

## Unit 6

**1. William Lloyd Garrison-** (December 12, 1805â€“May 24, 1879) was a prominent United States abolitionist, journalist, and social reformer. He is best known as the editor of the radical abolitionist newspaper, *The Liberator*, and as one of the founders of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

**2. Gag Rule-** is a rule that limits or forbids the consideration or discussion of a topic.

**3. James Henry Hammond-** November 15, 1807 â€“ November 13, 1864) was a politician from South Carolina. He served as a United States Representative from 1835 to 1836, Governor of South Carolina from 1840 to 1842, and United States Senator from 1857 to 1860. A Democrat, Hammond was perhaps best known during his lifetime as an outspoken defender of slavery and states' rights. It was Hammond who coined the phrase that "Cotton is King" in an 1858 speech to the Senate. His father Elisha Hammond pushed him hard, regarding him as a genius. His mansion in Beech Island, South Carolina, *Redcliffe*, represents his ideal of the perfectly run plantation.

**4. Hinton Helper-** (December 27, 1829-March 8, 1909) was a Southern critic of slavery during the 1850s. In 1857, he published a book which he dedicated to the "nonslaveholding whites" of the South. *The Impending Crisis of the South* put forth the notion that slavery hurt the economic prospects of non-slaveholders, and was an impediment to the growth of the entire region of the South. The book, which was a combination of statistical charts and provocative prose, might have passed unnoticed if Northern opponents of slavery had not reprinted it, leading to a furor in parts of the

South, where authorities banned its possession and distribution and burned copies that could be seized.

**5. American Colonization Society-** The American Colonization Society (in full, The Society for the Colonization of Free People of Color of America) founded [Liberia](#), a [colony](#) on the coast of [West Africa](#) in 1817 and transported free blacks there, in an effort to remove them from the [United States](#). The Society closely controlled the development of [Liberia](#) until 1847, when it was declared to be an [independent republic](#). By 1867, the ACS had sent more than 13,000 settlers to Liberia. The organization was formally dissolved in 1964.

**6. Stephen Douglas-** Stephen Arnold Douglas was born in Brandon, Vermont, in 1813. He became attorney-general of Illinois in 1834, member of the legislature in 1835, secretary of state in 1840, and judge of the supreme court in 1841 and member of the House of Representatives in 1847. In 1854 Douglas introduced his [Kansas-Nebraska](#) bill to the Senate. These states could now enter the Union with or without slavery. [Frederick Douglass](#) warned that the bill was "an open invitation to a fierce and bitter strife".

**7. Abraham Lincoln-** ([February 12, 1809](#) – [April 15, 1865](#)) was an [American politician](#) who was elected the 16th [President of the United States](#) (serving from 1861 to 1865), and was the first president from the [Republican Party](#). Today, he is best known for ending [slavery](#) and preserving the [Union](#) through his supervision of the Federal (i.e., Northern) forces during the [American Civil War](#). He selected the generals and approved their strategy; selected senior civilian officials; supervised diplomacy, patronage, and party operations; and rallied public opinion through messages and speeches. Lincoln's influence was magnified by his powerful rhetoric; his [Gettysburg Address](#) rededicated the nation to freedom and democracy and remains a core component of the American value system.

**8. Lincoln-Douglas Debates-** The Lincoln-Douglas debates of 1858 were a series of seven debates between [Abraham Lincoln](#) and [Stephen A. Douglas](#) for an [Illinois](#) seat in the [United States Senate](#). The debates presaged the issues that Lincoln faced in the [1860 presidential campaign](#) and are remembered partially for the eloquence of both sides. The debates were held in 7 towns in the state of [Illinois](#): [Ottawa](#), [Freeport](#), [Jonesboro](#), [Charleston](#), [Galesburg](#), [Quincy](#), and [Alton](#).

**9. Carl Schurz-** [March 2, 1829](#) – [May 14, 1906](#)) was a [German](#) revolutionist, [American](#) statesman and reformer, and [Union Army general](#) in the [American Civil War](#). His wife, [Margarethe Schurz](#) and her sister [Berthe von Ronge](#), were instrumental in establishing the [kindergarten](#) system in the United States.

**10. American Renaissance-** The Transcendentalists stood at the heart of The American Renaissance-- the flowering of our nation's thought in literature, poetry, painting, sculpture, architecture, and music in the period roughly designated from 1835-1880.

**11. Henry Thoreau-** (July 12, 1817 – May 6, 1862; born **David Henry Thoreau**) was an [American](#) author, [naturalist](#), [transcendentalism](#), [tax resister](#), [development critic](#), and [philosopher](#) who is most well-known for *Walden*, a reflection upon [simple living](#) in natural surroundings, and his essay, *Civil Disobedience*, an argument for individual [resistance to civil government](#) in moral opposition to an unjust state. Thoreau was famous for saying: "Any fool can make a rule, and any fool will mind it."

**12. Nathaniel Hawthorne- (July 4, 1804 - May 19, 1864)** was a **19th century American novelist and short story writer. He is seen as a key figure in the development of American literature for his tales of the nation's colonial history.**

**13. Frederick Douglass-** (February 14, 1818 – February 20, 1895) was an [American abolitionist](#), [editor](#), [orator](#), [author](#), [statesman](#) and [reformer](#). Called "The Sage of Anacostia" and "The Lion of Anacostia," Douglass was one of the most prominent figures of [African American history](#) during his time, and one of the most influential lecturers and authors in American history.

**14. Walt Whitman-** (May 31, 1819 – March 26, 1892) was an [American Romantic poet](#), [essayist](#), [journalist](#), and [humanist](#). Proclaimed the "greatest of all American poets" by many foreign observers a mere four years after his death, his works have been translated into more than 25 languages. Whitman is perhaps the most influential and certainly the most controversial poet in the American canon, his work described in 1897 as a "rude shock" and "the most audacious and debatable contribution yet made to American literature." He largely abandoned the [metrical](#) structures of European poetry for an expansionist [freestyle](#) verse "irregular" but "beautifully rhythmic" which represented his philosophical view that America was destined to reinvent the world as emancipator and liberator of the human spirit.

**15. Emily Dickinson-** Emily Elizabeth Dickinson (December 10, 1830 – May 15, 1886) was an [American poet](#). Though virtually unknown in her lifetime, Dickinson has come to be regarded, along with [Walt Whitman](#), as one of the two quintessential American poets of the 19th Century. Dickinson lived an introverted and hermetic life. Although she wrote, at the last count, 1,789 poems, only a handful of them were published during her lifetime- all anonymously and probably without her knowledge.

**16. Herman Melville-** (August 1, 1819 – September 28, 1891) was an [American novelist](#), [essayist](#) and [poet](#). During his lifetime, his early novels were popular, but his

popularity declined later in his life. By the time of his death he had nearly been forgotten, but his masterpiece, *Moby-Dick* (which during his life was largely considered a failure, and responsible for Melville's drop in popularity at the time), was "rediscovered" in the 20th century.

**17. Harriet Beecher Stowe-** born (June 14, 1811 – July 1, 1896) was an abolitionist and writer of more than 13 books, the most famous being *Uncle Tom's Cabin* which describes life in slavery, and which was first published in serial form from 1851 to 1852 in an abolitionist organ, the *National Era*, edited by Gamaliel Bailey. Although Stowe herself had never been to the American South, she subsequently published *A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin*, a non-fiction work documenting the veracity of her depiction of the lives of slaves in the original novel.

**18. Uncle Tom's Cabin-** is a novel by American author Harriet Beecher Stowe which treats slavery as a central theme. Stowe was an active abolitionist. The novel is believed to have had a profound effect on the North's view of slavery. First published on March 20, 1852, the story focuses on the tale of Uncle Tom, a long-suffering black slave, the central character around whose life the other characters—both fellow slaves and slave owners—revolve. The novel depicts the harsh reality of slavery while also showing that Christian love and faith can overcome even something as evil as enslavement of fellow human beings.

