11th-U.S. History & Government Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***Civil War & Reconstruction, Key People & Terms***

1. ***Republican Party***– A sectional political organization founded in the 1850’s to oppose slavery. Their first platform was, “Free Soil, Free Labor, Free Men.”
2. ***Abraham Lincoln*** – The first Republican President, he served office during the Civil War and was assassinated in April 1865
3. ***Election of 1860*** – A controversial Presidential Election with four candidates receiving votes based on sectional loyalties. Lincoln was elected and it caused the secession of the Lower South
4. ***Secession*** – To leave or break away from the Union
5. ***Jefferson Davis***– Served as President of the Confederate States of America during the Civil War
6. ***Habeas Corpus***– Requires a person to be brought before a court to determine whether that person is being jailed lawfully. Lincoln suspends this during the Civil War
7. ***Robert E. Lee*** – The Commanding General of the Confederate States of America
8. ***Ulysses S. Grant*** – Northern General who was appointed Commander of the Union Army by Lincoln in 1864, and accepted the Confederate surrender at Appomattox
9. ***Emancipation Proclamation*** – (1863) Used largely as a symbol, Lincoln freed all slaves ONLY in the rebelling States under Confederate control
10. ***The Gettysburg Address*** – (1863) Speech given by Lincoln dedicating a Union military cemetery in which he summarizes the meaning of the Civil War
11. ***Confederate States of America*** – Formed by eleven States who seceded from the Union including South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia
12. ***Andrew Johnson*** – Vice President who became President after Lincoln’s assassination and served office during the beginning of Reconstruction
13. ***Impeachment*** – Process where the House of Representatives makes accusations of wrongdoing against the President or other high federal officials. The Senate will then serve as jury during a trial
14. ***Reconstruction***– (1865-1877) The effort to rebuild the Southern States, admit the seceding States back into the Union, and restore the nation’s economy and government
15. ***Radical Republicans*** – Group that controlled Congress during Reconstruction and called for Harsh treatment of the Southern States including military occupation while new state constitutions and governments were set up
16. ***Scalawags*** – An insult given to Southern whites that helped participate in the new Reconstruction Governments. They were seen as traitors.
17. ***Carpetbaggers***– An insult given to Northerners who moved to the South during Reconstruction to be elected to the Reconstruction governments or profit in private business.
18. ***13th Amendment*** – (1865) Abolished Slavery in the United States
19. ***14th Amendment*** – (1868) Granted citizenship to all native born, or naturalized people, including African-Americans, and gave all people “equal protection of the laws”
20. ***15th Amendment*** – (1870) Gave all male citizens, regardless of race, including African- Americans, the right to vote
21. ***Solid South*** – In the 100 years that followed the Civil War the Democratic Party dominated voting and elections in the region
22. ***Black Codes*** – Laws passed in the South after the Civil War to restrict the rights of African Americans
23. ***Jim Crow Laws*** - Segregation laws passed in the South that forbade African Americans from sharing facilities with white Americans
24. ***Segregation*** – Separation of people in society based on race or color
25. ***Ku Klux Klan*** – Secret society formed by Southern Whites during Reconstruction that used violence and terror to scare African Americans from taking an active role in the new Governments
26. ***Poll Taxes*** – A tax on all voters, those too poor to pay the tax could not vote. The tax was used to keep poor individuals—including most African Americans—from voting
27. ***Literacy Tests*** – Some States required individuals to prove they could read and write in order to vote. The policy was aimed at keeping African Americans from voting since most had received little schooling
28. ***Grandfather Clauses*** – Policy passed in Southern States that automatically allowed individuals to vote if their Father or Grandfather could vote in 1866
29. ***Freedman’s Bureau*** – Created by Congress during Reconstruction to aid former slaves in receiving an education and helping to find homes and paying jobs