**History 1301.002 Final Exam Review Guide**

# **Date: Wednesday, May 11**

* Time: Exams are completed in person, during our scheduled final **exam time from 8:00-10:30a.m**.
* You **must be there by 8:30** to complete the exam.
* Location: Our regular classroom, CI 102.

# **Details:**

* Your final exam for HIST 1301 will cover section 3 of the course and includes topics like western expansion; slavery; tensions before the Civil War; secession and causes of the Civil War; emancipation; and the carnage and progression of the war.
* This will be a closed book test, but all students are allowed to bring one 3x5 inch notecard with study materials. All material must be flush with the card, so no fold outs.
* It is important to pace yourself wisely and ensure that you have enough time to complete the first two parts AND write a MULTI-PARAGRAPH ESSAY within the allotted time.

# **Format:**

## *Part I: Chronologies (20 pts.)*

**Four** of the following topics will appear on your exam. Each topic will then have three persons, events, or trends listed under it. For each topic, you will then need to place the persons, events, or trends in their proper chronological order.

* Slave “Generations”
  + Charter Generation
  + Plantation Generation
  + Revolutionarily Generation
  + Migration Generation
* Slavery in the Territories
* Territorial Expansion
* Sectional Controversies
  + Texas (Slave State)
  + Willmott Pervisio
  + Compromise of 1850
  + North Ignores Federal Fugitive.
  + William Seward (Higher Law)
  + Harriet Beecher Stow
  + Free Soil Party
  + Gadsden Purchase
  + Ostend Manifesto
  + Kansas-Nebraska Act
  + Bleeding Kansas
  + Brook Sumner
  + Dread Scott Case
  + Harpers Fairy
* Bleeding Kansas
  + Kansas-Nebraska Act
  + Migration
  + Fraud Election
  + 2 Governments
  + Sack of Lawrence
  + John Brown (Potowamia Creek)
  + (Virtual Civil War)
  + U.S Send in the army
  + Brook/Sumner
  + Two Constitutions
  + Buchanan
  + Congress denies both constitutions
* Changing Political Parties
  + Wigs & Democrats
  + Compromise of 1850
  + Free Soil Party
  + Kansas Nebraska Act
    - Wigs Collapse and join Republicans (Free Soil)/Democrats
  + Election of 1860 Democrats Split ( Constitutional Party)
* Secession
  + Election
  + Lower South Succession
  + Lincoln Takes Office
  + Fort Sumpter Attack
  + Upper South Succession
* Emancipation
* Civil War in the East
  + First Bull Run
  + McCullen takes Command
  + Monitor Vs Marymack
  + Peninsula Campaign
  + Robery E. Lee
  + Seven Day’s Battle
  + Second Bull Run
  + Antietem
  + Burnside takes Command
  + Frederics Burg
  + Hooker
  + Chancellorsville
  + George Mead
  + Gettysburg
  + Ulysses S. Grant
  + Overland Campaign
  + Seage at Peatersburg
  + Appomattox
* Civil War in the West
  + Fort Henry & Donelson
  + Shiloh
  + Capture of Mississippi River (New Orland’s)
  + Vicksburg Campaign
  + William T. Sherman
  + Atlanta Campaign
  + March to the sea

## *Part II: Matching (30 pts.)*

There will be ten matching questions, each worth three points. On these, you will need to give the letter that best describes or corresponds with the numbered person or event in question. Most of these will come from the lectures, but a few may come from the assigned readings available/linked on blackboard.

## *Part III: Essay (50 pts.)*

**Two** of the following questions will appear on the exam. You will be required to answer **ONE** of those two.

Effective exam essays must:

* Answer ALL PARTS of the prompt (think at least one paragraph per question in the prompt);
* be specific and thorough when explaining things;
* provide multiple examples or pieces of evidence to support each point;
* EXPLAIN the evidence (meaning tell us who/what the something was, what happens, and why it matters);
* use paragraphs (which will help you structure your essay).

