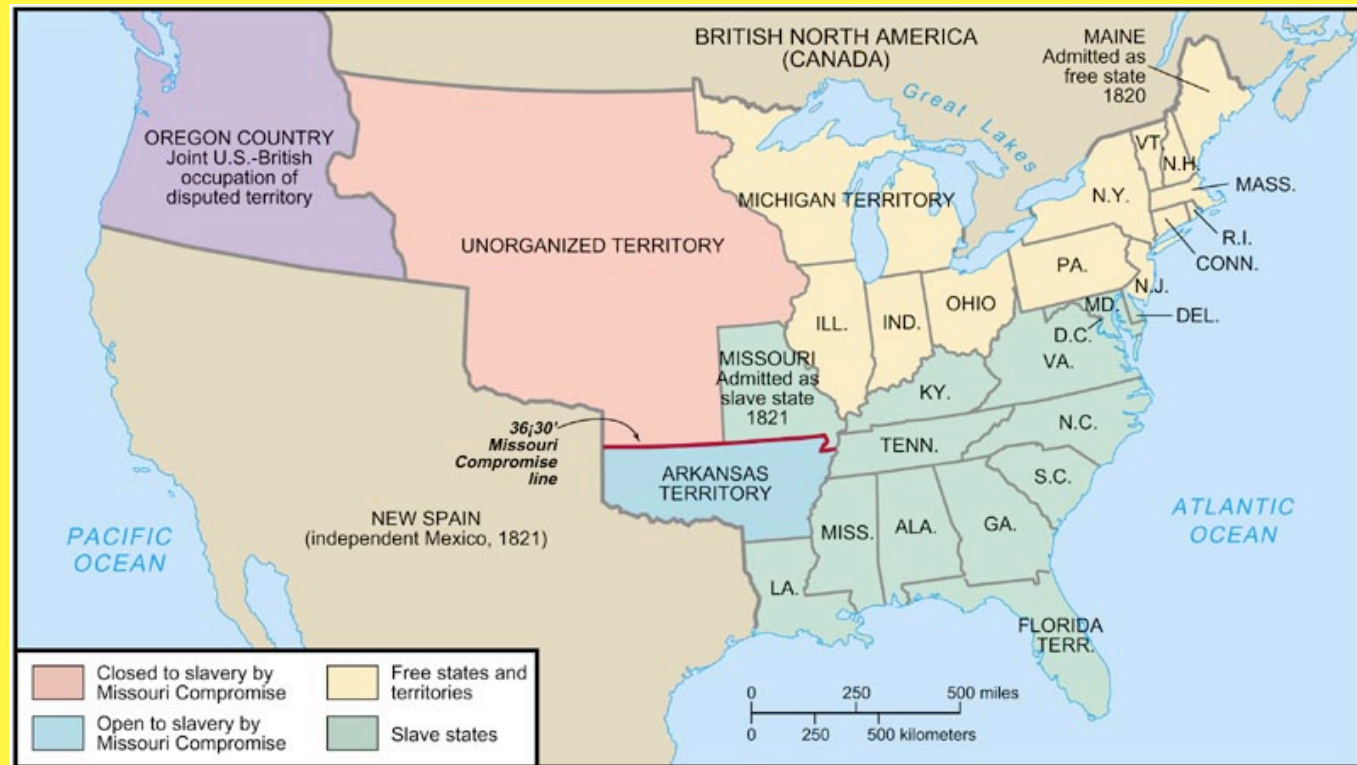


Unit 1 Review, Part 2

(Growth of the Nation, Civil War,
Reconstruction, Legacy of Slavery)

26. Purpose of the Missouri Compromise and the Compromise of 1850 -- Sectionalism

- Resolve the division and tension between North and South driven by their very different economies and cultures (slavery issue)



THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE, 1820-1821

27. Dred Scott case

- Supreme Court decision that determined that slaves were property and had no rights



28. Kansas-Nebraska Act – “Bleeding Kansas” – (Popular sovereignty)

- Opened up western lands to slavery by establishing popular sovereignty there; led to a violent clash between pro-slavery and anti-slavery groups

29. Significance of John Brown

- Radical abolitionist -- led a raid on Harper's Ferry
- Increased Southern fears of slave rebellion and Northern interference with slavery

