

# AP US History

## Semester 1 Study Guide – Version 1.00

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1. Know what historiography is. There is a letter written by John Adams in 1818 about the intellectual awareness of the American Revolution.  
*Historiography is written history.*
2. How could someone defend the Articles of Confederation? What does the word encomium mean?  
*The Articles gave more power and independence to the people and the states. If the government was corrupt or not good enough, it could not use as much power over the states. Encomium is a high flown expression of praise.*
3. Why were the following colonies founded?  
*Virginia – commercial venture*  
*Maryland – refuge for Catholics*  
*Connecticut – expand Massachusetts*  
*Pennsylvania – refuge for Quakers*  
*Rhode Island – refuge for Massachusetts dissenters*  
*Massachusetts – refuge for Puritans*
4. Where did the French claim colonies? Spanish?  
*The French claimed colonies in Canada and in southern what is now United States, including Louisiana. The Spanish claimed colonies in South and Central America.*
5. What did it mean to be a “separatist?”  
*Separatists were people who cut every tie they had with England because the English church was corrupt. An example of separatists is the Pilgrims.*
6. What were the central reasons for people to leave Europe and come to America?  
*God – either to find refuge from the Anglican church or to reform it*  
*Glory – in order to claim new lands and have a good reputation*  
*Gold – to earn money*
7. What is mercantilism? What was the role of the colonies? What does vis-à-vis mean?  
*Mercantilism is an economic system developed to unify and increase the power and especially the monetary wealth of a nation by a strict governmental regulation of the entire national economy usually through policies designed to secure an accumulation of bullion, a favorable balance of trade, the development of agriculture and manufactures, and the establishment of foreign trading monopolies. The colonies produced the goods needed to supply the nation and to export. Vis-à-vis means ‘in respect to’.*
8. What was the role of married women in colonial America?  
*They were the ‘inner sphere’ in the Cult of Domesticity. They were to look after the home and family and teach their children virtues and how to live their life well.*
9. What made the Reformation possible in England?  
*Henry VIII wanted an annulment with his wife. The Pope refused it, so Henry broke all ties with the Catholic Church and established the Anglican Church.*
10. What is meant by the Half-Way Covenant? Why was it necessary?  
*The Half-Way Covenant was a covenant stating that if a mother and father were baptized, but had not declared their full membership of the Puritan church, their children could be baptized. This was important because many people did not declare their commitment to the church.*
11. Who believed in Covenants?  
*Puritans and Christians believed that covenants were agreements with God.*
12. What was the content of Enlightenment thinking?  
*People believed that they could achieve perfection through reason. They felt that nature was completely governed by God-created laws, and it was their duty to find those laws.*
13. Who were George Whitefield and Jonathan Edwards?  
*George Whitefield was a pastor from England who believed in non-denominationalism, meaning that he*

wanted the Christian faith to be unified and not divided into sects. Jonathan Edwards was a 'home grown' man, educated in America, and believed that God is in one's heart, not in one's mind.

