

1. <b>abject</b>	hopeless; most unfortunate or miserable;	25. <b>consolations</b>	words of comfort; things that comfort
2. <b>abolish</b>	to end	26. <b>conviction</b>	belief
3. <b>abolition</b>	the action or an act of abolishing the slave system, practice, or institution.	27. <b>crevice</b>	a narrow split, crack
4. <b>abolitionists</b>	reformers who wanted to abolish, or end, slavery	28. <b>defray</b>	to pay for
5. <b>address</b>	to speak to or speak about	29. <b>degrade</b>	to bring shame or disgrace upon
6. <b>afflicted</b>	suffering or sickened	30. <b>delegated powers</b>	powers given to the federal government by the Constitution
7. <b>afford</b>	be able to spare or give up	31. <b>derive</b>	to take or receive
8. <b>amnesty</b>	official pardon or immunity from prosecution.	32. <b>desertion</b>	act of leaving or abandoning
9. <b>appeal</b>	a formal request to a court or to someone in authority for a judgment or a decision to be changed	33. <b>despotism</b>	a system of government where the ruler has unlimited power
10. <b>apprentice</b>	person who learns a trade or craft from a master	34. <b>development</b>	improvement in human well-being through economic advancement
11. <b>assailed</b>	attacked	35. <b>dictate</b>	to give orders; to command
12. <b>assertion</b>	a positive statement or declaration, often without support or reason	36. <b>disenfranchise</b>	taking away someone's right to vote.
13. <b>avaricious</b>	greedy	37. <b>doctrines</b>	principles; teachings; beliefs
14. <b>brethren</b>	brothers; fellow members	38. <b>domestic</b>	relating to the home or family; relating to one's own country
15. <b>bushels</b>	a large amount	39. <b>dominions</b>	colonies
16. <b>Carpetbaggers</b>	A northerner who went to the South immediately after the Civil War; especially one who tried to gain political advantage or other advantages from the disorganized situation in southern states	40. <b>earnest</b>	honest
17. <b>charters</b>	documents granting the right to organize settlements in an area	41. <b>efficient</b>	being effective without wasting time or effort or expense
18. <b>civil</b>	consisting of citizens	42. <b>endeavor</b>	a serious attempt or effort
19. <b>Civil Rights Act of 1866</b>	law that established federal guarantees of civil rights for all citizens. Federal law granting citizenship to former slaves; passed over Johnson's veto.	43. <b>endowed</b>	provided; given
20. <b>competent</b>	having the ability to do what is needed; qualified	44. <b>entitled</b>	to have rights and privileges; believing oneself to be deserving of privileges or special treatment
21. <b>The Compromise of 1877</b>	the withdrawal of federal troops and abandonment of federal protection of black civil and voting rights in the South. Rutherford B. Hayes became president	45. <b>exceeding</b>	having more than
22. <b>confine</b>	restrict	46. <b>Executive</b>	Branch of government that enforces the laws
23. <b>consent</b>	permission	47. <b>fondness</b>	a positive feeling of liking
24. <b>consent of the governed</b>	an agreement made by the people to establish a government and abide by its laws	48. <b>foreign</b>	relating to another nation
		49. <b>Freedmen's Bureau</b>	Organization run by the army to care for and protect southern Blacks after the Civil War
		50. <b>fruitless</b>	not producing the desired results, unsuccessful; useless
		51. <b>gloried</b>	very great praise, honor
		52. <b>harass</b>	to trouble, torment
		53. <b>hemisphere</b>	half of the earth
		54. <b>hither</b>	here
		55. <b>ignorance</b>	the lack of knowledge or education or information

56. <b>impeachment</b>	A formal document charging a public official with misconduct in office
57. <b>implication</b>	the act of suggesting or hinting
58. <b>impudent</b>	rude
59. <b>incidental</b>	minor
60. <b>incompatible</b>	unable to exist together in harmony
61. <b>indenture</b>	written contract
62. <b>indictment</b>	a formal charge or accusation of a crime
63. <b>indictment</b>	a formal charge or accusation of a serious crime
64. <b>industrialization</b>	Development of a system which supports machine production of goods
65. <b>Industrial Revolution</b>	A period of rapid growth in the use of machines in manufacturing and production that began in the mid-1700s
66. <b>industrious</b>	diligent; hard-working; not lazy
67. <b>Infrastructure</b>	Basic physical and organizational structures needed for the operation of a society and its economy. Includes railroads, bridges, water systems, subway systems, and telecommunications.
68. <b>inflict</b>	to give or cause something unpleasant, impose
69. <b>influx</b>	increase
70. <b>ingeniously</b>	intelligently; in a way marked by skill and imagination; cleverly
71. <b>inquisition</b>	questioning in a trial; a period of prolonged and intensive questioning or investigation
72. <b>institute</b>	to establish
73. <b>insubordination</b>	defiance; disobedience to authority
74. <b>intercommunication</b>	communication between two people or groups
75. <b>Judicial</b>	the branch of government that interprets the laws and determines whether they are constitutional
76. <b>jurisdiction</b>	power, range of authority (n.) an area of authority or control; the right to administer justice
77. <b>justice</b>	fairness; rightfulness
78. <b>just powers</b>	Powers that are fair
79. <b>Legislative</b>	Branch of government that makes the laws
80. <b>liberality</b>	generosity, generous act

