

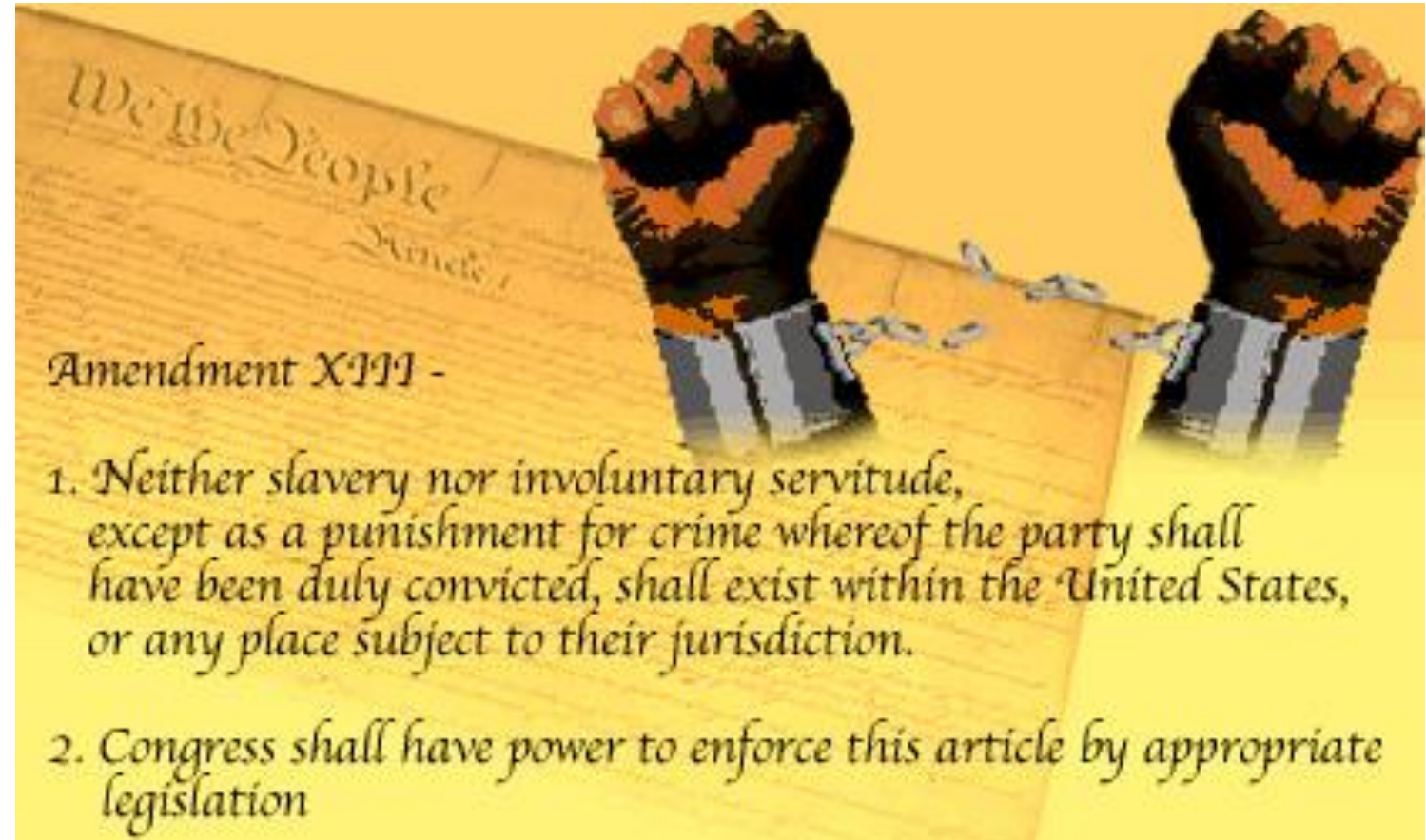
Grade 7

Unit 5

A Nation Divided and Reunited

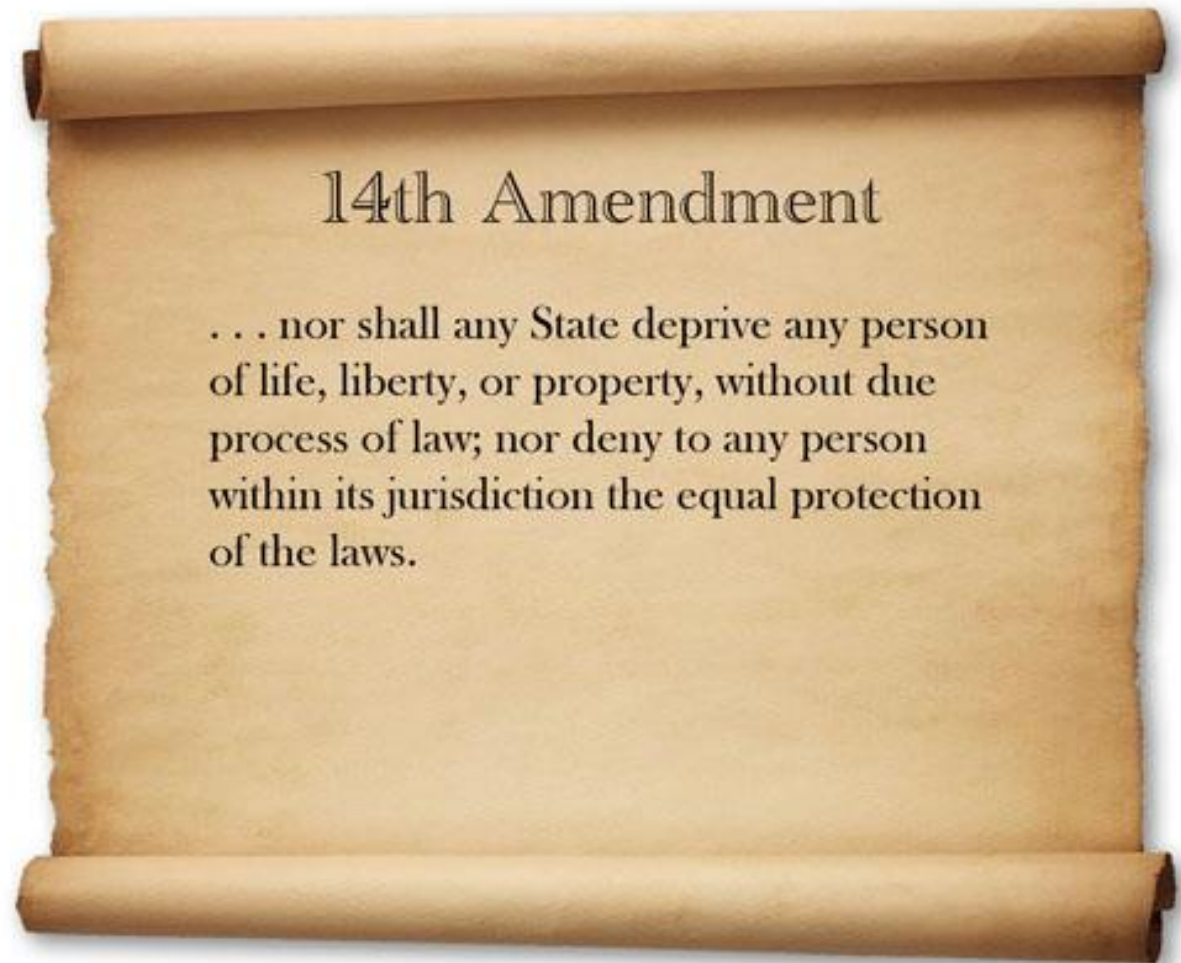
13th Amendment

an amendment to
the U.S.
Constitution,
abolishing slavery
(ratified 1865)



14th Amendment

an amendment to the U.S. Constitution, granting citizenship and equal civil and legal rights to African Americans and slaves who had been emancipated after the Civil War (ratified 1868)



15th Amendment

an amendment to the U.S. Constitution, prohibiting the restriction of voting rights “on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude” (1870)



