

Confederate States of America

- Eventually made up 11 former states with Jefferson Davis as its first and only president.
- Was unable to defeat the North because of a lack of railroad lines, a lack of industry, and an inability to get European nations to offer support and recognition.

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Fort Sumter

- A federal fort located in Charleston, South Carolina, that was fired on by Confederate artillery on April 12, 1861.
- These were the first shots of the Civil War.
- A public outcry followed in the Northern states and the mobilization of a federal army began.

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Crittenden Plan

- An 1860 compromise on slavery designed to defuse sectional tensions.
- Would have allowed slavery to continue in the South and denied Congress the power to regulate the interstate slave trade.
- On the advice of newly elected President Lincoln, Republicans in Congress defeated it.

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First Battle of Bull Run

- In the first major battle of the Civil War, Confederate forces defeated the Union army on July 21, 1861.
- Union troops fled in disarray back to Washington, D.C.
- Convinced Lincoln and others in the North that victory would not be easy.

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Anaconda Plan

- A critical component of initial Union plans to win the Civil War.
- Called for the capture of critical Southern ports and eventual control of the Mississippi River, which would create major economic and strategic difficulties for the Confederacy.

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Second Battle of Bull Run

- Crushing victory by General Robert E. Lee and his army over forces command by General John Pope in August 1862.
- Demonstrated Lee's mastery of a war of maneuver.

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Battle of Shiloh

- A fierce Civil War battle fought in Tennessee in April 1862.
- Although Union General U.S. Grant's forces emerged victorious, both sides suffered many casualties.
- Total casualties in this battle were nearly 25,000.

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Ironclad Ship

- Civil War-era ships that were completely encased in iron, making them very difficult to damage.
- The Confederate ironclad *Virginia* (originally the *Merrimack*) fought the Union *Monitor* in March 1862, with both ships being badly damaged.

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Merrimack

- Union ironclad ship captured by the Confederates during the Civil War and renamed the *Virginia*.
- It fought the *Monitor* in March 1862.

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Monitor

- A Union ironclad ship utilized during the Civil War.
- Fought one battle against the *Virginia*, the South's ironclad ship in March 1862, but did not play an important role in the war afterward.

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Conscription

- Raising recruits for military service by using a draft.
- Begun in the Civil War, and used by the U.S. in the large wars of the 20th century.
- Conscription was viewed most negatively during the Vietnam War.

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"Greenbacks"

- Paper money that was issued by the American government during and immediately after the Civil War.
- Not backed up by gold or silver.

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Martial Law

- Occurs during a state of emergency when the rule of law may be suspended and government is controlled by military or police authorities.
- During the Civil War, Kentucky was placed under martial law by President Lincoln.

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Copperheads

- Democrats in Congress early in the Civil War who opposed President Lincoln and the North's attack on the South.
- Claimed that the war would result in massive numbers of slaves entering the North and a total destruction of the Northern economy.

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Writ of Habeas Corpus

- Allows a person accused of a crime to avoid sitting in jail indefinitely.
- A suspect must be brought to court and charged or else must be released from jail.
- Abraham Lincoln suspended the writ of habeas corpus during the Civil War so that opponents of his policies could be contained.

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Emancipation Proclamation

- Edict by Abraham Lincoln that went into effect on January 1, 1863, abolishing slavery in Confederate territory.
- Did not affect the 4 slave states that were still part of the Union (so as to not alienate them).

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Battle of Fredericksburg

- Fought on December 13, 1862.
- The Union army commanded by General Ambrose Burnside suffered a major defeat at the hands of General Robert E. Lee's Confederates.

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Battle of Chancellorsville

- Confederate attack on Union forces led by Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson May 2-3, 1863.
- Union defeat led to great pessimism in the North and convinced many in the South that victory over the North was indeed possible.

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Battle of Gettysburg

- Most important battle of the Civil War.
- July 1863 victory by Union forces prevented General Robert E. Lee from successfully invading the North.
- Gettysburg, along with the defeat at Vicksburg, turned the tide against the South.

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Battle of Vicksburg

- Vicksburg, a Confederate city along the Mississippi River, was taken after a lengthy siege in July 1863.
- Gave the Union virtual control of the Mississippi River and was a serious psychological blow to the Confederacy.

