**Spirit of Reform**

* 2nd Great Awakening—Return to religious roots
* Sparked Various Reforms
  + Temperance Movement
  + Prison Reform
  + Mental Health Reform (Dorothea Dix)
  + Education Reform (Horace Mann)

**Reformers**

* Horace Mann
* Dorothea Dix

**The Women’s Movement**

* Seneca Falls Convention, 1848
  + *Declaration of Rights and Sentiments*
* Divided over suffrage (right to vote)
* Key Leaders:
  + Lucretia Mott
  + Elizabeth Cady Stanton
  + Susan B. Anthony
* Supported & supported by Abolitionists

**Abolitionist Movement**

* Wanted to end slavery
* Key Leaders
  + John Brown
  + Harriet Tubman
  + William Lloyd Garrison
  + Frederick Douglass
  + Harriet Beecher Stowe
* Abolitionists in Tennessee
  + Virginia Hill & Free Hill
  + Francis Wright & Nashoba Commune
  + Elihu Embree’s *The Emancipator*

**John Brown**

* Bleeding Kansas aka Pottawatomie Creek Massacre
* John Brown’s Raid at Harper’s Ferry
* Divisive Figure

**Harriet Tubman**

* Conductor on Underground Railroad
* Escape route for slaves to North
* Sparked need for Fugitive Slave Act

**Frederick Douglass**

* Former Slave
* Spoke out against slavery
* *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass*
* Contributed to the formation of the 54th Massachusetts

**Other Abolitionists**

* Harriet Beecher Stowe
* William Lloyd Garrison

**1850s Legislation**

* Compromise of 1850
* CA = Free State, No slave trade in Washington DC
* Fugitive Slave Act, no future laws on slavery
* Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and John C. Calhoun
* Balance of power shifted permanently to the North
* Kansas-Nebraska Act
* 1854
* Stephen Douglas
* Based on popular sovereignty (people say)
* Led to Bleeding Kansas, Bleeding Sumner, and creation of Republican Party

**Congressional Leaders**

* Henry Clay
* Stephen Douglas

**Dred Scott Decision**

* *Dred Scott v. Sandford (1857)*
* Chief Justice = Roger Taney
* Ruled African-Americans were not citizens thus did not have right to sue
* Also said Missouri Compromise had been unconstitutional b/c it limited property rights
  + Slavery could theoretically exist anywhere then
  + Divided the nation further

**Lincoln-Douglas Debates (1858)**

* A. Lincoln
* S. Douglas

**Election of 1860**

* Nov. 1860
* Candidates:
  + Republicans—A. Lincoln
  + Northern Dems—S. Douglas
  + Southern Dems—John Breckinridge
  + Constitutional Union—John Bell
* Lincoln wins
* South Carolina seceded Dec. 1860, Deep South followed

**Abraham Lincoln’s Presidency**

* Key Events:
  + Civil War 1861-1865
  + Emancipation Proclamation, Jan. 1863
  + Gettysburg Address, Nov. 1863
  + Assassinated Apr. 1865
  + Opponents:
  + Jefferson Davis (CSA)
  + George McClellan (Copperheads)
  + John Wilkes Booth

**North v. South**

*The North*

* Industrial Economy
  + Wage Laborers
* Heavily Populated
  + 23 Million
* Majority of Railroads
* Lack of Military Experience
* East TN sided with the North—Mountains made agricultural impossible

*The South*

* Agricultural Economy
  + Slave Labor
* Only 9 Million People
  + 3.5 Million Slaves
* Less Infrastructure
* Great Military Leaders

**The Civil War**

* Key Figures
* Gen. Ulysses S. Grant (US)
* Pres. Jefferson Davis (CS)
* Gen. Robert E. Lee (CS)
* Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson (CS)
* David Farragut (US)
* Nathan Bedford Forrest (CS)
* Winfield Scott (US)
  + Anaconda Plan
* Key Battles/Events
* 1st Battle of Bull Run
* Ft. Henry & Ft. Donelson
* Shiloh
* Antietam
* Fredericksburg & Chancellorsville
* Gettysburg
* Vicksburg
* Chickamauga & Lookout Mtn
* Franklin & Nashville
* Sherman’s March to the Sea
* Appomattox Courthouse

**Grant’s Western Successes**

* Ft. Henry & Donelson—led to capturing of TN
* Shiloh
  + Grant labeled a butcher
* Vicksburg
  + Union controlled all of Mississippi River
  + Grant promoted to leader of Union Army in East

**Battle of Antietam**

* Sept. 17, 1862
* Maryland
  + Lee invaded North for 1st time
* Bloodiest day in American History
* Lee lost, but McClellan refused to pursue
  + Lincoln fired McClellan
* Led Lincoln to issue Emancipation Proclamation

**Battle of Gettysburg**

* July 1-3, 1863
* Lee again invaded North (Pennsylvania)
* Pickett’s Charge
  + Failed effort to break Union lines
* Major Union victory
* Lincoln delivered Gettysburg Address in Nov. 1863

**Civil War Soldiers**

* Why did they fight?
  + Loyalty to country
  + Escape boredom
  + Money
* Avg. age between 18-30
* 2 million Federals, 1 million Confederates
* Poorly equipped
* Poor hygiene led to disease
  + #1 killer of war was disease
* POW camps were inhumane

**The 54th Massachusetts**

* 1st all black regiment in US army
* African Americans faced:
  + Discrimination
  + Unequal pay
  + Worst jobs
  + Possible enslavement
* Wanted to help end slavery and prove their ability

**Appomattox Courthouse**

* April 9, 1865
* Lee and Grant meet
  + Lee surrenders
* Grant offers extremely generous terms
* Civil War ended
* Union won, slavery ended, nation preserved
* 600,000+ killed or wounded

**Lincoln’s Assassination**

* April 14, 1865
* Ford’s Theater, Washington DC
* John Wilkes Booth
  + Part of a larger plot against the govt
* Infuriated the North
* South killed their greatest ally

**Reconstruction Amendments**

* 13th Amendment—abolished slavery
* 14th Amendment—granted African Americans US citizenship
* 15th Amendment—gave African American men the right to vote
* Jim Crow laws and KKK worked to undermine gains made by African Americans