

Unit 6 Vocab
#41-90

41. Border ruffians: In the decade leading up to the American Civil War, pro-slavery activists infiltrated Kansas Territory from the neighboring slave state of Missouri. To abolitionists and other Free-Statists, who desired Kansas to be admitted to the Union as a free state, they were collectively known as Border Ruffians.

42. Amos Lawrence: The son of Samuel Lawrence, a Revolutionary War officer, and the founder of Groton Academy, (now Lawrence Academy at Groton), where his son, Amos, was educated. In 1804 he moved to Boston and founded a dry-goods mercantile, which became extraordinarily successful. In 1830, Lawrence established a cotton factory in Lowell, Massachusetts, and soon afterward became very ill. He devoted the rest of his life to philanthropy.

43. New England Emigrant Aid Society: The Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Company was founded in 1854 by Eli Thayer of Massachusetts to fight against the extension of slavery to Kansas Territory. In 1855, the company reorganized and changed its name to the New England Emigrant Aid Company.

44. Bleeding Kansas: sometimes referred to in history as Bloody Kansas or the Border War, was a sequence of violent events involving Free-Statists (anti-slavery) and pro-slavery ("Border Ruffians") elements that took place in Kansas and Nebraska Territory and the western frontier towns of the U.S. state of Missouri between roughly 1854 and 1858 attempting to influence whether Kansas would enter the Union as a free or slave state.

45. John Brown: (1738–1812) was a teacher, farmer, and statesman from Wilkes County, North Carolina. He was a Captain of militia during the Revolutionary War, served as one of the state Treasurers (1782-1784), and served in the North Carolina state legislature (1784-1787).

46. Know Nothings: The Know Nothing movement was a nativist American political movement of the 1850s. It grew up as a popular reaction to fears that major cities were being overwhelmed by Irish Catholic immigrants. It was a short-lived movement mainly active 1854-56; it demanded reform measures but few were passed. There were few prominent leaders, and the membership, mostly middle-class and Protestant, apparently was soon absorbed by the Republican Party in the North.

47. Republican Party: The Republican Party (often referred to as the GOP, for Grand Old Party) is one of two major contemporary political parties in the United States; the other being the Democratic Party.

48. Election of 1856: The U.S. presidential election of 1856 was unusually heated. The Republicans crusaded against the Slave Power, while the Democrats warned that the Republicans were extremists whose victory would lead to civil war.

49. James Buchanan: James Buchanan (April 23, 1791 – June 1, 1868) was the 15th president of the United States (1857–1861). He was the only bachelor president and the only resident of Pennsylvania to hold the office of President. He has been criticized for failing to prevent the country from sliding into the American Civil War.

50. Charles Sumner: Charles Sumner (January 6, 1811 – March 11, 1874) was an American politician and statesman from Massachusetts. An academic lawyer but a powerful orator, Sumner was the leader of the antislavery forces in Massachusetts and the Radical Republicans in the U.S. Senate during the American Civil War and Reconstruction. He jumped from party to party, gaining fame as a Republican. One of the most learned statesmen of the era, he specialized in foreign affairs, working closely with Abraham Lincoln.

51. Preston Brooks: Preston Smith Brooks (August 5, 1819 – January 27, 1857) was a Congressman from South Carolina, known notoriously for brutally assaulting senator Charles Sumner on the floor of the United States Senate.

52. Andrew Butler: Andrew Pickens Butler (November 18, 1796-May 25, 1857) was an American statesman and one of the authors of the Kansas-Nebraska Act.

53. Dred Scott v. Sandford: known as the "Dred Scott Case" or the "Dred Scott Decision", was a lawsuit decided by the United States Supreme Court in 1857 that ruled that people of African descent, whether or not they were slaves, could never be citizens of the United States, and that Congress had no authority to prohibit slavery in federal territories.

54. Chief Justice Taney: Roger Brooke Taney (March 17, 1777 – October 12, 1864, was the

twelfth United States Attorney General and the fifth Chief Justice of the United States, from 1836 until his death in 1864, and the first Roman Catholic to hold that office.

55. Lecompton Constitution: The Lecompton Constitution was one of four proposed Kansas state constitutions. The Lecompton Constitutional Convention was held in September, 1857 in Lecompton, Kansas Territory. The Lecompton Constitution supported the existence of slavery in the proposed state and protected rights of slaveholders. In addition, the constitution provided for a referendum that allowed voters the choice of allowing more slaves to the territory.

