**PERIOD 5 TERMS**

John L. O'Sullivan and Manifest Destiny

American columnist and editor made famous for introducing the concept of "Manifest Destiny" in an article in 1845. O'Sullivan in supporting the annexation of Texas argued that the U.S. had a divine or ordained right and responsibility to develop the western frontier and to spread American ideals of democracy to the uncivilized or undeveloped regions of the continent and the world.

Remember the Alamo

In the late 1830's, Texas, at the time belonging to Mexico, was populated by Anglo immigrants and Tejanos. At the alamo mission in San Antonio in 1836, the anglos and Tejanos rebelled against the tightening control of General Antonio López. Greatly outnumbered, the Texans made an unsuccessful attempt at revolt. This became their rallying cry during Texas' war for independence

Sam Houston and Gen Santa Anna

The first person was a major general in the Texas army, and the second person was his counterpart in the Mexican army. They fought the battle of San Jacinto which was a decisive victory for the Texans and led to the Mexican army's withdrawal from Texas and Texas becoming an independent nation.

Annexation of Texas

In 1845, America annexed the Republic of Texas and it entered the Union as the 28th state. America began to dispute Texas' border with Mexico, leading to the American-Mexican War, which expanded the nation's borders to the Pacific Ocean.

Oregon Trail

Migrants moved in wagon trains on this trail which was 2,000 miles long and approximately a 6 month journey. It connected Oregon valleys to the Missouri River.

President James K. Polk

He was the Democratic candidate in the election of 1844 and the 11th president of the United States. He was a Jacksonian, expansionist, Tennessee man. He was responsible for a successful war with Mexico which resulted in annexing much of western lands like Texas and Mexican territory

Gold Rush and 49ers

This began in 1848 when James Marshall discovered gold on his land in Coloma. It officially lasted from 1848 to 1855 and caused the immigration and emigration of about 300,000 to California, about half of which took overland routes from the east. The people are gold rushers that made the move in 1849.

Yeoman Farmers

Independent and hardworking farmers in the south, lived and worked on smaller-sized farms with their families. Plantation owners got food from Yeoman farmers to feed their slaves, but Yeomen did not have on slavery on their farms.

Landless Whites

Depending on which state, 25-40% of the population were unskilled white laborers who did not own any land. Some whites became Yeoman by climbing in social class. About 300,000 to 400,000 whites lived in poverty.

Free Blacks

They were ex-slaves were either freed by their owners or escaped. They were considered free, but were still held under many restrictions and racial laws and found limited work. They developed their own communities, cultures, found work and were able to develop economically.

Planters

These people were usually small scale farmers living comfortably. The minority that were large scale, wealthy attempted to model genteel sophistication, with social events and diversions constituting the excitement of the domestic lives of plantation women. Often, the rich displayed an obsession with making money, and saw no humanity in their slaves.

Denmark Vesey

Born a slave, he bought his own freedom and became a religious leader in the black community. Led a slave rebellion in 1822 which bothered federal interference with the slave society.

Nat Turner

He was an American slave who led an effective slave rebellion in Virginia during August 1831 freeing slaves and killing more than 50 white people they found. Although the rebellion was effective, he was captured and executed November 11, 1831 in Virginia, and it strengthened theMissouri Compromise - an effort by Congress to defuse the sectional and political rivalries triggered by the request of Missouri late in 1819 for admission as a state in which slavery would be permitted. At the time, the United States contained twenty-two states, evenly divided between slave and free.

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Black Codes - Laws or "codes" passed in the southern states during Reconstruction that greatly limited the freedom of former slaves.

Sharecropping - a system of work for freedmen who were employed in the cotton industry. This system traded a freedmen's labor for the use of a house, land, and sometimes further accommodations.They would usually give half or more of their grown crop to their landlords.

Ku Klux Klan - a group of mostly Southerners who were extremely racist against African Americans, and disliked all other cultures and races. They originated in Tennessee in 1865. General Forrest was in charge of this group. The members of this group dominated the democratic party. They also released a campaign that terrified the republicans. The Ku Klux Klan went around blackmailing many republican politicians and burned black schools and churches.

Enforcement Acts - Prohibited radical anti-black groups and protected the voting rights of African Americans

The Slaughterhouse Cases - A series of post-Civil War Supreme Court cases containing the first judicial pronouncements on the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments. The Court held that these amendments had been adopted solely to protect the rights of freed blacks, and could not be extended to guarantee the civil rights of other citizens against deprivations of due process by state governments. These rulings were disapproved by later decisions.

15th Amendment - 1870

Suffrage given to black males.

Congress has the power to enforce this via legislation.

U.S. vs Cruikshank - Following the Colfax Massacre, William Cruikshank argued that his conviction was unconstitutional because the his actions weren't under the authority of federal law. The Supreme Court overturned Cruikshank's conviction, saying that the federal government could only regulate the actions of states regarding civil rights, it was up to the states to regulate the actions of individuals. This limited the power of the 14th and 15th amendments, as well as the Civil Rights Acts.

