**APUSH Period 5 Study Guide**

**Key Concept 5.1:** The United States became more connected with the world, pursued an expansionist foreign policy in the Western Hemisphere, and emerged as the destination for many migrants from other countries.

**Key Concept 5.2:** Intensified by expansion and deepening regional divisions, debates over slavery and other economic, cultural, and political issues led the nation into civil war.

**Key Concept 5.3:** The Union victory in the Civil War and the contested reconstruction of the South settled the issues of slavery and secession, but left unresolved many questions about the power of the federal government and citizenship rights.

**Essential Questions/ Vocabulary:**

**Ch. 16: *The South and the Slavery Controversy*, 1793-1860**

How did many white Americans in the South assert their regional identity through pride in the institution of slavery and insist that the federal government should defend the institution?

Discuss how the U.S. and many state governments continued to restrict African Americans’ citizenship possibilities?

To what extent did enslaved and free African Americans create communities and strategies to protect their dignity and their family structures?

How did some enslaved and free African Americans launch abolitionist and reform movements aimed at changing their status?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Tell the Story of…*** | | | |
| **- West Africa Squadron**  **- Breakers**  **- Black Belt**  **- Responsorial** | **- Nat Turner’s Rebellion**  **- *Amistad***  **- American Colonization Society**  **- Liberia** | **- The Liberator**  **- American Anti-Slavery Society**  **- Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World**  **- Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass** | **- Mason-Dixon Line**  **- Gag Resolution**  **- North vs. South beliefs** |

**Ch. 18: *Renewing the Sectional Struggle*, 1848-1854**

To what extent did the institution of slavery and its attendant ideological debates and territorial expansion in the 1840s and 1850s intensify sectionalism?

Explain how national leaders attempted to resolve the issue of slavery in the territories with the Compromise of 1850 and the Kansas-Nebraska Act but failed to reduce sectional tensions.

Why did the second party system end and sectional parties (i.e., the Republican party in the North and Midwest) emerge?

How did U.S. interest in expanding trade lead to economic, diplomatic, and cultural initiatives with Asia?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Tell the Story of…*** | | | |
| **- Popular Sovereignty**  **- Free Soil Party**  **- California Gold Rush** | **- Underground Railroad**  **- Seventh of March Speech**  **- Compromise of 1850**  **- Fugitive Slave Law** | **- Clayton-Bulwer Treaty**  **- Ostend Manifesto**  **- Opium War**  **- Treaty of Wanghia**  **- Treaty of Kanagawa**  **- Gadsden Purchase** | **- Kansas-Nebraska Act**  **- Compromise of 1820**  **- Compromise of 1850**  **- Republican Party** |