

Chapter 11 Notes Apush

Colby A

Chapter 11 Notes

Chapter 11: Society, Culture, and Reform

Antebellum period- time period before the Civil War during which there were many reforms

- Improved treatment of the mentally ill
- Controlled/abolished sale of alcohol
- Won equal legal/political rights for women
- Abolished slavery

Religion: The Second Great Awakening

- Second Great Awakening- series of religious revivals starting in 1801
- Based on Methodism and Baptism
- Stressed religious philosophy of salvation through good deed, tolerance for all Protestant sects

Revivalism in New York

- 1823- Presbyterian minister Charles G Finney starts series of revivals in upstate NY where many New Englanders settled
- Sermons appealed to emotions and fear of damnation
- Preached every individual could be saved through faith and hard work- appeal to middle class
- Western NY becomes known as "burned over district" for frequent "hell and brimstone revivals"

Baptists and Methodists

- In S and on advancing W frontier, Baptist and Methodist virtut preachers (Peter Cartwright) travel to diff locations to preach outdoors, activated faith of some who never belonged to a church

Chapter 11 notes APUSH encompass a critical period in American history, focusing on the era of the Civil War and Reconstruction. This chapter explores the complex factors that led to the Civil War, the war's significant battles and events, the impact of key figures, and the subsequent Reconstruction efforts. Understanding this chapter is essential for AP U.S. History students, as it lays the groundwork for grasping the social, political, and economic transformations that shaped modern America.

Overview of Chapter 11

Chapter 11 primarily covers the events leading up to the Civil War, the war itself, and the initial phases of Reconstruction. Key themes include sectionalism, the rise of abolitionism, the political tensions between slave and free states, and the struggle for civil rights during Reconstruction.

Sectionalism and the Road to Civil War

- Definition of Sectionalism: Sectionalism refers to the division of the United States into different regions, each with distinct economic interests and cultural values. The North and South developed contrasting economies, social structures, and political ideologies, which fueled tensions.

- Economic Differences:

- The Northern states were more industrialized, focusing on manufacturing and commerce.

- The Southern states were largely agrarian, with economies dependent on cotton and slave labor.

- Cultural and Social Factors:

- The North increasingly embraced abolitionism, advocating for the end of slavery.

- The South defended slavery as essential to its economy and way of life.

- Political Tensions:

- Key events such as the Missouri Compromise (1820) and the Compromise of 1850 attempted to address the balance between free and slave states.

- The Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) allowed new territories to decide on slavery through popular sovereignty, leading to violent conflicts known as "Bleeding Kansas."

Key Figures in the Road to Civil War

- Abraham Lincoln: The 16th President of the United States, who opposed the spread of slavery into the territories.

- Frederick Douglass: A prominent abolitionist and former slave whose writings and speeches advocated for equality and the end of slavery.

- Harriet Beecher Stowe: Author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which depicted the harsh realities of slave life and galvanized anti-slavery sentiment in the North.

The Civil War (1861-1865)

Causes of the Civil War

- Slavery: The most significant and contentious issue leading to the war.

- States' Rights: Southern states argued for their right to govern themselves, including the right to maintain the institution of slavery.

- Economic Disparities: The South felt economically disadvantaged by Northern policies favoring industrial interests.

Major Battles and Events

1. Fort Sumter (1861): The first battle of the Civil War, marking the official start of hostilities.

2. Battle of Antietam (1862): The bloodiest single-day battle in American history; it provided President Lincoln the opportunity to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.
3. Battle of Gettysburg (1863): A turning point in the war; the Union victory halted the Confederate invasion into the North.
4. Sherman's March to the Sea (1864): General William Tecumseh Sherman's campaign aimed at destroying Southern infrastructure to weaken Confederate morale.

Key Legislation and Policies

- Emancipation Proclamation (1863): Issued by Lincoln, it declared the freedom of all slaves in Confederate-held territory. This shifted the war's focus to the moral imperative of ending slavery.
- Homestead Act (1862): Encouraged Western migration by providing settlers with land, further altering the social and economic landscape of the nation.

