

1. **Popular Sovereignty:** Compromise position of Democrats and Douglas [1850's] in debate over expansion of slavery into the Western Territories. Let people of West decide for themselves the questions of slavery. Broke down in Kansas.
2. **Radical Republicans:** Favor punishing the South and full equality. For freedom during reconstruction, including to vote. Came to power after Lincoln's death.
3. **Reconstruction Plans:** 14th and 15th Amendment plus African-American participation. Also shows supremacy of Federal Government. Contrast Lincoln's 10 percent plan, Johnson's plan and Congressional Radical Republicans' plan.
4. **Sharecroppers:** Unfair economic system replaced slavery in South. Planters own land; farmers shared the crop profits with landowner; sharecroppers always in debt
5. **Sherman, William T.:** Total warpath of destruction throughout the South
6. **Sherman's March to the Sea:** Attempt to win by destroying South's will and capacity to fight
7. **Slave Codes:** Before Civil War southern state laws regulated what a slave could and couldn't do. Example: It was illegal to teach a slave to read
8. **Johnson, Andrew:** Lincoln's Vice President, became President. April 1865, lenient reconstruction plan for the South. Protects white South.
9. **Impeachment of President Andrew Johnson:** Impeached for political rather than legal reasons by radical Republicans. He avoided being removed from office by one vote.
10. **Kansas-Nebraska Act:** 1854 by Stephen Douglas. Part of a deal for Northern route transcontinental railroad. Allowed slavery in Louisiana Purchase where it had not been allowed by Missouri Compromise. Angered the North. Leads to "Bleeding Kansas" and Republican party formation.
11. **Appomattox Court House:** April 1865. Lee surrenders to Grant; Grant gives generous terms; war is over; no trials, no executions.
12. **Black Codes:** Replaced Slave Code. Some rights but still ex Confederate States of America states restrict Freedmen's Rights [violate their Civil Rights]. 1865-1866: North acts to end this. See 14th Amendment.
13. **Bleeding Kansas:** 1856 Civil War in Kansas: Proslavery versus Antislavery (cause Kansas-Nebraska Act). Shows popular sovereignty won't work.
14. **Booth, John Wilkes:** April 1865. Southern sympathizer who shoots Lincoln.
15. **Freeman's Bureau:** Created in 1865 to help freedmen adjust. Provided education, hospitals, etc. Resented by white South.
16. **Freeport Doctrine:** By Stephen A. Douglas, 1858. Said Western territories could stop slavery by refusing to pass laws to support it. Used to prop Popular Sovereignty after Dred Scott decision which had said territories could not exclude slavery. Freeport Doctrine angered the south.
17. **Fugitive Slave Act:** AKA Fugitive Slave Law. Part of Compromise of 1850. The North was not willing to enforce. The South sees this unwillingness as a betrayal by the North.
18. **African- American Participation:** During Reconstruction, 1867-1876. Blacks voted and held high offices: Lt. Gov, Senator, Representative etc.
19. **Anaconda Plan:** Civil War: Union plan to cut South's trade; blockade, dethrone King Cotton and stop Europe from helping the South [part of North's strategy that also included capturing Richmond and cutting the South in two by taking the Mississippi River].
20. **Antietam:** Sept. 1862, Maryland. Lee's first defeat. Union victory. Lincoln issues Emancipation Proclamation. Britain will not help the South. See emancipation proclamation.
21. **Anti-slavery movement:** AKA Abolitionists: Leader William Lloyd Garrison, The Liberator, and Frederick Douglas, the North Star. Slavery is a sin! Spiritually led to their work. Tied to religion and women's movement.
22. **Brown, John:** 1859 Raid on arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Va. The south sees mad man and conspiracy; the North sees him as a hero.
23. **Carpetbaggers:** Northerners who came South after Civil War. Voted Republican; viewed negatively by southerners; held high offices.
24. **Civil Rights Act of 1866:** Congress passed laws to end Black Codes; Civil rights to all.
25. **Compromise of 1850:** California a free state. Stronger Fugitive Slave Law; Popular Sovereignty in Mexican Cession: ban slave trade in D.C. but no slavery. Last 10 years.
26. **Compromise of 1877:** South accepts Republican, Hayes as President; North agrees to end Reconstruction and withdraw troops; Election stolen from Democratic Tilden.
27. **Confederation:** Form of government used by Confederate States of America (CSA). Weak alliance of states: disadvantage for South in the war.
28. **Solid South:** After Reconstruction control by Democratic Planters. Solid Democratic party support by the South. lasts until the 1960's. Many still blamed war and Reconstruction on Republicans.
29. **Stevens, Thaddeus:** Radical Republican. Pushed Reconstruction plans.
30. **Jim Crow Laws:** 1880-90's. South. Laws Segregate blacks and white in all public facilities. Led to Plessy v. Ferguson (1896) "Separate but equal" doctrine interpretation of the 14th Amendment.
31. **Jackson, Thomas "Stonewall":** Great Confederate States of America (CSA) General. Rallied South at Bull Run, wounded in battle and died of infection.
32. **Harper's Ferry:** An arsenal raided in 1859 that shows violence is likely to end slavery. At the time of the raid Harper's Ferry is in Virginia today it is West Virginia.

