

Classwork 6 - Fill in the Blank (unit 4)

Write your answers on a sheet of paper

Fri 10.10

Sectionalism (1820-1850)

- The North
 - Increase in transportation in north = industrialization in the north
 - mainly 1. _____ (clothing manufacturing)
 - Factories are in Northern Cities - Pull Migration
 - Northern city population Grows
 - overcrowding, disease, crime
 - Northern Cities need food
 - railroads link North to the old Northwest (today the midwest)
 - Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota
 - grow the corn and wheat and ship it
 - major shipping cities in the midwest grow
- The South
 - Agrarian Economy was dying until **Eli Whitney** invented the 2. _____
 - South ramps up production (and slavery - 3. _____)
 - Laws and Codes were passed to protect slave owners from losing their risky investments (slaves)
 - runaway punishments
 - no education

Antebellum Activism and Progress

- 4. _____
 - Large religious movement led by Baptists and Methodists
 - instilled fear of damnation and sought perfection
 - faith, hard work, education, and temperance
 - appeals to middle class
 - birth of "revivals"
 - Baptists and Methodist = largest denominations in US
- 5. _____
 - Make alcohol 6. _____
 - Women lead this political issue (can't vote)
- Mental & Physical Health
 - 7. _____ (NC) leads movement to improve conditions at

- Mental Asylums
 - Jails
- **Horace Mann** reform public schools
 - Free to attend (funded by states)
 - Mandatory to attend
- **Abolitionists**
 - **8** _____ = ending slavery
 - Second Great Awakening laid the groundwork
 - **9** _____ (main form of media)
 - **William Lloyd Garrison** wrote about ending slavery everyday in his newspaper, the *Liberator*
 - **10** _____ did the same in his African-American newspaper, *The North Star*
 - Douglas - Former slave hired by Garrison to give public speeches against slavery
 - **Underground Railroad** - **11** _____ to freedom (**Harriet Tubman, Sojourner Truth**)
 - **Nat Turner** led a slave revolt in Virginia in 1831
 - 50 whites were killed
 - Turner was caught and executed
 - in retaliation, hundreds of slaves were killed
- **Apologists**
 - Didn't want the US to break up, justified slavery
 - "Slaves in the south had it better, **12** _____"

Mon 10.11

- **Cult of Domesticity**
 - A woman's place was in the home - tending the family
 - farming becomes mechanized => don't need workers
 - don't need children => women aren't having children
 - the girls they have already - are sent off to work in factories
 - What's left for the mother to do?
 - Free time to think about life and inequity
 - women's rights
 - temperance
 - slavery
 - **13** _____
 - **14** _____
 - **15** _____
 - call for **16** _____ (voting rights for men *and* women)
 - Led by **Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton**
 - the movement would be squashed by men

○ The Mormons

- 1830 The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (mormons)
 - **Joseph Smith** founder
 - claims he was visited by the angel Moroni
 - showed him sacred texts written on gold plates
 - Mormons were persecuted in NY, move west
 - persecute in Ohio, move to Illinois
 - in Illinois, Smith is murder by an angry mob in his jail cell
 - Brigham Young takes over - moves far west - desert (Utah)
 - Brigham Young University (BYU)
 - Utah (2013) - 58% Mormon (majority)
 - Why Persecuted?
 - Claiming to be a Prophet
 - Practiced **polygamy** - taking multiple wives

○ Trancendalists

- Spurned by materialism (placing too much importance on possession)
- Writer **Ralph Waldo Emerson** and **Henry David Thoreau** stated a new movement
 - seek a connection between man and nature
 - Thoreau's **Walden** documented his experiment living in isolation near Walden Pond
 - *In such an experience, even the self is absorbed by a greater power: "I become a transparent eye-ball; I am nothing; I see all; the currents of the Universal Being circulate through me."*

○ American Culture

- **Novels (primary sources):**
 - Abolitionist inspiring
 - **17** _____
 - **18** _____
 - **Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl** (Harriet Jacobs)
 - American History
 - **Last of the Mohicans** (James Fenimore Cooper)
 - **Rip Van Winkle** (Washington Irving)
 - **A History of the Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus** (Irving)
 - **Paul Revere's Ride** (Longfellow)
 - Classic Fiction
 - **The Legend of Sleepy Hollow** (Washington Irving)
 - **The Tell-Tale Heart** (Edgar Allen Poe)