14. What was the Great Awakening about? How does it tie into the American Revolution?  
*The Great Awakening was a reformation of faith, in which there were many more sects of Christianity for people to choose from, and people had much more freedom to choose what they wanted to believe. The people, gaining religious freedom and the right to pick their own religious leader, wanted to pick their own political leader too.*
15. The first permanent colony in America was ...?  
*It was Jamestown. It was closely followed by Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay.*
16. How would you differentiate between the New England and Southern colonies?  
*In New England, the lifestyle was much better. The death rates were very low, and very often, babies got to see their grandparents. The lifestyle was very family- and community-based, and people lived together in big communities. The people who came to New England brought their families and servants. In the South, however, life was much worse. There were no communities, and the people who came were almost all men who left their families behind, thinking that they could get rich very quickly and go back to England. The lifestyle was poor and death rates were much higher. It was very labor intensive and corrupt.*
17. What was the religion of the colony of Pennsylvania?  
*The people who lived in Pennsylvania were Quakers.*
18. What started the French and Indian War?  
*George Washington was sent with men to go to the Ohio Valley to survey the land for future settlement. However, the French did not like their intrusion and attacked the colonists. Washington was sent back. This was viewed as an immediate cause of war.*
19. What was the purpose and content of the Proclamation Line of 1763?  
*This line was drawn along the Appalachian Mountains and colonists were ordered not to go west of it. It was to protect Native Americans and their land. Britain sent troops to enforce it and they patrolled the frontier. However, the colonists had to pay for the British troops, so they got mad and moved past the line anyway.*
20. What were some of the economic and social consequences of the American Revolution?  
*Some consequences in the United States were increased separation between church and state, denouncement of aristocracy, and a quest for democracy and freedom. In France, the American Revolution prompted the French people to revolt, leading to the bloody French Revolution.*
21. What was the content of the Declaration of Independence?  
*It included a declaration of human rights, a list of grievances against George III and the British Parliament, and finally, a declaration of independence against Britain.*
22. What was Jefferson's philosophy of government?  
*He was a strict constructionist and believed in laissez-faire.*
23. Why was France willing to be an ally of the colonists in their war against England?  
*They were defeated in the French-Indian war and wanted to get revenge on Britain. Also, they wanted to embarrass Britain and prove that Britain was not that powerful.*
24. What was the purpose and content of the Stamp Act? Colonial reaction?  
*It was to generate revenue for depression-stricken Britain. It taxed all paper goods, even playing cards. The colonists refused to pay and started riots. The Stamp Act Congress was formed, and finally, after an embargo of British goods, the British gave in and stopped the Stamp Act.*
25. What was the Quebec Act? Colonial reaction?  
*The British set up a government in Quebec to uphold British power in Quebec. However, the colonists realized that this was just revenge by the British on the colonists' uprisings, so they called this one of the 'Intolerable Acts.'*
26. What was the Declaratory Act?  
*This was passed on the same day the Stamp Act was repealed. In this act, Parliament declared sovereignty over all the colonies in all cases. They were allowed to make laws governing the colonies 'in all cases whatsoever'.*
27. What delayed ratification of the Articles of Confederation?  
*Maryland did not want to ratify the articles. This was because other states had charters to settle from the*

*Atlantic coast to the Pacific coast, so they had a LOT of land. They sold this land to pay their debt. However, Maryland did not have any land, so they would have to tax their people. Then, their people would move out and Maryland would die.*

28. What were the greatest weaknesses under the Articles of Confederation?  
*There were many problems under the Articles of Confederation. One of these was that states made their own money. This caused there to be very high inflation. Also, the huge debt that was placed on the government could not be paid back because states refused to pay any money. Another problem was that the soldiers who fought for the Americans weren't paid, and they still had their guns. People thought that they would revolt. We also lost money in trade with Britain. Yet another problem was that we didn't compensate Britain for debts, so they left soldiers in the United States. We couldn't pay because Congress had no power.*
29. How would you describe the men who were delegates to the Constitutional Convention?  
*They were all very practical people and part of the elite. They were Deists such as Benjamin Franklin, Washington, and James Madison. They were very intelligent and ingenious.*
30. The Great Compromise was? Three-fifths compromise?  
*The Great Compromise created a House of Representatives, which was represented by population, and the Senate, in which each state got an equal number of votes.  
The 3/5 Compromise was that 3/5 of slaves were counted as people in the count for the House of Representatives.*
31. How was the new Constitution ratified?  
*It was ratified very slowly, with many states not showing up and the Constitutional Convention and others refusing to sign it.*
32. Why was the Bill of Rights needed in the Constitution?  
*Each state constitution had one, and without one, people were not sure if the government would treat them like the British did.*
33. Who was Alex Hamilton? Financial Plan? Political beliefs of the Federalist Party?  
*He was the first Secretary of the Treasury. He wanted a strong central government. His financial plan called for quick payment of debts, a National Bank, and revenue taxes for whiskey and duties. He also wanted a protective tariff, but that failed.  
The Federalist Party wanted a strong central government, a loose interpretation of the Constitution. They were pro-English and thought that mobs were bad. They wanted social order and stability. They had great foresight, and thought ahead to plan their decisions.*
34. What role did the Democratic-Republican Party play while the Federalists controlled the government?  
*They played a role in the House of Representatives. Their ideals were not good though, and soon, they took up Federalist ideals.*
35. What two warnings did Washington make in his Farewell Address?  
*He warned against entangling alliances and political parties. He wanted us to remain neutral.*
36. What was Washington's response to the French Revolution and the ensuing war between England and France?  
*He didn't like it and wanted us to keep out of it.*
37. What were the political beliefs of Thomas Jefferson and the Democratic-Republican Party?  
*They wanted a strict interpretation of the Constitution. They were pro-French (and the French revolution) and had great faith in the people. They believed that liberty was more important than stability. They wanted an agrarian nation, in which everyone farmed. They didn't like taxes.*
38. What was the Jay Treaty about? Significance?  
*Jay's Treaty:*
- a) *we had to pay our debts before the British paid (Treaty of Paris 1783). Everything involving money was arbitration (third party that settled things; eliminated chance of war).*
  - b) *the British must leave America*
  - c) *England still does not accept neutrality (American ships are still being attacked)*
  - d) *America gets Most Favored Nation status*
  - e) *the trade with the West Indies opened up a bit*
- It was significant because after the treaty, Spain thought that we were planning something against them, and gave us permission to use Mississippi and New Orleans.*

