

Seventh Grade Vocabulary & Identification – Master List

Vocabulary:

(Please be aware that some words appear more than once – be sure to write down the explanation for that person according to the chapter that you are covering)

- ★ **abolitionists:** People who believed slavery was wrong and tried to stop it in the United States.
- ★ **abstinence:** going without something that one is accustomed to having - esp. alcohol.
- ★ **adjourn:** to conclude business and postpone remaining business for another day.
- ★ **alien:** person who lives in a country but is not a citizen of that country.
- ★ **amendment:** an alteration or addition to the Constitution.
- ★ **annexation:** the formal act of acquiring something (especially territory) by conquest or occupation.
- ★ **armada:** any fleet of warships.
- ★ **arsenal:** (Chapter 10) - a government establishment where military equipment or munitions are manufactured.
- ★ **arsenal:** (Chapter 3) - a collection or supply of weapons, ammunition and explosives.
- ★ **Articles of Confederation:** First constitution of the United States – government under this document was too weak to act effectively.
- ★ **artillery:** mounted projectile-firing cannon, mobile or stationary, light or heavy, as opposed to individual weapons/guns.
- ★ **assembly:** Meeting of people united for a common purpose.
- ★ **assimilation:** process of becoming part of another culture.
- ★ **attrition:** a wearing down or weakening of resistance, esp. as a result of continuous pressure or harassment.
- ★ **ballot:** device used by voters to cast their votes in an election.
- ★ **banknote:** a piece of paper money (especially one issued by a central bank).
- ★ **Bill of Attainder:** legislative act declaring that a person is guilty of a crime and setting punishment without the benefit of a formal trial – **DENIED** by the Constitution.
- ★ **Bill of Rights:** another name for the first ten amendments to the US Constitution.
- ★ **bill:** a form or draft of a proposed law presented to a legislature.
- ★ **Black Codes:** laws passed by Southern states after the Civil War to limit the rights of former slaves.
- ★ **blockade:** obstacles set up to prevent normal traffic from entering or leaving an area - during the Civil War the focus was on Southern ports.
- ★ **bond:** a certificate of debt issued by a government guaranteeing payment of the original investment plus interest by a specified future date.

- ★ **boycott:** to refuse to deal with a nation, company, or organization in order to show disapproval or force a change.
- ★ **cabinet:** officially chosen group of advisers to the President.
- ★ **Capitol:** building in Washington, D.C. where Congress meets to make laws.
- ★ **carpetbaggers:** derogatory name used by Southerners to label people from the North who went to the South during Reconstruction.
- ★ **casualty:** one injured, killed, captured, or missing in action through engagement with an enemy.
- ★ **cavalry:** soldiers mounted on horseback - used for quick attacks.
- ★ **charter:** written set of rules or principles established by a new organization.
- ★ **checks & balances:** principle used in the Constitution and developed through precedent that allows the three branches of government to share some responsibilities, and allows each branch some authority over the activities of the other branches.
- ★ **circumnavigate:** to sail or fly around the earth.
- ★ **civil disobedience:** the refusal to obey a law out of a belief that the law is morally wrong.
- ★ **civil service:** The nonmilitary personnel who work for a government, applying its laws and regulations.
- ★ **civil war:** A war between political factions or regions within the same country.
- ★ **committee:** group of legislators who hold meetings and discuss bills.
- ★ **Committees of Correspondence:** A group of American Patriots who worked to unite the colonies against Britain.
- ★ **common:** *Chiefly New England.* a tract of land owned or used jointly by the residents of a community, usually a central square or park in a city or town.
- ★ **Congress:** the main body of the Legislative Branch – it consists of the House of Representatives and the Senate.
- ★ **conscription:** compulsory enrollment, especially for the armed forces; draft.
- ★ **coureurs de bois:** a French or French-Indian trapper of North America, especially of Canada.
- ★ **credit:** The ability to obtain goods, money, or services in return for a promise to pay at some later date.
- ★ **crusades:** any of the military expeditions undertaken by the Christians of Europe in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries for the recovery of the Holy Land from the Muslims.
- ★ **dark horse:** a candidate who is unexpectedly nominated at a political convention.
- ★ **debtor:** a person who is in debt or under financial obligation to another.
- ★ **depression:** Time of economic decline, including high unemployment and falling prices.
- ★ **district:** area of land whose inhabitants are served by an elected member of the General Assembly.
- ★ **domesticate:** to tame (an animal), especially by generations of breeding, to live in close association with human beings as a pet or work animal.

