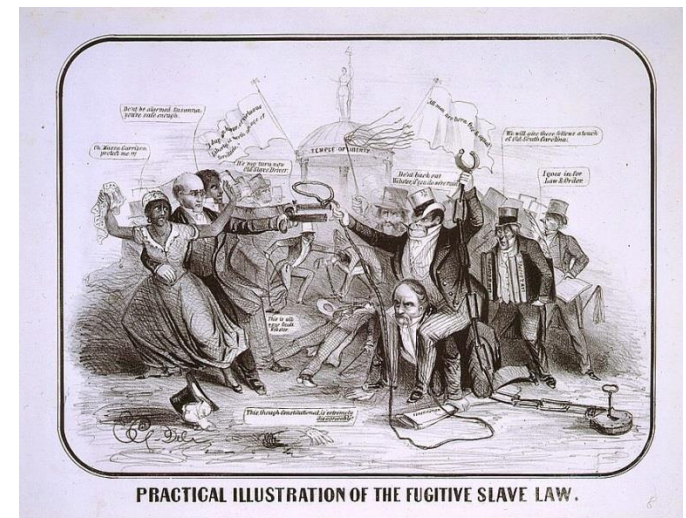
**2 Negro Men,**

named WARREN and HENRY. Warren is a stout built, black complexion, one of his fingers crooked from an injury received in early life, ready spoken when addressed! Had on a blue sack coat; his other dress not recollected.

Henry is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, yellow complexion, has a down look when spoken to, rather spare figure, no particular marks recollected.

I will give the above reward for said negroes, or two hundred for either of them, if caught and secured so that I get them again.

may 30 pd. JOSEPH WALTMAN;



# I. Intensifying Sectionalism

Ideological and economic differences over slavery produced an array of diverging responses from Americans in the North and the South.

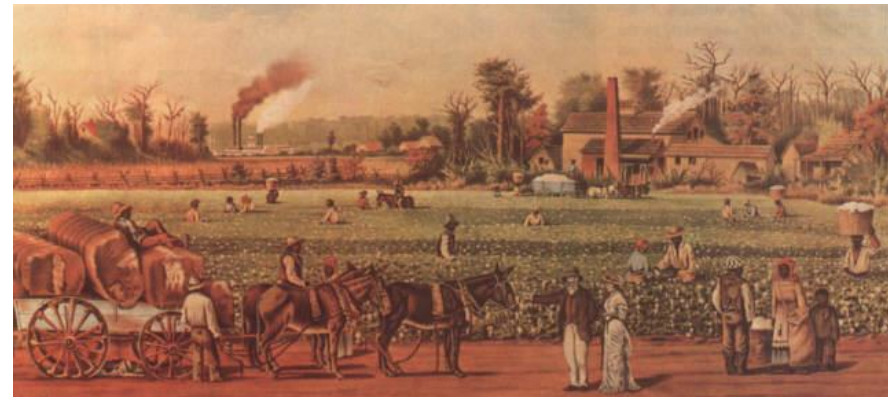
# North

vs.

# South

- Expanding manufacturing economy
- Dependence on free labor
- Some northerners
  - Did not object to slavery on principle
  - Argued slavery undermined free labor market
- Emergence of Free Soil Movement
  - Slavery is incompatible with free labor

- Slow population growth
- Slave-based agriculture





# North

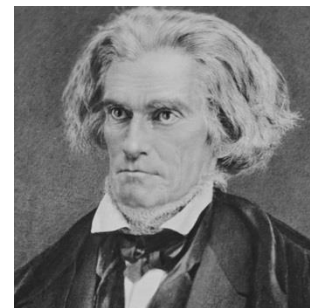
vs.

