**Key Concept 5.1:** The United States became more connected with the world, pursued an expansionist foreign policy in the Western Hemisphere, and emerged as the destination for many migrants from other countries.

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| **Sub Concept I:** Popular enthusiasm for U.S. expansion, bolstered by economic and security interests, resulted in the acquisition of new  territories, substantial migration westward, and new overseas initiatives. | |
| **Topics** | **Notes** |
| A) The desire for access to natural and mineral resources and the hope of many settlers for economic opportunities or  religious refuge led to an  increased migration to and  settlement in the West. |  |
| B) Advocates of annexing  western lands argued that  Manifest Destiny and the  superiority of American  institutions compelled the  United States to expand its borders westward to the Pacific Ocean. |  |
| C) The U.S. added large  territories in the West through victory in the Mexican–American War and diplomatic negotiations, raising questions about the status of slavery, American Indians, and Mexicans in the newly acquired lands. |  |
| D) Westward migration was  boosted during and after the  Civil War by the passage of  new legislation promoting  Western transportation and  economic development. |  |
| E) U.S. interest in expanding  trade led to economic,  diplomatic, and cultural  initiatives to create more ties with Asia. |  |
| **Related Thematic Learning Objectives (Focus of Exam Questions)** | **NAT-3.0:** Analyze how ideas about national identity changed in response to U.S. involvement in international conflicts and the growth of the United States.  **MIG-2.0:** Analyze causes of internal migration and patterns of settlement in what would become the United States, and explain how migration has  affected American life.  **GEO-1.0:** Explain how geographic and environmental factors shaped the development of various communities, and analyze how competition for and  debates over natural resources have affected both interactions among different groups and the development of government policies.  **WOR-1.0:** Explain how cultural interaction, cooperation, competition, and conflict between empires, nations, and peoples have influenced  political, economic, and social developments in North America.  **WOR-2.0:** Analyze the reasons for, and results of, U.S. diplomatic, economic, and military initiatives in North America and overseas. |

**Key Concept 5.1:** The United States became more connected with the world, pursued an expansionist foreign policy in the Western Hemisphere, and emerged as the destination for many migrants from other countries.

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| **Sub Concept II:** In the 1840s and 1850s, Americans continued to debate questions about rights and citizenship for various groups of  U.S. inhabitants. | |
| **Topics** | **Notes** |
| A) Substantial numbers of  international migrants  continued to arrive in the United States from Europe and Asia, mainly from Ireland and Germany, often settling in ethnic communities where they  could preserve elements of  their languages and customs. |  |
| B) A strongly anti-Catholic  nativist movement arose that was aimed at limiting new immigrants’ political power and cultural influence. |  |
| C) U.S. government interaction and conflict with Mexican Americans and American Indians increased in regions newly taken from American Indians and Mexico, altering these groups’ economic self-sufficiency and cultures. |  |
| **Related Thematic Learning Objectives (Focus of Exam Questions)** | **NAT-4.0:** Analyze relationships among different regional, social, ethnic, and racial groups, and explain how these groups’ experiences have related to U.S. national identity.  **CUL-4.0:** Explain how different group identities, including racial, ethnic, class, and regional identities, have emerged and changed over time.  **MIG-1.0:** Explain the causes of migration to colonial North America and, later, the United States, and analyze immigration’s effects  on U.S. society. |

**Key Concept 5.2:** Intensified by expansion and deepening regional divisions, debates over slavery and other economic, cultural, and political issues led the nation into civil war.

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| **Sub Concept I:** Ideological and economic differences over slavery produced an array of diverging responses from Americans in the  North and the South. | |
| **Topics** | **Notes** |
| A.) The North’s expanding  manufacturing economy relied on free labor in contrast to the Southern economy’s dependence on slave labor. Some Northerners did not object to slavery on principle but claimed that slavery would undermine the free labor market. As a result, a free-soil movement arose that  portrayed the expansion of slavery as incompatible with free labor. |  |
| B) African American and  white abolitionists, although a minority in the North, mounted a highly visible campaign against slavery, presenting moral arguments against the institution, assisting slaves’ escapes, and  sometimes expressing a  willingness to use violence to achieve their goals. |  |
| C) Defenders of slavery based their arguments on racial doctrines, the view that  slavery was a positive social good, and the belief that slavery and states’ rights were protected by the Constitution. |  |
| **Related Thematic Learning Objectives (Focus of Exam Questions)** | **NAT-1.0:** Explain how ideas about democracy, freedom, and individualism found expression in the development of cultural values, political institutions, and American identity.  **POL-2.0:** Explain how popular movements, reform efforts, and activist groups have sought to change American society and institutions.  **WXT-1.0:** Explain how different labor systems developed in North America and the United States, and explain their effects on workers’ lives  and U.S. society.  **CUL-2.0:** Explain how artistic, philosophical, and scientific ideas have developed and shaped society and institutions. |

