17. How was Horace Mann involved in the reform movements in the United States?

**Education Reform—public schools**

**Civil War Era**

Missouri Compromise:

Missouri enters as a slave state, Maine enters as a free state, 36° 30' line—everything south of that line open to slavery

Compromise of 1850:

California enters as a free state, Fugitive Slave Law created, Slave trade ends in Washington, DC. Mexican cession open to slavery

Fugitive Slave Act:

Required everyone to try to find fugitive slaves.

Kansas Nebraska Act:

Allows popular sovereignty in Kansas and Nebraska territories.

Dred Scott Case:

Supreme Court says that slaves are not citizens and can not bring cases to court. Also states that slaves are property

Election of 1860:

Four people ran for president. The democrats split over two candidates. Abe Lincoln started the republican party and was elected president.

Secession:

Withdrawing from an organization or an alliance.

Strengths of the North:

More money, machinery, men

Strengths of the South:

Motivation and fighting on home land

Emancipation Proclamation:

Abe Lincoln freed all slaves in the “rebelling states” or the Confederacy

Battle of Gettysburg:

Turning point of war. 51,000 people die. Things improve for north after this battle.

54th Massachusetts:

All black military unit who fought with the union during the Civil War

Total War:

Military strategy where you destroy everything that could be of use to an opponent. Food supplies, homes, cities, railroads etc