**19. States' Rights-** refers to the idea that U.S. states possess certain rights and political powers in the politics of the United States and constitutional law. These rights are guaranteed by the Tenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, under the United States Bill of Rights. The states' rights concept is usually used to defend a state law that the federal government of the United States seeks to override, or a perceived violation of the bounds of federal authority.

**20. James Birney-** James Birney was born in Danville, Kentucky on 4th February, 1792. A lawyer, after working in Danville, he was elected to the Kentucky Legislature in 1816. Two years later he moved to Alabama where he was elected to the Alabama Legislature in 1819. A strong opponent of slavery, Birley started his own newspaper, the *Philanthropist*.

**21. Free Soil Party-** a short-lived political party in the United States active in the 1848 and 1852 presidential elections, and in some state elections. It was a breakaway faction of the Democratic party and was largely absorbed by the Republican party in 1854. Its main purpose was opposing the expansion of slavery into the territories, arguing that free men on free soil comprised a morally and economically superior system to slavery. They bitterly fought the Slave Power.

**22. Henry Clay-** (April 12, 1777 – June 29, 1852) was a leading American statesman and orator who represented Kentucky in both the House of Representatives and Senate. He was the founder and leader of the Whig Party and a leading advocate of programs for modernizing the economy (such as factories, canals, railroads and banks).

**23. John C. Calhoun-** was a prominent [United States](#) Southern politician and political philosopher from [South Carolina](#) during the first half of the 19th century.

**24. Daniel Webster-** ([January 18, 1782](#) – [October 24, 1852](#)) was a prominent [American](#) statesman during the nation's [antebellum](#), or Pre-Civil War, era. Webster first rose to regional prominence through his defense of New England shipping interests. His heightening nationalistic views and his fabulous articulation of them led Webster to become one of the most renowned speakers and influential [Whig](#) leaders of the [Second Party System](#).

**25. President Zachary Taylor-** see General Zachary Taylor

**26. Millard Fillmore-** ([January 7, 1800](#) – [March 8, 1874](#)) was the thirteenth [President of the United States](#), serving from 1850 until 1853, and the last member of the [Whig Party](#) to hold that office. He succeeded from the [Vice Presidency](#) on the death of President [Zachary Taylor](#), who died of acute [gastroenteritis](#), becoming the second U.S. President to assume the office in this manner. Fillmore was never elected President in his own right; after serving out Taylor's term he was not nominated for the Presidency by the [Whigs](#) in the [1852 Presidential election](#), and in 1856 he again failed to win election as President as the [Know Nothing Party](#) candidate.

**27. Compromise of 1850-** as a series of laws that resolved the territorial and slavery issues arising from the [Mexican-American War](#). These five laws balanced the interests of the slaveholding states of the [American South](#) and the free states. [California](#) was admitted as a free state, [Texas](#) received financial compensation for relinquishing claim to lands east of the [Rio Grande](#) in what is now [New Mexico](#), the [territory of New Mexico](#) (including present-day [Arizona](#) and [Utah](#)) was organized without any specific prohibition of slavery, the [slave trade](#) (but not [slavery](#) itself) was abolished in [Washington, D.C.](#), and the stringent [Fugitive Slave Law](#) was passed, requiring all U.S. citizens to assist in the return of runaway slaves.

**28. Harriet Tubman-** (c. [1822](#)–[March 10, 1913](#)), also known as "Black Moses," "Grandma Moses," or "Moses of Her People," was an [African-American abolitionist](#). An escaped slave, she made 19 voyages into the deep South and helped over 300 slaves escape to Canada. During her lifetime she worked as a [lumberjack](#), laundress, nurse, and [cook](#). As an abolitionist, she acted as intelligence gatherer, refugee organizer, raid leader, [nurse](#), and fundraiser.

**29. Fugitive Slave Law-** were statutes passed by the [United States Congress](#) in [1793](#) and [1850](#) to provide for the return of slaves who escaped from one state into another or into a public territory.

**30. William Seward-** ([May 16, 1801](#) – [October 10, 1872](#)) was [United States Secretary of State](#) under [Abraham Lincoln](#) and [Andrew Johnson](#).

**31. Election of 1852-** At the Democratic convention in 1852 there were four leading candidates, Lewis Cass, James Buchanan, Stephen Douglas and William Marcy.. On the thirty fifth ballot Pierce was put forth as a candidate. He was nominated unanimously on the forty ninth ballot. The Whigs nominated Winfield Scott.

**32. Whigs-** was a [political party](#) of the [United States](#) during the era of [Jacksonian democracy](#). Considered integral to the [Second Party System](#) and operating from 1832 to 1856, the party was formed to oppose the policies of [President Andrew Jackson](#) and the [Democratic Party](#). In particular, the Whigs supported the supremacy of [Congress](#) over the Executive Branch and favored a program of modernization and economic development. The Whig Party counted among its members such national political luminaries as [Daniel Webster](#), [William Henry Harrison](#), and their pre-eminent leader, [Henry Clay](#) of [Kentucky](#). In addition to Harrison, the Whig Party also counted four war heroes among its ranks, including Generals [Zachary Taylor](#) and [Winfield Scott](#). Its Illinois leader was [Abraham Lincoln](#).

**33. Democrats-** founded by [Thomas Jefferson](#) and [James Madison](#) as the republican party in 1792, was the dominant political party in the United States from 1800 until the 1820s. The party and its members identified themselves as the Republican party (not related to the present-day [Republican Party](#)), Republicans, Jeffersonians, Democratic Republicans, less frequently Democrats, or combinations of these (like *Jeffersonian republicans*).

**34. Franklin Pierce-** ([November 23, 1804](#) – [October 8, 1869](#)) was an [American politician](#) and the 14th [President of the United States](#), serving from 1853 to 1857. Pierce was a [Democrat](#) and a "*doughface*" (a Northerner with Southern sympathies) who served in the [U.S. House of Representatives](#) and [Senate](#). Later, Pierce took part in the [Mexican-American War](#), becoming a [brigadier general](#). Later, he was nominated for president as a "*dark horse*" candidate on the 49th ballot at the [1852 Democratic National Convention](#). In the [presidential election](#), Pierce and his running mate [William R. King](#) won in a landslide, beating [Winfield Scott](#) by a 50 to 44% margin in the popular vote and 254 to 42 in the [electoral vote](#). He became the youngest president up until that time.

**35. Filibuster-** In a [legislature](#) or other decision making body, a filibuster is an attempt to extend debate upon a proposal in order to delay or completely prevent a vote on its passage. The term first came into use in the [United States Senate](#), where Senate rules permit a senator, or a series of senators, to speak for as long as they wish and on any topic they choose, unless a supermajority of Senators brings debate to a close by invoking [cloture](#).

**36. William Walker-** ([May 8, 1824](#) - [September 12, 1860](#)) was a [U.S. physician](#), [lawyer](#), [journalist](#), adventurer, and [soldier of fortune](#) who attempted to conquer several [Latin American](#) countries in the mid-19th century. He held the [presidency](#) of the Republic of [Nicaragua](#) from 1856 to 1857 and was executed by the government of [Honduras](#) in 1860.

**37. Pierre Soule-**(August 31, 1801â€“March 26, 1870) was a U.S. politician and diplomat during the mid-19th century. He is best known for his role in writing the [Ostend Manifesto](#), which was written in 1854 as part of an attempt to annex [Cuba](#) to the United States.

**38. Ostend Manifesto-**was a secret document written in 1854 by U.S. diplomats at [Ostend, Belgium](#), describing a plan to acquire [Cuba](#) from [Spain](#). The document declared that "Cuba is as necessary to the North American republic as any of its present members, and that it belongs naturally to that great family of states of which the Union is the Providential Nursery."

**39. Kansas- Nebraska Act-** of 1854 created the territories of [Kansas](#) and [Nebraska](#) and opened new lands for settlement. The act was designed by Democratic Senator [Stephen A. Douglas](#) of [Illinois](#); it repealed the [Missouri Compromise](#). The act established that settlers could decide for themselves whether to allow slavery. Opponents said it was a concession to the [Slave Power](#) of the [South](#) and formed the new [Republican Party](#).