# South

- Abolitionists
  - Minority in North
  - African-American and White
- Waged highly visible campaign against slavery
  - Moral Arguments—Wm. L. Garrison, F. Douglass
  - Assistance in escapes--Underground Railroad
  - Violence—Nat Turner, John Brown

- Defenders of slavery based arguments on
  - Racial doctrines
  - View of slavery as a positive good
  - Belief in Constitutional protection of slavery and states' rights

- John C. Calhoun



II. Debates over slavery dominated political discussion in the 1850s, culminating in the bitter election of 1860 and the secession of the Southern states.

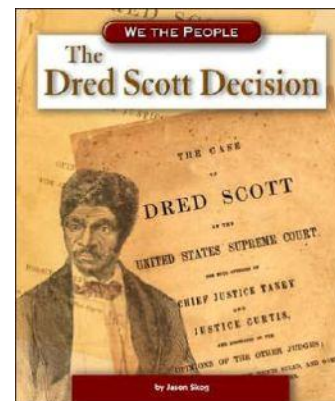
A. The Mexican cession led to heated controversies over whether to allow slavery in the newly acquired territories

# Attempts at sectional compromise

B. Courts and national leaders made a variety of attempts to resolve the issue of slavery in the territories

- Compromise of 1850
- Kansas-Nebraska Act
