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| **Civil War & Reconstruction Unit Vocabulary**Directions: Draw and color a picture, symbol or icon for each of the vocabulary words. Also include a sentence using the vocabulary word. |
|  | **Word & Definition** | **Picture/Symbol/Icon** | **Sentence** |
|  | **The Union**: the group of states that stayed loyal to the United States during the Civil War; most were anti-slavery northern states |  |  |
|  | **The Confederate States of America**: nation formed by southern slave states when they seceded from the United States; known as Confederacy/Confederates |  |  |
|  | **Fort Sumter**: Fort in Charleston, South Carolina where the Civil War began when Confederate forces took control of the fort |  |  |
|  | **Border States**: Slave states wedged between the north and south that did not join the Confederacy |  |  |
|  | **Ironclads**: new type of war ships covered in iron armor first used during the Civil War |  |  |
|  | **Siege**: war strategy to cut off food and supply lines from a city to force it to surrender |  |  |
|  | **Emancipation Proclamation**: Official order by President Lincoln to free the slaves in the rebelling states (Confederate states); went into effect on January 1, 1863 |  |  |
|  | **Habeas Corpus**: Constitutional protection against being put into jail unlawfully; President Lincoln suspended this protection during the Civil War allowing people who spoke out against the war to be jailed without evidence |  |  |
|  | **Gettysburg Address**: famous speech by President Lincoln where he praised the bravery of the soldiers and renewed his commitment to winning the war |  |  |
|  | **Reconstruction**: plan and process for readmitting former Confederate states to the Union; lasted from 1865 to 1877 |  |  |
|  | **Ten Percent Plan**: President Lincoln’s plan to get southern states back into the Union; once 10% of voters in a states made loyalty pledges and admitted slavery was illegal, they could be readmitted |  |  |
|  | **Thirteenth Amendment**: Constitutional amendment that made slavery illegal in the United States |  |  |
|  | **Freedman’s Bureau**: group created by Congress to help freed slaves and poor recover from Civil War; established schools, provided supplies |  |  |
|  | **Black Codes:** laws enacted in southern states that limited freedoms of African Americans |  |  |
|  | **Radical Republicans**: wanted federal government to be heavily involved in Reconstruction and deal forcefully with southern states |  |  |
|  | **Fourteenth Amendment**: Constitutional amendment that defined all people born in the United States as citizens (except Native Americans) and guaranteed citizen equal protection under the law |  |  |
|  | **Fifteenth Amendment**: Constitutional amendment that gave African American men the right to vote |  |  |
|  | **Ku Klux Klan:** Secret society started in the south that opposed civil rights and used violence to spread terror |  |  |
|  | **Poll Tax**: special tax people had to pay before voting; used to keep African Americans from voting in the south |  |  |
|  | **Segregation**: forced separation of whites and African Americans in public places |  |  |
|  | **Jim Crow laws**: laws enacted in the south and to enforce segregation |  |  |
|  | ***Plessy v. Ferguson***: Supreme Court case that ruled segregation was constitutional as long as there were “separate-but-equal” facilities |  |  |
|  | **Sharecropping:** system to share the land with owners by providing labor in return for part of crop |  |  |