Standard 9 Vocabulary

1. Kansas-Nebraska Act- Created territories of Kansas and Nebraska overturning the Missouri Compromise of 1820 by allowing popular sovereignty
2. Bleeding Kansas – Conflict between Kansas and Missouri after Missourians snuck in to Kansas and voted in favor of Slavery
3. Pottawatomie Massacre – John Brown hacked up with machetes, 5 pro-slavery supporters
4. Popular Sovereignty- Allowing white male settlers in the territory to vote on Slavery.
5. Stephen Douglas- Designer of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, famous for his debates with Abraham Lincoln in 1858.
6. Dred Scott – Slave who attempted to sue his slave owner for his freedom. Went to the Supreme Court but was ruled against because he had no rights; Made Missouri Compromise Unconstitutional
7. John Brown - was a white American abolitionist who believed armed insurrection was the only way to overthrow the institution of slavery in the United States.
8. Harper’s Ferry - October 1859, John Brown led a group of men in a raid on the arsenal.
9. Abraham Lincoln - 16th President of the United States, serving from March 1861 until his assassination in April 1865. Led the U.S. through the Civil War.
10. Suspension of Habeas Corpus- is a writ (court order) that requires a person under arrest to be brought before a judge or into court.
11. Conscription – enlistment of men into the military (draft)
12. Emancipation Proclamation- It proclaimed the freedom of slaves in the ten states that were still in rebellion, thus applying to 3.1 million of the 4 million slaves in the U.S. at the time. ( Jan 1, 1863)
13. Gettysburg Address- Speech by Lincoln on November 19, 1863 at the dedication of the soldier’s cemetery in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
14. Lincoln’s second inaugural address - March 4, 1865, used his speech to avoid harsh treatment of the South.
15. North vs. South – The North had a majority of the advantages including population, manufacturing, exports, food production and railroads.
16. North vs. South – The South had an advantage in military leadership
17. Leadership – Ulysses S. Grant and William Tecumseh Sherman were Union leaders, while Robert E. Lee and Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson were Confederate leaders
18. Jefferson Davis – Confederate President
19. Fort Sumter – First fighting of the Civil War occurs (SC)
20. Battle of Bull Run – First Battle of the Civil War won by the Confederates; Stonewall Jackson
21. Battle of Antietam – Bloodiest 1 day battle in US History; strategic win for Union
22. Monitor vs. Merrimack – Steamship battle between Union (Monitor) and Confederacy (Merrimack) at Battle of Hampton Rhodes.
23. Siege of Vicksburg – Mississippi; Union victory cut off Confederate troops dividing South in half
24. Battle of Gettysburg – Confederate loss significant because they would never invade the North again; Sinking morale of Confederacy and boosting morale of Union; Turning Point
25. Battle of Atlanta – Union victory; Destroyed rail lines and took control of trade post in Atlanta
26. March to the Sea – William T. Sherman’s campaign to Savannah, GA; Delivered Savannah to Lincoln as a Christmas present
27. Andersonville – Confederate prisoner of war camp in Georgia
28. Appomattox Courthouse – Sight of the surrender of Robert E. Lee and the Confederate Army to Ulysses S. Grant