A.R. Waud. The First Vote. Wood engraving

www.loc.gov

abolitionist

a person who favors
the ending of a
slavery

ANTI-SLAVERY!

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

A. T. FOSS
AND
J. A. HOWLAND,
Agents respectively of the Mass. and American
ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETIES,
Will speak at

COME AND HEAR.

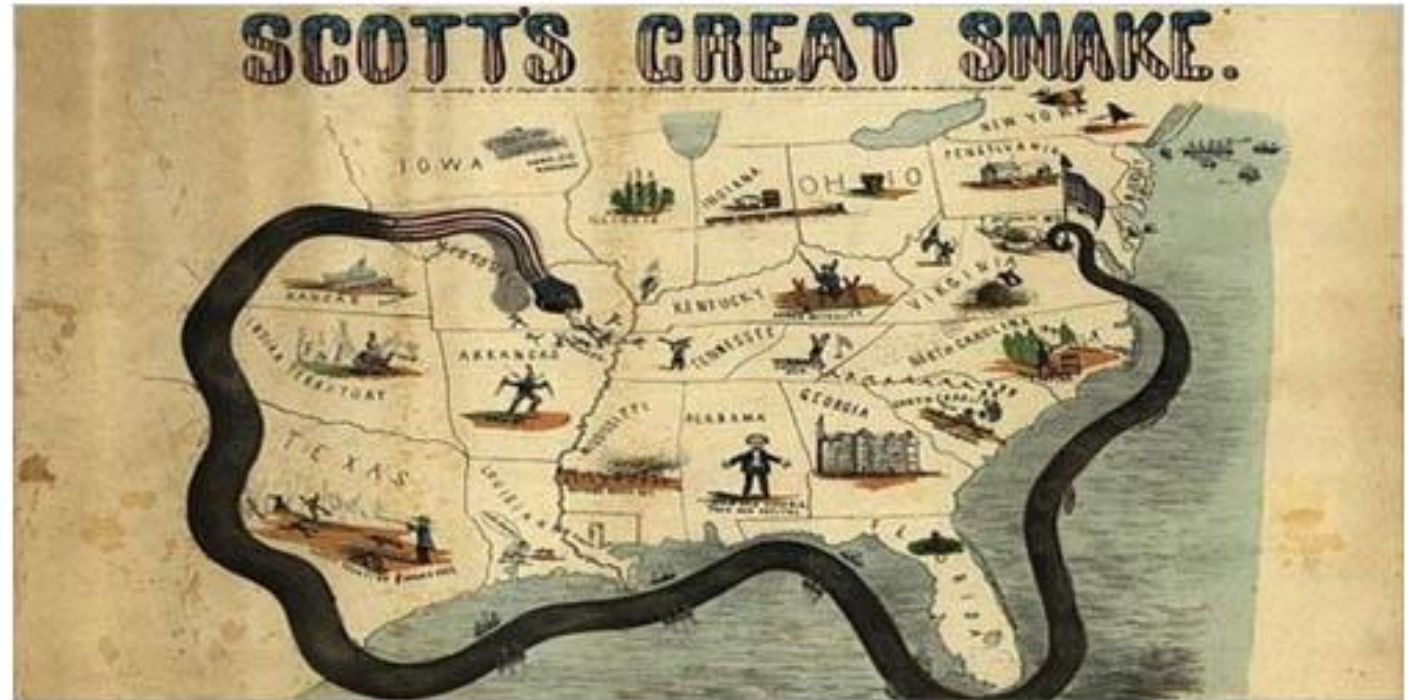
agricultural

the cultivation of
land to grow food



Anaconda plan

the name widely
applied to an
outline strategy for
defeating the
seceding states in
the American Civil
War



