

Part 1: List the President of the United States.

- 1. 1789-1797: _____
- 2. 1797-1801: _____
- 3. 1801-1809: _____
- 4. 1809-1817: _____
- 5. 1817-1825: _____
- 6. 1825-1829: _____
- 7. 1829-1837: _____
- 8. 1837-1841: _____
- 9. 1841-1841: _____
- 10. 1841-1845: _____
- 11. 1845-1849: _____
- 12. 1849-1850: _____
- 13. 1850-1853: _____
- 14. 1853-1857: _____
- 15. 1857-1861: _____
- 16. 1861-1865: _____
- 17. 1865-1869: _____
- 18. 1869-1877: _____
- 19. 1877-1881: _____

Part 2: Match the Period to the corresponding years.

Civil War
 Colonization
 Confederation and Constitution

Expansion and Reform
 Reconstruction
 The American Revolution

The Federalist Period
 The Western Frontier

- 20. c. 1492-1763: _____
- 21. c. 1763-1783: _____
- 22. c. 1783-1789: _____
- 23. c. 1789-1815: _____
- 24. c. 1815-1850: _____
- 25. c. 1850-1865: _____
- 26. c. 1865-1877: _____
- 27. c. 1862-1892: _____

Part 3: Identify each term.

28.	a reawakening of culture and intellectual curiosity in Europe from the 1300s to the 1600s based on a revival of Greco-Roman culture
29.	16th century movement to reform the Catholic Church; led to the creation of Lutheranism, Calvinism, Anglicanism, and other Protestant branches of Christianity
30.	Italian explorer who sailed to the Caribbean trying to find a western route to Asia
31.	system of settling new lands that remain under the government of their native land
32.	the transfer of plants, animals, and diseases between the Americas and Europe, Asia, and Africa after 1492
33.	treaty between Spain and Portugal which divided the non-European world between them
34.	Spanish conquistador who defeated the Aztecs and conquered Mexico (1485-1547)
35.	Spanish explorers who claimed lands in the Americas for Spain in the 1500s and 1600s
36.	the name given to Spanish colonies in present-day Mexico and Southwestern United States
37.	Spanish explorer who searched for the Fountain of Youth in modern-day Florida
38.	Spanish colonial territory in the present-day Southwest United States; the capital was Santa Fe

39.	Native American religious leader who led the Pueblo Revolt against the Spanish in 1680
40.	business arrangement in which capital investment and profit gains or net losses were shared by multiple investors
41.	London-based joint-stock company that established Jamestown, the first permanent English colony in the Americas.
42.	The first permanent English settlement in the Americas founded in 1607 near the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay
43.	English explorer who helped found the colony at Jamestown, Virginia
44.	Jamestown colony leader who married Pocahontas and started the planting of tobacco in Virginia
45.	crops, such as tobacco, sugar, and cotton, raised in large quantities in order to be sold for profit
46.	Native American leader of tribes in the James River area of eastern Virginia; father of Pocahontas
47.	Guaranteed 50 acres of land to anyone who paid the passage of a new immigrant to the colony
48.	A person who sold his or her labor, usually for 5-7 years, in exchange for passage to America and food, clothing, and shelter upon arrival
49.	Virginia colonial legislature which was the first law-making assembly in an English colony
50.	A colony under the direct control of a monarch
51.	A colony created by a grant of land from a monarch to an individual or family
52.	Mostly self-governing colonies established by individuals under an agreement made with the English monarch as in Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Massachusetts Bay Colony
53.	1676 uprising of poor colonists against the colonial governor in eastern Virginia and Native Americans on the western frontier
54.	Colony established as a safe haven for English Catholics
55.	Lord Baltimore who was granted land at the northern end of the Chesapeake Bay as a safe haven for Catholics
56.	Colonies formed when King Charles II granted land to eight nobles
57.	Largest port city in the South
58.	Last of the original 13 English colonies established as a penal colony in 1733 serving as a buffer between Spanish and French holdings and wealthier English colonies to the north
59.	Founded the Georgia colony based on Enlightenment principles including a prohibition of slavery and secular government
60.	English Protestants who wanted to "purify" the Anglican Church of Catholic elements
61.	Puritan leader who was first governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony; he envisioned a "city upon a hill"
62.	Document establishing representative self-government among the first settlers of the Plymouth Colony of Massachusetts in 1620; signed aboard ship by the Pilgrims before arriving on land
63.	Leader of the Mayflower Pilgrims and governor of the Plymouth colony
64.	Puritans who refused to accept the authority of the Church of England and wanted to breakaway from it and form an independent church, such as the Mayflower Pilgrims
65.	The second permanent English colony in North America formed by Separatist Puritan Pilgrims when they arrived at Plymouth Rock in 1620
66.	Colony first led by John Winthrop founded by Puritans in 1630
67.	English clergyman who was expelled from Massachusetts for criticizing Puritanism and established the new colony of Rhode Island