### Questions:

1. Examine slavery from the perspectives of the enslaved AND those who supported the institution. What was life (food, clothing, house, work, treatment, etc.) like for the enslaved? What ways did they resist or cope with their situation? Why did southerners, whether they personally held enslaved people or not, support the institution? How did they try to protect it?
   1. Urban Slavery
      1. More hose work, nanny,
      2. Work skilled jobs for the owner, and traveled to and from work
      3. Not monitored and had more “freedom”
      4. Less likely to get punished severely
   2. Outdoor slavery
      1. Start at 12
      2. Work all day sunup to sundown
      3. Expected to work just as hard as an adult
      4. Live in a shack
      5. 2 shirts and 2 pants Shoes
      6. Kids get clothed from older cloths
      7. Just enough food to survive
      8. Saltpork and cornmeal (Slave owners got more variety)
   3. Cope
      1. Don’t Revolt
      2. Matt Turner revolts (But dies)
      3. Break and steal stuff from the oners
      4. Songs, Music, Culture
      5. Work together to try and avoid punishment
      6. Pretend to be sick and work slowly
      7. Run away
      8. Religion
      9. \*Family/Community\* (Fictional or Real)
   4. Slave Owners Support
      1. Convient Labor
      2. Lots Of Income
      3. Higher Status (More Slaves = Higher Status = Government Positions)
   5. Non-Slave Owners
      1. Hopes To Own Slaves One Day
      2. Keeps them from being lowest Class or the (bottom)
      3. Indirect Connections and jobs because of slavery
      4. Fear of Revolt
   6. Protect Slavery
      1. Mudsill theory (James Hamery) and slavery is the foundation of the south as well as the United States
      2. Bible Justification
      3. Slavery to Civilization
      4. Censorship of anti-slavey
      5. Build slavery into law
      6. States Rights
      7. Expiation of slavery
2. Discuss why northerners insisted on electing a president who supported their views in 1860. Why did abolitionists AND free labor advocates want to stop the expansion of slavery? Why did the Compromise of 1850, the Kansas-Nebraska Act, Bleeding Kansas, and the Dred Scott case suggest they were losing their voice in government? Which candidate(s) did they support in 1860 and why?
   1. The more expansion of slavery the more competition it is for jobs in slave states
   2. Abolitionists
      1. Fedrick Dugles
      2. Benjaman
      3. William Ford Garrison
      4. Stop Slavery Expation
   3. Free Labor
      1. Don’t Want to compeate with slavery
      2. Its hard to compeate with slavery
   4. Compromise of 1850
      1. All 5 parts
   5. Stephen Duglles (Popular Sovernty) Not working
   6. Lincoln (No expiation)
3. Analyze why southerners believed that slavery was in danger and why they seceded. Why did southerners believe that slavery must expand? Why were they upset about the Wilmot Proviso, Compromise of 1850 (including northern reactions to it), Bleeding Kansas, and John Brown’s Raid on Harper’s Ferry? Why was election of 1860 so important, and why were they so fearful of Abraham Lincoln?
4. Explain why the Civil War was so bloody. Using **multiple battles/campaigns and commanders**, explain how each of the following contributed to the bloodshed: 1) technology and tactics; 2) amateur armies; 3) poor medical care; 4) leadership failures; 5) and the friction of war. Why did men keep fighting despite experiencing the horrors of combat?
   1. Technology
      1. Rifled Weapons (Twist in the barrel of the gun)
      2. Mine Balls (Expand and fracture in the body)
      3. Outdated tactics (standing in lines)
         1. Keeps Solders from running away
   2. Armature Army
      1. Lots of Voletears
      2. Lack of Discipline (Quickly Trained)
      3. First bull run
         1. Union Did not take action and gave confederacy time to ready up and attack.
         2. Confederacy wins
      4. Don’t Have proper higean (Died using rivers as bathrooms)
   3. Poor Medical Care
      1. Did not understand jerm theory
      2. Cut things off instead of fix them
   4. Leadership failures
      1. Union
      2. McCellon Peninsila campaign
         1. So slow He gave the confederacy time to attack
         2. Used untraned scouts time to attack.
      3. Ambrose Burnside
         1. Fredericksburg
            1. Attacks Uphill 12 times and loses… 12 times
      4. Confederacy
      5. Stonewall Jackson
         1. Went out scouting and when he came back, he got shot by his own people
      6. Robbery E Lee
         1. Chandlers Burg
      7. Why Keep Fighting
         1. For Union
         2. For a connected United Staes
         3. Something bigger than themselves
5. Assess how Lincoln dealt with emancipation during the Civil War. What was most important to Lincoln when he became president and why did he hesitate to end slavery? How did different people and Congress try to push him to act before he was ready, and how did he respond? Why did Lincoln issue the emancipation proclamation when he did, and what effects did it have? Why did he decide to allow black troops and support the 13th Amendment by the end of the conflict?
   1. Important to Lincoln when he became president
      1. He wanted united untion
      2. Did not want to go after slavery because he wanted to keep border state.
   2. Freemont (Missouri)
      1. Tried to emancipate slaves
      2. Linocln Fired him
   3. Benjamin Butler
      1. Refaced to give slaves back to the southern states (Confederacy)
   4. Confiscation Act
      1. You can confiscate anything to help the war effort.
   5. Lincoln Refuses Black Troops
      1. Looks Like Slave Revolt
   6. Emancipation Proclamation
      1. Try’s to get Southern States to rejoin the union
      2. After Antietam (Union Victory)
   7. Black Troops Allowed
      1. Blacks Want to fight for there Friends and Family
      2. Lincoln Respects them
   8. 13th Amendment
      1. Abolished Slavery in the us
      2. EXEPT for slavery in the US