**40. Popular Sovereignty-** is the doctrine that the [state](#) is created by and subject to the will of the people, who are the source of all [political power](#). It is closely associated to the [social contract](#) philosophers, among whom are [Thomas Hobbes](#), [John Locke](#) and [Jean-Jacques Rousseau](#).

Unit 6 Vocab  
#41-90

41. Border ruffians: In the decade leading up to the American Civil War, pro-slavery activists infiltrated Kansas Territory from the neighboring slave state of Missouri. To abolitionists and other Free-Staters, who desired Kansas to be admitted to the Union as a free state, they were collectively known as Border Ruffians.

42. Amos Lawrence: The son of Samuel Lawrence, a Revolutionary War officer, and the founder of Groton Academy, (now Lawrence Academy at Groton), where his son, Amos, was educated. In 1804 he moved to Boston and founded a dry-goods mercantile, which became extraordinarily successful. In 1830, Lawrence established a cotton factory in Lowell, Massachusetts, and soon afterward became very ill. He devoted the rest of his life to philanthropy.

43. New England Emigrant Aid Society: The Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Company was founded in 1854 by Eli Thayer of Massachusetts to fight against the extension of slavery to Kansas Territory. In 1855, the company reorganized and changed its name to the New England Emigrant Aid Company.

44. Bleeding Kansas: sometimes referred to in history as Bloody Kansas or the Border War, was a sequence of violent events involving Free-Staters (anti-slavery) and pro-slavery ("Border Ruffians") elements that took place in Kansas and Nebraska Territory and the western frontier towns of the U.S. state of Missouri between roughly 1854 and 1858 attempting to influence whether Kansas would enter the Union as a free or slave state.

45. John Brown: (1738-1812) was a teacher, farmer, and statesman from Wilkes County, North Carolina. He was a Captain of militia during the Revolutionary War, served as one of the state Treasurers (1782-1784), and served in the North Carolina state legislature (1784-1787).

46. Know Nothings: The Know Nothing movement was a nativist American political movement of the 1850s. It grew up as a popular reaction to fears that major cities were being overwhelmed by Irish Catholic immigrants. It was a short-lived movement mainly active 1854-56; it demanded reform measures but few were passed. There were few prominent leaders, and the membership, mostly middle-class and Protestant, apparently was soon absorbed by the Republican Party in the North.

47. Republican Party: The Republican Party (often referred to as the GOP, for Grand Old Party) is one of two major contemporary political parties in the United States; the other being the Democratic Party.

48. Election of 1856: The U.S. presidential election of 1856 was unusually heated. The Republicans crusaded against the Slave Power, while the Democrats warned that the Republicans were extremists whose victory would lead to civil war.

49. James Buchanan: James Buchanan (April 23, 1791 - June 1, 1868) was the 15th president of the United States (1857-1861). He was the only bachelor president and the only resident of Pennsylvania to hold the office of President. He has been criticized for failing to prevent the country from sliding into the American Civil War.

50. Charles Sumner: Charles Sumner (January 6, 1811 - March 11, 1874) was an American politician and statesman from Massachusetts. An academic lawyer but a powerful orator, Sumner was the leader of the antislavery forces in Massachusetts and the Radical Republicans in the U.S. Senate during the American Civil War and Reconstruction. He jumped from party to party, gaining fame as a Republican. One of the most learned statesmen of the era, he specialized in foreign affairs, working closely with Abraham Lincoln.

51. Preston Brooks: Preston Smith Brooks (August 5, 1819 - January 27, 1857) was a Congressman from South Carolina, known notoriously for brutally assaulting senator Charles Sumner on the floor of the United States Senate.

52. Andrew Butler: Andrew Pickens Butler (November 18, 1796-May 25, 1857) was an American statesman and one of the authors of the Kansas-Nebraska Act.

53. Dred Scott v. Sandford: known as the "Dred Scott Case" or the "Dred Scott Decision", was a lawsuit decided by the United States Supreme Court in 1857 that ruled that people of African descent, whether or not they were slaves, could never be citizens of the United States, and that Congress had no authority to prohibit slavery in federal territories.

54. Chief Justice Taney: Roger Brooke Taney (March 17, 1777 - October 12, 1864), was the

twelfth United States Attorney General and the fifth Chief Justice of the United States, from 1836 until his death in 1864, and the first Roman Catholic to hold that office.

55. Lecompton Constitution: The Lecompton Constitution was one of four proposed Kansas state constitutions. The Lecompton Constitutional Convention was held in September, 1857 in Lecompton, Kansas Territory. The Lecompton Constitution supported the existence of slavery in the proposed state and protected rights of slaveholders. In addition, the constitution provided for a referendum that allowed voters the choice of allowing more slaves to the territory.

56. Panic of 1857: The Panic of 1857 was a sudden downturn in the economy of the United States. The downturn was brief and the recovery strong, so that the impact was small. Over 5,000 businesses failed within a year. Unemployment was accompanied by protest meetings in urban areas.

57. John Brown's Raid: John Brown (May 9, 1800 – December 2, 1859) was an American abolitionist, the first white abolitionist to advocate and to practice insurrection as a means to the abolition of slavery. He has been called "the most controversial of all nineteenth-century Americans." His attempt to start a liberation movement among enslaved blacks in Virginia in 1859 electrified the nation. He was tried for treason (to the state of Virginia) and hanged, but his behavior at the trial seemed heroic to millions of Americans.

58. Election of 1860: The U.S. presidential election of 1860 set the stage for the American Civil War as the political system, split four ways, proved unable to hold the nation together. The nation had been divided throughout most of the 1850s on questions of states' rights and slavery in the territories. In 1860, this issue finally came to a head, bringing Abraham Lincoln and the Republican Party to power, while simultaneously fracturing the formerly dominant Democratic Party in two.

59. Jefferson Davis: Jefferson Finis Davis (June 3, 1808 – December 6, 1889) was an American statesman and advocate for States' Rights. He is most famous for serving as the only President of the Confederate States of America, leading the rebelling southern slave states (the Confederacy) to defeat because of a lack of soldiers and supplies toward the end of the American Civil War, 1861-65.

60. Alexander Stephens: Alexander Hamilton Stephens (February 11, 1812 – March 4, 1883) was Vice President of the Confederate States of America during the American Civil War.

61. Pinkerton Detectives: The Pinkerton National Detective Agency is a private U.S. security guard and detective agency established by Allan Pinkerton in 1850. Pinkerton had become famous when he foiled a plot to assassinate President-Elect Abraham Lincoln. Pinkerton's agents performed services ranging from security guards to private military contracting work.

62. Edward Beecher: Philemon Beecher (March 19, 1776 – November 30, 1839) was an attorney and legislator who was a member of the United States House of Representatives from Ohio. Philemon Beecher was born in Oxford, Connecticut, the son of Abraham Beecher and Desire Tolles. Philemon Beecher received a classical education, read law and was admitted to the bar. Philemon Beecher moved to Lancaster, Ohio, in 1801 and continued the practice of law, being admitted to the bar while Ohio was still the Northwest Territory.

63. Mother Bickerdyke: Mary Ann Bickerdyke (July 19, 1817-November 8, 1901), also known as Mother Bickerdyke, was a hospital administrator for Union soldiers during the American Civil War. After the outbreak of the Civil War, she joined a field hospital at Fort Donelson, and worked on the first hospital boat. During the War she became chief of nursing under the command of General Ulysses S. Grant, and served at the Battle of Vicksburg.

64. Women's Central Association of Relief: The Relief Society is the women's organization of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Founded in 1842 in Nauvoo, Illinois, the organization, with the motto "Charity Never Faileth," today includes more than 5.2 million women in over 170 countries.