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Gettysburg Address

- November 19, 1863, speech made by Abraham Lincoln at the dedication ceremony for a cemetery for Union soldiers killed at the Battle of Gettysburg.
- Lincoln stated the "government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

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Appomattox

- Virginia city where Ulysses S. Grant's Union army caught Robert E. Lee's retreating Confederate force in April 1865.
- In the courthouse, Robert E. Lee surrendered the Confederate army on April 9.

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Battle of Antietam

- General George McClellan's Union forces halted Robert E. Lee's invasion of Maryland on September 17, 1862.
- Bloodiest day of the war, with nearly 5,000 men killed.
- Enabled Lincoln to issue his preliminary Emancipation Proclamation.

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Robert E. Lee

- American military officer with a brilliant record in the Mexican War who turned down a high command in the Union army to fight with his native state of Virginia.
- A great general who won many victories but could not ultimately prevail against Union forces.

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Ulysses S. Grant

- Grant became the commander of Union forces in the Civil War and the architect of Northern victory.
- Grant's initials gave him the nickname "Unconditional Surrender" Grant after he captured a fort and demanded full surrender.
- Served as president from 1869 to 1877.

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William Tecumseh Sherman

- Union general who worked closely with Ulysses S. Grant in the West.
- Sherman's capture of Atlanta in September 1864 helped guarantee Abraham Lincoln's reelection.
- His devastating march through Georgia in late 1864 crippled Southern morale.

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Abraham Lincoln

- Fought to restore the Union during the Civil War.
- Issued the Emancipation Proclamation and supported the Thirteenth Amendment, which ended slavery.
- Lincoln hoped to restore the Union quickly, giving the South lenient terms to return.

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Homestead Act

- 1862 enactment by Congress that gave 160 acres of publicly owned land to a farmer who lived on the land and farmed it for 2 years.
- Inspired hundreds of thousands of Americans to move westward in the years after the Civil War.

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Morrill Land Grant Act

- 1862 federal act designed to fund state "land grant" colleges.
- State governments were given large amounts of land in the western territories.
- This land was sold to individual settlers, land speculators, and others, and the profits of these land sales helped establish colleges.

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Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry

- One of the most well known black regiments from Massachusetts, which (like most black regiments) had a white commander: Robert Gould Shaw, a member of an aristocratic Boston family.
- Shaw and more than half his regiment died during a battle near Charleston, South Carolina, in the summer of 1863.

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Clara Barton

- Superintendent of Nurses for the Union Army during the Civil War, founded the American Red Cross in 1881.

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Fifteenth Amendment

- Ratified in 1870 and stated that a person could not be denied the right to vote because of the color of his or her skin or whether or not the person had been a slave.
- Extended the rights of blacks in the North to vote (which the Emancipation Proclamation had not done).

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Reconstruction Era

- Era following the Civil War where Radical Republicans initiated changes in the South that gave freed slaves new economic, social, and political rights.
- Resented by many Southerners, leading to the creation of the Ku Klux Klan.
- Ended with the Compromise of 1877.

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Ten Percent Plan

- Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction.
- Offered pardons to most Southerners who would take an oath of allegiance.
- Once 10 percent of the citizens of a state took the oath, the state could apply to rejoin the Union.
- Radical Republicans opposed this plan.

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Radical Republicans

- Group of Republicans after the Civil War who favored harsh treatment of the defeated South and a dramatic restructuring of the economic and social systems in the South.
- Favored a decisive elevation of the political, social, and economic positions of former slaves.

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Black Codes

- Laws adopted by Southern states in the Reconstruction era that greatly limited the freedom of Southern blacks.
- In several states blacks could not move, own land, or do anything but farm.

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Wade-Davis Act

- Congress passed this bill in 1864 in response to Lincoln's "10 Percent Plan."
- Set out much more difficult conditions for Southern reentry into the Union, including requiring that half the white male citizens of a Southern state take a loyalty oath.
- Lincoln killed the bill with a pocket veto.

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Freedmen

- Term for free blacks in the South after the Civil War.
- Freedmen enjoyed some gains in terms of education, the ability to hold office, and economic well-being during the Reconstruction era, but many of these gains were wiped out after the Compromise of 1877.

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Tenant Farmers

- In the Reconstruction South, this was a step up from sharecropping.
- The tenant farmer rented his land from the landowner, freeing him from the harsh supervision that sharecroppers suffered.

