

**Unit 5: Testing the New Nation**  
FRQ Outlines

Prompt:

Assess the moral arguments and political actions of those opposed to the spread of slavery in the context of TWO of the following:

Missouri Compromise  
Compromise of 1850

Mexican War  
Kansas – Nebraska Act

Re-written as a Question:

What were the moral arguments and political actions of those who opposed spreading of slavery as seen during the Missouri compromise and the Kansas- Nebraska act?

Argument:

(Include both position as well as extent)

The moral arguments and political actions were great in opposition to the spread of slavery

<b>Area of Analysis #1:</b> Many people approved of the continuance of slavery	<b>Area of Analysis #2:</b> Missouri compromise	<b>Area of Analysis #3:</b> Kansas- Nebraska Act
<b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5) -Slave power -gag rule -fugitive slave law -popular sovereignty - keep balance - popular sovereignty - slave power - plantations/ cash crops	<b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5) -creation of the 36/30 parallel -Uncle Tom's Cabin -free/ slave states -Abolitionists -Dred Scott vs. Stanford -Missouri=slave and Maine=free state - Dred Scott vs Sandford	<b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5) - Bleeding Kansas- Kansas was declared a slave state - Personal liberty laws - Border ruffians - John Brown- Harpers Ferry - Andrew Butler beat Senator Sumner

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though, many people at the time approved of slavery, overall there were many also whom opposed the spread of it and demonstrated it through their moral arguments and political actions, as seen in the Missouri compromise and the Kansas- Nebraska Act.

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### FRQ Outlines

Prompt: Discuss the political, economic, and social reforms introduced in the South between 1864 and 1877. To what extent did these reforms survive the Compromise of 1877?

Re-written as a Question: To what extent did the political, economic, and social reforms in the South from 1864 to 1877 survive the Compromise of 1877?

Argument: The reforms survived to some extent.

(Include both position as well as extent)

<b>Area of Analysis #1:</b>	<b>Area of Analysis #2:</b>	<b>Area of Analysis #3:</b>
Loss of slavery led to complete political changes in Congress and the reconstruction plans	End of slavery system	Industrialization led to hindrance in economy and more debt
<b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Military Reconstruction Act of 1867</li><li>- 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment</li><li>- 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment</li><li>- Johnson</li><li>- Impeachment Proceedings</li><li>- “10 Percent Plan”</li><li>- Wade-Davis Bill</li></ul>	<b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Emancipation Proclamation</li><li>Escaped / Free Slaves</li><li>13<sup>th</sup> Amendment</li><li>Abraham Lincoln</li><li>Freedman’s Bureau</li><li>KKK</li><li>Jim Crow Laws</li><li>Black Codes</li></ul>	<b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Carpetbaggers</li><li>Scalawags</li><li>Industrialization</li><li>Tariffs/Taxes</li><li>Hampton Roads Conference</li><li>The New South</li><li>Lack of Railroads</li></ul>

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though the loss of slavery led to complete political changes in Congress and in the reconstruction plan the government rebuilt itself on, overall, to some extent the political, economic, and social reforms in the South from 1864 to 1877 survived the Compromise of 1877 as seen in the end of the slavery system and in how industrialization led to hindrance in economy and more debt.

## Unit 5: Testing the New Nation

### FRQ Outlines

Prompt: Analyze the ways in which the controversy over the extension of slavery into western territories contributed to the coming of the Civil War. Confine your answer to the period 1845-1861.

Re-written as a Question: How did the controversy over the extension of slavery into western territories contribute to the coming of the Civil War?

Argument: large extent

(Include both position as well as extent)

<b>Area of Analysis #1:</b> Even though states rights and the issue of nullification seemed as a significant role in leading to the Civil War	<b>Area of Analysis #2:</b> Political actions	<b>Area of Analysis #3:</b> Social reactions
<b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Nullification Crisis</li><li>• John Calhoun</li><li>• Nullification</li><li>• Franklin Pierce</li><li>• Morrill Tariff of 1850</li><li>• Banking Policy</li><li>• National Bank</li></ul>	<b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Dred Scott Decision</li><li>• Kansas-Nebraska Act</li><li>• Missouri Compromise</li><li>• Fugitive Slave Law</li><li>• The Mason-Dixon Line</li><li>• Free-Soilers</li></ul>	<b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• “Bleeding Kansas”</li><li>• Sectionalism</li><li>• Abraham Lincoln</li><li>• Abolitionists</li><li>• Uncle Tom’s Cabin</li><li>• The Liberator</li><li>• William Lloyd Garrison</li><li>• Frederick Douglass</li><li>• Harriet Beecher Stowe</li><li>• The Underground Railroad</li></ul>

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though states rights and the issue of nullification played a significant role in leading to the Civil War, overall controversy over the extension of slavery into western territories contributed to the coming of the Civil War to a large extent as seen in the political debates over the issue and the social reactions to expansion of slavery.

