

THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION

SS8H6

13th Amendment (1865)- ended slavery in the United States.

14th Amendment (1868)- gave African-Americans United States citizenship.

15th Amendment (1870)- gave African-American men the right to vote.

Anaconda Plan- Union strategy during the Civil War which incorporated a plan to blockade Southern ports and capture the Mississippi River. It was called the Anaconda Plan as the strategy resembled an anaconda squeezing its prey to death.

Andersonville- infamous Civil War prisoner-of-war camp in Macon County, Georgia. Over 13,000 Union soldiers died in the camp.

Battle of Antietam (September 17, 1862)- Union victory; bloodiest one-day battle in the War.

Battle of Atlanta (July 22, 1864)- Union victory; this one day battle allowed Union forces to inch closer to the city in the Atlanta Campaign; was not the battle that allowed Union Troops to occupy the city.

Battle of Chickamauga (September 18-20, 1863)- Confederate victory; largest battle fought in Georgia; led to the battle of Chattanooga.

Battle of Dalton (1st Battle: February 22 & 27, 1864)- Union victory; battle during Sherman's Atlanta Campaign.

Battle of Ezra Church (July 28, 1864)- Union victory; battle during Sherman's Atlanta Campaign.

Battle of Fort Pulaski (April 10-11, 1862)- Union victory; the union used rifled cannons which destroyed the brick buildings that were part of the South's coastal defense system.

Battle of Gettysburg (July 1-3, 1864)- Union victory; turning point of the Civil War; the North repelled a Southern invasion into Pennsylvania.

Battle of Kennesaw Mountain (July 27, 1864)- Confederate victory; battle during Sherman's Atlanta Campaign; only Union loss during the campaign.

Battle of Peachtree Creek (July 20, 1864)- Union victory; battle during Sherman's Atlanta Campaign.

Battle of Resaca- (May 13-15, 1864)- Union victory; battle during Sherman's Atlanta Campaign.

Black Codes-laws created by Southern legislatures during Reconstruction that took away the civil rights of freedmen.

Black Legislators- during the Reconstruction Period (1867-1876) sixty-nine African-Americans served as delegates to Georgia's constitutional convention or served as members of the state legislature. These legislators were removed from their seats after 1876.

Blockade Runners- private Southern ships that attempted to "break" the Union blockade and trade cotton with European countries for manufactured goods.

Compromise of 1850- compromise between the North and South that allowed California to enter the union in exchange for the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act.

Congressional Reconstruction (1866-1867)- Reconstruction period where Congress took responsibility for bringing the South back into the Union.

Dred Scot Case (1857)- Supreme Court ruling that declared slaves were not citizens of the United States.

Election of 1860- election where Abraham Lincoln defeated three opponents to win the presidency; upon Lincoln's election Southern states seceded from the Union.

Emancipation Proclamation- document that declared all slaves in the rebellious states would be freed if the South did not return to the Union by January 1, 1863.

Free States- states where slavery was illegal.

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Freedmen's Bureau- federal agency created in 1865 to provide aid to former slaves (freedmen).

Fugitive Slave Act (1850)- act that required runaway slaves to be returned to their masters if caught anywhere in the United States.

Gettysburg Address (1863)- speech given by President Abraham Lincoln to commemorate the Union victory at the Battle of Gettysburg.

Georgia Platform- position supported by several prominent Georgia politicians who supported the Compromise of 1850.

Great Migration- mass migration of six million African-Americans to the North between the years 1910-1970.

Ironclads -warships covered in steel and iron used in the Civil War.

Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)- act that allowed the territories of Kansas and Nebraska to decide if they wanted to enter the union as free or slave states (popular sovereignty).

Ku Klux Klan-terrorist organization created to intimidate and prevent freedmen and Republicans from gaining political power in the South.

Military Reconstruction (1867-1877)- Reconstruction period where the military took responsibility for bringing the South back into the Union; the South was divided into military districts.

Missouri Compromise (1820)- compromise that brought Missouri into the Union as a slave state and Maine as a free state; in addition, Congress banned slavery north of the 36 °20' line of latitude.

Nullification – the act of making legally null and void (see Nullification Crisis SS8H5).

Popular Sovereignty- allowing political decisions to be made by the will of the people; concept behind the Kansas Nebraska act.

Presidential Reconstruction (1865-1866)- Reconstruction period where the President took responsibility for bringing the South back into the Union; most lenient of the Reconstruction plans; commonly known as 10% plan.

Radical Republicans- group of Northern Republicans who wanted to punish the Southern states and to insure civil rights for African-Americans.

Redeemers- name given to Southern Democrats who regained power in Georgia after Reconstruction.

Sharecroppers- farmers who agreed to work on a landowner's property in exchange for land, farming equipment, and seed; sharecroppers were required to provide the land owner with a share of the crop.

Sherman's Atlanta Campaign- Union military campaign led by William T. Sherman from May 1864-September 1864 with the Atlanta as the ultimate objective; Sherman's army marched from Chattanooga to Atlanta.

Sherman's March to Sea- Union military campaign led by William T. Sherman from November 15-December 25, 1864 with Savannah being the ultimate objective; more importantly Sherman used a "scorched earth" policy to end the South's will to fight.

Slavery- involuntary servitude of African-Americans in the United States from 1619-1865.

Slave States- states where slavery was legal.

States Rights- the belief that a state's sovereignty is more important than that of the national government.

Stephens, Alexander (1812-1873)- important Georgia politician who was a U.S. Senator, Georgia Governor, and Vice-President of the Confederate States of America (C.S.A.)

Tenant farmer- farmers who agreed to work on a landowner's property were required to provide the landowner with a share of the crop; unlike sharecroppers, tenant farmers usually owned their own farming equipment.

Turner, Henry McNeal (1834-1915)-most well-known African-American Georgia legislator during the Reconstruction Period.

Whig Party- national political party originally formed in opposition to Andrew Jackson's policies; influential second party in Georgia until the Civil War.