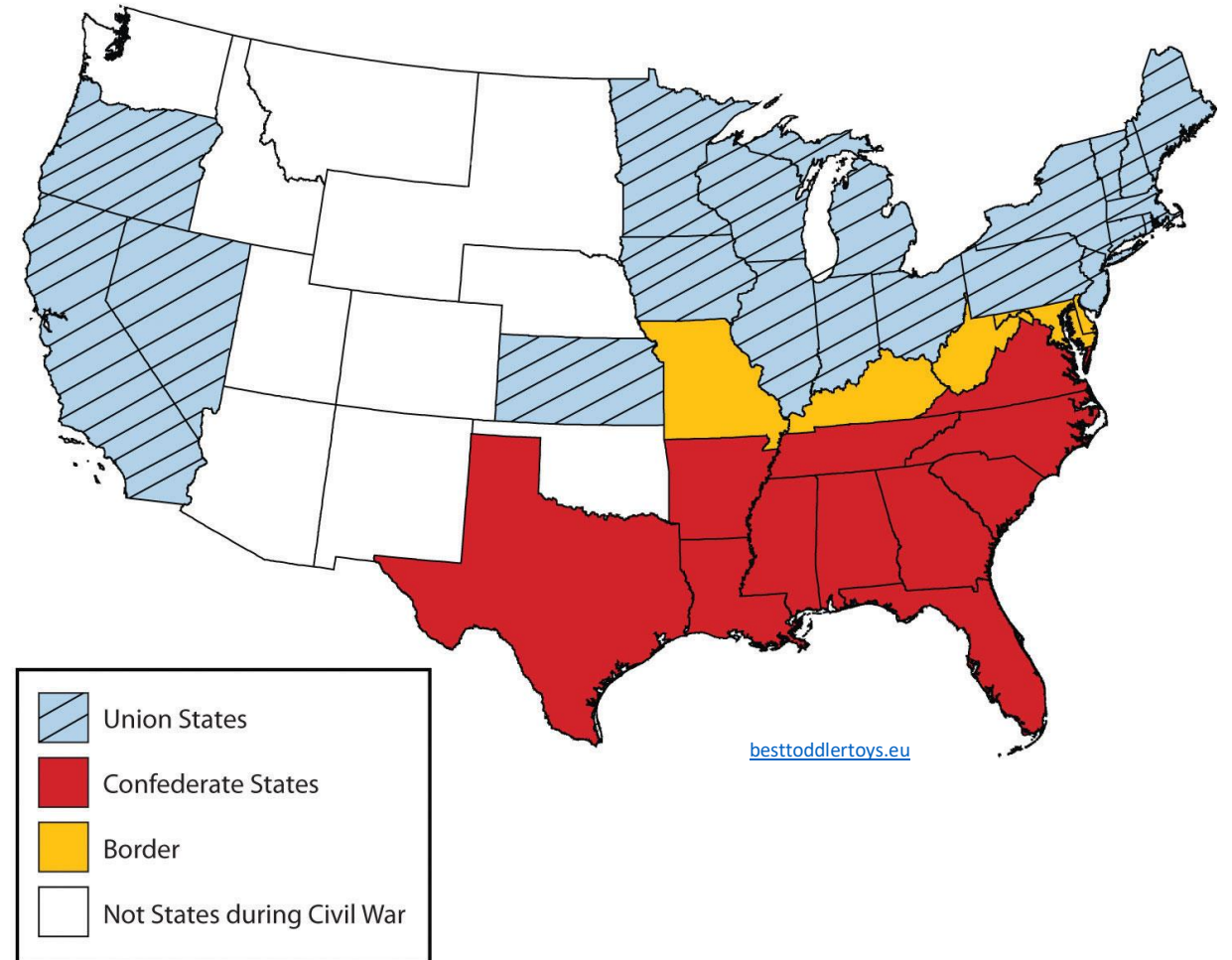
Anaconda Plan

Devised by Winfield Scott

www.totalgettysburg.com

border states

the slave states of
Delaware,
Maryland,
Kentucky, and
Missouri, which
refused to secede
from the Union in
1860–61



cavalry

soldiers who fight
on horseback



conductor

one who is in charge of a railroad train applied to people who led escaped slaves on the Underground Railroad



emancipation

the freeing of
someone from
slavery



First Battle of Bull Run

The first battle of the Civil War, fought in Virginia near Washington, D.C. The surprising victory of the Confederate army humiliated the North and forced it to prepare for a long war



freedmen

people who have
been freed from
slavery



Freedmen's Bureau

established in 1865
by Congress to help
former black slaves
and poor whites in
the South in the
aftermath of the
U.S. Civil War