## Unit 5: Testing the New Nation

### FRQ Outlines

Prompt: Analyze the effectiveness of political compromise in reducing sectional tensions in the period 1820 – 1861.

Re-written as a Question: To what extent was political compromise effective in reducing sectional tensions in the period 1820 to 1861?

Argument: Political compromise was ineffective in reducing sectional tensions to a large extent.

(Include both position as well as extent)

<b>Area of Analysis #1:</b>  Attempt to Prevent the Spread of Slavery	<b>Area of Analysis #2:</b>  Northern Opposition Continues to Divide the Nation	<b>Area of Analysis #3:</b>  Supporters of Slavery Pushed Closer to Secession
<p><b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Missouri Compromise of 1820</li> <li>❖ Compromise of 1850</li> <li>❖ Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854</li> <li>❖ Bleeding Kansas</li> <li>❖ Lecompton Constitution of 1857</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Wilmot Proviso</li> <li>❖ David Wilmot</li> <li>❖ Free-Soil Party</li> <li>❖ Abolitionist</li> <li>❖ Harriet Beecher Stowe</li> <li>❖ <u>Uncle Tom's Cabin</u></li> <li>❖ John Brown</li> <li>❖ Harper's Ferry</li> <li>❖ Amistad Case</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Popular Sovereignty</li> <li>❖ Annexation of Texas of 1845</li> <li>❖ Fugitive Slave Act of 1850</li> <li>❖ Dred Scott Case</li> <li>❖ James Buchanan</li> <li>❖ Nat Turner's Rebellion</li> </ul>

Complex Split Thesis (use format below): Even though there were some attempts made to compromise and prevent the spread of slavery and calm sectional tensions, overall political compromise was ineffective in reducing sectional tensions to a large extent as seen in the Northern opposition continuing to divide the nation and supporters of slavery pushing closer to secession.

## Unit 5: Testing the New Nation

### FRQ Outlines

Prompt: In what ways did African Americans shape the course and consequences of the Civil War?

Re-written as a Question: (Already written as a question)

Argument: African Americans shaped the course and consequences of the Civil War in many ways.

(Include both position as well as extent)

<b>Area of Analysis #1:</b> Limited action throughout the course of the war	<b>Area of Analysis #2:</b> Resisted Confederacy	<b>Area of Analysis #3:</b> Participated in the Union army
<b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Slavery</li><li>- Discrimination</li><li>- Lynching</li><li>- Fugitive Slave Law</li><li>- Peculiar Institution</li><li>- Mulattoes</li><li>- Lecompton Compromise</li><li>- Black Codes</li></ul>	<b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Nat Turner's Rebellion (1831)</li><li>- Amistad Case (1839)*</li><li>- Dred Scott v Stanford</li><li>- Confederate States of America (1861)</li><li>- Emancipation Proclamation</li><li>- Underground railroad</li></ul>	<b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Abraham Lincoln</li><li>- Election of 1860</li><li>- Secession Crisis</li><li>- Ft. Sumter</li><li>- National Banking System</li><li>- Union Party</li><li>- Service in the Union Army</li><li>- Hampton-Roads Conference</li></ul>

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though African Americans in Southern states were limited throughout the Civil War, overall African Americans shaped the course and consequences of the conflict to a large extent as seen in planned resistance to the Confederacy and participation in the Union Army.

**Unit 5**  
FRQ Outlines

Prompt: In what ways and to what extent was industrial development from 1800 to 1860 a factor in the relationship between the northern and the southern states?

Re-written as a Question:

To what extent was industrial development from 1800 to 1860 a factor in the relationship between the northern and the southern states?

Argument:

The industrial development from 1800 to 1860 was a factor in the relationship between the northern and the southern states to a great extent.

