

Exam Review: Sectionalism, Civil War, 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, 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, Civil Rights Cases of 1883, Jim Crow, Plessy v. Ferguson, poll taxes, literacy tests, grandfather clause; Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois

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. 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.
14. Explain the impact of Presidential Reconstruction on the South.
15. How and did Congress and President Johnson come into conflict during the Reconstruction period?
16. How did Congressional Reconstruction affect the South. To what extent did it bring about a social and political revolution to this region?
17. What factors brought about the end of Reconstruction?
18. 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?

Possible Essay Questions
Sectionalism, Civil War, and Reconstruction

1. During the period 1800 to 1860, the North is often characterized as the region that promoted a strong national government and the use of federal power, while that South as the region that embraced a state's rights political philosophy. Evaluate the extent to which this characterization is accurate.
2. "Lincoln, despite his talk of democracy, ruled as autocrat." Evaluate the validity of this statement.
3. Compare and Contrast TWO of the following compromises from the period 1850 to 1880 – Compromise of 1850; Crittenden Compromise; Compromise of 1877
4. Compare and contrast Presidential and Congressional Reconstruction with regard to goals, policies, and impact.