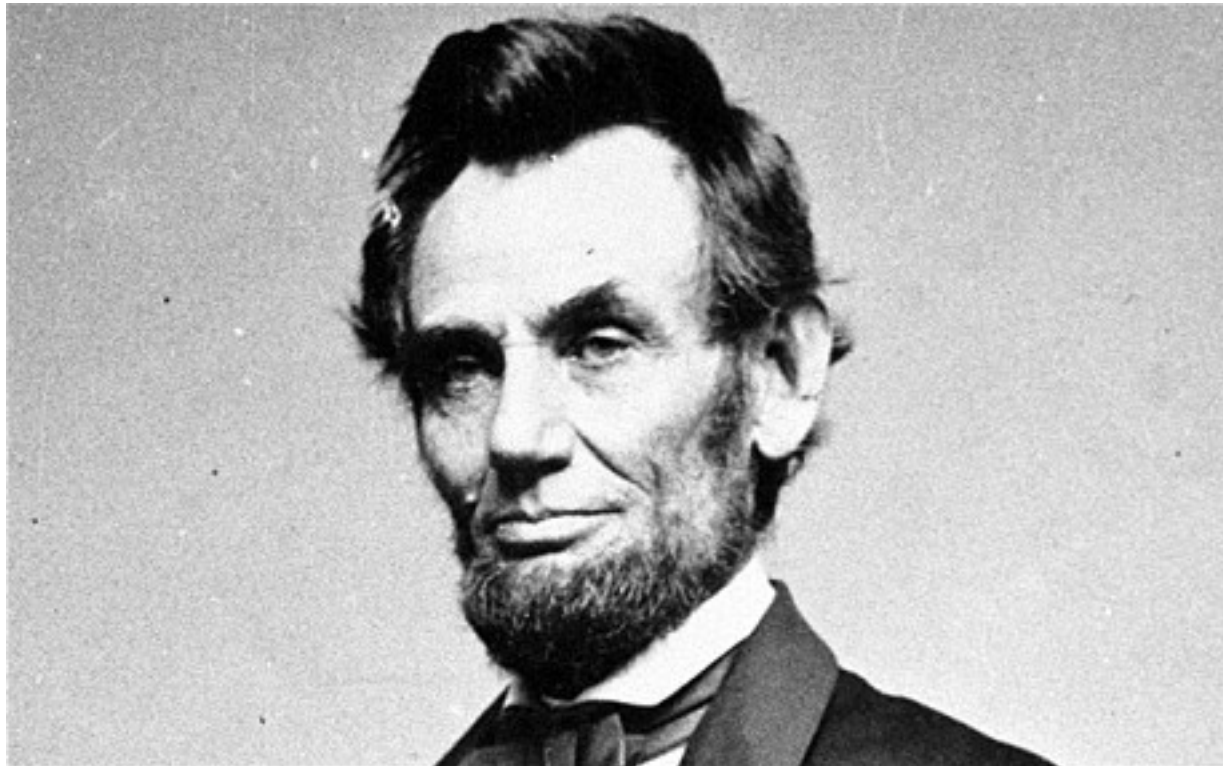


VUS SOL Review Packet 3

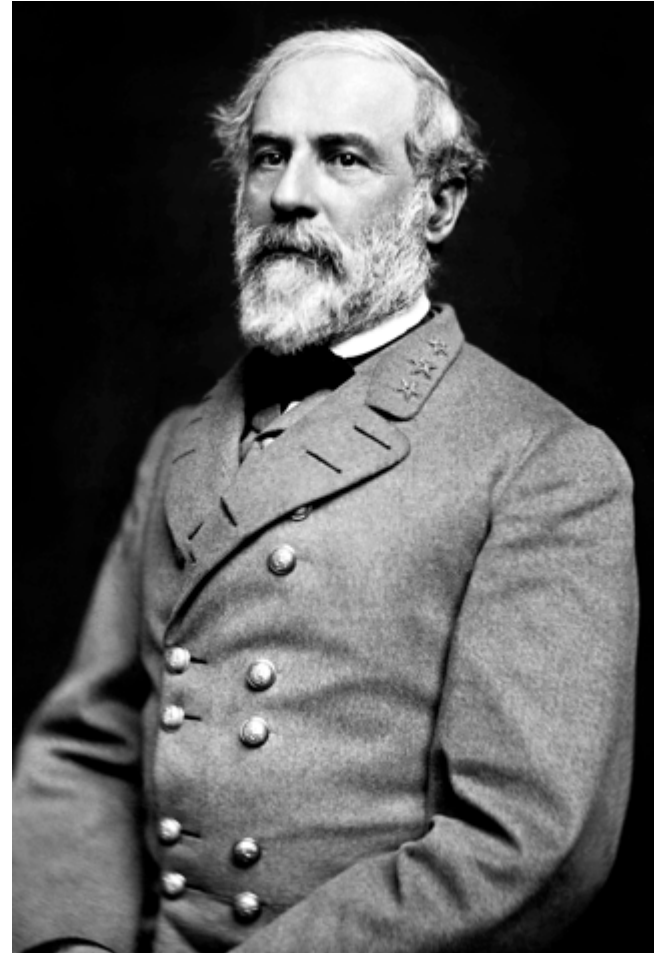
Lincoln

- President of the United States during the Civil War
- Insisted that the Union be held together, by force if necessary
- Abolition was not an original war aim of Lincoln's



Robert E. Lee

- Confederate general of the Army of Northern Virginia
- Lee opposed secession, but did not believe that the Union should be held together by force
- Favored his home of Virginia over the “Union”
- Effective leader beloved by his men



Ulysses S. Grant

- Chosen as new Union military commander (March 1864)