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Civil Rights Act of 1866

- Struck down Black Codes and defined the rights of all citizens.
- Stated that the federal government could act when civil rights were violated at the state level.
- Passed by Congress over the veto of President Andrew Johnson.

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Thirteenth Amendment

- 1865 amendment that abolished slavery in the United States and all its territories.
- Final approval of this amendment depended on ratification by newly constructed legislatures in 8 states that were former members of the Confederacy.

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Card #: 215

Fourteenth Amendment

- Ratified in 1868 and stated that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States" were citizens.
- All former Confederate supporters were prohibited from holding office in the United States.

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Reconstruction Act

- Plan of the Radical Republicans to control the South, approved in March 1867.
- The former Confederacy was divided into 5 military districts (Tennessee was exempt).
- Conventions were to be called to create new state governments, with former Confederate officials ineligible to hold office.

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Tenure of Office Act

- 1867 congressional act designed to limit the influence of President Johnson.
- Stated that Congress had to approve the removal of officials made by the president.
- Johnson defied the act by firing Secretary of War Edwin Stanton and was impeached.

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Impeachment

- The process of removing an elected public official from office.
- President Andrew Johnson and William J. Clinton were both impeached by the House of Representatives, but neither was convicted by the Senate.

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Carpetbaggers

- Term used by Southerners to mock Northerners who came to the South to gain either financially or politically during Reconstruction.
- Referred to carpetbags, a form of luggage.

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Scalawags

- Term used by Southerners in the Reconstruction era for fellow Southerners who either supported Republican Reconstruction policies or gained economically as a result of these policies.
- Seen as allies of the carpetbaggers.

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Ku Klux Klan

- Organization founded during Reconstruction by Southerners who wanted to maintain white supremacy.
- Used terror tactics, including murder.
- Was revived in the 1920s to oppose immigration and Catholics.
- The KKK still exists today.

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Compromise of 1877

- This political arrangement ended the contested presidential election of 1876.
- Representatives of the Southern states agreed to recognize Republican Rutherford Hayes as president.
- In return, the Army was pulled from the South, ending Reconstruction.

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Army Act

- 1867 congressional act limiting the power of President Andrew Johnson.
- Took away the president's role as commander in chief of American military forces.
- Reflected the political tensions between Congress and the president.

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Freedmen's Bureau

- Congress created the Freedmen's Bureau in 1865 to assist the newly freed slaves.
- The bureau helped freed slaves obtain employment, education, and general assistance as they adjusted to their new lives.
- Under programs run by the bureau, some ex-slaves received "40 acres and a mule."

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Sharecropping

- Form of agricultural labor that emerged in the South after the Civil War.
- Sharecroppers worked for a landlord, receiving seed and farming implements, and in return for their labor, received the profits for a share of the crop.
- Most became indebted to their landlords.

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Exodusters

- Large numbers of Southern blacks left the South and moved to Kansas for a "better life" after Reconstruction ended in 1877.
- Many failed to find satisfaction in Kansas because of a lack of opportunities and open hostility from Kansas residents.

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Greenback Party

- Party of the 1870s and early 1880s that stated the government should put more money in circulation and supported an eight-hour workday and female suffrage.
- Received support from farmers, but never built a national base for their call to help debtors with an inflated currency.

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"New South"

- Southerners promoted the concept in the late 1800s that the South had changed dramatically and was now interested in industrial growth and becoming part of the national economy.
- A large textile industry developed in the South beginning in the 1880s.

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"Seward's Folly"

- Secretary of State William Henry Seward was an ardent expansionist.
- In 1867, he purchased Alaska from Russia for \$7.2 million.
- Laughed at in the press as "Seward's Folly," the purchase is now seen as a wise investment.

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Credit Mobilier

- A construction company owned by the larger stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad. After Union Pacific received the government contract to build the transcontinental railroad, it "hired" Credit Mobilier to do the actual construction, charging the federal government nearly twice the actual cost of the project. When the scheme was discovered, the company tried to bribe Congress with gifts of stock to stop the investigation. This precipitated the biggest bribery scandal in U.S. history, and led to greater public awareness of government corruption.

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"Whiskey Ring"

- During the Grant administration, a group of officials were importing whiskey and using their offices to avoid paying the taxes on it, cheating the treasury out of millions of dollars.