<p><b>Area of Analysis #1:</b> South and north had different views on slavery</p>	<p><b>Area of Analysis #2:</b> People started to move</p>	<p><b>Area of Analysis #3:</b> North and South were further divided because of their different economies.</p>
<p><b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 - 5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Republican Party</li> <li>● Abolitionists</li> <li>● Fugitive Slave Law</li> <li>● Slave codes</li> <li>● Jim Crow laws</li> <li>● Uncle Tom's Cabin</li> <li>● Harriet Beecher Stowe</li> <li>● Frederick Douglass</li> <li>● Civil Rights movement</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 - 5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● homestead act</li> <li>● railroads</li> <li>● steamboats</li> <li>● western expansion</li> <li>● Compromise of 1850</li> <li>● Missouri Compromise</li> <li>● Fugitive Slave Law</li> <li>● Kansas-Nebraska Act</li> <li>● Bleeding Kansas</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 - 5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tariff of 1857</li> <li>● Packaged goods</li> <li>● Lincoln-Douglas Debates</li> <li>● Cotton gin</li> <li>● Industries</li> <li>● textile factories</li> <li>● industrial vs, agricultural</li> </ul>

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though the South and North had different views on slavery, overall The industrial development from 1800 to 1860 was a critical factor in the worsening relationship between the northern and the southern states to a great extent as seen in the Westward movement of people and divide between the Northern and Southern economies.

## Unit 5: Testing the New Nation

### FRQ Outlines

**Prompt:** “I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races.” How can this 1858 statement of Abraham Lincoln be reconciled with his 1862 Emancipation Proclamation?

**Re-written as a Question:**

**Argument:**

(Include both position as well as extent)

Area of Analysis #1:	Area of Analysis #2:	Area of Analysis #3:
<p><b>“I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races.”</b></p>	<p><b>Efforts to keep Northern support for the war.</b></p>	<p><b>Efforts to keep control of the Border States.</b></p>
<p><b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Free Soil Party</li> <li>• Harriet Beecher Stowe (Uncle Tom’s Cabin)</li> <li>• John Brown (Harpers Ferry)</li> <li>• Fugitive Slave Law</li> <li>• Bleeding Kansas</li> <li>• Border Ruffians</li> <li>• Peculiar Institution</li> <li>• Nat Turners Rebellion</li> <li>• Mason Dixon Line</li> <li>• Dred Scott v. Stanford</li> <li>• Panic of 1857</li> <li>• Lincoln Douglas Debates</li> <li>• Wilmot Proviso</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emancipation Proclamation</li> <li>• Freedmen’s Bureau</li> <li>• Gettysburg Address</li> <li>• Thirteenth amendment</li> <li>• Popular sovereignty</li> <li>• Amistad Case</li> <li>• 14<sup>th</sup> amendment</li> <li>• 15<sup>th</sup> amendment</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anaconda Plan</li> <li>• Writ of Habeus Corpus</li> <li>*supervised voting</li> <li>*suspended newspapers</li> <li>*limitation of anti-Unionists and Secessionists</li> </ul>

**Complex Split Thesis (use format below):**

Even though President Abraham Lincoln was reluctant to address the issue of slavery before his election as is represented in the statement in 1858, his Emancipation Proclamation in 1862 can be reconciled with this statement when considering his need to keep the support of Northerners for the Civil War and to keep control of the Border States.

## Unit 5: Testing the New Nation

### FRQ Outlines

TR

Prompt: Analyze the social, political, and economic forces of the 1840s and early 1850s that led to the emergence of the Republican Party.

Re-written as a Question: To what extent did the social, political, and economic forces of the 1840's and the early 1850's lead to the emergence of the Republican Party?

Argument: Social, political, and economic reasons led to the emergence of the Republican Party to a large extent.

(Include both position as well as extent)

<b>Area of Analysis #1:</b> Parties were falling apart because their issues were no longer important.	<b>Area of Analysis #2:</b> Republicans gained support from social opposition to slavery.	<b>Area of Analysis #3:</b> Division of north and south because of economic differences.
<b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5) The focuses of other parties were no longer relevant issues. Whig Party Know-Nothing Party Liberty Party Free Soil Party	<b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5) Abolition American Anti-Slavery Society Bleeding Kansas Kansas-Nebraska Act Second Great Awakening Sectionalism Abraham Lincoln The Impending Crisis of the South	<b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5) Tariffs Tariff of 1857 Secession Crisis Morrill Tariff Act American System Henry Clay "House Divided Speech" Agriculture Industrialization  Civil War

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though the Republican Party's development was influenced by the declining support for other political parties, overall the emergence of the Republican Party was shaped to a large extent by social opposition to the issue of slavery and the growing economic division between the North and the South.