- Had been an effective leader in the western theater
- Won victories in the east after several other Union commanders had failed
- “Unconditional Surrender” Grant



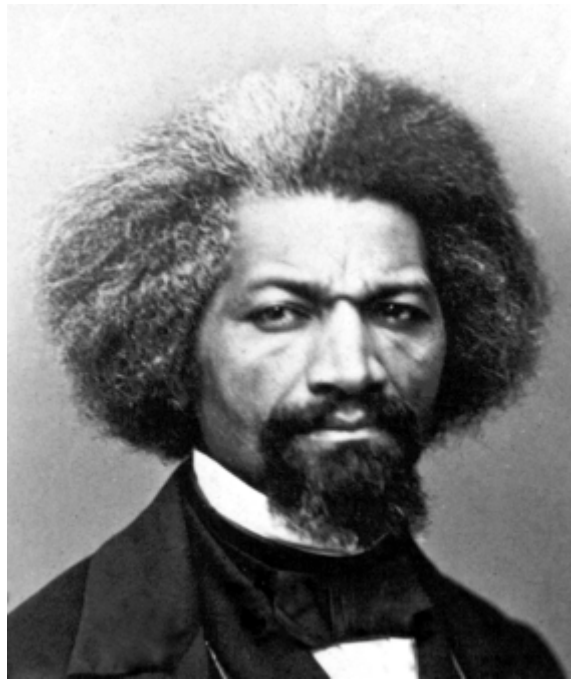
Uncle Tom's Cabin – Harriet Beecher Stowe

- Fictional account of the horrors of slavery
- Created overwhelming public response and increased Northerners' opposition to slavery



Frederick Douglass

- Former enslaved African American who became a prominent abolitionist and who urged Lincoln to recruit former enslaved African Americans to fight in the Union Army
- Called for more meaningful involvement after the Emancipation Proclamation



