

## PERIOD 5 1844–1877

### Overview

The years of Period 5 see the nation expand across the continent, though that growth comes with confrontations over slavery and different views of the place of the United States in the world. Many believed in the concept of Manifest Destiny—that the United States was ordained by God to rule the continent through a combination of racial and cultural superiority. As the country grew, however, the controversy over the extension of slavery followed. Another minority, American Indians, faced increasing pressure as more of their lands were forcibly taken from them. U.S. economic, diplomatic, and cultural interests even began to look beyond the West Coast to the possible extension of American influence into Asia.

As immigrants continued to pour into the United States, tensions grew between the new arrivals and established communities. Immigrants were often met with violent nativist movements, particularly aimed at Catholics. Many sought refuge in the West in the years after the Civil War. The need for labor to promote economic development often trumped nativist sentiment. As the settlement of the West progressed, Hispanics and American Indians came under particular hardship as many refused to accept their assimilation into American society.

Tensions between the North and the South over issues involving slavery came to a head in the 1840s and 1850s. The North relied increasingly on free labor, while the South grew more dependent on slave-based agriculture. Abolitionist groups became more outspoken and activist, leading to a growing paranoia among slaveholders. Southerners responded with states' rights claims, nullification bills, and increased reliance of racial stereotyping to bolster their case for maintaining slavery.

The 1850s saw repeated attempts to defuse the conflict, resulting in the Compromise of 1850, the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and the *Dred Scott* decision by the Supreme Court. Nothing seemed to slow down the growing sectionalism. Issues of slavery and nativism led to the realignment of political parties, with the Republican Party emerging in the Midwest and North, while Democrats still tried to hold the northern and southern factions of their party together. The election of Lincoln in 1860 on a platform calling for the end of the extension of slavery into new territories proved to be the tipping point that led to the breakup of the Union and the Civil War.

The Union victory in the war ended the constitutional issues of slavery and secession but left unresolved many disputes over what should be the limits of federal power. The North triumphed over the South in the war through a combination of industrial power, leadership, and the moral high ground of calling for an end to slavery. Lincoln's decision to issue the Emancipation Proclamation gained the Union cause support in Europe and mobilized many African Americans to fight for the northern cause. Northern strength eventually overcame southern resistance, as the war destroyed both the South's environment and its infrastructure.

While the Union victory settled the question of slavery once and for all, Reconstruction left unresolved many questions about federal versus state power, as well as many prewar social and economic patterns. The Thirteenth Amendment ended slavery, but many former slaves fell into the almost equally oppressive sharecropping system during Reconstruction and beyond. Some temporary progress was made in terms of African American voting rights and political

participation, but these gains were short-lived when the rest of the country began to lose interest in Reconstruction programs as the country put the Civil War behind it. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments promised full citizenship and voting rights to African American men, but as interest in Reconstruction faded, so did a commitment to the enforcement of these promises. Women felt particularly betrayed when the Fifteenth Amendment specified male voting rights but left women out altogether. In spite of these shortcomings, these two amendments became the basis for effective civil rights legislation in the twentieth century.

## Key Terms

*Be sure that you understand the meaning of these terms and their relevance in U.S. history.*

Abolitionism  
 Carpetbaggers  
 Free-soil movement  
 Ideal of domesticity  
 Ideological debate  
 Impeachment  
 Imperialism  
 Jingoism  
 Laissez-faire

Manifest Destiny  
 Nativism  
 Nullification  
 Personal liberty laws  
 Popular sovereignty  
 “Redemption”  
 Sectional parties  
 Sectional tensions

## Questions to Consider

*As you study Period 5, keep the following thematic questions in mind.*

### Identity

- ♦ How did westward expansion and the quest for “manifest destiny” both reflect and shape Americans’ views on progress and identity?
- ♦ What effect did the debate over slavery have on shaping regional identities in the period 1844–1877?
- ♦ How did the Civil War and its aftermath change people’s views about what it means to be American?

### Work, Exchange, and Technology

- ♦ How did the differing economies of the North and South contribute to both the outbreak of the Civil War and its outcome?
- ♦ In what ways did events during the Civil War years, 1861–1865, shape the postwar economy?

