

"King Cotton"

- Expression used by Southern authors and orators before the Civil War to indicate the economic dominance of the Southern cotton industry, and that the North needed the South's cotton. In a speech to the Senate in 1858, James Hammond declared, "You daren't make war against cotton! ...Cotton is king!".

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De Bow's Review

- James B.D. De Bow was a resident of New Orleans. He published a magazine advocating southern commercial and agricultural expansion *De Bow's Review*, which survived from 1846-1880.

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Cavalier myth

- White southerners were, they argued, "cavaliers"—people happily free from the base, acquisitive of the "Yankees" to their north. Southern white people were, they believed, more concerned with a refined and gracious way of life than with rapid growth and development.

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Hill people

- Southern highlanders, the "hill people," who lived in the Appalachian ranges east of the Mississippi, in the Ozarks to the west of the river, and in other "hill country" or "backcountry" areas cut off from the more commercial world of the plantation system.
- They practiced a simple form of subsistence agriculture, owned practically no slaves, and had a proud sense of seclusion. The group in white southern society was the group that most objected to the institution of slavery.

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Task system

- Task system (most common in rice culture) – slaves were assigned a particular task in the morning, for example, hoeing one acre; after completing the job, they were free for the rest of the day.

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Gang system

- Gang system, far more common, (employed on the cotton, sugar, and tobacco plantations), under which slaves were simply divided into groups, each of them directed by a driver, and compelled to work for as many hours as the overseer considered a reasonable workday.

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Gabriel Prosser

- A slave, he planned a revolt to make Virginia a state for Blacks. He organized about 1,000 slaves who met outside Richmond the night of August 30, 1800.
- They had planned to attack the city, but the roads leading to it were flooded. The attack was delayed and a slave owner found out about it. Twenty-five men were hanged, including Gabriel.

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Denmark Vesey

- In 1822, the Charleston free black Denmark Vesey and his followers—rumored to total 9,000—made preparations for revolt; but again word leaked out, and suppression and retribution followed.

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Nat Turner

- 1831 - Slave uprising. A group of 60 slaves led by Nat Turner, who believed he was a divine instrument sent to free his people, killed almost 60 Whites in South Hampton, Virginia.
- This led to a sensational manhunt in which 100 Blacks were killed. As a result, slave states strengthened measures against slaves and became more united in their support of fugitive slave laws.

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Temperance Movement

- Movement that developed in America before the Civil War that lamented the effect that alcohol had on American society.
- After the Civil War, members of this movement became concerned about the effects of alcohol on the poor and immigrants.
- Out of this came a drive for prohibition.

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Abolitionist Movement

- Movement dedicated to the abolition of slavery that existed primarily in the North in the years leading up to the Civil War.
- Had both white and black members.

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The Liberator

- Radical abolitionist journal of William Lloyd Garrison that was first published in 1831.
- Garrison and his journal presented the most extreme abolitionist views during the period leading up to the Civil War.

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American Colonization Society

- This society, formed in 1817, stated that the best way to end the slavery problem was for blacks to emigrate to Africa.
- By 1822, a few blacks emigrated to Liberia.
- The organization's views were later rejected by most abolitionists.

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Frederick Douglass

- An ex-slave who became a leader of the abolitionist movement.
- His autobiographical *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass* became a key text of those who opposed slavery.
- He edited an abolitionist newspaper and was active as a lecturer and organizer.

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Romanticism

- In the mid-1800s, the reform impulse in the United States included the idea that man is essentially good and capable of positive change. Was in contrast to traditional Protestant assumptions of original sin, which humans needed to overcome through a disciplined, virtuous life.

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Robert Owen

- Owen himself founded an experimental community in Indiana in 1825, which he named New Harmony. It was to be a "Village of Cooperation," in which every resident worked and lived in total equality.
- The community was an economic failure, but the vision that had inspired it continued to enchant Americans. Dozens of other "Owenite" experiments began in other locations in the following years.

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Joseph Smith

- Founded Mormonism in New York in 1830 with the guidance of an angel. In 1843, Smith's announcement that God sanctioned polygamy split the Mormons and led to an uprising against Mormons in 1844. He translated the Book of Mormon and died a martyr.

Chapter: 12

Brigham Young

- 1847 - Brigham Young led the Mormons to the Great Salt Lake Valley in Utah, where they founded the Mormon republic of Deseret. Believed in polygamy and strong social order. Others feared that the Mormons would act as a block, politically and economically.