65. United States Sanitary Commission: The United States Sanitary Commission was an official agency of the United States government, created by legislation signed by President of the United States Abraham Lincoln on June 18, 1861, to coordinate the volunteer efforts of women who wanted to contribute to the war effort of the Union states during the American Civil War.

66. Frederick Law Olmsted: Frederick Law Olmsted (April 26, 1822 – August 28, 1903) was a United States landscape architect, famous for designing many well-known urban parks, including Central Park and Prospect Park in New York City, the country's oldest coordinated system of

public parks and parkways in Buffalo, New York, the country's oldest state park, the Niagara Reservation in Niagara Falls, New York, Mount Royal Park in Montreal, the Emerald Necklace in Boston, Massachusetts, Cherokee Park (and the entire parks and parkway system) in Louisville, Kentucky, as well as Jackson Park, Washington Park, Midway Plaisance in Chicago for the World's Columbian Exposition, the landscape surrounding the United States Capitol building, and George Washington Vanderbilt II's Biltmore Estate in North Carolina.

67. Fort Sumter: Fort Sumter, located in Charleston, South Carolina, harbor, was named after General Thomas Sumter. However, the fort is best known as the site where the shots initiating the American Civil War were fired, at the Battle of Fort Sumter.

68. P.G.T. Beauregard: Pierre Gustave Toutant de Beauregard (May 28, 1818 – February 20, 1893), best known as a general for the Confederate Army during the American Civil War, was also a writer, civil servant, and inventor. He was the first prominent Confederate general, commanding the defenses of Charleston, South Carolina, for the Battle of Fort Sumter, and was the victor at the First Battle of Bull Run. He commanded armies in the Western Theater for the Battle of Shiloh and Siege of Corinth. His arguably greatest achievement was in saving the city of Petersburg, Virginia (and thus, also the Confederate capital of Richmond) from assaults by overwhelmingly superior Union Army forces in June 1864.

69. John J. Crittenden: John Jordan Crittenden (September 10, 1786 – July 26, 1863) was an American statesman. He was attorney general of Illinois Territory from 1809-1810; served in the War of 1812 as an aide to the governor; and resumed the practice of law in Russellville, Kentucky after the end of the war.

70. Battle of Bull Run: The First Battle of Bull Run, also known as the First Battle of Manassas, took place on July 21, 1861, and was the first major land battle of the American Civil War. Unseasoned Union Army troops under Brigadier General Irvin McDowell advanced against the Confederate Army under Brig. Gens. Joseph E. Johnston and P.G.T. Beauregard at Manassas, Virginia, and despite early successes, were routed and forced to retreat back to Washington, D.C.

71. Robert E. Lee: Robert Edward Lee (January 19, 1807 – October 12, 1870) was a career U.S. Army officer and the most celebrated general of the Confederate forces during the American Civil War.

72. Salmon P. Chase: Salmon Portland Chase (January 13, 1808 – May 7, 1873) was an American politician and jurist in the Civil War era who served as Senator from Ohio, Governor of Ohio, as U.S. Treasury Secretary under President Abraham Lincoln, and Chief Justice of the United States. Chase articulated the "slave power conspiracy" thesis well before Lincoln did, and he coined the slogan "Free Soil, Free Labor, Free Men." He devoted his enormous energies to the destruction of what he considered the Slave Power, the conspiracy of slave owners to seize control of the federal government and block the progress of liberty.

73. Edwin M. Stanton: Edwin McMasters Stanton (December 19, 1814 – December 24, 1869), was an American lawyer, politician, United States Attorney General in 1860-61 and Secretary of War through most of the American Civil War and Reconstruction era.

74. Jay Cooke: Jay Cooke (August 10, 1821-February 8, 1905), American financier, was born at Sandusky, Ohio. Seemingly destined for a commercial career, Jay Cooke received a preliminary training in a trading house in St. Louis, Missouri, and in the booking office of a transportation company in Philadelphia; at the age of eighteen entered the Philadelphia house of E.W. Clark & Company, one of the largest private banking firms in the country. Three years later he was admitted to membership in the firm, and before the age of 30 was also a partner in the New York City and St. Louis branches of the Clarks.

75. Legal Tender Act of 1862: Legal tender or forced tender is payment that, by law, cannot be refused in settlement of a debt denominated in the same currency.

Legal tender is a status which may be conferred on certain examples of money, which may depend on circumstances including the amount of money. The term legal tender does not refer to the money itself.

76. National Bank Act: The National Bank Act (ch. 58, 12 Stat. 665, February 25, 1863) was a United States federal law that established a system of national charters for banks. It encouraged development of a national currency based on bank holdings of U.S. Treasury securities. It also established the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) as part of the Department of the Treasury. The Act raised money for the federal government in the American Civil War by enticing

banks to buy federal bonds and taxed state bonds out of existence. The law proved defective and was replaced by the National Bank Act of 1864. This authorized the OCC to examine and regulate nationally-chartered banks.

77. Morrill Tariff Act: The Morrill Tariff of 1861 was a protective tariff bill passed by the U.S. Congress in early 1861. The act is informally named after its sponsor, Rep. Justin Morrill of Vermont, who designed the bill around recommendations by Pennsylvania economist Henry C. Carey. It was signed into law by Democratic president, James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, where support for higher tariffs to protect the iron industry was strong. It replaced the Tariff of 1857.

78. Union Pacific Railroad Company: The Union Pacific Railroad is the largest railroad network in the United States. James R. Young is president and CEO.

79. Central Pacific Railroad Company: The Central Oregon and Pacific Railroad is a short-line railroad operating between Northern California and Eugene, Oregon, United States. It was previously a mainline owned by the Southern Pacific Railroad (SP) between Eugene and Weed, California (north of Redding, California) via Medford, Oregon. SP sold the route on December 31, 1994, in favor of using its route to Eugene via Klamath Falls, Oregon and Cascade Summit.

80. Homestead Act: The Homestead Act was a United States federal law that gave one quarter of a section of a township (160 acres, or about 65 hectares) of undeveloped land in the American West to any family head or person who was at least 21 years of age, provided he lived on it for five years and built a house of a minimum of 12 by 14 feet (3.6 x 4.3 m), or allowed the family head to buy it for \$1.25 per acre (\$0.51/ha) after six months. To avoid penalizing men who were serving in the army, the length of military service was deducted from the required five year residence period for veterans. The act was signed into law by President Abraham Lincoln on May 20, 1862.

81. Morrill Land Grant Act: The Morrill Land-Grant Acts are United States statutes that allowed for the creation of land-grant colleges. The Morrill Act was first proposed by Representative Justin Smith Morrill of Vermont, in 1857, and was passed by Congress, in 1859, but it was vetoed by President James Buchanan. In 1861, Morrill resubmitted the act with the amendment that the proposed institutions would teach military tactics as well as engineering and agriculture. Aided by the secession of many states that did not support the plans, this reconfigured Morrill Act was signed into law by President Abraham Lincoln on July 2, 1862.

82. Department of Agriculture: The United States Department of Agriculture (also called the Agriculture Department, or USDA) is a United States Federal Executive Department (or Cabinet Department). Its purpose is to develop and execute policy on farming, agriculture, and food. It aims to meet the needs of farmers and ranchers, promote agricultural trade and production, work to assure food safety, protect natural resources, foster rural communities, also to meet the needs of the American people, and end hunger, in America and abroad. Former Nebraska governor, Mike Johanns is the department's current secretary.

83. Laird rams: The two ships of the Scorpion class, HMS Scorpion and HMS Wivern, were the first warships ever which were built to the order of a foreign country and subsequently acquired for service in the Royal Navy.

84. Benito Juarez: Benito Pablo Juárez García (March 21, 1806 – July 18, 1872) was a Zapotec Amerindian who served two terms (1861–1863 and 1867–1872) as President of Mexico. For his resistance to the French occupation and his efforts to modernize the country, Juárez is often regarded as Mexico's greatest and most beloved leader. He is the only full-blooded Native American to serve as President of Mexico.