### Peopling

- ♦ How did the influx of immigrants in the mid-nineteenth century change America?
- ♦ Why did Americans and immigrants move west, and how did the federal government promote westward expansion?

## Politics and Power

- ♦ How and why did political alignments change as result of events in the period from 1844 to 1877?
- ♦ How did reformers and writers shape the arguments about slavery in the years before the Civil War?
- ♦ How successful was political compromise at resolving the issues facing the nation in the antebellum period? Account for the successes and failures of compromise.
- ♦ How did various groups use the Constitution to buttress their beliefs about slavery and post-Civil War reconstruction?
- ♦ What issues were left unresolved as the Civil War ended, and how were these addressed between 1865 and 1877?
- ♦ How did the Civil War and Reconstruction affect the balance of power between branches of the federal government and between the federal government and the states?
- ♦ How successful was Reconstruction in achieving its goals? Account for the successes and shortcomings of the effort to rebuild the nation and to guarantee the slaves rights and opportunities that others had.

## America in the World

- ♦ In what ways did American efforts to increase the power and prestige of the United States bring the country into conflict with other nations?
- ♦ Why was the Mexican War, which ended in 1848, such an important factor in leading the U.S. into a civil war thirteen years later?
- ♦ How did foreign involvement help determine the outcome of the Civil War?

## Environment and Geography

- ♦ What effect did geography have on Americans' quest for economic progress in the antebellum era?
- ♦ To what extent did geography have an impact on the events leading up to and during the Civil War?
- ♦ How was the western environment transformed as more and more settlers moved west in the mid-nineteenth century?

## Ideas, Beliefs, and Culture

- ♦ What were the unifying factors that linked the abolitionist movement to the efforts to achieve an expanded role for women in the mid-nineteenth century?
- ♦ How did Americans' views about race and ethnicity shape their views on expansion and the treatment of immigrants?
- ♦ How did the power of the pen shape Americans' views on slavery and the conflict between North and South?
- ♦ In what ways was expansion of republican ideals at the heart of debates over Manifest Destiny, slavery, and Reconstruction?

## America's History Chapter Summaries

(required AP® content in bold)

### Chapter 13

#### Expansion, War, and Sectional Crisis, 1844–1860

Chapter 13 examines four related themes: the idea of Manifest Destiny and the westward expansion beginning in the 1840s, the impact of traders and settlers on the Great Plains and in California, the impact of the Mexican War (1846–1848), and the disintegration of the two-party system as debates over the extension of slavery grew more acrimonious. Every addition of new territory to the Union brought with it the debate over whether that territory would be slave or free. The question was settled temporarily with the Compromise of 1850, but arguments over the Fugitive Slave Act and southerners' determination to open new lands to slavery made any future compromises difficult. The Whig Party disintegrated and was replaced by the Republican Party, dedicated to limiting slavery to the states and territories where it already existed. The Democratic Party splintered as well into a northern faction that looked for a way to limit slavery and a southern one devoted to protecting the institution. The 1850s was a decade that saw less and less room for compromise.

The decade of the 1840s saw Americans embrace the concept of Manifest Destiny—the belief that they had a God-given right to extend the blessings of **republican government across the continent to the Pacific**. This “right” carried with it the assumption of Anglo-American superiority. Oregon was the first target, followed soon by California, with little attention paid to the Spanish, Mexicans, and American Indians who were in those territories already. The Plains Indian culture had been made possible by the introduction of European horses and weapons. **The descendants of those same people now threatened the Indians' way of life.**

The presidential election of 1844 brought in an administration that revered expansionism, particularly into Texas and Oregon. The desire to annex Texas soon helped spark war with Mexico, a war that was fought on many different fronts in the Southwest. American victories in both California and Mexico itself led to the surrender by the Mexican government and a treaty that added vast new territories to the United States. Even before the treaty was ratified, **the issue of whether to allow the extension of slavery into these new territories began to split Congress along regional lines.**

