



PERIOD 5
1844-1877
TEST REVIEW

10-17%

HOW MUCH OF THE TEST WILL COME FROM PERIOD 4?

Test Format for Paper APUSH Test 2021

Section 1A: Multiple Choice (40%)

55 multiple choice questions in 55 minutes, usually appearing in sets of 3-4 questions keyed to reading, interpreting, and analyzing texts, images, graphs, and maps.



Section 2A: Document-Based Question (25%)

Focused on 1754-1980, the **DBQ** is a one-hour essay response to 7 sources.



Section 1B: Short Answer (20%)

Question 1 (1-2 secondary sources covering 1754-1980) and Question 2 (1 primary source covering 1754-1980) are required. Question 3/4 (1491-2001) allow student choice and do not include sources.

Section 2B: Long Essay (15%)

Students choose from **3 options** to answer a **40 minute essay** about one of three periods (1491-1800), (1800-1898), or (1890-2001).

LAST MONTH REVIEW STRATEGY

BIG ARGUMENTS

Make sure you can articulate answers, develop thesis statements, and contextualize these big arguments.

KEY POINTS

Review these key points, narrowed down from our notes throughout the year. Pay particular attention to bolded terms.

CONTEXT

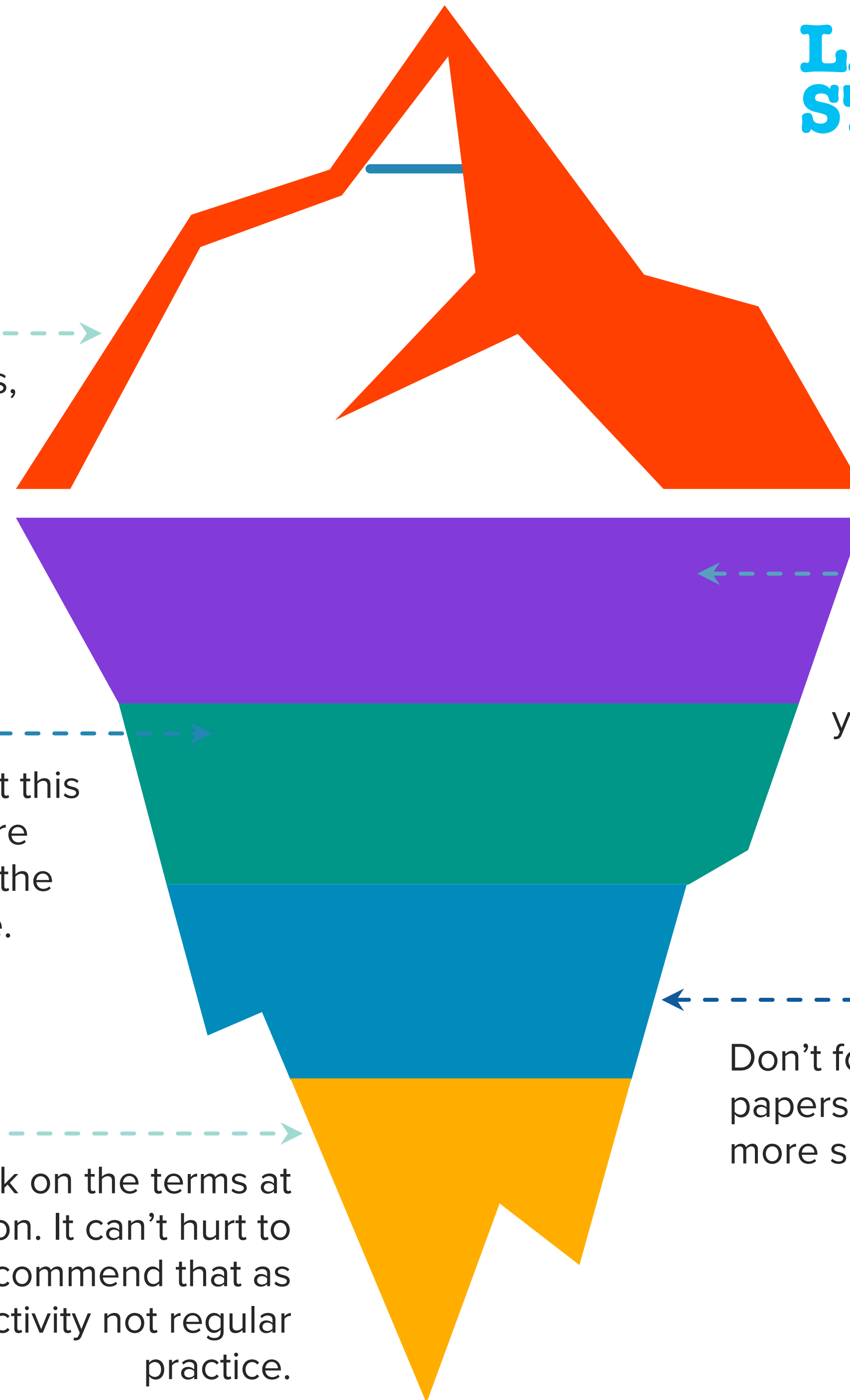
Think about how you can connect this unit to past historical events, future events, and events happening in the rest of the world at the same time.

TEST PREP

Don't forget to review rubrics, sample papers, multiple choice questions and more specific test prep!

TERMS

Your lowest priority is to work on the terms at the end of the presentation. It can't hurt to review those, but I would recommend that as a quick, periodic Quizlet activity not regular practice.



THE BIG ARGUMENTS

THE KEY IDEAS

BIG ARGUMENTS

- ✓ Americans wholeheartedly embraced the idea of **Manifest Destiny**, a belief system that suggested the land between the Atlantic and Pacific was theirs by right.
- ✓ The nation's leaders tried through a series of compromises to prevent sectional conflict from tearing the nation apart, but the divide only grew deeper until civil war erupted.
- ✓ The nation's original debate about slavery continued to fuel both philosophical division and economic disparity between the North and South.
- ✓ While Abraham Lincoln called for a restoration of the union that was somewhat amicable, his death and the ascendance of the Radical Republicans ensured a harsh Reconstruction.
- ✓ While Reconstruction did lead to the passage of amendments critical to the future of African-Americans, a lack of political will to see it through soon reversed many of its gains. African-Americans in the South largely remained second class citizens from the end of Reconstruction until the Civil Rights Movement.

**YOU MUST
REMEMBER
THIS**

KEY POINTS WORTH LOCKING AWAY IN THE BRAIN

WESTWARD EXPANSION & MANIFEST DESTINY

- An American journalist named John O’Sullivan expressed the idea of **manifest destiny**, a widely-held belief that the United States was destined to control and exploit the territory between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.
- **Texas**
 - In 1823, **Stephen Austin** was given the right to settle in **Texas**, but he soon broke promises to Mexico and declared independence in 1836.
 - After the defeat at **The Alamo**, Texans won their independence at the Battle of San Jacinto.
 - Slavery concerns kept them from statehood until 1848 and the Mexican-American War.



REPUBLIC OF TEXAS 1836

WESTWARD EXPANSION AND MANIFEST DESTINY, PART 2

■ Oregon

- The Oregon Territory, claimed by England and the US, saw a rush in the 1840s, leading people to hazard the 2,000 mile **Oregon Trail**.
- In 1846, **President Polk** was able to secure the territory for the US and established the **Oregon Territory**.

