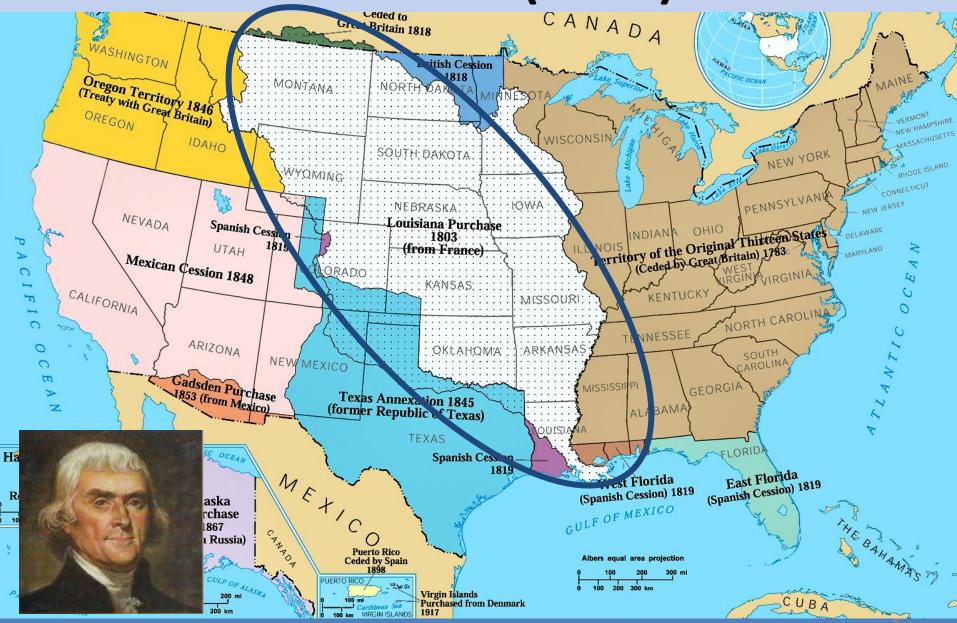
# Lesson 3 American History

#### **1800 through the Civil War**

Questions: 71, 89, 90, 93, 60, 73, 72, 74, 4, 76, 75



## Louisiana (1803)





Civics Flash Cards for the Naturalization Test

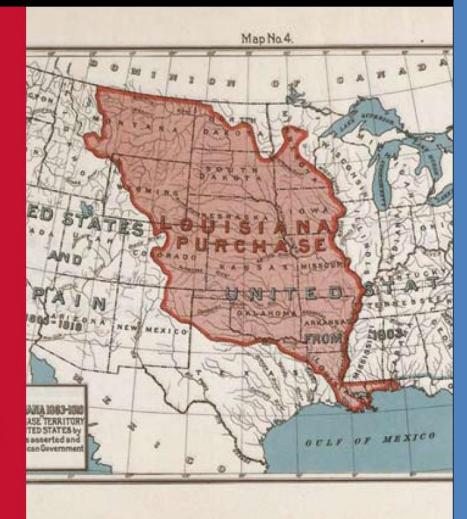
#### What territory did the United States buy from France in 1803?