Plessy v Ferguson - supreme court ruled that segregation public places facilities were legal as long as the facilites were equal

Carpet Baggers - displaced veterans who quickly becoming a drag on society. They carried around everything they owned in cheap suitcases called carpetbags. They were union army vets who were skilled.

Scalawags - ex-confederates who supported reconstruction. They were also former slaves, whigs, and democrats, who liked republicanism.

Ulysses S Grant - former head of the union army and president. He supported reconstruction, but when it failed he didn't pursue alternatives. He was part of a scandal that involved Whiskey Ring, which was a network of liquor distillers and treasury agents who defrauded the government. He was put in trial and almost thrown into jail until Orville Babcock defended him.

Credit Mobiler Scandal - a scandal that formed when a group of union pacific railroad insiders formed the credit mobilier construction company and then hired themselves to build the railroad with inflated wages. they bribed several congressmen and the vice president to keep the scandal from going public.

Boss Tweed - head of Tammany Hall, NYC's powerful democratic political machine in 1868. Between 1868 and 1869 he led the Tweed Reign, a group of corrupt politicians in defrauding the city. Example: Responsible for the construction of the NY court house; actual construction cost $3million. Project cost tax payers $13million.

Rutherford B. Hayes - 19th president of the united states, was famous for being part of the Hayes-Tilden election in which electoral votes were contested in 4 states, most corrupt election in US history

Compromise of 1877 - This settled the election of 1876, troops were removed from Louisiana and South Carolina and concessions for building a southern transcontinental railroad made

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Black Codes - Laws or "codes" passed in the southern states during Reconstruction that greatly limited the freedom of former slaves.

Sharecropping - a system of work for freedmen who were employed in the cotton industry. This system traded a freedmen's labor for the use of a house, land, and sometimes further accommodations. Blacks would usually give half or more of their grown crop to their landlords.

Ku Klux Klan - a group of mostly Southerners who were extremely racist against African Americans, and disliked all other cultures and races. They originated in Tennessee in 1865. General Forrest was in charge of this group. The members of this group dominated the democratic party. They also released a campaign that terrified the republicans. The Ku Klux Klan went around blackmailing many republican politicians and burned black schools and churches.

Enforcement Acts - Prohibited radical anti-black groups and protected the voting rights of African Americans

The Slaughterhouse Cases - A series of post-Civil War Supreme Court cases containing the first judicial pronouncements on the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments. The Court held that these amendments had been adopted solely to protect the rights of freed blacks, and could not be extended to guarantee the civil rights of other citizens against deprivations of due process by state governments. These rulings were disapproved by later decisions.

15th Amendment - 1870

Suffrage (voting rights) given to black males. Congress has the power to enforce this via legislation.

U.S. vs Cruikshank - Following the Colfax Massacre, William Cruikshank argued that his conviction was unconstitutional because the actions weren't under the authority of federal law. The Supreme Court overturned Cruikshank's conviction, saying that the federal government could only regulate the actions of states regarding civil rights, it was up to the states to regulate the actions of individuals. This limited the power of the 14th and 15th amendments, as well as the Civil Rights Acts.

Plessy v Ferguson - supreme court ruled that segregation public places facilities were legal as long as the facilitiers were equal (schools, etc)

Carpet Baggers - displaced veterans who quickly becoming a drag on society. They carried around everything they owned in cheap suitcases called carpetbags. They were union army vets who were skilled.

Scalawags - ex-confederates who supported reconstruction. They were also former slaves, whigs, and democrats, who liked republicanism.

Ulysses S Grant - former head of the union army and president. He supported reconstruction, but when it failed he didn't pursue alternatives. He was part of a scandal that involved Whiskey Ring, which was a network of liquor distillers and treasury agents who defrauded the government. He was put in trial and almost thrown into jail until Orville Babcock defended him.

Credit Mobilier Scandal - a scandal that formed when a group of union pacific railroad insiders formed the credit mobilier construction company and then hired themselves to build the railroad with inflated wages. they bribed several congressmen and the vice president to keep the scandal from going public.

Boss Tweed - head of Tammany Hall, NYC's powerful democratic political machine in 1868. Between 1868 and 1869 he led the Tweed Reign, a group of corrupt politicians in defrauding the city. Example: Responsible for the construction of the NY court house; actual construction cost $3million. Project cost tax payers $13million.

Rutherford B. Hayes - 19th president of the united states, was famous for being part of the Hayes-Tilden election in which electoral votes were contested in 4 states, most corrupt election in US history

Compromise of 1877 - This settled the election of 1876, troops were removed from Louisiana and South Carolina and concessions for building a southern transcontinental railroad made reconstruction lurch towards its end.