39. What precipitated the VA and KY Resolves? What was the philosophy in these resolves?  
*These were precipitated by the Alien and Sedition Acts, which tried to dissuade foreigners from having a say in the federal government. The KY resolve stated that the federal government should only have powers explicitly stated in the Constitution, and the VA resolve stated that states can defend their own rights.*
40. What was the significance of the Whiskey Rebellion?  
*The Whiskey Rebellion caused people to rethink about the power of the government. It had power to put down these revolts, which people thought was too much.*
41. What kind of people supported the Federalists? Democratic-Republican parties?  
*The inland voters supported the Federalists. The elite of New England supported the Democratic Republicans.*
42. Why did Washington seek a cabinet when it was not in the Constitution?  
*He did not want to make all the decisions for himself. He wanted some advice.*
43. After the War of 1812, where was there evidence of American Nationalism?  
*The 'Era of Good Feelings' was from 1815 to 1821. The Americans made a lot of compromises with Britain, but gained a lot of land in the process. In the Rush-Bagot treaty, the Great Lakes became a DMZ and tensions were settled in that area. In the Convention of 1818, we got permission to use fisheries off the coast of Canada, and set the boundary between the US and Canada to be the 49<sup>th</sup> parallel from Lake of the Woods to the Rockies. In 1819, the Adams-Onis Treaty helped us buy Louisiana and tensions between us and the Spanish are settled (temporarily).*
44. What was Clay's American System?  
*In the American System, Clay called for a protective tariff in support of home manufacturers, internal improvements, a strong national bank, and distribution of the proceeds of federal land sales to the states.*
45. Define Jacksonian democracy in terms of democratic political changes.  
*The Jackson democrats attempted to strengthen the lower classes while decreasing the influence of the rich. Economically, they benefited from governing during a time of paramount advances in transportation, which boosted commerce and helped the common man. Politically, they invested power into an overwhelmingly powerful executive branch. The Jacksonian democrats portrayed themselves as saviors of the common people and ruled via a powerful executive who attempted to destroy aristocracy in America. However, they were very wealthy and elite, supported equality between white men only, made some bad economic choices, and disregarded the capability of the federal government.*
46. What was in Clay's American System that Jackson vetoed?  
*Jackson did not want internal improvements. He vetoed a bill to improve a road using federal money.*
47. Describe Marshall's Supreme Court Decisions.  
*Marbury v. Madison: Marshall decides to follow the Constitution strictly and said that Marbury's case could not be decided in the Supreme Court because it was not state vs. state or with foreign nations.  
 Cherokee Nation v. Georgia: The Cherokee Nation is not a 'foreign state' as defined in the Constitution, but is a State. We cannot force them to leave.*
48. Describe the foreign policy under John Adams.  
*XYZ Affair: When three Americans were sent to France to negotiate the French seizing of American ships. However, they would not receive them, and three French diplomats, X, Y, and Z, asked the Americans to pay a large bribe to get the French to talk.  
 There was an undeclared naval war with France during Adams's presidency.*
49. The content of the Pinckney Treaty was?  
*Spain recognized US borders at the Mississippi river and the 31<sup>st</sup> parallel.  
 Spain granted Americans the right to deposit goods at New Orleans, and use the Mississippi to transport goods.*
50. What is meant by the "Era of Good Feelings?"  
*It was a period of intense nationalism immediately following the War of 1812.*
51. What is meant by "Manifest Destiny?"  
*It was the belief that Americans were preordained by God to settle across the whole country.*
52. What is meant by "Fifty-Four Forty or Fight?"  
*We wanted the border between the US and Canada in Oregon to be at 50°40'.*