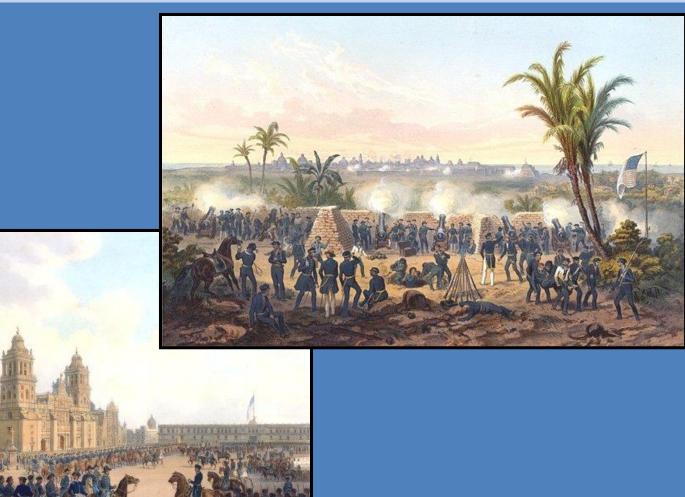
# the Louisiana Territory

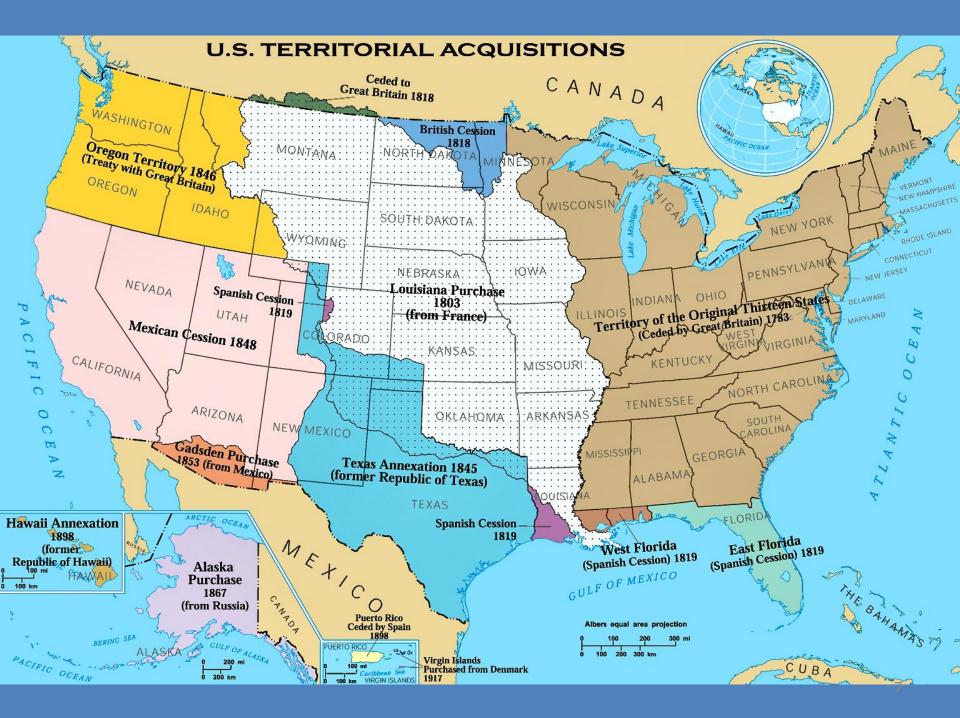
\* Louisiana

Map of the Louisiana Purchase Territory. Courtesy of the National Archives.



#### Mexican-American War (1846-1848)





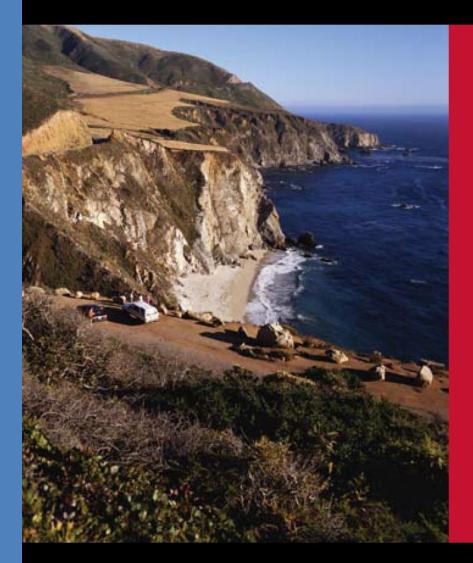


Civics Flash Cards for the Naturalization Test

# What ocean is on the West Coast of the United States?



#### **Question #89**



#### Pacific (Ocean)

View of the Pacific Ocean from Big Sur, CA, near Bixby Creek Bridge.



Civics Flash Cards for the Naturalization Test

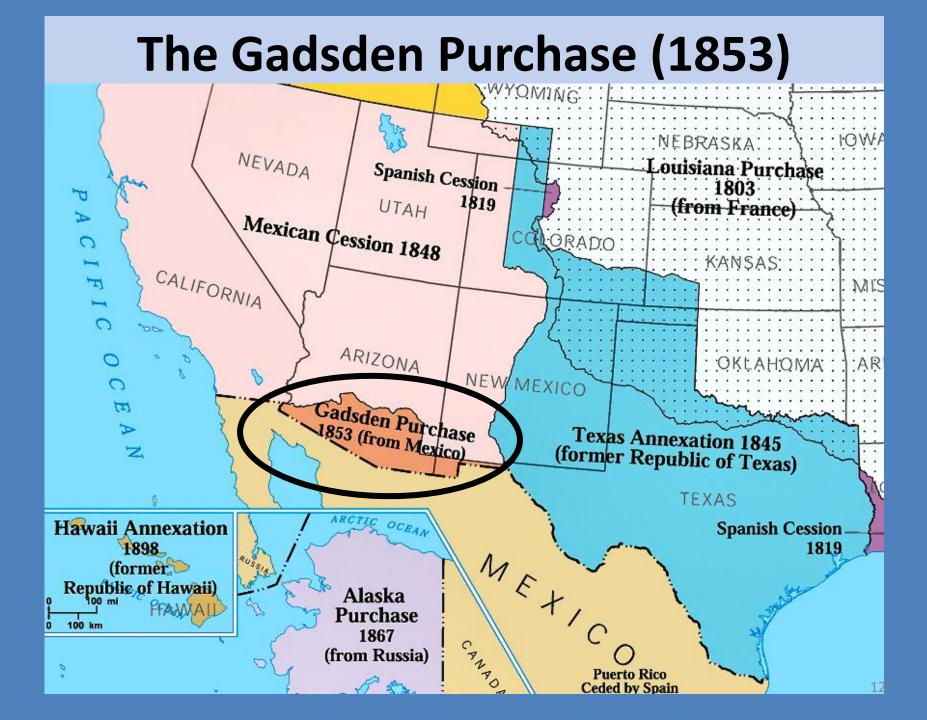
#### What ocean is on the East Coast of the United States?



#### Atlantic (Ocean)

Portland Head Light in Cape Elizabeth, ME.



