

**Abraham Lincoln**

Lincoln's inauguration symbolized the beginning of the Civil War and the end of the Antebellum Era.

**Alexis de Tocqueville**

Alexis de Tocqueville was a Frenchman who spent time in America in the early 1800s. In his two-volume *Democracy in America*, he said that equality among the people was the fundamental shaping force of American society. He also wrote other works that examined living standards and social classes in Western society. He was a critic of individualism and thought that if people came together they would be able to overcome selfish desires.

**American Anti-Slavery Society**

The American Anti-Slavery Society was founded by William Lloyd Garrison and Arthur Tappan. Frederick Douglass, an escaped slave, was a key leader of this society and often spoke at its meetings as well.

**Andrew Jackson**

Andrew Jackson won the election of 1828 by popular vote because he was seen as more of a "common" Southern man. Jackson was pro-slavery and is also to blame for the Indian Removal Act and the Trail of Tears. He also opposed the National Bank and did not recharter it. Jackson intended to be a strong president by expanding the powers of the presidency. Argumentative cartoonists who were against Jackson depicted him as "King Andrew I".

**Angelina Grimké**

Angelina Grimké was an American political activist, abolitionist, women's rights advocate, and supporter of the women's suffrage movement.

**Charles Grandison Finney**

Charles Grandison Finney was a Presbyterian minister and leader of the Second Great Awakening in the United States. He is known as the "Father of Modern Revivalism."

**Chief Black Hawk**

Black Hawk was a leader of the Sauk tribe in the United States.

**Colonel William B. Travis**

He was the leader of the Tejano defenders during the Battle of the Alamo.

**David Wilmot (The Wilmot Proviso)**

The Wilmot Proviso was created by David Wilmot in the mid-1800s, after the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and the end of the Mexican-American War. This proposal was trying to prohibit slavery in land acquired from Mexico, including California and New Mexico. This proposal hoped to keep the work and jobs in these areas for white men to benefit from. The proposal was never accepted by both houses in Congress, however. While northern Democrats were for it, southern Democrats strongly disliked anything that tried to limit slavery.

**The Democratic Party**

The Democratic Party was created during Jackson's presidency after the split of the Republican Party. The Democratic Party generally supported Jackson and his policies.

**Edgar Allan Poe**

Edgar Allan Poe was an author, poet, editor, and literary critic who is considered to be part of the American Romantic Movement (the American Renaissance).

**Elizabeth Cady Stanton**

Elizabeth Cady Stanton was a social activist, abolitionist, and leader of the early women's rights movement. Her Declaration of Sentiments, which was presented at the Seneca Falls, is often credited with initiating the first organized women's rights and women's suffrage movements in the United States.

**Five Civilized Tribes**

The Five Civilized Tribes (Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Muscogee-Creek, Seminole) were Native American tribes who were generally peaceful and "civilized" toward Anglo-Americans. These tribes were affected by Jackson's Indian Removal Act.

**Frederick Douglass**

Frederick Douglass was an escaped slave from Maryland who became a leader of the abolitionist movement in the mid-1800s. Douglass wrote several autobiographies, such as *Life and Times of Frederick Douglass* that depicted his time as a slave. Before the Civil War, Douglass was known as a great orator and writer. He proved that slaves could be just as intelligent as whites. He tried to end slavery using politics and united with the Liberty Party (1840), the Free Soil Party (1848), and the Republican Party (1850s).

**Free Soil Party**

The Free Soil Party was a minor but influential political party in the pre-Civil War period that opposed the addition of slavery into the western territories.

**Harriet Beecher Stowe**

Harriet Beecher Stowe was an abolitionist and author who is known for the book *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Because of this book, people began to become morally opposed to slavery.

**Henry Clay**

Henry Clay was a lawyer, politician and skilled orator who is known for coming up with the American System.

**Henry Thoreau**

Henry Thoreau was an author, poet, philosopher, abolitionist, naturalist, and leading transcendentalist known for writing *Civil Disobedience*.

