

US History EOCT GPS

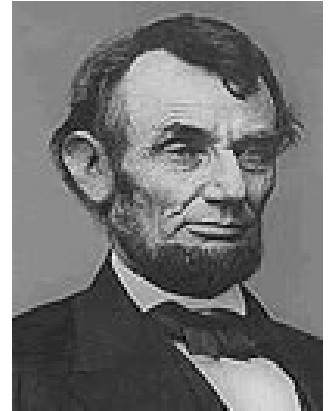
Glossary

[New Republic through Reconstruction](#)

This category of vocabulary will make up approximately **19%** of the test.

Students will understand concepts associated with territorial and economic growth of the early 19th century in the United States, growing northern and southern differences, the Civil War, and Reconstruction.

The following is a list of carefully matched vocabulary terms for this section of the test/exam.



Habeas Corpus

This court order ("writ") requires a person to be brought before a judge.

Dred Scott Decision

This was a 1857 Supreme Court decision that a slave, because he was not a citizen, could not sue for his freedom.

Abolitionists

People who fought for emancipation of the slaves and to end the slave trade.

Andrew Johnson

This politician from Tennessee became President following the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, later becoming the first President to be impeached (he was found not guilty).

Antebellum

Period used to describe Pre-Civil War in the United States.

Battle Of Antietam

This was an important battle fought on September 17, 1862 in Maryland during the Civil War. It was the first major battle that took place on Northern soil, and 23,000 men died. It was a strategic Union victory.

Battle Of Atlanta

This was an important battle fought on July 22, 1864 in Georgia during the Civil War. It was a Union victory led by General Sherman and was subsequently burned to the ground and then he led his March to the Sea.

Battle Of Vicksburg

This was a significant battle during the Civil War in Mississippi where Union General Grant got Confederate forces to surrender. This led to Union control of the Mississippi River.

Black Codes

Special laws passed by southern state governments immediately after the Civil War. They were designed to control former slaves, and to subvert the intent of the Thirteenth Amendment.

Bleeding Kansas

Term coined by the New York Tribune to describe the violence between pro and anti slavery factions between 1854 and 1858. The violence was an attempt to influence whether Kansas would become a free or slave state.

Civil War

This was the war between the North and South in the United States (1861-1865), also known as the War Between the States.

Compromise Of 1850

This was an agreement that California would be admitted to the Union, the slave trade in the District of Columbia would be restricted, and the Fugitive Slave Law would be enforced.

Eli Whitney

He was an American inventor of the late 18th and early 19th centuries with two major contributions to the world: his Cotton Gin revolutionized agriculture and his development of "interchangeable parts" revolutionized industry

Elizabeth Cady Stanton

This was a U.S. social reformer and women's suffrage leader.

Emancipation Proclamation

This was an order issued during the Civil War by President Lincoln ending slavery in the Confederate states.

Frederick Douglass

This was a U.S. abolitionist who founded the North Star.

Free Soiler

A political party in 1848-1852 opposing the growth of slavery into any territories of the United States or any new States.

Ft. Sumter

Fort located in Charleston, South Carolina harbor, that was perhaps where the first shots of the United States Civil War were fired.

Fugitive Slave Act

This was the Act that mandated the return of runaway slaves, regardless of where in the Union they might be situated at the time of their discovery or capture.

Gettysburg Address

This was a 3-minute address by Abraham Lincoln during the American Civil War (November 19, 1863) at the dedication of a national cemetery on the site of the Battle of Gettysburg.

Grimke Sisters

They were two South Carolina sisters who were active abolitionists and early women's rights activists.

Henry Clay

Influential American politician who ran for president five times but never won. He was known as the Great Pacificator or "The Great Compromiser" because he was able to handle conflicts of the young United States. He was integral with the Missouri Compromise and the Compromise of 1850.

Industrial Revolution

This was a series of economic and mechanical changes of Western Europe in the 18th - 20th centuries.

Jacksonian Democracy

This was the political philosophy espoused by the seventh President that gave increased power to the common man (white males only) believed in Manifest Destiny, the spoils system and Laissez-faire economics.