68.	Puritan religious dissenter banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony who fled to Rhode Island in 1638
69.	Founded the settlement of Hartford, Connecticut
70.	document that has been called the first written constitution in America written in 1639
71.	1636-1638: first major violent resistance by Native Americans to Puritan colonial expansion in New England
72.	Native American leader of the Wampanoags who led attacks on Massachusetts villages; also called King Philip
73.	1675-1676: Native American uprising against New England settlements that failed to halt English territorial expansion
74.	The prosecution and execution of 20 women and men for witchcraft in Massachusetts in 1692
75.	English Quaker who founded the colony of Pennsylvania
76.	Colony founded by the Dutch in 1621 that later became New York
77.	Governor of New Netherland who surrendered the Dutch colony to the English
78.	Powerful alliance of Mohawks, Oneidas, Cayugas, Onondagas, and Senecas in the Mohawk River Valley of western New York
79.	Tolerant and non-violent Protestant reformers believing in the equality of all people; settled Pennsylvania
80.	economic practice of creating and maintaining wealth through a positive balance of trade (a country should export more goods than it imports) and believing colonies exist to bring profit to the mother country
81.	Britain's law-making assembly
82.	Mercantilist trade laws enacted by English Parliament to control colonial commerce
83.	1686-1689: the administrative union of the English colonies from Maine to New Jersey under a single governor in Boston; created to better enforce the English Navigation Acts
84.	Unpopular royal governor of the Dominion of New England who limited colonists' rights
85.	1688: bloodless overthrow of James II by William and Mary who signed the English Bill of Rights limiting the power of English monarchs creating a constitutional monarchy
86.	economic practice of creating and maintaining wealth through a positive balance of trade (a country should export more goods than it imports) and believing colonies exist to bring profit to the mother country
87.	English policy of not strictly enforcing laws in its colonies; allowed colonists to control local matters creating the opportunity to develop their economic autonomy and own political institutions
88.	a crop grown for the purpose of being sold
89.	European trading networks in which goods and slaves moved between England, the American colonies, and Africa
90.	the voyage that brought enslaved Africans to the West Indies and North America
91.	an unsuccessful 1739 slave revolt in South Carolina that resulted in tightening of already harsh slave laws
92.	18th century philosophical movement emphasizing rational government, religious tolerance, and equal civil rights
93.	An 18th century religious philosophy believing a Supreme Being created the universe allowing rational, natural scientific laws to operate it in a predictable, clock-like manner
94.	Enlightenment era American writer, publisher, scientist, inventor, and diplomat
95.	"Fire and brimstone" preacher who inspired fearful devotion to God during the First Great Awakening; wrote the sermon "Sinners in the Hands of Angry God"
96.	an emotional Christian religious movement emphasizing a close relationship with God that spread through the American colonies in the 1730s and 1740s

97.	Area of the Americas explored and claimed by France from 1608-1763 including Canada, the Great Lakes region, and the Mississippi and Ohio river valleys
98.	Virginia militia leader whose 1754 expedition into Pennsylvania resulted in the first fighting between the British and French in the French and Indian War
99.	1756-1763: a global conflict between Britain and France fought in Europe, Asia, and North America where it was called the French and Indian War; it resulted in the surrender of New France to Britain
100.	Benjamin Franklin's 1754 proposal to create one government for the 13 British colonies in order to better fight France
101.	British Prime Minister during the French and Indian War
102.	Ended the Seven Years' War; France surrendered nearly all of its North American territory to Britain
103.	1763 conflict between Indians and British over Indian land near the Great Lakes
104.	British Government prohibiting colonists from settling west of the Appalachians or purchasing Indian Land
105.	British prime minister who felt that the colonists should pay taxes to cover the costs of the Seven Years' War
106.	law enforcing taxes on sugar, molasses, and other products shipped to the colonies
107.	1765 law passed by Parliament that required colonists to pay taxes on printed materials
108.	Formal statements of the Virginia House of Burgesses protesting the Stamp Act in 1765; "no taxation without representation"
109.	radical member of Virginia's House of Burgesses; "No taxation without representation" and "Give me liberty, or give me death"
110.	Leader of the Sons of Liberty
111.	1767 tax on goods such as glass, paper, paint, lead, and tea
112.	incident on March 5, 1770, in which British soldiers killed five colonists in Boston
113.	A free black man who was the first person killed at the Boston Massacre; considered the first casualty of the American Revolution
114.	lawyer who defended British soldiers accused of murder in the Boston Massacre
115.	Patriots who informed each other of British policies and actions in the colonies
116.	allowed the British East India Company to sell tea directly to colonists at lower prices than colonial merchants
117.	1773 protest in which Sons of Liberty dressed as Native Americans dumped British East India Company tea into Boston harbor
118.	British monarch from 1760-1820 who reigned during the American Revolution, French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars, and War of 1812
119.	1774 series of laws to punish Boston for the Boston Tea Party
120.	1774 law that protected French Canadians, made Catholicism the official religion of Quebec, and canceled all English colonial claims to lands west of the Appalachians
121.	type of rule in which the military is in charge and citizens' rights are suspended
122.	1774 meeting of colonial representatives in Philadelphia to protest the Intolerable Acts
123.	passed by the First Continental Congress in 1774 denouncing the Intolerable Acts and calling on colonists to organize armed militias
124.	A military force made up of ordinary citizens
125.	Part of the Massachusetts militia that was prepared to fight at a moment's notice
126.	Letter sent by the Second Continental Congress to King George III in 1775 in a last attempt to avoid war
127.	First battles of the Revolutionary War, on April 19, 1775 in Massachusetts
128.	two riders who warned the Massachusetts militia of the British march on the town of Concord

