

### Sectional Conflict: Regional Differences

Theme: American and Regional Culture, Social Structures

Learning Objective 5.E: Explain the effects of immigration from various parts of the world on American culture from 1844 to 1877.

#### International Migrants

KC-5.1.II.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.

- Irish
  - \_\_\_\_\_ between 1840 and 1860
  - Fleeing potato famine
  - Settle where they land, \_\_\_\_\_
  - Experience \_\_\_\_\_ over religion and alcohol use
  - Assimilate through party politics - join \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
  - Fleeing revolutions in Central Europe
  - \_\_\_\_\_ between 1840 and 1860
  - Settle in \_\_\_\_\_, buy land and farm
  - Establish German language schools and parishes
  - Experience Nativism over language and alcohol use
- Chinese
  - Around \_\_\_\_\_ by 1860
  - Worked mostly in gold mining and laying \_\_\_\_\_, also agriculture and domestic work
  - Settled in the west, usually through 5-year contracts
  - Experienced Nativism - will lead to full \_\_\_\_\_ in 1882

#### Nativism

KC-5.1.II.B: A strongly anti-Catholic nativist movement arose that was aimed at limiting new immigrants' political power and cultural influence.

- Nativism - anti-immigrant sentiment
- “ \_\_\_\_\_ ”
  - Supreme Order of the Stars and Stripes

## #47 - 5.5 Sectional Conflict: Regional Differences

APUSH

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

- Evolved into a political Party - American Party, ran \_\_\_\_\_ in 1856
- Advocated increasing time before awarding \_\_\_\_\_, limiting elected office to \_\_\_\_\_ citizens

**Learning Objective 5.F: Explain how regional differences related to slavery caused tension in the years leading up to the Civil War.**

### Free Labor

**KC-5.2.1.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.**

- North's economy more diversified
  - Relied on \_\_\_\_\_ labor
  - Enslaved labor depresses wages
- \_\_\_\_\_
  - Proposed limiting slavery in new territories
  - Political party formed with coalition of Northern Whigs and Democrats
  - "Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor, Free Men"

### Rise of Abolition

**KC-5.2.1.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**

- Abolitionists against slavery
  - \_\_\_\_\_ written by Harriet Beecher Stowe, a novel about the evils of slavery
  - \_\_\_\_\_ by Hinton R. Helper, a warning of negative effects of slavery
- Underground Railroad
  - Network of "stations" for those escaping slavery
  - "Conductors" like \_\_\_\_\_ were mostly free African Americans
- \_\_\_\_\_
  - Radical abolitionists willing to use violence
  - In 1856, \_\_\_\_\_, Kansas, killed 5 pro-slavery supporters
  - 1859 - Failed attempt at raiding federal arsenal in \_\_\_\_\_ Virginia to lead enslaved insurrection
  - Arrested, found guilty and executed
    - Attempt heightened southern tensions and suspicion

### Southern Defense of Slavery

KC-5.2.1.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.

- \_\_\_\_\_ - response to Stowe
  - Novel depicting loving relationship between enslaver and enslaved
- \_\_\_\_\_ (1854)
  - Written by George Fitzhugh
  - Proposes wage labor is more exploitative than slavery
- Emboldened by \_\_\_\_\_
  - North heavily affected, South less so

### Recap

- Irish, German, and Chinese immigrants come to the US, contributed to country's development and experienced Nativism
- Free Soil movement advocated for slavery to stop expanding
- Abolition movement rises with literature, Underground Railroad, and violent incidents
- Southerners defend slavery more forcefully as they perceive more threats to the institution

### Part II

#### Short Answer Questions

Answer the following in AT LEAST three sentences.

1. Explain the effects of immigration from various parts of the world on American culture from 1844 to 1877.

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### Anti-Immigrant Cartoon, 1860

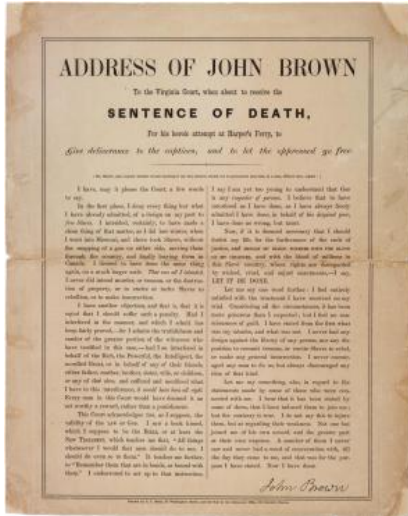
Retrieved from: <http://www.americanyawp.com/reader/anti-immigrant-cartoon-2/>



1. Use the document to support the thesis: "The experience of international migrants to the United States in the mid-nineteenth century were mixed as they found better economic opportunities, though they consistently experienced anti-immigrant sentiment."
2. Choose one of the analysis topics and provide a 2 sentence analysis of the document.

### “John Brown’s final speech, 1859

Retrieved from: <http://ap.gilderlehrman.org/resources/iohn-brown%C3%A2%E2%82%AC%E2%84%A2s-final-speech-1859?period=5>



John Brown, “Address of John Brown to the Virginia Court...” December, 1859 (Gilder Lehrman Collection)

#### Excerpt

Now, if it is deemed necessary that I should forfeit my life, for the furtherance of the ends of justice, and **MINGLE MY BLOOD FURTHER WITH THE BLOOD OF MY CHILDREN**, and with the blood of millions in this Slave country, whose rights are disregarded by wicked, cruel, and unjust enactments, – I say; **LET IT BE DONE.**

Let me say one word further: I feel entirely satisfied with the treatment I have received on my trial. Considering all the circumstances, it has been more generous than I expected; but I feel no consciousness of guilt. I have stated from the first what was my intention, and what was not. I never had any design against the liberty of any person, nor any disposition to commit treason, or excite Slaves to rebel, or make any general insurrection.

1. Use the document to support the thesis: “The abolitionist movement in the mid-nineteenth century differed moderately from the one earlier in the century as both held the same tenets, though it became more violent in the middle of the century..”
2. Choose one of the analysis topics and provide a 2 sentence analysis of the document.