- ★ **dove**: someone who takes an anti-war position.
- ★ **Electoral College**: a body of individuals that elect the President and Vice President of the United States.
- ★ **emancipation**: freeing someone from the control of another.
- ★ **embargo**: ban on trade with another country.
- ★ **enlistment**: the period of time for which one is committed to military service.
- ★ **ex post facto**: "after the fact." An ex post facto law is one that makes a particular act illegal, and punishes people who committed that crime before the law was passed, i.e., when the act was legal.
- ★ **Executive Branch**: section of the government that is responsible for enforcing and carrying out the laws.
- ★ **exile**: The condition or a period of living away from one's native country.
- ★ **expatriated**: having taken up residence in a foreign country.
- ★ **export tax**: a tax on goods sent out of the country – **DENIED** by the Constitution.
- ★ **Expressed Powers**: powers of Congress directly listed in the Constitution.
- ★ **Federal, Central or National Government**: terms that refer to the government that controls all of the states and people in the United States.
- ★ **Federalism**: the division of power between the Federal government and the state government.
- ★ **First Continental Congress**: The meeting of colonial leaders held in Philadelphia in 1774.
- ★ **flank**: the side of military or naval formation; "they attacked the enemy's right flank".
- ★ **foreign policy**: relationship of the United States toward other nations of the world.
- ★ **freedmen**: people who have been freed from slavery.
- ★ **fugitive**: a person who is fleeing, from prosecution, intolerable circumstances, etc.; a runaway.
- ★ **Full Faith and Credit**: first words of Article IV, Section 1 of the Constitution, which requires states to respect the "public acts, records, and judicial proceedings" of all the other states.
- ★ **General Assembly**: the main body of the Legislative Branch in Illinois Government – it consists of the House of Representatives and the Senate.
- ★ **general election**: process by which people choose the candidate they want to become a public official. It is held every two years in even-numbered years.
- ★ **governor**: top executive officer – has many responsibilities (*see Constitution handbook*).
- ★ **grandfather clause**: law passed by southern states after the Civil War. Excused a voter from a poll tax or literacy test if his father or grandfather had voted before 1867. Kept most blacks from voting.
- ★ **guerrilla**: A soldier who fights by using surprise tactics to bring down the enemy.
- ★ **Habeas Corpus**: A writ issued to bring a party before a court to prevent unlawful restraint. The basic premise behind habeas corpus is that you cannot be held against your will without just cause. To put it another way, you cannot be jailed if there are no charges against you. If

you are being held, and you demand it, the courts must issue a writ or habeas corpus, which forces those holding you to answer as to why. If there is no good or compelling reason, the court must set you free.

- ★ **hawk**: someone who advocates war or the use of force against other nations.
- ★ **House of Representatives (Federal Government)**: the lower level of Congress.
- ★ **House of Representatives (State Government)**: the lower level of the General Assembly.
- ★ **impeachment**: formal charges of "treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors" brought against any executive and judicial official.
- ★ **Implied Powers**: powers claimed by Congress which are not specifically enumerated in the Constitution, but are implied in its elastic clause.
- ★ **impressment**: act of seizing men from a ship or village and forcing them to serve in the navy.
- ★ **inflation**: economic cycle where the value of money falls and the prices of goods go up.
- ★ **infrastructure**: the basic facilities needed for the functioning of a community, such as transportation and communications systems. This also includes water and power lines, and public institutions including schools, post offices, and prisons.
- ★ **interchangeable parts**: identical parts of a tool or instrument that are made by machine - such parts can be easily assembled or replaced.
- ★ **investor**: a person who funds a business hoping to make a profit.
- ★ **Judicial Branch**: section of the government that interprets the laws and administers justice.
- ★ **Judicial Review**: the power of the U.S. Supreme Court to decide if laws are constitutional.
- ★ **Justice**: term meaning judge.
- ★ **Legislative Branch**: section of government that makes laws.
- ★ **literacy test**: examination to see if a person can read and write.
- ★ **lobby**: a group that seeks to influence lawmakers to vote a certain way on a particular bill or bills.
- ★ **lynching**: kidnapping and execution of a person by a mob.
- ★ **majority**: vote of more than half.
- ★ **martial law**: Temporary rule by military authorities, imposed on a civilian population especially in time of war or when civil authority has broken down.
- ★ **mercenary**: a professional soldier hired to serve in a foreign army.
- ★ **merchants**: people who buy and sell goods.
- ★ **migration**: the movement of persons from one country or locality to another.
- ★ **militia**: army made up of people who are not professional soldiers.
- ★ **minié ball**: a conical bullet with a hollow base that expanded when fired, used in the 19th century.
- ★ **minority**: vote of less than half.

