

13th Amendment

A change to the Constitution that banned slavery

14th Amendment

A change to the Constitution that granted citizenship to all people born in the United States, including African Americans

15th Amendment

A change to the Constitution that gave African Americans the right to vote

Abraham Lincoln

- the President of the United States during the Civil War
- known as the Great Emancipator because he issued the Emancipation Proclamation, which freed the slaves

Black Codes

Laws passed by Southern states that prevented black people from acting upon the civil rights the Reconstruction Amendments (13th, 14th, and 15th) were supposed to have given them

Civil Rights

- Rights designed to protect individuals from unfair/unequal treatment
- Citizenship

The Confederacy

The states fighting against the Union that seceded from the United States

Frederick Douglass

- Escaped slavery and became a free man
- Fought for the rights of African Americans
- Proponent of Human Rights

Freedmen

The 4 million former slaves

Freedmen's Bureau

Federal agency that helped supply and educate the newly freed slaves after the Civil War

Moderate Republicans

- Their first priority was to keep the United States together
- Abraham Lincoln is an example

Radical Republicans

- Northerners who wanted to abolish slavery and punish the South for the war
- Thaddeus Stevens is an example

Robert E. Lee

- Head Confederate general
- Fought with the Confederacy because he did not want to fight against his home state of Virginia

Sharecropping

The system in which landowners rented part of their land to tenants in exchange for a share of their tenants' crop

The Union

The states fighting against the Confederacy that did not secede from the United States