**Unit 6 Vocab Definitions**

1. **Union-** The northern states, led by President Abraham Lincoln.
2. **Abraham Lincoln-** President of the U.S. during the Civil War, he was against slavery and secession, he was assassinated in 1865.
3. **Confederate States of America-** This was formed in 1861 by southern states after their secession from the Union.
4. **Jefferson Davis-** President of the Confederate States of America.
5. **Economic Disparity-** Financial differences that were created due to the industrialized north and the agrarian south.
6. **Emergency Powers-** Presidential actions that can be taken in times of war or other dire circumstances.
7. **Habeas Corpus-** Requires a person under arrest to be brought to court, it was suspended during the Civil War meaning if you were arrested you wouldn’t know exactly what for.
8. **Ulysses S. Grant-** The most famous Union general, accepts Lee’s surrender in 1865
9. **William T. Sherman-** Union general responsible for burning Atlanta and crippling the south economically.
10. **Robert E. Lee-** The most famous Confederate general.
11. **Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson-** Confederate general who died after the Battle of Chancellorsvillle, he was Lee’s right hand man.
12. **Fort Sumter-** First battle of the Civil War on April 12th, 1861.
13. **Antietam-** Bloodiest single day in American history on Sept. 17th, 1862, encouraged Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.
14. **Emancipation Proclamation-** Executive order by Lincoln on January 1st, 1863 that “freed” the slaves in the south.
15. **Vicksburg-** Battle on May 18th- July 4th, 1863 that is considered a turning point, that won the north control of the Mississippi River and cut the south in two.
16. **Gettysburg-** Battle on July 1st-July 3rd, 1863 that is considered THE turning point, resulted in the highest number of casualties of any Civil War battle.
17. **Gettysburg Address-** Speech given by Lincoln on November 19th, 1863 at the dedication of a national cemetery
18. **Battle of Atlanta-** Battle on July 22nd, 1864 that created a wide path of destruction and crippled the south because it destroyed their transportation
19. **Reconstruction-** Period of social and political change after the Civil War from 1865-1877 when the U.S. was rebuilt, especially the South.
20. **Lincoln’s 2nd Inaugural Address-** Speech given by Lincoln on March 4th, 1865 (just weeks before the Union victory) to address the evils of slavery and hope of reuniting the Union.
21. **Presidential Reconstruction-** Reconstruction plan to bring the southern states into the Union as quickly and peacefully as possible.
22. **Congressional Reconstruction-** Reconstruction plan that included strict guidelines on the south to be readmitted in the Union.
23. **Lincoln’s Assassination-** President is shot and killed by southern sympathizer John Wilkes Booth on April 14th, 1865 just 5 days after the end of the Civil War.
24. **Andrew Johnson-** President who was impeached based on his violation of the Tenure of Office Act.
25. **Radical Republicans-** Congressmen who wanted to punish the south and impeach President Andrew Johnson.
26. **Impeachment-** The process of accusing a public official of committing a crime while in office.
27. **Freedmen’s Bureau-** Federal organization that helped provide former slaves with shelter, clothing, and food needs after the Civil War.
28. **13th Amendment-** Amendment passed in 1865 that abolished slavery.
29. **14th Amendment-** Amendment passed in 1868 that made all persons born in the U.S. citizens and guaranteed equal rights and protection of the laws.
30. **15th Amendment-** Amendment passed in 1870 that prohibits anyone from being denied the right to vote based on race.
31. **Black Codes-** Laws especially in the southern states used to oppress former slaves.
32. **Ku Klux Klan-** Organization formed by white southerners who often used violence to resist the expansion of civil rights during the period of Reconstruction.
33. **Presidential Election of 1876-** Campaign between Tilden v. Hayes, it was the most disputed runoff in American History.
34. **Compromise of 1877-** Agreement made to elect Rutherford B. Hayes as president in the promise that Reconstruction would end in the south.