

Exam Review: Sectionalism, Civil War and Reconstruction

Key Terms and People. Cotton Gin, American Colonization Society, William Lloyd Garrison, American Anti-Slavery Society, Nat Turner, Theodore Dwight Weld, Hinton Helper, Gag Rule, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Charles Sumner, John Brown, Free Soil Party, Wilmot Proviso, Compromise of 1850, Popular Sovereignty, Fugitive Slave Act, Personal Liberty Laws, Kansas-Nebraska Act, "Bleeding Kansas", Republican Party, American Party, Lecompton Constitution, Dred Scott v. Sanford, Freeport Doctrine, , Panic of 1857, Harper's Ferry, Election of 1860, South Carolina Declaration of Causes of Secession, Trent Affair, Alabama Claims, Writ of Habeas Corpus, Ex Parte Merryman, Ex Parte Milligan, copperheads, Emancipation Proclamation, Gettysburg Address, New York City Draft Riots, 10% Plan, Wade-Davis Bill, Freedman's Bureau, black codes, 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments, Tenure of Office Act, Ku Klux Klan, carpetbaggers, scalawags, Civil Rights Act of 1875, compromise of 1877, Dunning School, Henry Grady, New South, Civil Rights Cases of 1883, Jim Crow, Plessy v. Ferguson, poll taxes, literacy tests, grandfather clause, Ida B. Wells,

1. Explain four issues that encouraged the growth of sectionalism during the period 1819-1861?
2. Explain the various factions within the Anti-slavery movement. What tactics were used in the struggle against slavery?
3. What impact did Abolitionist activities have on the North? On the South?
4. Explain the provisions of the Compromise of 1850. Which were most disliked by the South? By the North?
5. How did Northern states respond to the Fugitive Slave Act?
6. Why was the Kansas-Nebraska Act passed? What were the results of this Act?
7. Explain the Supreme Court's decision in the case Dred Scott v. Sanford? What impact did it have on relations between the North and the South?
8. What caused the split in the Democratic Party in 1860? Explain the differences in the slavery planks of the platforms of the Republicans, the Northern Democrats and the Southern Democrats?
9. How did South Carolina attempt to justify its secession from the Union?
10. How did Lincoln's view of the Civil War change from 1861 to 1863?
11. Why did Lincoln issue the Emancipation Proclamation? What impact did it have on the war?
12. In what ways did Lincoln limit civil liberties during the Civil War? How did the Supreme Court rule on these actions? What was Lincoln's response to the Supreme Court's decision in Ex Parte Merryman?
13. Explain the causes of the New York City draft riots of 1863.
14. Compare and Contrast Lincoln's, Johnson's, and Congress's plans of Reconstruction with regard to goals, requirements for gaining representation in Congress, and arguments for who had the Constitutional authority to oversee Reconstruction.
15. Explain the impact of Presidential Reconstruction on the South.
16. How and did Congress and President Johnson come into conflict during the Reconstruction period?
17. How did Congressional Reconstruction affect the South. To what extent did it bring about a social and political revolution to this region?
18. What factors brought about the end of Reconstruction?

19. How did “Dunning School” historians view Reconstruction? How did historians of the 60’s and 70’s view this period? How do you explain these different interpretations?
20. Explain the economic, political and social changes that took place in the South during the period 1877-1900. How new was the “New South”?

Possible Essay Questions
Sectionalism, Civil War, and Reconstruction

1. Discuss the relative importance of THREE of the following in bringing about the civil war.
 - Turner Rebellion
 - Tariff Controversy of 1832
 - Compromise of 1850
 - Kansas-Nebraska Act
 - Dred Scott Decision
 - John Brown’s Raid on Harper’s Ferry
2. “Lincoln was one of the most democratic and also one of the most autocratic of presidents.” Why might someone make this argument? Is it a valid statement? Explain.
3. “During the period 1800-1860, sectionalism was as strong in the North as it was in the South.” What are the arguments for and against the validity of this statement? Do you think it is a valid statement? Explain
4. “The Constitution, initially framed as instrument of national unity, had become a major source of sectional discord by the 1850’s.” Evaluate the validity of this statement. Consider at least three of the following in your response: Fugitive Slave Act; Dred Scott Decision; Compact theory of the Constitution; Election of 1860
5. Compare and contrast Presidential and Congressional Reconstruction with regard to goals, policies, and effects. Evaluate the success of both Presidential and Congressional Reconstruction.