30. Results and impact of the Election of 1860

- Lincoln won
- South Carolina seceded
- Other Southern states followed
- Led to the start of the Civil War

30b. UNDERLYING cause of the Civil War

- The dispute over states' rights vs. federal authority

31. Secession

- breaking away from a union; specifically the South breaking from the United States
- Led to the Civil War

32. Presidential wartime powers (what did Lincoln do during the Civil War? How did his power change?)

- Lincoln's power increased during the war
- Arrested and held those protesting the war
- Ordered martial law (military rule) to keep Maryland from seceding
- Ordered a draft (conscription)

33. Advantages of the North over the South

- Larger population
- More industry and railroads
- Center of navy and shipbuilding
- Center of banking; finance
- President Lincoln

33b. The Gap between North and South after the war

- North – became more industrialized
- South – industry, farmland, crops, livestock destroyed; had to rebuild

34. African Americans' role in the Civil War

- barred from fighting at first
- Served as stretcher bearers and grave diggers
- Trained as soldiers 1863; served with distinction in the Massachusetts 54th Infantry

35. conscription

- The draft; compulsory (required) service in the military
- Many Americans saw this as un-American

36. Significance of battles:

- a. Fort Sumter
 - The taking of a federal fort by S.C.; signaled the start of the war
- b. Antietam
 - allowed Lincoln to issue Emancipation Proclamation
- c. Vicksburg
 - gave the North control of the Mississippi River
- d. Gettysburg
 - turning point of the war; South on defensive from then on; Britain wouldn't recognize the Confederacy
- e. Appomattox
 - Lee's troops were outnumbered and surrounded here; he was forced to surrender to Grant

37. Emancipation Proclamation (reason for it; what it did)

- issued by Lincoln to give the war a moral cause
- declared that slaves in the rebelling areas of the country would be free

38. Purpose of Reconstruction

- To bring the nation together again after the war
- to rebuild the South
- to help the former slaves

39. Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction

- reconciliation rather than punishment
- 10% loyalty would allow a state to reorganize
- pardon those who took a loyalty oath

40. goals of Radical Republicans

- to keep former Confederate leaders out of power
- make the Republican Party powerful in the South
- Help freedmen get the right to vote

Reconstruction Amendments:

- 41. 13th Amendment
 - banned slavery
- 42. 14th Amendment
 - gave citizenship and civil rights to the former slaves (and all people born or naturalized in the US)
- 43. 15th Amendment
 - the right to vote could not be denied based on race

44. African Americans in politics

- African Americans voted and held office during the Reconstruction period



45. Freedmen's Bureau

- organization founded to help refugees after the war
- provided food and clothing
- educated African Americans

46. Tenant farming/sharecropping

- Tenant farming
 - system in which poor farmers rented land from landowners
- Sharecropping
 - Farmers worked the land in exchange for a portion of their crop; usually were trapped in a cycle of debt



47. Ku Klux Klan (goals, methods, targets)

- Goals – deny African Americans their rights; push Northerners out of South
- intimidated, threatened, and murdered African Americans and their supporters

48. Election of 1876/Compromise of 1877

- Political deal which ended Reconstruction
- North got Republican president, Hayes
- South got Federal troops removed

49. Successes/Failures of Reconstruction

a. Successes:

- Civil rights amendments passed
- African Americans gained education, the vote, political office

b. Failures:

- political deal ended Reconstruction
- resulted in the disenfranchisement of African Americans

50. Purpose of literacy test and poll taxes (regarding voting rights)

- To disenfranchise African Americans (restrict them from voting)

51. Jim Crow Laws/Segregation

- laws created to enforce segregation (separating of the races) after Reconstruction
- Every public facility was segregated

52. *Plessy v. Ferguson*

- 1896 Supreme Court case that ruled segregation laws constitutional
- “Separate but Equal” became the law of the land for over 60 years (until the 1954 case, *Brown v. Board of Education*)

53. lynching

- Illegal execution – without trial, usually by a mob
- Targeted economically successful, politically active, or those accused of violating the racial etiquette

54. Ida B. Wells

- Campaigned against lynching
- Pressed for federal law
- Co-founded NAACP



55. Discrimination in the West

- Mexicans in the Southwest faced debt peonage; discrimination; lynching
- Chinese faced segregation; lynching; Chinese Exclusion Act