fugitive

an escaped slave



inauguration

a ceremony to mark
the beginning of a
term of office

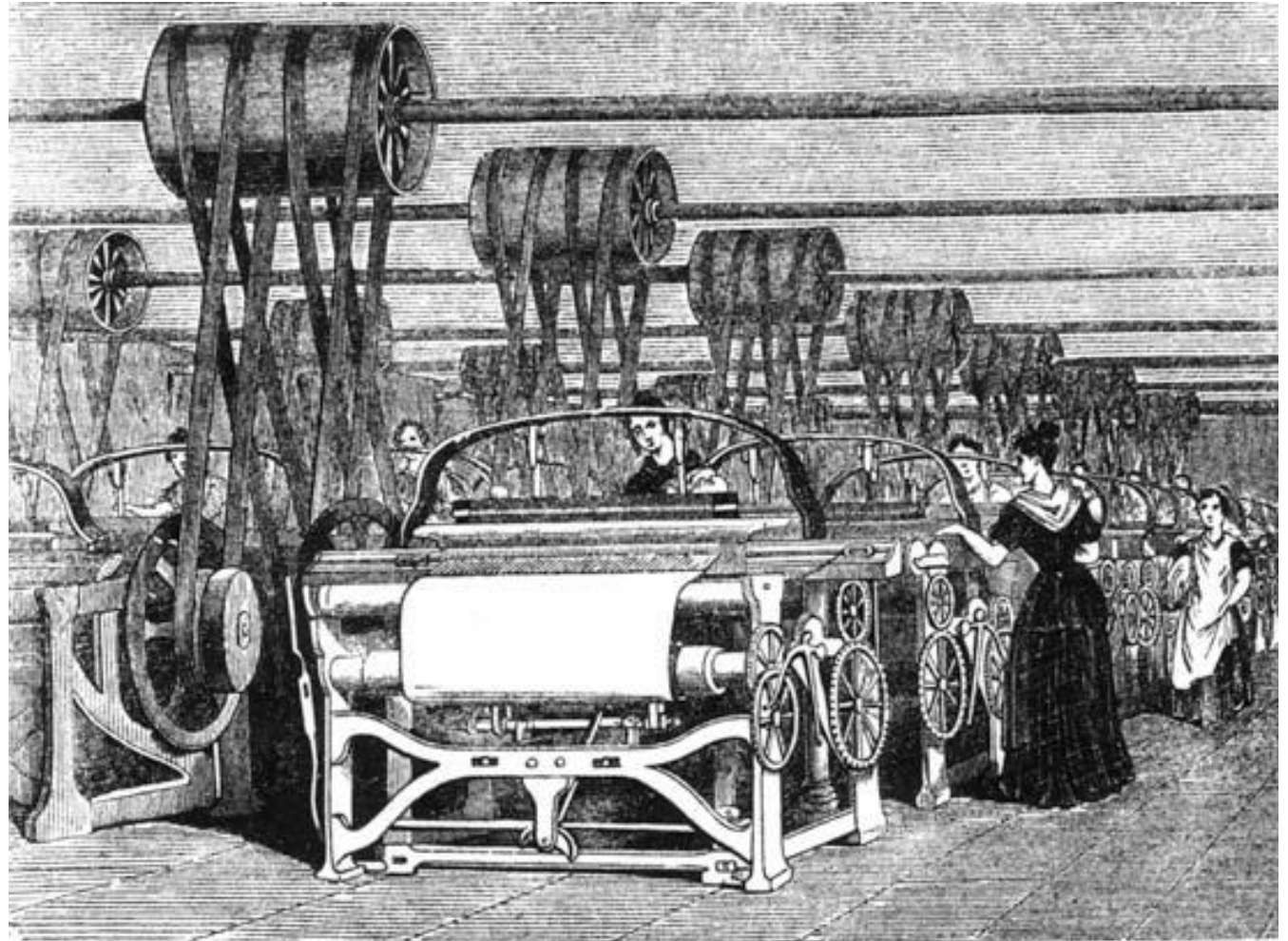


Abraham Lincoln's Second Inauguration

www.loc.gov

industrial

the general use of
power-driven
machinery



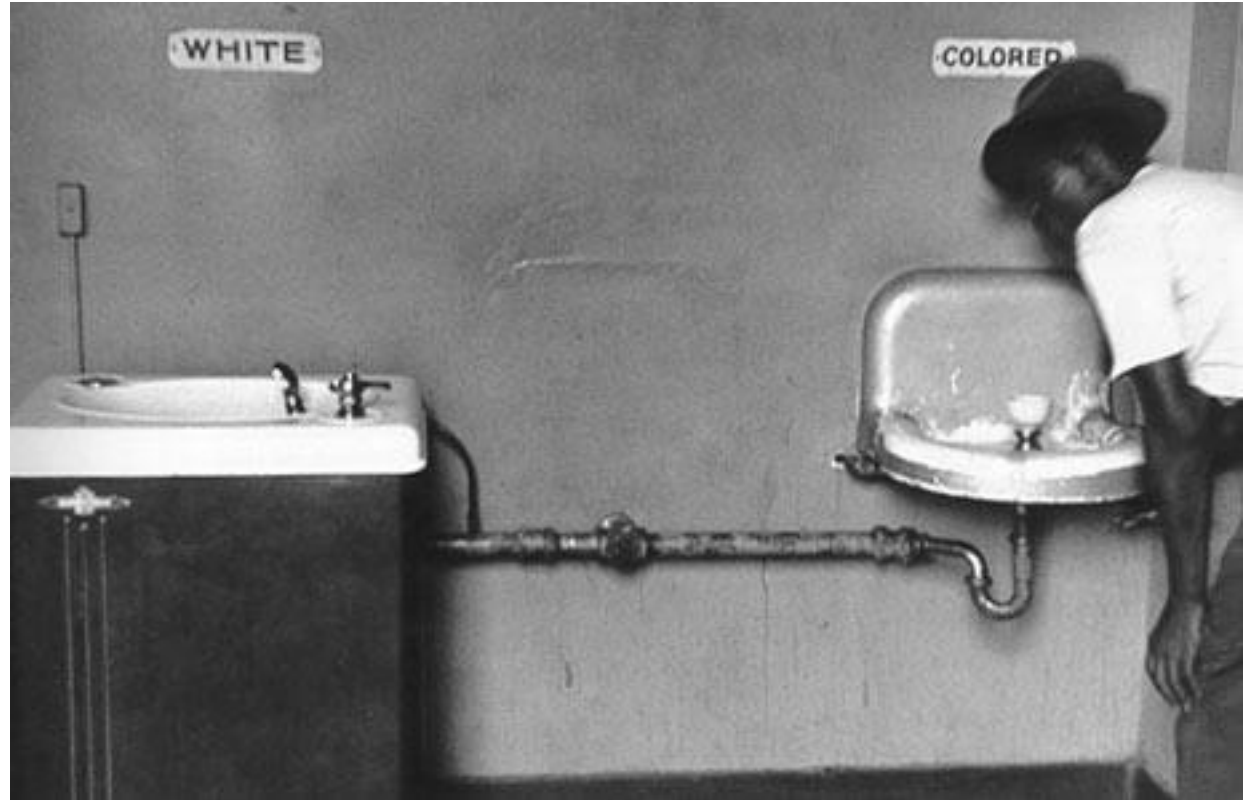
infantry

the branch of an army made up of units trained to fight on foot



Jim Crow Laws