**Horace Mann**

Horace Mann was an education reformist and the “Father of the Common School Movement” in the early and mid-1800s.

**Irish and German Immigrants**

Irish and German immigrants began to come to America during the Antebellum Era.

**James Fenimore Cooper**

James Fenimore Cooper is a writer known for historical romances depicting frontier and Native American life. His most famous work is the novel *The Last of the Mohicans*.

**James Henry Hammond**

James Henry Hammond was the proponent of the Mudsill Theory.

**James K. Polk**

James K. Polk was the 11th President of the United States and a supporter of Manifest Destiny.

**James Monroe**

James Monroe was the fifth President of the United States and is noted for his Monroe Doctrine, which dealt with foreign policy.

**John Brown**

John Brown is known for leading a violent slave rebellion during the Antebellum Era.

**John C. Calhoun**

John C. Calhoun was a United States Congressman who is known for writing the *South Carolina Exposition and Protest*, which opposed the Tariff of 1828, also known as the Tariff of Abominations.

**John Quincy Adams**

John Quincy Adams was the sixth President of the United States and is known for writing the Monroe Doctrine and for passing the Tariff of Abominations.

**Know-Nothing Party**

The Know-Nothing party was anti-immigrant and especially anti-Roman Catholic. An increase in immigration at this time threatened some workers and seemed to pose a threat.

**Liberty Party**

The Liberty party was the first antislavery political party, and it tried to achieve abolitionist goals through politics; it was a fairly small yet influential group.

**Lucretia Mott**

Lucretia Mott was a Quaker, abolitionist, a women's rights activist, and a social reformer who is known for her involvement with the Seneca Falls Convention.

**Lucy Stone**

Lucy Stone was an orator, abolitionist, and advocate for the rights of women. She was also the first woman from Massachusetts to earn a college degree.

**Nat Turner**

Nat Turner, a very religious man, had visions that told him slaves were meant to rule. He was known by other slaves as “the Prophet” and after a solar eclipse (which he saw as a sign from God) he led Nat Turner’s Rebellion.

**Nathaniel Hawthorne**

Nathaniel Hawthorne was a writer during the American Renaissance whose work showed the hypocrisy of Puritan New England.

**The National Road**

The National Road (Cumberland Road) was the first major improved highway in the United States to be built by the federal government; it ended in Vandalia, Illinois after the Panic of 1837 hit America and there were no more funds for the project.

**Neal S. Dow**

Neal S. Dow was the mayor of Portland, Maine and he was considered the “Father of Prohibition” after he sponsored the “Maine Law” that prohibited the sale and consumption of alcohol.

**Ralph Waldo Emerson**

Ralph Waldo Emerson was an essayist during the American Renaissance who preached individualism and self-reliance.

**The Republican Party**

The Republican Party fractured during Jackson’s presidency and created two new parties; the Democrats who supported Jackson and the National Republicans, or Whigs, opposing him.

**Stephen A. Douglas**

Stephen A. Douglas was Lincoln’s political opponent and the designer of the Kansas–Nebraska Act.

**Timothy Dwight**

Timothy Dwight was a Congregationalist during the Second Great Awakening.

**Walt Whitman**

Walt Whitman was a famous poet who thrived during the American Renaissance.

**William Lloyd Garrison**

William Lloyd Garrison was an abolitionist who called for the immediate emancipation of slaves. He also published a radical newspaper called *The Liberator*.

**The Whig Party**

The Whig Party was created during Jackson’s presidency after the split of the Republican Party. The Whig Party generally opposed Jackson and his policies.

### **American Renaissance**

The American Renaissance was a period of time where American inventions, writing, and the arts thrived. This American progression took place mostly in the mid-1800s in New England (Boston, Concord, New York, etc.). This was mainly a literary movement where writers such as James Fenimore Cooper and Edgar Allen Poe became household names in America and Europe.

### **The American System**

The American System was proposed by Henry Clay. It included a protective tariff, internal improvements, and a national bank.

