

Chapter 1: The Meeting of Cultures

Themes:

1. That the colonization of the Americas was a collision of cultures.
2. How Christianity and economics moved individuals and nations to colonize.
3. How European culture shaped the attitudes toward Native Americans.
4. How the Reformation and economic competition led Spain and England into a rivalry.

Key Identifications:

astrolabe, caravel, Prince Henry *The Navigator*
Columbus, Amerigo Vespucci, Coronado
Tenochtitlán, Cortés, Montezuma, Aztecs
Don Juan de Onate, *encomiendas*, *conquistador*, *hidalgo*
Samuel Champlain, New France, Quebec, *coureurs de bois*
The Reformation and the English Reformation
The Church of England, Separatists, Huguenots
Walter Raleigh, Roanoke, Plantations, joint-stock company
Utopia (Sir Thomas More)

Trade Route to India
San Salvador, Hispaniola
Pizarro, Incas, Lima
St. Augustine, Ponce de León
Northwest Passage, John Cabot, Henry Hudson
Calvinist Puritanism
mercantilism, merchant capitalists
Spanish Armada, Sir Francis Drake

Workbook Exercises:

1. Pertinent Questions 1-27
2. Map Exercises (p. 5)
3. Read Document (pp. 4-5) and Summary (p. 6)
4. Choose a review question (p. 6) to answer in essay form **to turn in**; use the textbook and other sources (use citations in parentheses as necessary, and be sure to write in your own words.
5. Online review tests.

Chapter 2: The English Colonies

Main Themes:

1. The origins and objectives of England's first settlements in the New World.
2. How and why English colonies differed from one another in purpose and administration.
3. The problems that arose as colonies expanded and how colonists attempted to solve them.
4. How events in England affected the development of the British colonies.
5. The Spanish and Dutch colonies and how they related to the British colonies.

Key Identifications:

London (Virginia Company), Jamestown,
John Rolfe, Pocahontas, Powhatan
Sugar cultivation; tobacco
Plymouth Plantation, Pilgrims, William Bradford
Massachusetts Bay, Puritans, John Winthrop
"City upon a Hill", theocracy, the "elect", John Cotton
Anne Hutchinson, Roger Williams, Rhode Island
Charles II (Restoration), James II (Duke of York)
Pequot War, King Phillip's War
Lord Baltimore, Act of Toleration, Maryland
New Sweden and New Jersey, Delaware
Hudson River, New Amsterdam, patrons
Leisler's Rebellion (New York)
Harvard, William and Mary College

John Smith, "starving time",
House of Burgesses, Headright system
William Berkley, Bacon's Rebellion
Mayflower Compact, Squanto, Thanksgiving
Indentured servants
Fundamental Orders of Connecticut, Thomas Hooker
English Civil War, Oliver Cromwell, Charles I (beheaded)
Navigation Acts
Other Northern Colonies: Maine, New Hampshire
Quakers, William Penn, Proprietorship, Philadelphia
Restoration Colonies: Carolinas
Sir Edmund Andros, Dominion of New England
William III and Mary II, the Glorious Revolution
Georgia, James Oglethorpe, Buffer Colony

Workbook Exercises:

1. Pertinent Questions 1-35
2. Read Documents (pp. 15-16) and Summary (p. 18)
3. Choose a review question (p. 18) to answer in essay form **to turn in**; use the textbook and other sources (use citations in parentheses as necessary, and be sure to write in your own words).
4. Extra credit and review: Online tests and interactive maps (email me your results).

Chapter 3: The Society and Culture in Colonial America

Main Themes:

1. How the colonial population grew and the regional differences that developed.
2. The sources of colonial labor, including indentured servants and imported slaves.
3. How the economy expanded to meet the needs of its population.
4. The reasons for the appearance of religious sects and the effects of the Great Awakening.
5. The emergence of an American mind and spirit

Key Identifications:

The 13 Colonies

Difference between New England and Southern Colonies

Royal African Company, middle passage

The Pennsylvania “Dutch” (they’re German)