the "separate but equal" segregation laws state and local laws enacted in the Southern and border states of the United States and enforced between 1876 and 1965



Ku Klux Klan

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



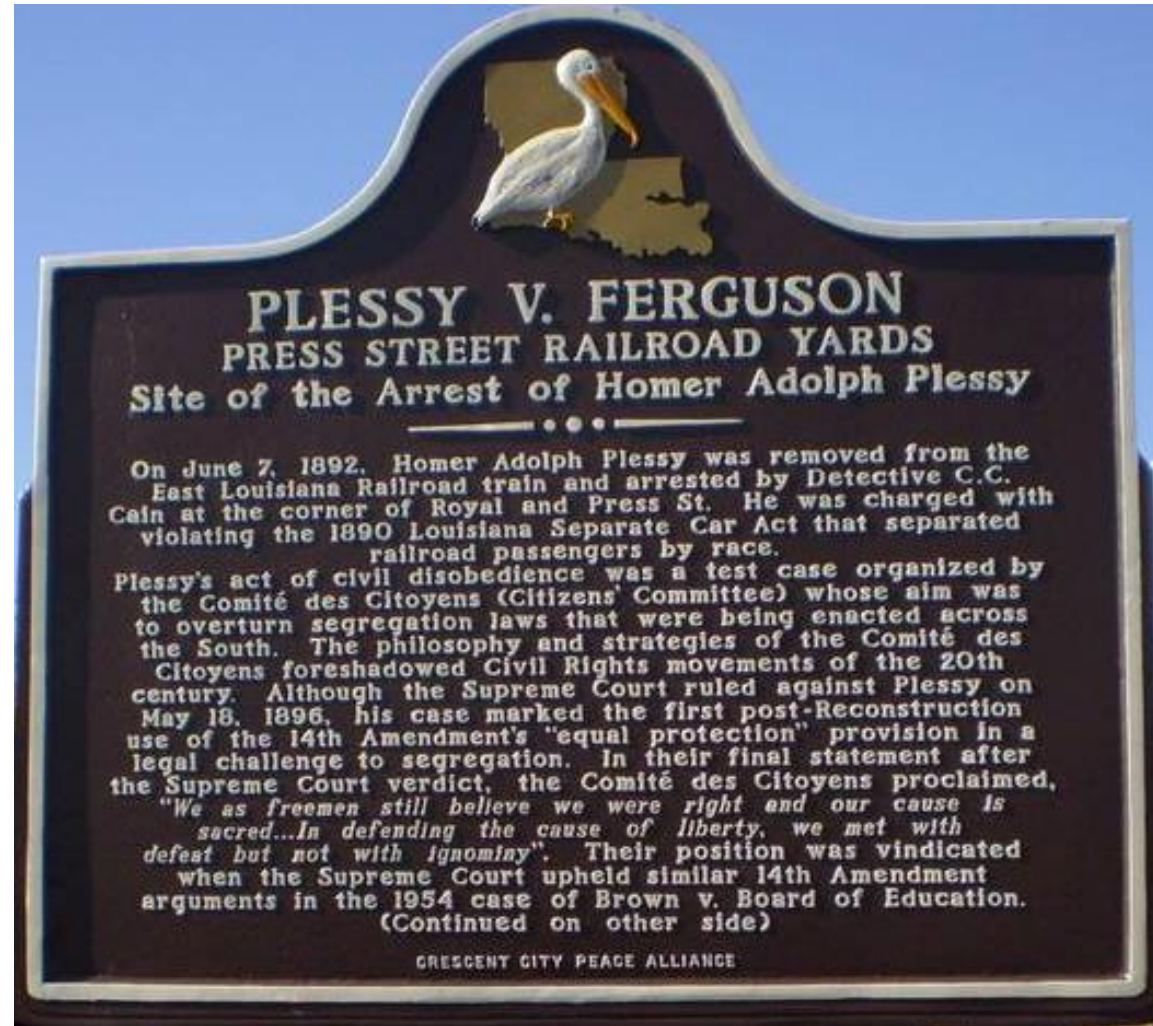
lynching

to put to death,
especially by
hanging, by mob
action and without
legal authority



