

Unit 5 Exam Antebellum Era

Impact of the following issues on slavery and the relationship between the North and South.

- Popular sovereignty
- differences between the economic, social, and political structure of the North and South
- Reasons slavery increased in popularity and numbers in the South.
- Cotton Belt/Black Belt

Opinions of slavery in the South between classes. Who owned slaves in the South?

Key Events, why they occurred and how they contributed to the growing divide between the North and South:

- Missouri Compromise
- Abolitionist Movement (goals)
 - William Lloyd Garrison
 - Frederick Douglass
 - John Brown
 - Harriet Beecher Stowe (*Uncle Tom's Cabin*)
- Compromise of 1850
- Discovery of Gold in California
- Mexican War (reasons for and outcomes)
- Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
- Spot Resolution
- Creation of the Republican Party
- Election of 1856
- Election of 1860
- Wilmot Proviso
- Kansas Nebraska Act - "Bleeding Kansas"
- Lincoln-Douglas Debates
- American Colonization Society
- Harriet Tubman (Underground Railroad)
- Fugitive Slave Act
- Harpers Ferry
- Gag Resolution
- Nat Turner
- Ostend Manifesto
- Dred Scott Decision (*Dred Scott v. Sanford*)

Women's Rights:

- Relationship to the Abolitionist movement
- Purpose of the movement
- Cult of Domesticity
- Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions (Seneca Falls Conference)
- Lucretia Mott
- Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- Susan B. Anthony

Westward Expansion:

- Territorial acquisitions, who they were acquired from, order of acquisitions
 - Oregon, Mexican Cession, Gadsden Purchase, California, Texas, and Florida
 - Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
 - Webster-Ashburton Treaty
 - “Fifty Four Forty or Fight”
 - Manifest Destiny
 - Discovery of gold in California

Political Parties:

- Collapse of the Democrats
- Rise of Republicans
- Know Nothings
- Free Soil Party