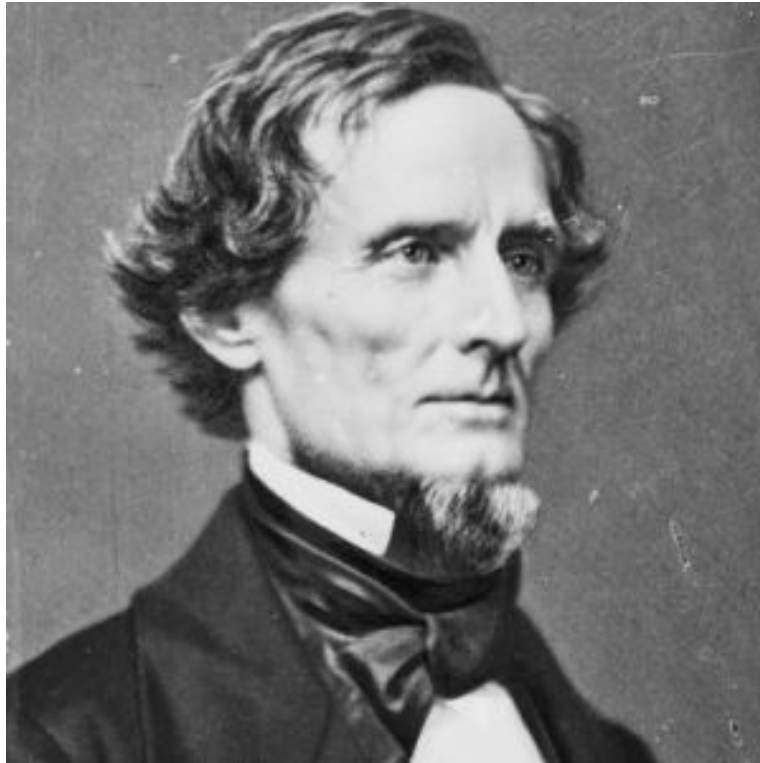
Dred Scott Decision (1857)

- *Dred Scott v. Sandford*
- Slaves were property, not citizens, even when taken into free states
- U.S. government could not prohibit spread of slavery into the territories



Jefferson Davis

- Former U.S. senator
- First and only President of the Confederate States of America



Fort Sumter

- Opening conflict of the Civil War
- Fort off the coast of Charleston in South Carolina
- Confederate forces demanded surrender – attacked
- Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers
 - Led to Virginia's secession



Antietam

- Bloodiest single day battle of the Civil War
- Lee forced to retreat back to the South
- “Technical” Union victory
- Emancipation Proclamation issued after the Battle of Antietam



Gettysburg

- Lee invades the North again in the summer of 1863 - Pennsylvania
- Clashed with Union forces on July 1-3, 1863
- Turning point of the Civil War
- Pickett's Charge on July 3
- Crippled Lee's army to the point that he would never again invade the North



Appomattox

- Grant and Lee meet at Appomattox Court House
- Site of Lee's surrender to Grant – virtually ended the war
- Lee urged Southerners to accept defeat and unite as Americans again, when some Southerners wanted to fight on



Emancipation Proclamation

- Freed those slaves located in the “rebellious” states (Southern states that had seceded)
- Made abolition of slavery a Northern war aim
- Discouraged any interference from foreign governments
- Allowed for the enlistment of African American soldiers in the Union Army



The Gettysburg Address

- Lincoln described the Civil War as a struggle to preserve a nation that was dedicated to the proposition that “all men are created equal” and that was ruled by a government “of the people, by the people, and for the people”
- Lincoln believed America was “one nation,” not a collection of sovereign states
- Southerners believed that states had freely joined the Union and could freely leave



Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address

- Lincoln also believed that to reunify the nation, the federal government should not punish the South, but act “with malice towards none, with charity for all...to bind up the nation’s wounds”