This issue of whether any new states would be slave or free reached a crisis point quickly when gold was discovered in California and the population of the West Coast grew rapidly. **Rights of Mexicans and Indians were pushed aside as gold miners crowded in and began to stake claims. California had the added attraction of being a port of call toward Asia, a possibility many American merchants already appreciated.** Constitutional crisis followed California's application for statehood. Southern threats to leave the Union were temporarily put off with the passage of the Compromise of 1850, though many of the provisions of this bill led to more controversy. A free California was balanced by opening the rest of the territory gained from Mexico through popular sovereignty, and the South got a new, **more stringent Fugitive Slave Law**. The old **Two Party System crumbled as more aggressive antislavery advocates took the political stage. The Democrats splintered along regional lines while the new Republican Party replaced the divided Whigs.**

**Northern abolitionists were quick to try and undermine the new Fugitive Slave Law, and antislave literature gained widespread popularity. Southerners responded with defense of the system, citing what they felt was the “positive good” of the institution. The economies of both North and South continued to move apart, with the North relying more and more on free labor while the South became ever more dependent on slaves.**

Key Concept 5.1.I.A

Key Concept 5.1.I.C

Key Concept 5.1.I.B

Key Concept 5.1.I.C

Key Concept 5.1.I.D

Key Concept 5.2.II.A

Key Concept 5.2.II.B

Key Concept 5.2.I.B

Key Concept 5.2.I.C

Key Concept 5.2.I.A

Expansion continued as Congress sought to put the **Kansas and Nebraska territories** on the statehood track. The decision to handle the issue of slavery through popular sovereignty stirred up even more controversy, as the bill cancelled out the earlier Missouri Compromise and threw **these two territories open for renewed fighting over whether they would be slave or free**. The new Republican Party began to take the lead in the fight to contain slavery where it already was but to allow no new slave territories for states to be created. Fighting broke out in Kansas almost immediately, but Congress was able to do nothing to resolve the conflict. The next challenge to the Compromise of 1850 came in the form of a court case brought by a slave, Dred Scott, who asked that he be declared free because he was taken into free territory. The Supreme Court, dominated by southerners, not only denied his petition but went on to add that no one could be prevented from taking their “property” wherever they chose, **a position that undercut all political attempts to limit the spread of slavery**.

Key Concept 5.2.II.A

This was the political atmosphere in which **Abraham Lincoln won the office of the presidency in 1860, a Republican elected on a platform of protecting slavery where it already existed but preventing its spread into any new territories**. Many in the South viewed Lincoln's victory as the end of their chances to live a prosperous life in the United States. Secessionist sentiments ruled the day.

Key Concept 5.2.II.C

## Chapter 14

### Two Societies at War, 1861–1865

Chapter 15 chapter surveys the dramatic events of the Civil War. The political fire-eaters pushed the South toward secession and the Confederacy's attack on Fort Sumter. Although the South enjoyed early successes, the lack of industry, disrupted agriculture, and the weight of the slave system eventually combined to make the southern cause a lost one. The North began the war with weak military leadership but with industrial advantages, financial resources, and enormous manpower that eventually gave it the upper hand. Congress worked to create a more efficient banking system to finance the war effort. Lincoln changed the nature of the war with his **Emancipation Proclamation**, pushing the end of slavery to the forefront of Union war aims. His choice of better military leadership led the Union to victory. The war was hard on civilians on both sides. They faced high taxes, food shortages, inflation, and the constant fear of conscription and the deaths of loved ones. Although the North won, personal losses were heavy on both sides of the war.

South Carolina was the site of the first fighting in the Civil War with the attack on Fort Sumter in 1861, following the election of Abraham Lincoln. The other southern states soon rallied to the cause in the months before Lincoln's inauguration. All attempts at compromise failed, and Lincoln took office with a divided Union. **Both sides faced disagreements among their people, but the final division fell along the lines of slave or free states**. The South had a slight advantage in the first year of the war, as Lincoln sought a reliable general to lead the northern troops. A surprise victory at Antietam led **Lincoln to change the focus of the war by announcing the Emancipation Proclamation, making the end of slavery a northern war aim**. The Union strategies of blockade and the fight to control the Mississippi River soon left the South without supply lines, and the course of the war began to change. **Lincoln's choice of Ulysses S. Grant gave him the military leadership he needed to bring total war to the South**.