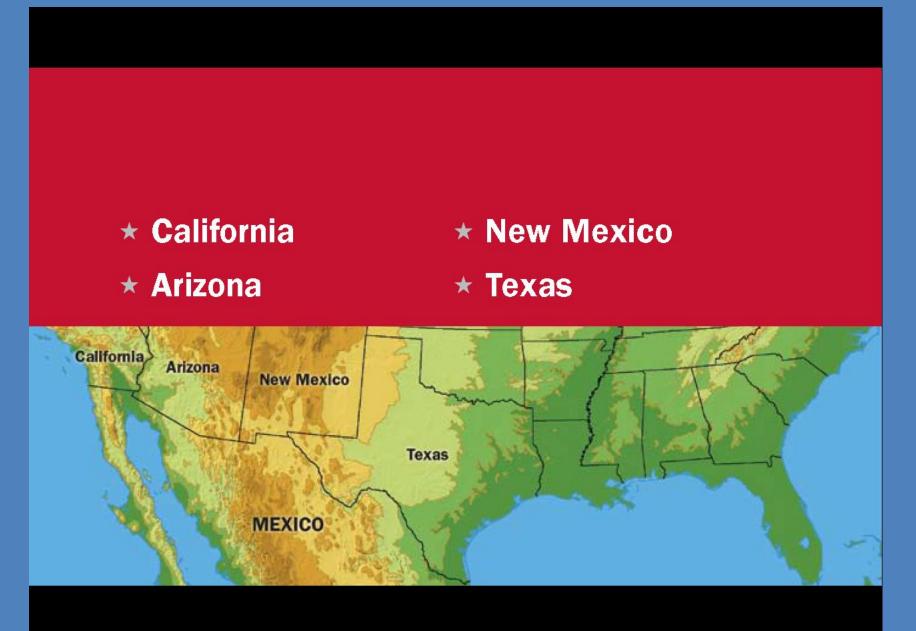


# Name <u>one</u> state that borders Mexico.



Civics Flash Cards for the Naturalization Test





## Africans were taken to America and sold as slaves.

O BE SOLD on board the Ship Bance: Mand, on tuesday the 6th of May next, at Afbley-Ferry; a choice cargo of about 250 fine healthy NEGROES just arrived from the Windward & Rice Coaft. -The utmost care has already been taken, and and and - 1 shall be continued, to keep them free from the least danger of being infected with the SMALL-POX, no boat having been on board, and all other communication with people from Charles-Town prevented. Austin, Laurens, & Appleby. N. B. Full one Half of the above Negroes have had the SMALL-POX in their own Country ...

