**Unit 3: Transforming the Nation–1830s to 1877 (Lessons 1-4)**

## Study Guide

**The Objective Exam** will consist primarily of multiple choice questions. The total value is 100 points. There are 25 questions each at 4 points. ***Reminder:*** This Unit consists of Lessons 1-4. The word *Lessons* refers to Blackboard learning modules. Blackboard learning modules have a Table of Contents on the left that let you see all of the resources available so you can click on the one you want. All Lessons have links from your instructor and sometimes additional resources such as maps and Learning Quizzes. Note:

* 8 of the 25 questions come from these Learning Quizzes (and those concepts in the Learning Quizzes help you understand the other content in the Unit)
* 17 of them come from below.

**The Objective Exam is available for 30 minutes, a time set by the Department. Objective exams do not have a password, but must be done with Respondus LockDown Browser.** The 5 *W*s rule is a good guide to understanding the items below: you should know *W*ho, *W*hat, *W*hen, *W*here, and *W*hy—and sometimes How. The Instructor’s links provide visuals, frequently in tables, to help you compare facts to see similarities and differences.
**If you need more than is in the Lessons on any specific issue listed here, just ask. This Guide has more detail. Let me know if it helps or hurts.**

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| 1. North and South compared – commerce, agriculture, labor, banking, urban areas (cities), immigration to, transportation, technology, literacy or lack of it
2. South’s characteristics from the 1830s
	* “peculiar institution”
	* Slavery as a “positive good” (earlier view as a “necessary evil”)
	* Views, anti-city, pro-agrarian, pro-white
	* Dominance of planters in (although they are a minority)
	* Slavery and cotton, main international markets, dependence on cotton gin
	* Slaves, quantity used in cotton production and increase in quantity over time
3. Sojourner Truth, African American, former slave, abolitionist, speaker for women’s rights
4. Rebellions by slaves or free blacks, Gabriel Prosser, Charles Deslondes, Denmark Vesey, Nat Turner.
5. American Colonization Society, an early movement to deal with slavery by returning freed slaves to Liberia in Africa
6. North’s characteristics from the 1830s
	* Varied general reform movements (examples in 7.)
	* Against slavery: American Anti-Slavery Society, a **small** movement for immediate abolition of slavery, and - William Lloyd Garrison (newspaper The Liberator)- Frederick Douglass, African American, former slave, abolitionist (newspaper *The North Star*)
	* Against slavery: Underground railroad
7. Examples of the North’s varied general reform movements
	* Horace Mann, public education, and literacy
	* Insane asylums and prisons and Dorothea Dix
	* Second Great Awakening
	* Suffrage and Susan B. Anthony
	* Temperance
	* Transcendentalism Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau (also the author of Civil Disobedience”
	* Utopian communes (such as Shakers)

***Tip***: For the next events, use the instructor’s link in Lesson 2.1. Free Soil movement (West and North) and political party to stop expansion of slavery to the territories
2. “manifest destiny” and John L. O’Sullivan
3. Westward expansion - consequences on Native Americans
4. 1844 Election of James Knox Polk with a platform of annexation of Texas (happens) and taking British territory to expand Oregon (does not happen)
5. Mexican War, starts with a Texas/Mexico boundary dispute
6. Wilmont Proviso (proviso = a condition)
7. Mexican War, territory gained
8. 1849 California Gold Rush
9. California’s request for admission as a free state
 | 1. Compromise of 1850
2. Fugitive Slave Act – part that offended most Northerners
3. Harriet Beecher Stowe’s *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*
4. Popular sovereignty (dangers of) and the Kansas Nebraska Act
5. “Bleeding Kansas” (with majority of Kansans being pro-free-state)
6. John Brown in Kansas
7. Preston Brooks’ attack on Senator Charles Sumner
8. Split in the Democratic party and rise of the Republican Party and of Abraham Lincoln, a moderate
9. John Brown at Harper’s Ferry
10. Lincoln’s positon on slavery or secession (Don’t assume!)
	* In the Lincoln-Douglas Debates
	* In the 1st Inaugural Address
	* When the South 1st seceded
	* When the South was defeated
11. 1860-1861, month of Lincoln’s election and month of his taking office
12. Secession crisis, South Carolina firing on a federal fort, Fort Sumter, (before Lincoln takes office)
13. Confederacy formed, Jefferson Davis elected

***Tip***: For the next events, use the instructor’s link in Lesson 3 (Quick Reference to the Civil War).1. Confederacy’s initial goals of the war (Don’t assume!)
2. Northern purposes for the blockade of the South
3. Northern and Southern strengths and weaknesses for war - commerce, agriculture, labor, banking, urban areas (cities), immigration to, transportation, technology, literacy or lack of it, communication, government infrastructure
4. Northern and Southern strengths and weakness for financing the war (for collecting taxes, buying needed things, paying soldiers and other employees, paying for purchases)
5. Legal Tender Act– greenback in the North; inflation in South
6. Legislation passed while the South was out of the Union: protective tariffs, National Banking Act, Homestead Act, Morrill Land Grant Act, transcontinental railroad (p. 585-586)
7. Draft, North and South
8. 1862, Antietam (significance) and stating the proclamation to come
9. 1863, Emancipation Proclamation (limitations on where it applied)
10. Contraband of war – the meaning
11. Medicine and nursing (female) and the Civil War – Clara Barton forms the Red Cross during this period.
12. 1863, Gettysburg (significance)
13. 1863, Vicksburg (significance)
14. 1864, Sherman’s March to the Sea (significance)
15. 1864, Election of 1864 (significance on continuance of the war)
16. 1865, 13th Amendment passed
17. 1865, Appomattox (significance)
18. 1865, Lincoln assassinated; President Andrew Johnson (who is he?)
19. Northern and Southern strengths and weakness at the end of the war

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| **Begins on the prior page*****Tip***: For the next events, use the instructor’s link in Lesson 4. (Quick Reference to Reconstruction.)1. Actions when a slave became a freedman
	* First action, seek separated family members
	* Later action, form schools for their children
2. 1865, South’s action – Black codes (state codes)
3. 1865, 13th amendment ratified by the states
4. 1866, to stop Black codes, 1st Civil Rights Act, 2nd as 14th Amendment – major parts – States, not just Congress, could not violate “due process”; citizenship defined
5. 1866, South’s action – race riots in Memphis and New Orleans
6. 1866, Klu Klux Klan starts
7. 1866 (a mid-term election), Northern response by voters
8. Military Reconstruction Act
9. 1868, 15th Amendment proposed
10. 1668, impeachment of Andrew Johnson
 | 1. 1868, Election – US Grant – “waving the bloody shirt” campaign
2. 1870, Attacks on African American **voters** (notice black males are voting), Grant’s response
3. 1870, KKK again but this time stopped by KKK Act
4. 1872- scandals in the Grant administration
5. 1873, Panic of and unemployment
6. Throughout this period, rise of sharecropping and tenant farming and the crop-lien system
7. 1876, ElectionRepublican Hayes had viewer popular votesDemocrat Tilden had more popular votesDisputes over the electoral results in 4 states
8. Compromise of 1877 (what does it do? What does the South get for the Democrats not fighting over the electoral college results?
9. What’s the legacy of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments?
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