Key Concept 5.3.I.A

Key Concept 5.3.I.B

Key Concept 5.3.I.C

The war touched all parts of society in both the North and the South. **Conscription, wartime deprivations, and the constant fear of losing loved ones in battle haunted people throughout the Union and the Confederacy**. Lincoln occasionally ignored constitutional safeguards in order to **maintain control of border states like Maryland**. Women were called to do the work of men on the home front and on the battlefield, serving as farm and factory workers as well as nurses. **Many women hoped their contributions would lead to greater rights as citizens when the war ended**.

Key Concept 5.3.I.A

Key Concept 5.3

Key Concept 5.3.III.B

Key Concept 5.3.I.A

The North flourished during the war, with a streamlined banking system, busy factories, and a Republican Congress. The South was reduced to poverty and persistent inflation, particularly after the war moved deep into southern territory.

Key Concept 5.3.I.B

Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation was extended in 1865 with the Thirteenth Amendment, which abolished slavery throughout the country. **Former slaves began to flock to Union lines, offering their services to the war effort.** By 1864, General Grant had driven the war into the heart of the Confederacy, with his generals taking Atlanta and his own troops surrounding Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia. Lincoln's reelection was secured as the news from the battlefields grew more optimistic, though he faced a party of **Radical Republicans in Congress who wanted harsher punishments for the defeated South than Lincoln's proposal to reestablish the Union as quickly and painlessly as possible.** The Confederacy finally collapsed in April 1865, leaving the Union preserved but hundreds of thousands dead and half the country in ruins. Slavery was gone, but it remained to be seen what real change would come to the nation as the states struggled to regain some semblance of normalcy.

Key Concept 5.3.II.B

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## Chapter 15

### Reconstruction, 1865–1877

Chapter 15 focuses on the period following the Civil War, as Republicans tried to restore the defeated southern states to the Union and define the status of newly emancipated African Americans. Andrew Johnson assumed the presidency after Lincoln's assassination and determined to promote a lenient model for Reconstruction. The Radical Republicans in Congress disagreed, and when southern states began to enact oppressive laws like the Black Codes, they moved to push Johnson aside and take control of Reconstruction policies. They impeached Johnson, and though they failed to remove him from office, the Republicans took over the reins of government and imposed military rule on the South. Gradually, however, the Radical Republicans' control diminished, leaving many aspects of southern politics and culture similar to that before the war.

Key Concept 5.3.II.B

The end of the Civil War brought immediate questions about the status of the newly freed slaves in the reunited nation. President Johnson's goal was to bring the South back into the Union quickly. The southern states, however, moved to reestablish white supremacy, passing Black Codes that restricted black rights and attempting to force freedmen into agricultural labor, often on their former plantations. Radical Republicans responded with legislation creating the Freedmen's Bureau and passing the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The amendment granted citizenship to all born in the United States, regardless of previous status as slaves. Johnson's attempts to veto the legislation passed by the Radical Republicans, who won a majority in Congress in the 1866 elections, were quickly overturned. The Reconstruction Act of 1867 placed Congress in charge of all aspects of Reconstruction. That same year, Congress passed the Tenure of Office over Johnson's veto and used his violation of the act to draw up charges of impeachment against him. Though the Senate failed to get the necessary votes to remove Johnson from office, he was rendered powerless for the remainder of his term. **Radical Reconstruction moved forward, with southern states put under military control.**

Key Concept 5.3.III.A

The presidential election of 1868 brought General Ulysses S. Grant into office, and the Radical Republicans continued to hold a solid majority in Congress. One of their first acts was passage of the **Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which granted voting rights to all American-born men.** Many women were disappointed with this amendment, as they felt they had earned the vote as well. African American women had a hard choice to make. **While some women felt they too should have the vote, they wanted to support any legislation that would ensure that their men had that right.**

Key Concept 5.3.III.B

As freedmen began to realize the limitations of their new status, they found themselves in conflict with northerners who wanted to revive southern cotton cultivation for international

markets. Many ended up working the same land they had tilled as slaves, only this time they held the status of sharecroppers, a role in many ways even more economically precarious than the plight of slaves. Sharecroppers and tenant farmers nearly always fell into debt, and often they found themselves as bound to the land by that debt as closely as they had been by the bonds of slavery. As long as congressional Reconstruction lasted, the freedmen's community had some measure of protection, but that quickly disintegrated as the white southern power elite began to regain control of state governments in the mid-1870s.

