

## History 230—Midterm Review

The midterm in History 230 is proctored through the Assessment Centers. See the syllabus for days and hours. It is your responsibility to take this exam under their care. There are no excuses for missing this exam.

The exam has 10-15 terms that you must identify, 3-5 points each.

It has 2-3 short answer essay questions that you must address, 20 points each.

It also has 8-15 map questions, 1-2 points each.

To study for the identification terms, go over the terms assigned for reading—each of these terms may be a question. Also be sure you write what and why—see below:

Always write a minimum of two complete sentences—covering WHAT the term is; and WHY the term is significant in history.

Defining what a term is the easiest part. An example is:

[Samuel Colt was “the Connecticut inventor” (McPherson, 11) who invented and mass manufactured the six-shooter pistol].

Note I have given the text author credit for his words, “the Connecticut inventor”. Do not just quote the author; however, if you can use some of the authors words or ideas, then give credit.

Now, ask why Colt is important. What happened next as a result of Colt’s invention? What did Colt do that changed America in the era prior to the Civil War? How did his pistol change history? What did the invention represent? A good place to start is to read the term in the context of the chapter. So we have another example:

[Colt’s invention represents vast manufacturing changes in parts of the United States making many areas outside the South committed to a new American system of mass production.]

The total definition is only two simple sentences:

Samuel Colt was “the Connecticut inventor” (McPherson, 11) who mass produced the six-shooter pistol. Colt’s invention represents vast manufacturing changes in parts of the United States making many areas outside the South committed to a new American system of mass production.

You should also pay special attention to these terms, as they are more likely to be on the midterm:

Whigs	blockade
Democrats	"Merrimack" "Monitor"
Southern colonial economy	John Singleton Mosby
William Lloyd Garrison	Swamp Fox Francis Marion
Manifest destiny	"minie ball"
John C. Calhoun	First Battle of Bull Run
Popular sovereignty	George B. McClellan
"the Armistice of 1850"	Trent Affair
Personal liberty laws	Admiral David Farragut
Stephen A. Douglas	Battle of Shiloh
Bleeding Kansas	Forts Henry & Donelson
Beecher's Bibles	Seven Days Battle
Dred Scott	General Thomas Jackson
Hinton Rowan Helper	J.E.B. Stuart
Harper's Ferry	Confiscation Act of 1862
Major Robert Anderson	The Second Battle of Bull Run
General Pierre Gustave T. Beauregard	Copperheads
William H. Seward	Contrabands
John C. Frémont	Knights of the Golden Circle
Edwin M. Stanton	Horace Greeley
Political generals	Battle of Antietam
	Emancipation Proclamation

To study for the short answer questions you should review all of the study questions on the readings assignments. Also take the midterm Crossword puzzle. Pay special attention to questions like...

...the impact of the Battle of First Bull run

...the impact of the Battle of Antietam

...comparisons of financing the war north and South

...why was the Emancipation Proclamation issued?

...the impact of the Battles of Fort Henry and Donelson

...what was the King Cotton Illusion?

...what were the final steps that erupted into Civil War?

...what was the Compromise of 1850?

All short answer questions should have a minimum one paragraph answer with 6-8 or more sentences. Address the specific question, and then give examples that support your essay.

To study for the map questions, go over the midterm map review.

GOOD LUCK!!!