53. What is the LA Purchase? What was its significance? Why does Jefferson insist on buying it?  
*The United States purchased Louisiana from France in 1803. Over 900000 square miles were purchased for 15 million dollars. This purchase doubled the size of the United States and put it in a position to be a world power. Also, the Louisiana Purchase included the Mississippi River, so free navigation was guaranteed. Jefferson wanted to buy it because its practical benefits outweighed the fact that nowhere in the Constitution was there anything about acquiring new territory from other countries.*
54. How did we obtain California?  
*The Californians, led by Frémont, staged a revolt (Bear Flag Revolt) and overthrew the Mexicans. When Polk sent the Kearny expedition to California, they found only a small resistance by Mexicans, and by 1847, California was captured.*
55. Women's suffrage took place in states west of the Mississippi River.
56. What was in the Adams-Onís Treaty? Under what president?  
*Monroe was President when the Adams-Onís treaty was signed. It was written by John Quincy Adams and Spanish foreign minister Onís. It formally drew a line between Mexico and the Louisiana Purchase.*
57. What was significant about the Lewis and Clark Expedition? Where did they go?  
*Lewis and Clark were supposed to map out land and find the Northwest Passage. They walked all the way to the Pacific Ocean and back to the East. They looked at wildlife and the environment as well as the Indians.*
58. What was known as Seward's Folly?  
*The purchase of Alaska.*
59. What was resolved in the Webster-Ashburton Treaty?  
*The boundary between the United States and Canada was declared to be:  
 "Battle of the Maps"  
 The boundary of NY and Vermont moves to a little bit above 45° parallel  
 Between Lake Superior, Lake of the Woods*
60. What was the significance of the 1824 and 1828 elections?  
*The Politics of Deference dies and non-elite people can go into office.  
 Also, the political parties used as many advertisements, propaganda, etc to promote their party as they could.  
 This was a new way of getting someone to vote for you.*
61. What was the content of the Webster-Hayne Debate?  
*Hayne argued that the Constitution was not much more than a treaty between sovereign states, but Webster argued that the Constitution made the United States one nation. The 'Debate' was little more than two speeches: one by Hayne and another by Webster.*
62. John C. Calhoun was the leader of nullification. What is nullification? What was the issue nullification was used against? What documents did Calhoun write?  
*Nullification is when a state refuses to follow a federal law because they think it is unconstitutional.  
 Nullification was used by South Carolina against the 1828 protective tariff or the 'Tariff of Abominations'.  
 Calhoun wrote a document that declared the new taxes unconstitutional and stated the right for a state to nullify the law.*
63. What were Jackson's views on the Band and the Cherokee Nation?  
*He viewed them as a nuisance and formed them to move out.*
64. What was Marbury vs. Madison about? Importance?  
*Marbury wanted his commission to be a Justice of the Peace in DC. However, Jefferson does not deliver the commission, and Marbury takes the issue to the Supreme Court. Marshall decides to follow the Constitution strictly and said that Marbury's case could not be decided in the Supreme Court because it was not state vs. state or with foreign nations. The importance was that Marshall followed the Constitution, and avoided conflict with the executive branch of government.*
65. What was the Monroe Doctrine? What brought it about?  
*It was a declaration for Europe to keep out of the Western Hemisphere. America did not want any more intrusions. It was a response to 1) the Holy Alliance in Europe and 2) Russia's claim for Oregon. Even though we couldn't enforce it, we declared it anyway.*