- ★ **missionary**: member of a religious group who tries to persuade others to adopt his or her religion.
- ★ **moderate**: a person who takes a position in the political center.
- ★ **moderate**: a person who takes a position in the political center.
- ★ **modernization**: to make up to date; give a new or current character or appearance .
- ★ **monarchy**: Government headed by a single ruler, especially a king or queen.
- ★ **monopoly**: complete control of an industry, product, or service by a single company.
- ★ **morale**: the spirit of a group that makes the members want the group to succeed.
- ★ **municipality**: a city, village or incorporated town.
- ★ **nationalism**: pride in or devotion to one's country.
- ★ **neutrality**: policy of not choosing sides in a war between two or more countries.
- ★ **nullify**: To make or declare legally void or inoperative - to cancel.
- ★ **orator**: an eloquent and skilled public speaker.
- ★ **override**: ability of the General Assembly to “re-vote” with a 3/5^{ths} vote on a bill that the Governor has vetoed.
- ★ **pardon**: a warrant granting release from punishment for an offense.
- ★ **Parliament**: a legislature (lawmaking body of Great Britain).
- ★ **patent**: The exclusive right granted by a government to an inventor to manufacture, use, or sell an invention for a certain number of years.
- ★ **platform**: a formal declaration of the principles on which a group, such as a political party, makes its appeal to the public
- ★ **plurality**: in a contest of more than two choices, the number of votes cast for the winning choice if this number is not more than one half of the total votes cast.
- ★ **political party**: a group of people who share similar political ideas and try to elect candidates to public office.
- ★ **poll tax**: tax that has been found to be unconstitutional that people in some states used to have to pay before they were allowed to vote.
- ★ **polygamy**: the practice or condition of having more than one spouse, esp. wife, at one time.
- ★ **popular sovereignty**: belief that people can and should govern themselves - (in this case: decide by voting if they want slavery in their territory or state).
- ★ **Preamble**: the introduction of the Constitution.
- ★ **precedent**: act or decision that is used as a model in later cases.
- ★ **President of the Senate (Federal Government)**: the presiding officer of the Senate (also known as the Vice President in the executive branch) – responsible for the daily running of things.
- ★ **President of the Senate (State Government)**: the presiding officer of the Senate – responsible for the daily running of things.

- ★ **President Pro Tempore:** senator who serves as the presiding officer of the Senate when the Vice President is not there.
- ★ **President:** Chief Executive of the United States, Head of State and Commander and Chief of the US Armed Forces.
- ★ **primary election:** process by which members of a party elect candidates to run for office as the representative of the party.
- ★ **privateer:** an armed ship that is privately owned and manned, commissioned by a government to fight or harass enemy ships.
- ★ **prohibition:** the forbidding by law of the manufacture, transportation, sale, and possession of alcoholic beverages.
- ★ **propaganda:** Spreading ideas or rumors to influence public opinion.
- ★ **protective tariff:** tax on imported goods designed to help U.S. manufacturers compete with foreign industry.
- ★ **quorum:** minimum number of people needed a meeting for the business at hand to take place.
- ★ **racism:** the belief that some races are inherently superior to others and therefore have a right to dominate them.
- ★ **radical:** a person who holds or follows strong convictions or extreme principles; extremist.
- ★ **ratification:** process by which people or legislatures express their official approval of a proposed document or plan.
- ★ **Rebels:** name for Confederate soldiers during the Civil War.
- ★ **referendum:** a direct vote by the people on an issue of public policy.
- ★ **rehabilitation:** the process of restoring an individual (as a convict or drug addict) to a useful and constructive place in society.
- ★ **Representative (Federal Government):** member of the House – districts determined by population and term (2 years) is the shortest in Congress.
- ★ **Representative (State Government):** member of the House – districts are smaller in size and term (2 years) is shortest in the General Assembly.
- ★ **republic:** system in which people elect representatives to govern them according to law.
- ★ **revenue:** the income (money) of a government due to taxes, etc.
- ★ **scalawags:** Southerners who cooperated with the North during Reconstruction.
- ★ **scuttle:** to abandon, withdraw from, or cause to be abandoned or destroyed.
- ★ **secede:** to formally withdraw from a political organization.
- ★ **sectionalism:** a strong sense of loyalty to a state or section instead of to the whole country.
- ★ **sedition:** stirring up of rebellion against the government.
- ★ **segregation:** the practice of separating one racial, ethnic, or religious group from another, especially in public places.
- ★ **Senate (Federal Government):** the upper level of Congress.
- ★ **Senate (State Government):** the upper level of the General Assembly.