129.	first important battle of the War of Independence in 1775; the colonists lost but inflicted heavy casualties on British troops and proved their determination
130.	assembly of delegates representing every colony that met in 1775 in Philadelphia and served as America's government through the War of Independence
131.	1776 pamphlet by Thomas Paine that persuaded many Americans to support the Revolutionary cause
132.	English philosopher who argued that people have natural rights to life, liberty, and property
133.	Virginia colonial representative to the Second Continental Congress who was primary author of the Declaration of Independence
134.	a 1776 document stating that the 13 English colonies were a free and independent nation
135.	American colonists who were determined to fight the British until American independence was won
136.	American colonists who remained loyal to Britain and opposed the War of Independence
137.	Pennsylvania site of Washington's Continental Army encampment during the winter of 1777-1778
138.	December 26, 1776 battle in New Jersey in which George Washington won a surprise victory against Hessian mercenaries
139.	1777 major American victory over British troops in upstate New York; it convinced France to send aid and was the turning point of the War of Independence
140.	1778 agreement by France to supply money, equipment, armed forces, and naval forces to the American colonies
141.	1781 final battle of the War of Independence in which General Cornwallis surrendered his British army to French and American forces
142.	German drill sergeant who trained the Continental Army at Valley Forge
143.	French aristocrat who volunteered to serve in Washington's army
144.	American frontiersmen who captured British forts in the Northwest Territory
145.	American general who turned traitor and joined the British
146.	Father of the American Navy who declared "I have not yet begun to fight!"
147.	British general who surrendered at Yorktown
148.	the peace agreement in which Great Britain recognized the independence of the United States
149.	the belief that all people should have equal political, economic, social, and civil rights
150.	A government in which citizens rule through elected representatives
151.	the belief that government should be based on the consent of the people
152.	the first constitution of the United States adopted in 1781 and replaced in 1789
153.	law that established a plan for dividing the federally owned lands west of the Appalachian Mountains
154.	a law that established a procedure for the admission of new states to the Union; banned slavery in federal lands west of the Appalachian Mountains and north of the Ohio River
155.	A 1786 uprising of Massachusetts farmers against high taxes and debt that demonstrated the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation
156.	poorly attended September 1786 meeting to consider problems of trade and navigation and to discuss revisions of the Articles of Confederation
157.	Gathering of statesmen in Philadelphia in 1787 that drafted the Constitution of the United States
158.	Primary author of the US Constitution; later the fourth President of the United States (1809-1817)

159.	proposed the Great Compromise that determined how states would be represented in Congress
160.	A plan at the constitutional convention to base representation in the legislature on state population
161.	William Paterson's proposal for a unicameral legislature with each state having one vote
162.	the agreement to create a bicameral legislative branch balancing the representation of large and small states
163.	Introduction to the Constitution
164.	A system in which power is divided between the national and state governments
165.	the division of Constitutional authority between the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the federal government
166.	French political philosopher who argued in favor of separation of powers and checks and balances in government
167.	Branch of government that makes the laws; the US Congress (Senate and House of Representatives)
168.	Branch of government that interprets the law; the Supreme Court and lower federal district courts
169.	Changes, corrections, or additions to the Constitution
170.	the provision declaring the Constitution to be the supreme law of the land; legal basis of the superiority of federal law to state law
171.	the division of power among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government each with the ability to limit the other branches' actions
172.	A group of people named by each state legislature to formally select the president and vice president
173.	Process of redrawing electoral district boundaries to benefit the political party in power
174.	Voter approval of the Constitution as the legal basis of government through a special election
175.	Supporters of ratification of the Constitution and of a strong central government
176.	those who opposed ratification of the Constitution without additional protections for individual civil liberties
177.	a series of 85 essays written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay to build support for ratification of the Constitution
178.	The first ten amendments to the Constitution
179.	Branch of government that enforces laws; the President and federal departments run by Cabinet secretaries
180.	compromise that allowed states to count 60% of their slaves as part of their population
181.	1789-1797: first President of the United States (POTUS), Federalist Party; established precedents, suppressed Whiskey Rebellion, proclaimed neutrality in foreign affairs
182.	1789-1797: first Vice-president of the United States
183.	Law that established the basic three-tiered structure of the federal court system: federal district courts, federal courts of appeal, and Supreme Court
184.	First Secretary of the Treasury and founder of the Federalist Party
185.	First Secretary of State and founder of the Democratic-Republican Party
186.	Group of officials who head government departments and advise the President
187.	Treasury Secretary's plan to create a strong central government by creating a national debt, a Bank of the United States, and taxes
188.	Capital city of the United States; built in the South in exchange for southern support of Hamilton's economic program
189.	A bank chartered in 1790 and jointly owned by private stockholders and the national government