### **Black Hawk's War**

The Black Hawk War was a conflict fought between the United States and Native Americans headed by Black Hawk. The war began after Black Hawk and a group of Sauks, Meskwakis, and Kickapoos crossed the Mississippi River into Illinois. Black Hawk's motives were unclear, but he was apparently hoping to avoid violence while resettling on land that had once belonged to the tribes.

### **Bleeding Kansas**

Bleeding Kansas was a series of violent political confrontations involving anti-slavery "Free-Staters" and pro-slavery "Border Ruffians." The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 called for "popular sovereignty" which meant that votes determined whether or not Kansas was a slave state. With the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, thousands of pro- and anti-slavery supporters came into Kansas. Violence began after pro-slavery "Border Ruffians" crossed into Kansas in an attempt to sway the votes.

### **The Clermont (Steamboats)**

The Clermont (also known as the North River Steamboat) was the first commercial steamboat, created by Robert Fulton and Robert R. Livingston in the early 1800s. The Clermont was introduced on the Hudson River, and the two men were granted the ability to run a ferry service between New York and New Jersey by Congress. They profited greatly from this opportunity, prompting competitors to challenge their success. This led to the court case of *Gibbons v. Ogden* in which John Marshall found that people did not have exclusive rights to a monopoly.

### **Compromise Tariff**

The Compromise Tariff of 1833 was a solution to the Nullification Crisis, proposed by John C. Calhoun and Henry Clay. South Carolina had threatened that if the tariff was not repealed, it would leave the Union. The Compromise Tariff relieved tensions and was agreed to by South Carolina.

### **Cult of Domesticity**

The Cult of Domesticity was the viewpoint that women belonged at and managed the home and should not do work outside of the household.

### **Dredd Scott**

Dred Scott, a black slave who had lived with his master in Illinois for years, sued for his freedom because of his long residence on free soil. Chief Justice Taney, however, found that because a slave was private property, they could be taken into any territory and legally be held in slavery by their master.

### **"Era of Good Feelings"**

The Era of Good Feelings reflected a sense of national purpose and a desire for unity among Americans after the end of the Napoleonic Wars. During this time, the Federalist Party fell and only the Republican Party was active.

### **Erie Canal**

The Erie Canal linked Lake Erie to the Hudson River, which lowered shipping costs and led to an economic boom that made farming in the North more profitable. Goods were able to ship faster and for less.

### **Force Bill**

The Force Bill gave the President power to use military forces against South Carolina during the Nullification Crisis.

### **The Gadsden Purchase**

In the Gadsden Purchase, a region of present-day southern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico was purchased by the United States in a treaty signed by James Gadsden. It was purchased because the United States was considering having a southern transcontinental railroad. It also aimed to end border issues with Mexico following the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

### **Indian Removal Act**

The Indian Removal Act was a law that was passed in the early 1800s by Andrew Jackson. This act allowed Jackson to use money and force to remove Native Americans from their lands. Natives were removed from lands (mainly in the southeast-Tennessee and Georgia) and forced to live in federal territory across the Mississippi River. Southerners liked the act because they wanted to take lands occupied by the Five Civilized Tribes (Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Muscogee-Creek, Seminole) for themselves.

### **Individualism**

Individualism was the belief in freedom from tradition. Individualists encouraged everyone to be unique and to resist conformity.

### **Lecompton Constitution**

The Lecompton Constitution was written by pro-slavery supporters for Kansas. The document permitted slavery, prevented free blacks from living in Kansas, and allowed only male citizens to vote. The Lecompton Constitution was rejected, however.

### **Lincoln-Douglas Debates**

The Lincoln-Douglas Debates were seven debates between Abraham Lincoln, the Republican candidate for the Senate in Illinois, and Senator Stephen Douglas, the Democratic Party candidate. Lincoln and Douglas were trying to win control of the Illinois legislature. The main issue discussed in the debates was the issue of slavery.

**Market Revolution**

The market revolution was the transformation from a subsistence economy to a commercial and industrial system.

