1. Mormons

Religious organization that began with the visions of Joseph Smith in New York in the 1820s.   
After Smith was killed in 1844, Brigham Young led Mormons to Utah Territory.

1. California gold rush, 1849

Prospectors, known as "forty-niners." streamed into California in 1849 after the discovery of gold.

1. Homestead Act, 1862

Law that provided 160 acres of public land to anyone who lived on and cultivated the land for five   
years. Led to a mass movement to the West after the Civil War.

1. Pacific Railway Act, 1862

Law that gave loans and land to subsidize construction of a railroad to the Pacific Coast. Enabled   
Americans to more easily move west after the Civil War.

1. Promontory Point, Utah, 1869

Site where the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads met, completing the first   
transcontinental railroad line.

1. Oregon Treaty, 1846

After years of conflict over ownership of the Pacific Northwest, the U.S. and England established   
the boundary at 49' latitude.

1. \*Manifest Destiny

Belief that the U.S. was destined to expand across the North American continent.

a. Chinese trade

In 1844 the U.S secured a treaty with China that gave the United States the trading   
privileges already enjoyed by many other foreign powers.

b. clipper ships

Fast-moving sailing ships which allowed the U.S. to begin opening trade routes to Asia.

C. Commodore Matthew Perry

U.S. naval commander who played a key role in opening Japan to trade with the West.

**d. missionaries**

Concurrent with the Second Great Awakening, Protestant missionaries from the U.S.   
began establishing Christian missions in China.

a. Mariano Vallejo

A Mexican leader in California. Although Vallejo supported American control of   
California, he was imprisoned by Gen. John C. Fremont for several months during the   
Mexican-American War, ruining him out financially. Vallejo eventually served in the   
California State legislature.

b. Sand Creek Massacre, 1864

As many as 160 peaceful Cheyenne and Arapaho were killed by a Colorado Territory militia.

c. Annexation of Texas, 1845

Through a joint resolution of Congress, the U.S. annexed and granted statehood to the   
Republic of Texas, an independent nation that had won its independence from Mexico in   
1836.

d. Mexican-American War, 1846-48

War caused by a territorial dispute between the U.S. and Mexico that led to Mexico   
ceding land to the U.S.

e. Mexican Cession, 1848

The region of the present-day southwestern United States that Mexico ceded to the U.S.   
in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

f. Gadsden Purchase, 1853

Strip of land in present-day Arizona and New Mexico that the U.S. purchased from   
Mexico as a route for building a southern transcontinental railroad. (The southern railroad   
was completed in 1882.)

a. Wilmot Proviso, 1846

Amendment to an appropriations bill proposing that any territory acquired from Mexico be   
closed to slavery. Although the amendment was defeated in the Senate, it started a national   
debate that ended in Civil War

b. Compromise of 1850

Attempt to reconcile northerners and southerners over the issue of slavery. The   
compromise, written by Henry Clay, admitted California as a free state and called for   
popular sovereignty in New Mexico and Utah. The compromise also included a strong fugitive slave law and the end of the slave trade in DC.

Popular sovereignty

Letting the people of a territory decide whether their territory will be slave or free.

d. Fugitive Slave Law, 1850

Law that provided for the return of escaped slaves in the North to their owners in the South.

**e. nativism**

Favoring native-born Americans over immigrants.

f. Know Nothings

Secret nativist organization of the 1850s that was anti-Catholic and anti-immigrant. The   
Know- Nothings eventually formed themselves into the American Party, a national political   
party.

g. peculiar institution

Southern euphemism for slavery. Used by southerners in the antebellum period because   
the word "slavery" was deemed improper and had been banned in some areas.

h. slave codes

Laws that established the status of slaves denying them basic rights and classifying them   
as the property of slave-owners.

i. Harper's Ferry, 1859

Site of a federal arsenal in Virginia. Radical abolitionist john Brown hoped to capture the   
arsenal and start a slave rebellion in the South. His attack failed, and he was hanged for   
treason.

j. Free Soil Party

Political Party that opposed slavery in the territories in the 1848 and 1852 elections. Most   
members of the Free Soil Party became Republicans after the creation of the Republican   
Party in 1854.

k. Underground Railroad, 1850-1860

Secret network of northerners who helped fugitive slaves escape to Canada or safe areas of the U.S.The most famous “conductor” on the underground railroad was Harriet Tubman who led at least 300 slaves to freedom.

