***ASU PREP: CAMBRIDGE AMERICAN HISTORY***

***What to study for Ms. Evers’s Unit Exam***

***DEC 12, 2013***

*Note: Some names/concepts are repeated.*

***Purpose:*** This study guide is to help you understand everything you need to know to pass the Unit Exam for my class and to note everything that may be tested on during the Cambridge Exam at the end of the year.

**Territory Issues and Early Tensions:**

* New territory acquired and why it presented a problem
* Missouri Compromise (What was decided and when? Why did it create conflict?)
* Compromise of 1850
	+ What did the North get?
	+ What did the South get?
	+ Why did John C. Calhoun not like it? (look back at your reading from “Two Miserable Presidents”)

**Slavery and Sectionalism 1800-1860:**

* Cotton Belt and King Cotton (what do people mean when they say these phrases)
* What was life like under slavery?
* Slaves Codes (know a couple examples)
* Justifications of slavery
* Why was their opposition to abolition in the North sometimes also?
* What was the Gag Rule? Who argued against it?
* Sectional differences between the North and South
	+ Cultural differences between north and south
		- Southern reactions to reform movements in North (like public education emphasis)
	+ Economic differences between north and south
		- Why did slavery become the cornerstone of the agrarian South?
		- Feelings about tariffs
	+ What was the “Slave Power Conspiracy”
	+ Why did the South fear and resent the North?
* Antislavery Movement vs. Abolitionist movement
* Underground Railroad
	+ What was it?
	+ What did it mean to Southerners?
	+ Who was Harriet Tubman?
* Frederick Douglass
	+ Life, activities, influence
	+ When did he write his autobiography? (Know the decade)
	+ How was *The Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass* received by Americans? Did it have a big impact? If so, how?
* William Lloyd Garrison
	+ What was *The Liberator*?
	+ In what ways was he a “radical” abolitionist?
	+ How did he feel about politics and the Constitution?
* Harriet Beecher Stowe and *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*
	+ What the book was about?
	+ When was it published?
	+ True story or fiction?
	+ What impact did it have?
	+ What did it suggest about slavery’s impact on African Americans, white non-slave owning Northerners, and on white slave owners? )
* Divisions among abolitionists (over what issues?)
* Compromise of 1850
* Fugitive Slave Law
	+ How did the North react?
	+ Why did this make Southerners mad?
	+ Who claimed “state’s rights” during this controversy?
* Stephen Douglas
	+ Popular Sovereignty (What was it? Why did he push for it?)
* Kansas-Nebraska Act (WHEN, made it possible for what to happen?, undid which compromise?, angered the North because…, impact of)
* Border Ruffians
* Free-soilers
* How did fraud take place in Kansas? (Hint: it was called the *Bogus Legislature*)
* Fire Eaters
* Sack of Lawrence (what year and what it was)
* “Bleeding Kansas”
* John Brown
	+ What did he believe?
	+ Massacre at Pottawatomie (when and what)
	+ Harper’s Ferry (when and what)
	+ Consequences and significance: What happened to John Brown, impact of both on the South and their opinion of the North, varying opinions of John Brown (Lincoln, the north overall, other abolitionists)
* Dred Scott Decision
	+ What were the questions of the case?
	+ What did it say about his freedom?
	+ What did it say about the citizenship of African Americans and their rights?
	+ What did it say about the right of Congress to prohibit slavery?
	+ What did that mean for the Missouri Compromise or Compromise of 1850?
* Formation of the Republican Party
	+ when was it created? (just know the decade and what is was in response to)
	+ what was their stance on slavery and the expansion of slavery
	+ what was their opinion of the Kansas-Nebraska Act
* Lincoln-Douglas Debates
	+ Significance of debates
	+ Lincoln’s Arguments
		- “A House Divided Cannot Stand” speech and its consequences
		- Personal stance on slavery
		- Lincoln’s interpretation of the Declaration of the Independence –did it apply to all men?
		- How successful was he in the debates?
		- His interpretation of slavery & the Constitution
		- Stance on popular sovereignty
	+ Stephen Douglas & his arguments
		- How did he feel about popular sovereignty?
		- What did he say about Lincoln? What tactic did he use?
		- Why did Douglas face opposition from Southerners?

