

1-50 Extra Credit Vocabulary terms for AP AMERICAN

1. No mans land- and that is unoccupied or is under dispute between parties that leave it unoccupied due to fear or uncertainty. Most commonly associated with the First World War to describe the area of land between two enemy trenches that neither side wishes to openly move on or take control of due to fear of being attacked by the enemy in the process.^[2]
2. Cherokee Nation v. Georgia- By refusing to hear the case, the Court left the Cherokees at the mercy of the state of Georgia and its land-hungry citizens. In late 1838 the Cherokee were forcefully marched under winter conditions from their homes in northwest Georgia to lands set aside in Oklahoma. Four thousand died in military detention camps and along the infamous "Trail of Tears." The forced removal of Indian tribes from the Southeastern United States was completed by 1858.
3. Medicine lodge treaty of 1867- assigned reservations of diminished size to the aforementioned tribes. They were brought in close contact with the Lakota, Shoshone, Bannock, and Navajo, setting the scene for more inter-tribal conflict for dwindling resources.
4. Lakota- a Native American tribe.
5. Sand Creek Massacre- The Sand Creek massacre (also known as the Chivington massacre, the Battle of Sand Creek or the Massacre of Cheyenne Indians) was an incident in the Indian Wars of the United States that occurred on November 29, 1864, when a 700-man force of Colorado Territory militia attacked and destroyed a village of friendly Cheyenne and Arapaho encamped in southeastern Colorado Territory,^[2] killing and mutilating an estimated 70–163 Indians, about two-thirds of whom were women and children.
6. Bozeman Trail- was an overland route connecting the gold rush territory of Montana to the Oregon Trail. Its most important period was from 1863-1868. The flow of white pioneers and settlers through territory of American Indians provoked their resentment and attacks.
7. Great Sioux War- a series of battles and negotiations between the Lakota and Northern Cheyenne.

8. Red Cloud- leader of the Oglala who resisted the development of a trail through Wyoming and Montana by the United States government .
9. Treaty of Fort Laramie- an agreement between the United States and the Lakota nation, Yanktonai Sioux, Santee Sioux, and Arapaho signed in 1868 at Fort Laramie in the Wyoming Territory, guaranteeing to the Lakota ownership of the Black Hills, and further land and hunting rights in South Dakota, Wyoming, and Montana. The Powder River Country was to be henceforth closed to all whites. The treaty ended Red Cloud's War.
10. W.T. Sherman- was an American soldier, businessman, educator and author. He served as a General in the Union Army during the American Civil War (1861–65), for which he received recognition for his outstanding command of military strategy as well as criticism for the harshness of the "scorched earth" policies that he implemented in conducting total war against the Confederate States.
11. Crazy Horse- chief of the Sioux who resisted the invasion of the Black Hills and joined Sitting Bull in the defeat of General Custer at Little Bighorn
12. Sitting Bull- chief of the Sioux; took up arms against settlers in the northern Great Plains and against United States Army troops; he was present at the Battle of Little Bighorn (1876) when the Sioux massacred General Custer's troops.
13. George Custer- was a United States Army officer and cavalry commander in the American Civil War and the Indian Wars.
14. Little Bighorn- a river that flows from northern Wyoming into the Bighorn River in southern Montana; site of Custer's Last Stand.
15. Cochise- Apache leader of the resistance to United States troops in Arizona.
16. Geronimo- Apache chieftain who raided the white settlers in the Southwest as resistance to being confined to a reservation.
17. Red River War- a military campaign launched by the U.S. Army in 1874 to remove the Comanche, Kiowa, Southern Cheyenne, and Arapaho Indian tribes from the Southern

Plains and enforce their relocation to reservations in Indian Territory. It brought an end to the Texas–Indian Wars.

18. Chief Tukekas

19. Chief Joseph- was the chief of the Wallowa band of Nez Perce during General Oliver O. Howard's attempt to forcibly remove his band and the other "non-treaty" Nez Perce to a reservation in Idaho. For his principled resistance to the removal, he became renowned as a humanitarian and peacemaker.

20. Klondike- a region in northwestern Canada where gold was discovered in 1896 but exhausted by 1910.

21. Comstock Lode- first major U.S. discovery of silver ore, located under what is now Virginia City, Nevada, on the eastern slope of Mount Davidson, a peak in the Virginia Range.

22. Anaconda Copper Mining Company- one of the largest trusts of the early 20th century, owned all the mines on Butte Hill, Montana, USA.