Tobacco, Indigo, Rice

Lumber, mining, fishing

Southern Plantation vs. New England town life

Salem witch trials, 1692

Philadelphia, NY, Boston, Charles Town, Newport

Established Church vs. *de facto* freedom of religion

The Great Awakening, Evangelism

Jonathan Edwards, Old Lights vs. New Lights

College of New Jersey (Princeton)

John Peter Zenger trial (1735)

New England, Mid-Atlantic, Southern Colonies

indentured servant, slave, slave codes, Gullah

Huguenots, Mennonites, Moravians

Scotch-Irish (Presbyterians)

Metal works (Saugus Ironworks)

Commerce: triangular trade, merchants, consumerism

primogeniture, patriarchy, matriarchy

covenant, town meeting

Traditional Church vs. Enlightenment

Congregationalism, Presbyterianism, Dutch Reformed, Baptists

Methodism, John and Charles Wesley, George Whitefield

Harvard, College of William and Mary, Yale (New Haven)

King’s College (Columbia), Univ. of Pennsylvania

Workbook Exercises:

1. Pertinent Questions 1-36 (pp. 24-26)
2. Map Exercises (p. 32)
3. Read Documents (pp. 27-30) and Summary (p. 33)
4. Choose a review question (pp. 33-34) to answer in essay form *to turn in*; use the textbook and other sources (use citations in parentheses as necessary, and be sure to write in your own words).
5. Online review tests at <http://mhhe.com/brinkley11> Click on Student Edition shortcut at right (email results to conklans@bibbed.org).

Chapter 4: The Empire in Transition

Themes:

1. The reasons for the differences between colonial Americans and the British government.
2. The causes of the Great War for Empire (Seven Years' War) and why France lost.
3. The effects of the war on the colonists and why it changed the attitude of the British toward them.
4. The series of crises from the Sugar Act through the Coercive Acts and how they hardened feelings.
5. The theory of the British constitution and the move toward American self-government.
6. How it was the colonists, who enjoyed benefits unattainable by their European counterparts, rose in rebellion against the nation that was responsible for their circumstances.

Key IDs:

Anne, George I, George II, George III	PM Robert Walpole, Cabinet Government, Whigs
Benjamin Franklin, Postal Service, Albany Plan	Joliet & Marquette, LaSalle, Creoles, New Orleans, Mobile
Iroquois Confederacy (The Five Nations)	France vs. England (1714-1815)
Queen Anne's War (War of Spanish Succession), Treaty of Utrecht	Acadia (Nova Scotia), Newfoundland
King George's War (War of Austrian Succession), Aix-la-Chapelle	French and Indian War (Seven Years' War)
Geo. Washington, Edward Braddock, Fort Necessity, Fort Duquesne	PM William Pitt; Impressments, Louisbourg, Fort Duquesne
Siege of Quebec (Montcalm vs. James Wolfe)	Dispersal of the Cajuns, "Evangeline"
Peace of Paris (1763): Canada, India, Caribbean acquisitions	Proclamation Line of 1763, Ottawa Alliance (Pontiac)
Board of Trade and Plantations	Whigs vs. Tories, American Tories (loyalists)
PM George Grenville: 1774 Mutiny Act, Sugar Act, Currency Act	Stamp Act (1765); Stamp Act Crisis, Stamp Act Congress
Paxton Boys (1763) and Regulator Movement (1771)	Patrick Henry, Virginia Resolves
Sons of Liberty; Daughters of Liberty, City riots, Thomas Hutchinson	PM Marquis of Rockingham, Repeal, Declaratory Act
Chancellor of the Exchequer Charles Townshend, Townshend Duties	Mass. Assembly, <i>Hillsborough Circular</i> , 92
New Customs Board, PA-NY Non-Importation Agreement	PM Lord North, Repeal of Townshend Duties
Boston Massacre, Samuel Adams, Committees of Correspondence	Virtual vs. actual representation; Gaspée Incident
Tea Act of 1773, East India Tea Company, Boston Tea Party	Coercive Acts, Quebec Act
First Continental Congress, Statement of Grievances	Conciliatory Propositions
Minutemen, Paul Revere, General Thomas Gage	Lexington and Concord, <i>Shots heard 'round the world</i>

Workbook Exercises:

1. Questions 1-32 (pp 40-41)
2. Map Exercises (pp 44-45)
3. Read Documents 1 - 3 to further your understanding (pp 42-44)
4. Read chapter summary (46)
5. Choose a review question (p 46) to answer in essay form and turn in. Use your own words and cite sources (Internet, textbook, encyclopedia, etc.)
6. Complete online self-tests.