- ★ **Senator (Federal Government):** member of the Senate – represents an entire state and term (6 years) is the longest in Congress.
- ★ **Senator (State Government):** member of the Senate – districts are larger in size and term (4 years) is longest in the General Assembly.
- ★ **sharecropper:** a person who lives and raises crops on land that belongs to other people.
- ★ **siege:** the surrounding and blockading of a city, town, or fortress by an army attempting to capture it.
- ★ **Speaker of the House (Federal & State Governments):** the presiding officer of the House of Representatives – responsible for the daily running of things.
- ★ **specie:** coined money - usually from a precious metal such as gold or silver.
- ★ **speculator:** a person who takes financial risks in order to make a large profit.
- ★ **spoils system:** The post election practice of rewarding loyal supporters of the winning candidates and party with appointive public offices.
- ★ **squadron:** a portion of a naval fleet or a detachment of warships; a subdivision of a fleet.
- ★ **suffrage:** the right to vote.
- ★ **tax:** money that citizens and businesses are required to contribute to pay for the cost of government and the services it provides.
- ★ **temperance:** moderation in the indulgence of a natural appetite or passion, esp. in the use of alcoholic liquors.
- ★ **Tory:** a person who supported the British cause in the American Revolution; a loyalist. (came from the political party in Great Britain in the 1600-1700s that favored royal authority over Parliament)
- ★ **total war:** directing efforts to defeat an enemy by taking away resources from the military and civilian population.
- ★ **traitor:** a person who betrays another, a cause, or any trust; commits treason.
- ★ **transcontinental:** passing or extending across a continent.
- ★ **treason:** acting to overthrow one's government or to harm or kill its leaders.
- ★ **tribute:** payment by one nation for protection by another.
- ★ **turnpike:** road built by a private company that charges tolls to those using it.
- ★ **typhoid:** an infectious, often fatal, disease, characterized by intestinal inflammation and ulceration, caused by the typhoid bacillus, which is usually introduced with food or drink.
- ★ **tyrant:** any person in a position of authority who exercises power oppressively or abusively.
- ★ **Union:** The United States of America as a political unit, especially during the Civil War; the North and its forces in the Civil War.
- ★ **utopian:** given to impractical or unrealistic schemes of such perfection.
- ★ **vacancy:** an opening in an office due to death or resignation.
- ★ **Veto (Federal Government):** power of the President to reject a bill that has been passed by Congress.

- ★ **Veto (State Government):** power of the Governor to reject a bill that has been passed by the General Assembly.
- ★ **Vice President:** the person who takes over the Presidency in case of illness or death of the President. The Vice President also acts as president of the Senate, over which he presides.
- ★ **xenophobic:** an unreasonable fear or hatred of foreigners or strangers or of that which is foreign or strange.

Identification:

(Please be aware that some names appear more than once – be sure to write down the explanation for that person according to the chapter that you are covering)

- ★ **Adams, John** (Chapter 2) Lawyer and cousin of Samuel Adams who also believed in American liberty. He defended the British soldiers accused of murder for the Boston Massacre.
- ★ **Adams, John Quincy:** son of a former president; served as Monroe's Secretary of State; won the election of 1824.
- ★ **Adams, John:** (Chapter 4) Washington's Vice President; won election of 1796 and became second president - Federalist who avoided war with France.
- ★ **Adams, Samuel:** Massachusetts radical who started the Sons of Liberty and pushed for independence from Great Britain.
- ★ **Anthony, Susan B.:** Women's rights advocate who worked for female suffrage and was the first woman to have a U.S. coin minted in her honor.
- ★ **Arnold, Benedict:** Colonel who was sent by Congress to help Allen in the attack on Ticonderoga. Later became a traitor to the U.S. by offering to help the British.
- ★ **Austin, Stephen:** led migrating American families to settlement in Texas in 1820s & 1830s.
- ★ **Bell, John:** Constitutional Union Party candidate for president in 1860 from Tennessee. This third party's goal was to keep the Union together.
- ★ **Biden, Joseph:** current President of the United States (Democrat)
- ★ **Black Hawk:** Sauk War Chief who attempted to occupy lands given up by treaty thus starting an Indian War in Illinois in 1832.
- ★ **Blue Jacket:** Shawnee War Chief - was leader of the Indian confederacy at the Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794.
- ★ **Bonaparte, Napoleon:** emperor of France who sold Louisiana in order to get money to fight against Great Britain.
- ★ **Bond, Shadrach:** The first governor of the state of Illinois (1818).
- ★ **Booth, John Wilkes:** popular actor of the time period who came up with the conspiracy to kill Abraham Lincoln and several of his cabinet members.
- ★ **Breckinridge, John:** Southern Democrat candidate for president in 1860 from Kentucky. His nomination split the Democratic Party.