56. Panic of 1857: The Panic of 1857 was a sudden downturn in the economy of the United States. The downturn was brief and the recovery strong, so that the impact was small. Over 5,000 businesses failed within a year. Unemployment was accompanied by protest meetings in urban areas.

57. John Brown's Raid: John Brown (May 9, 1800 – December 2, 1859) was an American abolitionist, the first white abolitionist to advocate and to practice insurrection as a means to the abolition of slavery. He has been called "the most controversial of all nineteenth-century Americans." His attempt to start a liberation movement among enslaved blacks in Virginia in 1859 electrified the nation. He was tried for treason (to the state of Virginia) and hanged, but his behavior at the trial seemed heroic to millions of Americans.

58. Election of 1860: The U.S. presidential election of 1860 set the stage for the American Civil War as the political system, split four ways, proved unable to hold the nation together. The nation had been divided throughout most of the 1850s on questions of states' rights and slavery in the territories. In 1860, this issue finally came to a head, bringing Abraham Lincoln and the Republican Party to power, while simultaneously fracturing the formerly dominant Democratic Party in two.

59. Jefferson Davis: Jefferson Finis Davis (June 3, 1808 – December 6, 1889) was an American statesman and advocate for States' Rights. He is most famous for serving as the only President of the Confederate States of America, leading the rebelling southern slave states (the Confederacy) to defeat because of a lack of soldiers and supplies toward the end of the American Civil War, 1861-65.

60. Alexander Stephens: Alexander Hamilton Stephens (February 11, 1812 – March 4, 1883) was Vice President of the Confederate States of America during the American Civil War.

61. Pinkerton Detectives: The Pinkerton National Detective Agency is a private U.S. security guard and detective agency established by Allan Pinkerton in 1850. Pinkerton had become famous when he foiled a plot to assassinate President-Elect Abraham Lincoln. Pinkerton's agents performed services ranging from security guards to private military contracting work.

62. Edward Beecher: Philemon Beecher (March 19, 1776 – November 30, 1839) was an attorney and legislator who was a member of the United States House of Representatives from Ohio. Philemon Beecher was born in Oxford, Connecticut, the son of Abraham Beecher and Desire Tolles. Philemon Beecher received a classical education, read law and was admitted to the bar. Philemon Beecher moved to Lancaster, Ohio, in 1801 and continued the practice of law, being admitted to the bar while Ohio was still the Northwest Territory.

63. Mother Bickerdyke: Mary Ann Bickerdyke (July 19, 1817-November 8, 1901), also known as Mother Bickerdyke, was a hospital administrator for Union soldiers during the American Civil War. After the outbreak of the Civil War, she joined a field hospital at Fort Donelson, and worked on the first hospital boat. During the War she became chief of nursing under the command of General Ulysses S. Grant, and served at the Battle of Vicksburg.

64. Women's Central Association of Relief: The Relief Society is the women's organization of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Founded in 1842 in Nauvoo, Illinois, the organization, with the motto "Charity Never Faileth," today includes more than 5.2 million women in over 170 countries.

65. United States Sanitary Commission: The United States Sanitary Commission was an official agency of the United States government, created by legislation signed by President of the United States Abraham Lincoln on June 18, 1861, to coordinate the volunteer efforts of women who wanted to contribute to the war effort of the Union states during the American Civil War.

66. Frederick Law Olmsted: Frederick Law Olmsted (April 26, 1822 – August 28, 1903) was a United States landscape architect, famous for designing many well-known urban parks, including Central Park and Prospect Park in New York City, the country's oldest coordinated system of

public parks and parkways in Buffalo, New York, the country's oldest state park, the Niagara Reservation in Niagara Falls, New York, Mount Royal Park in Montreal, the Emerald Necklace in Boston, Massachusetts, Cherokee Park (and the entire parks and parkway system) in Louisville, Kentucky, as well as Jackson Park, Washington Park, Midway Plaisance in Chicago for the World's Columbian Exposition, the landscape surrounding the United States Capitol building, and George Washington Vanderbilt II's Biltmore Estate in North Carolina.

67. Fort Sumter: Fort Sumter, located in Charleston, South Carolina, harbor, was named after General Thomas Sumter. However, the fort is best known as the site where the shots initiating the American Civil War were fired, at the Battle of Fort Sumter.