85. Confederate Congress draft of 1862: The Conscription Act that passed Congress on March 3, 1863, is often cited as "the first draft in the North" or words to that effect. Drafting in the North, under this act, began more than a year after the Confederate conscription act, which was approved April 16, 1862. This has been cited as evidence of different abilities or enthusiasm on the two sides in the Civil War. But this ignores the fact that the drive to draft in the North began less than three months after the Confederate conscription act, that in at least five states in the North an extensive draft took place in the fall of 1862, and that all the Northern volunteers in that season signed up under threat of being drafted.

86. Union Congress draft of 1863: The New York Draft Riots (July 13 to July 16, 1863; known at the time as Draft Week) were a series of violent disturbances in New York City that were the culmination of discontent with new laws passed by Congress to draft men to fight in the ongoing

American Civil War. President Abraham Lincoln sent several regiments of militia and volunteer troops to control the city. The rioters numbered in the thousands and were predominantly Irish.[2] Smaller scale riots erupted in other cities about the same time.

87. Anaconda Plan: The Anaconda Plan was proposed in 1861 by Union General Winfield Scott to win the American Civil War with minimal loss of life, enveloping the Confederacy by blockade at sea and control of the Mississippi River.

88. George B. McClellan: George Brinton McClellan (December 3, 1826 – October 29, 1885) was a major general during the American Civil War. He organized the famous Army of the Potomac and served briefly (November 1861 to March 1862) as the general-in-chief of the Union Army. After his military service, he was an unsuccessful candidate for President of the United States in 1864 and was a Democratic Party politician, who served as the 24th Governor of New Jersey from 1878-1881.

89. Peninsula Campaign: The Peninsula Campaign) of the American Civil War was a major Union operation launched in southeastern Virginia from March through July 1862, the first large-scale offensive in the Eastern Theater. The operation, commanded by Major General George McClellan, was an amphibious turning movement intended to capture Richmond (the Confederate capital) by circumventing the Confederate Army in northern Virginia. McClellan was initially successful against the equally cautious General Joseph E. Johnston, but the emergence of General Robert E. Lee changed the character of the campaign and turned it into a humiliating Union defeat.

90. Seven Days: The Seven Days Battles was a series of six major battles over the seven days from June 25 to July 1, 1862, near Richmond, Virginia, in the American Civil War. Confederate General Robert E. Lee drove the invading Union Army of the Potomac, commanded by Major General George B. McClellan, away from Richmond and into a retreat down the Virginia Peninsula. The series of battles is sometimes known erroneously as the Seven Days Campaign, but it was actually the culmination of the Peninsula Campaign, not a separate campaign in its own right.

## Unit 6 vocabulary review

1. John Pope- 1822-92, Union general in the American Civil War, b. Louisville, Ky. He fought with distinction at Monterrey and Buena Vista in the Mexican War and later served with the topographical engineers in the West. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Pope was made a brigadier general of volunteers. He served in Missouri under John C. Frémont and then under Henry W. Halleck. He was promoted to major general in Mar., 1862. As commander of the Army of the Mississippi, Pope captured New Madrid and Island No. 10 and took part in Halleck's move on Corinth. These successes brought him the command of the newly organized Army of Virginia (June, 1862) and a brigadier generalcy in the regular army. He attributed his bad defeat at the second battle of Bull Run to alleged disobedience on the part of Fitz-John Porter. Removed from command, Pope later campaigned against the Sioux. He commanded (1870-83) the Dept. of the Missouri.
2. Antietam- a creek flowing from S Pennsylvania through NW Maryland into the Potomac: Civil War battle fought near here at Sharpsburg, Maryland, in 1862.
3. Ulysses S. Grant- A general and political leader of the nineteenth century. Grant became commanding general of the Union army during the Civil War. He accepted the unconditional surrender of the commanding general of the main Confederate army, Robert E. Lee, at Appomattox Court House. A Republican, he later became president.
4. Albert Sydney Johnston- Confederate general during the American Civil War (1861-65); his death in the second year of the war was considered an irreparable loss by the South
5. Shiloh- on the west bank of the Tennessee River. considered a Union victory because it led to later successful campaigns in the West. It was one of the bloodiest contests of the war, losses on each side reaching over 10,000, and, with the possible exceptions of Antietam and Gettysburg, it has been the subject of more controversy than any other Civil War battle.
6. Vicksburg- a city in W Mississippi, on the Mississippi River: site of one of the most decisive campaigns (1863) of the American Civil War, in which the Confederates were besieged for nearly seven weeks before capitulating
7. David Farragut- An admiral in the Union navy in the Civil War who helped secure the Mississippi River for the Union. 1801–70, U.S. admiral: won the battles of New Orleans and Mobile Bay for the Union in the U.S. Civil War.
8. Henry H. Sibley- first governor of the U.S. state of Minnesota, was born in Detroit, Michigan on February 20, 1811. He was the son of Judge Solomon Sibley (1769 1846) and Sarah Whipple (Sproat) Sibley, and the grandson of Reuben and Ruth (Sibley) Sibley, and of Col. Ebenezer and Catherine (Whipple) Sproat. He was a descendant of John Sibley, who sailed from England in Winthrop's fleet in 1629, and settled in Salem, Massachusetts.
9. Glorieta Pass- fought on 26-28 March 1862, in northern New Mexico Territory, was the decisive battle of the New Mexico Campaign during the American Civil War. Dubbed the " Gettysburg of the West" by some historians, it was intended as the killer blow by Union forces to stop the Confederate invasion of the West along the base of the Rocky Mountains.
10. Quantrill's Raiders- were a loosely organized force of pro-Confederate Partisan rangers "bushwhackers" who fought in the American Civil War under the leadership of William Clarke Quantrill. The name "Quantrill's Raiders" seems to have been attached to them long after the war.
11. Kit Carson- 1809-68, American frontiersman and guide, he made his living as a trapper, miner, teamster, cook, guide, and hunter for exploring parties. In 1842, while returning from St. Louis by boat up the Missouri, he met J. C. Frémont, who employed him as a guide for his Western expeditions of 1842, 1843-44, and 1845
12. Blockade- the isolating, closing off, or surrounding of a place, as a port, harbor, or city, by hostile ships or troops to prevent entrance or exit.
13. Alabama- a state in the SE United States. 3,890,061; 51,609 sq. mi. (133,670 sq. km). Capital: Montgomery. Abbreviation: AL (for use with zip code), Ala.