Source: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, LC-USZ62-10293

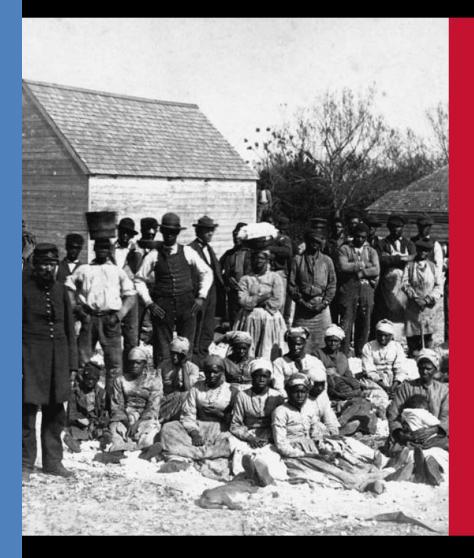


Civics Flash Cards for the Naturalization Test

# What group of people was taken to America and sold as slaves?

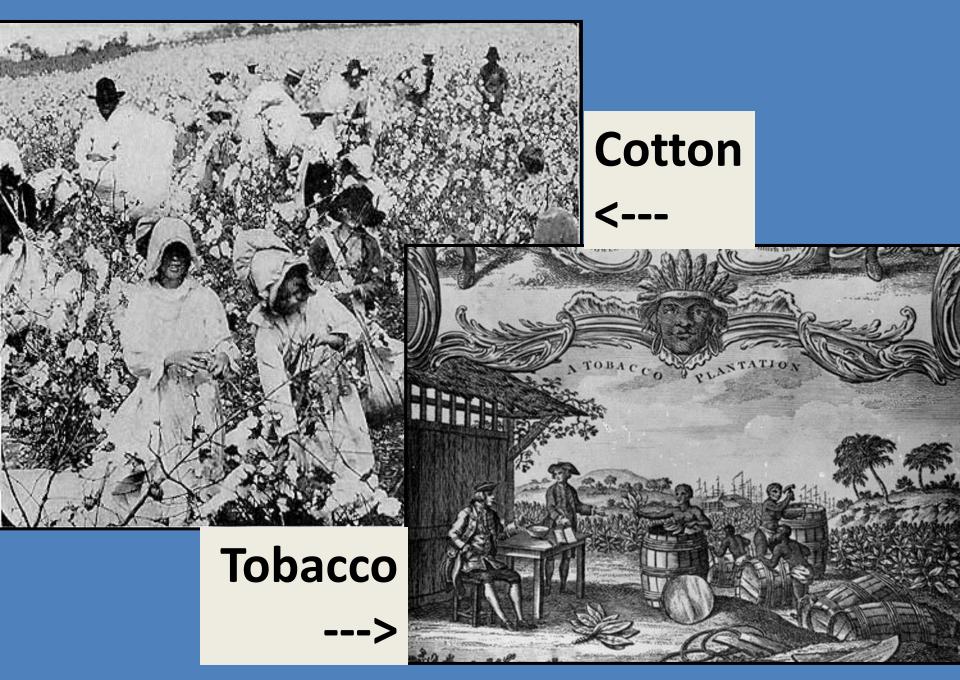


#### **Question #60**

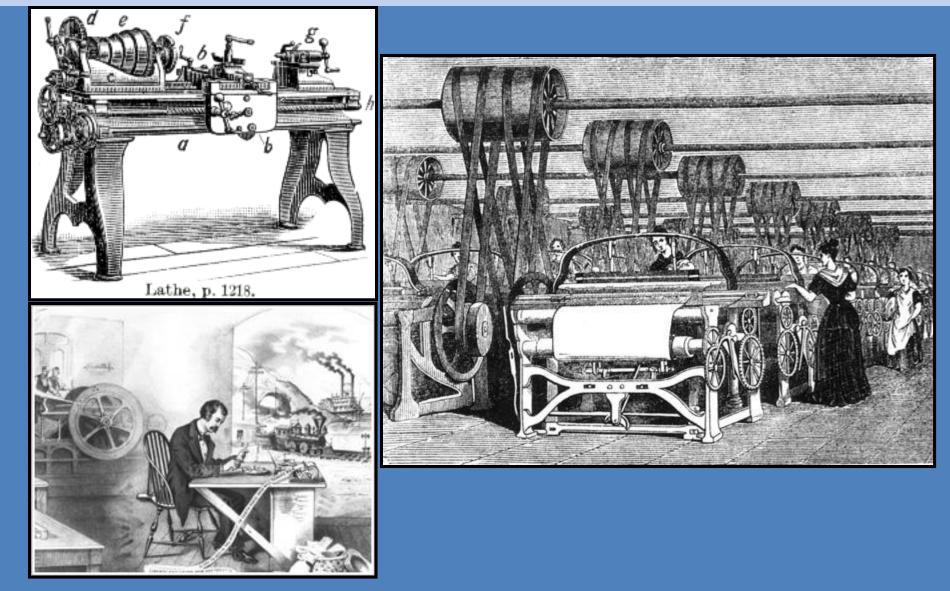


# \* Africans\* people from Africa

Slaves on a Southern plantation in May 1862. Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-DIG-ppmsca-04324.



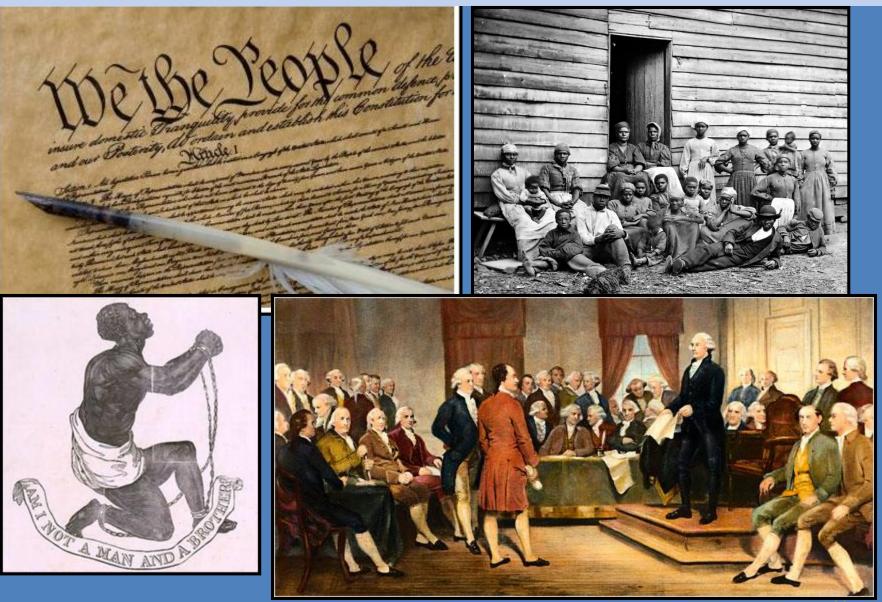
### **The Industrial Revolution**



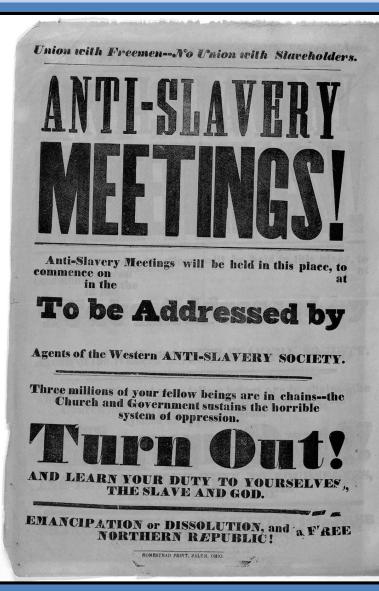
### The Cotton Gin (1793)