**Minstrel Shows**

Minstrel shows were common during the Antebellum Era. They undermined blacks and made them look lazy, stupid, and immoral.

**Missouri Compromise**

The Missouri Compromise allowed Missouri to enter the Union as a slave state but saved the balance between North and South by making Maine a free state and prohibiting slavery from territories acquired in the Louisiana Purchase north of the 36°30' line.

**Monroe Doctrine**

The Monroe Doctrine was President James Monroe's message to Congress in Washington D.C. (but written mostly by John Quincy Adams) in the early 1800s. The Doctrine was written after Britain proposed that it and America make a statement that opposed interference (like that of the Holy Alliance) in South America and that neither would annex any part of Spain's old empire. Adams wanted the United States, however, to issue a separate statement from Britain. The message stated that America would stay out of European wars unless it involved their interests, "American continents" were not for the colonization of European powers, and any attempt at American colonization would be seen as an "unfriendly act."

**Nat Turner's Rebellion**

Nat Turner's Rebellion (aka the Southampton Insurrection) was a slave rebellion that happened in Southampton County, Virginia in 1831. This rebellion, led by Nathaniel Turner, had the highest number of fatalities compared to any other slave uprising in the American South with 55 whites killed.

**Nullification Crisis**

During the Nullification Crisis, the South Carolina legislature declared that the 1832 tariff was null and void in the state and threatened secession if the federal government tried to collect the tax.

**The Second Great Awakening**

The Second Great Awakening began in around Connecticut and Vermont in the late 1700s. It spread to the majority of the country during the early 1800s. At first, educated Congregationalists such as Timothy Dwight (Yale's President) led the revivals. Soon, however, camp meetings had more influence. Camp meetings were where many denominations gathered outside (since a building could not hold the huge number of people) and revivalists discussed the Second Coming of Jesus. Baptist and Methodist memberships rose the most and many revival leaders belonged to one of the two groups. People reacted against previous ideas such as skepticism, deism, and rational Christianity. New denominations formed and millions joined congregations. The Awakening was especially strong in the Northeast and Midwest. An important revivalist during this time was Charles Grandison Finney. Finney believed that the Gospel could reform society. As a Methodist, he also believed that religion was a matter of the heart (a personal matter) and that we had control over our own lives. He also allowed women to pray in public and developed "anxious benches" for those considering becoming Christians as well. The Second Great Awakening is important because it led to the launch of more schools and created more religious groups and converts. More abolitionist and women's rights groups formed during the Age of Reform. People believed that they could control their destiny and their future. Law and order was also promoted during this time and the Second Great Awakening showed the changes that were happening in society.

**Seneca Falls Convention**

The Seneca Falls Convention was a women's rights convention that took place in the mid-1800s in Seneca Falls, New York. Women planned the event upon the arrival of Philadelphia Quaker Lucretia Mott.

**Tariff of Abominations**

The Tariff of Abominations favored manufacturing in the North and was hated by the South. The bill raised on imported hemp, wool, fur, flax, and liquor. In the South, these tariffs raised the cost of manufactured goods, which upset them and caused sectionalist feelings.

**The Trail of Tears**

The Trail of Tears was/were the path(s) taken by the Cherokee people across the Mississippi River in the mid-1800s. The natives travelled hundreds of miles across the American South after being forced to leave their native land by Andrew Jackson. Jackson's Indian Removal Act helped move the natives (by force if necessary). Some natives, like Black Hawk, tried to return to their old lands but found themselves engaged in a bloody battle with the white Americans. The Cherokees decided to take a different approach. The Cherokees tried to fight for their land legally in cases such as Cherokee Nation v. Georgia and Worcester v. Georgia. John Marshall found them to have rights to the land. Andrew Jackson is famous for saying, "John Marshall has made his decision; now let him enforce it!" Jackson did not want to listen to the ruling and removed the Cherokee people regardless.

**Treaty of New Echota**

The Treaty of New Echota was signed by the Cherokees. They gave up their land and were forced to walk on the Trail of Tears.