## Unit 5: Testing the New Nation

### FRQ Outlines

Prompt: Analyze the economic consequences of the Civil War with respect to any TWO of the following in the United States between 1865 and 1880

Agriculture                      Transportation

Labor                                Industrialization

Re-written as a Question: what are the economic consequences of the Civil War with respect to labor and agriculture?

Argument: to a large extent, the Civil War impacted America's economy with respect to labor and agriculture

(Include both position as well as extent)

<b>Area of Analysis #1:</b>	<b>Area of Analysis #2:</b>	<b>Area of Analysis #3:</b>
North resumed process of industrialization	Delayed industrialization in South	Transformed labor system
<b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stimulated industrialization process</li> <li>- Bell and the telegraph</li> <li>- Light bulb – Edison</li> <li>- Iron production</li> <li>- Railroads and canals</li> <li>- Laissez- faire</li> <li>- Market Revolution</li> <li>- Factory systems</li> <li>- Urbanization</li> </ul>	<b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inflation</li> <li>- Confederate States of America (bankrupt)</li> <li>- Cotton no longer king in South</li> <li>- Debt after war</li> <li>- Scalawags</li> <li>- Carpetbaggers</li> <li>- Reconstruction act of 1867</li> <li>- Transcontinental railroad</li> </ul>	<b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Thirteenth Amendment</li> <li>- Sharecroppers</li> <li>- Freedmen's Bureau</li> <li>- Labor –saving devices (caused labor needs to decline)</li> <li>- Black codes caused freed slaves to move north</li> <li>- Jim crow laws</li> <li>- Tenant farming</li> </ul>

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though the North merely resumed the process of industrialization at the end of the conflict, the Civil War impacted America's economy with respect to labor and agriculture to a large extent as seen in delayed industrialization and transformation of the labor system in the South.

## Unit 5: Testing the New Nation

### FRQ Outlines

**Prompt:** In the early 19th century, Americans sought to resolve their political disputes through compromise, yet by 1860 this no longer seemed possible. Analyze the extent to which this statement is accurate in describing the United States in the years leading up to the Civil War.

**Rewritten as a Question:** To what extent is the statement, “In the early 19th century, Americans sought to resolve their political disputes through compromise, yet by 1860 this no longer seemed possible” true in describing the United States in the years leading up to the Civil War?

**Argument:** The statement is true to a large extent.

<p><b>Area of Analysis #1:</b></p> <p>political disputes</p>	<p><b>Area of Analysis #2:</b></p> <p>rising issues about slavery</p>	<p><b>Area of Analysis #3:</b></p> <p>economic differences between the North and South</p>
<p><b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 - 5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Republican party</li> <li>• Liberty Party</li> <li>• nullification</li> <li>• Popular sovereignty</li> <li>• Texas Annexation resolution</li> <li>• Stronger Fugitive Slave Law</li> <li>• Wilmot Proviso</li> <li>• Calhoun's Common Property Doctrine</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Popular sovereignty</li> <li>• Fugitive slave law</li> <li>• Bleeding Kansas</li> <li>• Kansas Nebraska Act</li> <li>• Lecompton constitution</li> <li>• Sectionalism</li> <li>• <i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i></li> <li>• Compromise of 1850</li> <li>• Missouri compromise</li> <li>• Louisiana Purchase</li> <li>• Lecompton Constitution</li> <li>• The Compromise of 1850</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 - 5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• South-”king cotton”</li> <li>• North-industrial</li> <li>• Tariff of Abominations</li> <li>• South Carolina nullifies tariff</li> <li>• John C. Calhoun, South Carolina Exposition and Protest</li> <li>• Tariff Act of 1789</li> <li>• Tariff of 1816</li> <li>• Morill Tariff</li> <li>• Panic of 1857</li> <li>• cotton gin</li> <li>• slave importation</li> </ul>

**Complex Split Thesis (use format below):**

Even though compromises attempted to resolve political disputes in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, overall the statement is true to a large extent that these compromises could not resolve political disputes as seen in the rising issues about slavery and the economic differences between the North and South.