190.	the total amount of money that a country's government has borrowed by various means
191.	An early political party led by Thomas Jefferson; was against strong, centralized federal government championing individual states' rights and independent farmers
192.	An early political party led by Alexander Hamilton; was in favor of a strong, centralized federal government and supported industry and trade
193.	An electoral system with two dominant political parties that compete in national elections
194.	A tax on imported goods designed to protect a nation's manufacturers from foreign competition
195.	A tax on the production or sale of a specific good or service
196.	An example that may serve as a basis for imitation or later action
197.	belief that the federal government can do anything that the Constitution does not prohibit
198.	belief that the federal government is limited to powers clearly stated in the Constitution
199.	1794 uprising of farmers in western Pennsylvania opposed to the federal excise tax on whiskey
200.	1794 treaty in which Britain agreed to evacuate its military forts on American soil in the Northwest Territory
201.	1795 treaty with Spain allowing American commercial use of the Mississippi River and port of New Orleans
202.	Native American Miami tribal chief who defeated American forces sent to stop his attacks on settlers in Ohio in the 1790s
203.	A 1794 battle in which 3,000 American troops under Anthony Wayne defeated Little Turtle's forces; Native Americans gave up their claims to the Ohio River Valley
204.	12 Native American tribes surrendered land in Ohio and Indiana to the United States in 1795
205.	1789-1815: Violent overthrow of the French absolute monarchy and privileged nobles by revolutionaries hoping to establish constitutional limits to government power and legal equality of social classes
206.	1793 announcement by George Washington that the United States would not intervene in the French Revolutionary wars
207.	Final presidential speech by Washington advising the American nation against political factions and foreign alliances
208.	Fourteenth state added in 1791; first state to join the Union following independence
209.	Fifteenth state added to the Union in 1792; first state west of the Appalachian Mountains
210.	Sixteenth state added to the Union in 1796
211.	Second POTUS (1797-1801), Federalist Party; presidency was overshadowed by the French Revolution
212.	First Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
213.	1797-1798 diplomatic crisis in which French officials demanded bribes to stop French seizures of American shipping
214.	Undeclared naval war with France
215.	1798 laws reducing the political influence of recent immigrants and allowing the government to prosecute critics of Federalist policies
216.	1798 statements written by Jefferson and Madison declaring the Alien and Sedition Acts unconstitutional; introduced the concept of state nullification of federal law
217.	An action by a state that cancels a federal law to which the state objects
218.	Jefferson's Vice President; killed Alexander Hamilton in a duel
219.	Third POTUS (1801-1809), Democratic-Republican Party

220.	Federalist appointed as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court (1801-1835) by John Adams
221.	law that allowed President John Adams to fill federal judgeships with Federalists
222.	Federal justices appointed by John Adams during the last hours of his presidency
223.	first peaceful transfer of power from one political party to another
224.	requires electors to vote for president and vice president on separate ballots
225.	1803 Supreme Court case that established the principle of judicial review
226.	The authority of the Supreme Court to determine the constitutionality of laws and government actions
227.	vast territory between the Mississippi River and Rocky Mountains purchased from France in 1803
228.	1804-1805 exploration of the newly-acquired Louisiana Territory
229.	A Native American Shoshone woman who served as an interpreter and guide for the Lewis and Clark Expedition
230.	War to suppress North African piracy in the Mediterranean Sea
231.	1804 fight in which Vice-President Aaron Burr shot and killed former Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton
232.	Former vice-president was arrested for treason for plotting to form a new independent country in Spanish Texas and the American Louisiana Territory
233.	1806-1807 exploration of the western Great Plains and the Rocky Mountains
234.	Seizing people against their will and forcing them into military service
235.	British warship attacked and boarded an American warship off the coast of Virginia
236.	an official ban on trade or other commercial activity with a particular country.
237.	ineffective 1810 law designed to stop British and French harassment of Americans shipping
238.	Fourth POTUS (1809-1817), Democratic-Republican Party; wartime leader during the War of 1812
239.	1812-1815 conflict between the United States and Britain over naval impressment and British arming of Native American tribes; "Mr. Madison's War"
240.	Shawnee leader who organized a major Native American confederation against American settlement of the Northwest Territory
241.	American general who defeated Tecumseh at the Battle of Tippecanoe
242.	1811 battle between U.S. forces and Native Americans opposed to American settlement of the Northwest Territory
243.	Members of Congress eager for war with Great Britain
244.	American lawyer and poet who wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner" during the British attack against Fort McHenry
245.	Poem that became the national anthem when it was set to music
246.	Victorious American general during the Battle of New Orleans
247.	Last major battle of the War of 1812; Andrew Jackson became a national hero for a successfully repelling a British attack
248.	Meeting of New England Federalists who opposed the War of 1812 and threatened to secede from the United States and sue for peace with Britain
249.	Peace treaty ending the War of 1812 between Britain and the United States
250.	Invented the cotton gin and interchangeable parts
251.	Standardized identical machine-made parts
252.	"Father of the American Factory System"; British industrialist who started the first water-powered U.S. textile factory (1790) in Rhode Island
253.	Established the first U.S. factory town in Massachusetts