*I. Uncle Tom's Cabin, 1852*

Anti-slavery novel written by Harriet Beecher Stowe that fueled that abolitionist movement   
in the northern states.

a. \*Republican Party, 1854

Political party formed after the Whig Party split over the Kansas-Nebraska Act. The   
Republican Party, which was a northern and western party, opposed the extension of   
slavery into the western territories.

b. Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854

Law that allowed the Kansas and Nebraska territories to decide the issue of slave   
through popular sovereignty. The law led to Civil War in Kansas, creating what many   
called "Bleeding **Kansas."**

c. Lecompton Constitution, 1857

Proslavery state constitution written for Kansas that was rejected by the voters of Kansas.

d. \* *Dred Scott* v. *Stanford, 1857*

After ruling that people of African descent were not citizens and could not sue in court, the   
Supreme Court under Chief Justice Roger Taney affirmed the right of slave owners to   
take their slaves into the Western territories, negating the doctrine of popular sovereignty   
and repealing the Missouri Compromise.

e. Lincoln-Douglas Debates, 1858

In an election for the U.S. Senate, Abraham Lincoln, a Republican, and Stephen Douglas,   
a Democrat, held a series of debates in Illinois. Although Douglas won the election, the   
debates made Lincoln a national political figure who could articulate the Republican   
position on slavery.

f. Freeport Doctrine, 1858

Belief held by Senator Stephen Douglas of Illinois that a territory could exclude slavery   
by creating laws that made slavery impossible. In other words, the U.S. Congress could   
not outlaw slavery in the territories *(Dred Scott* v. *Sandford)* but the people could   
(popular sovereignty).

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a \*Abraham Lincoln

Illinois Republican elected president of the United States in 1860 on a platform calling for no   
slavery in the territories. His election prompted southern states to secede, leading to the Civil   
War.

1. Crittenden Compromise, 1860

A series of amendments proposed by john Crittenden to prevent the Civil War by protecting   
slavery south of the Missouri Compromise Line of 36°30'. The compromise was not supported by   
president-elect Lincoln and failed in the U.S. Congress.

1. Southern Secession

Beginning with South Carolina, seven southern states seceded from the Union before Lincoln   
was inaugurated president on March 4, 1861.

1. Confederate States of America

The new political entity created by secessionist states before Lincoln's inauguration. jefferson   
Davis, a former U.S. Secretary of War, was chosen first president of the Confederacy.

1. Fort Sumter, 1861

Union fort located in the harbor of Charleston, S.C. After the fort was attacked by Confederate forces in April 1861,   
President Lincoln called for volunteers to suppress a rebellion, beginning the Civil War.

1. King Cotton

Southerners hoped that England's need for southern cotton would lead to English support of the   
Confederacy. Cotton surpluses in Egypt and India accompanied by the British nee fro norther   
wheat meant that England did not put its full support behind the Confederacy.

1. Antietam, 1862

Significant northern victory in turning back southern troops from invading the North. The victory at   
Antietam prompted Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.

1. Vicksburg, 1863

Turning point of the Civil War in the West. Northern troops led by Ulysses S. Grant gained full   
control of the Mississippi River

1. Gettysburg, 1863

Turning point of the Civil War in the East. Northern troops led by George Meade stopped   
southern forces led by Robert E. Lee from invading the North.

1. March to the Sea, 1864

Northern troops led by William T. Sherman marched through Georgia destroying everything in   
their path.