66. The Missouri Compromise settled what issue? How?  
*The Missouri Compromise stipulated that all the Louisiana Purchase territory north of the southern boundary of Missouri, except Missouri, would be free, and the territory below that line would be slave states.*
67. What is “popular sovereignty?” Where did it operate and why? Why controversial?  
*It was the idea that the people in the states themselves could choose if they wanted to be a slave or a free state. It operated in the western colonies from the LA purchase and subsequently, the Mexican-American war and etc. It operated because the government wanted to give the people the say instead of forcing something on them. However, in some cases, slave owners (or antislavery people) came into the state to vote, causing there to be a biased opinion.*
68. What was the content of the Kansas-Nebraska Act? Who wrote it and why?  
*This repealed the Missouri Compromise and established Kansas and Nebraska with popular sovereignty (these states were supposed to be Free states by the Missouri Compromise). This caused there to be a huge split between north and south Kansas. Stephen A. Douglas from Illinois introduced a bill dividing the territory into two territories: Kansas and Nebraska. This also led to the formation of the Republican Party.*
69. Describe the abolitionist movement.  
*The American Anti-Slavery Society was established in 1833, but abolitionist sentiment antedated the republic. For example, the charter of Georgia prohibited slavery, and many of its settlers fought a losing battle against allowing it in the colony. Before independence, Quakers, most black Christians, and other religious groups argued that slavery was incompatible with Christ's teaching. Moreover, a number of revolutionaries saw the glaring contradiction between demanding freedom for them while holding slaves. Although the economic center of slavery was in the South, northerners also held slaves, as did African Americans and Native Americans. Moreover, some southerners opposed slavery.*
70. What was the Dred Scott Decision?  
*It said that any slaves or freed slaves were NOT CITIZENS but they were property.*
71. Who owned slaves in the south? Percentages? What is an oligarchy?  
*Only semi-rich people and the elite owned slaves in the South. About 25-30% of Southerners owned slaves, and a very small percentage of this owned many slaves. An oligarchy is when power is held by a few people.*
72. What is paternalism in the context of slavery?  
*Slave owners viewed themselves as ‘fathers’ of slaves. They protected the slaves and gave them food, etc. This was sick because they beat the slaves while viewing themselves as responsible for the slaves’ welfare.*
73. What was the significance of Harriet Beecher Stowe’s Uncle Tom’s Cabin?  
*It portrayed slavery as a threat to the family and the cult of domesticity. It appalled Northerners who were disgusted at the cruelty. Southerners felt some guilt while reading this too.*
74. What was the importance of John Brown’s raid?  
*It sent a wave of fear through the South, but made him a hero in the North. It also raised the sectional crisis and ultimately was one of the things that brought forth the civil war.*
75. What was the Ostend Manifesto?  
*In 1854, three American diplomats met in Ostend, Belgium. They represented the views of many Southern Democrats. They issued a warning to Spain that it must sell Cuba to the US or risk having it taken by force. The government did not authorize this statement and was repudiated immediately. Reaction everywhere was very negative.*
76. What was the Compromise of 1850?  
*This was a series of bills addressing slavery. It included the following things:*
  - a) Fugitive Slave Act was passed (all runaways hiding in the North must go home)*
  - b) the Washington DC slave auction was closed.*
  - c) It created two new territories (Utah, New Mexico)*
  - d) changed boundary of Texas to make it smaller, and enlarged NM.**This was all passed separately.*
77. What happened in the 1854 Congressional Elections?  
*The Kansas-Nebraska Act by Stephen Douglas created a huge storm in Congress. It caused the Whig party to totally disintegrate. It also split the Democratic Party into many small groups. People who were discontent with the outcome (Free-Soilers, some Whigs, dissident Democrats) soon joined together to form a stronger Free-Soil party, which eventually became the Republican Party.*

78. Describe the 1860 election and how Lincoln won.  
*Lincoln was nominated by the Republicans because he was a self-made man of the people and reflected the Republican ideal of equal opportunity for all. The Democrats, however, had split into a Northern and a Southern section, which divided their votes. Lincoln won the votes of all the Free states except a part of New Jersey. He wasn't even put on the ballot in some Southern states, but he still won by an overwhelming majority. This caused the South to plan to immediately secede from the Union.*
79. The first southern state to secede was?  
*It was South Carolina.*
80. What was Lincoln's view of slavery?  
*Lincoln did not publicly call for emancipation throughout his entire life. Lincoln began his public career by claiming that he was "antislavery." He was actually against slavery's expansion but not calling for immediate emancipation. However, the man who began as "antislavery" eventually issued the Emancipation Proclamation, which freed all slaves in those states that were in rebellion. He vigorously supported the 13th Amendment which abolished slavery throughout the United States, and, in the last speech of his life, he recommended extending the vote to African Americans.*
81. What was the Union blockade? Was it successful?  
*The blockade blocked many ports around the South, damaging the South's ability to sell its cotton to foreign nations. It made the Southern imports and exports drop drastically when the South needed money, therefore paralyzing its economy. It was quite successful, as they managed to kill the South's already poor economy.*
82. What was the result of the war on the South?  
*The war brought about 12 years of Reconstruction. Although the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> amendments were ratified, black Americans still did not get equal rights. The South became very segregated and tremendously racist. The war also destroyed the South's industry and agriculture. Farms and factories were devastated during the war, and the labor system fell into chaos due to the freeing of the slaves.*
83. Why did King Cotton not win recognition from England?  
*When the South seceded, they sent diplomats to England to organize trade. The cotton diplomats failed to arrange with England a denunciation of the blockade or the negotiation of a commercial agreement, let alone diplomatic recognition of the Confederacy. Therefore, they could not establish a trade with England.*
84. What were Lincoln's war aims? Strategy to win the war?  
*Lincoln's only war aims were to unite the country again. He wanted slavery to end too, but that was not as important as unifying the nation. He freed the slaves and brought the slaves to fight for the Union. Since the Union now had much more troops than the South, the war was considered over at this point, although it still raged on for 2 more years.*
85. How did Lincoln use his executive powers during the war?  
*He did a lot of rearranging in the ranks of the army, replacing generals when they were considered too lazy or slow. He also appointed a lot of new generals and commanded them like crazy.*
86. Why was Grant successful on the battlefield?  
*He worked with Lincoln and was patient to attack and besiege. He also was very bold: he marched into the interior of Mississippi and deliberately cut his supply lines. He then won a long string of victories and besieged Vicksburg.*
87. What was the diplomatic crisis during the civil war?  
*The Confederacy could not get other nations (like England and France) to recognize their independence and commence trade with them. They sent many envoys, but none of them were taken seriously.*
88. What was significant about Antietam?  
*Even though it was a draw, Lee was forced to fall back, and the war started to come to a close. Lee was stopped, which prompted Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.*
89. Why does Lincoln issue the Emancipation Proclamation?  
*He issued it because of Lee's forced retreat at Antietam and because of growing political pressures because of inaction. The Republicans were getting bored.*
90. What was Lincoln's goal in Reconstruction?  
*He wanted to secure freedom and civil rights for all the freed slaves in the South.*
91. What was Andrew Johnson's Reconstruction Plan?  
*He first pleased the radical Republicans by attacking the planter aristocracy and insisting that the rebellion*