Chapter: 12

Second Great Awakening

- A series of religious revivals starting in 1801, based on Methodism and Baptism. Stressed a religious philosophy of salvation through good deeds and tolerance for all Protestant sects. The revivals attracted women, Blacks, and Native Americans.

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Horace Mann

- Secretary of the newly formed Massachusetts Board of Education, he created a public school system in Massachusetts that became the model for the nation. Started the first American public schools, using European schools (Prussian military schools) as models.

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Dorothea Dix

- A reformer and pioneer in the movement to treat the insane as mentally ill, beginning in the 1820's, she was responsible for improving conditions in jails, poorhouses and insane asylums throughout the U.S. and Canada.
- She succeeded in persuading many states to assume responsibility for the care of the mentally ill. She served as the Superintendent of Nurses for the Union Army during the Civil War.

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Transcendentalism

- A philosophy pioneered by Ralph Waldo Emerson in the 1830's and 1840's, in which each person has direct communication with God and Nature, and there is no need for organized churches. It incorporated the ideas that mind goes beyond matter, intuition is valuable, that each soul is part of the Great Spirit, and each person is part of a reality where only the invisible is truly real. Promoted individualism, self-reliance, and freedom from social constraints, and emphasized emotions.

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Ralph Waldo Emerson

- Essayist, poet. A leading transcendentalist, emphasizing freedom and self-reliance in essays which still make him a force today. He had an international reputation as a first-rate poet. He spoke and wrote many works on the behalf of the Abolitionists.

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Henry David Thoreau

- A transcendentalist and friend of Emerson. He lived alone on Walden Pond with only \$8 a year from 1845-1847 and wrote about it in *Walden*.
- In his essay, "On Civil Disobedience," he inspired social and political reformers because he had refused to pay a poll tax in protest of slavery and the Mexican-American War, and had spent a night in jail. He was an extreme individualist and advised people to protest by not obeying laws (passive resistance).

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"Civil Disobedience"

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Nathaniel Hawthorne

- Originally a transcendentalist; later rejected them and became a leading anti-transcendentalist. He was a descendant of Puritan settlers.
- *The Scarlet Letter* shows the hypocrisy and insensitivity of New England puritans by showing their cruelty to a woman who has committed adultery and is forced to wear a scarlet "A".

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Elizabeth Cady Stanton

- A suffragette who, with Lucretia Mott, organized the first convention on women's rights, held in Seneca Falls, New York in 1848. Issued the Declaration of Sentiments which declared men and women to be equal and demanded the right to vote for women. Co-founded the National Women's Suffrage Association with Susan B. Anthony in 1869.

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Seneca Falls Convention

- July, 1848 - Site of the first modern women's right convention. At the gathering, Elizabeth Cady Stanton read a Declaration of Sentiment listing the many discriminations against women, and adopted eleven resolutions, one of which called for women's suffrage.

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Elijah Lovejoy

- An abolitionist and editor of an abolitionist newspaper in Alton, Illinois. The press he used was attacked four times and Lovejoy was killed defending it. His death was an example of violence against abolitionists.

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Manifest Destiny

- An expansionists term first used in the 1840s by journalist John O'Sullivan.
- He wrote that it was "the fulfillment of our manifest destiny to overspread the continent allotted by Providence for the free development of your yearly multiplying millions."

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Oregon Trail

- Trail that took settlers from the Ohio River Valley through the Great Plains and the Rocky Mountains to Oregon.
- Settlers began moving westward along this trail in 1842.
- By 1860, more than 325,000 Americans had traveled westward over the trail.

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Oregon Treaty

- Both the U.S. and Great Britain claimed the Oregon territory.
- In 1815, they agreed to jointly control the region.
- The Oregon Treaty of 1846 gave most of Oregon to the United States.

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Dark Horse Candidate

- A candidate for office with little support before the beginning of the nomination process.
- James K. Polk was the first dark horse candidate for president in 1844.

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Bear Flag Republic

- The name given to the republic created by American settlers when they declared California independent from Mexico in 1846.
- This act was part of a larger American political and military strategy to wrest Texas and California from Mexico.

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Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo

- The treaty that ended the war with Mexico.
- Ratified in March 1848; by its terms the United States paid Mexico \$15 million for a Texas boundary on the Rio Grande, New Mexico, and California.

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Wilmot Proviso

- In 1846, Representative David Wilmot proposed an amendment to a military bill that slavery should be prohibited in all territories taken from Mexico.
- The proviso never became law, but it provoked a debate in which Southerners passionately defended slavery.