1. Appomattox Court House, 1865

Robert E. Lee surrendered to Ulysses S. Grant, ending the Civil War.

a. \*Emancipation Proclamation, 1863

Lincoln's executive order abolishing slavery in all states rebelling against the United   
States. Lincoln issued the proclamation as a military necessity.

b. \*Gettysburg Address, 1863

President Lincoln's short speech to dedicate a cemetery after the Battle of Gettysburg.   
Lincoln used the speech to define the United States as a nation based on the principle of   
equality found in the Declaration of Independence.

c. 54th Mass

A state militia in Massachusetts; Massachusetts was the first state to enlist black soldiers;   
180,000 blacks served but free blacks were only 1 % of total Union population; this was   
an all-color regiment commanded by white officers and soldiers were not paid equally;   
still, proved that blacks can indeed fight battles.

a. \*13th Amendment, 1865

Constitutional amendment that abolished slavery in the United States and its territories.   
b. \*14th Amendment, 1868

Constitutional amendment that made former slaves citizens and guaranteed them equal   
protection of the laws.

c. \*15th Amendment, 1870

Constitutional amendment that prohibited states from denying anyone the right to vote   
due to race or whether the person had once been a slave. A provision to allow women the   
right to vote was debated but not added to the amendment.

d. Civil Rights Act of 1875

Law that prohibited racial discrimination in jury selection, transportation, and businesses   
open to the public. The Supreme Court declared the law unconstitutional in 1883.

e. \*Radical Republicans

Faction of the Republicans Party that opposed moderation or conciliation toward the   
South. Radical Republicans opposed slavery and supported civil rights for freed slaves.   
After the Civil War they tried to limit presidential power and increase congressional power.

f. Charles Sumner

Radical Republican leader in the U.S Senate.

g. Thaddeus Stevens

Radical Republican leader in the U.S. House of Representatives.

h. Impeachment of President Andrew Johnson, 1868

After obstructing Radical Republican attempts to create Reconstruction policy, President   
Johnson was impeached on the grounds that he had removed a cabinet member without   
congressional approval. The U.S. Senate failed by one vote to convict him and remove him   
from office.

i. \*Susan B. Anthony

Advocate for women's right to vote. In 1872, Anthony was arrested for voting in a   
presidential election.

j. Victoria Woodhull

Advocate of women's rights who, in 1872, became the first women to run for president of   
the United States.

k Freedman's Bureau, 1865-1872

Federal agency established to aid former slaves in their transition to freedom, primarily   
through economic relief and education.

I. Black Reconstruction

Period during the Reconstruction era where African Americans took an active role in state and local government in southern states.

m. Hiram Revels

Mississippi Minister who became the first African American to serve in the U.S.   
Senate (1870-1871).

n. Blanche K. Bruce

First non-white senator to serve a full term in the U.S. Senate (1875-1881).

O. Robert Smalls

Former slave who played a significant role **in** persuading President Lincoln to accept   
African American soldiers into the Union Army. Served in the U.S. House of   
Representatives from 1875 to 1879.

p. carpetbagger

Derogatory term used by white southerners to describe northerns who came to the South   
after the Civil War.

q. scalawag

Derogatory term used by white southerners to describe other white southerners who   
cooperated with the Republican Party during Reconstruction.

a. black codes

Laws passed in southern states after the Civil War restricting the rights and activities of free   
slaves, defining the status of freed slaves as inferior to whites.

a. Ku Klux Klan

Secret organization in the South after the Civil War that used violence and intimidation to   
restore southern whites to power.

b. Redeemers

Southern Democrats who brought the Democratic Party back to power, suppressing   
Black Reconstruction.

c. Compromise of 1877

Compromise used to end the disputed presidential election of 1876. Republicans gained the presidency under   
Rutherford Hayes. In turn, Hayes agreed to remove northern troops from southern states, ending   
Reconstruction.

d. sharecropping (tenant farming)

A system of renting farmland in which tenant farmers gave landlords a share of their   
crops as rent. A large percentage of freed slaves became sharecroppers after the Civil