- ★ **Brown, John:** radical abolitionist who was responsible for murdering five proslavery settlers at Pottawatomie Creek, Kansas & who raided the federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia in an attempt to start a slave revolt.
- ★ **Buchanan, James:** Democratic president who was elected in 1856 because he didn't offend anybody - he was our only bachelor president.
- ★ **Burnside, Ambrose:** became leader of the Army of the Potomac after McClellan was fired; he was replaced after his huge losses at Fredericksburg.
- ★ **Burr, Aaron:** Republican vice-presidential candidate who wound up tied with Jefferson for president in the 1800 election.
- ★ **Calhoun, John C.:** (Chapter 6) South Carolina politician who was in favor of war with England to defend national pride.
- ★ **Calhoun, John C.:** (Chapter 7) Vice President who believed in states' rights - declared a state had the right to nullify a federal law.
- ★ **Champlain, Samuel de:** French explorer who founded the colony of Quebec in 1608.
- ★ **Clark, George Rogers:** Virginian who led a small group of volunteers west to capture the British forts of Cahokia, Kaskaskia, and Vincennes.
- ★ **Clark, William:** younger brother of George Rogers Clark - asked to by Lewis to share command of expedition west.
- ★ **Clay, Henry:** (Chapter 6) Kentucky politician and Speaker of the House who was in favor of war with England; lost the 1824 presidential election.
- ★ **Clay, Henry:** (Chapter 7) came up with a compromise to end the nullification crisis; unsuccessfully ran for president in 1832.
- ★ **Columbus, Christopher:** Italian explorer who, while sailing for Spain, discovered the New World (Western Hemisphere) when he landed in what is now the Bahamas in 1492.
- ★ **Cornwallis, Charles:** British General sent by General Clinton to attack the colonies in the South. After several victories, his defeat at Yorktown signaled the end of the war.
- ★ **Cortés, Hernando:** Spanish conquistador who conquered the Aztec Empire in 1521.
- ★ **Crawford, William:** Monroe's Secretary of the Treasury; ran for president in 1824 but suffered a stroke.
- ★ **Cullerton, John:** current President of the Illinois State Senate (Democrat).
- ★ **Davis, Jefferson:** Mississippi Senator who believed in the expansion of slavery; became president of the Confederacy in 1861.
- ★ **Decatur, Stephen:** successfully led a raid burning the *USS Philadelphia* after it had run aground in Tripoli harbor before it could be used against us.
- ★ **Dix, Dorothea:** reformer who worked to help mentally ill people imprisoned with criminal - helped to improve better care for mentally ill people.
- ★ **Douglas, Stephen:** Illinois Senator known as the "Little Giant" - worked on the Compromise of 1850 - he introduced the Kansas-Nebraska Act.
- ★ **Douglass, Frederick:** slave who escaped to the North - he became the best known black abolitionist & champion for civil rights.

- ★ **Drake, Francis:** English "sea dog" who circumnavigated the world in 1577 while attacking Spanish gold ships. He led the attack on the Spanish Armada in 1588.
- ★ **Durbin, Richard:** Current U.S. Senator from Illinois - Democrat
- ★ **Emerson, Ralph Waldo:** Transcendentalist writer who stressed the importance of individual choice & moral guidance through inner consciousness.
- ★ **Erikson, Leif:** Viking explorer who in 1000, established Vinland, the first European colony in North America (New Foundland, Canada).
- ★ **Fillmore, Millard:** Whig who became president after the death of Zachary Taylor - he supported the Compromise of 1850.
- ★ **Franklin, Benjamin:** (Chapter 2) colonial printer, inventor & statesman who proposed the Albany Plan of Union to unite the colonies against the French.
- ★ **Franklin, Benjamin:** (U.S. Constitution) Pennsylvania delegate and oldest delegate (81) to the Constitutional Convention.
- ★ **Frémont, John C.:** U.S. army captain who took control of California during the war with Mexico.
- ★ **Frerichs, Michael:** Current Treasurer for the state of Illinois (Democrat).
- ★ **Fulton, Robert:** built the first successful steam-powered ship, The *Clermont* that sailed up the Hudson River from New York to Albany in 20 hours.
- ★ **Gallatin, Albert:** Secretary of Treasury under Jefferson who worked hard to pay off debts and balance the budget.
- ★ **Garrison, William Lloyd:** outspoken abolitionist who published *The Liberator* and formed the New England Anti-Slavery Society.
- ★ **Gates, Horatio:** American General who was responsible for the American victory at the Battle of Saratoga.
- ★ **Grant, Ulysses S.:** (Chapter 12) Republican Civil War general and hero who won the presidential election of 1868 but whose administration was plagued by corruption.
- ★ **Grant, Ulysses S.:** (Chapter 11) Union general who had success out west (Ft. Donelson & Shiloh) and was eventually named by Lincoln to take over the whole army to defeat Lee.
- ★ **Greeley, Horace:** Publisher of the *New York Tribune* who was the Democratic nominee for president in 1872.
- ★ **Hamilton, Alexander:** (Chapter 4) Secretary of the Treasury - founder of the Federalist Party; was in favor of a strong central government.
- ★ **Hamilton, Alexander:** (U.S. Constitution) New York delegate to the Constitutional Convention.
- ★ **Harrison, William Henry:** Indiana Territorial governor who used liquor to trick Indian leaders to sell land to the U.S.; won the Battle of Tippecanoe & Battle of the Thames.
- ★ **Hayes, Rutherford B.:** Republican governor of Ohio who won the disputed election of 1876 and whose election signaled the end of Reconstruction.
- ★ **Henry, Patrick:** outspoken member of the Virginia House of Burgesses - was in favor of complete break with England - said, "Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death!"

