



## US History in the 1800s Review

### Key:

**Bolded words:** important information directly on the Citizenship Test

: important dates to remember

: important laws and documents

*Vocabulary:* \*some of the key vocabulary terms to know\*

- **Famine:** devastating lack of food that affects the wellbeing of a widespread group of people.
- **Square-miles:** U.S. unit of measurement for land
- **Treaty:** a formal written agreement between states, and international organizations/nations.
- **The Union:** the American federal government and the northern states during the Civil War. Industrial based economy.
- **Southern States:** Also known as the Confederacy or the Confederate States. They opposed the Union during the civil war. Maintained an agriculturally-focused economy and used slave labor.
- **Cuba, Guam, Puerto Rico:** territories the U.S. gained from the Treaty of Paris
- **Agricultural economy:** economy focused on the production and distribution of crops.
- **Industrial economy:** economy focused on the production and distribution of manufactured goods.
- **Slave labor:** forced, unpaid labor.

*Major Topics:*

### 1. History of Slavery

- **1619:** Slavery began
  - **African slaves** were kidnapped and taken into Jamestown, Virginia
- European settlers used African slaves for cheap labor
- Close to seven million African slaves were forcefully taken from Africa to America
- After the American Revolution, greater support for the abolition of slavery surfaced
- U.S. Constitution continued to acknowledge and support slavery and counted each slave as three-fifths a person
- Slavery was more popular in the South than the North, but the North still relied on slavery

- In the late 1700s, Northern states abolished slavery, but it still remained a practice in the South
- There were a total of four million slaves by 1860
- Slaves were not allowed basic rights, such as being able to read, write, and live freely
- Turner's rebellion marked a significant movement on the part of the slaves
- Missouri Compromise was used to equalize the number of states that permitted slavery and those that didn't
- 1862: Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation to free the slaves
- 1865: 13th Amendment abolished slavery
  - Slaves received the rights of citizens, equal protection, and the right to vote

## 2. Westward Expansion

- During the 1800s, settlers moved into the West
- **Land to the west of the Mississippi River was acquired by the United States**
- Based on the idea of Manifest Destiny
  - A belief that God wanted the settlers to settle in America in order to succeed and spread Christianity
- Several states were added to the United States during this time
- Major event that allowed America to become such a powerful entity

## 3. Population Growth in the 1800s

- Thirty-three percent increase in population growth
- **Immigration, increased birth rates, more land, and a greater emphasis on the business of slavery** all led to larger populations
- The **industrial sector of the economy greatly grew** through the emergence of factories and technology

## 4. Louisiana Territory

- In 1803, the U.S. purchased the Louisiana Territory from France for \$15 million
- This territory stretched from New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico into regions that are Canada today
- Thirteen states emerged from the Louisiana Purchase
- Louisiana purchase nearly doubled the size of America

## 5. Four U.S. Wars

1) **War of 1812**

- a) Caused by restrictions on trade by the British and America's desire to expand

2) **Mexican-American War**

- a) America tried conquering Mexico to allow for American expansion, but Mexico retaliated

3) **Civil War**

- a) Between the North and South as a result of the South's desire to enslave African Americans

4) **Spanish-American War**

- a) United States wanted to protect its people and businesses within Cuba, and declared war when the USS Maine exploded in Cuba

6. The Civil War

- a. Disagreements between politicians and people of the north and south over the topics of slavery, economics and state's rights caused major tensions that led the young nation into a civil war.
  - i. **Slavery**-The northern states had acted on movements that led them to abandon slavery and establish abolition laws. However, southern states continued to use slave labor during this time.
  - ii. **Economics**- Having discontinued their use of slave labor the northern states turned to a more industrial-based economy, whereas the southern states continued to use slave labor to run their agricultural-based economy.
  - iii. **State's Rights**- Some argued for greater rights for the states, while others wanted a stronger federal government.

7. Abraham Lincoln

- a. Abraham Lincoln was president of the United States from **1862 to 1865**, consequently **leading the nation through the Civil War**. Lincoln **preserved the Union**, as he believed the separation of the southern states from the northern states to be unconstitutional. Lincoln is well known for **freeing the slaves** with his Emancipation Proclamation.

8. Emancipation Proclamation

- a. The **Emancipation Proclamation** was put in action by president Abraham Lincoln and effectively **freed slaves** in the confederacy, confederate states, and most southern states by changing their federal legal status from enslaved to free.

