

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

APUSH Review: Key Concept 5.3 – 2015 Revised Curriculum

Big Idea Questions	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
<p>How could someone who was drafted get out of fighting?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The New Curriculum</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• “The Union victory in the Civil War and the contested reconstruction of the South settled the issues of slavery and secession, but left many questions about the power of the federal government and citizenship rights.”</li><li>• Page 57</li><li>• Big Idea Questions:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• _____</li><li>• _____</li><li>• _____</li></ul></li></ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Key Concept 5.3, I</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• “The North’s greater manpower and industrial resources, the leadership of Abraham Lincoln and others, and the decision to emancipate slaves eventually led to the Union military victory over the Confederacy in the devastating Civil War.” - page 57</li><li>• A) North and South dedicated their economies and societies to fighting the war<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Conscription ( _____ ) instituted in both regions</li><li>• Opposition persisted in both regions<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In the North:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• _____ newspapers were shut down by Lincoln, NYC Draft Riots - “ _____ ”</li><li>_____</li><li>_____</li></ul></li><li>• In the South:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Many farmers refused to fight, would not let _____ fight</li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li><li>• B) Evolvement of Lincoln’s war goals:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Initially, the war was fought to _____</li><li>_____</li></ul></li><li>• Emancipation Proclamation - issued on 9/22/1862<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Helped change the purpose of the war</li><li>• Kept European powers from siding with the _____</li><li>• Many African Americans _____ in the Union Army</li></ul></li><li>• C) While the war raged on, Lincoln sought to reunify the country<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Gettysburg Address - referenced a “ _____ ” - sought to ensure all men truly are equal</li></ul></li><li>• D) Early on, the Confederacy had successes, but the Union prevailed due to:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Improvements in leadership and strategy:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• _____</li><li>• Anaconda Plan - blockade</li></ul></li></ul></li></ul>	

<p>What did these amendments do to the Women's Rights Movement?</p> <p>What does impeachment mean?</p> <p>What does waning mean?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key Victories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Antietam - tie, strategic victory for the North (morale boost, kept Europe out of the war)</li> <li>• Gettysburg - issuance of the Gettysburg Address</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Greater resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Larger population and significantly more _____</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Destruction of the South's infrastructure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sherman's " _____ "</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Key Concept 5.3, II</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Reconstruction and the Civil War ended slavery, altered the relationships between the states and the federal government, and led to debates over new definitions of citizenship, particularly regarding the rights of African Americans, women, and other minorities." - page 58</li> <li>• A) Reconstruction Amendments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 13th - _____</li> <li>• 14th - born in US? You're a _____!; _____ protection under the law</li> <li>• 15th - universal adult _____</li> </ul> </li> <li>• B) Impact of the 14th and 15th amendments on the Women's Rights Movement? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frederick Douglass and others favored black suffrage _____ to women's suffrage</li> <li>• Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony feared women's suffrage would not be granted any time soon</li> </ul> </li> <li>• C) Effects of Republican Congress? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change in the balance of power between the Presidency and Congress <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presidential v. Radical Reconstruction - _____ determined when to re-admit states <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Johnson's vetoes and Congressional overrides</li> <li>• Impeachment of Andrew Johnson</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Increased political opportunities for blacks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• _____ - steamer pilot that brought a ship to the Union Navy during the Civil War; later became a Congressman</li> <li>• Hiram Revels - _____ from MS (Jefferson Davis' state), first African American to serve</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• Why did Reconstruction ultimately fail? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Determined Southern Resistance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• " _____ " governments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local and state governments ousted Republican governments</li> <li>• Often done through violence and intimidation</li> </ul> </li> <li>• _____ terrorized blacks and Republicans</li> </ul> </li> <li>• North's _____ resolve: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Death of Charles Sumner in 1874</li> <li>• Panic of _____ - tainted the Republican Party and many called for a smaller government</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• D) Land distribution in the South post Civil War:</li> </ul> </li></ul>	
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- \_\_\_\_\_ owners owned a majority of the land
- Former slaves had difficulty acquiring land:
  - High interest rates - ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
- \_\_\_\_\_:
  - Freedmen worked on farms and exchanged labor for using land and housing
  - \_\_\_\_\_ of their crops were typically given to the land owner
  - If cotton prices fell (as did in the 1870s), perpetual debt was common for most sharecroppers
  - Most Southern blacks were sharecroppers by \_\_\_\_\_
- E) Ways the 14th and 15th amendments were restricted:
  - \_\_\_\_\_:
    - \_\_\_\_\_ laws - upheld by *Plessy v. Ferguson* - "Separate but equal"
  - \_\_\_\_\_:
    - \_\_\_\_\_ - intimidated African Americans from voting
  - \_\_\_\_\_:
    - Civil Rights Cases - individuals and private businesses could discriminate
  - \_\_\_\_\_:
    - Poll taxes, literacy tests, and grandfather clauses
- However, these amendments would be used in the 20th century to uphold civil rights
  - Brown v. Board - overturned " \_\_\_\_\_ "

### Test Tips

- Multiple-Choice and Short Answer Questions:
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
- Essay Questions:
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_