## Unit 5: Testing the New Nation

### FRQ Outlines

Prompt: Explain why and how the role of the federal government changed as a result of the Civil War with respect to TWO of the following during the period 1861-1877:

Race Relations

Economic Development

Westward Expansion

Re-written as a Question: How and why did the federal government change as a result of the Civil War with respect to race relations and economic development during the period 1861-1877?

Argument: The federal government increased its power to a large extent.

(Include both position as well as extent)

<b>Area of Analysis #1:</b>	<b>Area of Analysis #2:</b>	<b>Area of Analysis #3:</b>
Race Relations (long term)	Efforts to Control Race Relations	Forceful Economic Development
<b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5)	<b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5)	<b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5)
Reconstruction (was a failure) KKK Redeemers Black Codes Jim Crow Laws Segregation Plessy v Ferguson Separate but Equal	Emancipation Proclamation Thirteenth Amendment Fourteenth Amendment Fifteenth Amendment Civil Rights Bill of 1866 10% Reconstruction Plan Wade-Davis Bill Congressional Reconstruction Military Reconstruction Presidential Reconstruction Equal Protection Clause	Homestead Act Greenbacks Pacific Railroads Act Sharecropping Freedmen's Bureau Forty Acres and a Mule

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though the government failed to maintain progressive race relations in the long-term, the federal government changed as a result of the Civil War to a large extent as seen in their efforts to control race relations and the forceful growth of the economy.

## Unit 5: Testing the New Nation

### FRQ Outlines

Prompt: How do you account for the failure of Reconstruction (1865 – 1877) to bring social and economic equality of opportunity to the former slaves?

Re-written as a Question:

Argument: the Reconstruction failed to bring social and economic equality to a great extent.

(Include both position as well as extent)

<b>Area of Analysis #1:</b>	<b>Area of Analysis #2:</b>	<b>Area of Analysis #3:</b>
Gained many rights	<b>Failure in gaining Social equality</b>	<b>Failure in gaining Economic rights</b>
<b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5) 13 <sup>th</sup> Amendment 15 <sup>th</sup> amendment Freedmen's Bureau The Civil Rights act 14 <sup>th</sup> amendment Oliver O Howard	<b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5) KKK Lynching Jim Crow Laws Segregation Black Codes Abraham Lincoln Poll Tax Literacy Tests	<b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5) Sharecroppers 10% plan Wade-Davis Bill Tenant Farmers Crop lien system Scalawags Carpetbaggers

Complex Split Thesis (use format below): Even though former slaves gained many rights, overall Reconstruction failed to bring equality for blacks to a great extent as seen in the inability of the federal government to protect the social equality and economic opportunity of freed slaves.

## Unit 5: Testing the New Nation

### FRQ Outlines

Prompt: Analyze the ways in which supporters of slavery in the nineteenth century used legal, religious, and economic arguments to defend the institution of slavery.

Re-written as a Question: To what extent could slavery be defended through legal, religious, or economic ways.

Argument: Slavery could be defended through legal, religious or economic ways to a small extent.

(Include both position as well as extent)

<b>Area of Analysis #3:</b> <b>In Religion It's Wrong To Enslave Another Person</b>	<b>Area of Analysis #2:</b> <b>Legal Means to Maintain the Union</b>	<b>Area of Analysis #1:</b> <b>The Southern Economy Greatly Depended On Slavery</b>
<b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Breakers</li><li>✓ Second Great Awakening</li><li>✓ Slave Codes</li><li>✓ Quakers</li><li>✓ Traditionalists</li><li>✓ Missionaries</li><li>✓ Unitarian</li><li>✓ Methodists</li></ul>	<b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Abolitionists</li><li>✓ Equal Protection Clause</li><li>✓ American Anti-Slave Society</li><li>✓ Compromise of 1850</li><li>✓ Missouri Compromise</li><li>✓ Kansas-Nebraska Act</li><li>✓ Dred-Scott Decisions</li><li>✓ Wilmot Proviso</li><li>✓ Secession Crisis</li></ul>	<b>Key Terms</b> (minimum 4 -5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Fugitive Slave Law</li><li>✓ Plantations</li><li>✓ Tobacco</li><li>✓ Sugar Cane</li><li>✓ Share-cropping</li><li>✓ Mason-Dixon Line</li></ul>

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though the in religious arguments served to oppose slavery, overall slavery was defended to a large extent as a legal means to maintain the union and to protect a Southern economy greatly dependant on slavery.