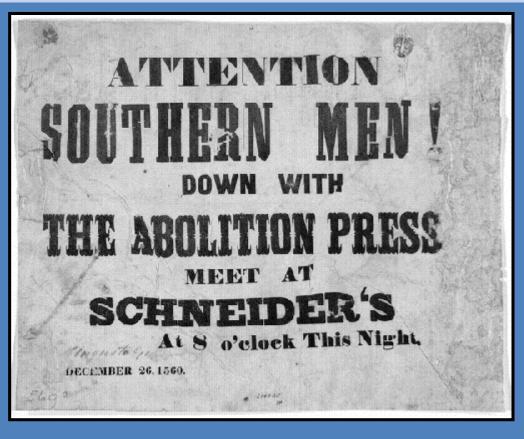


#### **Slavery and the Constitution**



#### **Abolitionists and Supporters of Slavery**

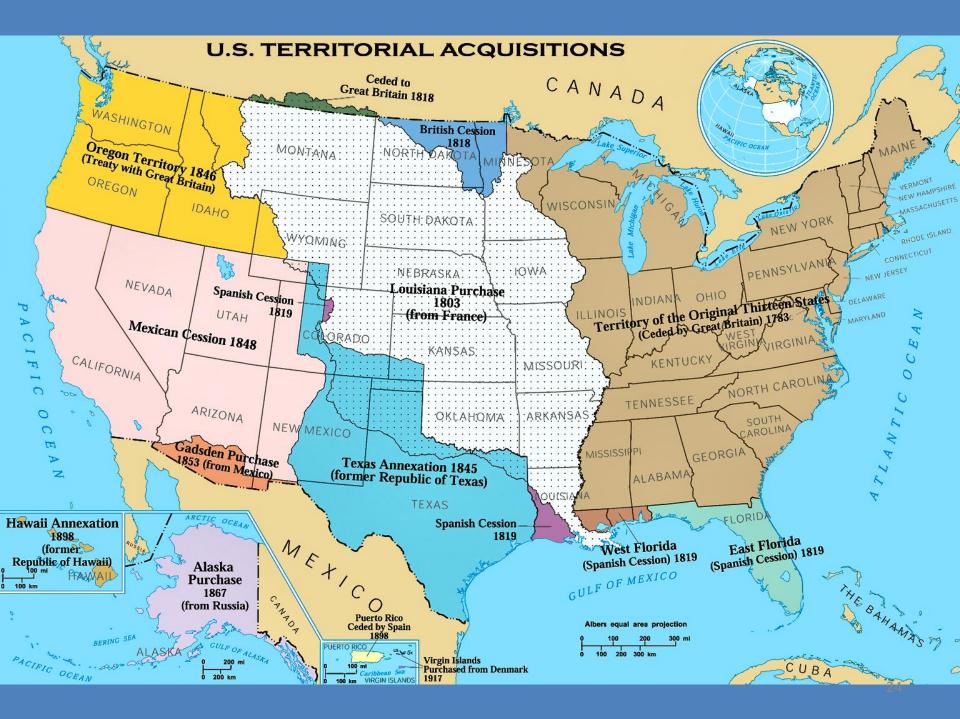




## The Underground Railroad and the Fugitive Slave Act







#### UNCLE TOM'S CABIN;

OR.

#### LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.

#### HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

BY

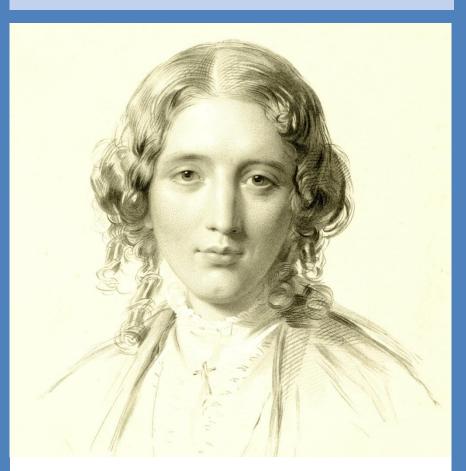


VOL. I.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH THOUSAND.

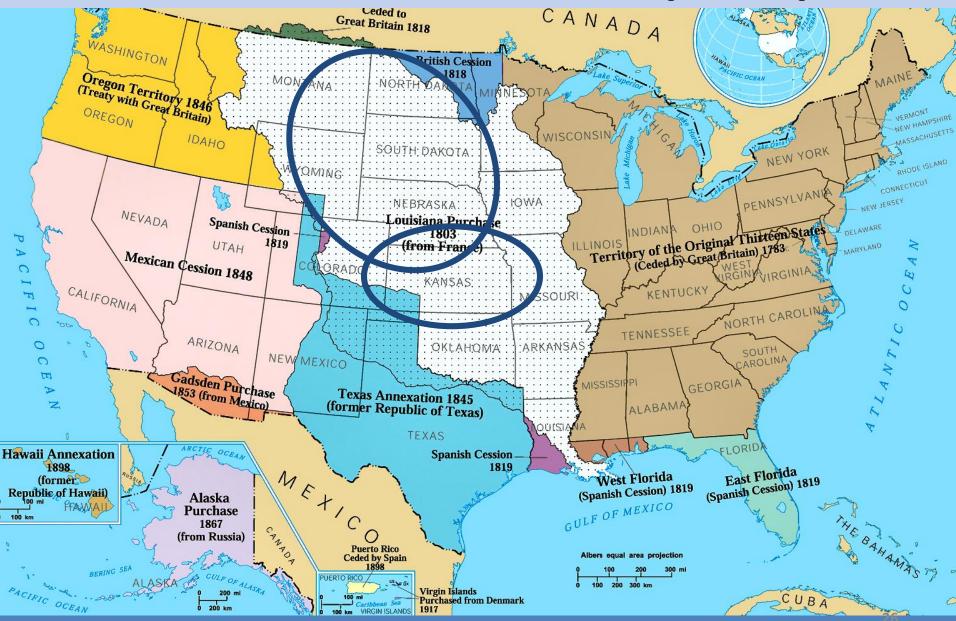
BOSTON: JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY CLEVELAND, OHIO: JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON. 1852.