- *Dred Scott* decision

These ultimately failed to reduce conflict

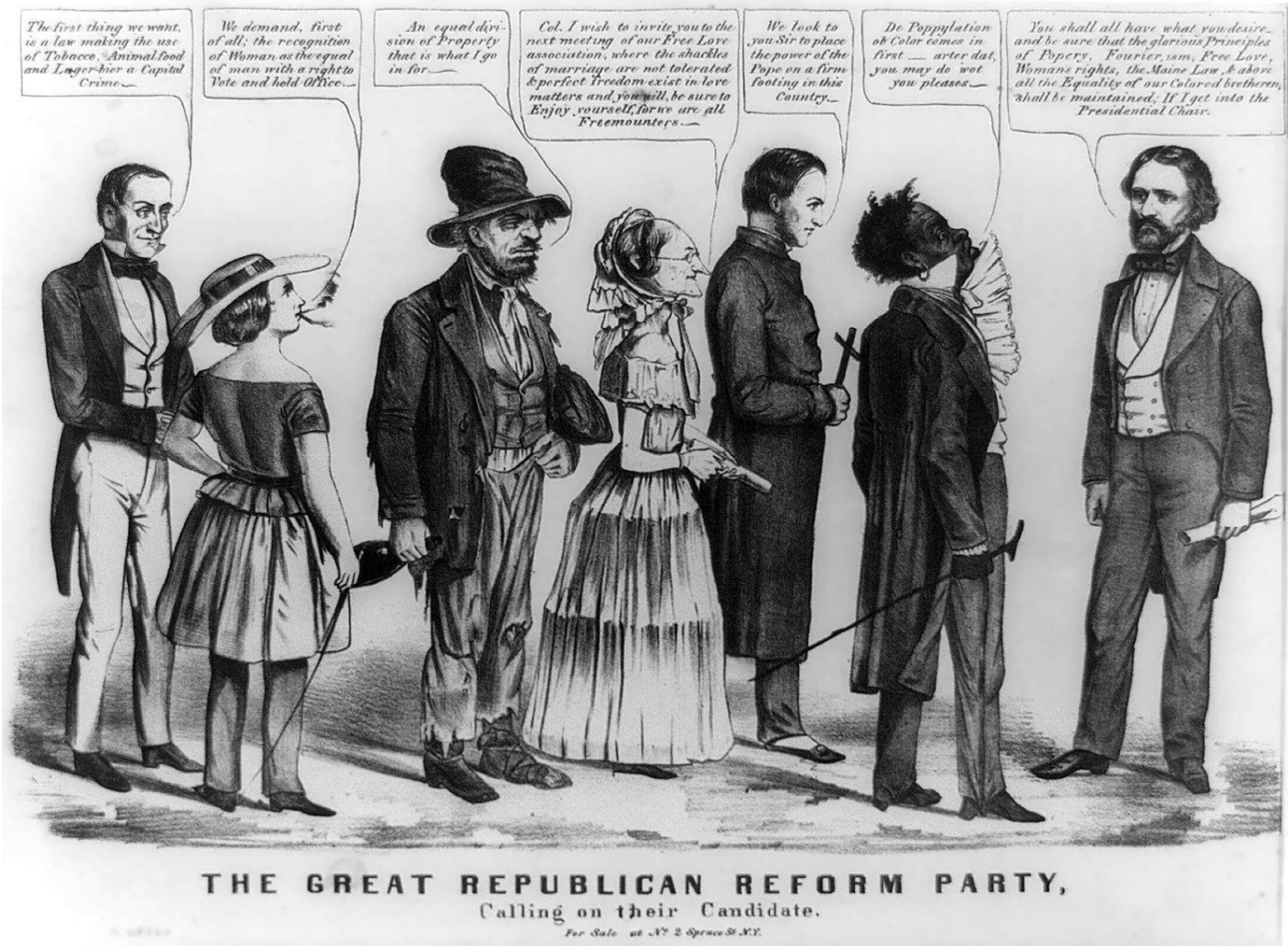


The "Great Compromiser," Henry Clay, introduces the Compromise of 1850 in the Senate.

## C. End of Second Party System

- Issues of slavery and anti-immigrant nativism weakened loyalties to the two major parties
- Emergence of sectional parties
  - **Republican Party in the North**
    - Free soil doctrine
    - Lincoln's "House Divided" speech
    - Lincoln-Douglas debates
    - Freeport Doctrine (Stephen Douglas)

This Democratic editorial cartoon links Republican candidate John Frémont (far right) to other radical movements including temperance, feminism, Fourierism, free love, Catholicism, and abolition.



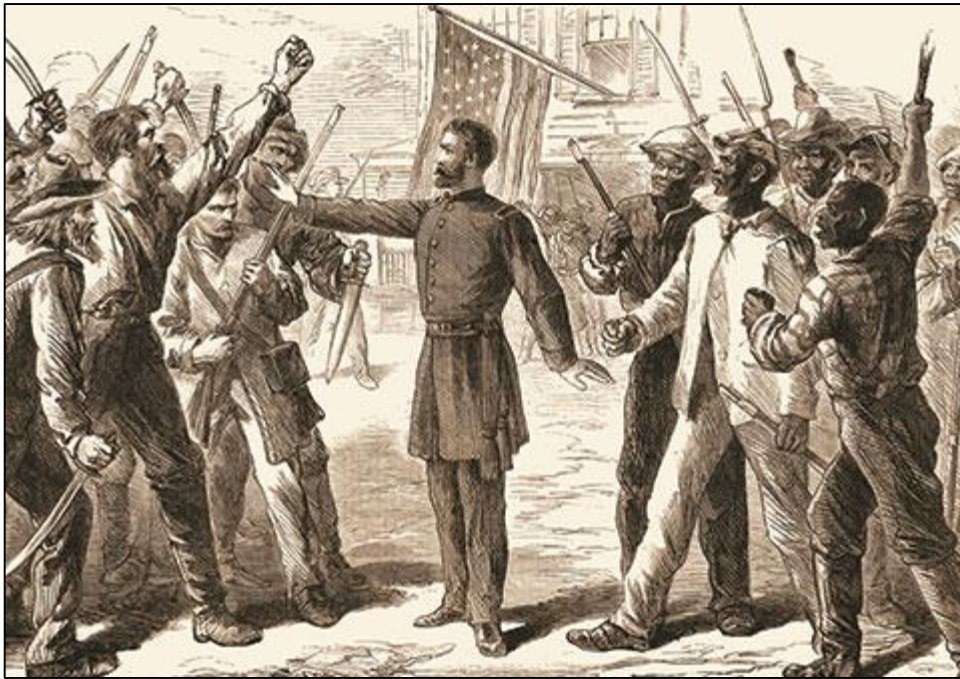
## D. Election of 1860

- Lincoln's victory on the Republicans' free soil platform in the election of 1860 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