In spite of these difficulties, black communities were able to flourish in many parts of the Deep South. Local churches became community focal points, quickly followed by small schools, civic organizations, and newspapers. While many hoped for general desegregation of all public facilities and institutions, neither Congress, the courts, nor the local power structure allowed that. **Despite the Civil Rights Act of 1875 requiring full and equal access to public accommodations, no real support would come for desegregation until the 1960s.**

Key Concept 5.3.III.C

Radical Republican control of Congress began to unravel in the mid-1870s. A financial panic in 1873 took the country's attention away from the plight of the freedmen and focused it on their own bank accounts. The scandals of the Grant administration further discredited the congressional majority. Many began to wish for a return to stability, and white Democrat leaders in the South promised just that. **As military troops were withdrawn from southern states, "Redeemer" governments assumed power, including many leaders from the former Confederacy.** Freedmen immediately began to find their rights constrained by local laws and the illicit activities of groups like the Ku Klux Klan. **Supreme Court cases further undermined the hopes of freedmen for support from the federal court, and they found themselves locked into a political world controlled by many of their former masters.**

Key Concept 5.3.II.C

Key Concept 5.3.III.A

What followed was the long, slow decline of Radical Republican policies and power. Though the Redeemers regained power in the South, slavery was indeed gone and black communities managed to thrive in spite of long odds against them. **The Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments were part of the Constitution, though it would take another one hundred years for these two pieces of legislation to have the impact that was intended.** The South continued to lag behind the rest of the nation in both economic development and social progress, though the seeds were planted for the civil rights revolution that came in the twentieth century.

Key Concept 5.3.III.C

## Period 5 Practice Questions

### Multiple-Choice Questions

Questions 1–3 refer to the excerpt below.

“We are glad at last to get a clear case, one on which no shadow of doubt can hang. This is not meddling with other people’s affairs—this is other people meddling with us. This is not going crusading after slaves who it is alleged are very happy & comfortable where they are: all that amiable argument falls to the ground, but defending a human being who has taken the risks of being shot or burned alive, or cast into the sea, or starved to death or suffocated in a wooden box—taken all this risk to get away from his driver and recover the rights of man. And this man the Statute says, you men of Massachusetts shall kidnap & send back again a thousand miles across the sea to the dog-hutch he fled from. And this filthy enactment was made in the 19th century, by people who could read & write. I will not obey it, by God.”

Ralph Waldo Emerson, 1851

- In the above passage, Emerson is critical of which act as being “this filthy enactment”?
  - The designation of an arbitrary dividing line between slave and free states
  - An act allowing Congress to upset the balance of power in the Senate in favor of slave states
  - Federal law requiring states to assist in the capture and return of slaves
  - A Supreme Court decision that prevented Congress from banning slavery in the territories
- The above passage could be construed as encouraging northern states to
  - emancipate slaves.
  - violate federal law.
  - oppose the restrictions on the discussion of slavery in the U.S. House of Representatives.
  - violate personal liberty laws.
- The act referenced above was part of a compromise to
  - allow Missouri to enter the Union as a slave state.
  - allow a southern route for a transcontinental railroad.
  - allow California to enter the Union as a free state.
  - end the threat of southern states nullifying the protective tariff.

Questions 4–6 refer to the excerpt below.