- ★ **Hooker, Joseph:** Union general who lost the Battle of Chancellorsville.
- ★ **Houston, Sam:** led the Army of Texas in its fight for independence; defeated Santa Anna at the Battle of San Jacinto River.
- ★ **Jackson, Andrew:** hero of the battles of Horseshoe Bend and New Orleans; lost the 1824 presidential election.
- ★ **Jackson, Thomas "Stonewall":** Confederate general who earned his nickname at the Battle of Bull Run when he stood his ground and refused to move.
- ★ **Jay, John:** First Chief Justice of the Supreme Court - was sent by Washington to negotiate a treaty with England.
- ★ **Jefferson, Thomas:** (Chapter 4) Secretary of State - founder of the Democratic-Republican Party; was against creation of a strong central government. Also co-wrote the Virginia & Kentucky Resolutions.
- ★ **Jefferson, Thomas:** (Chapter 5) third president of the United States (Republican) - doubled the size of the U.S. with the Louisiana Purchase from France.
- ★ **Jefferson, Thomas:** (U.S. Constitution) principal writer of the Declaration of Independence.
- ★ **Johnson, Andrew:** Tennessee Democrat who ran as Lincoln's vice president in 1864 - became president after Lincoln's death.
- ★ **Johnston, Joseph:** leader of the Confederate army who was wounded and replaced by Robert E. Lee.
- ★ **Joliet, Louis:** French explorer who traveled with Marquette along the Illinois rivers.
- ★ **Jones, John Paul:** Hero of the U.S. Navy who defeated the British ship *Serapis* as Captain of the *BonHomme Richard* in the biggest U.S. naval victory of the war.
- ★ **Key, Francis Scott:** wrote the Star-Spangled Banner during the bombardment of Fort McHenry in 1814.
- ★ **King George III:** King of England who thought the monarchy should have more power. He would not listen to the protests of English citizens in America.
- ★ **Knox, Henry:** Secretary of War - former general was in charge of our country's defense.
- ★ **Kosciuszko, Tadeusz:** Polish military engineer who brilliantly chose the site to defend against the British at the Battle of Saratoga.
- ★ **Lafayette, Marquis de:** young French nobleman who came to help fight the British; became trusted friend of Washington.
- ★ **Lee, Robert E.:** turned down offer to lead Union army; became top Confederate commander; reputation for attacking and defeating larger Union forces.
- ★ **Lewis, Meriwether:** Jefferson's personal secretary who was appointed by the president to explore the Louisiana Purchase.
- ★ **Lincoln, Abraham:** Illinois Republican defeated by Stephen Douglas for U.S. Senate in 1858 but became well known throughout the country because of his arguments against the spread of slavery.
- ★ **Lipinski, Dan:** current member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Illinois's 3rd District (your Representative in Washington, D.C.)