254.	A machine for cleaning the seeds from cotton fibers invented by Eli Whitney in 1793
255.	Kentucky representative who served as Speaker of the House; was responsible for the American System and Missouri Compromise
256.	economic plan introduced in 1815 to make the United States self-sufficient by stimulating industrial growth
257.	Private road built by entrepreneurs who charged a toll to travelers who used it
258.	Federally funded road from Maryland to Illinois; the only major highway constructed by the federal government before the Civil War
259.	an artificial waterway completed in 1825 connecting the Hudson River at Albany with Lake Erie at Buffalo
260.	First protective tariff in US history; designed primarily to help America's textile industry
261.	Group of workers who band together to seek better working conditions
262.	1819 Supreme Court ruling that defended the supremacy of federal law over state law by denying a state the right to tax a federal bank
263.	early textile mill in Massachusetts that employed almost exclusively women
264.	Inventor of the telegraph
265.	1820-1840: when people increasingly bought and sold goods rather than make them for themselves
266.	economic system in which the means of production are privately owned and operated for profit
267.	A person who risks time and money to start and manage a business
268.	A device or system that used electric signals to transmit messages by Morse code long-distance over wires
269.	American industrialist who manufactured steel plows
270.	American industrialist who manufactured mechanical reapers to harvest crops
271.	Fifth POTUS (1817-1825), Democratic-Republican Party; presided over the Era of Good Feelings
272.	Sixth POTUS (1825-1829), Democratic-Republican Party; whose controversial 1824 election through "a corrupt bargain" split the Democratic-Republican Party into the National Republican Party and the rival Democratic Party led by Andrew Jackson
273.	A strong feeling of pride in and devotion to one's country
274.	1817-1818 war between the U.S. and Seminole Indians; Andrew Jackson crossed the border into Spanish Florida
275.	1819 treaty between the United States and Spain in which Spain ceded Florida to the United States
276.	U.S. foreign policy opposing European interference in the Western Hemisphere
277.	1820 agreement to admit Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state; banned slavery in future states north of 36/30 line of latitude
278.	Seventh POTUS (1829-1837), Democratic Party
279.	Political party founded by Thomas Jefferson that supported stronger state governments and limited federal government; forerunner to the Democratic Party
280.	Rewarding people with government jobs on the basis of their political support
281.	1830 law requiring the forced relocation of Eastern Native American tribes to west of the Mississippi River in modern-day Oklahoma
282.	1838-1839 forced relocation of Cherokee to Indian Territory (Oklahoma); 25% of the Cherokee population died
283.	Whig Party pro-tariff, anti-slavery U.S. senator from Massachusetts who spoke for the North
284.	Jackson's vice-president and U.S. senator from South Carolina who spoke for the South before the Civil War; advocated state's rights, limited government, and nullification

285.	1828 protective tariff that supported manufacturing in the industrial North and was hated by the agricultural South
286.	The "moneyed monster" killed by Jackson's veto of Congress's attempt to recharter the bank
287.	Political party formed by Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and others in 1834 to oppose Andrew Jackson's policies; favored a weak president and a strong Congress
288.	Eighth POTUS (1837-1841), Democratic Party; a founder of the Democratic Party who helped Andrew Jackson win election in 1828
289.	A financial crisis in the United States that led to an economic depression
290.	Ninth POTUS (1841), Whig Party; War of 1812 general; died just weeks after taking office
291.	Tenth POTUS (1841-1845), Whig Party; nicknamed "His Accidency"
292.	Important religious leader of the Second Great Awakening; influential revivalist who dramatically proclaimed his own faith while urging others do likewise
293.	a widespread Christian religious movement in the early 1800s that helped inspire reform movements to improve American society
294.	Preachers that wanted to revive or reenergize the role of religion in America
295.	Style of worship meant to elicit powerful emotions to gain converts to Christianity
296.	Christian doctrine that stresses individual freedom of belief based on reason and personal conscience; rejected the doctrine of the Holy Trinity believing in the unity of God as one being
297.	Philosopher, writer, and poet who became a central figure in the Transcendentalist movement in American; wrote "Self-Reliance"
298.	Philosophy trusting in the inherent goodness of people and nature; believes organized religion and political parties corrupt the purity of the individual and that people are at their best when they are "self-reliant" and independent
299.	Transcendentalist author of "Walden" and "Civil Disobedience"; believed government that violates one's individual morality has no legit authority
300.	A nonviolent, public refusal to obey allegedly unjust laws
301.	A small experimental community designed to be a perfect society
302.	American movement to create adequate public institutions for widespread education
303.	Massachusetts educator who called for publicly funded education for all children; "Father of American Education"
304.	Massachusetts schoolteacher who was the leading advocate for more humane treatment of the mentally ill
305.	Movement aimed at structuring prisons so that prisoners will feel penitent, or remorseful, for their crimes
306.	Organized campaign against the consumption of alcoholic beverages
307.	Leader of the Temperance movement who secured passage of the "Maine Laws" restricting the sale of alcohol; "Father of Prohibition"
308.	Movement to end slavery
309.	Radical Massachusetts abolitionist; published The Liberator, an anti-slavery newspaper
310.	The act or process of freeing enslaved persons
311.	African-American abolitionist who called for an immediate end to slavery and urged enslaved people to fight for their freedom
312.	An escaped slave who became a noted abolitionist leader; authored an autobiography and published The North Star, an anti-slavery newspaper
313.	Leader of an 1831 slave revolt in Virginia; 55 whites were killed
314.	Term referring to the time period before the American Civil War
315.	Rule lasting from 1836 to 1844 that banned debate about slavery in Congress
316.	Suffragist who organized the 1848 Seneca Falls Convention for Women's Rights

