

- The *Dred Scott* decision only intensified tensions between the North and the South.
- The election of 1860 was seen as an insult to many in the South, and after its results were announced, the secession of Southern states from the Union was inevitable.

Time Line

- 1836: Texas territory rebels against Mexico; independent republic of Texas created
- 1841: Beginning of expansion into Oregon territory
- 1844: James K. Polk elected president
- 1845: Texas becomes a state of the United States
- 1846: Oregon Treaty with Britain gives most of Oregon to United States
War with Mexico begins
Wilmot Proviso passed
- 1848: Gold discovered in California; beginning of California gold rush
Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
Formation of Free-Soil party
Zachary Taylor elected president
- 1850: Passage of Compromise of 1850
- 1852: Franklin Pierce elected president
Uncle Tom's Cabin by Harriet Beecher Stowe published
- 1854: Kansas-Nebraska Act passed
Formation of the Republican party
- 1856: Democrat James Buchanan elected president
"Bleeding Kansas"
- 1857: *Dred Scott* decision announced
- 1858: Lincoln-Douglas debates
Freeport Doctrine issued by Stephen Douglas
- 1859: Harper's Ferry raid of John Brown
- 1860: Abraham Lincoln elected president
South Carolina secedes from the Union (December)

› Review Questions

1. Northerners approved all of the provisions of the Compromise of 1850 *except*
 - A. the section of the document concerning slavery in California
 - B. the section of the document concerning the Fugitive Slave Law
 - C. the section of the treaty on slave trading in Washington, DC
 - D. the section of the document concerning slavery in New Mexico
2. During the presidential election of 1860
 - A. the Democratic party had split and was running two candidates.
 - B. the new president was someone whom almost no one in the South had voted for.
 - C. the issue of the future of slavery in the territories was a major issue.
 - D. all of the above.

3. According to the concept of Manifest Destiny
 - A. it was primarily economic factors that caused Americans to expand westward.
 - B. it was primarily political factors that caused Americans to expand westward.
 - C. westward expansion was the fulfillment of America's destiny.
 - D. overpopulation on the eastern seaboard forced westward expansion.
4. American settlers first came to Mexico in the early 1830s
 - A. to avenge the attack on the Alamo
 - B. for political reasons; most who came were disenchanted with American policy toward Native Americans
 - C. out of personal loyalty to Davey Crockett or Jim Bowie
 - D. because they could receive a large plot of land for next to nothing
5. The political party of the era that supported nativist policies was the
 - A. Free-Soil party
 - B. Democratic party
 - C. Know-Nothing party
 - D. Whig party

> Answers and Explanations

1. **B.** In the Compromise of 1850, provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law were made tougher. California was to enter the Union as a free state, the residents of New Mexico and Utah could decide if they wanted to be slave or free, and slave trading was outlawed in Washington, DC.
2. **D.** All of the factors mentioned concerning the 1860 election are true.
3. **C.** The concept of Manifest Destiny stated that social, political, and economic factors all came together to encourage western expansion, and that western expansion was actually "God's plan" for America.
4. **D.** Settlers who came and became Mexican citizens and Catholics could receive very large plots of land for almost nothing. The incident at the Alamo did not occur until 1836.
5. **C.** The Know-Nothing party, a popular party in the early 1850s, supported a number of anti-immigrant and anti-Catholic policies.

- Success for the Confederacy depended on European aid; Southerners overestimated the dependence of Europe on Southern crops.
- Confederate generals proved much more competent than their Union counterparts in several key battles in the first years of the war.
- By late 1862, the war had produced severe effects on the home fronts; food shortages were occurring in the South, and President Lincoln imposed martial law in several locations and suspended the writ of habeas corpus in the cases of some of his political opponents.
- The Emancipation Proclamation provided a moral justification for Northerners to continue the war.
- The war shifted decisively in favor of the North in 1863, with the battles at Gettysburg and Vicksburg proving to be critical victories for the North.
- The surrender of the Confederacy in April 1865 was caused by a severe lack of morale, manpower, and economic stability in the South.