68. P.G.T. Beauregard: Pierre Gustave Toutant de Beauregard (May 28, 1818 – February 20, 1893), best known as a general for the Confederate Army during the American Civil War, was also a writer, civil servant, and inventor. He was the first prominent Confederate general, commanding the defenses of Charleston, South Carolina, for the Battle of Fort Sumter, and was the victor at the First Battle of Bull Run. He commanded armies in the Western Theater for the Battle of Shiloh and Siege of Corinth. His arguably greatest achievement was in saving the city of Petersburg, Virginia (and thus, also the Confederate capital of Richmond) from assaults by overwhelmingly superior Union Army forces in June 1864.

69. John J. Crittenden: John Jordan Crittenden (September 10, 1786 – July 26, 1863) was an American statesman. He was attorney general of Illinois Territory from 1809-1810; served in the War of 1812 as an aide to the governor; and resumed the practice of law in Russellville, Kentucky after the end of the war.

70. Battle of Bull Run: The First Battle of Bull Run, also known as the First Battle of Manassas, took place on July 21, 1861, and was the first major land battle of the American Civil War. Unseasoned Union Army troops under Brigadier General Irvin McDowell advanced against the Confederate Army under Brig. Gens. Joseph E. Johnston and P.G.T. Beauregard at Manassas, Virginia, and despite early successes, were routed and forced to retreat back to Washington, D.C.

71. Robert E. Lee: Robert Edward Lee (January 19, 1807 – October 12, 1870) was a career U.S. Army officer and the most celebrated general of the Confederate forces during the American Civil War.

72. Salmon P. Chase: Salmon Portland Chase (January 13, 1808 – May 7, 1873) was an American politician and jurist in the Civil War era who served as Senator from Ohio, Governor of Ohio, as U.S. Treasury Secretary under President Abraham Lincoln, and Chief Justice of the United States. Chase articulated the "slave power conspiracy" thesis well before Lincoln did, and he coined the slogan "Free Soil, Free Labor, Free Men." He devoted his enormous energies to the destruction of what he considered the Slave Power, the conspiracy of slave owners to seize control of the federal government and block the progress of liberty.

73. Edwin M. Stanton: Edwin McMasters Stanton (December 19, 1814 – December 24, 1869), was an American lawyer, politician, United States Attorney General in 1860-61 and Secretary of War through most of the American Civil War and Reconstruction era.

74. Jay Cooke: Jay Cooke (August 10, 1821-February 8, 1905), American financier, was born at Sandusky, Ohio. Seemingly destined for a commercial career, Jay Cooke received a preliminary training in a trading house in St. Louis, Missouri, and in the booking office of a transportation company in Philadelphia; at the age of eighteen entered the Philadelphia house of E.W. Clark & Company, one of the largest private banking firms in the country. Three years later he was admitted to membership in the firm, and before the age of 30 was also a partner in the New York City and St. Louis branches of the Clarks.

75. Legal Tender Act of 1862: Legal tender or forced tender is payment that, by law, cannot be refused in settlement of a debt denominated in the same currency.

Legal tender is a status which may be conferred on certain examples of money, which may depend on circumstances including the amount of money. The term legal tender does not refer to the money itself.

76. National Bank Act: The National Bank Act (ch. 58, 12 Stat. 665, February 25, 1863) was a United States federal law that established a system of national charters for banks. It encouraged development of a national currency based on bank holdings of U.S. Treasury securities. It also established the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) as part of the Department of the Treasury. The Act raised money for the federal government in the American Civil War by enticing

banks to buy federal bonds and taxed state bonds out of existence. The law proved defective and was replaced by the National Bank Act of 1864. This authorized the OCC to examine and regulate nationally-chartered banks.

77. Morrill Tariff Act: The Morrill Tariff of 1861 was a protective tariff bill passed by the U.S. Congress in early 1861. The act is informally named after its sponsor, Rep. Justin Morrill of Vermont, who designed the bill around recommendations by Pennsylvania economist Henry C. Carey. It was signed into law by Democratic president, James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, where support for higher tariffs to protect the iron industry was strong. It replaced the Tariff of 1857.

78. Union Pacific Railroad Company: The Union Pacific Railroad is the largest railroad network in the United States. James R. Young is president and CEO.

79. Central Pacific Railroad Company: The Central Oregon and Pacific Railroad is a short-line railroad operating between Northern California and Eugene, Oregon, United States. It was previously a mainline owned by the Southern Pacific Railroad (SP) between Eugene and Weed, California (north of Redding, California) via Medford, Oregon. SP sold the route on December 31, 1994, in favor of using its route to Eugene via Klamath Falls, Oregon and Cascade Summit.

