

# APUSH PERIOD 5 GUIDE

1844 - 1877

## KEY CONCEPTS

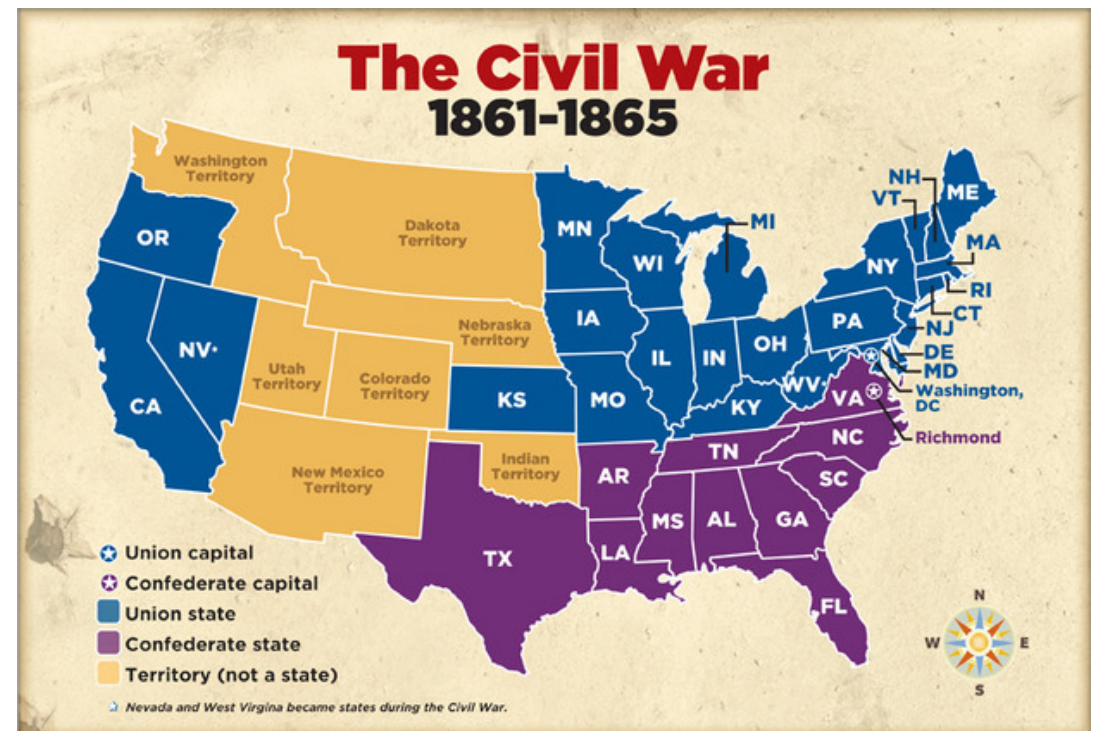
**Key Concept 5.1:** The United States became more connected with the world, pursued an expansionist foreign policy in the Western Hemisphere, and emerged as the destination for many migrants from other countries.

**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.

**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.

## MAIN IDEAS

- Popular enthusiasm for U.S. expansion, bolstered by economic and security interests, resulted in the acquisition of new territories, substantial migration westward, and new overseas initiatives.
- In the 1840s and 1850s, Americans continued to debate questions about rights and citizenship for various groups of U.S. inhabitants.
- Ideological and economic differences over slavery produced an array of diverging responses from Americans in the North and the South.
- Debates over slavery came to dominate political discussion in the 1850s, culminating in the bitter election of 1860 and the secession of Southern states.
- 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.
- 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.



## KEY CONTENT

- Election of 1844/ Manifest Destiny
- Mexican American War/Mexican Cession/Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo/ Gadsden Purchase/ Purchase of Alaska
- Slavery/Planter Aristocracy/ peculiar institution/ Ostend Manifesto
- Nat Turner's Rebellion/ Gag Resolution/ Free Soilers
- Abolitionism/William Lloyd Garrison/ Frederick Douglass/ American Colonization Society/ Underground Railroad/ Harriet Tubman/ Uncle Tom's Cabin
- Hinton Helper/George Fitzhugh
- Compromise of 1850/ Fugitive Slave Law of 1850/ Kansas-Nebraska Act/Dred Scott/ Bleeding Kansas/John Brown
- Lecompton Constitution
- Panic of 1857/Tariff of 1857
- Freeport Doctrine/ Crittenden Compromise
- Election of 1860/ Secession/ Ft. Sumter/Border States
- Robert E. Lee/Jefferson Davis/Stonewall Jackson/George McClellan, William T. Sherman, Ulysses S. Grant
- Gettysburg Address
- Confiscation Act of 1862/ Emancipation Proclamation
- Battles of Gettysburg, Antietam, 1st Bull Run/ Siege of Vicksburg/ Peninsular Campaign/ Anaconda Plan
- Copperheads/Scalawags/ Carpetbaggers/ Ku Klux Klan
- Greenbacks/ Morrill Tariff Act/ Morrill Land Grant/ Homestead Act
- 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments
- Freedman's Bureau
- 10% Plan/ Radical Republicans/ Wade Davis Bill/ Sharecropping/ Black Codes/ Civil Rights Bill 1866/ Reconstruction Acts/Force Acts
- Johnson Impeachment
- Tenure of Office Act