

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

Study Guide

The **Unit Exam** will consist primarily of multiple choice questions. The total value is 100 points. There are 25 questions each at 4 points. Most of the 25 questions consist of 4 or more possible questions in sets. **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. 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 **Unit Exam is available for 30 minutes, a time set by the Department. Unit exams have the password onetimeonly. They display one at a time and you cannot backtrack (return to an earlier question).** The 5 *Ws* rule is a good guide to understanding the items below: you should know *Who*, *What*, *When*, *Where*, and *Why*—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 than others. Let me know if it does or does not help.**

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 with the most famous perhaps being Denmark Vesey and 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.
8. Free Soil movement (West and North) and political party to stop expansion of slavery to the territories
 9. “manifest destiny” and John L. O’Sullivan
 10. Westward expansion - consequences on Native Americans
 11. 1844 Election of James Knox Polk with a platform of annexation of Texas (happens) and taking British territory to expand Oregon (does not happen)
 12. Mexican War, starts with a Texas/Mexico boundary dispute
 13. Wilmont Proviso (proviso = a condition)
 14. Mexican War, territory gained
 15. 1849 California Gold Rush
 16. California’s request for admission as a free state
 17. Compromise of 1850
 18. Fugitive Slave Act – part that offended most Northerners
 19. Harriet Beecher Stowe’s *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*
 20. Gadsden Purchase of 1853
 21. Popular sovereignty (dangers of) and the Kansas Nebraska Act
 22. “Bleeding Kansas” (with majority of Kansans being pro-free-state)
 23. John Brown in Kansas
 24. Preston Brooks’ attack on Senator Charles Sumner
 25. Split in the Democratic party and rise of the Republican Party and of Abraham Lincoln, a moderate
 26. John Brown at Harper’s Ferry
 27. Lincoln’s position 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
 28. 1860-1861, month of Lincoln’s election and month of his taking office
 29. Secession crisis, South Carolina firing on a federal fort, Fort Sumter, (before Lincoln takes office)
 30. Confederacy formed, Jefferson Davis elected
- Tip:** For the next events, use the instructor’s link in Lesson 3 (Quick Reference to the Civil War).
31. Confederacy’s initial goals of the war (Don’t assume!)
 32. Northern purposes for the blockade of the South
 33. 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
 34. Northern and Southern strengths and weakness for financing the war (for collecting taxes, buying needed things, paying soldiers and other employees, paying for purchases)
 35. Legal Tender Act– greenback in the North; inflation in South
 36. Legislation passed while the South was out of the Union: protective tariffs, National Banking Act, Homestead Act, Morrill Land Grant Act, transcontinental railroad – These set the stage for the new North.
 37. Draft, North and South
 38. 1862, Antietam (significance) and stating the proclamation to come
 39. 1863, Emancipation Proclamation (limitations on where it applied)
 40. Contraband of war – the meaning
 41. Medicine and nursing (female) and the Civil War – Clara Barton forms the Red Cross during this period.
 42. 1863, Gettysburg (significance)
 43. 1863, Vicksburg (significance)
 44. 1864, Sherman’s March to the Sea (significance)
 45. 1864, Election of 1864 (significance on continuance of the war)
 46. 1865, 13th Amendment passed
 47. 1865, Appomattox (significance)
 48. 1865, Lincoln assassinated; President Andrew Johnson (who is he?)
 49. Northern and Southern strengths and weakness at the end of the war

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Tip: For the next events, use the instructor's link in Lesson 4. (Quick Reference to Reconstruction.)

50. Actions when a slave became a freedman
 - First action, seek separated family members
 - Later action, form schools for their children
51. 1865, South's action – Black codes (state codes)
52. 1865, 13th amendment ratified by the states
53. 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
54. 1866, South's action – race riots in Memphis and New Orleans
55. 1866, Klu Klux Klan starts
56. 1866 (a mid-term election), Northern response by voters
57. Military Reconstruction Act
58. 1868, 15th Amendment proposed
59. 1868, impeachment of Andrew Johnson
60. 1868, Election – US Grant – “waving the bloody shirt” campaign
61. 1870, Attacks on African American **voters** (notice black males are voting), Grant's response
62. 1870, KKK again but this time stopped by KKK Act
63. 1872- scandals in the Grant administration
64. 1873, Panic of and unemployment
65. Throughout this period, rise of sharecropping and tenant farming and the crop-lien system
66. 1876, Election
 - Republican Hayes had fewer popular votes
 - Democrat Tilden had more popular votes
 - Disputes over the electoral results in 4 states
67. Compromise of 1877 (what does it do? What does the South get for the Democrats not fighting over the electoral college results?)
68. What's the legacy of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments? Consider these examples: Having those amendments to the Constitution means the NAACP can sue in the decades to come. Those doors that will eventually open for African Americans will eventually open for women and others.