- ★ **Little Turtle:** Chief of the Miami Indians - was the leader of Indian confederacy at the Battle of the Wabash.
- ★ **Longstreet, James:** Lee's Corps Commander (along with Jackson) who was known for his bravery.
- ★ **L'Ouverture, Toussaint:** former slave who led a revolt against France on the island of Haiti.
- ★ **Madigan, Lisa:** Current Attorney General of Illinois (Democrat) (*daughter of Speaker Michael Madigan*).
- ★ **Madigan, Michael:** Current Democratic Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives.
- ★ **Madison, James:** (Chapter 4) Congressman from Virginia and co-founder of the Democratic-Republican Party. Also co-wrote the Virginia & Kentucky Resolutions.
- ★ **Madison, James:** (Chapter 5) Secretary of State under Jefferson - fourth president of the United States (Republican)
- ★ **Madison, James:** (U.S. Constitution) Virginia delegate to the Constitutional Convention and writer of much of the actual Constitution.
- ★ **Magellan, Ferdinand:** Portuguese sea captain whose crew is credited with being the first to circumnavigate the world in 1522. Magellan died during the expedition in the Philippines.
- ★ **Mann, Horace:** educator who helped reform the Massachusetts public education system - model for today's public schools.
- ★ **Marquette, Father Jacques:** French Jesuit missionary who explored the region of Illinois in the 1670s.
- ★ **Marshall, John:** Federalist Chief Justice of the Supreme Court - helped establish the precedent of judicial review in the *Marbury v. Madison* case.
- ★ **McClellan, George B.:** young commander of the Army of the Potomac - was great at training the army but was horrible in battle as he thought his was always outnumbered.
- ★ **McCormick, Cyrus:** creator of the mechanical reaper - improved harvesting of crops - started a factory in Chicago.
- ★ **McDowell, Irwin:** leader of the Union army at their defeat in the Battle of Bull Run.
- ★ **Meade, George:** took command of the Army of the Potomac three days before the Battle of Gettysburg. Defeated Lee at Gettysburg but failed to pursue him after the battle.
- ★ **Mendoza, Susanna:** Current Comptroller for the state of Illinois (Democrat).
- ★ **Monroe, James:** Virginian who served as Madison's Secretary of State; became president after Madison.
- ★ **Mott, Lucretia:** abolitionist and early champion of women's rights - helped set up the Seneca Falls Convention with Elizabeth Cady Stanton.
- ★ **Nast, Thomas:** cartoonist for *Harper's Weekly* who drew embarrassing cartoons of Boss Tweed - refused Tweed's bribe to stop drawing the cartoons.
- ★ **Oglethorpe, James:** established the last English colony of Georgia as a refuge for English debtors.
- ★ **Osceola:** Indian who led the Second Seminole War (1835 to 1842). His tactics defeated every American military attempt to destroy him.

- ★ **Osgood, Samuel:** Postmaster General - responsible for the making sure mail was delivered.
- ★ **Paine, Thomas:** Englishmen who came to the colonies & wrote a pamphlet urging independence called *Common Sense*.
- ★ **Penn, William:** Quaker who established the colony of Pennsylvania with a land grant from King Charles II - he allowed religious freedom and paid Natives for land.
- ★ **Perry, Matthew:** U.S. naval Commodore who sailed to Japan in the 1850s and forced them to trade with the U.S.
- ★ **Perry, Oliver Hazard:** U.S. navy captain who defeated the British on Lake Erie in 1813; said "We have met the enemy and they are ours."
- ★ **Pickett, George:** Confederate general who led 15,000 troops at the Union center on the last day of fighting at Gettysburg. His division was annihilated.
- ★ **Pierce, Franklin:** Democratic president elected in 1852 who was largely ineffective - he supported the Kansas-Nebraska Act.
- ★ **Pizarro, Francisco:** Spanish conquistador who conquered the Inca Empire in 1533.
- ★ **Polk, James K.:** Democrat who won the election of 1844 on campaign of expanding America's borders - promised to serve only one term.
- ★ **Randolph, Edmund:** Attorney General - top legal officer of the United States; ran the Department of Justice.
- ★ **Rauner, Bruce:** Current Governor of the state of Illinois (Republican).
- ★ **Revere, Paul:** Boston silversmith who drew a propaganda drawing of the Boston Massacre and rode to warn minutemen as the British marched to Concord to seize weapons.
- ★ **Sacajawea:** Shoshone woman who helped guide Lewis & Clark through Indian lands near the source of the Missouri River.
- ★ **Sanguinetti, Evelyn:** Current Lieutenant-Governor of the state of Illinois (Republican).
- ★ **Santa Anna, Antonio López de:** Mexican dictator who led the fight to keep Texas from independence.
- ★ **Scott, Dred:** Missouri slave who had moved with his owner to Illinois & Wisconsin and sued to be free because he had lived in a free state or territory.
- ★ **Scott, Winfield:** successful U.S. general who captured Mexico City during the war with Mexico.
- ★ **Sequoya:** Cherokee Indian who developed a written alphabet for the Cherokee language. It consisted of 86 symbols to represent sounds.
- ★ **Shays, Daniel:** led a rebellion of farmers in Massachusetts in 1786 - this demonstrated the weakness of the government under the Articles of Confederation.
- ★ **Sheridan, Philip:** Grant put him in charge of attacking the Shenandoah Valley in northern Virginia. He destroyed everything that could help the Confederacy.
- ★ **Sherman, Roger:** Connecticut delegate to the Constitutional Convention who came up with the Great Compromise that would create the current set up for Congress.
- ★ **Sherman, William Tecumseh:** Grant put him in charge of army to push into Georgia, to the coast & into the Carolinas. He believed in "total war" and devastated the South.