#### Uncle Tom's Cabin

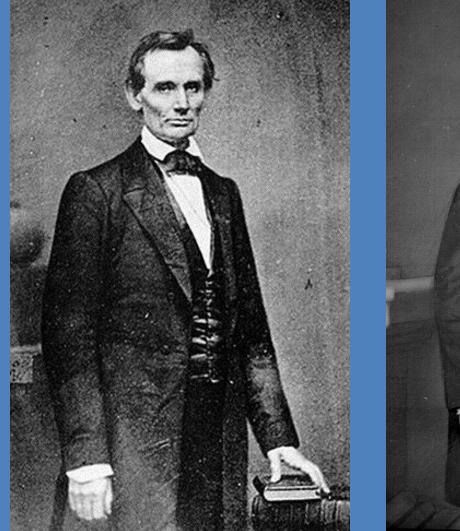


#### **Harriet Beecher Stowe**

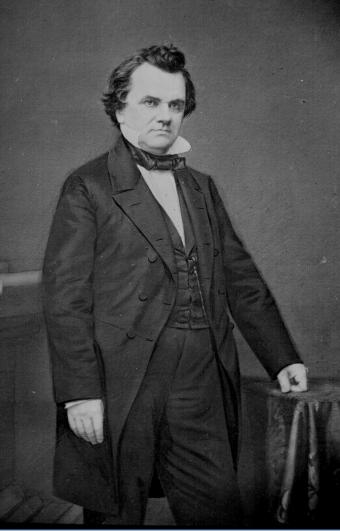
#### Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)



### **The Lincoln-Douglas Debates**



#### **Abraham Lincoln**

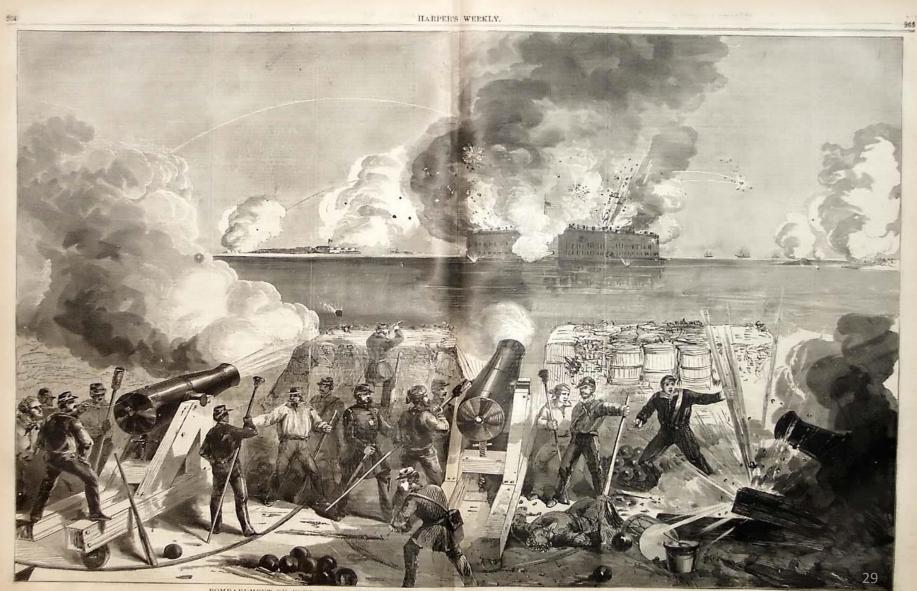


**Stephen Douglas** 

#### **A Nation Divided** Slave, Border, and Free States (1861)



### The Civil War (1861-1865)



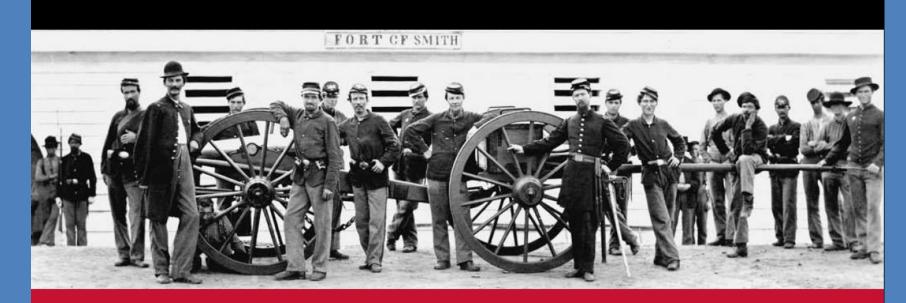
BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER BY THE BATTERIES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES, APRIL 13, 1861 .-- [Sas Page 257.]

