**Social(ish) and economic(ish):**

* Three examples of nullification from 1790s through 1850s?
* Second Great Awakening—notable groups? Reform movements it leads to?
* How did slaves and abolitionists respond to slavery?
* Market Revolution- components? Effects?
* Clay’s American System- components? Supporters/detractors?
* Old vs New immigrants—where from and where to?
* Jackson’s policies and impacts
* Women’s rights in the antebellum period: Seneca Falls and big names associated

**Expansion:**

* Thanks Jefferson for what? *Worcester v Georgia* ignored under Jackson; need more cotton land
* 54’40” or fight, Polk, and Oregon (negotiated with what nation?)
* Annexation of Texas in 1845, war with Mexico, treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo to end the war and expand America by a third, Wilmot Proviso proposed to outlaw slavery in Mexican cession (not passed but helped spur the debate—gag rule had ended in 1844), and Gadsden Purchase to add strip of land in southern AZ and NM
* Missouri Compromise: 36’30”, Missouri slave, Maine free – negated by what later bill?
* Manifest destiny, expansion westward; who/where/why/how? What roles do RRs and gov’t play?
* Environmental changes wrought by population movement and railroad
* Increased conflict with Native Americans (Sand Creek Massacre, Little Big Horn, Ghost Dance Movement/Wounded Knee, general competition over resources) later leads to unsuccessful and culturally harmful assimilation efforts (boarding houses, Dawes Act, etc.)
* Asia- Perry in Japan and Open Door Policy in China

**The Civil War and its aftermath:**

* Know Nothing Party and nativism (anti-what?)
* What do we associate with North vs. South economically?
* Firebrands
  + William Lloyd Garrison and the *Liberator*
  + John Brown and Harpers Ferry
  + David Walker
* “Necessary evil to positive good.” Why the change?
* Minstrel shows as example of pervasive racism throughout 1800s
* Failures of Compromise
  + Compromise of 1850—what parts? (CA=Free, UT/NM=Pop Sov, TX/NM boundary, no slave trade in DC, and stronger Fug. Slave Law)
  + Kansas Nebraska Act established popular sovereignty and replaced Missouri Compromise
* Dred Scott case. Just know it. 1857.
* Whigs vs Democrats disintegrates; Whigs ended over slavery and nativism; Free Soil Party emerges and is later absorbed into Republican Party
  + Copperheads? (Democrats in the North who are opposed to abolition, like Clement Vallandingham—Burnside and General Order #38)
* Emancipation Proclamation- 1863- changes nature of war
* Why did the Union win? What populations contributed what?
* March to the Sea and Anaconda Plan as examples of strategy
* Readmittance to Union: Wade Davis vs Ten Percent Plan vs what actually happened?
  + Carpetbaggers? (Northerners who go South during Reconstruction)
  + Scalawags? (Southerners who support Reconstruction)
* The Black experience during Reconstruction
* Split of women and Black rights over passage of what?
* Compromise of 1877 and Hayes to end Reconstruction
* Redemption and aftermath of Reconstruction for Southern Blacks