

Acceptable Civil War Game Topics

Samuel F.B. Morse, telegraph
Morse developed a working telegraph which improved communications.

Abolitionism

The militant effort to do away with slavery. It had its roots in the North in the 1700s. It became a major issue in the 1830s and dominated politics after 1840. Congress became a battleground between pro and anti-slavery forces from the 1830s to the Civil War. You may cite major Abolitionists like Frederick Douglass, Harriet Tubman, the Grimke Sisters @, Harriet Beecher Stowe, William Lloyd Garrison, etc.

Sectionalism

Different parts of the country developing unique and separate cultures (as the North, South and West). This can lead to conflict.

William Lloyd Garrison (1805-1879)

A militant abolitionist; he came editor of the Boston publication, *The Liberator*, in 1831. Under his leadership, *The Liberator* gained national fame and notoriety due to his quotable and inflammatory language, attacking everything from slave holders to moderate abolitionists, and advocating northern secession.

The Liberator

A militantly abolitionist weekly, edited by William Garrison from 1831 to 1865. Despite having a relatively small circulation, it achieved national notoriety due to Garrison's strong arguments.

Theodore Weld (1802-1895)

Weld was devoted to the abolitionism movement. He advised the breakaway anti-slavery Whigs in Congress and his anonymous tract "American Slavery as It Is" (1839) was the inspiration for *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

The Grimke sisters

Angelina and Sarah Grimke wrote and lectured vigorously on reform causes such as prison reform, the temperance movement, and the abolitionist movement.

Eljah Lovejoy (1802-1837)

An abolitionist and editor. The press he used was attacked four times and Lovejoy was killed defending it. His death was an example of violence against abolitionists.

Wendell Phillips

An orator and associate of Garrison, Phillips was an influential abolitionist lecturer.

Nat Turner's Insurrection

1831 - Slave uprising. A group of 60 slaves led by Nat Turner, who believed he was a divine instrument sent to free his people, killed almost 60 Whites in South Hampton, Virginia. This led to a sensational manhunt in which 100 Blacks were killed. As a result, slave states strengthened measures against slaves and became more united in their support of fugitive slave laws.

Sojourner Truth

Name used by Isabelle Baumfree, one of the best-known abolitionists of her day. She was the first black woman orator to speak out against slavery.

Gabriel Prosser (1775-1800)

A slave, he planned a revolt to make Virginia a state for Blacks. He organized about 1,000 slaves who met outside Richmond the night of August 30, 1800. They had planned to attack the city, but the roads leading to it were flooded. The attack was delayed and a slave owner found out about it. Twenty-five men were hanged, including Gabriel.

Denmark Vesey

A mulatto who inspired a group of slaves to seize Charleston, South Carolina in 1822, but one of them betrayed him and he and his thirty-seven followers were hanged before the revolt started.

Frederick Douglass (1817-1895)

A self-educated slave who escaped in 1838, Douglass became the best-known abolitionist speaker. He edited an anti-slavery weekly, the *North Star*.

Tedegar Iron Works, Richmond, Virginia

An iron mill in Richmond. It was run by skilled slave labor and was among the best iron foundry in the nation. It kept the Confederacy alive until 1863 as its only supplier of cannons. It was also the major munitions supplier of the South and was directly responsible for the capture of the Confederacy being moved to Richmond.

"King Cotton"
Expression used by Southern authors and orators before the Civil War to indicate the economic dominance of the Southern cotton industry, and that the North needed the South's cotton. In a speech to the Senate in 1858, James Hammond declared, "You haven't make war against cotton! ... Cotton is king!"

Free Soil Party

Formed in 1847 - 1848, dedicated to opposing slavery in newly acquired territories such as Oregon and ceded Mexican territory.

Compromise of 1850: provisions, impact

Called for the admission of California as a free state, organizing Utah and New Mexico with out restrictions on slavery, adjustment of the Texas/New Mexico border, abolition of slave trade in District of Columbia, and tougher fugitive slave laws. Its passage was hailed as a solution to the threat of national division.

Fugitive Slave Law

Enacted by Congress in 1793 and 1850, these laws provided for the return of escaped slaves to their owners. The North was lax about enforcing the 1793 law, which irritated the South no end. The 1850 law was tougher and was aimed at eliminating the underground railroad.

Senator Daniel Webster's support for Compromise of 1850

Daniel Webster, a Northerner and opposed to slavery, spoke before Congress on March 7, 1850. During this speech, he envisioned that the legacy of the fugitive slave laws would be to divide the nation over the issue of slavery.

