

## Unit 5 Organizer: *The Late Antebellum Era, 1840–1860*

### The Big Picture:

From 1840 to 1860, the United States experienced a surge in western territorial expansion and increasing sectional tensions between the North and South. In the 1840s, Manifest Destiny led the USA to gain Texas and Oregon and a war with Mexico resulting in new territories in the southwest called the Mexican Cession. As western territories grew in population and new states applied for statehood, sectional tensions increased between the North and South. Sectional tensions included issues of regional power in the Senate, the role of the national government over the states, and the growth of slavery. Compromises in 1820, 1833, and 1850 worked temporarily to make peace between North and South, but the emergence of sectional parties (Republicans in the North and Democrats in the South) as a result of the Kansas-Nebraska Act and the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860 led key Southern states to secede from the Union and start a Civil War in 1861.

| <u>Last Unit:</u><br><i>The Early Antebellum Era</i><br>(1800—1840)  | <u>Current Unit:</u><br><i>The Late Antebellum Era</i><br>(1840—1860)  | <u>Next Unit:</u><br><b>THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION</b><br>(1861—1877)   |
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| <b>Schedule &amp; Homework:</b>  |  | <b>Key Terms and Phrases:</b> <i>*These MUST be defined in detail.</i>  |
| 10/22 Unit 5 Introduction<br>10/23 Manifest Destiny<br>10/24 John Brown’s Holy War<br>10/27 Westward Expansion<br>10/28 Westward Expansion<br>10/29 Abolition Activity<br>10/30 Sectional Tensions<br>10/31 Sectional Tensions<br>11/3 Sectional Tensions<br>11/4 ELECTION DAY – No School!<br>11/5 Unit 5 Review<br>11/6 <b>Unit 5 Test</b>   | 10/25 Read 9.2<br><br>10/24 Read 9.3<br><br>10/28 Read 9.4<br><br>10/29 Read 10.1<br>10/30 Read 10.2<br>10/31 Read 10.3<br>11/3 Read 10.4<br><br>11/4 Unit 5 Organizer | 1. Manifest Destiny<br>2. California Gold Rush, 1849<br>3. Oregon Trail<br>4. Texas Revolution, 1835-1836<br>5. Mexican-American War, 1846-1848<br>6. Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo<br>7. Mexican Cession<br>8. Wilmot Proviso<br>9. Sectionalism<br>10. Nullification Crisis<br><br>11. Missouri Compromise of 1820<br>12. Compromise of 1850<br>13. Popular Sovereignty<br>14. Kansas-Nebraska Act<br>15. Republican Party<br>16. Nat Turner Rebellion<br>17. <i>Uncle Tom’s Cabin</i><br>18. Dred Scott v Sanford<br>19. John Brown’s Raid at Harper’s Ferry<br>20. Election of 1860 |
| <b>Essential Questions:</b><br>1. Why did the U.S. expand west in the 1840s and what territories did America gain as a result of Manifest Destiny?<br><br>2. How did westward expansion lead to an increase in sectional tensions, specifically the (a) growth of slavery, (b) Missouri Compromise of 1820, (c) Compromise of 1850, (d) Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, (e) and rise of the Republican Party?<br><br>3. How did the events from 1854 to 1860 increase sectional tensions and lead to the Civil War, specifically the (a) publication of <i>Uncle Tom’s Cabin</i> , (b) Dred Scott decision, (c) John Brown raid, (d) and election of Lincoln in 1860? |  | <b>AKS</b><br>1. AKS 37 a-e<br>2. AKS 38 a, h   |

*Course website: [duluthhistory.weebly.com](http://duluthhistory.weebly.com)*

## Unit 5 Reading Guide: The Late Antebellum Era (1840-1860)

### Chapter 9 Section 2

1. What did the term “manifest destiny” mean?
2. “Fifty – Four Forty or Fight” referred to what territory?

### Chapter 9 Section 3

3. Who led the first American settlers into Texas in 1821?
4. At what battle did Santa Anna surrender to the Texans led by Sam Houston?
5. Why did Northern Congressmen oppose the annexation of Texas in 1836?

### Chapter 9 Section 4

6. Which American general captured Mexico City during the Mexican War?
7. What treaty ended the Mexican War in 1848?
8. Who were the Forty Niners?

### Chapter 10 Section 1

9. What role did immigrants play in the industrialization of the North?
10. Which section of the United States opposed the passage of the Wilmot Proviso in 1846?
11. Define **secession**:
12. The Compromise of 1850 allowed the admission of which state to the U.S.?
13. The Compromise of 1850 allowed for the passage of a new federal law which was an attempt to please the South – name this law.
14. Define **popular sovereignty**:

### Chapter 10 Section 2

15. What was the function of the Underground Railroad and who was Harriet Tubman?
16. What was Harriet Beecher Stowe’s contribution to the abolitionist movement?
17. Which act of Congress repealed the Missouri Compromise of 1820 and replaced it with popular sovereignty in the territories of the Louisiana Purchase north of 36 30?
18. Why did the Territory of Kansas have two governments?

### Chapter 10 Section 3

19. What was the major goal of the Know-Nothing Party?
20. Who was elected president in 1856?

### Chapter 10 Section 4

21. Who was Dred Scott?
22. Why did the Supreme Court rule the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional as a result of the Dred Scott v. Sanford (1857) decision?
23. Who were the major candidates for president in 1860?
  - a. Northern Democrat: \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Southern Democrat: \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Republican: \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. Constitutional – Union: \_\_\_\_\_
24. Which state was the first to secede following Abraham Lincoln’s electoral victory?
25. Who was elected President of the Confederate States of America?