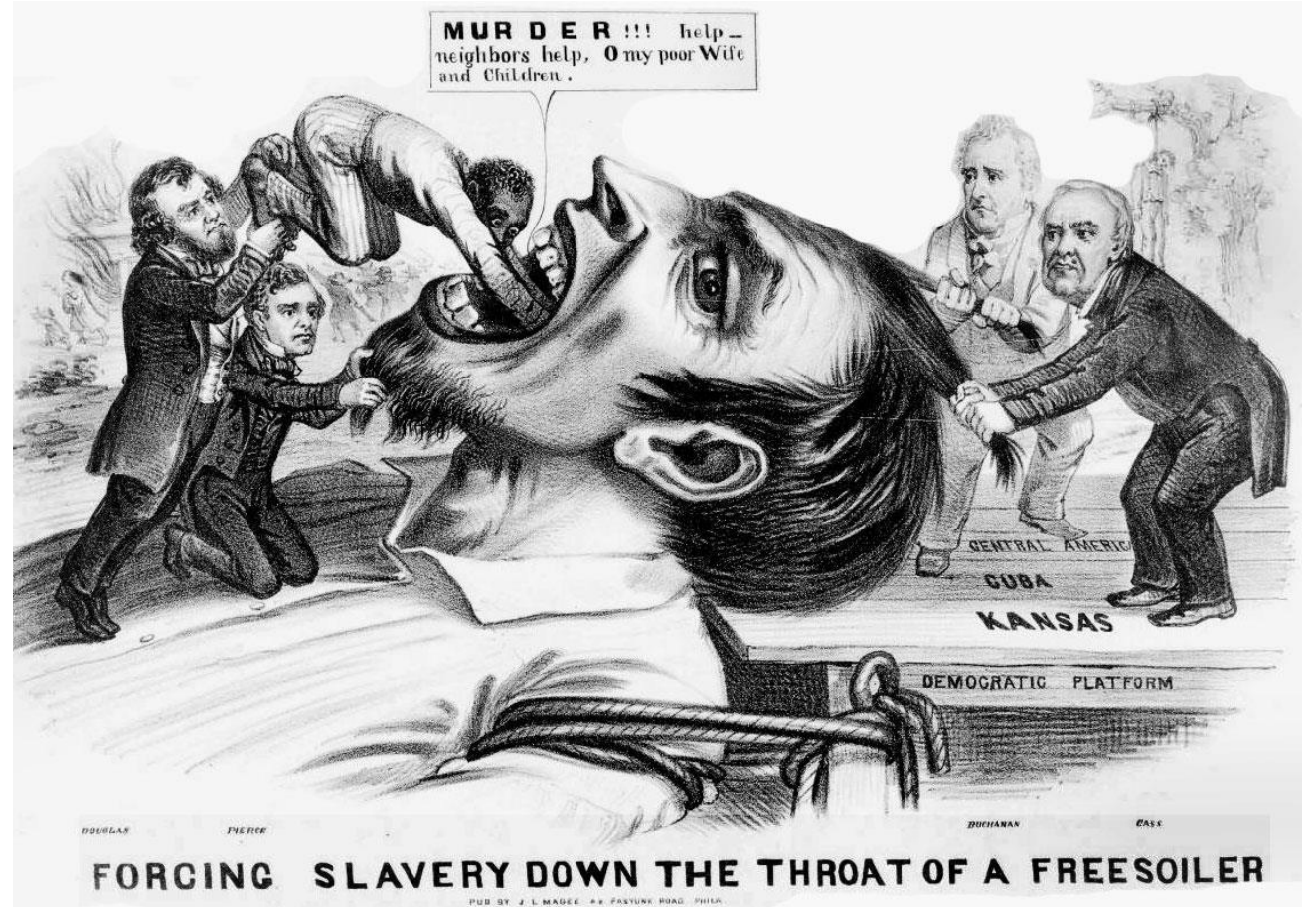
Plessy vs. Ferguson

Supreme Court
ruled race-based
segregation in
public places is
constitutional
(1896)



Popular Sovereignty

a pre-Civil War doctrine asserting the right of the people living in a newly organized territory to decide by vote of their territorial legislature whether or not slavery would be permitted there



proclamation

a public or official
announcement,
especially one dealing
with a matter of great
importance

a public or official
announcement,
especially one dealing
with a matter of great
importance

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A Proclamation.

