

Antebellum Period (1800 to 1877)

Basic Timeline:

- 1832: Nullification Crisis
- 1861: Confederate troops attack Fort Sumter
- 1862: Emancipation Proclamation
- 1863: Battle of Gettysburg & Battle of Vicksburg
- 1865: Appomattox Court House (Confederate Surrender)
- 1865-1877: Reconstruction

Themes:

- Settlers Move West
 - Migration Patterns
 - Role of Immigrants
 - Private Property & Land Rights
- Growing Crisis With Indians
- Conflicts Over Land Rights
- Immigration Issues
- Attempts to Resolve Slavery, Abolitionists, Slave vs Non-Slave States
- Nullification & States Rights
- Civil War Strategies
- Views on Reconstruction
- Impeachment of Andrew Johnson
- Retreat & Death of Reconstruction
- Open Door Policy
- Purpose & Growth of Interstate Commerce Commission
- Performance over time (into 20th century)

Nullification Crisis	States' Rights Issue, Attempt by South Carolina to nullify of federal law in 1832, issue – high federal tariffs, South Carolina protested/refused to pay, Pres Jackson –Force Act, SC backed down
States' Rights	A view held by Southerners before the Civil War that the states were sovereign and had rights independent of the federal government and law
Civil War	A war between people, factions, or regions with a country
1861-1865	Dates of the Civil War between North and South, War Between the States, began with Ft. Sumter and ended at Appomattox Courthouse, major battles – Gettysburg and Vicksburg
Civil War	1861 – 1865, War Between the Northern and Southern states, North wins, Abraham Lincoln president, main battles – Gettysburg & Vicksburg
Reconstruction amendments	13 th – 1865 – abolished slavery 14 th – 1868 – guaranteed all citizens, including former slaves, civil rights and equality 15 th – 1870 – guaranteed voting rights to former male slaves
13th Amendment	Ended slavery in United States, adopted during Reconstruction period
14th Amendment	Due process and equal protection under the law, applies to the states, defined U.S. citizenship, adopted during Reconstruction period
15th Amendment	Guaranteed right to vote to African American males, adopted during Reconstruction period (States could not discriminate based on previous condition of servitude)
Radical Republicans	Politicians within the Republican party had very harsh policies toward slavery and support equal rights for the Freedmen.
Abraham Lincoln	16 th President of U.S., led America through the Civil War, he wanted to preserve the union and end slavery
Robert E. Lee	General of the Army of Northern Virginia won battles of Fredericksburg and 2 nd

	Bull Run but his attempt to invade the north ended in failure. Surrender to Grant at Appomattox Court House
Jefferson Davis	President of the Confederate States of America. Senator from the state of Mississippi, argued against succession but believed each state had right to secede
Ulysses S. Grant	General of the Union Army, captured General Lee at Appomattox Court House, and became President in 1869
John Brown	Abolitionist who advocated and used an armed rebellion to end slavery. Involved in the massacre at Bleeding Kansas and the Raid at Harper's Ferry
Louisiana Purchase	Acquisition of French territory from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains in 1803. Jefferson bought the territory for 15 million
Reconstruction	Era after the Civil War, North wanted to abolish slavery, defeat Confederacy, and reconstruct the nation and Constitution, get South to regain government and get back into Union
Impeachment	Formal charges of wrongdoing that are brought against president, governor, or federal judge.
Andrew Johnson	Succeeded Lincoln after his assassination. Ideas and the way he brought out Reconstruction led to many disputes with Republicans. Impeached in 1868 but later acquitted by a single vote
Open Door Policy	Allowed the U.S. to secure access to Chinese markets in 1900
Interstate Commerce Commission	Passed in 1887, sole purpose was to regulate the railroad industry, never strong enough to pose a serious threat to the railroads