**Election of 1860 and Secession:**

* Southern Democrats vs. Northern Democrats (what was the difference)
* Why did it matter that there was more than one candidate that would allow the expansion of slavery?
* Did Lincoln win by a lot?
* Confederate States of America
* Why did they separate (What was the South worried about according to their Declarations? Think back to the class discussion: What arguments given by South Carolina, Mississippi, and Texas?)
* When did they secede? (Just know which state left first, why second wave of states left)
* Jefferson Davis (who was he and what was he like)
* Alexander Stephens (the Cornerstone speech)
* Lincoln’s First Inaugural Address: What arguments did he present to the South?

**Civil War:**

* North’s advantages and disadvantages
* South’s advantages and disadvantages
* Fort Sumter
* First Battle of Bull Run
* Robert E. Lee
* Stonewall Jackson (effectiveness, how did he die & Lee’s reaction)
* General George B. McClellan and the Army of the Potomac (who was he fighting for, how did he feel about Lincoln, what was his greatest weakness)
* McClellan’s replacements: Burnside, Hooker, Meade
* ~~Shiloh~~
* Antietam (why was it notable, what did it allow Lincoln to pass)
* ~~Fredericksburg & Chancellorsville~~
* Ulysses S. Grant (strategy, effectiveness, criticisms, etc.)
* William Tecumseh Sherman (theory on war, perceived how, tactics, effectiveness, why did the South hate him so much and was it justified)
* March to the Sea
* Gettysburg (where, why, who won, what was this impact of this battle)
* Gettysburg Address - What statements made? Why such a big deal?
* Significance of capturing Vicksburg
* Lincoln during the war
	+ What were his goals?
	+ Why was he criticized and what other challenges did he face?
	+ How involved was he in military strategy?
	+ Which generals did like/dislike, etc.?
	+ Who/what influenced him?
	+ How did he handle slavery, the Emancipation Proclamation, the 13th Amendment, discussions of voting rights, etc.)
* Northern homefront (Changes to economy, workforce, role of women, etc.)
* Southern homefront (Changes to economy, effect on white solidarity/class issues, IMPORTANT → wartime race relations, role of women, etc.)
* Importance of Richmond
* Goal in the West
* Tactics of both sides over time
* Clara Barton and the American Red Cross
* Other Medicine during the War (problems? amputations? sanitation issues?)
* Prisoner of War Camps (know example and what the conditions were like)
* Emancipation Proclamation in 1863 (What did it say? What were the problems with it? What was the impact/why significant?)
* 13th Amendment (what, when)
* Relations with Britain & other European powers during the war
* Who fought this war?
	+ Notes about immigrants, freed slaves, slaves in Confederacy, drafted men
		- “A rich man’s war and a poor man’s fight.” – What does this mean?
* 54th Regiment
* Peace Democrats AKA “Copperheads”
* Election of 1864 - Why did Lincoln win?
	+ What was the Democratic platform?
* IMPORTANT: Lincoln’s Second Inaugural Address (What did he say that was notable? What were his main arguments? What vision did he have for post-Civil War America?)
* Why was the war so deadly… multiple reasons
* Media (photography, news reporting) and the Civil War
* Lee’s surrender at Appomattox (know when, what had led to it, and how he felt about it)
* Why did the North win?
* Assassination of President Lincoln
	+ John Wilkes Booth and “SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS”
	+ *Know the circumstances surrounding the event and who killed him and why*
* **Consequences of the War**

**Post-War:**

* \*Goals of different groups during Reconstruction (Disagreements and unanswered questions at end of war)
* \*Why was Johnson chosen as VP
* \*Hopes, opportunities, and challenges faced by freed-slaves
* \*Fears of Southern whites
* \*Black Codes
* \*Johnson’s Reconstruction policy
* \*Role of Congress during Reconstruction – What they did and did not do
* 13th Amendment
* \*14th Amendment
* \*15th Amendment
* \*Impeachment of Johnson and outcome
* \*Freedman’s Bureau

*\*Will be discussed in greater detail after Unit Test.*