81. <b>liberty</b>	freedom
82. <b>manifest</b>	clear or obvious to the eye or mind
83. <b>Manifest Destiny</b>	The belief that America had the God-given right and duty to expand across the continent to the Pacific
84. <b>manufacture</b>	to make by hand or machine. To make something, especially on a large scale using machinery.
85. <b>mechanical</b>	relating to machines or tools
86. <b>Missouri Compromise</b>	a law designed to resolve whether the new state of Missouri would enter the United States as a free state or a slave state.
87. <b>Monroe Doctrine</b>	an American foreign policy opposing interference in the Western hemisphere from outside (European) powers
88. <b>Nullification</b>	A state's refusal to recognize an act of Congress that it considers unconstitutional
89. <b>offence</b>	a crime
90. <b>plantation</b>	a large farm
91. <b>preceding</b>	coming before
92. <b>precept</b>	a rule of conduct or action. An idea important to a system of beliefs
93. <b>principle</b>	a truth, a rule, or a law; a rule or standard
94. <b>probate</b>	hearings that settle questions involved in a dead person's estate
95. <b>prompt</b>	on time; done without delay
96. <b>reap</b>	receive
97. <b>Reconstruction</b>	the period after the Civil War in the United States when the southern states were reorganized and reintegrated into the Union
98. <b>relinquish</b>	to let go, give up
99. <b>representative</b>	a person who represents others
100. <b>reserved powers</b>	powers that belong strictly to the states by the Constitution
101. <b>rights</b>	Powers or privileges granted to people either by an agreement among themselves or by law
102. <b>ruinous</b>	disastrous or destructive
103. <b>sacred</b>	the quality of being holy, worthy of respect and reverence
104. <b>savage</b>	fierce, violent, and uncontrolled
105. <b>Scalawags</b>	Southern whites who supported Republican policy through reconstruction
106. <b>secession</b>	withdrawal from the Union

107. <b>sectionalism</b>	Loyalty to one's own region of the country, rather than to the nation as a whole. extreme loyalty to one's section, or region, of a country. ex north vs south
108. <b>shilling</b>	British money
109. <b>sifted</b>	filtered, to pass through
110. <b>Slave Codes/Black Codes</b>	laws drafted by individual states and colonies in the South. These laws varied from state to state, but all served a similar overarching purpose: to define the rights (and many times, the lack of rights) of enslaved African Americans. Slave codes also outlined punishments that slaves would receive if they disobeyed any of the codes.
111. <b>Southern Colonies</b>	colonies with hot summers and mild winters, focus on cash crops which led to need for slaves
112. <b>sovereignty</b>	complete independence and self-government (of a country); supremacy of authority; power to govern
113. <b>standardization</b>	establishing common routines and procedures that apply uniformly to everyone
114. <b>standing army</b>	a permanent army of professional soldiers
115. <b>sufficient</b>	enough; adequate
116. <b>suffrage</b>	the right to vote
117. <b>suitable</b>	appropriate; right
118. <b>supremacy</b>	supreme power or authority
119. <b>swarms</b>	large groups of people or animals
120. <b>Ten Percent Plan</b>	Lincoln's plan that allowed a Southern state to form its own government after ten percent of its voters swore an oath of loyalty to the United States
121. <b>thence</b>	from that place; from there
122. <b>thither</b>	over there; to or toward that place
123. <b>unacknowledge</b>	Not recognized, accepted, or admitted -ignored
124. <b>unalienable rights</b>	basic rights of the people that may not be taken away
125. <b>uninhabited</b>	having no people living there
126. <b>universal</b>	widespread; characterizing or affecting all; present everywhere
127. <b>urban</b>	city
128. <b>usurpation</b>	wrongfully seizing and holding by force
129. <b>utmost</b>	greatest
130. <b>veneration</b>	great respect

131. <b>virtues</b>	good qualities; good habits
132. <b>Wade-Davis Bill</b>	an 1864 plan for Reconstruction that denied the right to vote or hold office for anyone who had fought for the Confederacy...Lincoln refused to sign this bill thinking it was too harsh.
133. <b>wane</b>	fade
134. <b>wretched</b>	miserable