Senator Henry Clay's support for the passage of the Compromise of 1850 (1777-1852)

Clay helped heal the North/South rift by aiding passage of the Compromise of 1850, which served to delay the Civil War.

Senator John C. Calhoun's opposition to the Compromise of 1850

Formerly Jackson's vice-president, later a South Carolina senator. He said the North should grant the South's demands and keep quiet about slavery to keep the peace. He was a spokesman for the South and states rights.

Underground Railroad

A secret, shifting network which aided slaves escaping to the North and Canada, mainly after 1840.

Harriet Tubman (1821-1913)

A former escaped slave, she was one of the shrewdest conductors of the underground railroad, leading 300 slaves to freedom.

Uncle Tom's Cabin, Harriet Beecher Stowe

She wrote the abolitionist book, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. It helped to crystallize the rift between the North and South. It has been called the greatest American propaganda novel ever written, and helped to bring about the Civil War.

Election of 1852: end of the Whig party

By this time the Whig party was so weakened that the Democrats swept Franklin Pierce into office by a huge margin. Eventually, the Whigs became part of the new Republican party.

Commodore Perry and Japan

Commodore Matthew Perry went to Japan to open trade between it and the U.S. In 1853, his armed squadron anchored in Tokyo Bay, where the Japanese were so impressed that they signed the Treaty of Kanagawa in 1854, which opened Japanese ports to American trade.

Ostend Manifesto

The recommendation that the U.S. offer Spain \$20 million for Cuba. It was not carried through in part because the North feared Cuba would become another slave state.

Kansas - Nebraska Act

1854 - This act repealed the Missouri Compromise and established a doctrine of congressional nonintervention in the territories. Popular sovereignty (vote of the people) would determine whether Kansas and Nebraska would be slave or free states.

Birth of the Republican Party

A coalition of the Free Soil Party, the Know-Nothing Party, and renegade Whigs merged in 1854 to form the Republican Party, a liberal, anti-slavery party. The party's Presidential candidate, John C. Fremont, captured one-third of the popular vote in the 1856 election.

Senator Stephen A. Douglas

A moderate, who introduced the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854 and popularized the idea of popular sovereignty.

Popular Sovereignty
The doctrine that stated that the people of a territory had the right to decide their own laws by voting. In the Kansas-Nebraska Act, popular sovereignty would decide whether a territory allowed slavery.

Thirty-six, thirty-nine (36/39)
According to the Missouri Compromise (1820), slavery was forbidden in the Louisiana territory north of the 36°30' N latitude. This was nullified by the Kansas-Nebraska Act.

Election of 1856: Republican Party, Know-Nothing Party
Democratic - James Buchanan (won by a narrow margin) Republican - John Fremont Know-Nothing Party and Whig - Willard Fillmore. First election for the Republican Party. Know-Nothings opposed immigration and Catholic influence. They answered questions from outsiders about the party by saying "I know nothing."

"Bleeding Kansas"
Also known as the Kansas Border War. Following the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, pro-slavery forces from Missouri, known as the Border Ruffians, crossed the border into Kansas and terrorized and murdered antislavery settlers. Antislavery sympathizers from Kansas carried out reprisal attacks, the most notorious of which was John Brown's 1856 attack on the settlement at Pottawatomie Creek. The war continued for four years before the antislavery forces won. The violence it generated helped precipitate the Civil War.

Lawrence, Kansas
1855 - Where the pro-slavery/anti-slavery war in Kansas began in earnest. Slavery men massacred dozens and burned down an abolitionist stronghold of Lawrence ("Bleeding Kansas" or Kansas Border War)

"Becher's Bible"
During the Kansas border war, the New England Emigrant Aid Society sent rifles at the instigation of fervid abolitionists like the preacher Henry Beecher. These rifles became known as "Becher's Bible."

John Brown's Raid
In 1859, the militant abolitionist John Brown seized the U.S. arsenal at Harper's Ferry. He planned to end slavery by massacring slave owners and freeing their slaves. He was captured and executed.

Pottawatomie Massacre
John Brown led a party of six in Kansas that killed 5 pro-slavery men, hacking them to death with broadswords and axes. This helped make the Kansas border war a national issue.

New England Emigrant Aid Company
Promoted anti-slavery migration to Kansas. The movement encouraged 2600 people to move.

Summer-Brooks Affair
1856 - Charles Sumner gave a two day speech on the Senate floor. He denounced the South for crimes against Kansas and singled out Andrew Brooks of South Carolina for extra abuse. Brooks beat Sumner over the head with his cane, severely crippling him. Sumner was the first Republican martyr.