**Key Concept 5.2:** Intensified by expansion and deepening regional divisions, debates over slavery and other economic, cultural, and political issues led the nation into civil war.

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| **Sub Concept II:** Debates over slavery came to dominate political discussion in the 1850s, culminating in the bitter election of 1860 and  the secession of Southern states. | |
| **Topics** | **Notes** |
| A.) Both the Union and the  Confederacy mobilized their  economies and societies to wage the war even while facing considerable home front opposition. |  |
| B) Lincoln and most Union  supporters began the Civil  War to preserve the Union,  but Lincoln’s decision to  issue the Emancipation  Proclamation reframed the  purpose of the war and helped  prevent the Confederacy from gaining full diplomatic support from European  powers. Many African  Americans fled southern  plantations and enlisted in  the Union Army, helping to  undermine the Confederacy. |  |
| C) Lincoln sought to reunify the country and used speeches  such as the Gettysburg  Address to portray the struggle against slavery as  the fulfillment of America’s  founding democratic ideals. |  |
| D) Although the Confederacy  showed military initiative and  daring early in the war, the  Union ultimately succeeded  due to improvements in  leadership and strategy, key  victories, greater resources,  and the wartime destruction  of the South’s infrastructure. |  |
| **Related Thematic Learning Objectives (Focus of Exam Questions)** | **NAT-1.0:** Explain how ideas about democracy, freedom, and individualism found expression in the development of cultural values, political institutions, and American identity.  **WOR-2.0:** Analyze the reasons for, and results of, U.S. diplomatic, economic, and military initiatives in North America and overseas. |

**Key Concept 5.3:** The Union victory in the Civil War and the contested reconstruction of the South settled the issues of slavery and secession, but left unresolved many questions about the power of the federal government and citizenship rights.

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| **Sub Concept I:** Reconstruction and the Civil War ended slavery, altered relationships between the states and the federal government,  and led to debates over new definitions of citizenship, particularly regarding the rights of African Americans, women,  and other minorities. | |
| **Topics** | **Notes** |
| A.) The 13th Amendment abolished slavery, while the 14th and 15th amendments granted African Americans citizenship, equal protection under the laws, and voting rights. |  |
| B) The women’s rights movement was both emboldened and divided over the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution. |  |
| C) Efforts by radical and moderate Republicans to change the balance of power between Congress and the presidency and to reorder  race relations in the defeated  South yielded some short-term successes. Reconstruction opened up political opportunities and other leadership roles to former slaves, but it ultimately failed, due both to  determined Southern resistance and the North’s waning resolve. |  |
| D) Southern plantation owners continued to own the  majority of the region’s land  even after Reconstruction.  Former slaves sought land  ownership but generally fell  short of self-sufficiency, as an  exploitative and soil-intensive  sharecropping system limited  blacks’ and poor whites’  access to land in the South. |  |
| E) Segregation, violence, Supreme Court decisions, and local political tactics progressively stripped away African American rights, but the 14th and 15th amendments eventually became the basis for court decisions upholding civil rights in the 20th century. |  |
| **Related Thematic Learning Objectives (Focus of Exam Questions)** | **NAT-2.0:** Explain how interpretations of the Constitution and debates over rights, liberties, and definitions of citizenship have affected American values, politics, and society.  **POL-3.0:** Explain how different beliefs about the federal government’s role in U.S. social and economic life have affected political debates and policies.  **WXT-1.0:** Explain how different labor systems developed in North America and the United States, and explain their effects on workers’ lives and U.S. society.  **CUL-3.0:** Explain how ideas about women’s rights and gender roles have affected society and politics |