

## 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 for this Unit (and those concepts in the Learning Quizzes help you understand the other content in the Unit)
- 17 of them come from below.

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 helps.**

**Tip:** For the next events, use the instructor’s link in Lesson 1.

1. North and South compared – traits from the past still apply
2. Development of South’s characteristics from the 1830s
  - “peculiar institution”
  - Slavery as a “positive good” (earlier view as a “necessary evil”)
  - Slavery and cotton, international markets (Britain, France), dependence on cotton gin as only technology
3. American Colonization Society, an early movement in both North and South to deal with slavery by paying the master and returning freed slaves to Liberia in Africa
4. North’s characteristics from the 1830s
  - Varied general reform movements (examples in #5.)
  - 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
5. Examples of the North’s varied general reform movements
  - Insane asylums and prisons and Dorothea Dix
  - Suffrage and Susan B. Anthony
  - Temperance
  - Utopian communes (such as Shakers)

**Tip:** For the next events, use the instructor’s link in Lesson 2.

6. Free Soil movement (West and North) and political party to stop expansion of slavery to the territories
7. “manifest destiny”
8. 1844 Election of James Knox Polk with a platform of annexation of Texas (happens) and taking British territory to expand Oregon (does not happen)
9. Mexican War, starts with a Texas/Mexico boundary dispute
10. Mexican War, territory gained and not gained from treaty
11. 1849 California Gold Rush and 1850 California’s request for admission as a free state
12. Compromise of 1850 – parts (Fugitive Slave Act – part that offended most Northerners)
13. Harriet Beecher Stowe’s *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*
14. 1850s – Know Nothing Party - nativism
15. Gadsden Purchase of 1853--South’s desired railroad route
16. Popular sovereignty (dangers of) and the Kansas Nebraska Act--North’s desired railroad route
17. “Bleeding Kansas” (majority of Kansans pro-free-state)
18. John Brown in Kansas
19. Preston Brooks’ attack on Senator Charles Sumner
20. Rise of Republican Party, Abraham Lincoln, a moderate
21. John Brown at Harper’s Ferry
22. Lincoln’s position on slavery in Lincoln-Douglas Debates, in 1<sup>st</sup> Inaugural Address, and when the South 1<sup>st</sup> seceded

23. Secession crisis, South Carolina firing on a federal fort, Fort Sumter, (before Lincoln takes office); Southern optimism

24. Confederacy (meaning of word) formed, Jefferson Davis elected

**Tip:** For the next events, use the instructor’s link in Lesson 3

25. Initial goals of the Confederacy and the North for how to fight the war and about Great Britain and France
26. Northern purposes for the blockade of the South
27. Northern and Southern strengths and weaknesses for war-- traits from the past still apply
28. Northern and Southern strengths and weakness for financing the war (for collecting taxes, buying needed things, paying soldiers and other employees, paying for purchases)
29. Legal Tender Act– greenback in the North; inflation in South
30. Draft, North and South (Wealthy pay for substitute)
31. 1862, Antietam (significance) and stating the proclamation to come
32. 1863, Emancipation Proclamation (limitations on where it applied)
33. Medicine and nursing (female) and the Civil War – Example: Clara Barton (Her experience later leads her to form the Red Cross).
34. 1863, Gettysburg (significance)
35. 1863, Vicksburg (significance)
36. 1864, Sherman’s March to the Sea (significance)
37. 1864, Election of 1864 (significance on continuance of the war)
38. 1865, 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment passed
39. 1865, Appomattox (significance)
40. 1865, Lincoln assassinated; President Andrew Johnson (who is he?)

**Tip:** For the next events, use the instructor’s link in Lesson 4.

41. Actions when a slave became a freedman
  - First action, seek separated family members
  - Later action, form schools for their children and churches
42. 1865, South’s action – Black codes (state codes)
43. 1865, 13<sup>th</sup> amendment ratified by the states
44. 1866, to stop Black codes--1<sup>st</sup> a law (Civil Rights Act), 2<sup>nd</sup> an Amendment (2 major parts – States, not just Congress, could not violate “due process”; citizenship defined)
45. 1866, South’s action – race riots in Memphis, New Orleans
46. 1866, Klu Klux Klan starts
47. 1866 (a mid-term election), Northern response by voters is great anger against the South
48. Military districts in South (Military Reconstruction Act)
49. 1868, 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment proposed
50. 1668, impeachment of Andrew Johnson; 1868, Election – US Grant
51. 1870, Attacks on African American **voters** (notice black males are voting), Grant’s response (Not in this textbook)
52. 1870 KKK again but this time stopped by KKK Act (Not in this textbook)
53. 1872-1876 Northern interest in the South’s actions declines (scandals, corruption, Panic of 1873, rising unemployment)
54. 1876, Election - Republican Hayes had fewer popular votes; Democrat Tilden had more. disputes over the electoral results in 4 states
55. Compromise of 1877 (what does it do? What does the South get for the Democrats not fighting over the electoral college results?)