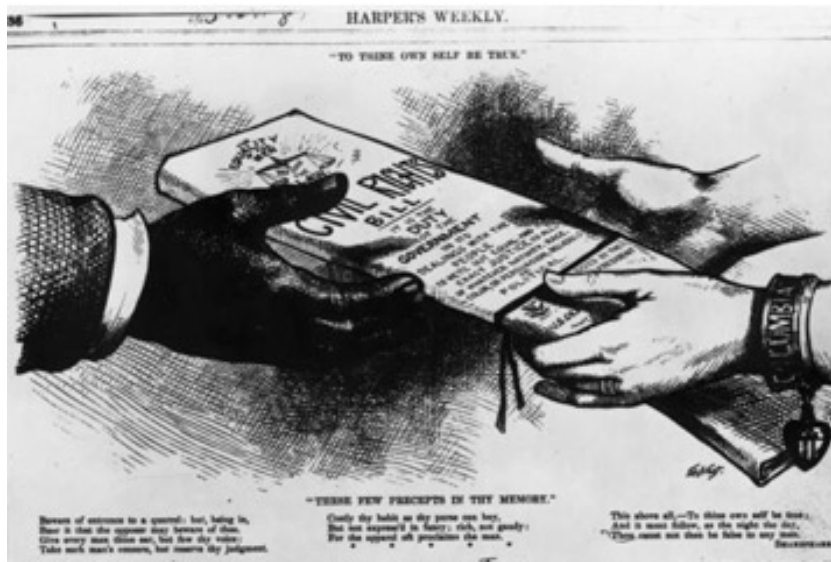
Assassination of Lincoln

- Just a few days after Lee's surrender at Appomattox
- Enabled Radical Republicans to influence process of Reconstruction
 - More punitive towards the former Confederate states
 - States that seceded were not immediately readmitted to the Union
 - Put under military occupation



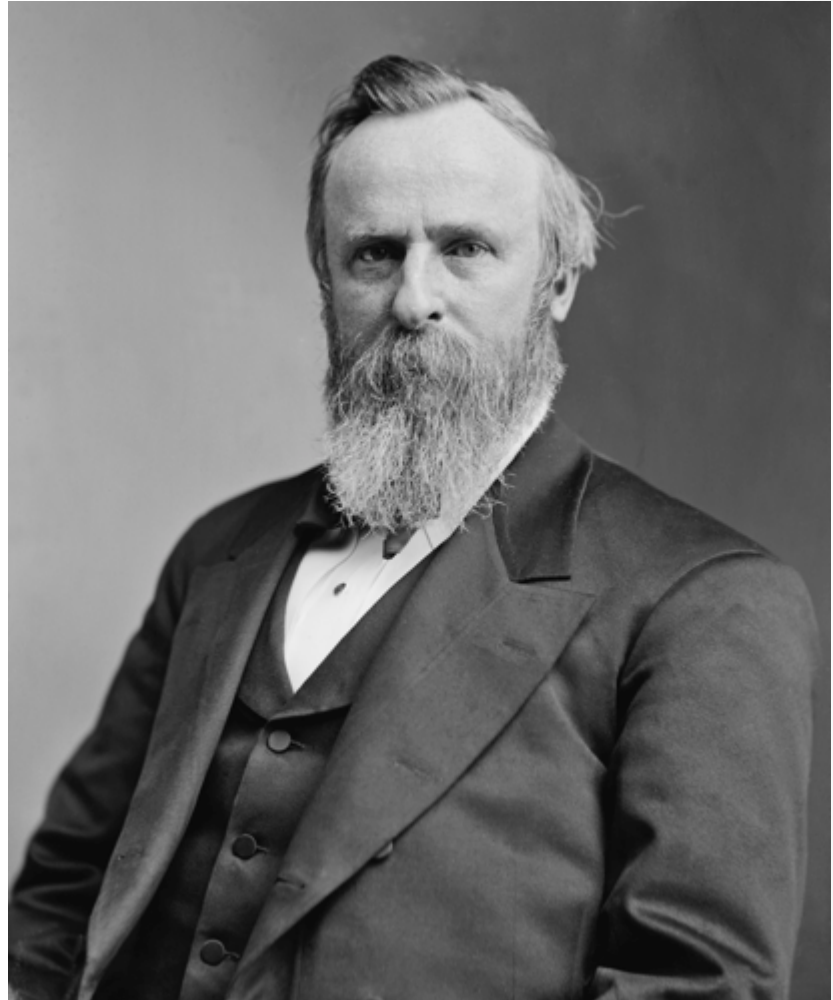
Three “Civil War Amendments”