Manifest Destiny

- **Manifest Destiny - 19**_____
 - Early American Imperialism
 - Europe sails to africa and asia
 - America moves west and takes land from Mexicans and Indians
 - 1840s - Americans moving to the area of Texas (owned by Mexico)
- **Oregon Trail**
 - **20**_____
 - covered wagons could only travel 15 miles a day for 2000 miles
 - American Indians are moving west too, but what about the american indians already in the west?
- **Martin Van Buren** - the forgotten president
 - does nothing as president (due to Panic of 1837)
 - loses next election to "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too"
- **Don't Mess with Texas**
 - Mexico needs farmers - welcome american immigrants (1821)
 - 1830 - Americans and Slaves outnumbered Mexicans in Texas
 - **21**_____
 - Texans refuse
 - **Santa Anna**, Mexico Military Dictator, cracks down
 - Texans Revolt
 - **Come and Take It**
 - **22**_____
 - 13 day siege - all men killed
 - Rallying Cry - "remember the alamo"
 - Texans win indepenence
 - Republic of Texas (not usa)
 - **Western Expansion**
 - James K Polk (NC) elected President in 1845
 - **23**_____
 - not just more land, more slave states!
 - Texas joins the USA
 - Mexico is not happy, they want Texas back
 - **Mexican-American War**
 - easy win for US
 - **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo 1847**
 - **24**_____

- 25 _____
 - 26 _____
 - passes House, but not the senate - no deal

Brink of Civil War

- Gold discovered in California in 1848
 - hundred of thousands of people move to Cali immediately (**49ers**)
 - 27 _____
 - California creates a state constitution, asks to be an official state
 - constitution bans slavery in California
 - Slave states do not like this
 - Henry Clay reaches another Compromise

Wed 10/15

- 28 _____
 - California = Free State
 - New Mexico and Utah will become states
 - 29 _____
 - The 30 _____ - Free or Slave?
 - The slave trade is ban from Washington, D.C. (just looks bad)
 - what does the south get?
 - a stricter 31 _____
 - suspected slaves could not speak, did not get a trial
 - aiding and abetting = \$1,000 fine
 - Avoids break up of the North (free states) and the South (slave states)..or delays
- **Kansas Nebraska Act of 1854**
 - Nebraska territory will be divided into two states
 - citizens of the state will vote of slavery (**popular sovereignty**)
 - People in Kansas begin to fight over the issue
 - 32 _____
 - Border Ruffians from nearby Missouri (slave) cause trouble
 - **John Brown** and abolitionists fight back
 - mini war
 - 1861 - Kansas is a Free State
 - War is coming!
 - **Dred Scott**
 - Slave to a military Surgeon
 - Surgeon is transferred to work in a free state (illinois, wisconsin)
 - Surgeon dies - Scott sues new owner (his widow) for freedom
 - Scott lived in area that had abolished slavery = Free
 - case goes to supreme court

- Supreme Court Justices were divided
 - Southern Justices vs. Northern Justices
 - Dred Scott loses
 - Dred Scott Decision
 - 33 _____ = do not have the right to sue
 - but the Supreme Court goes further!
 - Slaves are property
 - The government cannot take away your life, liberty, or property without due process (5th amendment)
 - When Wisconsin abolished slavery it violated the 5th amendment rights of slave owners
 - Wisconsin's action were unconstitutional
 - States are not allowed to abolish slavery
 - 34 _____
 - 36° means nothing!!!
- Rise of Lincoln
 - little-known republican lawyer runs for the Senate in Illinois (1858)
 - He loses
 - 35 _____
 - Lincoln warned of "Slave Power" - South politically strong
 - Gov't should limit the expansion of slavery
 - 1860 - Republican Party nominates Lincoln as their candidate
 - Party Platform (36 _____)
 - stop the expansion of slavery
 - not end slavery
 - transcontinental railroad
 - protective tariffs
 - rights for immigrants
 - Southern Democrats promised to 37 _____ the election
 - Constitutional Union Party is formed
 - Beat Lincoln, save the Union - prevent secession
 - Lincoln only gets 40% of the popular vote (that's academic)
 - Lincoln wins the electoral college by winning large population states
 - 4 days later South Carolina voted to secede from the Union
 - 6 southern states joined SC over the next month
 - 38 _____ is formed
 - A separate southern nation (February 1861)
 - **Jefferson Davis** is President of CSA