Chapter 5: The Revolutionary War

Themes:

1. How thirteen American colonies managed to win their independence from the powerful Great Britain.
2. How the Revolution was as much a civil war as a war for independence.
3. How Americans attempted to apply Revolutionary ideology to the building of a nation.
4. That many problems remained or were created by the American Revolution.
5. That the Revolution was the first and most influential of the Enlightenment uprisings against established order.

Key IDs:

2 nd Continental Congress, Olive Branch Petition	Prohibitory Act, naval blockade
<i>Common Sense</i> , Thomas Paine, <i>Declaration of Independence</i>	Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Ben Franklin
George Mason, John Dickinson, Richard Henry Lee	Articles of Confederation, 1777 (1781)
George Washington, Mobilizing for War	Continental currency, lack of hard money
Lafayette, von Steuben, Pulaski	New England Phase: Bunker Hill, Ft. Ticonderoga, Quebec
Gen. Thomas Gage, Benedict Arnold, Richard Montgomery	Mid-Atlantic Phase: New York, Trenton, Princeton
Gen. William Howe, Gen. John Burgoyne, Gen. Horatio Gates	Brandywine, Germantown, Bennington (VT), Saratoga
Philadelphia Seized, Valley Forge (77-78), Iroquois Confederacy	Treaty of Alliance with France (1778)
Southern Phase: Camden, King's Mountain, Cowpens	Gen. Nathanael Greene, Sir Henry Clinton, Lord Cornwallis
Francis Marion, Thomas Sumter, Andrew Pickens	Count Rochambeau, Yorktown
Treaty of Paris, 1783 (Franklin, Jay, Adams)	Loyalists, Religious realignment, Cherokees
Role of Women: Abigail Adams & Mary Wollstonecraft	State Constitutions, Role of the Executive
Equality, natural rights, religious toleration	Trade diplomacy, Treaty with Spain (1786)
Land Ordinance (1785), Northwest Ordinance (1787)	Miami (Ohio) Indian Wars, Little Turtle, Anthony Wayne
Battle of Fallen Timbers (1794), Treaty of Greenville (1795)	Economic Hardships, Shays' Rebellion

Workbook Exercises:

1. Questions 1-35 (pp 54-56)
2. Map Exercises (pp 60-61)
3. Read Documents 1, 3, 4 & 6 to further your understanding (pp 57-60)
4. Read chapter summary (p. 62)
5. Choose a review question (p 62) to answer in essay form and turn in. Use your own words and cite sources (Internet, textbook, encyclopedia, etc.)
6. Complete online self-tests.

Chapter 6: The Constitution and Federalist Era

Themes:

1. How and why the Constitution replaced the Articles of Confederation.
2. How differing views of federalism led to the rise of the political parties.
3. How economic and foreign policy helped established U.S. as a sovereign nation.
4. The rise and fall of the Federalist Party and the emerging hegemony of the Jeffersonian Republican Party.

Key IDs:

Society of Cincinnati, Annapolis Convention	Constitutional Convention, Philadelphia
Virginia Plan, New Jersey Plan, <i>Great Compromise</i> , <i>3/5th Compromise</i>	checks and balances, separation of powers, federalism
<u>The Federalist Papers</u> , Anti-Federalists, Ratification Process	First Presidential Election, capital at New York
The Cabinet: Jefferson, Hamilton, Knox, & Randolph	James Madison & the Bill of Rights
Judiciary Act of 1789, Assumption Bill (of Debts)	Hamilton's Bank Bill, The Bank of the United States
Excise Tax (on Whiskey), Tariff, Whiskey Rebellion	Hamilton's Report on Manufacturers
The First Party System, John Adams def. Thomas Jefferson	Citizen Genet, Jay's Treaty, Pinckney's Treaty
Washington's Farewell Address	Washington City, D.C.
XYZ Affair, Quasi War with France, Alien and Sedition Acts	Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions
<i>Revolution of 1800</i> , (Jefferson def. Adams), Aaron Burr	Midnight Judges, Sec. of State John Marshall
10 th and 11 th Amendments (States' Rights)	12 th Amendment (Electoral College Reform)

Workbook Exercises:

1. Questions 1-32 (pp 68-69)
2. Map Exercises (pp 73-74)
3. Read Documents for further understanding (pp 71-73)
4. Read chapter summary (p. 75)
5. Choose a review question (p. 75) to answer in essay form. Use your own words and cite sources (Internet, textbook, encyclopedia, etc.)
6. Complete online self-tests.

