American History Final Exam Study Guide

You should have an understanding of all the terms listed below ☺

1. What was the major characteristic of the Southern economy in the mid-1800s?
2. Understand the issues that lead the South to secede- timeline!
3. Stephen Douglass
4. The South’s economic success depended on?
5. The Compromise of 1850 admitted which state as a free state?
6. 13th Amendment
7. 14th amendment
8. 15th Amendment
9. Border States
10. The Capital of the Confederate States
11. In the case of Dred Scott, the Supreme Court decided that
12. Nullification
13. Tariff of Abominations
14. How did the Civil War affect the lives of women?
15. What battle was the turning point of the war? It was also the deadliest battle of the Civil War.
16. What is the system of secret paths and safe houses that led the slaves to freedom, and left the South angry and frustrated?
17. Who was the author of Uncle Tom’s Cabin, John Brown launched an attack on an arsenal in hopes that he could arm himself and slaves in Virginia. This failed uprising took place at\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
18. The Missouri Compromise did not allow slavery above the 36’ 30 degree line. In addition 2 new states were admitted to the country. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was admitted as a free state, while \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ became a slave state in order to maintain a balance.
	* 1. California, Maine
		2. Missouri, Kansas
		3. Maine, Missouri
		4. Kansas, California
19. The strategy used by the Union to restrict the trade and importation of weapons into the South through the use of a blockade was called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
20. William Lloyd Garrison was an abolitionist who published a newspaper in an attempt to end slavery. It was called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
21. Most Civil War soldiers died of
22. Which state was the first to challenge tariffs, the first to secede from the Union after the election of Abraham Lincoln, and the last state to reenter the Union?
23. How was the Confederacy able to extend the war for four years despite being at a disadvantage in most important war time aspects?
24. The statement made by Lincoln stating that all slaves held in Confederate land are to be considered free once the Union troops conquered their area is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
25. The President of the Confederate States of America was given a 6-year term.
26. In 1858, while running for Senator of Illinois, Abraham Lincoln had a series of debates concerning the issue of slavery and popular sovereignty. Who were these debates against?
27. Which amendment allowed African Americans to become citizens and states that all people born in the United States are citizens?
28. President Lincoln’s main objective in fighting the Civil War was to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
29. Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address spoke of the “great task remaining before us.” This task was to
30. Popular sovereignty is the belief that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
31. In the Gettysburg Address, Lincoln said that the country was based on the idea that “all men are created equal.” He was echoing the words of
32. What led newspapers to speak of “Bleeding Kansas” in 1856?
33. States’ rights
34. What was the first major goal of the President Lincoln’s administration?
35. What is one reason that the Union strategy for defeating the South included a naval blockade of Southern ports?
36. The Emancipation Proclamation was issued by President Lincoln after the Union “victory” at
37. When the Founding Fathers wrote the Constitution, they handled the issue of slavery by

Please tell me if the following is an advantage for the North or the South

1. Home field
2. Generals
3. Industry
4. Economy
5. Weapons
6. Cause
7. Government
8. Population
9. Railroads
10. True or False
11. The Missouri Compromise set the line of latitude and longitude for future slavery at 36, 30.
12. John Brown attempted to start a slave revolt at Harper’s Ferry.
13. The Fugitive Slave Act was a huge victory for the North.
14. Harriet Tubman was the conductor for the Underground Railroad.
15. Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote Uncle Toms Cabin.
16. In the Compromise of 1850, the slave trade was banned in New York City.
17. Fort Sumter
18. Anaconda Plan
19. Bull Run
20. Stonewall Jackson
21. George McClellan
22. Ulysses S Grant
23. Shiloh
24. David G Farragut
25. Monitor
26. Merrimack
27. Robert E Lee
28. Antietam
29. Emancipation Proclamation
30. Habeas corpus
31. Copperheads
32. Conscription
33. Fort Pillow
34. Income tax
35. Clara Barton
36. Anderson
37. Gettysburg
38. Chancellorsville
39. Vicksburg
40. Gettysburg Address
41. William Tecumseh Sherman
42. Appomattox Court House
43. Thirteenth Amendment
44. Red Cross
45. John Wilkes Booth
46. Andrew Johnson
47. Radical Republicans
48. Thaddeus Stevens
49. Wade Davis Bill
50. Freedmen’s Bureau
51. Black codes
52. 14th amendment
53. Impeach
54. 15th amendment
55. Scalawags
56. Carpetbaggers
57. Hiram Revels
58. Sharecropping
59. Tenant farming
60. KKK
61. Panic of 1873
62. Redemption
63. Rutherford B. Hayes
64. Samuel J. Tilden
65. Compromise of 1877
66. Home rule