Lecompton Constitution
The pro-slavery constitution suggested for Kansas' admission to the union. It was rejected after widespread Southern cheating forced a revote but created bitterness on part of the South.

Dred Scott Decision
A Missouri slave sued for his freedom, claiming that his 4 year stay in the northern portion of the Louisiana Territory made free land by the Missouri Compromise had made him a free man. The U.S. Supreme Court decided he couldn't sue in federal court because he was property, not a citizen.

Chief Justice Roger B. Taney (pronounced "Tanym")
As chief justice, he wrote the important decision in the Dred Scott case, upholding police power of states and asserting the principle of social responsibility of private property. He was Southern and upheld the fugitive slave laws.

Lincoln-Douglas debates of 1858 during Illinois Senatorial campaign
A series of seven debates. The two argued the important issues of the day like popular sovereignty, the Lecompton Constitution and the Dred Scott decision. Douglas won the contested 1858 Illinois Senate seat but Lincoln's position in these debates helped him beat Douglas 2 years later in the 1860 presidential election.

Freeport Doctrine
During the Lincoln-Douglas debates, Douglas said in his Freeport Doctrine that Congress couldn't force a territory to become a slave state against its will. In other words, it allowed Douglas to balance popular sovereignty against the Dred Scott Case which seemed to indicate that all of USA had to be slave territory.

Panic of 1857
Began with the failure of the Ohio Life Insurance Company and spread to the urban east. The depression affected the industrial east and the wheat belt more than the South.

Hinton Helper, *The Impending Crisis of the South*
Hinton Helper of North Carolina spoke for poor, non-slave-owning Whites in his 1857 book, which as a violent attack on slavery. It wasn't written with sympathy for Blacks, who Helper despised, but with a belief that the economic system of the South was bringing ruin on the small white farmers.

Lincoln's "House Divided" speech
In his acceptance speech for his nomination to the Senate in June, 1858, Lincoln paraphrased from the Bible: "A house divided against itself cannot stand." He continued, "I do not believe this government can continue half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved - I do not expect the house to fall - but I do believe it will cease to be divided."

John Brown, Harper's Ferry Raid
In 1859, the militant abolitionist John Brown seized the U.S. arsenal at Harper's Ferry. He planned to end slavery by massacring slave owners and freeing their slaves. He was captured and executed.

Election of 1860: candidates, parties, issues
Republican - Abraham Lincoln, Democrat - Stephen A. Douglas, John C. Breckinridge-Constitutional Union - John Bell. Issues were slavery in the territories (Lincoln opposed adding any new slave states).

John Bell
He was a moderate and wanted the union to stay together. After Southern states seceded from the Union, he urged the middle states to join the North.

John Breckinridge (1821-1875)
Nominated by pro-slavers who had seceded from the Democratic convention, he was strongly for slavery and states' rights.

Republican Party: 1860 platform, supporters, leaders
1860 platform: free soil principles, a protective tariff. Supporters: anti-slavers, business, agriculture.

Buchanan and the Secession Crisis
After Lincoln was elected, but before he was inaugurated, seven Southern states seceded. Buchanan, the lame duck president, decided to leave the problem for Lincoln to take care of.

Crittenden Compromise proposal
A desperate, last minute measure to prevent the Civil War, introduced by John Crittenden, Senator from Kentucky, in December 1860. The bill offered a Constitutional amendment recognizing slavery in the territories south of the 36°30' line, noninterference by Congress with existing slavery, and compensation to the owners of fugitive slaves. Republicans defeated it.

Border states
States bordering the North: Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri. They were slave states, but remained part of the Union throughout the war.

South's advantages in the Civil War
Large land areas with long coasts, could afford to lose battles, and could export cotton for money. They were fighting a defensive war and only needed to keep the North out of their states to win. Also had the nation's best military leaders, and most of the existing military equipment and supplies.

North's advantages in the Civil War
Larger numbers of troops, superior navy, better transportation, overwhelming financial and industrial reserves to create munitions and supplies, which eventually outstripped the South's initial material advantage.

Fort Sumter
Site of the opening engagement of the Civil War. On December 20, 1860, South Carolina had seceded from the Union, and had demanded that all federal property in the state be surrendered to state authorities. Major Robert Anderson concentrated his units at Fort Sumter, and when Lincoln took office on March 4, 1861, Sumner was one of only two forts in the South still under Union control. Learning that Lincoln planned to send supplies to reinforce the fort, on April 11, 1861, Confederate General Beauregard demanded Anderson's surrender, which was refused. On April 12, 1861, the Confederate Army began bombarding the fort, which surrendered on April 14, 1861. Congress declared war on the Confederacy the next day.