Quizzes & Tests:

1. ID Quizzes
2. Major test over chapters 4-6

Chapter 7: The Jeffersonian Republicans

Themes:

1. The Role that Thomas Jefferson played in shaping the American character.
2. How the political system responded to the country's expansion.
3. How Americans expressed their cultural independence.
4. How American ambitions and attitudes came into conflict with British policies and led to the War of 1812.
5. How Americans were able to "win" the war and the peace that followed.

Key IDs:

Presidents Thomas Jefferson and James Madison
Secretary of the Treasury Albert Gallatin
Marbury vs. Madison, Chief Justice John Marshall, Judicial Review
Louisiana Purchase, Lewis and Clark Expedition, Zebulon Pike
Impressment, Chesapeake Affair
Embargo Act, Non-Intercourse Act, Macon's Bill #2
Robert Fulton, Eli Whitney
Deism, Unitarianism
Noah Webster, Mason Weems, Washington Irving
Gen. William Henry Harrison, Tecumseh, the Prophet, Tippecanoe
Battle of Niagara, Battle of Detroit, Battle of Thames
Hartford Convention, Treaty of Ghent, Battle of New Orleans

Secretaries of State Madison and James Monroe
U.S. Capitol, Pierre L'Enfant
Toussaint L'Ouverture
Burr-Hamilton Duel, Burr Conspiracy
Barbary Pirates, Stephen Decatur
Samuel Slater
Turnpikes
2nd Great Awakening, John Wesley, Camp Meetings
War Hawks, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun
Battle of Lake Erie, Commodore Olive Hazard Perry
Sack of Washington City, Fort McHenry, Francis Scott Key
General Andrew Jackson

Alabama IDs:

Creek Indian Wars, Red Sticks, Red Eagle, Horseshoe Bend
Also: Davy Crockett (Creek War)

Treaty of Fort Jackson, Sam Dale
Mississippi Territory

Workbook Exercises:

1. Questions 1-49 (pp 81-83)
2. Map Exercises (p. 87)
3. Read Documents (pp 84-87)
4. Read chapter summary (pp 88-89)
5. Choose a review question (p. 89) to answer in essay form and turn in. Use your own words and cite sources (Internet, textbook, encyclopedia, etc.)
6. Complete online self-tests.

Tests:

1. ID Quizzes
2. Midterm Exam (Chapters 1-7)

Chapter 8: Nationalism and the “Era of Good Feelings”

Themes:

1. How postwar (War of 1812) expansion shaped the country during the “Era of Good Feelings”.
2. That nationalism co-existed with sectionalism, and how the slavery controversy threatened the nation.
3. How Supreme Court rulings altered the relationship between the central government and the States.
4. How the period of one party rule came to an end and why a new two party system emerged.

Key IDs:

President James Monroe, Secretary of State J.Q. Adams
U.S. recognition of Latin American nations, Monroe Doctrine
The American System, Second Bank of the United States, 1816-1836
End of the First Party System, *the Era of Good Feelings*
New States: IN, MS, IL, AL, ME, MO
Tallmadge and Thomas amendments, Missouri Compromise
King Cotton States, New Plantation System (slavery expansion)
Chief Justice John Marshall, Daniel Webster
Gibbons v. Ogden, *commerce clause*, Robert Fulton
Johnson v. McIntosh, U.S. treaties with Indians
Caucus system, 1824 election: Jackson v. Adams (round 1)
Secretary of State Henry Clay (*Corrupt Bargain*)
Tariff of Abominations (1828)
GA v. Cherokee Nation, 1825 (Also: Worcester v. GA, 1832)
Rachel Donelson Robards Jackson, *coffin* handbill

