**Period 5: Terms and People**

Directions: Each Period/Unit you will get a list of terms and people, questions on the unit, and AP Exam tips. You are to define the significance of the terms/people and answer the questions. When explaining the significance, your answers should be thorough and detailed. The due date is the day of the exam and will be given back to you when we go over the exam. You will place these in your binder.

1. Mexican-American War
2. James K. Polk
3. Captain John C. Fremont
4. Zachary Taylor
5. Ulysses S. Grant
6. President Santa Anna
7. Capture of Santa Cruz and Mexico City
8. Wilmot Proviso
9. Stephen Douglas
10. Mexican Cession
11. Free Soil Movement/ Free Soil Party
12. Election of 1848
13. William Henry Harrison
14. Forty-Niners
15. Foreign Miner’s Tax
16. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
17. John C. Calhoun
18. Popular Sovereignty
19. Compromise of 1850
20. Daniel Webster
21. Henry Clay
22. Fugitive Slave Act
23. Riots in Syracuse, New York
24. Frederick Douglas
25. “Uncle Tom’s Cabin”
26. Franklin Pierce
27. Matthew Perry
28. Treaty of Kanagawa
29. Gadsden Treaty
30. Ostend Manifest
31. Irish Potato Famine of 1845
32. Nativism
33. Know Nothing Party
34. Kansas-Nebraska Act
35. Abraham Lincoln
36. Republican Party
37. “Bleeding Kansas”
38. Charles Sumner and Preston Brooks
39. James Buchanan
40. Dred Scott Decision
41. The Mormon War
42. Lincoln-Douglas Debates
43. John Brown and Harpers Ferry
44. Secessionists
45. South Carolina secedes
46. Robert E. Lee
47. Winfield Scott
48. Stephen Douglas/Fort Sumter
49. Thaddeus Stevens
50. Battle of Bull Run
51. George McClellan
52. Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson
53. Limiting habeas corpus
54. Battle of Shiloh
55. William Tecumseh Sherman
56. Battle of Antietam
57. Radical Republicans
58. Emancipation Proclamation
59. Horace Greeley
60. Homestead Act of 1862
61. Greenbacks
62. Confederate One-Tenth Tax
63. Union and Confederate Conscription
64. Twenty-Negro Rule
65. New York Draft Riots
66. Sanitary Commission
67. Clara Carton
68. Battle of Vicksburg
69. Battle of Gettysburg
70. Gettysburg Address
71. Sherman’s March to the Sea
72. Special Field Order No. 15
73. Ten Percent Plan
74. Wade-Davis Bill
75. Civil Rights Act of 1866
76. Freedmen’s Bureau
77. 14th Amendment
78. Reconstruction Act of 1867
79. Andrew Jackson
80. Election of 1868
81. 15th Amendment
82. Sharecropping
83. Peonage
84. Credit Mobilier Scandal
85. Ku Klux Klan
86. Enforcement Laws
87. Slaughter House Cases
88. Civil Rights Cases
89. Hayes-Tilden Scandal
90. How was the American acquisition of California similar to and different from, the American-led creation of the Texas Republic?
91. What did conscience Whigs, David Wilmot, and free soilers have in common, and why did they all rise to prominence between 1846 and 48?
92. By 1870, what were the main results in California of the discovery of gold?
93. How did the Fugitive Slave Act increase sectional conflict?
94. Why did the northern Democratic presidents adopt pro-southern policies?
95. Why did Lincoln argue the US could no longer endure “half slave and half free” when it had already done so for several decades?
96. What was the relationship between the collapse of the Second Party System and the Republican victory in the election of 1860?
97. Explain the roles played by at least five individuals and groups in bringing about the Emancipation Proclamation.
98. How did the wartime policies of the Republican-controlled Congress redefine the character of the federal government?
99. How did Union and Confederate civilians’ experiences of their wartime governments differ?
100. What made military conscription so controversial in both the Confederacy and the Union?
101. How did the Union and Confederacy mobilize their populations and how effective were these methods in influencing the course of the war?
102. How did the battles of Vicksburg and Gettysburg alter Unionists’ and Confederates’ goals?
103. How did Grant’s appointment as general in chief affect the course of the war?
104. To what extent were Grant and Sherman’s military strategy and tactics responsible for the Confederacy’s defeat?
105. How did Lincoln and Johnson approach Reconstruction differently?
106. Under what circumstances did the 14th Amendment win passage, and what problems did its authors seek to address?
107. How and why did federal Reconstruction policies evolve between 1865 and 1870?
108. Abolitionists and women’s suffrage advocates were generally close allies before 1865. What divisions emerged during reconstruction and why?
109. Why did sharecropping emerge and how did it affect freed-people and the southern economy?
110. How did ex-Confederates, freed-people, Republicans and classical liberals view the end of Reconstruction?