Bull Run
At Bull Run, a creek, Confederate soldiers charged Union men who were en route to besiege Richmond. Union troops fled back to Washington. Confederates didn't realize their victory in time to follow up on it. First major battle of the Civil War - both sides were ill-prepared.

Monitor and the Merrimack

First engagement ever between two iron-clad naval vessels. The two ships battled in a portion of the Chesapeake Bay known as Hampton Roads for five hours on March 9, 1862, ending in a draw. *Monitor* - Union *Merrimack* - Confederacy. Historians use the name of the original ship *Merrimack* for whose hull the Southern ironclad was constructed, even though the official Confederate name for their ship was the *CSS Virginia*.

Lee, Jackson

General Robert E. Lee and General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson were major leaders and generals for the Confederacy. Best military leaders in the Civil War.

Grant, McClellan, Sherman and Meade
Lead Union generals in the Civil War.

Sherman's March to the Sea, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Antietam, Appomattox

Major battle sites of the Civil War. Gettysburg - 90,000 soldiers under Meade vs. 76,000 under Lee, lasted three days and the North won. Vicksburg - besieged by Grant and surrendered after six months. Antietam - bloodiest 1 day and a much-needed victory for Lincoln. Appomattox - Lee surrendered to Grant.

Jefferson Davis, Alexander Stephens

Davis was chosen as president of the Confederacy in 1861. Stephens was vice-president.

Northern blockade

Starting in 1862, the North began to blockade the Southern coast in an attempt to force the South to surrender. The Southern coast was so long that it could not be completely blockaded. (Part of the Anaconda Plan)

Cotton versus Wheat

Cotton was a Southern cash crop and could be sold for large amounts of money. Wheat was mainly raised to feed farmers and their animals. The North grew most of the wheat in the newly settled Midwestern states.

Copperheads

Lincoln believed that anti-war Northern Democrats harbored traitorous ideas and he labeled them "Copperheads", poisonous snakes waiting to get him.

Congressman Clement L. Vallandigham

An anti-war Ohio Democrat who criticized Lincoln as a dictator, called him "King Abraham". He was arrested and exiled to the South. Went to Canada and would later become the Gov. of Ohio.

Suspension of Habeas corpus

Lincoln suspended this writ, which states that a person cannot be arrested without probable cause and must be informed of the charges against him and be given an opportunity to challenge them. Throughout the war, thousands were arrested for disloyal acts. Although the U.S. Supreme Court eventually held the suspension edict to be unconstitutional, by the time the Court acted the Civil War was nearly over.

Republican legislation passed in Congress after Southerners left banking, tariff, homestead, transcontinental railroad

With no Southerners to vote them down, the Northern Congressmen passed all the bills they wanted to. Led to the industrial revolution in America.

Conscription draft riots

The poor were drafted disproportionately, and in New York in 1863, they rioted, killing at least 73 people, including many blacks who they blamed for their plight.

Emancipation Proclamation

September 22, 1862 - Lincoln freed all slaves in the states that had seceded, after the Northern victory at the Battle of Antietam. Lincoln had no power to enforce the law.

Charles Francis Adams

Minister to Great Britain during the Civil War, he wanted to keep Britain from entering the war on the side of the South. Son of John Q. Adams

Trent

A Union frigate stopped the *Trent*, a British steamer and abductees two Confederate ambassadors aboard it. It led to the Trent Affair which almost brought the Union and UK to war before the North relented and returned the 2 Confederate diplomats.

Alabama

The *Alabama* was a British-made vessel which fought for the Confederacy, destroying over 60 Northern ships in 22 months.

Laird Rams

The Laird Rams were ships specifically designed to break blockades; the English prevented them from being sold by a British manufacturer to the South after the vocal Union protests.

Election of 1864: candidates, parties

Lincoln ran against Democrat General McClellan. Lincoln won 212 electoral votes to 21, but the popular vote was much closer. Lincoln was "saved" by the capture of Atlanta which helped him in the north. (Lincoln had fired McClellan from his position in the war.)