80. Homestead Act: The Homestead Act was a United States federal law that gave one quarter of a section of a township (160 acres, or about 65 hectares) of undeveloped land in the American West to any family head or person who was at least 21 years of age, provided he lived on it for five years and built a house of a minimum of 12 by 14 feet (3.6 x 4.3 m), or allowed the family head to buy it for \$1.25 per acre (\$0.51/ha) after six months. To avoid penalizing men who were serving in the army, the length of military service was deducted from the required five year residence period for veterans. The act was signed into law by President Abraham Lincoln on May 20, 1862.

81. Morrill Land Grant Act: The Morrill Land-Grant Acts are United States statutes that allowed for the creation of land-grant colleges. The Morrill Act was first proposed by Representative Justin Smith Morrill of Vermont, in 1857, and was passed by Congress, in 1859, but it was vetoed by President James Buchanan. In 1861, Morrill resubmitted the act with the amendment that the proposed institutions would teach military tactics as well as engineering and agriculture. Aided by the secession of many states that did not support the plans, this reconfigured Morrill Act was signed into law by President Abraham Lincoln on July 2, 1862.

82. Department of Agriculture: The United States Department of Agriculture (also called the Agriculture Department, or USDA) is a United States Federal Executive Department (or Cabinet Department). Its purpose is to develop and execute 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, also to meet the needs of the American people, and end hunger, in America and abroad. Former Nebraska governor, Mike Johanns is the department's current secretary.

83. Laird rams: The two ships of the Scorpion class, HMS Scorpion and HMS Wivern, were the first warships ever which were built to the order of a foreign country and subsequently acquired for service in the Royal Navy.

84. Benito Juárez: Benito Pablo Juárez García (March 21, 1806 – July 18, 1872) was a Zapotec Amerindian who served two terms (1861–1863 and 1867–1872) as President of Mexico. For his resistance to the French occupation and his efforts to modernize the country, Juárez is often regarded as Mexico's greatest and most beloved leader. He is the only full-blooded Native American to serve as President of Mexico.

85. Confederate Congress draft of 1862: The Conscription Act that passed Congress on March 3, 1863, is often cited as "the first draft in the North" or words to that effect. Drafting in the North, under this act, began more than a year after the Confederate conscription act, which was approved April 16, 1862. This has been cited as evidence of different abilities or enthusiasm on the two sides in the Civil War. But this ignores the fact that the drive to draft in the North began less than three months after the Confederate conscription act, that in at least five states in the North an extensive draft took place in the fall of 1862, and that all the Northern volunteers in that season signed up under threat of being drafted.

86. Union Congress draft of 1863: The New York Draft Riots (July 13 to July 16, 1863; known at the time as Draft Week) were a series of violent disturbances in New York City that were the culmination of discontent with new laws passed by Congress to draft men to fight in the ongoing

American Civil War. President Abraham Lincoln sent several regiments of militia and volunteer troops to control the city. The rioters numbered in the thousands and were predominantly Irish.[2] Smaller scale riots erupted in other cities about the same time.

87. Anaconda Plan: The Anaconda Plan was proposed in 1861 by Union General Winfield Scott to win the American Civil War with minimal loss of life, enveloping the Confederacy by blockade at sea and control of the Mississippi River.

88. George B. McClellan: George Brinton McClellan (December 3, 1826 – October 29, 1885) was a major general during the American Civil War. He organized the famous Army of the Potomac and served briefly (November 1861 to March 1862) as the general-in-chief of the Union Army. After his military service, he was an unsuccessful candidate for President of the United States in 1864 and was a Democratic Party politician, who served as the 24th Governor of New Jersey from 1878-1881.

89. Peninsular Campaign: The Peninsula Campaign) of the American Civil War was a major Union operation launched in southeastern Virginia from March through July 1862, the first large-scale offensive in the Eastern Theater. The operation, commanded by Major General George McClellan, was an amphibious turning movement intended to capture Richmond (the Confederate capital) by circumventing the Confederate Army in northern Virginia. McClellan was initially successful against the equally cautious General Joseph E. Johnston, but the emergence of General Robert E. Lee changed the character of the campaign and turned it into a humiliating Union defeat.

90. Seven Days: The Seven Days Battles was a series of six major battles over the seven days from June 25 to July 1, 1862, near Richmond, Virginia, in the American Civil War. Confederate General Robert E. Lee drove the invading Union Army of the Potomac, commanded by Major General George B. McClellan, away from Richmond and into a retreat down the Virginia Peninsula. The series of battles is sometimes known erroneously as the Seven Days Campaign, but it was actually the culmination of the Peninsula Campaign, not a separate campaign in its own right.