

# Kentucky Class Notes

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**HIS 109 Summers**  
**Spring 2012**  
**Test 1**

## History 109 Test One

Professor: Mark Summers

January 11, 2012

### Introduction: Last, Best Hope (1861-1865)

The year 1860 marked the outbreak of the Civil War and at the time you could not mistake the diversity of the geography of America.

- Corn, tobacco, cotton, and rice were just a few of the crops that thrived.
- New England farmers were very different from Midwest farmers and those beyond in the desert and valleys.
- You could tell how regions were divided by a person's accent.
- The large cities held America together during this time.
- Most Americans were not planters; they were small independent farmers or factory workers.

More importantly, democracy was what ultimately held America together.

- The right to vote was important; however blacks, women, and Indians were denied this right.
- Some states voted numerous times a year on whatever they saw fit.
- What Americans had in common was liberty and a sense of mission.

By 1860, the government was dangerously in trouble because the institution of slavery was dividing the country. As the country grew and slavery spread, it became an issue as to whether slavery would end.



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- **The Kansas-Nebraska Act** created a political explosion and led to “Bleeding Kansas”. This territory was supposed to be forever free.

In 1860, **Abraham Lincoln** was elected as president and the South seceded.

- Violence appeared on the senate floor, Union States vs. Slave States.
- Americans did not believe the war would last. They thought it would be just one big battle and then it would be over; however, it lasted for four years.
- Both sides were not ready for the war and it became very clear after **the Battle of Bull Run**.
- There was new technology and tactics (like machine guns).

**January 18, 2012**

**Gentlemen, We are Not Yet Over: Emancipation and Equality (1863-1868)**

War was a frightful and terrible savage thing that no American could have expected.

- The **minie ball** could kill people three quarters of a mile away, and the creation of the repeating rifle changed war dramatically.
- Men who marched across the field would be faced with massacre because people in the trenches had every chance to kill those marching.
- The bayonet is no longer of any value if you cannot reach the enemy. Of all the wounds treated in the hospital, only about one percent was treated because of the bayonet.



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