

Your Choice of 1 Study Term to Help Yourself and Others Learn

These approximately 36 Study Terms (but many with several choices) are grouped to try to help you. Do **not** put **Tips** in the Subject. Tips include how to find content when it is in the textbook, but **not** in its index. This content is **always** in the Lessons or Learning Quizzes.

Lesson 1 – Use its Learning Quiz on Essential Terms 1st

1. What is the “peculiar institution”?
2. What is the difference in the South’s seeing slavery as a necessary evil and as a positive good?
3. Discuss the American Anti-Slavery Society and its founder.
4. Discuss Frederick Douglass
5. Discuss 1 of the North’s varied general reform movements and define the terms
 - Insane asylums and prisons and Dorothea Dix
 - Suffrage and Susan B. Anthony
 - Temperance
 - Utopian communes (such as Shakers)

Lesson 2 – Use its Learning Quiz Maps 1st.

6. Discuss 1 of these terms:
 - Free Soil movement and as a political party
 - “manifest destiny” in general
 - “manifest destiny” as it relates to the 1844 Election and Texas and Oregon
7. Discuss either:
 - 1846 Mexican War and Texas/Mexico boundary dispute
 - 1848 Mexican War and territory gained and not gained
8. Discuss either:
 - What made the Compromise of 1850 necessary?
 - What were the parts of the Compromise of 1850?
9. Discuss either:
 - Harriet Beecher Stowe’s *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*
 - American Party (Know Nothing) - nativism
10. What was the purpose of the Gadsden Purchase?
11. Discuss either:
 - Why popular sovereignty was dangerous?
 - How popular sovereignty was to “work” with the territories of Kansas and Nebraska?
12. Discuss either:
 - “Bleeding Kansas”
 - John Brown in Kansas
 - John Brown at Harper’s Ferry
13. What led to the Republican Party?
14. Who was Preston Brooks and what does his action show about the South?
15. Discuss Lincoln’s view on slavery in **either** of these cases:
 - Lincoln-Douglas Debates
 - 1st Inaugural Address
 - When the South 1st seceded

16. List traits of either:

- Government of the Confederacy (and define)
- Jefferson Davis

Lesson 3 – Use its Learning Quizzes on Maps 1st

17. Initial goals of the 2 sides; Great Britain and France
18. Northern purposes for the blockade of the South
19. Northern and Southern strengths and weaknesses for either:
 - War—traits from the past still apply
 - Financing the war (collecting taxes, buying needed things, paying soldiers, paying for purchases)
20. What’s the Legal Tender Act in the North and what does the South do?
21. How does the draft work in North and South?
22. What is the Emancipation Proclamation and where is it applied?
23. Who is Clara Barton?
24. For 1 of these battles, cover key issues (location, brief summary, and significance) of:
 - Antietam
 - Gettysburg
 - Vicksburg
 - Sherman’s March to the Sea
 - Appomattox
25. What is the significance of the Election of 1864?
26. What’s the 13th Amendment?
27. What are the traits of Andrew Johnson?

Lesson 4 – Use its Learning Quizzes on Constitution 1st.

28. What did freedmen (freed, former slaves) do at the end of the Civil War?
29. What are black codes in the South?
30. What 2 legal actions (with the 2nd happening only after it is ratified) stop the Black codes?
31. What are race riots and where are they in the South?
32. Was the Klu Klux Klan in this time period? **Caution:** it starts in 1866, rises again in 1870 and is stopped by KKK Act, but that is **not** in this textbook.
33. Why did the Northern voters have to do with the military districts in South (Military Reconstruction Act)
34. What’s the 15th Amendment?
35. Why is Andrew Johnson impeached? (Note: in 1868, US Grant is elected President.)

Tips for # 36 and 36 continues on the next page

Lesson 4 Continued

Tips: 1870, Attacks on African American voters (notice black males are voting), Grant's response

1872-1876 Northern interest in the South's actions declines (scandals, corruption, Panic of 1873, rising unemployment)

1876, Election

- Republican Hayes, fewer popular votes
- Democrat Tilden, more popular votes
- Disputes over the electoral college results in 4 states

36. Discuss briefly a **and** b about the Compromise of 1877

- a. What does it do?
- b. What does the South get for the Democrats not fighting over the Electoral College results?

Caution: do not go to Wikipedia!