- 13th Amendment: Slavery abolished permanently in the United States
- 14th Amendment: States prohibited from denying equal rights under the law to any American
- 15th Amendment: Voting rights guaranteed regardless of “race, color, or previous condition of servitude” (former slaves)



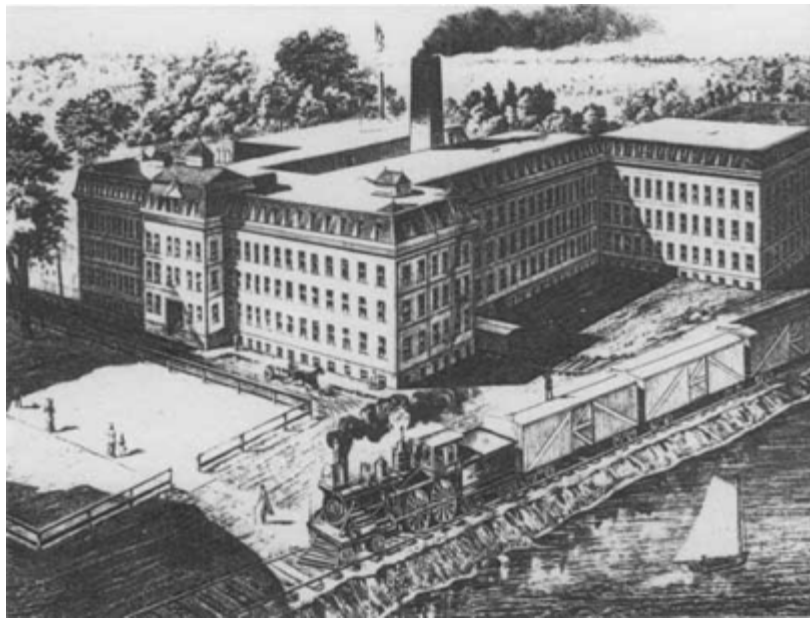
End of Reconstruction

- Reconstruction period ended following the extremely close presidential election of 1876
- Republicans agreed to end military occupation of South in return for support from Southern Democrats in electoral college vote
 - Compromise (Bargain) of 1877
 - Rutherford B. Hayes given presidency



Economic Impact

- North and Midwest emerged with strong and growing industrial economies
 - Laid the foundations sweeping industrialization of the nation (except for the South) in the next half century
 - The emergence of the United States as a global economic power by the beginning of the 20th century



Economic Impact

- Southern states left embittered and devastated by the war
 - Farms, railroads, and factories destroyed throughout the South
 - Confederate money was worthless
 - Towns and cities (i.e. Richmond and Atlanta) in ruins
 - Source of labor greatly changed due to loss of life and end of slavery
- The South would remain an agriculture-based economy and the poorest section of the nation for many decades afterward



Immigration

- Prior to 1871: most immigrants came from northern and western Europe (Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, and Sweden)
- 1871-1921: most immigrants came from southern and eastern Europe (Italy, Greece, Poland, Russia, present-day Hungary, and former Yugoslavia) as well as Asia (China and Japan)
- Came to America seeking freedom and better lives for their families



Immigration - Assimilation

- Immigrants began the process of assimilation into what was termed the American “melting pot”
- Often settled in ethnic neighborhoods in growing cities
- Worked hard to learn English, adopt American customs, and become American citizens
- Public schools played an essential role in process of assimilating immigrants into American society



Immigration - Resentment

- Mounting resentment led Congress to limit immigration
 - Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882
 - Immigration Restriction Act of 1921
- Cut off immigration for next several decades
 - Immigrants and their descendants continued to contribute to American society



Growth of Cities

- Nation's industrial growth continued
 - Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, New York grew rapidly as manufacturing and transportation centers
- Factories in large cities provided jobs, but worker's families lived in harsh conditions, crowded into tenements and slums



Growth of Cities (cont.)