**Civics Flash Cards** for the Naturalization Test

# Name the U.S. war between the North and the South.



#### **Question #73**



\* the Civil War
\* the War between the States Civil War soldiers with cannon and caisson, Fort C.F. Smith, Co. L, 2d New York Artillery. Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-USZ62-115177.

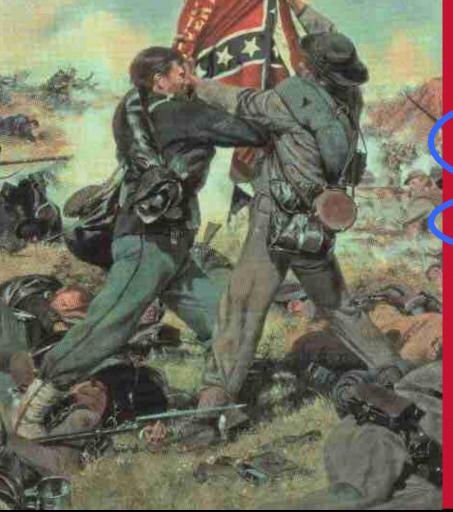


Civics Flash Cards for the Naturalization Test

# Name <u>one</u> war fought by the United States in the 1800s.



#### **Question #72**



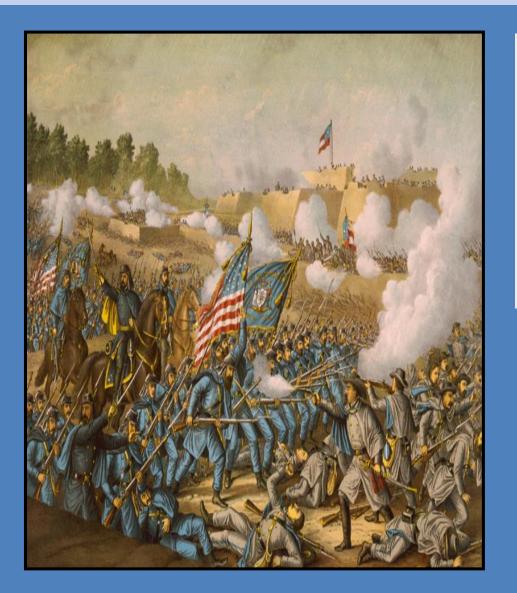
## \* War of 1812 \* Mexican-American War

\* Civil War

Spanish-American
 War

"Battle of Lake Erie," by Percy Moran, depicts a battle from the War of 1812. Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-USZC4-6893.

## **Problems that Led to the Civil War**



- slavery
- states' rights
- economic reasons

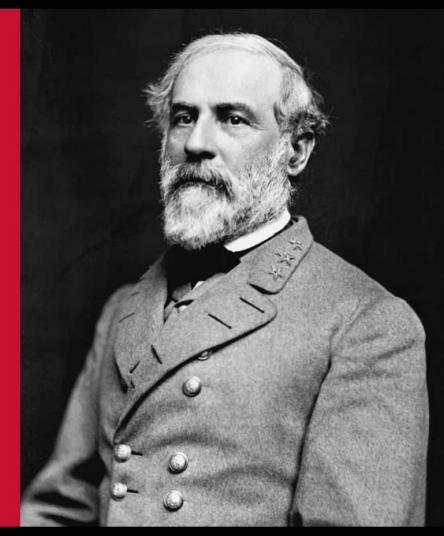
# Name <u>one</u> problem that led to the Civil War.



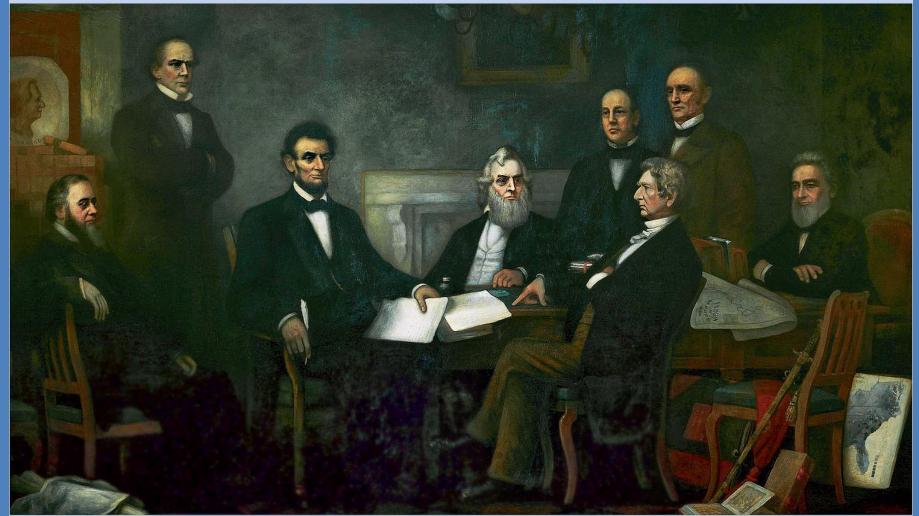


\* slavery
\* economic reasons
\* states' rights

Civil War Confederate General Robert E. Lee. Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-B8172-0001.