■ Utah

- The **LDS Church**, founded by Joseph Smith, was hounded out of Missouri and **Brigham Young** led the polygamous sect to **Utah**.

■ California

- In 1848, gold was discovered.
- By 1852, there were 350,000 non-Indians there.



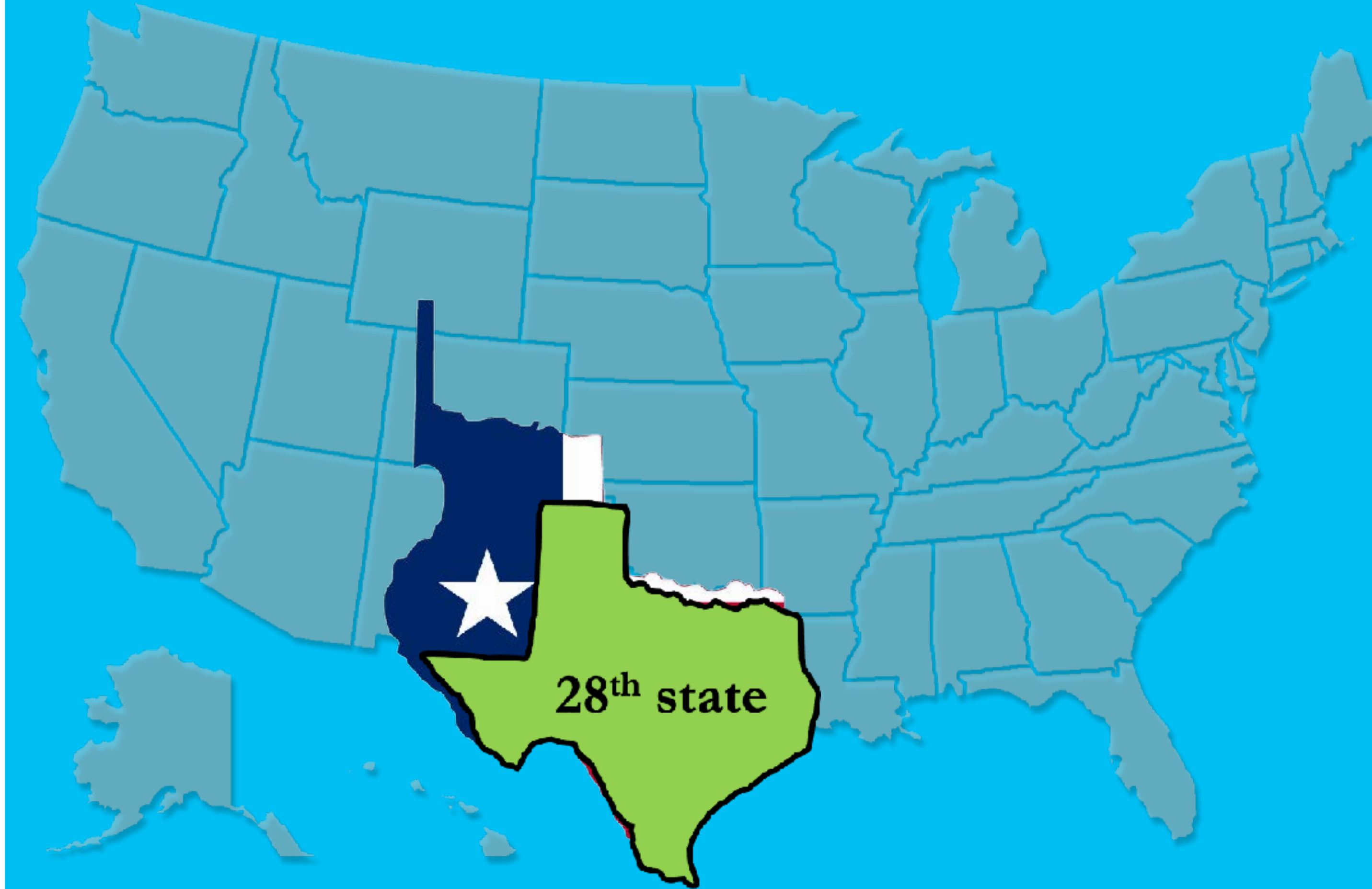
POLICIES FUELING EXPANSION

- The **1862 Homestead Act** gave 160 acres per person settling for five years.
- Because the Homestead Act was based on citizenship, not race, Black Americans were able to benefit.
- The **Pacific Railway Act** led to the **Transcontinental Railroad** in 1869.
- **Matthew Perry** forcefully opened Japan to US trade and **San Francisco** became the US's first major Pacific trading port.



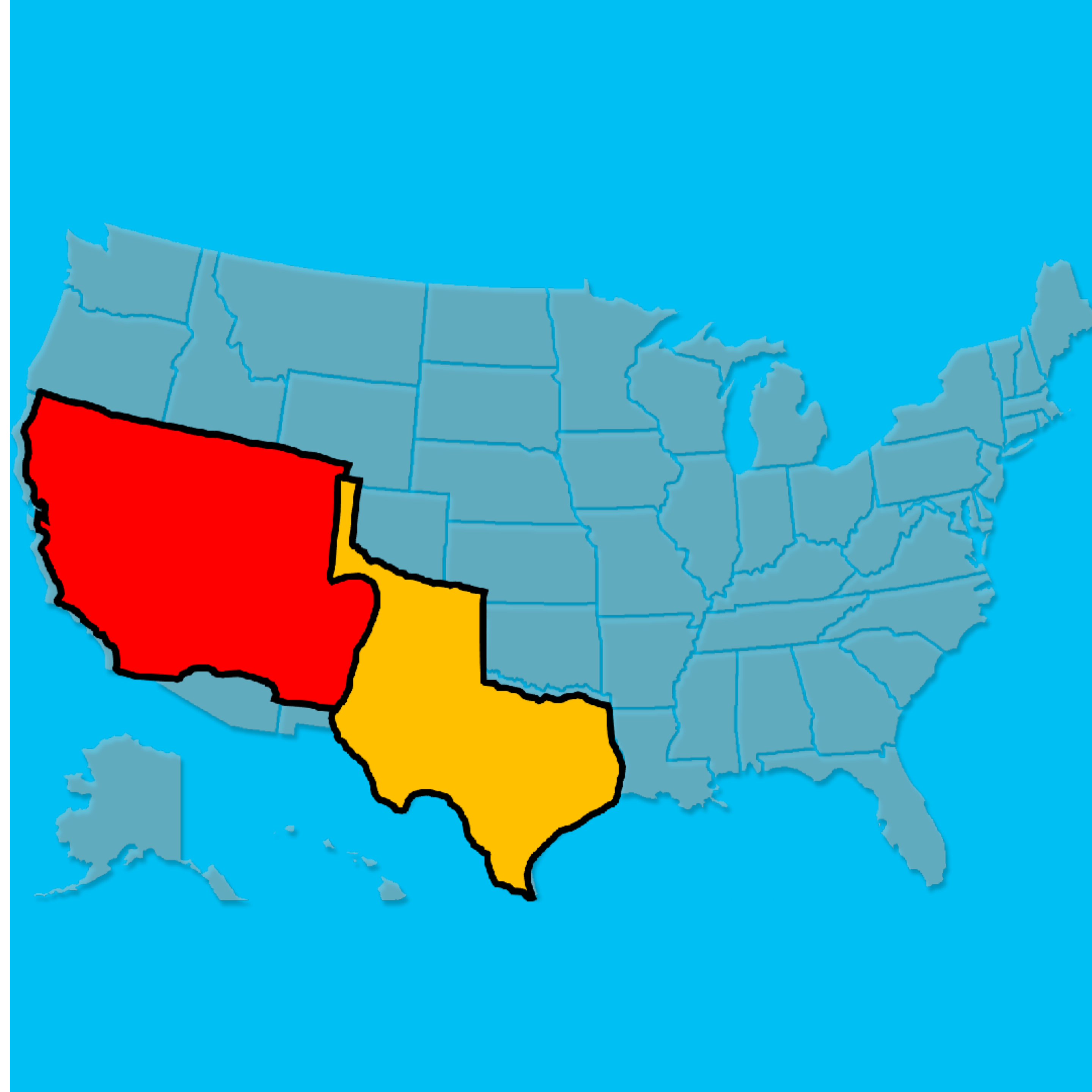
MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR (1848)