Latin American rebellions, Simon Bolívar
Internal Improvements, National (Cumberland) Road
Francis C. Lowell (Power Loom)
Florida Crisis, Adams-Onís Treaty (1819)
Panic of 1819, *boom and bust*
Santa Fe Trail, Trappers, Mountain Men (Jedediah Smith)
Northwest: John Jacob Astor, American Fur Company
Fletcher v. Peck, Dartmouth v. Woodward, *contract clause*
McCulloch v. Maryland, *necessary & proper clause*
Cohens v. Virginia, *Supremacy of Federal Judiciary*
President John Quincy Adams, VP John C. Calhoun
Jackson’s allies thwart Adams’s program
Georgia seizes Cherokees’ land
1828 Election: Jackson v. Adams (round 2)

Alabama IDs:

Alabama Territory becomes 22nd State, 1819
Huntsville, first State capital
Black Belt

Constitution of 1819, *University of Alabama*
Governor William Wyatt Bibb
Cahawba, the *permanent* capital

Workbook Exercises:

1. Questions 1-27 (pp 95-96)
2. Map Exercises (pp 98-99)
3. Read Document (pp 97-98)
4. Read chapter summary (pp 99-100)
5. Choose a review question (p. 100) to answer in essay form. Use your own words and cite sources (Internet, textbook, encyclopedia, etc.)
6. Complete online self-tests.

Quizzes & Tests:

3. ID Quizzes
4. Test (Chapters 7-8)

Chapter 9: The Jacksonian Period

Themes:

1. How mass participation became the hallmark of American politics.
2. That nationalism and States' rights increasingly came into conflict.
3. How the Eastern Indians were removed in violation of U.S. treaties and court rulings.
4. That the bank war weakened the U.S. economy and led to the Panic of 1837.
5. That the Whig Party came to be the alternative to Andrew Jackson and the Democrats.
6. How the modern two-party system evolved.

Key IDs:

President Andrew Jackson, VP John C. Calhoun (1825-1832)	Sec. of State Martin Van Buren
Nullification Crisis, Jefferson Dinner, Peggy Eaton Affair	Hayne-Webster Debate, Senator Calhoun
The SC Exposition and Protest, the Force Act	Maysville Road Veto
Indian Removal Act of 1830, David Crockett (TN)	Five Civilized Tribes, Trail of Tears
Democrats, Spoils System, patronage, locofocos	Whigs, Henry Clay, King Andrew I, Sir Veto, Anti-Mason
1832 Election: Jackson defeats Clay, VP Van Buren	Roger B. Taney, Senator Thomas Hart Benton
The Bank War. Nicholas Biddle, soft money, hard money	Specie Circular, Pet Banks
Blackhawk War, Seminole War, Osceola	Texas Revolution, the Alamo, San Jacinto
Political Conventions, 1836 Election: MVB v. 4 Whig Candidates	Great Triumvirate (Clay, Webster, Calhoun)
Distribution Act, Panic of 1837, Wildcat Banks	Sub-treasury system
1840 Election: W. H. Harrison v. Van Buren	<i>Log Cabin</i> Campaign, <i>Tippecanoe and Tyler Too</i>
John Tyler, <i>His Accidency</i> , Sec. of State Daniel Webster	Webster-Ashburton Treaty
The Fiscal Bank Fiasco, Resignation of Cabinet	The Caroline Affair, The Aroostook War
Treaty of Wang Hya, Caleb Cushing	Dorr Rebellion (RI)

Alabama IDs:

Capital at Tuscaloosa (1826-1846)	<i>Stars Fell on Alabama</i> , 1833
Governor John Gayle (1831-1835)	Russell County Affair

Workbook Exercises:

1. Questions 1-41 (pp 107-109)
2. Map Exercises (p. 112)
3. Read Document (pp 110-112)
4. Read chapter summary (p. 113)
5. Choose a review question (p. 113) to answer in essay form. Use your own words and cite sources (Internet, textbook, encyclopedia, etc.)
6. Complete online self-tests.