14. Merrimac and the Monitor- The Battle of Hampton Roads, often referred to as the Battle of the *Monitor* and *Merrimack* (or *Merrimac*), was the most noted and arguably most important naval battle of the American Civil War from the standpoint of the development of navies. It was fought over two days, March 8–9, 1862, in Hampton Roads, a roadstead in Virginia where the Elizabeth and Nansemond Rivers meet the James River just before it enters Chesapeake Bay. The battle was a part of the effort of the Confederacy to break the Union blockade, which had cut off Virginia's largest cities, Norfolk and Richmond, from international trade.<sup>[1]</sup>
15. Port Royal- a village in S South Carolina, on Port Royal island: colonized by french Huguenots 1562.
16. Benjamin Butler- 1818–93, U.S. politician and a Union general in the Civil War.
17. Contraband Relief Association- Elizabeth Hobbs Keckley sympathized with the former slaves, or “contraband,” as they were called, who fled to the relative safety of Washington during the Civil War. The Contraband Relief Association, which Keckley founded and headed, gathered funds and clothing for the poor former slaves.
18. William Tecumseh Sherman- 1820-91, Union general in the American Civil War, b. Lancaster, Ohio. Sherman is said by many to be the greatest of the Civil War generals.
19. Radical Republicans- Some members of the Republican Party were not only in favour the abolition of slavery but believed that freed slaves should have complete equality with white citizens. They also opposed the Fugitive Slave Act and the Kansas-Nebraska Act. Radical Republicans were critical of Abraham Lincoln during the Civil War, when he was slow to support the recruitment of black soldiers into the Union Army. Radical Republicans also clashed with Lincoln over his treatment of Major General John C. Fremont. On 30th August, 1861, Fremont, the commander of the Union Army in St. Louis, proclaimed that all slaves owned by Confederates in Missouri were free.
20. Horace Greeley- 1811-72, American newspaper editor, founder of the New York *Tribune*,
21. Emancipation Proclamation- the executive order abolishing slavery in the Confederate States of America. In the early part of the Civil War, President Lincoln refrained from issuing an edict freeing the slaves despite the insistent urgings of abolitionists. Believing that the war was being fought solely to preserve the Union, he sought to avoid alienating the slaveholding border states that had remained in the Union.
22. Elizabeth Cady Stanton- 1815-1902, American reformer, a leader of the woman-suffrage movement, b. Johnstown, N.Y. She was educated at the Troy Female Seminary (now Emma Willard School) in Troy, N.Y. In 1840 she married Henry Brewster Stanton, a journalist and abolitionist, and attended with him the international slavery convention in London. The woman delegates were excluded from the floor of the convention; the indignation this aroused in Elizabeth Stanton and Lucretia Mott was an important factor in their efforts to organize women to win greater equality.
23. Susan B. Anthony- February 15, 1820 – March 13, 1906) was a prominent American civil rights leader who played a pivotal role in the 19th century women's rights movement to introduce women's suffrage into the United States. She traveled the United States and Europe, and gave 75 to 100 speeches per year on women's rights for 45 years.
24. Robert Fitzgerald- ( 12 October 1910– 16 January 1985) was a poet, critic and translator whose renderings of the Greek classics "became standard works for a generation of scholars and students." He was best known as a translator of ancient Greek and Latin. In addition, he also composed several books of his own poetry. grew up in Springfield, Illinois and, when he was 18, attended The Choate School for a year before entering Harvard University in 1929.
25. Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry- **was the only cavalry regiment from Massachusetts composed exclusively of colored men. It was organized at Camp Meigs, Readville, during the autumn of 1863 and the winter following. Company "A" was mustered in Jan. 9, 1864, but the last company ("M") was not mustered until the 5th of the following May. Henry S. Russell, who had had an excellent record as an officer in the 2d Regiment Massachusetts Voluntary**

**Infantry and in the 2d Regiment Massachusetts Voluntary Cavalry, was made colonel of the 5th Cavalry. All the commissioned officers of the regiment were white men.**

26. Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Colored Infantry- was an infantry regiment that saw extensive service in the Union Army during the American Civil War. The regiment was one of the first official black units in the United States during the Civil War. The 1st South Carolina Volunteer Infantry Regiment, recruited from freed slaves, was the first Union Army regiment organized with African American soldiers in the Civil War
27. Robert Gould Shaw- Union hero in the American Civil War, b. Boston. An ardent white abolitionist, he was colonel of the 54th Massachusetts Regiment, the first body of black troops raised in a free state. He was killed leading the regiment in the attack on Fort Wagner, Charleston, S.C.
28. Andersonville- village (1990 pop. 277), SW Ga., near Americus; inc. 1881. In Andersonville Prison, officially known as Camp Sumter, tens of thousands of Union soldiers were confined during the Civil War under conditions so bad that nearly 13,000 soldiers died. The site also includes Andersonville National Cemetery, which contains more than 15,000 soldiers' graves.
29. Clara Barton- 1821-1912, American humanitarian, organizer of the American Red Cross, b. North Oxford (now Oxford), Mass. She taught school (1839-54) and clerked in the U.S. Patent Office before the outbreak of the Civil War. She then established a service of supplies for soldiers and nursed in army camps and on the battlefields. She was called the Angel of the Battlefield. In 1865 President Lincoln appointed her to search for missing prisoners; the records she compiled also served to identify thousands of the dead at Andersonville Prison.
30. Walt Whitman- 1819-92, American poet, b. West Hills, N.Y. Considered by many to be the greatest of all American poets, Walt Whitman celebrated the freedom and dignity of the individual and sang the praises of democracy and the brotherhood of man. His *Leaves of Grass*, unconventional in both content and technique, is probably the most influential volume of poems in the history of American literature.
31. War Democrats- were those who broke with the majority of the Democratic Party and supported the military policies of President Abraham Lincoln during the American Civil War of 1861–1865. In the 1864 presidential election, War Democrats and the Republicans jointly nominated Lincoln, a Republican, for president and nominated Andrew Johnson, a Democrat, for vice president in what was called the " Union Party" ticket.
32. Copperheads- in the American Civil War, a reproachful term for those Northerners sympathetic to the South, mostly Democrats outspoken in their opposition to the Lincoln administration. They were especially strong in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, where Clement L. Vallandigham was their leader. The Knights of the Golden Circle was a Copperhead secret society. The term was often applied indiscriminately to all Democrats who opposed the administration.
33. Clement Vallandigham-leader of the copperheads of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio.
34. Knights of the Golden Circle- was a secret society originally founded to promote the interests of the Southern United States. According to some researchers, the objective of the KGC was to prepare the way for annexation of a golden circle of territories in Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean to eventually be included in the United States as slave states. Most members were recruited in the Southwest, in Texas, New Mexico Territory and California.[citation needed] During the American Civil War, some Southern sympathizers in the Northern states such as Ohio and Indiana and Iowa, were accused of belonging to the Knights of the Golden Circle. By 1863, numerous citizens and active politicians in areas bordering the north of the Ohio River were members or were in similar organizations influenced by it
35. New York Draft Riots- were violent disturbances in New York City that were the culmination of discontent with new laws passed by Congress to draft men to fight in the ongoing American Civil War. The riots were the largest civil insurrection in American history apart from the Civil War itself.[4] President Abraham Lincoln sent several regiments of militia and volunteer troops to control the city. The rioters were overwhelmingly working class men, resentful, among other

- reasons, because the draft unfairly affected them while sparing wealthier men, who could afford to pay a \$300.00 Commutation Fee to exclude themselves from its reach
36. Joseph Hooker- Union general in the American Civil War, b. Hadley, Mass. After fighting the Seminole and serving in the Mexican War, Hooker resigned from the army in 1853 and was for several years a farmer in California. At the outbreak of the Civil War he became a brigadier general of volunteers. He distinguished himself in subordinate commands in the Peninsular campaign, at the second battle of Bull Run, and in the Antietam campaign, and was made a brigadier general in the regular army in Sept., 1862. After the battle of Fredericksburg, Hooker severely criticized Ambrose Burnside, whom he succeeded (Jan., 1863) in command of the Army of the Potomac.
  37. Chancellorsville- a major battle in the American Civil War (1863); the Confederates under Robert E. Lee defeated the Union forces under Joseph Hooker
  38. Thomas Jackson- 1824–63, Confederate general in the American Civil War.
  39. Gettysburg- a small town in S Pennsylvania, southwest of Harrisburg: scene of a crucial battle (1863) during the American Civil War, in which Meade's Union forces defeated Lee's Confederate army; site of the national cemetery dedicated by President Lincoln.
  40. Pickett's Charge- was an infantry assault ordered by Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee against Maj. Gen. George G. Meade's Union positions on Cemetery Ridge on July 3, 1863, the last day of the Battle of Gettysburg during the American Civil War. Its futility was predicted by the charge's commander, Lt. Gen. James Longstreet, and it was arguably an avoidable mistake from which the Southern war effort never fully recovered psychologically. The farthest point reached by the attack has been referred to as the high-water mark of the Confederacy. The charge is named after Maj. Gen. George Pickett, one of three Confederate generals who led the assault under Longstreet.
  41. Joe Johnston- 1803–62, Confederate general in the U.S. Civil War.
  42. New England Freedmen's Society-
  43. Freedmen's Bureau- (1865–72), during the Reconstruction period after the American Civil War, popular name for the U.S. Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, established by Congress to provide practical aid to 4,000,000 newly freed black Americans in their transition from slavery to freedom. Headed by Major General Oliver O. Howard, the Freedmen's Bureau might be termed the first federal welfare agency. Despite handicaps of inadequate funds and poorly trained personnel, the bureau built hospitals for, and gave direct medical assistance to, more than 1,000,000 freedmen. More than 21,000,000 rations were distributed to impoverished blacks as well as whites.
  44. Gettysburg Address- the notable short speech made by President Lincoln on November 19, 1863, at the dedication of the national cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa.
  45. John Bell Hood- 1831-79, Confederate general in the American Civil War, b. Owingsville, Ky. He resigned from the army (Apr., 1861) and entered the Confederate service 1862. He fought in the Peninsular campaign and at the second battle of Bull Run (Aug., 1862) and was promoted to the rank of major general in October. As a division commander under James Longstreet, he distinguished himself at Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Gettysburg and at Chickamauga, where he won his lieutenant generalcy
  46. William T. Sherman- February 8, 1820 – February 14, 1891) was an American soldier, businessman, educator, and author. He served as a General in the Union Army during the American Civil War (1861–65), for which he received recognition for his outstanding command of military strategy as well as criticism for the harshness of the "scorched earth" policies that he implemented in conducting total war against the Confederate States. Military historian Basil Liddell Hart famously declared that Sherman was "the first modern general".
  47. Special Field Order 15- In 1865, General Sherman issued "Special Field Order 15", which ordered the distribution of lots of 40 acres to some freed black families on the Georgia coast, and also distributed some surplus army mules. After President Lincoln was assassinated, President