33. **First Battle of Bull Run/Manassas:** First real battle. Shows both sides long and bloody war is coming. July 1861: North's attempt to take Richmond gets nowhere. Now it will be total war of new technology and economic out-put.
34. **Fort Sumter, S.C.:** April 1861. First shots. Confederate States of America (CSA) fires on Fort Sumter until it surrenders. Lincoln calls for 75,000 volunteers to put down Rebellion
35. **Free Soil Party:** 1848. Committed to stopping expansion of slavery in the West because slavery was bad for blacks and poor whites.
36. **13th amendment:** December 1865. Ends slavery over whole U.S.
37. **14th amendment:** Makes former slaves US citizens. Says states cannot violate rights of citizens, 1867. aimed at Black Codes. Establishes civil rights for freedom.
38. **15th amendment:** Gives slaves right to vote 1869. States cannot deny vote on basis of race (South found other ways to take black vote [disenfranchisement] via poll tax and literacy test).
39. **Election of 1860:** Lincoln wins over three candidates. He won electoral votes only in North: shows Sectionalism. South secedes. Immediate causes of the war along with Fort Sumter.
40. **Election of 1864:** Lincoln wins close election over Gen McClellan. Means war will continue to victory.
41. **Election of 1876:** Republican. Hayes wins over Democratic Tilden. Disputed electoral vote leads to Compromise of 1877.
42. **Emancipation Proclamation:** Issued Sept 1862. Freed slaves in areas of Rebellion. Gave North a clear goal to end slavery. Now Europe [England and France] would not help the South.
43. **Lincoln-Douglass Debates:** 1858. In Illinois senate race. Lincoln emerges as leader opposed to expansion of slavery
44. **McClellan, George:** Union General fired by Lincoln. Too cautious. Runs against Lincoln in 1864 as Democrat on Peace Platform
45. **Military/Radical Reconstruction:** 1867-1976. Military occupation of south 1867 ordered by congressional radical republicans. Put south into five military districts. Protect the freedman [South resisted -KKK]. North gives up on the whole idea in 1877. White south takes back over and freedmen lose rights gained in reconstruction
46. **Missouri Compromise:** Missouri slave state, Maine free state. Balance = slave and free state. Plus slavery banned in Louisiana purchase north of 36-30
47. **Tenant of Office Act:** Used to impeach Andrew Jackson when he fired Secretary of War, Edwin Stanton, a radical Republican. The law was probably an unconstitutional violation of checks and balances and separation of powers.
48. **Tenant farmers:** Similar to sharecropping except able to rent land up front; better off.
49. **The Whiskey Ring:** Corrupt tax collections in Grant administration. Cheated government of millions. Led to calls for reform in Spoils System.
50. **Tubman, Harriet:** Key figure on Underground Railroad; targeted by Fugitive Slave Act.
51. **Uncle Tom's Cabin:** Book written by Harriet Beecher Stowe
52. **Underground Railroad:** Secret escape route of slaves to the North before Civil War.
53. **Vicksburg:** Turning point of the Civil War: on Mississippi River July 1863, Falls into Union hands; Grant wins. Union now controls Mississippi River and divides the South.
54. **Writ of Habeas Corpus:** Suspended by Lincoln in Civil War, giving him the authority to arrest, without trial, any suspected southern sympathizers in the North. May have violated the Constitution. Example of Lincoln's expansion of presidential power.
55. **Republican Party:** Founded 1854 after Kansas-Nebraska Act. Committed to stopping expansion of slavery. During Reconstruction the party in the south was blacks, carpetbaggers and scalawags and it controlled Southern state governments.
56. **Scalawags:** White southerners who joined blacks and carpetbaggers in Republican Party. Viewed as tailors by most southerners.
57. **Secession:** To withdraw from the Union. 11 states seceded to form Confederate States of America (CSA). States' rights view of constitution. Concept was based on 10th amendment; states have reserved powers that Union cannot violate. South believed they could win their independence by fighting a defensive war and getting help from Europe.
58. **Ku Klux Klan:** White Democratic Southern vigilant group terrorizes black votes after Civil War.
59. **Lee, Robert E.:** South's best General. Defends Richmond and heads Army of Northern Virginia.
60. **Lincoln, Abraham:** President of the United States during the Civil War. Fights to save the Union. Expands Presidential Powers. North's victory shows supremacy of Federal Government.
61. **Gettysburg:** July 1863. Turning point. Lee's Army is broken and retreats to Virginia. Lee now is able to fight a defensive war only.
62. **Gettysburg Address:** November 1863. Lincoln promises to fight on to make sure dead did not die in vain.
63. **Grant, Ulysses S.:** Union General who used brute force to wear down Lee.
64. **Stowe, Harriet Beecher:** wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin, 1852 Book helped North see slavery was morally wrong, leading to war. Increased sectionalism.
65. **Summer-Brooks Incident:** 1856. Brooks beat Summer in Congress. Shows split in North and South. Summer was abolitionist.
66. **Copperheads:** Southern sympathizers in the North, mostly Democrats. Opposed Lincoln and resisted the war. Also Irish Draft riots in NY shows resistance to the war.
67. **Davis, Jefferson:** President of the Confederate States of America (CSA).
68. **Dred Scott v. Sanford (1857):** Ruled blacks were not citizens. Ruled Congress could not stop slavery in the west.