

## US History Unit 1: Early America to Secession

### Test Review

Test: Monday, September 16, 2019

#### Vocabulary

Revenue Tariff  
Protective Tariff  
Spoils System  
Temperance  
Emancipate  
Empresarios  
Popular Sovereignty

#### Terms

Roanoke  
Jamestown (slavery, 1619)  
Plymouth  
Mayflower Compact  
Mason Dixon Line (1763-67)  
Louisiana Purchase (1803)  
War of 1812  
Era of Good Feelings: nationalism  
Missouri Compromise (36/30 parallel)  
Maine & Missouri  
Federalist Party v. Democratic-Republicans  
*McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)*  
necessary and proper, state can't interfere  
with Feds doing work in their borders  
Industrial Revolution (North)  
business, manufacturing, immigrant workforce  
Immigration: steady, cheap labor  
Unionization efforts  
South: agriculture, few factories, slave labor  
Cotton and the Cotton Gin  
increased production, removed seeds  
Slavery: slave codes more limited the freedoms  
of the enslaved Africans: couldn't testify,  
couldn't own anything, limited movement,  
couldn't testify against whites in court.  
Spoils System: Andrew Jackson/party loyalty

Nullification Crisis (1832) : Jackson v. South  
Carolina over tariffs. Jackson sends warship,  
SC relents  
Indian Removal Act (Jackson/1830)  
Trail of Tears (Van Buren/1838)  
Reform Movement: temperance (Maine),  
Prisons, Asylums, Schools, Women's Rights  
(Seneca Falls), Abolitionism  
Manifest Destiny  
Oregon Territory (deal with British to split at  
49<sup>th</sup> parallel)  
Texas Revolt against Mexico  
Alamo  
Texas wins independence, Treaty of Velasco  
captured Santa Anna, makes his sign treaty;  
Texas wants to join Union  
California uprising (Bear Flag Republic, 1846)  
Mexican American War (ends 1848)  
Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; territory and cash,  
set border at Rio Grande River  
Slavery and Westward Expansion  
California Gold Rush (1846, Sutter's Mill)  
Compromise of 1850 (Lewis Cass/Henry Clay  
divides into parts:  
California with boundaries enters w/o  
restrictions; organize other Mex lands w/o  
restrictions on slavery; end slave market in DC,  
tough Fugitive Slave Law  
Fugitive Slave Law – allowed escaped slaves to  
be returned to the South, makes things worse  
Underground Railroad/Conductors  
Transcontinental Railroad – Stephen  
Douglas/North starting point, not in the South;  
Requires repeal of Missouri Compromise, must  
organize territories  
Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)  
Nebraska (in North) and Kansas  
Bloody/Bleeding Kansas: pro-slavers pour  
into Kansas, attack Northerners.

Border Ruffians  
The Sumner-Brooks Affair  
Dred Scott v. Sandford (1857) further incites  
abolition sentiments  
John Brown & Harpers Ferry  
Lt. Robert E. Lee  
Beecher Stowe/Uncle Tom's Cabin

### **People**

John C. Calhoun (SC/Tariffs)  
Eli Whitney  
Andrew Jackson (1828)  
Martin Van Buren

Elizabeth Cady Stanton  
Frederick Douglass  
Sojourner Truth  
Harriet Tubman (Underground Railroad)  
Charles Sumner  
Preston Brooks  
General Zachary Taylor (1845, provoke Mexico)  
Sen. Lewis Cass (Democrat, Michigan)  
Henry Clay (Virginia, divides Compromise into  
passable parts)  
James W. Marshall (California Gold Rush)  
John Brown & Harpers Ferry  
Dred Scott v. Sandford (1857)  
Harriet Beecher Stowe

### **Things to think about...**

- Why is it that none of the efforts to keep the states from going to war keep us from going to Civil War?
- The Whig Party divides over slavery, creating the Republican Party in 1856.
- What role did the Mexican American War play in preparing us for Civil War?
- When did Americans start killing Americans over slavery?
- Why did Congress pass a stricter Fugitive Slave Act when one already existed in the language of the Constitution?
- Why did the Ohio River play such an important role in the Underground Railroad?

### **How to study**

- Review your notes
- Re-read sections where you have questions/need clarification
- Make connections between things – it is easier to remember if you can find ways that one thing connects to another. Compromise of 1820→Missouri Compromise→Kansas-Nebraska Act→Civil War
- Have any questions? Email me and ask them. I'm happy to help!

**Concepts: Things to Consider**

- What is the importance of the Reform Movement in the North as it relates to Slavery in the South?
- Did the differences in commerce, industrial revolution v. agriculture-based economy, impact the growth of Sectionalism in the South?