Sherman's March to the Sea, Total War against civilians, burned homes and crops. Burned Atlanta and captured Savannah for Christmas present for Lincoln who had long sought such good news. Burned Columbia, SC before capturing the last Confederate rabble army at Fayetteville, (Bennett Place)

Financing of the war effort by North and South
The North was much richer than the South, and financed the war through loans, treasury notes, taxes and duties on imported goods. The South had financial problems because they printed their Confederate notes without backing them with gold or silver.

Clara Barton

Launched the American Red Cross in 1881. An "angel" in the Civil War, she treated the wounded in the field.

Lincoln's Ten Percent Plan

Former Confederate states would be readmitted to the Union if 10% of their citizens took a loyalty oath and the state agreed to ratify the 13th Amendment which outlawed slavery. Not put into effect because Lincoln was assassinated.

Assassination of April 1865

While sitting in his box at Ford's Theatre watching "Our American Cousin", President Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth.

John Wilkes Booth

An actor, planned with others for six months to abduct Lincoln at the start of the war, but they were foiled when Lincoln didn't arrive at the scheduled place. April 14, 1865, he shot Lincoln at Ford's Theatre and cried, "See Sanger! Tyrant!" ("Thus always to tyrants!") When he jumped down onto the stage his spur caught in the American flag draped over the balcony and he fell and broke his leg. He escaped on a waiting horse and fled town. He was found several days later in a barn. He refused to come out, the barn was set on fire. Booth was shot, either by himself or a soldier.

Ex Parte Milligan

1866 - Supreme Court ruled that military trials of civilians were illegal unless the civil courts are inoperative or the region is under martial law. Ruled Lincoln's violation of habeas corpus was illegal. AFTER THE WAR WAS OVER!

Radical Republicans

After the Civil War, a group that believed the South should be harshly punished and thought that Lincoln was sometimes too compassionate towards the South.

Wade-Davis Bill, veto.

1864 - Bill declared that the Reconstruction of the South was a legislative, not executive, matter. It was an attempt to weaken the power of the president. Lincoln vetoed it. Wade-Davis Manifesto said Lincoln was acting like a dictator by vetoing.

Reconstruction Acts

1867 - Pushed through congress over Johnson's veto, it gave radical Republicans complete military control over the South and divided the South into five military zones, each headed by a general with absolute power over his district.

The unreconstructed South

The South's infrastructure had been destroyed - manufacturing had almost ceased. Few banks were solvent and in some areas starvation was imminent. General Sherman had virtually destroyed large areas on his "march to the sea".

Black codes

Restrictions on the freedom of former slaves, passed by Southern governments.

Texas v. White

1869 - Argued that Texas had never seceded because there is no provision in the Constitution for a state to secede, thus Texas should still be a state and not have to undergo reconstruction. 10th Amendment

Thaddeus Stevens

A radical Republican who believed in harsh punishments for the South. Leader of the radical Republicans in Congress.

Charles Sumner
The same Senator who had been called by Brooks in 1856, Sumner returned to the Senate after the outbreak of the Civil War. He was the formulator of the state suicide theory, and supporter of emancipation. He was an outspoken radical Republican involved in the impeachment of Andrew Johnson.

Andrew Johnson (1808-1875)

A Southerner from Tennessee, as V.P. when Lincoln was killed, he became president. He opposed radical Republicans who passed Reconstruction Acts over his veto. The first U.S. president to be impeached, he survived the Senate removal by only one vote. He was a very weak president.

Free Press Bureau

1865 - Agency set up to aid former slaves in adjusting themselves to freedom. It furnished food and clothing to needy blacks and helped them get jobs.

Ku Klux Klan

White-supremacist group formed by six former Confederate officers after the Civil War. Name is essentially Greek for "Circle of Friends." Group eventually turned to terrorist attacks on blacks. The original Klan was disbanded in 1869 but was later resurrected by white supremacists in 1915.

Civil Rights Act

1866 - Prohibited abridgement of rights of blacks or any other citizens.

Thirteenth Amendment

1865 - Freed all slaves, abolished slavery.

Fourteenth Amendment and its provisions

1866, ratified 1868. It fixed provision of the Civil Rights Bill: full citizenship to all native-born or naturalized Americans, including former slaves and immigrants.

Fifteenth Amendment

Ratified 1870. No one could be denied the right to vote on account of race, color or having been a slave. It was to prevent states from amending their constitutions to deny black suffrage.

Tenure of Office Act

1866 - Enacted by radical Congress; it forbade the president from removing civil officers without consent of the Senate. It was meant to prevent Johnson from removing radicals from office. Johnson broke this law when he fired a radical Republican from his cabinet, and he was impeached for this "crime".