Quizzes & Tests:

5. ID Quizzes
6. Major Test (Chapters 8-10)

Chapter 10: America's Economic Revolution

Themes:

1. How the population changed between 1820 and 1840, and its effects on the economic, social, and political systems.
2. How rapid industrialization and economic growth in the northeast affected the rest of the country.
3. That the system of canals, turnpikes, and railroads began a transportation revolution that made possible the modern market system.

Key IDs:

Mercantile economy, agrarian economy, market economy
Merchant capitalists, corporations
Cyrus McCormick's reaper, Elias Howe's sewing machine
Erie Canal, Hudson River, Governor DeWitt Clinton
Nativism, Native American Party
Samuel F. B. Morse, the telegraph (1844)
Popular Culture: Shakespeare performances, horseracing
Oberlin College (coeducational since 1837)

Free labor, factory system
Turnpike era, steamboats
Lowell (or Waltham) System
Federal land grants
1850s American Party ("Know Nothings")
Baltimore and Ohio RR
P.T. Barnum, American Museum, "freak" shows
Mount Holyoke College for Women (1837)

Alabama IDs:

Tombigbee and Black Warrior River
Alabama River System (Coosa, Tallapoosa, Alabama, Mobile)
Judson College (1838)

Tennessee River
Major Port Cities: Mobile, Montgomery, Selma

Workbook Exercises:

1. Questions 1-37 (pp 119-121)
2. Map Exercises (pp. 125-126)
3. Read Documents (pp 122-125)
4. Read chapter summary (p. 127)
5. Choose review question 1, 4, or 5 (p. 126) to answer in essay form. Use your own words and cite sources (Internet, textbook, encyclopedia, etc.). You may use the APUSH question also.*
6. Complete online self-tests.

*"Developments in transportation, rather than in manufacturing and agriculture, sparked American economic growth in the first half of the nineteenth century". Assess the validity of this statement. (1989 APUSH Free Response)

Quizzes & Tests:

1. ID Quizzes
2. Major Test on chapters 8-10 (1816-1840), which covers *Era of Good Feelings* and Jacksonian Periods.

Chapter 11/12: Antebellum Culture and the Old South

Themes:

1. How economic power shifted from the upper to the lower South and the effect the “peculiar institution” had on it.
2. How society in the South developed both in myth and reality.
3. How American intellectuals developed a national culture committed to the liberation of the human spirit.
4. How the crusade against slavery became the most powerful element in this reform movement.

Key IDs:

King Cotton, Deep South, planter aristocracy
Southern lady, cavalier myth, cult of honor
De Bow's Review, Nat Turner, Denmark Vesey
James Fennimore Cooper, Edgar Allen Poe, Nathaniel Hawthorne
Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau, Margaret Fuller
Second Great Awakening, Charles G. Finney
Brook Farm, Robert Owen, New Harmony
Joseph Smith, Mormonism, Nauvoo, IL, Brigham Young
Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, *Seneca Falls Declaration*
American Colonization Society, Liberia
Frederick Douglass, *Narrative of the Life of Douglass*
Grimke Sisters, Elijah Lovejoy, Sojourner Truth
Liberty Party, *Free Soil*

Slave codes, task system, gang system
crackers, hill people, plain folk
Romanticism, transcendentalism
The Scarlet Letter, *Leatherstocking Tales*
“Self-Reliance”, Walden, *On Civil Disobedience*
Utopian vision, *Burned over District*
Oneida Community, Shakers, Unitarianism
Temperance, Dorothea Dix, Horace Mann
Elizabeth Blackwell, Lucy Stone, Amelia Bloom, *Bloomers*
William Lloyd Garrison, *The Liberator*
American Anti-slavery Society, Underground Railroad
Personal liberty laws, Prigg v. Pennsylvania, *Amistad Case*

Alabama IDs:

Alabama Slave code, Slave religion
University of Alabama, 1831, Pres. Alva Woods
Howard College, 1833 (Samford University)

Plain Folk, herders, the “Celtic Thesis”
Spring Hill College, Mobile (1836)
Wetumpka (Alabama River), Mobile & Ohio RR

Workbook Exercises:

1. Questions 1-24 (pp 132-133) and Questions 1-21 (pp 141-142)
2. Map Exercises (pp. 135-136 and 146-147)
3. Read Documents (pp 134-135 and 144-146)
4. Read chapter summaries (pp. 136 and 147)
5. Choose review question (p. 148) to answer in essay form. Use your own words and cite sources (Internet, textbook, encyclopedia, etc.). You may use the APUSH question also.*
6. Complete online self-tests.