23. Virginia City- Virginia City is an unincorporated community that is the county seat of Storey County, Nevada, United States. It is part of the Reno–Sparks Metropolitan Statistical Area.

24. Caminetti Act

25. Joseph Smith- religious leader who founded the Mormon Church in 1830

26. Brigham Young- United States religious leader of the Mormon Church after the assassination of Joseph Smith; he led the Mormon exodus from Illinois to Salt Lake City, Utah.

27. Deseret- a term derived from the Book of Mormon, a scripture of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS Church) and other Latter Day Saint groups.

28. Utah Territory- the Territory of Utah was an organized incorporated territory of the United States that existed from September 9, 1850, until January 4, 1896, when the final extent of the territory was admitted to the Union as the State of Utah.
29. United States v. Reynolds- a landmark legal case in 1953 that saw the formal recognition of State Secrets Privilege, a judicially recognized extension of presidential power.
30. Edmunds act- also known as the Edmunds Anti-Polygamy Act of 1882, is a United States federal statute, signed into law on March 23, 1882, declaring polygamy a felony. The act is named for U.S. Senator George F. Edmunds of Vermont
31. Edmunds-Tucker Act- passed in response to the dispute between the United States Congress and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS Church) regarding polygamy.
32. Gadsden Purchase- s a region of present-day southern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico that was purchased by the United States in a treaty signed by President Franklin Pierce on June 24, 1853, and ratified by the U.S. Senate.
33. Cortina's war
34. Cinco De Mayo- the fifth of May which is observed in Mexico and Mexican-American communities in the United States to commemorate the Mexican victory over the French in the Battle of Puebla in 1862.
35. Joesph MccCoy- 9th century cattle baron.
36. Jesse Chisholm- as an Indian trader, guide, and interpreter, born in the Hiwassee region of Tennessee, probably in 1805 or 1806. He is chiefly famous for being the namesake to the Chisholm Trail, which ranchers used to drive their cattle to eastern markets.
37. Wyatt Earp- was an American officer of the law in various Western frontier towns, farmer, teamster, buffalo hunter, gambler, saloon-keeper, miner and boxing referee.

38. “Wild Bill” Hickok-was a figure in the American Old West. His skills as a gunfighter and scout, along with his reputation as a lawman, provided the basis for his fame, although some of his exploits are fictionalized.
39. Range wars- conflict that occurs in agrarian or stockrearing societies.
40. John Decree
41. Cyrus
42. Morrill Act of 1816- Prior to this time, bills, petitions, and memorials relating to public lands were referred to various select committees.
43. Department of Agriculture- s the United States federal executive department responsible for developing and executing U.S. federal government policy on farming, agriculture, and food. It aims to meet the needs of farmers and ranchers, promote agricultural trade and production, work to assure food safety, protect natural resources, foster rural communities and end hunger in the United States and abroad.
44. Hatch Act of 1887- enacted 1887-03-02, 7 U.S.C. § 361a et seq.) gave federal land grants to states in order to create a series of agricultural experiment stations, as well as pass along new information, especially in the areas of soil minerals and plant growth. State agricultural stations created under this act were usually connected with land-grant state colleges and universities founded under the Morrill Act of 1862.
45. Lands Claims Commission- land was the dominant concern of the litigation by tribes before the Indian Claims Commission (ICC). The statutory authority did not permit this tribunal granting or restoring land to the tribes, but only awarding money based upon a net acreage figure of lost lands times the monetary market value of an acre at the time of taking.
46. California Citrus Growers’ Foundation
47. 98th meridian-The **meridian 98° west of Greenwich** is a line of longitude that extends from the North Pole across the Arctic Ocean, North America, the Pacific Ocean, the Southern Ocean, and Antarctica to the South Pole.

48. Timber Culture Act- was a follow-up act to the Homestead Act. The Timber Culture Act was passed by Congress in 1873. The act allowed homesteaders to get another 160 acres (0.65 km²) of land if they planted trees on one-fourth of the land, because the land was "almost one entire plain of grass, which is and ever must be useless to cultivating man.
49. National Reclamation Act- also known as the Newland Act, to appropriate the receipts from the sale and disposal of public lands in certain States and Territories to the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid lands.
50. Forest Service- is an agency of the United States Department of Agriculture that administers the nation's 155 national forests and 20national grasslands, which encompass 193 million acres (780,000 km²). Major divisions of the agency include the National Forest System, State and Private Forestry, and the Research and Development branch.