- Rapid growth of cities caused housing shortages and need for new public services
 - Sewage, water systems, public transportation
- New York City was first to begin construction of a subway system around the turn of the twentieth century – many others built trolley or streetcar lines

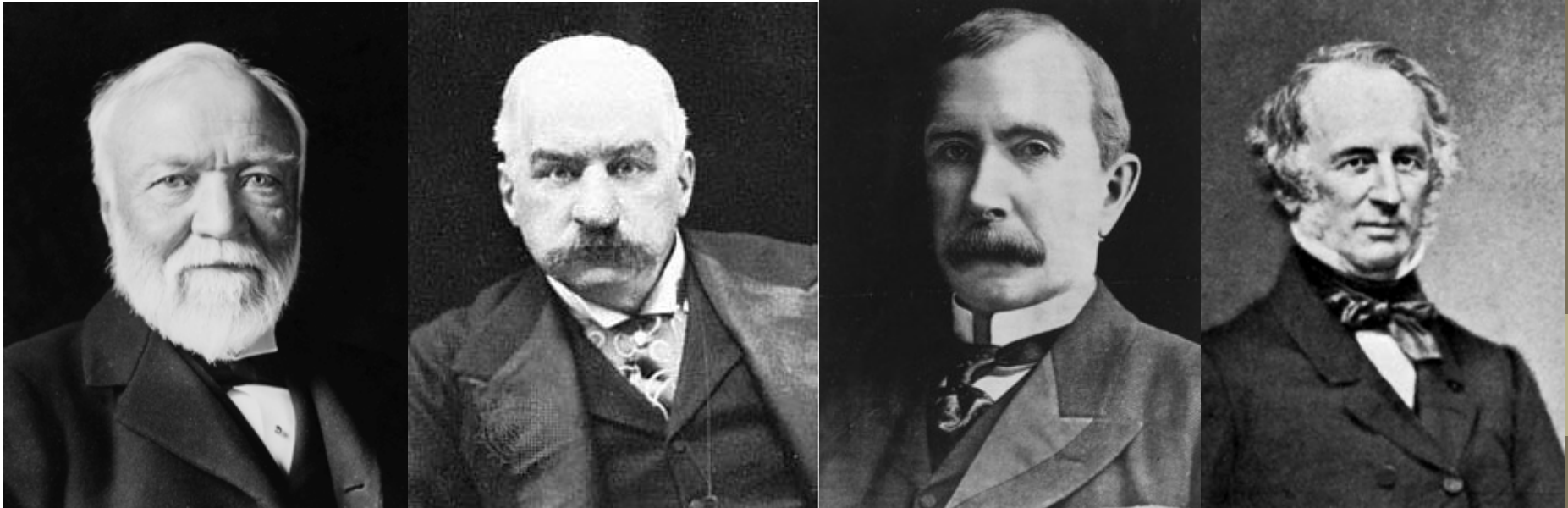


Technological Innovations

- Technological change spurred growth of industry primarily in Northern cities
 - Corporation (limited liability)
 - Bessemer steel process
 - Light bulb (Thomas Edison) and electricity as a source of power and light
 - Telephone (Alexander Graham Bell)
 - Airplane (Wright Brothers)
 - Assembly-line manufacturing (Henry Ford)

Industrial Leaders

- Andrew Carnegie (steel)
- J.P. Morgan (finance)
- John D. Rockefeller (oil)
- Cornelius Vanderbilt (railroads)



Reasons for Economic Transformation

- Laissez-faire capitalism and special considerations
 - E.g. land grants to railroad builders
- Increasing labor supply from immigration and migration from farms
- America's possession of a wealth of natural resources and navigable rivers



Discrimination and Segregation of African Americans

- Laws limited freedoms of African Americans
- “Jim Crow” laws passed in the South after Reconstruction
 - Forced separation of races in public places
- Intimidation and crimes directed against African Americans - lynchings



Discrimination and Segregation of African Americans

- African Americans looked to the courts to safeguard rights
- Plessy v. Ferguson: Supreme Court ruled that “separate but equal” did not violate the 14th amendment – upheld Jim Crow laws of the era
- Early twentieth century: African Americans began “Great Migration” to Northern cities in search of jobs and to escape poverty and discrimination in the South