317.	an American Quaker, abolitionist, a women's rights activist, and a social reformer; co-organized the Seneca Falls Convention
318.	Glorification of women's domestic role; housework and child care were considered were the only proper activities for married women
319.	daughter of South Carolina slaveholder, spoke eloquently for abolition and women's suffrage; objected to male opposition to female anti-slavery activities
320.	Abolitionist who led the way for women to speak in public; her outspokenness prompted many other women to become active in social reform.
321.	Women's rights advocate who revolted against traditional female attire and advocated the wearing of pants rather than skirts
322.	1848 New York state law that allowed married women to own property; used as a model in other states
323.	The first national women's rights convention in 1848 in upstate New York; produced the "Declaration of Sentiments"
324.	Former slave who spoke out against slavery and for the rights of women
325.	The belief that the United States was destined by God to extend its boundaries from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean
326.	18th century Spanish missionary who founded Franciscan missions throughout California
327.	Person who favors expanding the territory or influence of a country
328.	1851 treaty that restricted the Plains Indians to territories away from the overland wagon routes
329.	An important trade trail from Missouri to New Mexico
330.	Fur trappers and explorers who opened up the western pioneer trails
331.	A 2,000-mile trail from Independence, Missouri to the Oregon Territory followed by settlers in the 1840s
332.	Members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints founded by Joseph Smith in 1830; they moved west to Utah escaping religious persecution
333.	Religious leader who founded the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, or Mormons, during the Second Great Awakening
334.	Mormon leader who moved his followers to Utah after the death of Joseph Smith
335.	Popular slogan expressing expansionists' desire to drive Britain from the contested Oregon Territory
336.	Created the first American colony in Texas
337.	Mexican president who fought against Americans in the War of Texas Independence and Mexican-American War
338.	1836 rebellion in which Texas gained its independence from Mexico
339.	Battle in the Texas Revolution where Mexican forces killed all 187 Texan revolutionaries defending an old Spanish mission in San Antonio
340.	Former Tennessee governor whose victory at San Jacinto in 1836 won Texas its independence from Mexico
341.	Independent nation that existed from 1836 to 1845 after the Texas Revolution until the annexation of Texas by the United States
342.	1845 incorporation of the Republic of Texas into the United States as the 28th state
343.	Eleventh POTUS (1845-1849), Democratic Party; known for supporting manifest destiny
344.	"Old Rough and Ready"; popular American general during the Mexican-American War; elected twelfth POTUS (1849-1850) afterward, Whig Party
345.	American general during the Mexico-American War who captured New Mexico and California
346.	Name taken by California after American settlers declared independence from Mexico in 1846, aka Bear Flag Republic

347.	"Old Fuss and Feathers"; American general who occupied Mexico City during the Mexican-American War
348.	1848 treaty in which Mexico gave up California and New Mexico to the U.S. for \$15 million
349.	1853 purchase of land in southern Arizona and New Mexico from Mexico for \$10 million
350.	1846 proposal in Congress to outlaw slavery in any territory gained during the Mexican-American War
351.	Term for individuals who flocked to California after the discovery of gold
352.	Mass migration to California following the discovery of gold in 1848
353.	1846 proposed law to outlawed slavery in any territory gained from the War with Mexico
354.	Formal withdrawal of a state from the Union
355.	Agreement designed to ease tensions between free states and slave states; California entered as a free state while the South got a Fugitive Slave Act
356.	"The Little Giant"; U.S. senator from Illinois who worked to pass the Compromise of 1850; proposed the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854; defeated Abraham Lincoln in his 1858 re-election campaign
357.	Thirteenth POTUS (1850-1853), Whig Party
358.	1850 law meant to help slaveholders recapture runaway slaves
359.	Laws passed by Northern states forbidding the imprisonment of escaped slaves
360.	Network of abolitionists who secretly helped slaves escape to freedom
361.	"The Black Moses", a conductor on the Underground Railroad who led enslaved people to freedom
362.	Author of Uncle Tom's Cabin
363.	1852 anti-slavery novel
364.	1854 law that would allow voters in Kansas and Nebraska to choose whether or not to allow slavery
365.	Abolitionist who used violence to accomplish his goals; led the Pottawatomie Massacre, Kansas and Harper's Ferry Raid, Virginia
366.	Term used to describe the 1854-1856 violence between pro-slavery and anti-slavery supporters in Kansas
367.	Fourteenth POTUS (1853-1857), Democratic Party
368.	the belief that native-born white Americans are superior to foreign-born immigrants
369.	Anti-Catholic and anti-immigrant party formed in the 1850's; aka Order of the Star-Spangled Banner or American Party
370.	Political party formed in 1848 to oppose the extension of slavery into U.S. territories
371.	Anti-slavery political party formed in 1854 in protest against the Kansas-Nebraska Act
372.	Abolitionist newspaper editor who helped found the Republican Party
373.	Mexican-American War hero and Republican Party candidate in the 1856 presidential election
374.	Fifteenth POTUS (1857-1861), Democratic Party; his manipulation by pro-slavery forces divided his own party; allowed seven Southern states to secede after the Election of 1860
375.	Slave who sued for his freedom in the Supreme Court in 1857; led to the Missouri Compromise being declared unconstitutional
376.	Chief Justice of the Supreme Court who wrote the lead opinion in the Dred Scott case
377.	Sixteenth POTUS (1861-1865), Republican Party; Union leader during the American Civil War who emancipated slaves
378.	Stephen Douglas's belief that popular sovereignty should decide whether territories are slave or free

