Period 5: 1844-1877

AP United States History · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
natural and mineral resources /ˈnætʃərəl ænd ˈmɪnərəl rɪˈzɔːsɪz/	The West had rich **natural and mineral resources**.
Manifest Destiny /ˈmænɪfest ˈdestɪni/	**Manifest Destiny** was the belief that the US should spread west. US
James K. Polk	**James K. Polk** led the war against Mexico.
Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo	The **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo** ended the Mexican-American War.
Mexican Cession	The **Mexican Cession** gave the US California.
Mexican-American War /ˈmeksɪkən əˈmerɪkən wɔː/	The **Mexican-American War** was fought from 1846 to 1848. 1846 1848
Homestead Act /ˈhəʊmsted ækt/	The **Homestead Act** gave free land to settlers.
Mexican Americans /ˈmeksɪkən əˈmerɪkənz/	Many **Mexican Americans** lost their land after the war.
reservation	Native Americans were forced onto a **reservation**.
Wilmot Proviso	The **Wilmot Proviso** tried to ban slavery in land taken from Mexico.
Fugitive Slave Act /ˈfjuːdʒɪtɪv sleɪv ækt/	The **Fugitive Slave Act** forced Northerners to return escaped slaves.

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Popular sovereignty /ˈpɒpjʊlə ˈsɒvərɪnti/	**Popular sovereignty** let settlers vote on slavery.
Dred Scott decision /dred skɒt dɪˈsɪʒn/	The **Dred Scott decision** said enslaved people were not citizens.
free-soil movement	The **free-soil movement** wanted to keep slavery out of the West.
abolitionists	**Abolitionists** wanted to end slavery at once.
states' rights	The South argued for **states' rights**.
Republican Party /rɪˈpʌblɪkən ˈpɑːti/	The **Republican Party** opposed the spread of slavery.
Know-Nothing Party	The **Know-Nothing Party** opposed immigrants.
Lincoln-Douglas debates	The **Lincoln-Douglas debates** were about slavery.
John Brown	**John Brown** attacked Harpers Ferry to start a slave revolt.
Abraham Lincoln /ˈeɪbrəhæm ˈlɪŋkən/	**Abraham Lincoln** was president during the Civil War.
secession	**Secession** means leaving the country.
Confederacy	Eleven southern states formed the **Confederacy**. 11
Gettysburg	The Union won the battle of **Gettysburg** in 1863. 1863
Gettysburg Address	The **Gettysburg Address** is a short, famous speech.

Word	Example
Emancipation Proclamation /ɪˌmænsɪˈpeɪʃn ˌprɒkləˈmeɪʃn/	The **Emancipation Proclamation** freed slaves in the rebel states.
Reconstruction /ˌriːkənˈstrʌkʃn/	**Reconstruction** rebuilt the South after the war.
13th Amendment /ˌθɜːˈtiːnθ əˈmendmənt/	The **13th Amendment** ended slavery.
14th Amendment /ˌfɔːˈtiːnθ əˈmendmənt/	The **14th Amendment** made formerly enslaved people citizens.
15th Amendment /ˌfɪfˈtiːnθ əˈmendmənt/	The **15th Amendment** gave Black men the vote.
Reconstruction Amendments /ˌriːkənˈstrʌkʃn əˈmendmənts/	The **Reconstruction Amendments** are the 13th, 14th and 15th. 13th、14th 15th
women's rights movement /ˈwɪmɪnz raɪts ˈmuːvmənt/	The **women's rights movement** demanded equal rights.
Andrew Johnson	**Andrew Johnson** became president after Lincoln was killed.
Black Codes	**Black Codes** limited the freedom of formerly enslaved people.
Hiram Revels	**Hiram Revels** was the first Black senator.
Radical Republicans	The **Radical Republicans** wanted full rights for freed people.
Freedmen's Bureau	The **Freedmen's Bureau** built schools for freed people.

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Word	Example
sharecropping /ˈʃeəkrɒpɪŋ/	Under **sharecropping**, farmers gave part of their crop as rent.
segregation /ˌsegrɪˈgeɪʃn/	**Segregation** kept Black and white people apart.
violence /ˈvaɪələns/	The Klan used **violence** to scare Black voters.
Supreme Court decisions /suːˈpriːm kɔːt dɪˈsɪʒnz/	Later **Supreme Court decisions** weakened civil rights.
Ku Klux Klan /kuː klʌks klæn/	The **Ku Klux Klan** attacked Black Americans.
Compromise of 1877	The **Compromise of 1877** ended Reconstruction.
Compromise of 1850 /ˈkɒmprəmaɪz ɒv wɒn ˈθaʊznd ˈeɪthʌndrɪdn ˈfɪfti/	The **Compromise of 1850** made California a free state.
election of 1860 /ɪˈlekʃn ɒv wɒn ˈθaʊznd ˈeɪthʌndrɪdn ˈsɪksti/	The **election of 1860** made Lincoln president.