The Civil War

● The North

- **Strengths:**
 - Strong industry (Factories)
 - Strong financially (Banks)
 - Railroads were mainly in the North
 - Population*
- **Weaknesses:**
 - Had to conquer the south
 - Had to fight in unfamiliar territory (south)
 - Low Morale - die for the union? die to end slavery?
- North creates the first income tax to pay for the war
 - Union returns to paper currency instead of gold
 - **“Greenbacks”** - the birth of the dollar we have today
 - gov’t needs to pay soldiers, buy guns and ammo, etc.
 - gold is rare
 - Gov’t can print as much money as they need
- North has a lot of men, but no one wants to fight
 - First federal **conscription** (draft) in 1863
 - gov’t forces you to join the army
 - **New York Draft Riots**
 - Irish-American are willing to fight to save the union
 - NOT willing to fight for the emancipation of slaves
 - 500 people died
 - whole city blocks were burned

● The South

- **Strengths:**
 - Didn’t have to conquer the Union
 - didn’t need to win - just defend their territory
 - don’t need that many troops
 - Battles fought in the South - familiar with the land (home game)
 - Better Generals (military academies located in the South)
 - Higher Morale - South fighting to defend their way of life
- **Weaknesses:**
 - Agrarian society, very little industry
 - Few railroads
 - Europe stops buying cotton from the South
 - Can’t arm slaves, rich won’t fight

---Quiz---

Tue 10/21

- **Battles of the Civil War**
 - **Battle of Fort Sumter**
 - The south secedes - What happens to all of the Union forts in the south?
 - Charleston, SC (April 1861) - Union refuses to leave Ft. Sumter
 - Confederacy bombs the Fort
 - eventually the Union leaves
 - 4 southern states secede and join the CSA
 - War officially begins
 - **North's War Plan (anaconda plan)**
 - 1. Union Navy cuts off supplies/trade to the South
 - 2. Union take control of the Mississippi - divide the South in two
 - 3. Attack the South
 - 4. Capture the Capital of the CSA (Richmond, Va)
 - **First Battle of Bull Run**
 - Manassas, Va - 7/1861
 - **Confederates (Gray/South) defeat the Union (Blue/North)**
 - Led by **Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson**
 - The North thinks this will be a short war
 - Citizens followed the union army to the battle, had a picnic, and watched the battle - SURPRISE
 - **Second Battle of Bull Run**
 - Confederates win again (3/1862)
 - **Battle of Antietam**
 - 9/1862 - Confederate Army invades the North! (Maryland)
 - Grays led by **General Robert E. Lee** (best general)
 - two armies meet at Antietam Creek
 - Bloodiest Day of the War
 - 23,000 die/wounded
 - Lee retreats to Virginia
 - Union does not follow him!
 - **Gen. McClellan** is fired by Lincoln
 - could have ended the war
 - South loses battle - Europe decides NOT to ally with the South
 - North wins battle - Lincoln orders the **Emancipation Proclamation**
 - **Battle of Fredericksburg**
 - 12/1862 Virginia