Andrew Johnson revoked the order, took the land away from the freed slaves, and returned it to the original owners.

48. Election of 1864- the incumbent, Abraham Lincoln was re-elected as president. Lincoln ran under the National Union banner against his former top Civil War general, the Democratic candidate, George B. McClellan. McClellan was the "peace candidate" but did not personally believe in his party's platform. The 1864 election occurred during the Civil War; none of the states loyal to the Confederate States of America participated
49. Battle of Cold Harbor- the final battle of Union Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's 1864 Overland Campaign during the American Civil War, is remembered as one of American history's bloodiest, most lopsided battles. Thousands of Union soldiers were slaughtered in a hopeless frontal assault against the fortified troops of Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee.
50. Hampton Roads- often referred to as the **Battle of the *Monitor and Merrimack*** (or *Merrimac*), was the most noted and arguably most important naval battle of the American Civil War from the standpoint of the development of navies. It was fought over two days, March 8–9, 1862, in Hampton Roads, a roadstead in Virginia where the Elizabeth and Nansemond Rivers meet the James River just before it enters Chesapeake Bay. The battle was a part of the effort of the Confederacy to break the Union blockade, which had cut off Virginia's largest cities, Norfolk and Richmond, from international trade
51. Appomattox Court House- site of the Battle of Appomattox Courthouse and containing the house of Wilmer McLean, where the surrender of the Confederate Army under Robert E. Lee to Union commander Ulysses S. Grant took place on April 9, 1865, effectively ending the American Civil War.
52. Fords Theater- is a historic theatre in Washington, D.C., used for various stage performances beginning in the 1860s. It is also the site of the assassination of U.S. President Abraham Lincoln on April 14, 1865. After being shot, the fatally wounded president was carried across the street to the Petersen House, where he died the next morning.
53. John Wilkes Booth- U.S. actor: assassin of Abraham Lincoln
54. Reconstruction Act- The acts' main points included: Creation of five military districts in the seceded states not including Tennessee, which had ratified the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution and was readmitted to the Union, Requiring congressional approval for new state constitutions (which were required for Confederate states to rejoin the Union), Confederate states give voting rights to all men and , All former Confederate states must ratify the 14th Amendment
55. Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction- addressed three main areas of concern. First, it allowed for a full pardon for and restoration of property to all engaged in the rebellion with the exception of the highest Confederate officials and military leaders. Second, it allowed for a new state government to be formed when 10 percent of the eligible voters had taken an oath of allegiance to the United States. Third, the southern states admitted in this fashion were encouraged to enact plans to deal with the freed slaves so long as their freedom was not compromised.
56. Ten Percent Plan- During the American Civil War, in December 1863, Abraham Lincoln offered a full pardon called the 10 percent Reconstruction plan. It decreed that a state could be reintegrated into the Union when 10 percent of its voters in the presidential election of 1860 had taken an oath of allegiance to the U.S. and pledged to abide by emancipation. The next step in the process would be for the states to formally elect a state government. Also, the states were able to write a new constitution, but in it had to abolish slavery forever. At that time, Lincoln would recognize the purified regime.
57. Wade-Davis bill- was a program proposed for the Reconstruction of the South written by two Radical Republicans, Senator Benjamin Wade of Ohio and Representative Henry Winter Davis of Maryland. In contrast to President Abraham Lincoln's more lenient Ten percent plan, the bill made re-admittance to the Union almost impossible (or at least without a great moral defeat for

- the South) since it required a majority in each Southern state to swear the Ironclad oath to the effect they had never in the past supported the Confederacy. The bill passed both houses of Congress on July 2, 1864, but was pocket vetoed by Lincoln and never took effect.
58. Thirteenth Amendment- officially abolished and continues to prohibit slavery, and with limited exceptions, such as those convicted of a crime, prohibits involuntary servitude. It was adopted on December 6, 1865.
  59. Thaddeus Stevens- 1792-1868, U.S. Representative from Pennsylvania (1849-53, 1859-68), b. Danville, Vt. He taught in an academy at York, Pa., studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Maryland. He practiced law in Gettysburg (1816-42) and then in Lancaster, Pa. He also entered the iron business. Stevens first achieved political prominence as an Anti-Mason, and from 1833 to 1841 he served in the Pennsylvania legislature. opposed President Lincoln's moderate plan of Reconstruction. In Stevens's view, the Southern states defeated in the Civil War were "conquered provinces" and as chairman of the joint committee on Reconstruction he intended that they be treated as such. Stevens himself proposed the Fourteenth Amendment. Sincere in his devotion to the betterment of African Americans, Stevens nevertheless frankly admitted that the legislation guaranteeing them suffrage was designed to keep the Republican party in power
  60. Joint committee on Reconstruction- was a United States Congressional joint committee that played a major role in Reconstruction. Led by Radical Republicans it was created to "inquire into the condition of the States which formed the so-called Confederate States of America, and report whether they, or any of them, are entitled to be represented in either house of Congress."
  61. Civil Rights Act- Civil rights are rights that are bestowed by nations on those within their boundaries. A civil right is a right or privilege that can be enforced by an individual.
  62. Fourteenth Amendment- an amendment to the U.S. Constitution, ratified in 1868, defining national citizenship and forbidding the states to restrict the basic rights of citizens or other persons.
  63. Tenure of Office Act- measure passed on Mar. 2, 1867, by Congress over the veto of President Andrew Johnson; it forbade the President to remove any federal officeholder appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate without the further approval of the Senate. It also provided that members of the President's cabinet should hold office for the full term of the President who appointed them and one month thereafter, subject to removal by the Senate.
  64. Horatio Seymour- 1810-86, American politician, b. Pompey Hill, N.Y. He studied law at Utica, N.Y. and was admitted to the bar in 1832. A Democrat, he was military secretary to Gov. William L. Marcy (1833-39), was thrice elected to the New York state assembly (1841, 1844, 1845), and was chosen mayor of Utica in 1842. Elected governor in 1852, he was criticized for vetoing a prohibition bill and was defeated for reelection. Again elected (1862) governor, Seymour declared the Emancipation Proclamation unconstitutional, opposed federal conscription as an unwarranted invasion of states' rights
  65. Ku Klux Klan- The first Ku Klux Klan was an organization that thrived in the South during the Reconstruction period following the Civil War. organized by ex-Confederate elements to oppose the Reconstruction policies of the radical Republican Congress and to maintain "white supremacy." After the Civil War, when local government in the South was weak or nonexistent and there were fears of black outrages and even of an insurrection, informal vigilante organizations or armed patrols were formed in almost all communities
  66. Election of 1868- was the first presidential election to take place during Reconstruction. Three of the former Confederate states ( Texas, Mississippi, and Virginia) were not yet readmitted to the Union and therefore could not vote in the election. The incumbent President, Andrew Johnson, was unsuccessful in his attempt to receive the Democratic presidential nomination because he had alienated so many people. the Republican candidate, Civil War hero General Ulysses S. Grant. Grant was one of the most popular men in the North due to his effort in winning the Civil War. Surprisingly, Grant was only able to win a narrow victory in the popular vote over Horatio Seymour even with massive popularity in the North