“Hon. Horace Greeley:

“Dear Sir. . . . I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the national authority can be restored the nearer the Union will be ‘the Union as it was.’ If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save Slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they

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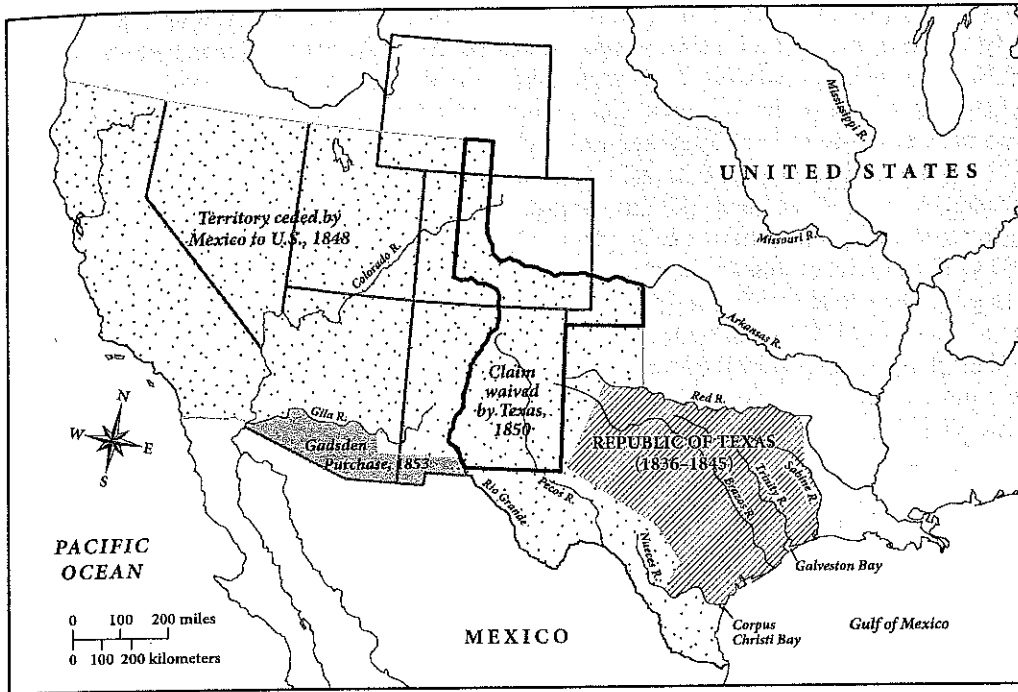


could at the same time destroy Slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or destroy Slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about Slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save this Union, and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do less whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do more whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors; and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views. . . . Yours, A. Lincoln.”

Abraham Lincoln to Horace Greeley, August 22, 1862

4. The above letter helps to best explain which of the following?
  - (A) The Emancipation Proclamation
  - (B) The ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment
  - (C) The establishment of the Freedmen’s Bureau
  - (D) Congressional Reconstruction
  
5. The Emancipation Proclamation was most designed to
  - (A) free all slaves.
  - (B) prevent a British alliance with the Confederacy.
  - (C) spur on enlistments in the Union army.
  - (D) end slavery in the border states.
  
6. Which of the following was NOT a result of the Civil War?
  - (A) The theory of perpetual union was validated.
  - (B) The South became the industrial center of the nation by 1877.
  - (C) Wartime legislation encouraged westward expansion.
  - (D) The Republican Party dominated the presidency until 1884.

Questions 7–9 refer to the map below.



The Mexican Cession, 1848

7. The Mexican-American War resulted in
  - (A) Texas being annexed by the United States.
  - (B) the elimination of slavery west of the Mississippi.
  - (C) the breaking of U.S. diplomatic relations with Spain.
  - (D) renewed debate over the expansion of slavery.
  
8. The territory that the United States gained as a result of the Mexican-American War
  - (A) led to the division of Kansas and Nebraska into separate territories.
  - (B) entered the Union slave free as a result of the Wilmot Proviso.
  - (C) was largely unsuited to slavery.
  - (D) put to rest the idea that popular sovereignty was a workable means of governing the extension of slavery into the territories.
  
9. The Mexican-American War and its aftermath led most directly to which of the following?
  - (A) A northern majority in the legislative branch
  - (B) Completion of the transcontinental railroad
  - (C) An easing of sectional tension
  - (D) Secession of South Carolina from the Union

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Questions 10–12 refer to the excerpt below.