AP Test Tips:

1. Evaluate the US-Mexico war as a continuation of expansionism that began in the colonial period.
2. Identify the connection between the US-Mexican War and the growing conflict over slavery.
3. Identify the ways the debate over slavery after the US-Mexican War illustrates the continuity and change over time.
4. Evaluate the impact of American victory in the US-Mexican War on Mexicans and the American Indians in lands ceded to the US.
5. Trace the controversies that developed over the expansion of slavery in lands acquired in the Mexican cession.
6. Compare actions taken by courts and Congress to resolve issues related to slavery in the 1850s.
7. Analyze the reasons that the Fugitive Slave Act can be seen as characterizing the regional divide between North and South in the 1850s.
8. Evaluate foreign policy in the context of the growing debate over slavery in the 1850s.
9. Explain the causes of and reactions to immigration from Germany and Ireland in the mid-nineteenth century.
10. Identify why the efforts of the courts and Congress failed to address the issue of slavery by the end of the 1850s.
11. Explain the end of the Second party System and the emergence of regional political parties in the 1850s.
12. Compare the actions taken in the Dred Scott decision to those in the Missouri Compromise to resolve the issue of slavery.
13. Evaluate the role of the election of 1860 on the regional divisions leading to the Civil War.
14. Trace the debates and actions from before the inauguration of Lincoln that resulted in the secession of southern states.
15. Identify the different arguments for war in the North and South at the start of the Civil War.
16. Identify the impact of the South’s early advantages on the Civil war from 1861-63.
17. Evaluate the goals and impact of expansion of executive power during the Civil War.
18. Identify the transition in war aims from maintaining the Union to emancipation of slaves.
19. Recognize the role of a powerful federal government in generalizing resources for victory in war.
20. Explain the impact of a politically weak Confederacy in undermining the South’s ability to sustain its war effort in the Civil War.
21. The role of African American troops in the Union victory in the Civil war.
22. Recognize the impact of war on the role of women in American history.
23. Recognize the role of Gettysburg and Vicksburg as political and military turning points.
24. Analyze the election of 1864 as a reflection of opposition to the war effort in the North and the importance of key victories in the South.
25. Evaluate the importance of attrition and total war on the defeat of the South.
26. Describe the battle between executive and legislative authority during Reconstruction.
27. Describe the relationship between the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments as expansion of the rights of African Americans.
28. Recognize the short-term successes of Radical Republicans in opening opportunities for African Americans.
29. Evaluate the impact of the 14th and 15th Amendments on the women’s rights movement in the late 19th century.
30. Evaluate the importance of land ownership as a key to African American self-sufficiency and the continued political power of southern plantation owners.
31. Understand the impact of the sharecropping system on both African Americans and poor whites in the South.
32. Trace the political opportunities and success of African Americans during Radical Reconstruction.
33. Evaluate the impact of waning northern resolve to implement change in the South on the gradual loss of rights for African Americans.
34. Identify the role of organized violence and terrorist organizations in the loss of constitutional rights of African Americans.
35. Recognize the role of political compromise in stripping away African Americans’ rights in the South.
36. Define the ways that the 14th and 15th Amendments established a basis for full equality of all citizens.