

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

Study Guide

The Unit Exam consist primarily of multiple choice questions. The total value is 100 points. There are 25 questions each at 4 points. 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 Instructor’s links provide visuals, frequently in tables, to help you compare facts to see similarities and differences. To be efficient in studying, **use the Lesson links**, not the textbook. (Ctrl-F is a wonderful way to find what you need.)

The 5 *Ws* rule is a guide to understanding: you should know *Who*, *What*, *When*, *Where*, and *Why*—and sometimes *How*.

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

1. North and South compared – past traits still apply
2. Development of South’s characteristics from the 1830s
 - “peculiar institution”
 - Slavery from “necessary evil” to a “positive good”
 - Slavery, international markets (Britain, France) in cotton, cotton gin as only technology
3. North’s characteristics from the 1830s
 - Varied reform movements (examples in #5.)
 - Against slavery: American Anti-Slavery Society, **small**, for immediate abolition of slavery, and:
 - William Lloyd Garrison - *The Liberator*
 - Frederick Douglass - *The North Star* (African American, former slave)
 - Against slavery: Underground railroad, small
4. North’s varied general reform movements
 - 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.

5. Free Soil movement (West and North), political party
6. “manifest destiny”
7. 1844 Election, James Knox Polk, on Texas and Oregon
8. 1846 Mexican War, Texas/Mexico boundary dispute
9. 1848 Mexican War, territory gained and not gained
10. 1849 California Gold Rush; 1850 free state admission
11. Compromise of 1850 – its parts
12. Harriet Beecher Stowe’s *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*
13. 1850s – American Party (Know Nothing) - nativism
14. 1853 Gadsden Purchase--South’s desired railroad route
15. Popular sovereignty (dangers of) and the Kansas Nebraska Act--North’s desired railroad route
16. “Bleeding Kansas” (majority of Kansans pro-free-state)
17. John Brown in Kansas
18. Preston Brooks’ attack on Senator Charles Sumner
19. Rise of Republican Party, Abraham Lincoln, a moderate
20. John Brown at Harper’s Ferry
21. Lincoln’s view on slavery in Lincoln-Douglas Debates, in 1st Inaugural Address, and when the South 1st seceded

22. Secession crisis: South Carolina firing on Fort Sumter before Lincoln takes office); Southern jubilation
23. Confederacy (traits of government), Jefferson Davis

Lesson 3 – Use its Learning Quizzes on Maps 1st

24. Initial goals of the 2 sides; Great Britain and France
25. Northern purposes for the blockade of the South
26. Northern and Southern strengths and weaknesses for:
 - War—traits from the past still apply
 - financing the war (collecting taxes, buying needed things, paying soldiers, paying for purchases)
27. Legal Tender Act– North’s greenback, South’s inflation
28. Draft, North and South (Wealthy pay for substitute)
29. 1862, Antietam (significance)
30. 1863, Emancipation Proclamation (where it applied)
31. Medicine and nursing (female) and the Civil War – Example: Clara Barton (Later forms the Red Cross).
32. 1863, Gettysburg (significance)
33. 1863, Vicksburg (significance)
34. 1864, Sherman’s March to the Sea (significance)
35. 1864, Election of 1864 (significance on war continuing)
36. 1865, 13th Amendment passed
37. 1865, Appomattox (significance)
38. 1865, Lincoln assassinated; Andrew Johnson

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

39. Actions when slave freed – Seek separated family members; later form schools, churches
40. 1865, South’s action – Black codes (state codes)
41. 1865, 13th amendment ratified by the states
42. 1866, to stop Black codes--1st a law (Civil Rights Act), 2nd an Amendment (2 major parts – expansion of “due process”; citizenship defined)
43. 1866, South’s race riots in Memphis, New Orleans
44. 1866, Klu Klux Klan starts
45. 1866 (a mid-term election), Northern voters’ demands
46. Military districts in South (Military Reconstruction Act)
47. 1868, 15th Amendment proposed
48. 1868, Andrew Johnson impeached, not removed
49. 1868, US Grant elected

50 Continues on the next page

Lesson 4 Continued

50. 1870, Attacks on African American voters (notice black males are voting), Grant's response
51. 1870 KKK again and initially stopped by KKK Act (Not in this textbook)
52. 1872-1876 Northern interest in the South's actions declines (scandals, corruption, Panic of 1873, rising unemployment)
53. 1876, Election
 - Republican Hayes, fewer popular votes
 - Democrat Tilden, more popular votes
 - Disputes over the electoral college results in 4 states
54. Compromise of 1877
 - What does it do?
 - What does the South get for the Democrats not fighting over the electoral college results?