- By 1844, Texas had been independent for a decade, but pressure was growing for annexation.
- **James Polk** claimed his narrow Presidential win was a mandate for expansion and Texas became a state in 1845.
- Disputes over the Texas border and support for Manifest Destiny push Mexico-US into conflict
- In just over a year, the US conquered Mexico as far south as Mexico City.
- In February 1848, the **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo** set the border at the Rio Grande.



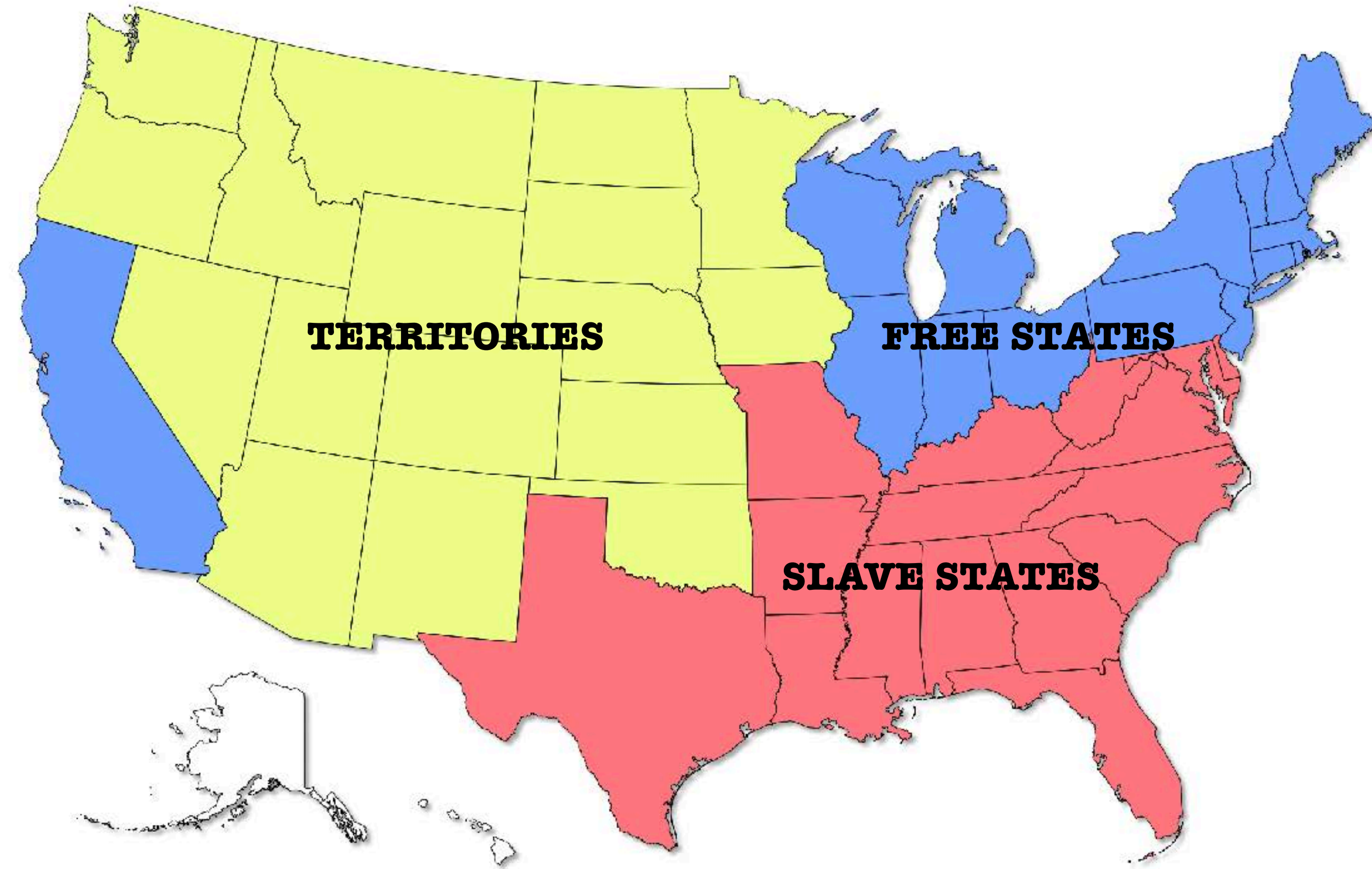
CONSEQUENCES OF WAR

- It was a proving ground for many of those who served in the Civil War.
- It was a massive expansion of American territory (525,000 square miles)
- Concerns about the expansion of slavery
- Conflict with Native peoples and Mexican people left behind.
- Longstanding cultural conflict over the Southwest.



THE COMPROMISE OF 1850

- During the war, **the Wilmot Proviso** (1846) attempted to block slavery in any territory won during the war.
- A debate between those (like Polk) who wanted to extend the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific and those who favored **popular sovereignty** erupted.
- Henry Clay's last bill, the **Compromise of 1850**:
 - Admitted CA as a free state
 - Created territories in rest of Mexican lands with no restrictions on slavery
 - Abolished the slave trade—not slavery—in D.C.
 - Enforced fugitive slave laws.



GROWING SECTIONAL CONFLICT

- Large numbers of immigrants, **pulled by the promise of American opportunity and pushed by despotism and economic woes**, come to America.
- This fuels nativism and the emergence of the **Know Nothing Party**.
- The abolitionist movement becomes more radical and more open in its effort to free slaves through strategies like **Underground Railroad** and literature like **Uncle Tom's Cabin**.
- At the same time, Southerners begin an intellectual defense of slavery rooted in a critique of industrialism and racist ideology.
- The **Free Soil Movement and Party** argue that slavery undermines market economies.

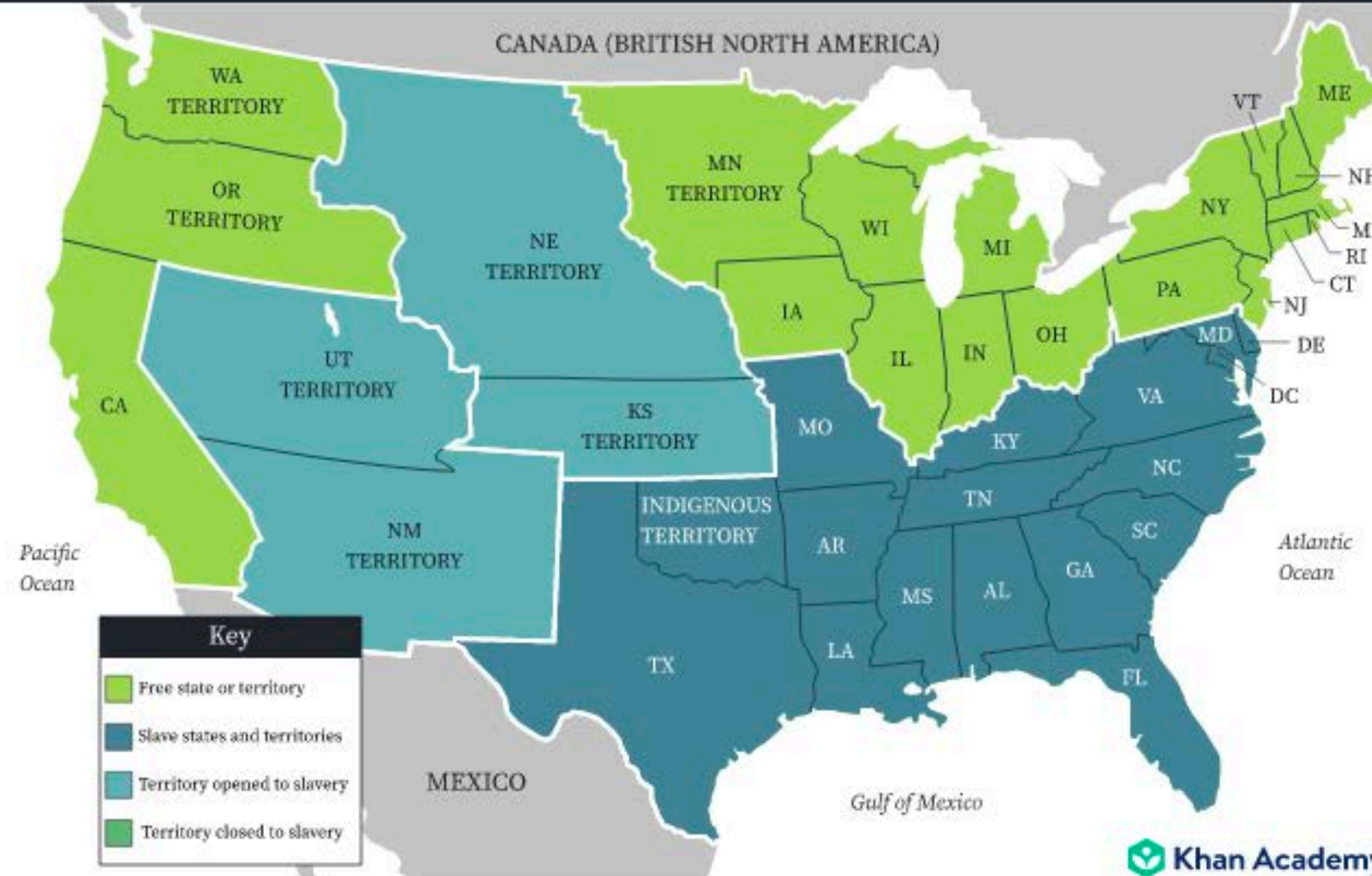


KNOW NOTHING PARTY

THE COLLAPSE OF COMPROMISE

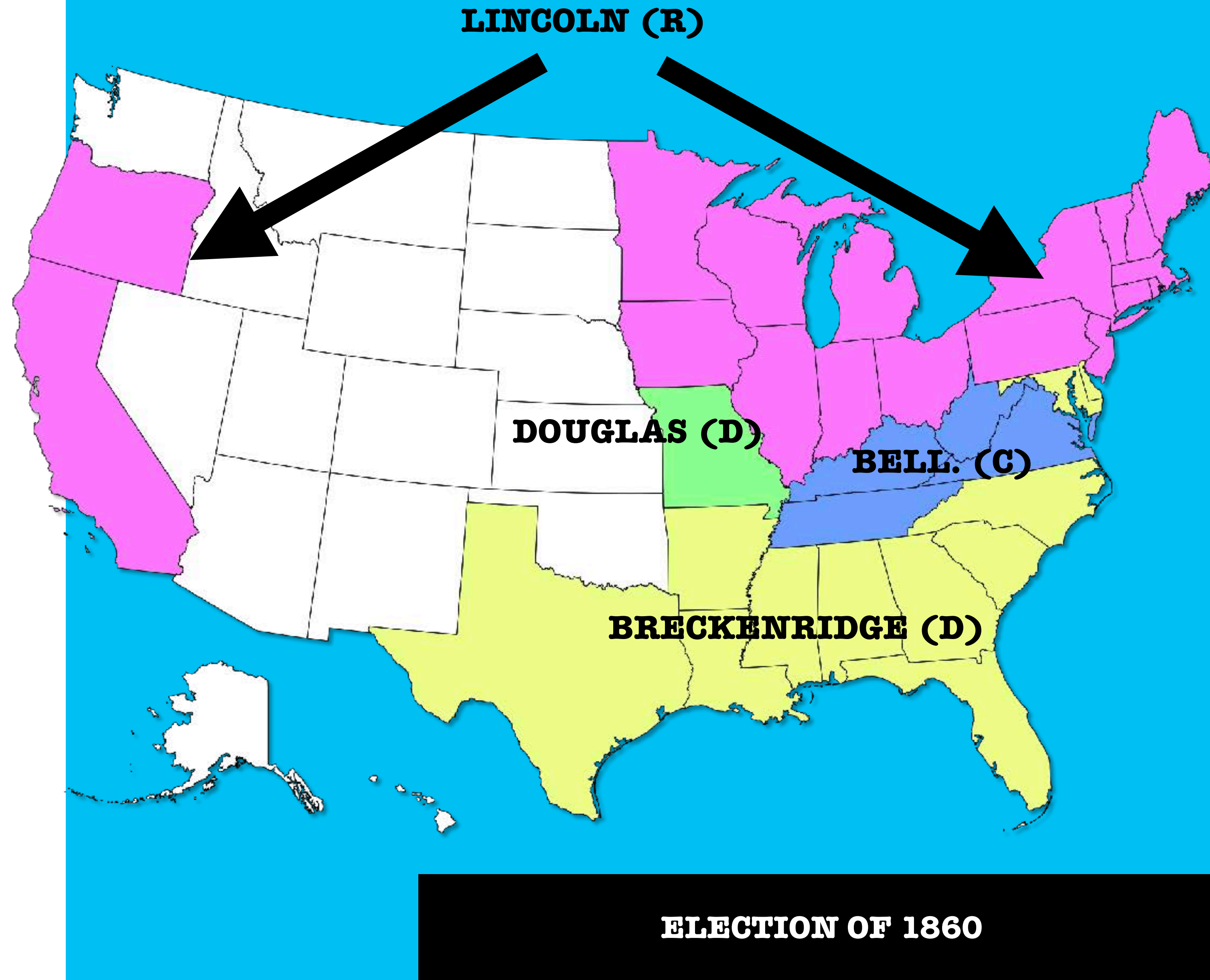
- In 1854, **Stephen Douglas** introduced the **Kansas-Nebraska Act**. It divided Kansas from the Nebraska territory and allowed **popular sovereignty** to settle slavery there.
- Pro and anti-slavery settlers poured in, leading to armed conflict. **John Brown** was one of the prominent anti-slave leaders.
- Over 200 people were killed in **Bleeding Kansas**.
- The **Dred Scott** decision (1857) found that Black Americans were not citizens, had no rights, and invalidated anti-slave provisions in the territories.
- As the **Whigs** collapse, the anti-slavery **Republican Party** emerges in 1854.

The Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854



THE ELECTION OF 1860

- Emerging as a national leader after the **Lincoln-Douglas debates** of 1858, **Abraham Lincoln** became the Republican Party nominee in 1860.
- Winning only 40% of the popular vote but 18 free states, he was elected in 1860 against divided opposition.
- **South Carolina** declared its intention to secede in December, followed by the rest of the Deep South in February.
- They form the **Confederate States of America** with **Jefferson Davis** as their President in February 1861.
- **Fort Sumter** (April 1861) becomes the first battle of the war.



CIVIL WAR, PART 1

— Northern Advantages:

- 9:1 advantage in **industry**
- A strong, modern Navy
- 72% of the nation's **rail miles**
- **20 million people** to South's 9 million

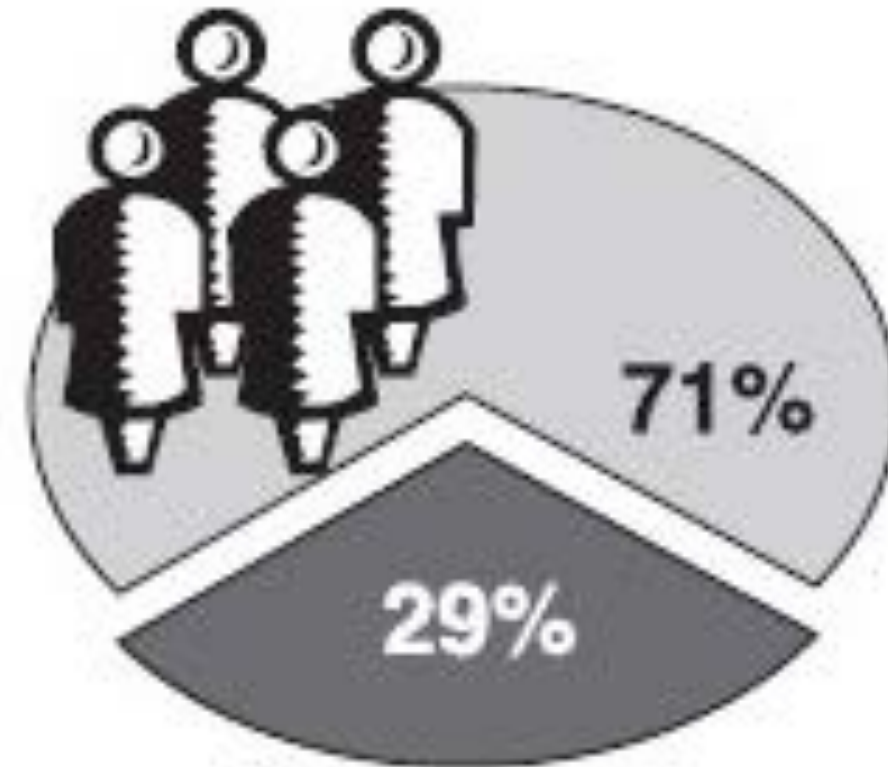
— Southern Advantages

- **Home Soil**
- Higher Troop Morale
- More effective generals, like **Robert E. Lee** and **Stonewall Jackson**

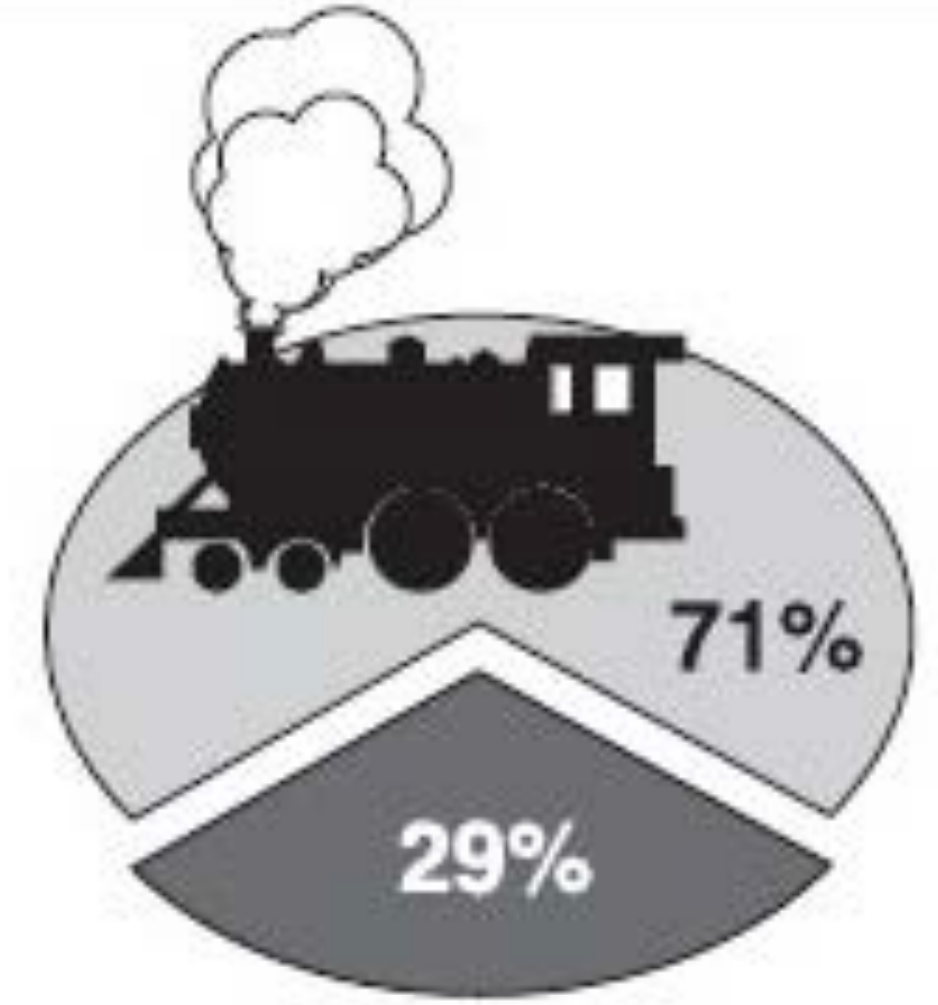
- Both sides were forced to **conscript soldiers** and both used African-Americans as soldiers. The Mass 54th was one of the most famous Northern units.

Union and Confederate Resources, 1860

North South



Population



Railroad mileage



Manufacturing plants



Industrial workers

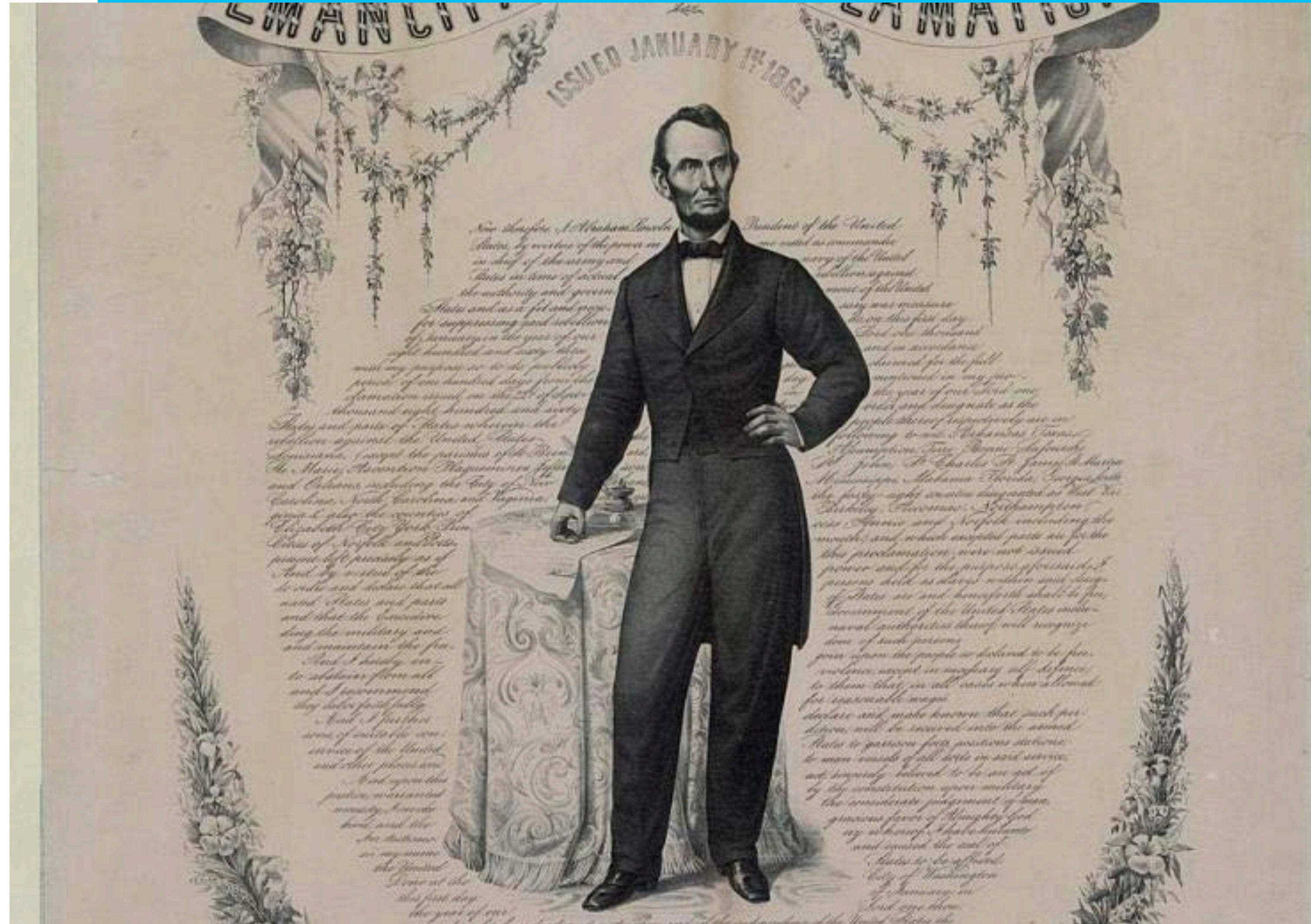
CIVIL WAR, PART 2

- Both sides initially thought it would be a short war.
- **The Anaconda Plan**, developed by **Winfield Scott**, became the US strategy
 - Naval blockade
 - Capture the Mississippi (Key battles at Vicksburg and New Orleans)
- This was followed by **Total War** (**General William Sherman**) in the South and the campaign against Richmond (**General Ulysses S. Grant**) in Virginia.
- The turning point of the war was July 1863, when US forces won the **Battles of Gettysburg** and **Vicksburg**.
- Lee surrendered at **Appomattox Courthouse** in April 1865
- Over 500,000 soldiers died in the war.



CIVIL WAR, PART 3

- As the war progresses, Lincoln shifted from a goal of **preserving the union** to one that also supported **emancipation**.
- In 1862, Lincoln said he would not free any slaves if it would preserve the union.
- In 1862, Congress ended slavery in D.C. and the territories.
- On September 22 1863, Lincoln issued the **Emancipation Proclamation**, freeing all slaves in secessionist states.
- 170,000 soldiers fought for the North
- Lincoln expanded **wartime powers** as President, suspending **habeas corpus**, backing **harsh treatment of Indians**, and **arresting suspected spies**.



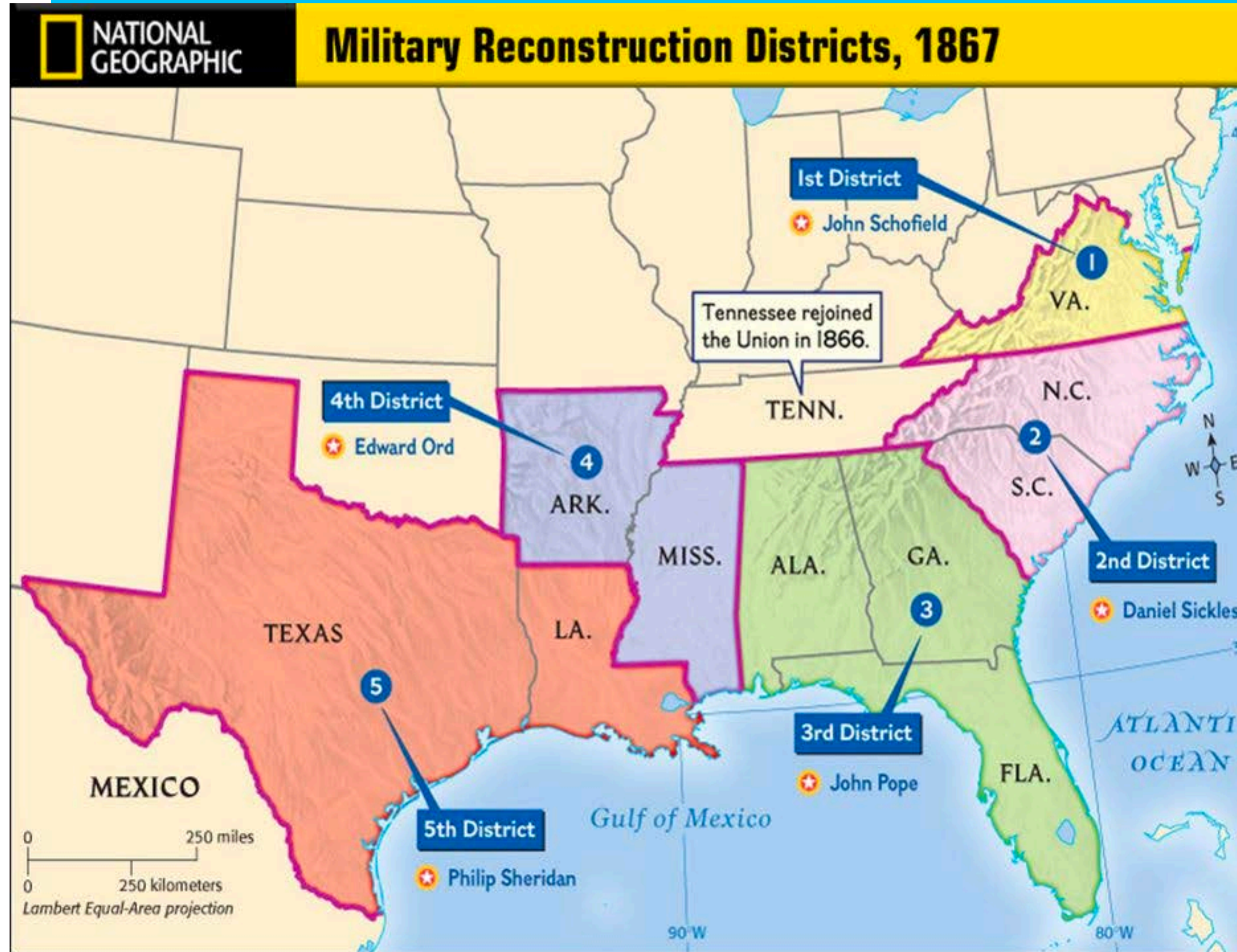
RECONSTRUCTION, PART 1

- Lincoln
 - Proposed a **10% Plan**, which would have readmitted Southern states once 10% of men signed a loyalty oath and recognized permanent freedom of slaves.
 - His Second Inaugural called for “malice toward none.”
 - Congress countered with the **Wade-Davis Bill**, which required a **majority** to sign loyalty oaths.
- When Lincoln was assassinated, Tennessee Democrat **Andrew Johnson**, his VP, took office and faced immediate trouble from the **Radical Republicans** who wanted punitive measures.



RECONSTRUCTION, PART 2

- Johnson's lenient plan was rejected by the RRs, who were furious that Southern states had elected Confederate officials and instituted harsh **black codes** to dominate freed slaves.
- Key Amendments
 - **13th**: abolished slavery
 - **14th**: equal protection under the law
- When Southern states refused to ratify, Congress passed the **Military Reconstruction Act**, dividing the South into five regions.
- To re-enter the Union, Southern states had to ratify 14th and give black men the right to vote.
- By 1867, **80% of black men could vote**.
- After 1868 election, the **15th Amendment**—guaranteeing right to vote for black men—passes but frustrates the suffragist movement.



RECONSTRUCTION, PART 3

■ Successes

- The **Freedmen's Bureau** was an early success, educating 90,000 Black students in 1,000 segregated public schools.
- The creation of **colleges for Black Americans, like Howard University.**
- 1,500 Black Americans served in political offices in the South during Reconstruction.

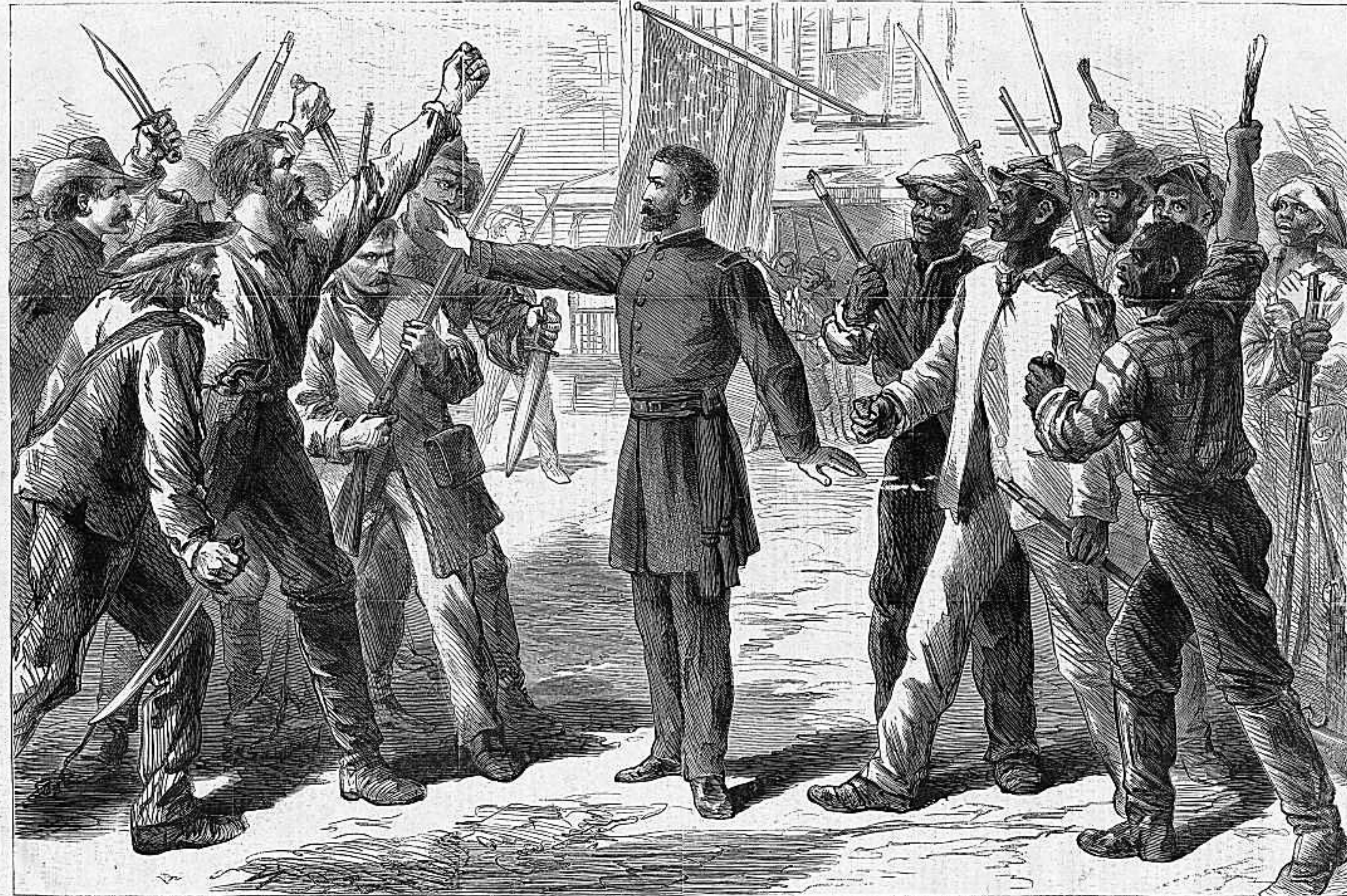
■ Challenges

- Violence was ever-present, with **400+ lynchings** between 1868-1871.
- The **sharecropping system** kept freed slaves locked in agricultural poverty.

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HARPER'S WEEKLY.

JULY 25, 1868.]

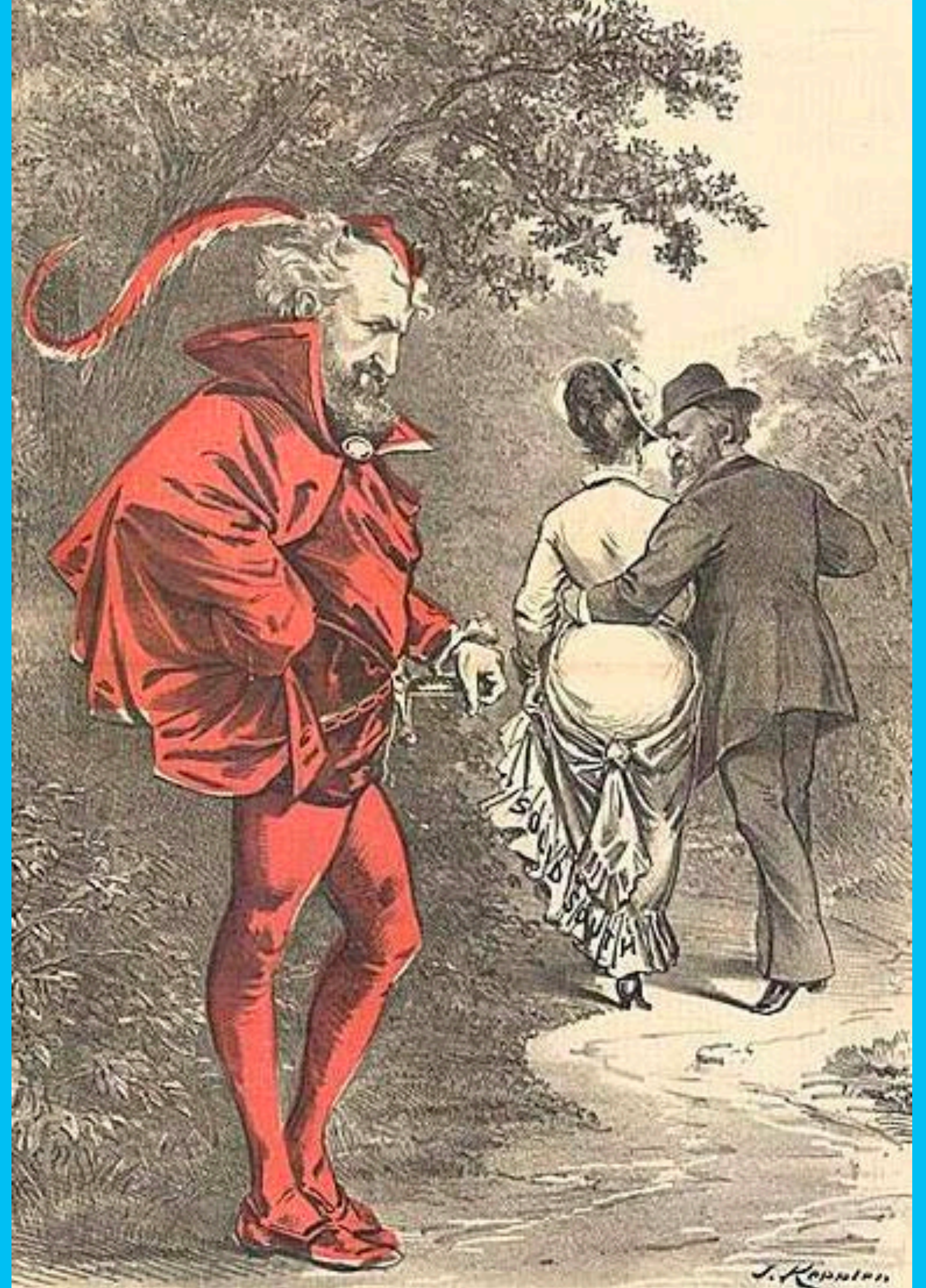


THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.—DRAWN BY A. R. WAUD.—[SEE PAGE 467.]

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RECONSTRUCTION, PART 4

- By the early 1870s, political will for reconstruction was fading.
- **Redeemer Governments**— comprised almost entirely of white Southern Democrats—regained control of every Southern state by 1876.
- **The Compromise of 1877** was the end of Reconstruction. After a closely-divided election with fraud on both sides, Democrats conceded the Presidency to Republican Rutherford Hayes in exchange for the last troops leaving the South.



CONTEXT

WHAT ARE KEY LINKAGES BETWEEN THIS ERA AND OTHERS?

POINTS OF CONNECTION/CONTEXT

Before/Other

- ✓ The desire for land in Mexico continues the land hunger that drove settlers to the colonies and then the Ohio River Valley.
- ✓ In 1810, Mexico gained its independence from Spain after Napoleon occupied Spain.
- ✓ The economic weakness of the South at the outset of the war can be traced to the focus on manufacturing in NE in the colonial period and the ascendancy of King Cotton.
- ✓ The idea of secession is the culmination of the nullification doctrine and documents as early as the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions.

After

- ✓ The conquest of Mexican lands echoed through the Zimmerman Telegraph in 1917 and political disputes about migration through today.
- ✓ The failure of Reconstruction leads to the abuses of the Jim Crow era. What starts as Northern abandonment of the South leads to full-scale neglect as violence mounts.
- ✓ The promise of the 13th-15th amendments are not fully realized until the Civil Rights era and after.
- ✓ The transformation of the American military begins the transition to modern war. Some cite the Civil War as the first modern war.

TERMS

THE BROAD LIST OF TERMS FROM THIS UNIT

- 13th Amendment
- 14th Amendment
- 15th Amendment
- Alamo
- Alexander Stephens
- Anaconda Plan
- Andrew Johnson
- Appomattox Courthouse
- Black Codes
- Black Republicans
- Bleeding Kansas
- Carpetbaggers
- Charles Sumner
- Civil Rights Act of 1866
- Compromise of 1850
- Compromise of 1877
- Confiscation Act
- Conscription
- Copperheads
- Dakota Massacre
- Dred Scott
- Election of 1860
- Emancipation Proclamation
- First Battle of Bull Run
- Force Acts
- Fort Sumter
- Forty Acres and a Mule
- Free Soil Party
- Freedmen's Bureau

- Freeport Doctrine
- Gettysburg
- Gettysburg Address
- Habeas Corpus
- Harpers Ferry
- Harriet Tubman
- Hiram Revels
- Homestead Act
- James K. Polk
- Jefferson Davis
- John Brown
- John C. Calhoun
- John Sullivan
- John Wilkes Booth
- Kansas-Nebraska Act
- Know Nothing Party
- Ku Klux Klan
- Lincoln-Douglas Debates
- March to Atlanta
- Massachusetts 54th
- Memphis Massacre
- Military Reconstruction Act
- Morrill Act
- National Bank Acts
- Nativism
- New York Draft Riots
- Oregon Trail
- Popular Sovereignty
- Radical Republicans

- Redeemer Governments
- Robert E. Lee
- Sam Houston
- Santa Ana
- Scalawags
- Sharecropping
- Shiloh
- Stephen Austin
- Stephen Douglas
- Sutter's Mill
- Tejanos
- Ten Percent Plan
- Third Party System
- Total War
- Transcontinental Railroad
- Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
- Ulysses S. Grant
- Uncle Tom's Cabin
- Underground Railroad
- Vicksburg
- Wade-Davis Bill
- William Lloyd Garrison
- William Sherman
- Wilmot Proviso
- Winfield Scott
- Zachary Taylor