Jefferson Davis

This politician from Mississippi was once Secretary of War for President Franklin Pierce, thought he is more known for being the first and only President of the Confederate States of America.

John Brown's Raid

On October 16, 1859, 22 armed men took 60 prominent locals of Harper's Ferry hostage and seized the town's United States arsenal and its rifle works to spark a rebellion of freed slaves and to lead an army of emancipation.

John C. Calhoun

He was a South Carolina politician and Vice President under John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson. He was a spokesperson for slavery, nullification and states' rights.

Kansas Nebraska Act

In 1854 Stephen A. Douglas introduced this to the Senate, to allow states to enter the Union with or without slavery.

Ku Klux Klan

This was a secret society organized in the South after the Civil War to reassert white supremacy by means of terrorism.

Lewis And Clark

These explorers ventured into the Louisiana Territory in 1803 and became the first U. S. citizens to navigate their way westward to the Pacific Ocean.

Louisiana Purchase

This was a territory in the western U.S. bought from France for \$15 million.

Manifest Destiny

This was the concept of U.S. territorial expansion westward to the Pacific Ocean seen as a divine right.

Mexican War

Battles between U.S. and Mexico over the southern Texas border.

Missouri Compromise

This was a congressional agreement of 1820 which included the admission of one free and one slave state to maintain the balance of free and slave states in the Union.

Monroe Doctrine

This was an announcement that the American continents were not subjects for future colonization by any European country.

Morehouse College

This is a private male, African-American liberal arts college in Atlanta founded in 1867 for the education of former slaves in ministry and education.

Napoleon Bonaparte

This was a military leader that took control of France in 1800, establishing an empire over the next two decades.

Nat Turner

He attempted to lead a slave revolt in Virginia in 1838, and though it was unsuccessful (he was executed for his violence), his actions represented a change in tone in the abolition movement.

Nationalism

Loyalty and devotion to one's country.

Northwest Ordinance

This was an Act of Continental Congress which initially organized the first *United States* territory and was to be the basis for governing how the United States would expand westward.

Nullification

This was the principle that a state government can declare a law of the national government invalid within the borders of the state.

Popular Sovereignty

This is the belief that the ultimate power of the government rests on the will of the people themselves.

Radical Republicans

This is the term used to describe politicians after the Civil War who opposed Lincoln's conciliatory attitudes towards the south, opting to punish the region and those responsible for the war.

Reconstruction

This was the first phase of returning the Southern states to the Union (1863-1866) and was led by Lincoln and Johnson. Its goal was to reunite quickly and moderately.

Sacagawea

This Shonone Indian girl was an invaluable guide to Lewis and Clark on their trek West.

Sectionalism

This is the political loyalty to one's own region of the country over the entire country. This was a major factor leading up to the Civil War.

Seneca Falls Declaration

This was crafted during a rally for women's rights in upstate New York in 1848, and asserted that women deserved the same rights as men, rights which were guaranteed in both the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution.

Sherman's March To The Sea

This was a military campaign embarked upon by the United States Army in late 1864 which destroyed property along a wide swath south from Atlanta to the Atlantic Ocean in order to punish the Confederates for starting the war.

Slavery

The North Carolina case of *State v. Mann* (1830), dealt with this now-controversial and illegal institution.

Temperance

This was a belief that alcohol consumption should be controlled through moderation and abstinence.

The Liberator

William Lloyd Garrison published this weekly abolitionist newspaper from 1831-1836. It was one of the first publications to call for the "immediate and complete emancipation of all slaves."

Ulysses S. Grant

This Union General made a name for himself at the siege at Vicksburg, though he later defeated Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia to end the Civil War.

War Of 1812

The United States and Great Britain fought this war partially over territorial expansion in North America.

William Lloyd Garrison

This was a U.S. Journalist who founded the radical newspaper *The Liberator*, and fought to abolish slavery.

Wilmot Proviso

This was 1846 legislation added on to the negotiations of the Mexican-American War to prevent slavery in any Mexican Territory. It did not pass but did help lead to the Civil War.

Women's Suffrage

This was a movement to give females the right to vote.