AP U.S. HISTORY

Unit #5:  Period 5: 1844-1877  
Testing the New Nation (1820-1877)

DURATION:  5 weeks

READINGS:
• The American Pageant (16th Edition)  Chapters 18-22

OBJECTIVES: By the end of this unit, each student will be able to:
• Understand that as the nation expanded and its population grew, regional tensions, especially over slavery, led to a civil war—the course and aftermath of which transformed American society.

ASSESSMENTS:
1. QUIZ – Oct. 31 & Nov. 01 (Chapter 18) (Chapter 18 Key Terms and Questions due)
2. QUIZ – Nov. 06 & 07 (Chapter 19) (Chapter 19 Key Terms and Questions due)
3. QUIZ – Nov. 13 & 14 (Chapter 20) (Chapter 20 Key Terms and Questions due)
4. QUIZ – Nov. 19 & 20 (Chapter 21) (Chapter 21 Key Terms and Questions due)
5. EXAM – Dec. 10 & 11 (Chapters 18-22) (Chapter 22 Key Terms and Questions due)

Chapter 18 Key Terms: Briefly identify, define, and/or explain. (14 points)

Chapter 18 Questions: (10 points)
Read American Pageant, pp. 386-390. Discuss whether or not the Compromise of 1850s should be renamed the Armistice of 1850. Why or why not.

Read “Defeat and Doom for the Whigs” (American Pageant, pp. 390-392) and develop a concise thesis that accounts for the collapse of the Second Party System. Pay special attention to the issues of slavery (American Pageant, Chapter Sixteen) and anti-immigrant nativism (American Pageant, pp. 286-287) as you formulate your thesis.

Chapter 19 Key Terms: Briefly identify, define, and/or explain. (15 points)

Chapter 19 Questions: (15 points)
• “Thus slavery suddenly emerged as a transcendent sectional issue in its own right, and as a catalyst of all sectional antagonisms, political, economic, and cultural. . . . The slavery question became the sectional question, the sectional question became the slavery question, and both became the territorial question. . . . From the sultry August night in 1846 when Wilmot caught the chairman’s eye, the slavery question steadily widened the sectional rift until an April dawn in 1861 when the batteries along the Charleston waterfront opened fire on Fort Sumter. . . .”

• “Politics did not revolve around [slavery and the South] just as politics today does not revolve around communism, although most people dislike it. Instead, social, ethnic, and religious considerations often determined who voted for whom between 1848 and 1861. Divisions between native-born Americans and immigrants and between Protestants and Catholics, rather than differences of opinion about the tariff or the morality of slavery, distinguished Whigs and Republicans from Democrats. . . . Interpreting the rise of the Republican party in the North solely in terms of hostility to slavery or economic issues is, therefore, too simplified.”

Using the excerpts, answer parts a, b, and c.

a) Briefly explain ONE major difference between Potter and Holt’s historical interpretation of the politics of the 1850s.

b) Briefly explain how ONE development from the period 1844 to 1861 not directly mentioned in the excerpts supports Potter’s argument.

c) Briefly explain how ONE development from the period 1844 to 1861 not directly mentioned in the excerpts supports Holt’s argument.

Chapter 20 Key Terms: Briefly identify, define, and/or explain. (14 points)

Chapter 20 Questions: (15 points)
Answer parts a, b, and c.

a) In the early 1860s, both the Union and the Confederacy mobilized their economies and societies to wage the Civil War. Briefly explain ONE important similarity in the mobilization of the economy in the Union and Confederacy.

b) Briefly explain ONE important similarity in the mobilization of society in the Union and Confederacy.

c) Briefly explain ONE important difference in the mobilization of the economy or society in the Union and the Confederacy.

Chapter 21 Key Terms: Briefly identify, define, and/or explain. (22 points)
22. Reform Bill of 1867

Chapter 21 Questions: (15 points)


“Collectively these statistical estimates support a conclusion that the Civil War retarded American industrial growth. . . . Economically the effects of war and emancipation over the period 1840 to 1880 were negative. . . . If factory industry and mechanized transportation be taken as the chief indexes of early industrialism, its spread in the United States was continuous and rapid during the entire nineteenth century. . . . Few economists would see a major stimulation to economic growth in the events of the Civil War.”


“The old federal republic in which the national government had rarely touched the average citizen except through the post-office gave way to a more centralized polity that taxed the people directly
and created an internal revenue bureau to collect these taxes, drafted men into the army, expanded the jurisdiction of the federal courts, created a national currency and a national banking system, and established the first national agency for social welfare—the Freedmen’s Bureau. . . . These changes in the federal balance paralleled a radical shift of political power from South to North. . . . The accession to power of the Republican party, with its ideology of competitive, egalitarian, free-labor capitalism, was a signal to the South that the northern majority had turned irrevocably toward this frightening, revolutionary future. Union victory in the war destroyed the southern vision of America and ensured that the northern vision would become the American vision.”

Using the excerpts, answer parts a, b, and c.

a) Briefly explain ONE major difference between Cochran and McPherson’s historical interpretation of the consequences of the Civil War.

b) Briefly explain how ONE development from the period 1861 to 1865 not directly mentioned in the excerpts supports Cochran’s argument.

c) Briefly explain how ONE development from the period 1861 to 1865 not directly mentioned in the excerpts supports McPherson’s argument.

**Chapter 22 Key Terms:** Briefly identify, define, and/or explain. (19 points)


**Chapter 22 Questions:** (15 points)

Using the political cartoon, “Is This a Republican Form of Government? By Thomas Nast, Harper’s Weekly, 1876” (*American Pageant* p. 483), answer parts a, b and c.

a) Briefly explain the point of view expressed by the political cartoonist about ONE of the following:
   Constitutional Changes of the Reconstruction Period
   The Rights of African Americans
   Southern Resistance to Reconstruction

b) Briefly explain ONE development from 1865 to 1877 that may have led to the point of view expressed by the political cartoonist.

c) Briefly explain ONE way in which developments from 1865 to 1877 challenged the point of view expressed by the political cartoonist.