Cartoon from the 1860 presidential election showing three of the candidates—(left to right) Republican Abraham Lincoln, Democrat Stephen A. Douglas, and Southern Democrat John C. Breckinridge—tearing the country apart, while the Constitutional Union candidate, John Bell, applies glue from a tiny, useless pot. *Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.*

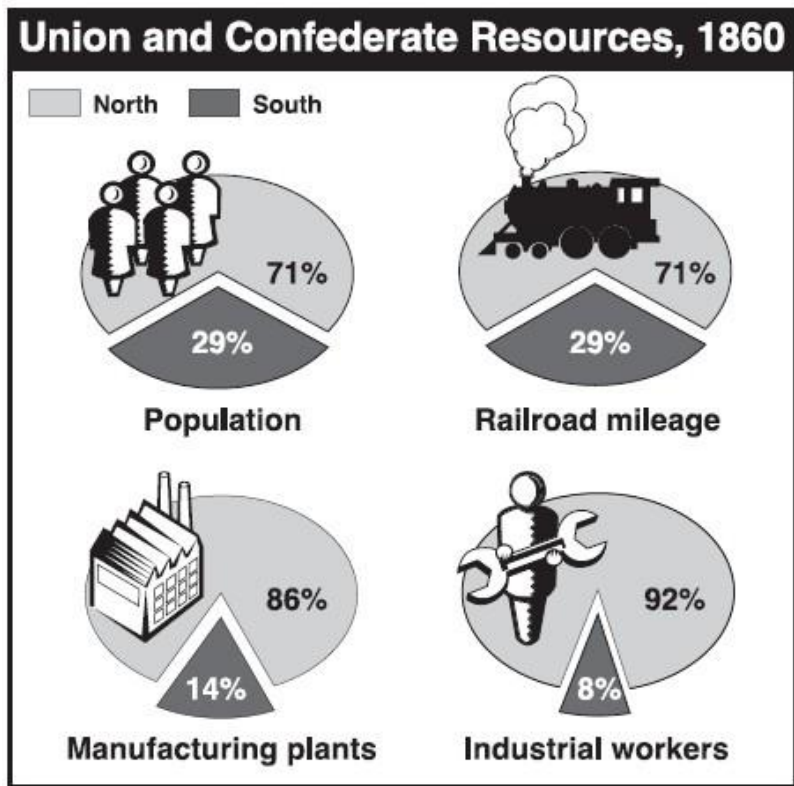
## Key Concept 5.3



“The tumultuous decade that followed the Civil War failed to enshrine black voting and civil rights, and instead paved the way for more than a century of entrenched racial injustice.” [www.washingtonmonthly.com](http://www.washingtonmonthly.com)

- 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. Union advantages



Source: *Encyclopedia Americana* (adapted)

- The North's greater manpower and industrial resources, the leadership of Abraham Lincoln and others, and the decision to emancipate slaves eventually led to the Union military victory over the Confederacy in the devastating Civil War.

