

Abraham Lincoln – 16th POTUS who served during the Civil War

Jefferson Davis – President of the Confederate States of America

Ku Klux Klan - secret organization of whites who intimidated blacks, Jews, or immigrants

Sharecropper - person who farms on someone else's land and pays part of the crop for the rent

Freedman's Bureau - government program giving food & shelter (40 acres land & mule) to former slaves to get them on their feet

Confederate States of America - southern states who broke away (seceded) from the Union

Emancipation Proclamation - statement by Union president Abraham Lincoln that proclaimed freedom for slaves in states that were in rebellion against the Union

Uncle Tom's Cabin - anti-slavery book written by Harriet Beecher Stowe about the evils of slavery

Anaconda Plan - Union plan during the Civil War for a naval blockade shaped like a snake squeezing the South

Underground Railroad - secret network of escape routes to smuggle run-away slaves to freedom in the North

Fugitive Slave Act - law that made it illegal to help runaway slaves even in North

Poll tax - money paid in order to vote

Dred Scott - slave who sued for his freedom; Supreme Court ruled slaves are not citizens but property

Abolitionist - person working against slavery

John Brown - abolitionist who led forces in Bleeding Kansas as well as a raid on Harper's Ferry, Virginia to get weapons

Harriet Tubman - former slave who helped slaves escape on the Underground Railroad

Carpetbaggers - Northern politicians who came to the South to ask for votes

Harper's Ferry - place where John Brown tried to raid the federal arsenal to arm slaves for a rebellion

Robert E. Lee - General of the Confederates (South) during the Civil War

13th Amendment - abolished slavery in the United States

14th Amendment - amendment granting citizenship to *all persons born or naturalized in the United States* which included former slaves

15th Amendment - says that the right of citizens of the U.S. to vote shall not be denied by anyone or any state on account of race, color, or being a slave before

Stephen Douglas - Senator from Illinois who ran for president against Abraham Lincoln. Wrote the Kansas-Nebraska Act; believed in states' rights

Free-soiler - a person dedicated to preventing the expansion of slavery into the western territories by moving there

Harriet Beecher Stowe - woman author of Uncle Tom's Cabin, a book about a slave who is treated badly which persuaded more people, particularly Northerners, to become anti-slavery

Know Nothings - the American Party; anti-immigrant and anti-Catholic

Clara Barton - Nurse during the Civil War; started the American Red Cross

Ulysses S. Grant - General of the Union Army credited for winning the Civil War for the North

Stonewall Jackson - Confederate general who earned his nickname for standing firm at the Battle of Bull Run

Gettysburg - battle of the American Civil War that was a turning point for the North since they finally won a major fight

Underground Railroad - a system of secret routes used by escaping slaves to reach freedom in the North or in Canada

Secede - to formally leave the union

Kansas-Nebraska Act - created Nebraska and Kansas as states and gave the people living in those territories the right to choose to be a free or slave state through popular sovereignty

Conscription - forced military service

Gettysburg Address - a famous speech delivered by Abraham Lincoln in Nov. 1863 at the dedication of a national cemetery on the site of the Battle of Gettysburg

Causes of Civil War – slavery

Abolitionist Movement – people who wanted slavery to stop

Population in the North – 3 times of the South and more affluent (*wealthier*)

Abe Lincoln – 16th President of the United States during the Civil War

Jefferson Davis – 1st and only President of the Confederate States of America

Generals for the Union (USA) – General Grant and Sherman

Generals for the Confederacy – General Lee and Jackson

Anaconda Plan – squeeze the South by building a naval blockade of the South and Mississippi River

King Cotton – The South was dependent on cotton and slavery to keep it going

Minie Ball – bullet design that changed how accurate guns could be

Uniforms for the North = Blue

Uniforms for the South = Grey

Fort Sumter – First shot of Civil War was fired here on April 12th, 1861