67. Fifteenth Amendment- of the United States Constitution prohibits each government in the United States to prevent a citizen from voting based on that citizen's race, color, or previous condition of servitude (i.e., slavery). It was ratified on February 3, 1870.
68. Lucy Stone- 1818-93, reformer and leader in the women's rights movement, b. near West Brookfield, Mass., grad. Oberlin, 1847. In 1847 she gave her first lecture on women's rights, and the following year she was engaged by the Anti-Slavery Society as one of their regular lecturers. As a speaker she had great eloquence and was often able to sway an unruly and antagonistic audience. She married Henry Brown Blackwell in 1855 but continued, as a matter of principle, to use her own name and was known as Mrs. Stone. In 1870 she founded the *Woman's Journal*, which was for nearly 50 years the official organ of the American Woman Suffrage Association and, after 1890, the National American Woman Suffrage Association. After her death it was edited by her daughter, Alice Stone Blackwell. In 1921 the Lucy Stone League was formed to continue the battle for women's rights.
69. National Woman Suffrage Association- an American women's rights organization, was formed as an amalgamation of the National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA) and the American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA) in May 1890. NAWSA was the largest and most important suffrage organization in the United States until the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution in 1920. Thereafter NAWSA was reformed as the League of Women Voters, which continues in existence up to the present time.
70. African American Church- Christian churches that minister to predominantly African-American congregations in the United States. After slavery was abolished, freed blacks continued to establish separate congregations and church facilities, creating communities and worship in culturally distinct ways. They had already created a unique and empowering form of Christianity that creolized African spiritual traditions.
71. Reconstruction Acts of 1867 and 1868- Creation of five military districts in the seceded states (not including Tennessee, which had ratified the 14th Amendment and was readmitted to the Union), Each district was to be headed by a military official empowered to appoint and remove state officials, Voters were to be registered; all freedmen were to be included as well as those white men who took an extended loyalty oath, State constitutional conventions, comprising elected delegates, were to draft new governing documents providing for black male suffrage and, tates were required to ratify the 14th Amendment prior to readmission.
72. Carpetbaggers- epithet used in the South after the Civil War to describe Northerners who went to the South during Reconstruction to make money. Although regarded as transients because of the carpetbags in which they carried their possessions (hence the name *carpetbaggers* ), most intended to settle in the South and take advantage of speculative and commercial opportunities there.
73. Scalawags- derogatory term used in the South after the Civil War to describe native white Southerners who joined the Republican party and aided in carrying out the congressional Reconstruction program. A Republican who came from the north was called a carpetbagger.
74. Hiram Revels- was the first African American to serve in the United States Senate. Since he preceded any African American in the House, he was the first African American in the U.S. Congress as well. He represented Mississippi in 1870 and 1871 during Reconstruction. As of 2008, Revels is one of only five African Americans ever to have served in the United States Senate.
75. Blanca K. Bruce- (1 March 1841 – 17 March 1898), who represented Mississippi as a U.S. Senator from 1875 to 1881 and was the first Black American to serve a full term in the U.S. Senate.(was borne a slave)
76. Civil Rights Act of 1875- was introduced to Congress by Charles Sumner and Benjamin Butler in 1870 but did not become law until 1st March, 1875. It promised that all persons, regardless of race, color, or previous condition, was entitled to full and equal employment of accommodation in "inns, public conveyances on land or water, theaters, and other places of public amusement." In

1883 the Supreme Court declared the act as unconstitutional and asserted that Congress did not have the power to regulate the conduct and transactions of individuals.

77. Slaughterhouse Case- was the first United States Supreme Court interpretation of the relatively new Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. It is viewed as a pivotal case in early civil rights law Animal entrails (known as offal), dung, blood, and urine were a part of New Orleans' drinking water. Offal bred cholera to the general population. Between 1832 and 1869, the city of New Orleans suffered eleven cholera outbreaks.<sup>[3]</sup>
78. U.S. v. Reese- as an 1876 voting rights case in which the United States Supreme Court upheld such practices as the poll tax, the literacy test, and the grandfather clause. This case helped to undermine African Americans and their rights included in the 15th Amendment to the United States Constitution. The Court held that the Fifteenth Amendment did not confer the right of suffrage but prohibited exclusion on racial grounds. The justices invalidated the operative section 3 since it did not repeat the words about race, color, and servitude and thus exceeded the scope of the Fifteenth Amendment.
79. U.S. v. Cruikshank- was an important United States Supreme Court decision in United States constitutional law, one of the earliest to deal with the application of the Bill of Rights to state governments following the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment. The Supreme Court ruled on a range of issues and found the indictment faulty. It overturned the convictions of two defendants in the case. The Court did not incorporate the Bill of Rights to the states and found that the First Amendment right to assembly "was not intended to limit the powers of the State governments in respect to their own citizens"
80. Civil Rights Cases- were a group of five similar cases consolidated into one issue for the United States Supreme Court to review. The Court held that Congress lacked the constitutional authority under the enforcement provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to outlaw racial discrimination by private individuals and organizations, rather than state and local governments. the Court held that the Civil Rights Act of 1875, which provided that "all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theaters, and other places of public amusement; subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude" was unconstitutional.
81. Election of 1872- incumbent President Ulysses S. Grant, leader of the Radical Republicans, was easily elected to a second term in office with Senator Henry Wilson of Massachusetts as his running mate, despite a split within the Republican Party that resulted in a defection of many Liberal Republicans to opponent Horace Greeley. The other major political party, the Democratic Party, also nominated the candidates of the Liberal Republican ticket that year.
82. Whiskey Ring- a group of distillers and public officials who defrauded the federal government of liquor taxes. Soon after the Civil War these taxes were raised very high, in some cases to eight times the price of the liquor. Large distillers, chiefly in St. Louis, Milwaukee, and Chicago, bribed government officials in order to retain the tax proceeds.
83. Credit Mobilier- a joint-stock company organized in 1863 and reorganized in 1867 to build the Union Pacific Railroad. It was involved in a scandal in 1872 in which high government officials were accused of accepting bribes.
84. Election of 1876- was, and is still one of the most disputed and controversial presidential elections in American history. Samuel J. Tilden of New York outpolled Ohio's Rutherford B. Hayes in the popular vote, and had 184 electoral votes to Hayes's 165, with 20 votes uncounted. These twenty electoral votes were in dispute in three states: (Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina); each party reported its candidate had won the state, while in Oregon one elector was declared illegal (as an "elected or appointed official") and replaced. The twenty disputed electoral votes were ultimately awarded to Hayes after a bitter legal and political battle, giving him the victory.

85. Compromise of 1877- also known as the Corrupt Bargain<sup>[1]</sup>, refers to a purported informal, unwritten deal that settled the disputed 1876 U.S. Presidential election and ended Congressional ("Radical") Reconstruction. Through it, Republican Rutherford B. Hayes was awarded the White House over Democrat Samuel J. Tilden on the understanding that Hayes would remove the federal troops that were propping up Republican state governments in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana. Consequently, the incumbent President, Republican Ulysses S. Grant, removed the soldiers from Florida before Hayes as his successor removed the remaining troops in South Carolina and Louisiana. As soon as the troops left, many Republicans also left (or became Democrats) and the "Redeemer" Democrats took control.