Impact of the Civil War

- Casualties: The war resulted in an estimated 620,000 to 750,000 soldier deaths, making it the deadliest conflict in American history.
- Economic Changes: The war accelerated industrialization in the North and devastated the Southern economy, leading to long-term financial hardship.

Reconstruction (1865-1877)

Reconstruction Plans

- Presidential Reconstruction: Led by Lincoln and later Andrew Johnson, focused on quickly reintegrating Southern states with lenient policies.
- Congressional Reconstruction: A more radical approach led by the Radical Republicans, aimed at ensuring civil rights for freed slaves and restructuring Southern society.

Key Amendments and Legislation

1. 13th Amendment (1865): Abolished slavery throughout the United States.
2. 14th Amendment (1868): Granted citizenship and equal protection under the law to all persons born or naturalized in the U.S., including former slaves.
3. 15th Amendment (1870): Prohibited the denial of voting rights based on race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Challenges of Reconstruction

- Resistance from the South: Many Southern whites resisted Reconstruction efforts, leading to the emergence of groups like the Ku Klux Klan, which aimed to undermine the new rights of African Americans.
- Economic Hardship: The South faced significant economic challenges, leading to sharecropping systems that perpetuated poverty and dependence on the land.
- Political Complications: The struggle between President Johnson and Congress over the direction of Reconstruction led to Johnson's impeachment.

End of Reconstruction

- Compromise of 1877: The disputed 1876 presidential election led to a compromise where federal troops were withdrawn from the South, effectively ending Reconstruction and allowing Southern states to implement Jim Crow laws that enforced racial segregation.

Conclusion

Chapter 11 of AP U.S. History encapsulates an era marked by profound conflict and transformation. The Civil War and Reconstruction significantly reshaped American society, politics, and the economy. Understanding the complexities of this chapter is critical for students, as it provides insight into the ongoing struggles for civil rights and the legacy of the war that continue to influence America today. Through the examination of sectionalism, key figures, major battles, and the aftermath of the Civil War, students gain a comprehensive understanding of this pivotal period in U.S. history, setting the stage for future developments in the nation's quest for equality and justice.

Frequently Asked Questions

What key events are covered in Chapter 11 of APUSH?

Chapter 11 typically covers the period of the 1840s to the 1850s, focusing on events such as the rise of sectionalism, the Mexican-American War, and the growing tensions over slavery.

How does Chapter 11 explain the significance of the Compromise of 1850?

The Compromise of 1850 is significant as it attempted to balance the interests of slave and free states, introducing measures like the Fugitive Slave Act and admitting California as a free state, which temporarily eased tensions but ultimately set the stage for future conflicts.

What role did the concept of Manifest Destiny play in the

events described in Chapter 11?

Manifest Destiny, the belief that American expansion across the continent was justified and inevitable, fueled territorial acquisitions such as Texas and California, exacerbating sectional tensions over slavery in new territories.

What impact did the Kansas-Nebraska Act have on American politics as discussed in Chapter 11?

The Kansas-Nebraska Act allowed for popular sovereignty to determine the status of slavery in new territories, leading to violent conflict known as 'Bleeding Kansas' and further polarization of the nation, contributing to the demise of the Whig Party.

How does Chapter 11 address the abolitionist movement?

Chapter 11 highlights the rise of abolitionist sentiment in the 1850s, spotlighting key figures like Frederick Douglass and Harriet Tubman, and discussing the impact of literature like Uncle Tom's Cabin in shaping public opinion against slavery.

What were the outcomes of the Dred Scott decision as outlined in Chapter 11?

The Dred Scott decision ruled that enslaved people were not citizens and had no legal standing, which invalidated the Missouri Compromise and fueled further sectional conflict, deepening the divide between the North and South.

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