Impeachment

To bring charges against a public official. Johnson was impeached, but was saved from being taken out of office by one vote.

Sec. Treasury for Lincoln - Salmon Chase - became Sup. Ct. Justice

Created greenback for North - gifted financier who helped north. Became Chief Justice in 1868, he upheld Republican Reconstruction laws and ruled that paper money was not a legal substitute for gold specie, although greenbacks were his own creation during war.

Secretary of War Stanton

As Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton acted as a spy for the radicals in cabinet meetings. President Johnson asked him to resign in 1867. The dismissal of Stanton led to the impeachment of Johnson because Johnson had broken the Tenure of Office Law.

Scalvages

A derogatory term for Southerners who were working with the North to buy up land from desperate Southerners.

Carpetbaggers

A derogatory term applied to Northerners who migrated south during the Reconstruction to take advantage of opportunities to advance their own fortunes by buying up land from desperate Southerners and by manipulating new black voters to obtain lucrative government contracts.

Purchase of Alaska

In December, 1866, the U.S. offered to take Alaska from Russia. Russia was eager to give it up, as the fur resources had been exhausted, and expecting friction with Great Britain, they preferred to see defenseless Alaska in U.S. hands. Called "Seward's Folly" and "Seward's Icebox," the purchase was made in 1867 for \$7,200,000 and gave the U.S. Alaska's resources of fish, timber, oil and gold.

Secretary of State William Seward

1867 - An eager expansionist, he was the energetic supporter of the Alaskan purchase and negotiator of the deal often called "Seward's Folly" because Alaska was not fit for settlement or farming.

Napoleon III

Nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte, and elected emperor of France from 1852-1870, he invaded Mexico when the Mexican government couldn't repay loans from French bankers. He sent in an army and set up a new government under Maximilian. He refused Lincoln's request that France withdraw. After the Civil War, the U.S. sent an army to enforce the request and Napoleon withdrew.

Emperor Maximilian in Mexico

European prince appointed by Napoleon III of France to lead the new government set up in Mexico. After the Civil War, the U.S. invaded and he was executed, a demonstration of the enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine to European powers.

Monroe Doctrine

1823 - Declared that Europe should not interfere in the affairs of the Western Hemisphere and that any attempt at interference by a European power would be seen as a threat to the U.S. It also declared that a New World colony which has gained independence may not be recolonized by Europe. (It was written at a time when many South American nations were gaining independence). Only England, in particular George Canning, supported the Monroe Doctrine. Mostly just a show of nationalism, the doctrine had no major impact until later in the 1800s.

Ulysses S. Grant

U.S. president 1873-1877. Military hero of the Civil War, he led a corrupt administration, consisting of friends and relatives. Although Grant was personally a very honest and moral man, his administration was considered the most corrupt the U.S. had had at that time.

Secretary of State Hamilton Fish

A member of the Grant administration, he was an able diplomat who peacefully settled conflicts with Great Britain through the Treaty of Washington.

Election of 1876: Hayes and Tilden

Rutherford B. Hayes - Liberal Republican, Civil War general, he received only 165 electoral votes, Samuel J. Tilden - Democrat, received 264,000 more popular votes than Hayes, and 184 of the 185 electoral votes needed to win. 20 electoral votes were disputed, and an electoral commission decided that Hayes was the winner - fraud was suspected.

Compromise of 1877 provisions

Hayes promised to show concern for Southern interests and Reconstruction in exchange for the Democrats accepting the fraudulent election results. He took Union troops out of the South leaving black Southerners to fall under a wave of violence. Seen as the turning point for the Republican party's switch from the party of abolitionism to Northern Industry.

Solid South

Term applied to the one-party (Democratic) system of the South following the Civil War. For 100 years after the Civil War, the South voted Democrat in every presidential election to keep the South as a white led region.

Sharecropping, tenant farming System

Sharecropping provided the necessities for Black farmers. Storekeepers granted credit until the farm was harvested. To protect the creditor, the storekeeper took a mortgage, or lien, on the tenant's share of the crop. The system was abused and uneducated blacks were taken advantage of. The results, for Blacks, were not unlike slavery.

Jim Crow laws, Segregation

The separation of blacks and whites, mostly in the South, in public facilities, transportation, schools, etc.

Hiram R. Revels

North Carolina free black, he became a senator in 1870. One of only 2 black senators in the South during Reconstruction.

Blanche K. Bruce

Became a senator in 1874 - the only black to be elected to a full term until Edward Brooke in 1966. One of only 2 African American Senators elected during Reconstruction.