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"Alabama claims"

- Secretary of state, Hamilton Fish's first major challenge was resolving the longstanding controversy with England over the American claims that it had violated neutrality laws during the Civil War by permitting English shipyards to build ships (among them the *Alabama*) for the Confederacy. American demands that England pay for the damage these vessels had caused became known as the "Alabama claims." In 1871, after a number of failed efforts, Fish forged an agreement, the Treaty of Washington, which provided for international arbitration in which Britain expressed regret for the escape of the *Alabama* from England.

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Booker T. Washington

- (1856-1915) An educator who urged blacks to better themselves through education and economic advancement, rather than by trying to attain equal rights. In 1881 he founded the first formal school for blacks, the Tuskegee Institute.

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Tuskegee Institute

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Atlanta Compromise

- Booker T. Washington's speech encouraged blacks to seek a vocational education in order to rise above their second-class status in society.

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Jim Crow

- State laws which created a racial caste system in the South. They included the laws which prevented blacks from voting and those which created segregated facilities.

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Poll Tax

- Poll taxes and White primaries were other methods used to keep Blacks from voting.

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Literacy tests

- Voters had to prove basic literacy to be entitled to vote. Because of poor schools, Blacks were often prevented from voting.

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Grandfather laws

- Said that a person could vote only if their grandfather had been registered to vote, which disqualified Blacks whose grandparents had been slaves.

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Land Speculation

- The practice of buying up land with the intent of selling it in the future for a profit.
- Land speculation existed in the Kentucky territory in the 1780s, throughout the West after the Homestead Act, and in Florida in the 1920s.

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Bonanza Farms

- Large farms that came to dominate agricultural life in much of the West in the late 1800s.
- Instead of plots worked by yeoman farmers, large amounts of machinery were used, and workers were hired laborers, often performing only specific tasks (like factory workers).

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Anaconda Copper Company

- A large mining syndicate typical of many companies mining in the western United States in the 1860s and 1870s.
- Used heavy machinery and professional engineers.
- Many prospectors who found gold, silver, or copper sold out to companies such as this.

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Card #: 233

Timber and Stone Act

- 1878 bill that allowed private citizens to purchase forest territory in Oregon, Washington, California, and Nevada.
- Although the intent of the bill was to encourage settlement, lumber companies bought large amounts of these land claims from the original purchasers.

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Sioux

- Plains tribe that tried to resist American westward expansion.
- After two wars, the Sioux were resettled in South Dakota.
- In 1876, the Sioux defeated General Custer.
- In 1890, 225 Sioux were killed by the Army in the Massacre at Wounded Knee.

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Battle of the Little Bighorn

- 1876 Montana battle in which General George Custer and 300 of his men were killed by a group of Sioux and Cheyenne warriors.
- Last major victory by Native American forces over a U.S. army unit.

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Massacre at Wounded Knee

- December 28, 1890, "battle" that marked the last military resistance of Native Americans to American expansion.
- When American soldiers attempted to disarm a group of Sioux camped at Wounded Knee, a shot started confused gunfight that killed 25 soldiers and more than 200 Sioux.

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Nez Perce

- Plains Native American tribe that attempted to resist reservation life by traveling 1,500 miles with American military forces in pursuit.
- After being tracked and suffering cold and hardship, the Nez Perce finally surrendered and were forced onto a reservation in 1877.

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Dawes Act

- 1887 act designed to break up Native American tribes, offering Native American families 160 acres of farmland or 320 acres of land for grazing.
- Large amounts of tribal land were not claimed by Native Americans and were purchased by land speculators.

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Turner Thesis

- In 1893, American historian Frederick Jackson Turner published "The Significance of the West in American History" that stated that western expansion has played a fundamental role in defining the American character.
- It said American individualism and democracy were rooted in frontier society.

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Transcontinental Railroad

- The federal government encouraged the building of a transcontinental railroad route with legislation and land grants.
- The Union Pacific built west from Nebraska, and the Central Pacific built east from California.
- The lines met at Promontory, Utah, in 1869.

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Sitting Bull

- Sioux chief who resisted American expansion into tribal lands.
- One of the Native American leaders at the Battle of the Little Bighorn.
- A supporter of the Ghost Dance movement, he was killed by tribal police while being arrested in 1890.

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Chinese Exclusion Act

- Denied citizenship to Chinese in the U.S. and forbid further immigration of Chinese. Supported by American workers who worried about losing their jobs to Chinese immigrants who would work for less pay.

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