Period 5: 1844-1877

BAGPIPE Themes

**Belief Systems: Culture and Society**

* Ideas
* Religion and Literature
* Art and Literature
* Cultural Values
* Science
* Morality and Moral Values

**America in the World: Global Context**

* Competition for Resources
* Foreign Policy and Diplomacy
* Expansionism and imperialism
* Global Conflicts (World Wars)
* Military and Economic
* *Both the Union and the Confederacy mobilized their economies and societies to wage war even while facing considerable home front opposition.*
* *Although the Confederacy showed military initiative and daring early in the war, the Union ultimately succeeded due to improvements in leadership and strategy, key victories, and the wartime destruction of the South's infrastructure.*

**Geography & Environment: Physical and Human**

* Climate, Environment, and Geography
* Natural Resources
* Exchanges: plants, disease, animals

**Peopling: Migration and Settlement**

* Movement to, from, within the U.S.
* *Substantial numbers of international migrants continued to arrive in the United States from Europe and Asia, mainly from Ireland and Germany, often settling in ethnic communities where they could preserve elements of their languages and customs.*
* Nativism
* *A strongly anti-Catholic nativist movement arose that was aimed at limiting new immigrants' political power and cultural influence.*
* Immigrant groups impact on Society

**Identity: Gender, Class, Racial, Ethnic Identities**

* Gender
* *The women's rights movement was both emboldened and divided over the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution.*
* Class
* Racial and Ethnic Identities
* National and Regional Identities
* *U.S. government interaction and conflict with Mexican Americans and American Indians increased in regions newly taken from American Indians and Mexico, altering these groups' economic self-sufficiency and cultures.*
* Nationalism and Patriotism
* *Lincoln sought to reunify the country and used speeches such as the Gettysburg Address to portray the struggle against slavery as the fulfillment of America's founding democratic ideals.*
* Assimilation

**Politics and Power**

* Role of State in Society
* Political Process
* *Abraham Lincoln's victory on the Republicans' free soil platform in the presidential election of 1860 was accomplished without any Southern electoral votes.*
* *Efforts by radical and moderate Republicans to change the balance of power between Congress and the presidency and to reorder race relations in the defeated South yielded some short-term successes. Reconstruction opened up political opportunities and other leadership roles to former slaves, but it ultimately failed, due both to determined Southern resistance and the North's waning resolve.*
* Role of Political Parties
* *The Second Party System ended when the issues of slavery and anti-immigrant nativism weakened loyalties to the two major parties and fostered the emergence of sectional parties, most notably the Republican Party in the North.*

* Struggles over / for Freedom
* *African American and white abolitionists, although a minority in the North, mounted a highly visible campaign against slavery, presenting moral arguments against the institution, assisting slaves' escapes, and sometimes expressing a willingness to use violence to achieve their goals.*
* *Defenders of slavery based their arguments on racial doctrines, the view that slavery was a positive social good, and the belief that slavery and states' rights were protected by the Constitution.*
* *The Mexican Cession led to heated controversies over whether to allow slavery in the newly acquired territories.*
* *Lincoln and most Union supporters began the Civil War to preserve the Union, but Lincoln's decision to issue the Emancipation Proclamation reframed the purpose of the war and helped prevent the Confederacy from gaining full diplomatic support from European powers. Many African Americans fled southern plantations and enlisted in the Union Army, helping to undermine the Confederacy.*
* Federalism
* *After a series of contested debates about secession, most slave states voted to secede from the Union, precipitating the Civil War.*
* Liberty and Rights
* *Segregation, violence, Supreme Court decisions, and local political tactics progressively stripped away African American rights, but the 14th and 15th amendments eventually became the basis for court decisions upholding civil rights in the 20th century.*
* Citizenship
* *The 13th Amendment abolished slavery, while the 14th and 15th amendments granted African Americans citizenship, equal protection under the laws, and voting rights.*
* Authority and Power

**Economy: Work, Exchange, Trade, Technology**

* Agriculture and Manufacturing
* Commerce and Trade
* Technology and Innovations
* Labor Systems
* *The North's expanding manufacturing economy relied on free labor in contrast to the Southern economy's dependence on slave labor. Some Northerners did not object to slavery on principle but claimed that slavery would undermine the free labor market. As a result, a free-soil movement arose that portrayed the expansion of slavery as incompatible with free labor.*
* Transportation
* Land Distribution
* *Southern plantation owners continued to own the majority of the region's land even after Reconstruction. Former slaves sought land ownership but generally fell short of self-sufficiency, as an exploitative and soil-intensive sharecropping system limited blacks' and poor whites' access to land in the South.*