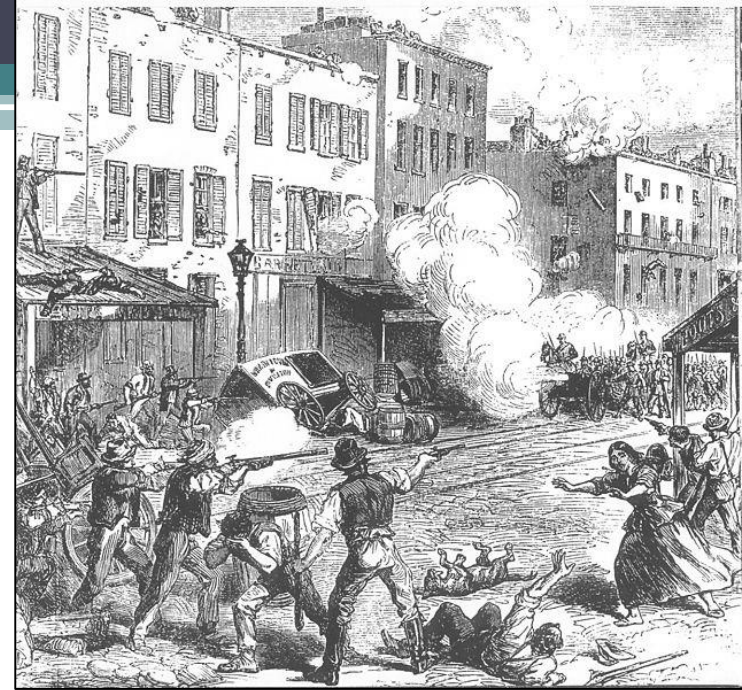


# A. Mobilization

Both the Union and the Confederacy mobilized their economies and societies to wage the war even while facing considerable home front opposition

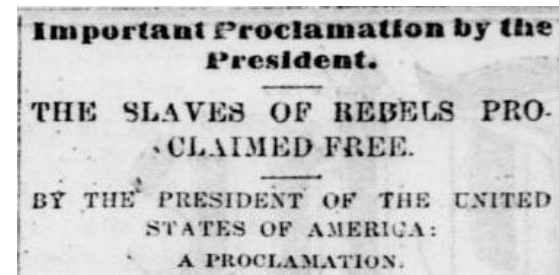
- Suspension of Habeas corpus
- Morrill Tariff
- Conscription acts
- Radical Republicans
- War Democrats

New  
York City  
Draft  
Day  
Riots,  
1863



## B. Emancipation Proclamation

- Lincoln and most Union supporters began the Civil War to preserve the Union
- 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

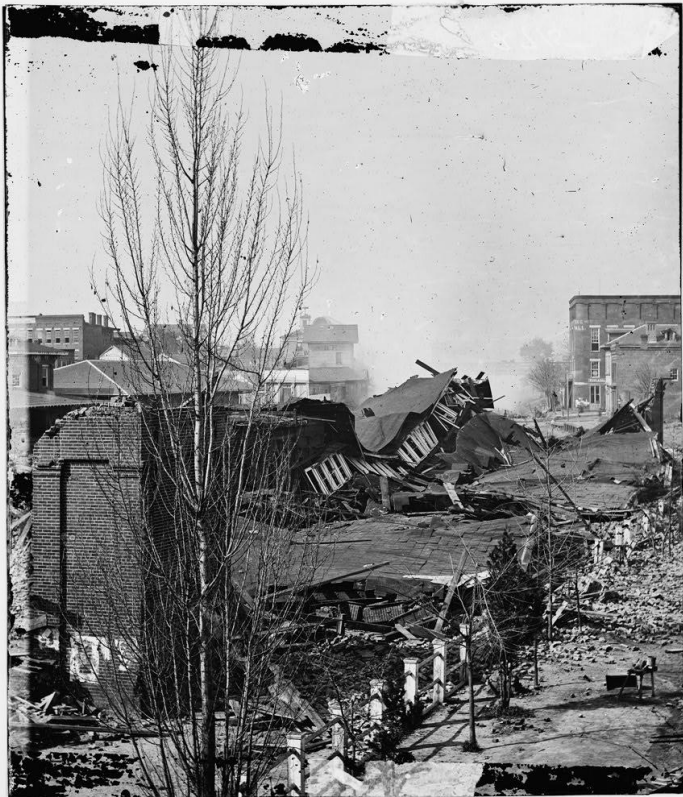


Notice of the Emancipation Proclamation from the The Alleghenian, September 25, 1862

## C. Gettysburg Address


- 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.
  - Battle of Gettysburg
  - Significance of “Fourscore and seven years ago...”