Progressive Movement

- The Progressive Movement used government to institute reforms for problems created by industrialization. Examples include Theodore Roosevelt's "Square Deal" and Woodrow Wilson's "New Freedom"



Hawaii

- U.S. efforts to depose Hawaii's monarchy
 - American sugar planters staged revolution and called on U.S. for support
- U.S. annexation of Hawaii - 1893



Spanish American War

- “Splendid little war” – over in 6 months
- “Remember the Maine!”
- Results:
 - Puerto Rico, Philippines, and Guam were annexed by the United States
 - U.S. asserted her right to intervene in Cuban affairs



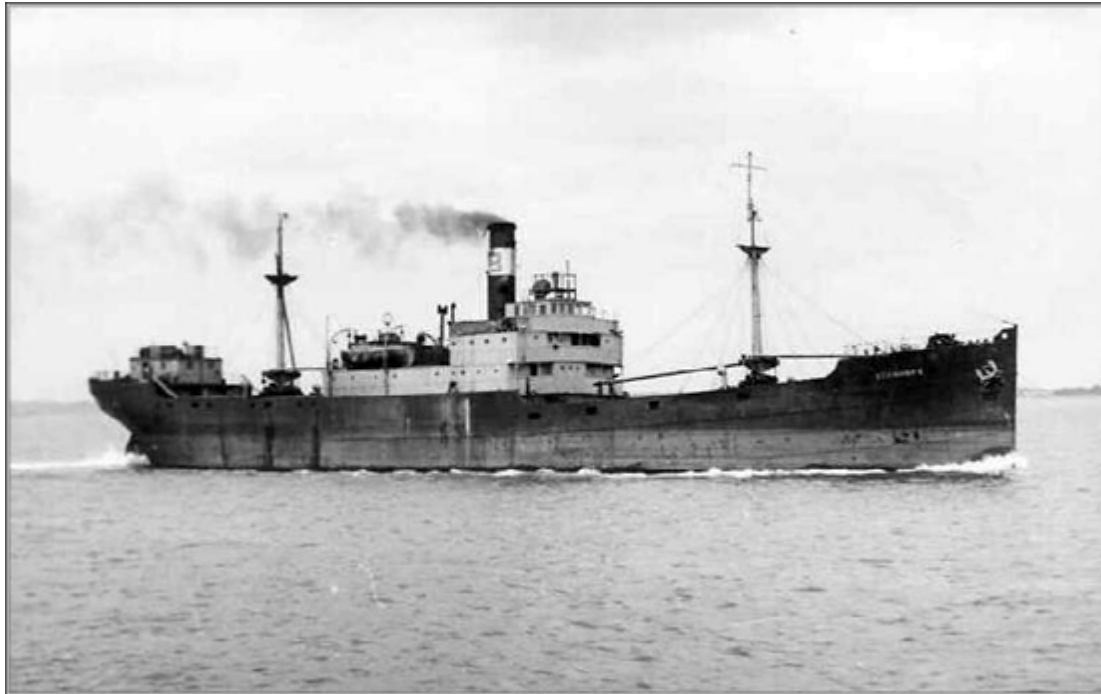
Panama Canal

- U.S. encouraged Panama's independence from Colombia
 - Roosevelt helped orchestrate revolution when negotiations broke down
- Parties negotiated treaty to build canal



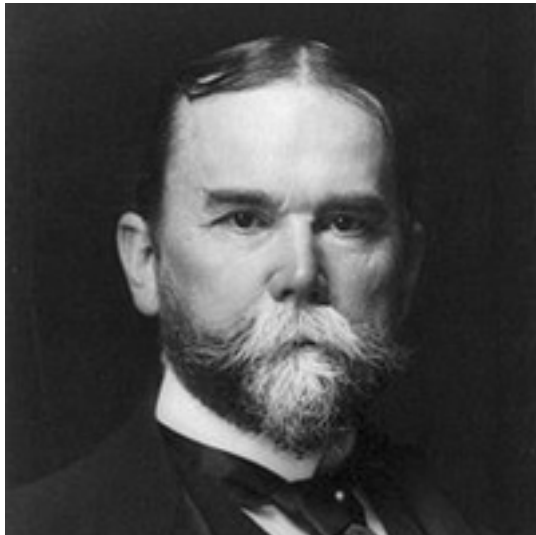
Growth of International Trade

- Occurred from the late 1800s to World War I
- The first era of a true “global economy”



