



UNIT 10 VOCABULARY LIST

abolition	(noun) The action of getting rid of something, specifically ending slavery during the 19th century
abolitionist	(noun) A person who works to get rid of something, especially slavery during the 19th century
campaign	(noun) A connected series of events or actions to make something happen; for example, a political campaign is waged to win elections
candidate	(noun) Someone who is applying for a job. In a presidential primary, a candidate is a person who is trying to get the job of president of the United States.
canteen	(noun) A container that holds drinking water
civil war	(noun) Violent armed conflict between the citizens of the same region, territory, or country
Civil War	(noun) A war that lasted from 1861 to 1865 between the northern states and the southern states. The northern states were fighting to preserve the United States as one country, while the southern states wanted to create their own country called the Confederate States of America.
compromise	(verb) The process of coming to a solution that works for everyone; or (noun) A solution that works for everyone
Confederacy	(noun) Another term for the Confederate States of America, which seceded from the United States of America in 1861
Confederate Army	(noun) The armed forces of the southern states during the Civil War; this army was the military force of the Confederate States
Constitution	(noun) The document that lays out the framework for how the federal government works; written in 1787 and ratified in 1789
dissenter	(noun) Someone who disagrees with a commonly held opinion or belief



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election	(noun) When people vote for a person for office or other position
Emancipation Proclamation	(noun) A document signed by President Abraham Lincoln that took effect on January 1, 1863, and freed all enslaved people who lived in Confederate states and territories
federal	(adjective) The central government of a group of states; the U.S. federal government is in Washington, D.C.
fortification	(noun) A defensive structure built to strengthen a position against attack
haversack	(noun) A small backpack
home front	(noun) People and areas of a country at war who are not involved in the military but whose activities support the war effort
memorial	(noun) Something, often a structure, established to remind people of a person or event
Mexican-American War	(noun) A war between the United States and Mexico that lasted between 1846 and 1848. The United States won the war and gained millions of acres of land in the West. The question of whether these new territories would allow slavery or not made sectional tensions much worse between the North and the South in the years before the Civil War.
monument	(noun) A structure built to honor a notable person or event
musket	(noun) A gun with a long barrel
party divide	(noun) When political groups disagree on many issues and have trouble working together
plaque	(noun) A sign put up to honor a person or event
platform	(noun) The main beliefs and policies of a political party



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political party	(noun) An organized group of people with similar goals and opinions about how a nation should function. The United States has two major political parties: the Democratic Party and the Republican Party.
popular vote	(noun) The votes cast by all eligible voters
regiment	(noun) A organized group of soldiers, usually 1,000 men serving under a colonel
secede	(verb) To separate from a political organization, like from a state or country
secession	(noun) The act of separating from a political organization, like a state or country
sectionalism	(noun) Loyalty to the interests of a specific region or section of a country
sharpshooter	(noun) Someone who is very good at shooting things from far away
slaveholder	(noun) A person who was recognized by law as owning enslaved people
slavery	(noun) When human beings are treated as property and made to work for nothing
statue	(noun) A figure of a person or animal made out of stone or bronze
territory	(noun) An area of the United States that had not yet been organized as a state
transcontinental railroad	(noun) A railroad that crosses a whole continent
Union	(noun) During the Civil War, the part of the country that remained loyal to the federal government of the United States of America
Union Army	(noun) The armed forces for the northern states during the Civil War; this army was the military force of the United States
veteran	(noun) A person who has served in the armed forces