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Missouri Compromise

- Henry Clay proposed this 1820 compromise as a way of maintaining a balance between free and slave states.
- Maine was admitted to the Union as a free state and Missouri as a slave state, while any part of the Louisiana territory north of Missouri's southern border (36 degrees, 30 inches) would be free territory.

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Free-Soil Party

- A political party that won 10% of the vote in the 1848 presidential election.
- Opposed the spread of slavery into any of the recently acquired territories.
- Free-Soil supporters were mainly former members of the Whig Party in the North.

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Compromise of 1850

- Complex agreement that temporarily lessened tensions between Northern and Southern political leaders.
- To appease the South, the Fugitive Slave Act was strengthened.
- To appease the North, California entered the Union as a free state.

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Fugitive Slave Act

- Part of the Compromise of 1850, this set up commissions in the North to investigate people accused of being runaway slaves.
- Commissioners were given more money if the accused were determined to be runaways.
- Some Northern legislatures passed laws to circumvent the Fugitive Slave Act.

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Uncle Tom's Cabin

- An 1852 novel by Harriet Beecher Stowe that depicted all the horrors of Southern slavery in great detail.
- The book went through several printings in the 1850s and 1860s and helped to fuel abolitionists sentiment in the North.

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Gadsden Purchase

- A strip of territory running through Arizona and New Mexico that the U.S. purchased from Mexico in 1853.
- President Pierce authorized this purchase to ensure that the southern route of the transcontinental railroad would be in American territory.

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Kansas-Nebraska Act

- Stephen Douglas crafted compromise legislation that allowed settlers in Kansas and Nebraska to decide if those territories would be slave or free.
- Caused controversy and bloodshed throughout these territories.
- Became a national political issue.

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Republican Party

- Formed in 1854 and attracted former Whigs, Free-Soilers, and some in the Democratic Party who were uncomfortable with the Democratic position on slavery.
- Lincoln was the first Republican president.
- An early Republican slogan was "Free Soil, Free Labor, Free Speech, and Free Men."

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"Bleeding Kansas"

- As a result of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, residents of Kansas would decide if the territory would allow slavery or not.
- Both pro-slavery and anti-slavery groups flooded settlers into Kansas.
- Much violence followed very disputed elections in 1855.

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Dred Scott Case

- Supreme Court case involving a slave who had lived in a nonslave state and was now petitioning for his freedom.
- In 1857 the Court ruled that, as property, slaves could not sue in the courts.
- The Court also ruled that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional.

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Freeport Doctrine

- Stephen Douglas introduced this to the Lincoln-Douglas debates.
- He believed that despite the Dred Scott decision, a territory could still prevent slavery by electing anti-slavery officials and enacting laws that would make slavery impossible to enforce.

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Alamo

- In 1836, Americans and some Mexicans living in Texas revolted against Mexico.
- On March 6, 1836, 165 Texans at the Alamo were defeated by 3,000 Mexican soldiers.
- "Remember the Alamo!" became the cry of the Texans under Sam Houston who defeated the Mexicans and won independence.

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California Gold Rush

- The discovery of gold in California in January 1848 attracted a flood of "diggers."
- Within a year more than 80,000 "forty-niners" entered the territory.
- California applied for statehood as a free state, helping cause a political crisis resolved by the Compromise of 1850.

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Stephen Douglas

- A senator from Illinois known as "the Little Giant."
- Sponsored the Kansas-Nebraska Act and championed "popular sovereignty," which held that a territory's people should decide whether slavery should be allowed or not.
- Lincoln's electoral rival in 1858 and 1860.

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States' Rights

- Concept that the states and not the federal government have the power to decide whether federal legislation is enforced.
- States' rights were defended by New England Federalists, Southerners before the Civil War, and some Southerners during the Civil Rights era of the 1950s and 1960s.

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"Fifty-four forty or fight"

- An aggressive slogan adopted in the Oregon boundary dispute, a dispute over where the border between Canada and Oregon should be drawn. This was also Polk's slogan - the Democrats wanted the U.S. border drawn at the 54°40' latitude. Polk settled for the 49° latitude in 1846.

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Preston Brooks

Charles Sumner's viciousness of the speech enraged Butler's nephew, Preston Brooks, a member of the House of Representatives from South Carolina.

Several days after the speech, Brooks approached Sumner at his desk in the Senate chamber during a recess, raised a heavy cane, and began beating him repeatedly on the head and shoulders. So severe were his injuries that he was unable to return to the Senate for four years.

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