379.	1859 attack on a federal arsenal in Virginia by John Brown intended to incite a wider slave revolt
380.	Four-way race for the presidency that resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln due to the split in the Democratic Party over slavery
381.	the name adopted by the 11 Southern states that seceded from the Union during the Civil War
382.	President of the Confederate States of America
383.	Southern Democrat candidate for President of the United States in the 1860 Election
384.	a last-ditch plan to save the Union by passing a Constitutional amendment to protect slavery where it existed and extend it west to California south of the 36-30 line
385.	Union fort in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina where the first shots of the Civil War were fired in April 1861
386.	Union strategy to defeat the Confederacy through a naval blockade of the southern coast and winning Union control of the Mississippi River to divide the CSA in two
387.	slave states that did not secede: Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri
388.	first major battle of the Civil War won by the Confederates in July 1861; ended the Union's hopes of winning the war quickly
389.	Confederate general during the Battle of Bull Run; later became Robert E. Lee's right-hand man
390.	first commander of the Union army; fired by Lincoln after the Battle of Antietam for being too cautious
391.	Spring 1862 failed Union attempt to capture Richmond led by McClellan stopped by Lee at the Seven Days Battle
392.	Union general who won battles on the western front (1861-1863) before taking command on the eastern front (1864-1865); accepted Lee's surrender
393.	April 1862 Union victory in Tennessee noted for its large number of dead and wounded
394.	Union naval commander who took control of New Orleans in 1862
395.	Union ironclad ship
396.	Confederate ironclad ship
397.	Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia (Confederate Army)
398.	September 1862 battle in Maryland that ended Lee's first invasion of the North; bloodiest single day of fighting during the war
399.	order issued by Abraham Lincoln declaring slaves in all rebelling states were free
400.	1862 law that allowed African American soldiers to serve in the Union military
401.	a famous African American unit in the Union army; led an attack on Ft. Wagner near Charleston, SC
402.	Civil War photographer
403.	principle that a person cannot be held in prison without first being charged with a specific crime
404.	negative term to describe Northern Democrats who supported making peace with the Confederacy during the Civil War
405.	a military draft
406.	1864 Confederate murder of 300 African American soldiers who had surrendered and should have been taken as prisoners of war
407.	an 1861 3-5% tax on earnings to pay for the costs of the Civil War
408.	1862 law that gave 160 acres of land on the western frontier to citizens willing to live on and cultivate the property for five years
409.	gave states money from the sale of public lands to to finance the establishment of colleges specializing in agriculture
410.	nurse during the Civil War; founder of the American Red Cross

411.	an international organization that cares for the sick or wounded or homeless in wartime
412.	a notorious Confederate prisoner-of-war camp where 13,000 Union soldiers died from harsh conditions
413.	Spring 1863 Confederate victory stopping the Union's fifth attempt to capture to Richmond, VA; was Lee's "perfect battle" against a federal force twice as large but "Stonewall" Jackson was killed
414.	July 1863 Union victory over a Confederate invasion of Pennsylvania; considered the high tide of the Confederacy and the turning point of the Civil War in the Union's favor
415.	July 1863 opposition to conscription; Irish Americans burnt buildings and killed blacks
416.	gave the Union control of the Mississippi River in July 1863 dividing the Confederate States in two
417.	Confederate general who led a failed charge against Union forces at Gettysburg
418.	1863 speech by Abraham Lincoln on the meaning of the Civil War
419.	Union general who practiced total war as he led a March to the Sea through Georgia in 1864
420.	a strategy of all-out war that affects civilians at home as well as soldiers in combat
421.	June 1864-March 1865 Union trench warfare siege of a major Confederate rail hub near Richmond
422.	1865 constitutional amendment that abolished slavery
423.	small town in Virginia where Robert E. Lee surrendered to Ulysses S. Grant ended the major fighting of the Civil War in April 1865
424.	1863 law that created the federal banking system; prohibited state banks from issuing their own bank notes
425.	American actor who assassinated Abraham Lincoln
426.	1865 constitutional amendment that abolished slavery
427.	Seventeenth POTUS (1865-1869), Democratic Party; narrowly held on to office during the impeachment process
428.	1865-1877 reorganization and rebuilding of former Confederate states after the Civil War
429.	group of members of Congress who wanted the Federal government to punish the South and remake Southern society after the Civil War
430.	Leader of the Radical Republicans in the House of Representatives
431.	1864 Congressional plan for Reconstruction that Lincoln refused to sign; required 50% of the states' voters to take an oath of allegiance for reinstatement into the Union
432.	federal agency designed to aid freed slaves and poor white farmers in the South after the Civil War
433.	Southern laws designed to restrict the rights of the newly freed black slaves
434.	Federal law granting citizenship to former slaves; passed over Johnson's veto
435.	1868 amendment to the United States Constitution that extended citizenship to "all persons born or naturalized in the United States" and guarantees equal protection of the laws and due process
436.	A formal accusation of misconduct in office against a public official
437.	1870 amendment to the United States Constitution that prohibited states from denying citizens the right to vote because of race
438.	Eighteenth POTUS (1869-1877), Republican Party; known for corruption scandals
439.	negative term for a southern white who supported the Republican Party after the Civil War
440.	negative term for Northerners who moved to the South after the Civil War, usually for personal profit
441.	Separation of people based on racial, ethnic, or other differences
442.	the action of incorporating a racial or religious group into a community