- ★ **Smith, John:** English captain who organized a division of labor at the Jamestown settlement in the early 1600s.
- ★ **Smith, Joseph:** founder of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormons) - was killed in 1844 in Nauvoo, Illinois
- ★ **St. Clair, Arthur:** leader of U.S. army that was defeated by Indians at the Battle of the Wabash in 1791.
- ★ **Stanton, Edwin M.:** Secretary of War under Lincoln and Johnson; he was fired by Johnson under the Tenure of Office Act – prompting Johnson’s impeachment.
- ★ **Stanton, Elizabeth Cady:** reformer and early champion of women's rights - helped set up the Seneca Falls Convention - became president of the National Woman Suffrage Association.
- ★ **Stevens, Thaddeus:** Radical Republican Senator from Pennsylvania - authored the 14th amendment - wanted to punish the South for the Civil War.
- ★ **Stowe, Harriet Beecher:** author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, a book that convinced many Northerners that slavery was wrong. It angered many Southerners.
- ★ **Sumner, Charles:** abolitionist Senator who was beaten with a cane on the floor of the Senate by Congressman Preston Brooks.
- ★ **Sutter, John:** Swiss immigrant who owned the lumber mill in California where gold was discovered in 1848 - sparked the California gold rush.
- ★ **Taney, Roger:** U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice who wrote the majority opinion in the Dred Scott Case - saying that slaves are property and property rights can't be denied under the 5th amendment.
- ★ **Taylor, Zachary:** U.S. general sent by President Polk to provoke war with Mexico - as a war hero, he won the election of 1848.
- ★ **Tecumseh:** Shawnee warrior who refused to sell land to whites & put together an Indian confederacy dedicated to stopping American growth into Indian lands.
- ★ **Tenskwatawa:** also the Shawnee Prophet; he was part of a religious movement that rejected white ways, lost the Battle of Tippecanoe.
- ★ **Thoreau, Henry David:** Individualist who wrote about his opposition to social conformity in his book *Walden* - also a champion of civil disobedience.
- ★ **Tilden, Samuel:** Democratic governor of New York who won the majority of popular votes in the election of 1876 but still lost.
- ★ **Todd, Mary:** well educated wife of Abraham Lincoln who came from a slave-owning Kentucky family.
- ★ **Trump, Donald:** 45th President of the United States (Republican).
- ★ **Truth, Sojourner:** former slave who spoke against slavery & in favor of women's rights - best known for her "Ain't I a Woman?" speech.
- ★ **Tubman, Harriet:** former slave who escaped on the Underground Railroad and returned numerous times to help bring other slaves to freedom.
- ★ **Turner, Nat:** slave preacher who led a bloody slave revolt in 1831, killing 55 white people.

- ★ **Tweed, William M.:** political boss of New York City's Tammany Hall. He stole millions of dollars from the city, eventually was convicted of fraud and died in jail.
- ★ **Tyler, John:** Harrison's vice president who became president when Harrison died - he was thrown out of the Whig Party.
- ★ **Vallandigham, Clement:** leader of the Copperheads; was arrested for treason and sent to the Confederacy.
- ★ **Van Buren, Martin:** New York Democratic vice president under Andrew Jackson, won the election of 1836 - refused to allow the government to aid people during the Panic of 1837.
- ★ **von Steuben, Friedrich:** Prussian military man who joined Washington's army and trained soldiers - making them into an organized and professional army.
- ★ **Washington, George:** (Chapter 2) 21-year-old colonel of the Virginia militia who was sent to tell the French to abandon Fort Duquesne. His later attack on the French helped to start the war.
- ★ **Washington, George:** (Chapter 4) First President of the United States - did not belong to any political party; warned against getting involved in foreign wars.
- ★ **Wayne, Anthony:** leader of the U.S. army that defeated the Indians at the Battle of Fallen Timbers - negotiated the Treaty of Greenville.
- ★ **Webster, Daniel:** Massachusetts politician who was against the war with England; known as an excellent speaker.
- ★ **White, Jesse:** Current Secretary of State of Illinois (Democrat).
- ★ **Whitman, Marcus:** missionary who, along with his wife, traveled the Oregon Trail and lived in the Willamette Valley - later killed by Indians.
- ★ **Whitney, Eli:** inventor of the cotton gin and perfected the use of interchangeable parts in gun manufacturing.
- ★ **Williams, Roger:** Puritan who was kicked out of Massachusetts Bay Colony for his beliefs - he set up Providence Colony allowing freedom of religion.
- ★ **Young, Brigham:** Mormon leader who led them to Utah & helped set up Salt Lake City.