#### The Emancipation Proclamation freed slaves in the Confederate States.



First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln by Francis Bicknell Carpenter

## **Constitutional Amendments**

1st - 10th Amendments: The Bill of Rights, 1791. 11th Amendment: Grants states immunity from outside lawsuits, 1795. 12th Amendment: Requires distinct votes for President and Vice President, 1804. 13th Amendment: Abolished slavery, 1865. 14th Amendment: Defines citizenship, 1868. 15th Amendment: Grants voting rights to male citizens of all races, 1870. 16th Amendment: Authorizes a federal income tax, 1913. 17th Amendment: Allows direct Senatorial elections by a state, 1913. 18th Amendment: Enacted prohibition, 1919. 19th Amendment: Grants voting rights to women, 1920. 20th Amendment: "Lame Duck Amendment;" reduces time between election and service of elected officials, 1933. 21st Amendment: Repealed the 18th Amendment, 1933. 22nd Amendment: Created the presidential term limit, 1951. 23rd Amendment: Granted the District of Columbia electoral votes, 1961. 24th Amendment: Prohibits poll taxes, 1964. 25th Amendment: Clarifies procedures regarding succession of President and Vice President upon death or inability to serve, 1967. 26th Amendment: Makes 18 the minimum legal voting age, 1971. 27th Amendment: Allows changes in Congressional salary only after a general election (first submitted in 1789) 1992.



Civics Flash Cards for the Naturalization Test

## What is an amendment?



U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

20

\* a change (to the Constitution)
\* an addition (to the Constitution)

The 20th Amendment to the Constitution.

AMENDMENT 20 tified January 23, 1933) ection 1. The terms of the President at hall end at noon on the 20th day of terms of Senators and Representatives day of January, of years in which sucl ended if this article had not been rat of their successors shall then begin. Section 2. The Congress shall ass every year, and such meeting shal

## 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, and 15<sup>th</sup> Amendments

#### 13th Amendment: Abolished slavery, 1865.

#### 14th Amendment: Defines citizenship; 1868.

**15th Amendment:** Grants voting rights to male citizens of all races, 1870.

#### What did the Emancipation Proclamation do?



**Civics Flash Cards** for the Naturalization Test



U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

17

#### **Question #76**

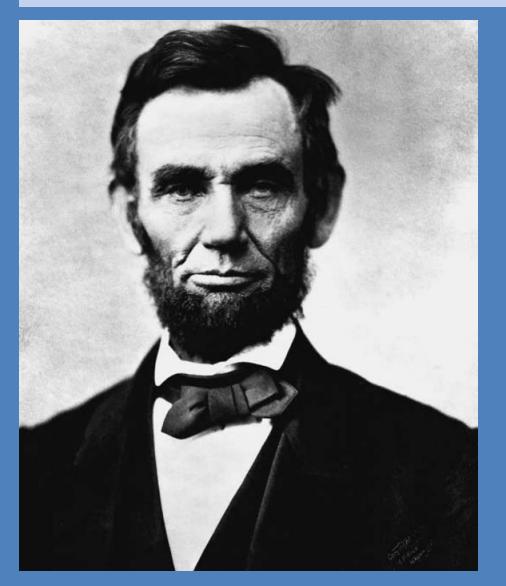


- ★ freed the slaves
- ★ freed slaves in the Confederacy
- ★ freed slaves in the Confederate states

#### ★ freed slaves in most Southern states

"The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation Before the Cabinet," painted by Francis Bicknell Carpenter and engraved by A.H. Ritchie. Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-DIG-pga-02502.

## Abraham Lincoln



- led the United States during the Civil War
- saved the union
- freed the slaves

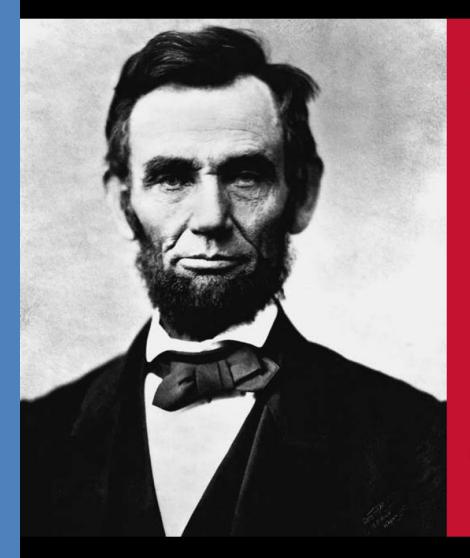


**Civics Flash Cards** for the Naturalization Test

#### What was <u>one</u> important thing that Abraham Lincoln did?\*



#### **Question #75**



- freed the slaves
   (Emancipation
   Proclamation)
- \* saved (or preserved)
   the Union
- \* led the United
   States during the
   Civil War

Abraham Lincoln. Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-USZ62-13016.