Creation of International Markets: Open Door Policy

- Secretary of State John Hay proposed a policy that would give all nations equal trading rights in China
- Urged all foreigners in China to obey Chinese law, observe fair competition



THE OPEN DOOR

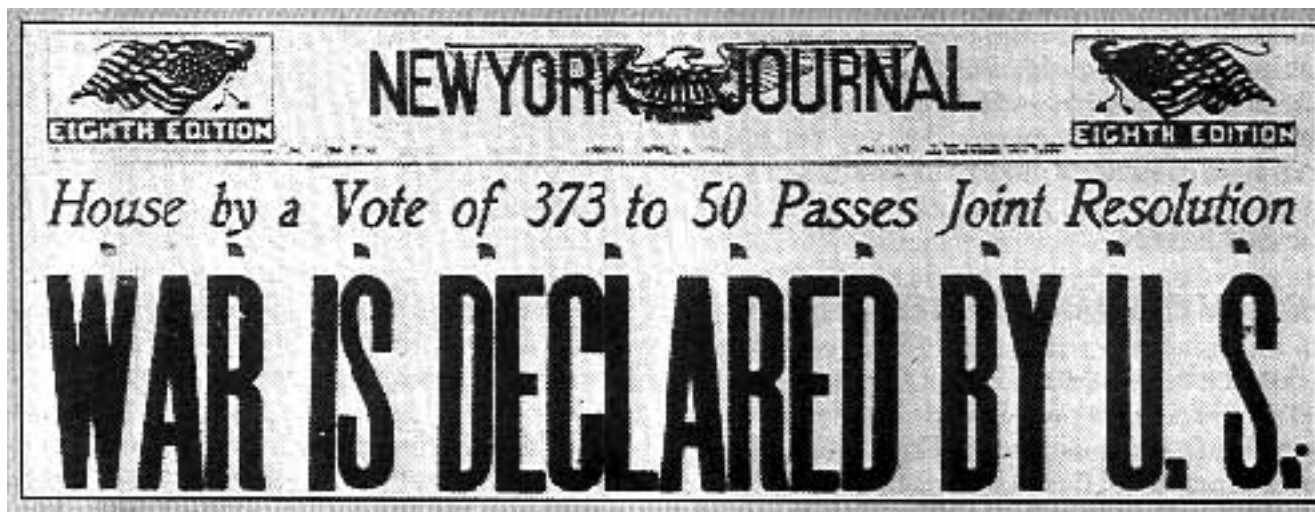
Dollar Diplomacy

- President Taft urged American banks and businesses to invest in Latin America.
- He promised that the United States would step in if unrest threatened their investments
- Increased economic leverage



U.S. enters the War (1917)

- Decision to enter war was result of continuing German submarine warfare (violating freedom of the seas) and American ties to Great Britain.
- April 2, 1917 – U.S. declares war on Germany
- Woodrow Wilson: Americans wanted to “make the world safe for democracy



Paris Peace Conference

- Fourteen Points – “peace without victory”
- Wilson’s plan to eliminate the causes of the war
- Key points:
 - Self-determination
 - Freedom of the seas
 - League of Nations
 - Mandate System



Treaty of Versailles

- The French and English insisted on punishment of Germany – reparations
- A League of Nations was created
- National boundaries were redrawn, creating many new nations



League of Nations Debate in the U.S.

- Objections to United States foreign policy decisions being made by an international organization, not by U.S. leaders
- The Senate failed to approve the Treaty of Versailles
 - U.S. did not join League of Nations