*should be punished. He disenfranchised all former military and civil officers of the Confederacy and everyone who owned property worth more than \$20000 (to get revenge on the wealthy planters because he could never be that rich). He called for state legislatures voted for by 'loyal' whites to determine what to do. However, he then started taking apologies from rich planters who came to his house and begged him for them. Many ex-rebels were elected to Congress even though they had not been pardoned.*

92. What was the Freedman's Bureau?

*It was a federal agency whose functions were to provide relief to the thousands of refugees, black and white, who had been left homeless by the Civil War, to supervise affairs related to newly freed slaves in the southern states, and to administer all land abandoned by Confederates or confiscated from them during the war.*

93. The Consequences of Reconstruction were?

*The Federal government continued to favor Northern industrialists and Southern businessmen over working class Americans, and helped Southern politicians get back into their job. Also, at the same time that the 14th and 15th Amendments and various laws designed to protect the civil rights of emancipated blacks created a legal framework for racial equality, most southern blacks had no economic or social framework to reinforce such legal equality. Southern white violence against blacks exploded, and racism became integrated into the mesh of Southern society.*

94. The Northerners in Congress were most concerned about what aspect of life for Black Americans?

*They were afraid that they would not be treated equally and that the immediate freeing of the slaves could cause a lot of poverty among blacks.*

95. What made the conflict between Johnson and Congress possible?

*Johnson was very conceited and proud. He let Southern politicians back into office if they came to his house and begged to be pardoned. Congress then refused to let the newly elected Southerners into office. Also Johnson vetoed two bills in 1866. One of them extended the life of the Freedman's bureau and the other nullified the Black Codes. The vetoes caused moderate Republicans to take a stand with the radicals, and they now had enough to override the vetoes.*

96. What was the Radical Reconstruction Plan of 1867?

*It was a series of acts that tried to use military authority over the South. It included a period of military rule, confiscation and redistribution of large landholdings, and federal aid for schools to educate blacks and whites.*

97. Why did Reconstruction end in 1877?

*The Republicans who supported Hayes as President negotiated with Southern Democrats, saying that if Hayes was elected, they would stop interfering with the South. Hayes was elected, and the South was now in control of the Democrats.*

98. What was the intent of the Black Codes?

*They were to dissuade blacks from voting and having a say in government.*

99. Who were the Copperheads during the Civil War?

*They were Northern members of the Democratic party, also known as Peace Democrats, who criticized the presidential administration of Abraham Lincoln for its war policies and who sought an armistice with the Confederacy. Copperheads were also coins issued to relieve the money shortage.*

This is the end of the study guide. If you find any errors or have any questions or comments about this study guide, feel free to email me at [fenguin@gmail.com](mailto:fenguin@gmail.com). Thanks a lot for reading, and good luck on finals!

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