Time Line

- 1860: Lincoln elected president
South Carolina secedes from Union
- 1861: Confederate States of America created
Attack on Fort Sumter
First Battle of Bull Run
Union begins blockade of Southern ports
- 1862: New Orleans captured by Union navy
Battle of Shiloh
Conscription begins in Confederate states
Emancipation of slaves in Southern states begins
Battle of Antietam
British announce they will not aid the Confederacy in any substantial way
- 1863: Emancipation Proclamation
Conscription begins in the North; draftees may hire “replacements”
First black soldiers enlist in Union army
Crucial Union victory at Gettysburg
Crucial Union victory at Vicksburg
Draft riots in New York City
- 1864: Abraham Lincoln reelected
General Sherman carries out his “march to the sea”
Desertion becomes a major problem in the Confederate army
- 1865: General Lee surrenders at Appomattox
Abraham Lincoln assassinated

› Review Questions

1. The North held many advantages at the beginning of the Civil War *except*
 - A. the North occupied more territory than the South.
 - B. the North had more railroad lines.
 - C. the North had more factories.
 - D. the North had a larger population.
2. European states did not aid the Confederacy in the Civil War because
 - A. there were alternative sources of cotton and other crops that they could turn to.
 - B. they opposed the Confederacy’s position on slavery.
 - C. they did not believe that the Confederacy could win.
 - D. all of the above.

3. The military draft was unpopular to many in the North because
 - A. the draft allowed blacks to enter the armed forces.
 - B. the draft allowed Irish-American immigrants to enter the army.
 - C. the draft allowed those drafted to hire “replacements.”
 - D. martial law was needed in many locations to enforce the draft provisions.
4. The Battle of Vicksburg was an important victory for the Union because
 - A. it reversed several Union defeats in the same year.
 - B. it gave the Union a pathway to Atlanta.
 - C. it gave the Union virtual control of the Mississippi River.
 - D. it demonstrated that General Lee could, in fact, be beaten.
5. Copperheads were
 - A. Democrats in the North who opposed the war
 - B. Republicans in the North who suggested that Lincoln be replaced
 - C. Democrats in the North who switched alliance to Lincoln
 - D. Southern Democrats who wanted negotiations with the North as early as 1863

› Answers and Explanations

1. A. All of the others were major advantages for the Union war effort.
2. D. All of the reasons given helped convince the Europeans not to assist the Confederacy. The Confederacy’s position on slavery proved to be especially troublesome, since slavery had long been outlawed in Europe.
3. C. The fact that replacement soldiers, usually immigrants, could be hired or that a payment of \$300 to the government could get a man out of the draft made the system very unpopular to many.
4. C. The six-week Battle of Vicksburg occurred in 1863 and helped turn the war in the Union’s favor. As a result of Vicksburg, the Mississippi River was virtually in the hands of the Union. Lee did not command the Confederate forces at Vicksburg.
5. A. Copperheads were Democrats in the North who claimed that the war would bring economic ruin to the North, with freed slaves taking jobs that whites now had. Some were arrested and deported.

› Review Questions

- Radical Republicans favored all of the following *except*
 - the governing of the South by military generals
 - the impeachment of Andrew Johnson
 - the return of former Confederate leaders to positions of power in the South
 - the election of newly enfranchised blacks to positions in Southern state legislatures
- The official reason for impeachment proceedings against Andrew Johnson was
 - he had violated the Tenure of Office Act
 - he had violated the Reconstruction Act
 - his Reconstruction policies were much too lenient to the South
 - he had failed to enforce the Civil Rights Act of 1866
- Black Codes were instituted to
 - increase black participation in Southern politics during Reconstruction
 - increase the effectiveness of the Freedmen's Bureau
 - prevent blacks from having certain jobs
 - maintain slavery in some sections of the Deep South
- Reconstruction ended as a result of the Compromise of 1877 because
 - a presidential mandate ordered that Reconstruction end.
 - by the provisions of the compromise, the U.S. Army was removed from Southern states.
 - the new president, Rutherford B. Hayes, was strongly against the existing Reconstruction policy.
 - many blacks were now in positions of power in the South, and Reconstruction policies were no longer needed.
- The Fifteenth Amendment
 - allowed Southern states to reenter the Union
 - outlawed slavery
 - stated that a person could not be denied the vote because of his color
 - said that former Confederate officials could not hold public office

› Answers and Explanations

- C.** All of the other choices were favored by Radical Republicans. The Reconstruction Act of 1867 placed the former Confederate states under military rule.
- A.** By attempting to remove Edwin Stanton as secretary of war, many in Congress stated that Johnson had knowingly violated the Tenure of Office Act, thus violating provisions of the U.S. Constitution.
- C.** Black Codes were adopted by Southern legislatures in 1866 and limited movement by blacks, prevented them from having certain jobs, and prohibited interracial marriage.
- B.** After Hayes was given the presidency by the Compromise of 1877, the U.S. Army left control of the South to the South. Without the army present to enforce Reconstruction policies, these policies ended. Blacks were soon second-class citizens again.
- C.** The Fifteenth Amendment stated that no American could be denied the right to vote "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."