



AP US HISTORY

Period 5: 1844 - 1877

UNIT 5

REVIEW



the note ninja

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MANIFEST DESTINY

Manifest Destiny: The divine mission of the US to expand westward -> coined by John L. O'Sullivan

Annexation of Texas: Manifest destiny was used to justify the annexation of Texas

Gold Rush of 1848: Gold was discovered in Cali -> brings many people West, mining camps & towns developed

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MEXICO-US WAR

1846-48

Causes:

- Annexation of TX
- Border dispute
- Movement of US troops toward Rio Grande -> MX army kills II

Consequences:

- Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848) -> recognizes Rio Grande as TX border, cedes 55% of territory including California
- Conflict over statuses of new territories

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CONFLICT & COMPROMISE

US-MX War Territories -> Slave or Free?

- Wilmot Proviso -> Proposed bill to forbid slavery in new MX territories -> rejected

Manifest Destiny:

- Abolitionists fear this will expand slavery
- Compromise of 1850: Cali = free state, slavery will be decided using popular sovereignty in New Mexico and Utah territories.

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REGIONAL TENSIONS

- Immigration increases -> Irish & German -> nativism increases -> birth of "Know-Nothings"

Economy:

- Increased factory production -> shoes, clothing, guns
- Sewing machine & electric telegraph

Slavery:

- 1850 Fugitive Slave Act -> tensions btwn North & South
- Books like Uncle Tom's Cabin reveal realities of slavery

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REGIONAL TENSIONS (2)

- Tensions over slavery divide the Democratic Party -> birth of the anti-slavery **Republican Party**

Dred Scott decision:

- Declares that slaves aren't citizens and Congress cannot outlaw slavery in federal territories

Conflict:

- Bleeding Kansas: Period of violence between abolitionists and pro-slavery in the Kansas-Nebraska territory

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SECESSION

Lincoln (Republican) wins election of 1860:

- Anti-slavery
- Pro-internal improvements & tarriffs
- Needed to keep support of border states

Deep South secession:

- In 1860 many states in the deep south seceded from the Union -> created Confederate States of America
- In the Confederacy, there were strict limits on tarriffs and less restrictions on slavery



CIVIL WAR

The Civil War (1861-65):

- Begins when Confederate troops fire at Fort Sumter
- The Union had an economic and militaristic advantage over the Confederates
- Antietam: Confederates wanted recognition from Britain -> failure
- Gettysburg: Confederates fail to surprise attack the Union -> bloodiest battle
- Confederate surrender at the Appomattox Court House



GOVT. POLICY

Major govt. policies during the Civil War:

- Emancipation Proclamation: Lincoln frees all slaves in the Confederate territory
- Gettysburg Address: Speech by Lincoln, alluding to the reunification of the US and abolition of slavery
- Modernization: The war sped up industrialization and mass production -> consolidated mass manufacturing into big businesses

RECONSTRUCTION

Laws & Amendments:

- 13th: Abolishes slavery
- 14th: Grants birthright citizenship
- 15th: Universal male suffrage
- Civil Rights Act (1875): Guarantees all citizens access to accommodations in public places regardless of race

Failures:

- Many laws were poorly enforced
- Some states enacted Black Codes to create barriers for Black Americans
- Federal support for Republicans ended in 1877 -> Reconstruction ends

THANKS FOR
WATCHING!

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