

United States History
Chapter 3 – Crises, Civil War, and Reconstruction 1846-1877
Outline

I. The Union In Crises

A. Slavery and Western Expansion

1) A New Party Opposes Slavery

2) Congress Tries to Compromise

B. The Road To Disunion

1) Kansas-Nebraska Act

2) Violence Erupts in Kansas

3) The Republican Party Emerges

4) The Dred Scott Decision Inflames the Nation

C. The Lincoln-Douglas Debates

1) Honest Abe versus the Little Giant

2) Opposing Views of Slavery

3) John Brown Plans a Revolt

II. Lincoln, Secession, and War

A. The Election of 1860

1) Democrats Split their Support

2) Whigs Make a Last Effort

3) Republicans Nominate Lincoln

4) Lincoln Wins the Election

B. The Union Collapses

1) Southern States Leave The Union

2) The Confederacy is Formed

3) A Final Compromise Fails

C. The Civil War Begins

1) Lincoln Takes Office

2) Lincoln Decides to Act

3) Fort Sumter Falls

III. The Civil War

A. Resources, Strategies, and Early Battles

1) Advantages and Disadvantages

2) North and South Develop their Strategies

3) A Stalemate Develops

B. Lincoln Proclaims Emancipation

C. War Affects Daily Life

1) The North Faces Problems

2) The South Suffers Hardships

3) War Leads to Social Change

D. The Union Prevails

1) The Union Wins a Victory at Gettysburg

2) The War Ends

3) The Civil War Has Lasting Impact

IV. The Reconstruction Era

A. The Nation Moves Toward Reconstruction

1) The Freedmen's Bureau Aids Southerners

2) President and Congress Clash

B. The Reconstruction South

1) African Americans Gain Political Rights

2) Freedmen rebuild their Lives

3) The Ku Klux Klan Uses Terror Tactics

C. Reconstruction Comes to an End

1) Southern Democrats Regain Power

2) Election of 1876 Ends Reconstruction

3) Historians Evaluate Reconstruction