“11. That Kansas should, of right, be immediately admitted as a state under the Constitution recently formed and adopted by her people, and accepted by the House of Representatives.

“12. That, while providing revenue for the support of the general government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imposts as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country. . . .

“13. That we protest against any sale or alienation to others of the public lands held by actual settlers . . . and we demand the passage by congress of the complete and satisfactory Homestead measure which has already passed the House.

“14. That the Republican Party is opposed to any change in our Naturalization Laws, or any State legislation by which the rights of citizenship hitherto accorded by emigrants from foreign lands shall be abridged or impaired. . . .

“16. That a Railroad to the Pacific Ocean is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country; that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction.”

Republican Party Platform, 1860

10. The Republican Party platform of 1860 was an indication that the party
  - (A) supported the abolition of slavery.
  - (B) sought to broaden its appeal to include southerners.
  - (C) maintained the fundamental principles on which it was founded.
  - (D) was moving toward a more nativist stance.
  
11. The Republican Party platform of 1860 attempted to broaden its appeal to include
  - (A) northern manufacturing interests.
  - (B) a southern route for a transcontinental railroad.
  - (C) support for filibustering expeditions into Latin America.
  - (D) Know-Nothing supporters who had cost them the election of 1856.
  
12. The most immediate result of Lincoln’s election in 1860 was that
  - (A) attempts at compromise were abandoned.
  - (B) the Civil War began.
  - (C) South Carolina seceded from the Union.
  - (D) the Emancipation Proclamation was made public.

END OF MULTIPLE-CHOICE SECTION

## Short-Answer Questions

“The North may have won the war, but the white South won the peace. It preserved the essence:—a pool of cheap subservient labor—but escaped the capital outlays and social obligations that slavery imposed on its masters. . . .

“After all that can be said in their favor, the congressionally reconstructed governments were a disgrace, and in the end neither freedmen nor the Republican profited.”

Samuel Eliot Morison, *Oxford History of the American People*, 1965

“In fact, Reconstruction governments were ambitious. They were hated in part, because they undertook impressive reforms in public education, family law, social services, commerce, and transportation. Like their northern allies, southern Republicans admired the economic and social transformations that had occurred in the North before the Civil War and worked energetically to import them.”

James Henretta et al., *America's History*, Eighth Edition, 2014

1. Using the excerpts about Reconstruction above, answer a, b, and c.
  - a) Provide one piece of evidence that supports Morison's position, and explain how and why it supports his position.
  - b) Provide one piece of evidence that supports Henretta et al.'s position and explain how and why it supports that position.
  - c) Provide an additional piece of evidence that supports either Morison's position or Henretta et al.'s position and explain why that evidence supports one or the other's point of view.

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“But I take higher ground. I hold that, in the present state of civilization, where two races of different origin, and distinguished by color, and other physical differences, as well as intellectual, are brought together, the relation now existing in the slaveholding states between the two, is, instead of an evil, a good—a positive good. . . . I turn to the political; and here I fearlessly assert, that the existing relation between the two races in the South, against which these blind fanatics are waging war, forms the most solid and durable foundation on which to rear free and stable political institutions. . . . The condition of society in the South exempts us from the disorders and dangers resulting from this conflict; and which explains why it is that the political condition of the slaveholding states has been so much more stable and quiet than those of the North.”

John C. Calhoun, Speech in the U.S. Senate, 1837

2. Using the excerpt above, answer a, b, and c.
  - a) How does the above account differ from southern perceptions of slavery prior to 1793?
  - b) Identify a specific event that might have led Calhoun to take this position.
  - c) Cite one specific example of something that fueled strong emotion over slavery in the middle decades of the nineteenth century, and explain how it increased sectional tension.

**END OF SHORT-ANSWER SECTION**

## Long Essay Question

**Question:** To what degree and in what ways did the Civil War and Reconstruction alter the political, economic, and social fabric of American society?

**END OF LONG ESSAY SECTION**