*“American reform movements between 1820 and 1860 reflected both optimistic and pessimistic views of human nature and society”. Assess the validity of this statement in three of the following areas: education, temperance, women’s rights, utopian experiments, and penal institutions. (1998 APUSH Free Response)

Quizzes & Tests:

ID Quizzes

Chapter 14: The War Between the States (1861-1865)

Themes:

1. How Southern fire-eaters helped lead the Cotton States to secede.
2. How Northern radicals reacted to secession and how that reaction led Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee to join the Confederacy.
3. That Abraham Lincoln rejected the final attempts at compromise.
4. How each side mobilized for war: their respective advantages and weaknesses.
5. How the North won the war with technology, greater manpower, attrition, and even brutal means.

Key IDs:

Fire-eaters, Secession Conventions, Crittenden Compromise
CSA: SC, MS, FL, AL, GA, LA, TX; VA, AR, NC, TN
The Stars and Bars (13* stars); *the Battle Flag*
Homestead Act, National Banking Acts, Union Pacific RR
1863 Draft, NYC Draft Riot, Peace Democrats (*copperheads*)
Rep Clement Vallandigham, D-Ohio
Dorothea Dix, Clara Barton, U.S. Sanitary Commission (nursing)
1864 Election: Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson (Union Party)
President Jefferson Davis (MS) and VP Alexander Stephens (GA)
CSA centralization and bureaucracy; Conscription Act (1862)
USA Army Chiefs: Winfield Scott, Geo. McClellan, U.S. Grant
Naval Policy: the Union Blockade, blockade runners, CSS Hunley
Sec of State William Seward, Ambassador Charles Francis Adams
CS Sec. of State Judah P. Benjamin, Trent Affair (1861-62)
Commerce Destroyers: CSS Alabama, Florida, Shenandoah
Technology: Samuel Colt, Oliver Winchester, 618,000 deaths!

The Eastern (Virginia) Theater, Army of Northern Virginia (Lee)
Army of the Potomac (McClellan, Pope, Burnside, Hooker, Meade)
1862: Peninsular Campaign (McClellan), Valley Campaign (Jackson)
Antietam (Lee v. McClellan), 6000 deaths
The Western Theater, Ulysses S. Grant v. Albert Sydney Johnston
Murfreeshboro (Braxton Bragg v. Wm. Rosecrans)
1863: Chancellorsville (Lee/Jackson v. Hooker), Death of Jackson
Gettysburg (Lee v. Meade), Pickett's Charge, *Turning Point*
Chickamauga (Bragg v. Rosecrans); Chattanooga (Missionary Ridge)
William T. Sherman takes Western (Southern) Command
Kennesaw Mountain (J.E. Johnston v. Sherman)
Sherman's March to the Sea, Savannah falls
Siege of Petersburg ends (Lee v. Grant)

Alabama IDs:

William Lowndes Yancey, leader of the "Bolters"
Battle of Huntsville, April 1862
Black Creek Incident (1863), Emma Samson
Wilson's 1865 Raid (Montevallo, Selma)
Admiral Richard Semmes, CSS Alabama v USS Kearsarge

Fort Sumter, *Preserve the Union*
KY*, MO*, MD, DE did not secede
Capitals: Montgomery (through May 1861), Richmond
Greenbacks, U.S. Bonds, National banknotes
Writ of *habeas corpus*, martial law, Ex Parte Milligan (1866)
Confiscation Act (1861), Emancipation Proclamation (1862)
National Woman's Loyal League (Stanton and Anthony)
General George McClellan (Peace Democrat)
Confederate Constitution, 6-year terms, State Sovereignty
Confederate Bonds, Southern Income Tax; State banknotes
CSA Advisors: Robert E. Lee, Braxton Bragg, R.E. Lee
Ironclads: Monitor vs. CSS Virginia (Merrimac), 1862
Maximilian, Mexico, France, Napoleon III
King Cotton Diplomacy, Canada, Great Britain
Western Guerilla War: William C. Quantrill, Jayhawks
Railroads and Telegraph (mitigates North's logistics problems)