443.	The first African American senator elected from Mississippi in 1870
444.	System in which a farmer tended a portion of a planter's land in return for a share of the crop
445.	System in which a farmer paid rent to a landowner for the use of the land
446.	secret society organized after the Civil War to reassert white supremacy by means of violence
447.	Confederate cavalry general; first Grand Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan
448.	Laws aimed against the Ku Klux Klan that made it a federal offense to interfere with a citizen's right to vote
449.	A financial crisis in which banks closed and the stock market collapsed
450.	Democratic politicians that fought against Radical Reconstruction in the South
451.	Nineteenth POTUS (1877-1881) whose presidency marked the end of Reconstruction
452.	Democratic candidate for president in 1876 who won the popular vote but lost the election
453.	Agreement that decided the 1876 presidential election; ended Reconstruction by withdrawing federal troops from Southern states
454.	the North would no longer interfere in Southern elections to protect African Americans and Southern whites would again take control of their state governments
455.	Vast grassland between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains
456.	Created the Great Sioux Reservation of western South Dakota and encourage Native Americans to transition to farming and "the white man's way of life"
457.	1887 law transferring communal ownership of Native American tribal lands into individually owned lands and encouraging assimilation of Native Americans into mainstream American society
458.	Federally funded school established in Pennsylvania in 1879 to assimilate Native Americans into mainstream Euro-American culture
459.	1864 attack in which as many as 200 Cheyenne were killed by the Colorado militia
460.	Colorado militia commander who ordered the Sand Creek Massacre
461.	1876 major Sioux victory against US cavalry commanded by George Armstrong Custer
462.	Sioux chief who led the attack on Custer at the Battle of the Little Bighorn
463.	United States general killed along with his entire cavalry regiment at the Battle of Little Bighorn
464.	Nez Perce chief who led his followers in a dramatic effort to escape to Canada
465.	Sioux religious ritual performed to bring back the bison and return the Native American tribes to their land
466.	1890 US army slaughter of around 300 unarmed Sioux at Wounded Knee, South Dakota
467.	Author of an 1881 book exploring broken US government promises to Native Americans
468.	Rich deposits of silver found in Nevada in 1859
469.	Sturdy, long-horned cattle brought by the Spanish to Mexico and suited to the dry conditions of the American southwest
470.	The herding of cattle by cowboys from the grassy plains to the railroad terminals of Kansas, Nebraska, and Wyoming
471.	Major long cattle drive from San Antonio, Texas to the railroad at Abilene, Kansas
472.	Invented by Joseph Glidden used to fence in land on the Great Plains leading to the end of the open frontier
473.	African-American cavalry soldiers who fought against Native Americans of the Great Plains during the 1870s
474.	Linked the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads at Promontory Point, Utah in 1869

475.	Final, ceremonial railroad spike used to mark completion of the Transcontinental Railroad in 1869
476.	railroad freight car developed in the 1850s to transport beef
477.	1862 law that gave 160 acres of land to citizens willing to live on and cultivate it for five years
478.	Crude settler houses constructed from blocks of sod
479.	1837 invention that made possible the rapid tilling of the western prairies
480.	1862 law donating federally-owned public lands to the states for the establishment of agricultural colleges
481.	African Americans who migrated from the South to Kansas after the Civil War
482.	Large scale industrial farms using machinery and operated by hired laborers that dominated Western agricultural life
483.	1889 opening of Native American lands to settlement resulting in a race to lay claims for homesteads
484.	Created mail order catalogs allowing rural people to purchase a wide assortment of goods in late 19th century
485.	Social and educational organization that united farmers against the power of the railroads
486.	Started the Patrons of Husbandry, an organization for farmers that became popularly known as the Grange
487.	Political organization that worked against the negative aspects of sharecropping and tenant farming and supported government regulation of railroads
488.	Texas based farmers' organization that called for the abolition of national banks and monopolies, and for free coinage of silver and issuance of paper money
489.	An organization of southern black farmers formed in Texas in 1886 in response to the Southern Farmers' alliance which did not accept black members
490.	Name given to paper money issued during the Civil War made redeemable for gold in 1879
491.	The use of both gold and silver as a basis for a national monetary system
492.	A monetary system in which paper money and coins are equal to the value of a certain amount of gold
493.	Political movement supporting the rights and powers of common people against the privileged elite
494.	1892 Populist Party agenda calling for coinage of silver, government regulation of railroads and industry, a graduated income tax, and election reforms
495.	Democratic nominee for president in 1896 who supported many Populist principles including silver coinage
496.	Impassioned address against the gold standard by William Jennings Bryan at the 1896 Democratic Convention