## D. Union victory



Sherman's army left Atlanta in ruins in November 1864 and marched to Savannah, the famous "March to the Sea."

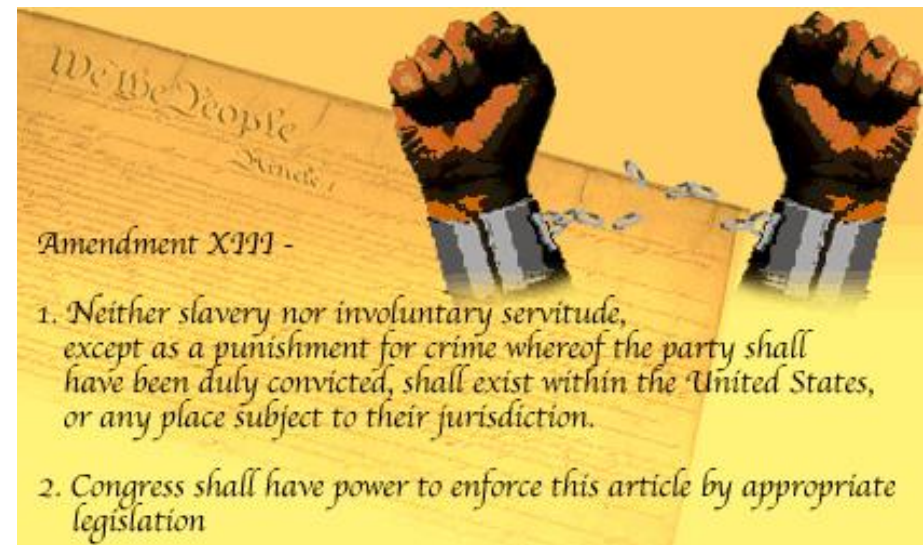
- Although Confederacy showed military initiative and daring early in the war, the Union ultimately succeeded due to improvements in leadership and strategy, key victories, greater resources, and the wartime destruction of the South's infrastructure.
  - Anaconda Plan
  - Antietam
  - Vicksburg
  - Battle of Gettysburg
  - Union's "total war" strategy
  - Sherman's March to the Sea
  - Appomattox Courthouse



II. Reconstruction and the Civil War ended slavery, 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, women, and other minorities

# A. Thirteenth Amendment

- The 13th Amendment abolished slavery, while the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> amendments granted African Americans citizenship, equal protection under the laws, and voting rights.