1861: 1st Bull Run (P.G.T. Beauregard v. Irwin McDowell)
Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson
Seven Days (Lee), 2nd Bull Run (Lee v. Pope)
Fredericksburg (Lee v. Burnside)
1862: Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh (Johnston dies)
Admiral David Farragut, Capture of New Orleans
Siege of Vicksburg (Grant/Farragut); Splits Confederacy
July 1-3, 1863 (Gettysburg), Vicksburg falls (July 4)
1864: General-in-Chief Grant "The Butcher" in Command
Wilderness (Grant v. Lee), Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor
Atlanta (James Hood v. Sherman), Nashville (Hood v. Thomas)
1865: Fayetteville, Raleigh (Johnston surrenders)
Appomattox Courthouse (Lee surrenders), April 9

Workbook Exercises:

1. Questions 1-36 (pp 167-169)
2. Map Exercises (p. 172) and Document (pp 170-171)
3. Read chapter summary (p. 173)
4. Choose review question (p. 173) to answer in essay form. Cite sources (Internet, textbook, encyclopedia, etc.).

Chapter 15: Reconstruction and the New South

Themes:

1. How radical Reconstruction changed the South but did not make the full transformation needed to secure equality for the freedmen.
2. That Northern society and the central government lacked the will to enforce effectively the constitutional guarantees acquired by blacks during Reconstruction.
3. How Southern leaders established economic and political control of the South and sought to modernize the region.
4. How the policies of the Grant administration moved beyond Reconstruction to foreshadow other issues of the late 19th century.

Key IDs:

13th, 14th, and 15th amendments, Wade-Davis Bill
Lincoln's 2nd Inaugural, *Malice toward None*, the *Lost Cause*
Presidential Reconstruction: Lincoln's 10% Plan, Johnson's Plan
President Andrew Johnson, *Restoration*, the Black Codes
Ex Parte Milligan, Supreme Court Muzzled
Scalawags, Carpetbaggers, Reconstruction governments
Crop-Lien system, sharecropping, tenants, *40 acres & a mule*
Secretary of State William Seward, Seward's Folly
Nathan Bedford Forrest, Ku Klux Klan
Henry Grady, the New South, Atlanta Constitution
Credit Mobilier, Whiskey Ring, Indian Ring scandals
Slaughterhouse Cases, U.S. v. Cruikshank
Stolen Election of 1876, *Rutherford*, Compromise of 1877

Freedmen's Bureau, Gen. Oliver Howard
John Wilkes Booth, Lincoln Assassination
Congressional Reconstruction: Radical Republicans
5 Military Districts (excludes Tennessee)
Tenure of Office Act, Impeachment of Johnson
Civil Rights Act of 1875
Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee Institute
President Ulysses Grant, VP Schuyler Colfax
Horatio Seymour, Horace Greeley, Liberal Republicans
Secretary of State Hamilton Fish, *Alabama Claims*
Panic of 1873, Greenbacks, *Crime of 1873*
1876 Election: Rutherford Hayes v. Samuel Tilden

Alabama IDs:

Black Codes replace Slave Codes
Constitution of 1868 (Radical Republican Convention)
First Mardi Gras in Mobile (predates New Orleans)
Agricultural and Mechanical College of Alabama (Auburn)

Labor contracts for freedmen (sharecropping)
Republican Governor William Hugh Smith
Redemption (1874)

Workbook Exercises:

1. Questions 1-41 (pp 179-181)
2. Map Exercises (pp. 184-185)
3. Read Documents (pp 182-184)
4. Read chapter summary (p. 185-186)
5. Choose review question 1, 2, 5, or 6 (p. 186) to answer in essay form. Use your own words and cite sources (Internet, textbook, encyclopedia, etc.). You may use the APUSH question also.*
6. Complete online self-tests.

*How do you account for the failure of Reconstruction (1865-1877) to bring social and economic equality of opportunity to the former slaves? (1983 APUSH Free Response)

Quizzes & Tests:

1. ID Quizzes
2. Major Test on chapters 14-15 (1861-1877) and 9-weeks' exam over chapters 8-15.