**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. 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?

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| ***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** |

**Ch. 19: *Drifting Toward Disunion* (1854-1861)**

How were debates over slavery and other economic, cultural, and political issues intensified by expansion and deepening regional divisions as well as lead the nation into civil war?

How did abolitionists mount a highly visible campaign against slavery and adopt strategies that ranged from fierce arguments against the institution to a willingness to use violence to achieve their goals?

To what extent did the Supreme Court attempt to resolve the issue of slavery in the territories with the Dred Scott decision but ultimately fail to reduce sectional conflict?

Explain how Lincoln’s election on a free-soil platform in the election of 1860 led various southern leaders to conclude that their states must secede from the Union and precipitated civil war.

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| ***Tell the Story of…*** | | | |
| **- Uncle Tom’s Cabin**  **- Harriet Beecher Stowe**  **- Henry Ward Beecher**  **- The Impending Crisis of the South**  **- New England Emigrant Aid Company** | - **John Brown**  **- Lecompton Constitution**  **- James Buchanan**  **- Bleeding Kansas**  **- Charles Sumner**  **- Preston S. Brooks**  **- Dred Scott v. Sanford**  **- Dred Scott**  **- Roger B. Taney** | **- Panic of 1857**  **- Tariff of 1857**  **- Lincoln-Douglas debates**  **- Stephen A. Douglas**  **- Abraham Lincoln**  **- Freeport Question**  **- Freeport Doctrine**  **- Harpers Ferry**  **- Constitutional Union Party** | **- Confederate States of America**  **- Jefferson Davis**  **- Crittenden Amendments**  **- John Jordan Crittenden** |