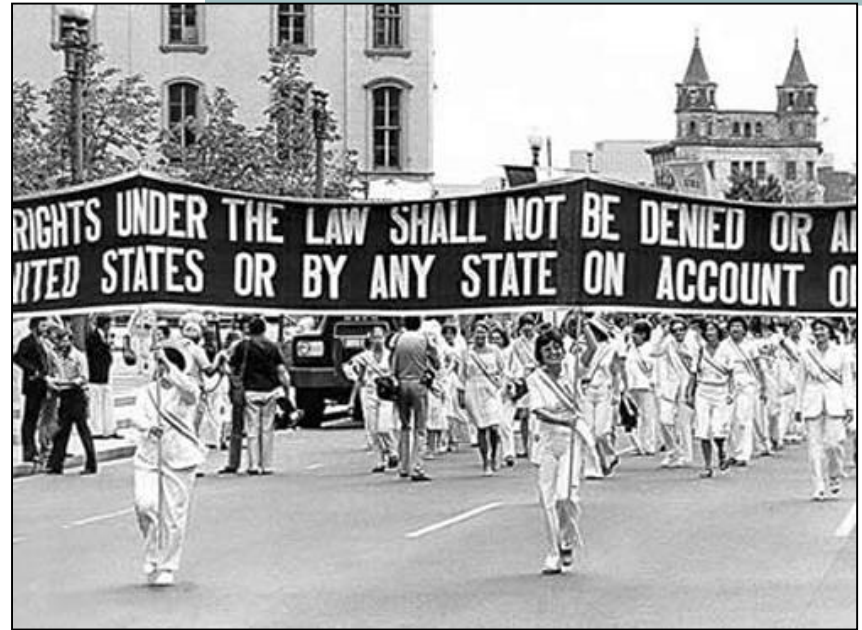


# The 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment

- Ratified on July 9, 1868
- “All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.
- By directly mentioning the role of the states, the 14th Amendment greatly expanded the protection of civil rights to all Americans
- Cited in more litigation than any other amendment

## B. Women's Rights

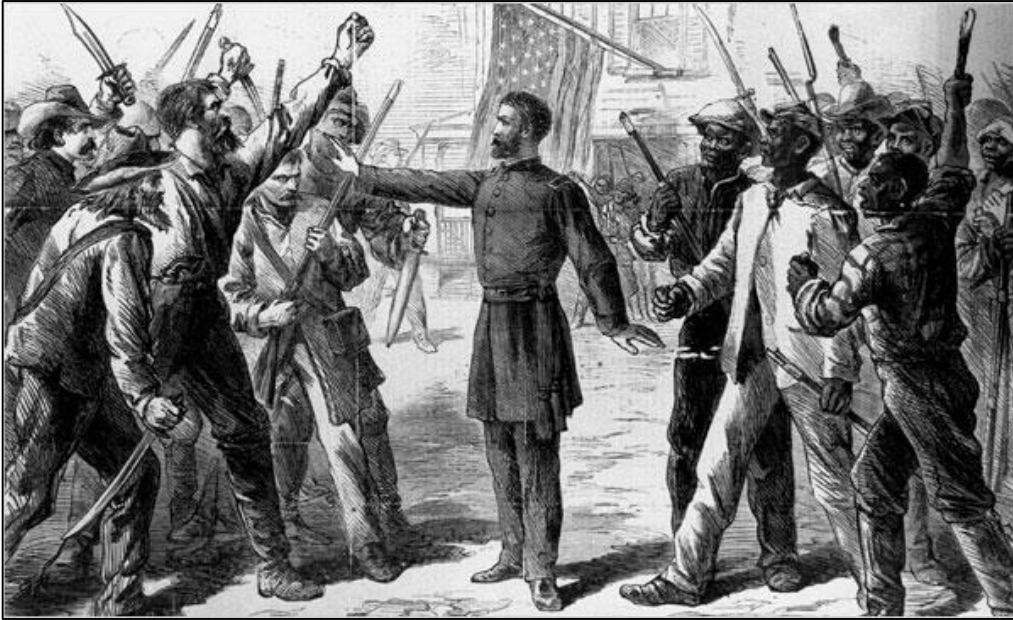
- The women's rights movement was both emboldened and divided over the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> amendments to the Constitution.
  - NWSA vs. AWSA
  - Elizabeth Cady Stanton
  - Susan B. Anthony
  - Lucy Stone





## C. Reconstruction

- 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.



Harper's Weekly

An engraving depicting an agent of the Freedman's Bureau as a peacemaker between blacks and whites after the Civil War.

## C. Reconstruction



Hiram Revels of Mississippi was elected Senator and six other African Americans were elected as Congressmen from other southern states during the Reconstruction era.

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.

- Black Codes, KKK
- Presidential vs. Radical Republicans
- Military reconstruction
- Carpetbaggers, scalawags
- Freedmen's Bureau
- Civil Rights Act of 1866, Reconstruction Act of 1867
- Johnson's impeachment trial
- Hiram Revels, Blanche K Bruce, Robert Smalls

## D. Sharecropping System

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.



## E. Failures & Successes of Reconstruction

- Segregation, violence, Supreme Court decisions, and local political tactics progressively stripped away African American rights, but the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> amendments eventually became the basis for court decisions upholding civil rights in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