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

“That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever, free; and the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

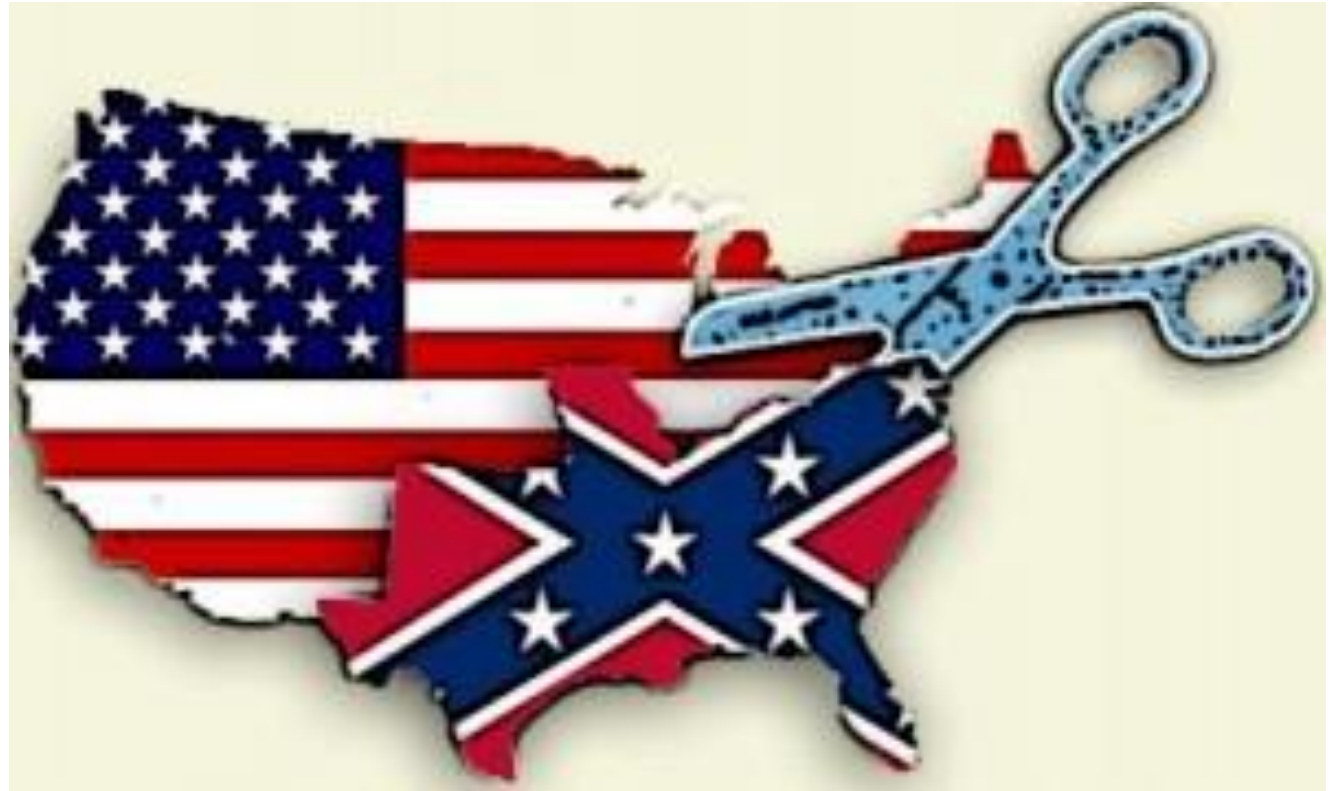
Reconstruction

the period (1865-1877) during which the states that had seceded to the Confederacy were controlled by the federal government before being readmitted to the Union