- **General Ambrose Burnside** leads the Union and loses big
 - Lincoln fires Burnside - **Gen. Joe Hooker** now in charge of Union
- **Naval War**
 - first **Ironclad ships** revolutionized naval warfare
 - *CSS Merrimac* vs *USS Monitor* - draw
- **Battle of Shiloh (west)**
 - Union wins battle under the command of **Gen. Ulysses S. Grant**
 - 4/1862 - Southwest Tennessee - Bloody battle
 - Union objective - Take control of the Mississippi River
- **Battle of Vicksburg (west)**
 - Vicksburg, Mississippi
 - A confederate stronghold (fortress city) on the Mississippi River
 - 5/1863 - Union surrounds the city
 - 7 week siege - starve them out
 - Union wins (turning point)
 - North now controls the Mississippi River
 - The CSA is split in two
- **Battle of Gettysburg**
 - The South is no longer winning the war
 - Need troops, need supplies - need european allies!
 - The Plan: Invade and win battles in the North - attract support
 - Gen. Lee invades Pennsylvania (7/1863)
 - Union army meets him at Gettysburg
 - Deadliest and most important battle of the war
 - 3 days of battles
 - **Pickett's Charge**
 - 53,000 killed/wounded
 - **Gen. Meade** wins (Hooker got fired)
 - Lee Retreats (turning point)
 - beginning of the end

Lincoln, War, and Slavery

- **Gettysburg Address**
 - greatest speech in US history
 - only two minutes long

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate, we can not consecrate, we can not hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Abolition of Slavery

- **Confiscation Acts**
 - early in the war - the union could seize enemy property (Total War)
 - money, weapons, SLAVES!
- **Emancipation Proclamation**
 - January 1863
 - Declared the freedom of slaves living in the area of rebellion
 - **Problems**
 - doesn't congress pass laws?
 - Why would the South Listen to the President?
 - border states that were a part of the Union - they got to keep their slaves (Kentucky, WV, Maryland, Tennessee, Missouri)
 - Boosted Morale in the North
 - it's official - the war is to end slavery
 - Northerners felt righteous
- **13th amendment**
 - abolished slavery in 1865

- Lincoln had to work political magic to get 66% of congress to pass the amendment
- 75% of the states was easy
 - the union was only free states
 - the slave states seceded, they don't count

wed 10/22

- **Sherman's March to the Sea**
 - **William Tecumseh Sherman** leads the Union through the South
 - Captured Atlanta, GA (9/1864)
 - Marched 100,000 troops through the south
 - Total War - burned and destroyed EVERYTHING
 - **Scorched-earth** policy
 - target civilians, property, roads, anything
 - inflict the misery of war - make them want to quit
 - 12/1864 - captures Savannah, GA
 - 2/1865 - captures Columbia, SC
 - Sherman's victories helped get Lincoln elected President
 - **40 acres and a mule**
 - Sherman's march freed tens of thousands of slaves
 - they joined Sherman - protection and to fight
 - he promised them 40 acres a mule
 - acre = 3/4 football field (30 football fields)
- **Sherman Quotes**
 - "It is only those who have neither fired a shot nor heard the shrieks and groans of the wounded who cry aloud for blood, more vengeance, more desolation. War is hell."
 - "War is cruelty. There's no use trying to reform it. The crueller it is, the sooner it will be over."
 - "You people of the South don't know what you are doing. This country will be drenched in blood, and God only knows how it will end."
- **Freedmen at War**
 - 180,000 freed slaves joined and fought for the Union
 - Segregated Units
 - Northern advantage - Manpower

- **South surrenders**

- North captures the CSA capital of Richmond, VA
 - City was burned to the ground
 - by the Union or by looters and the CSA?
- Robert E. Lee's army was surrounded by Grant's Union army in Virginia
 - Surrenders at **Appomattox Court House** (4/9/1865)
 - 5 days later - **Lincoln is assassinated** at Ford's Theater (DC)
 - **John Wilkes Booth**
 - actor and southern sympathizer
 - VP Andrew Johnson becomes President

Also During the War

- **Homestead Act of 1862**

- Gov't gives citizens free land to the west
 - move west & farm for 5 years = 160 acres of free land
 - acre = 75% of a football field
 - 120 football fields
 - Drought hits
 - 2/3rds of homesteaders had to move

- **Morrill Land Grant Act of 1862**

- Federally owned land given to states for free - if they build colleges
 - technical and agricultural trades
 - Iowa State, Kansas State, Michigan State, Rutgers University, Penn State, University of Vermont, University of Minnesota, University of Missouri, University of Wisconsin

- **Pacific Railway Acts of 1862 and 1864**

- build a transcontinental railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean