**APUSH Unit 7: Civil War and Reconstruction**

**Drifting Toward Disunion, 1854-1861: Chapter 19**

*I can describe literary responses to slavery issues.* (pages 409-412)

Harriet Beecher Stowe/*Uncle Tom’s Cabin*

Hinton R. Helper/*The Impending Crisis of the South*

*I can explain how and why “bleeding Kansas” became a dress rehearsal for the Civil War.* (Pages 412 to 415)

Popular sovereignty in Kansas

New England Emigrant Aid Company

-Henry Ward Beecher/“Beecher’s Bibles”

border ruffians

John Brown

-Pottawatomie Massacre (1856)

Bleeding Kansas

Lecompton Constitution

Charles Sumner/”The Crime Against Kansas”

Preston Brooks

*I can trace the growing power of the Republican Party in the 1850s.* (Pages 415 to 417)

Election of 1856

-Candidates and positions

Democrat

Republican

Know-Nothing

-Outcome

*I can explain how the Dred Scott decision and Brown’s Harpers Ferry raid deepened sectional antagonism.* (Pages 417-418)

*Dred Scott v. Sandford* (1857)

-background

-ruling and reasoning

-significance

John Brown’s raid on Harper’s Ferry

-effects (pages 422-424)

*I can describe the causes and effects of the Financial Crisis of 1857*. (Pages 418-419)

Causes of crash

Regional effects

Political effects

*I can trace the rise of Lincoln as the leading exponent of the Republican doctrine of non-expansion of slavery*. (Pages 419-422)

Abraham Lincoln (political background)

Lincoln-Douglas Debates

-Freeport Doctrine (and effect on Democratic Party)

*I can analyze the election of 1860 in relation to the sectional crisis*. (Pages 424-427)

Election of 1860

-Candidates and positions

-Democrat (both wings)

-Republican

-Constitutional Union

-Outcome

*I can describe the movement toward secession, the formation of the Confederacy, and the failure of the last compromise effort.* (Pages 427-433)

Secession

Confederate States of America

Jefferson Davis

Crittenden Compromise

-proposal

-fate

Reasons for southern support of secession

**Girding for War: The North and the South, 1861-1865: Chapter 20**

*I can explain how the firing on Fort Sumter and Lincoln’s call for troops galvanized both sides for war*. (Pages 434-436)

Symbolic importance of Fort Sumter

Northern reaction to shelling of Fort Sumter

Southern reaction to Northern call for troops

*I can describe the early struggle for the Border States*. (Pages 436-438)

Lincoln’s actions regarding the border states

*I can identify the strengths and weaknesses of both sides at the beginning of the Civil War*. (Pages 438-441)

Southern advantages

Northern advantages

*I can describe the diplomatic struggle for the sympathies of the European powers.* (Pages 441-444)

Reasons for British sympathy with Union cause

Complications in U.S.-British relations

Issues with France

-Mexico/Maximilian

*I can describe the curtailment of civil liberties and the mobilization of military manpower during the war*. (Pages 444-447)

Lincoln’s exercise of wartime powers (examples)

Controversy over the draft

-in the North

-in the South

Northern financing of the Civil War

-excise and income taxes

-Morrill Tariff Act (1857)

-greenbacks

-bonds

-National Banking Act (1863)

*I can analyze the economic and social consequences of the war for both sides*. (Pages 447-450)

Economic challenges faced by the South

Reasons for Northern economic boom

Role of women in the Civil War

**The Furnace of Civil War, 1861-1865: Chapter 21**

*I can describe the failure of the North to gain its expected early victory in 1861.* (Pages 451-458)

Significance of the 1st Battle of Bull Run (1861)

Weaknesses of McClellan’s peninsular campaign

Significance of early Union losses

Union military strategy

Reasons for difficulty of enforcing blockade against the South

*Monitor v. Merrimack*

Battle of Antietam (August, 1862)

-Outcome

-Significance as a turning point

*I can describe the role that African-Americans played in the war.* (Pages 458-462)

Emancipation Proclamation

-provisions

-outcome

-significance

*I can describe the military significance of the battles of Gettysburg in the East, Vicksburg in the West and Sherman’s march through Georgia.* (Pages 462-469)

Battle of Gettysburg (1863)

-strategy

-outcome

-significance

Battle of Vicksburg

-strategy

-outcome

-significance

General William Tecumseh Sherman

-March to the sea

-significance

*I can describe the political struggle between Lincoln’s “Union Party” and the antiwar Copperheads.* (Pages 469-471)

Election of 1864

-Candidates and positions

-Republlican (National Union)

-Democratic

-outcome

Copperheads

*I can describe the end of the war and list its final consequences.* (Pages 471-475)

Hampton Roads Conference

Lee surrender at Appomattox

Importance of Lincoln’s assassination

Thirteenth Amendment (1865)

**The Ordeal of Reconstruction, 1865-1877: Chapter 22**

*I can define the major problems facing the South and the nation after the Civil War.* (Pages 477-483)

Economic effects in the South

Social effects in the South

African American responses to emancipation

Freedman’s Bureau (1865)

-formation

-accomplishments

*I can analyze the differences between the presidential and congressional approaches to Reconstruction.* (Pages 483-485)

Lincoln's Second Inaugural (This is not in the book.)

Presidential reconstruction

-10 percent plan

Wade-Davis Bill (1864)

Black Codes

Sharecropping

Congressional Reconstruction

*I can explain how the blunders of President Johnson and the white South opened the door to more radical congressional Reconstruction policies.* (Pages 485-491)

Andrew Johnson’s position on Reconstruction

Civil Rights Bill (1866)

14th Amendment

Congressional (midterm) Election of 1866

Radical Republicans

Reconstruction Act of 1867

Fifteenth Amendment (1870)

*I can describe the actual effects of congressional Reconstruction in the South.* (Pages 491-493)

Union League

Hiram Revels

Blanche K. Bruce

Scalawags

Carpetbaggers

*I can indicate how militant white opposition gradually undermined the Republican attempt to empower Southern blacks.* (Pages-493-494)

Ku Klux Klan

Force Acts (1870-1871)

*I can explain why the radical Republicans impeached Johnson but failed to convict him.* (Pages 494-499)

Tenure of Office Act (1867)

Edwin M. Stanton

Impeachment of Andrew Johnson

-charges

-outcome

-significance