**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. 20: *Girding for War: The North and the South* (1861-1865)**

How did the passage of new legislation promote national economic development during and after the Civil War boost the efforts of Asian, African American, and white peoples seeking new economic opportunities or religious refuge in the west?

To what extent did the North’s greater manpower and industrial resources and its leadership eventually lead to the Union military victory in the civil war?

How did both the Union and the Confederacy mobilize to wage the war even while facing considerable home front opposition?

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| ***Tell the Story of…*** | | | |
| **- Fort Sumter**  **- Border States**  **- West Virginia** | **- *Trent* Affair**  **- *Alabama***  **- Charles Francis Adams**  **- Laird rams**  **- Dominion of Canada**  **- Napoleon III** | **- Writ of habeas corpus**  **- New York draft riots** | **- Morrill Tariff act**  **- Greenbacks**  **- National Banking System**  **- Homestead Act**  **- U.S. Sanitary Commission**  **- Elizabeth Blackwell**  **- Clara Barton**  **- Jefferson Davis**  **- Sally Tompkins** |

**Ch. 21: *The Furnace of Civil War*, 1861-1865**

How did Lincoln’s decision to issue the Emancipation Proclamation change the purpose of the war, enable many African Americans to fight in the Union army, and help prevent the Confederacy from gaining full diplomatic support from European powers?

Discuss ways in which the Confederacy leadership showed initiative and daring early in the Civil War.

Explain how the Union ultimately succeeded due to improved military leadership, more effective strategies, key victories, greater resources, and the wartime destruction of the South’s environment and infrastructure.

To what extent did the Thirteenth Amendment abolish slavery and bring about the war’s most dramatic social and economic change?

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| ***Tell the Story of…*** | | | |
| **- Bull Run (Manassas Junction)**  **- Battle of Peninsula Campaign**  **- Merrimack Monitor**  **- Second Battle of Bull Run**  **- Battle of Antietam**    **- Emancipation Proclamation**  **- Thirteenth Amendment** | **- Battle of Fredrickson**  **- Battle of Gettysburg**  **- Gettysburg Address** | **- Fort Henry and Fort Donelson**  **- Shiloh**  **- Vicksburg**  **- Sherman’s March** | **- Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War**  **- Union Party**  **- Appomattox Courthouse**  **- April 14, 1865**  **- Reform Bill of 1867** |