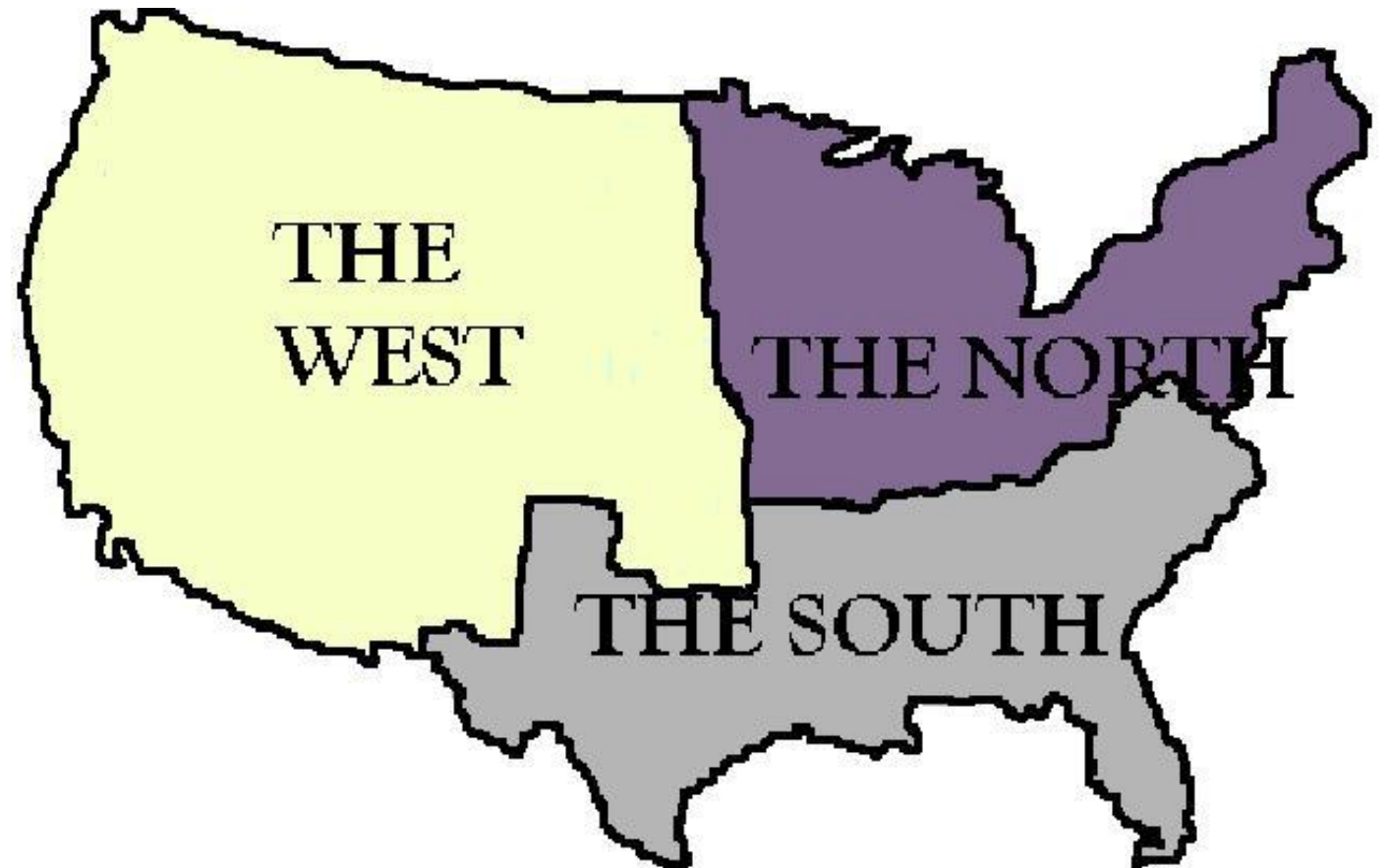
secession

withdrawing
formally from
membership in a
federal union, an
alliance, or a
political
organization



sectionalism

an exaggerated devotion to the interests of a region



segregation

the enforced separation of different racial groups in a country, community, or establishment



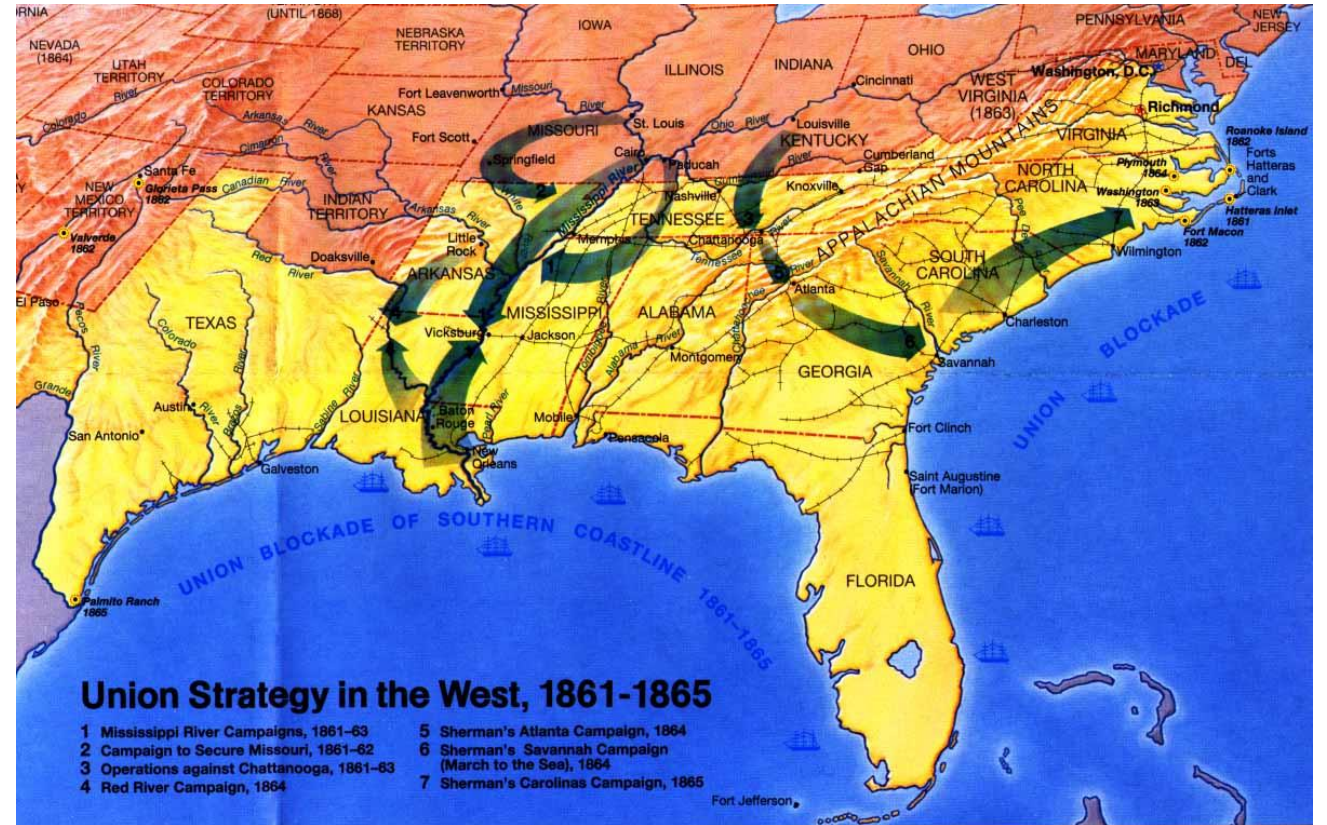
siege

a military operation in which enemy forces surround a town or building, cutting off essential supplies, with the aim of compelling the surrender of those inside



strategy

a plan for military operations and movements during a war



total war

a war that is unrestricted in terms of the weapons used, the territory or combatants involved, or the objectives pursued



Underground Railroad

a network of secret routes and safe houses used by 19th-century slaves of African descent in the United States to escape to free states and Canada

