

Period 5	
John Brown	Abolitionist who was responsible for the raid on Harper's Ferry MD where he met his demise, being captured by the U.S Army. He was sentenced to death. He was also involved in leading a group of volunteers in the Bleeding Kansas incident in 1856
William Butler	Satirist for the Harper's Weekly, a newspaper that informed citizens of what was going on with the American Civil War.
Jacob Coxey	Lead several individuals on a march to D.C demanding benefits for unemployed individuals. Known as "Coxey's Army"
Jefferson Davis	1 st and only President of the Confederate States of America. He moved the capital from Montgomery to Richmond Va. On the latter half the war Jefferson Davis was unsuccessful and as the City of Richmond burned, he and his cabinet fled.
Stephen Douglas	Democratic politician who in his early years was a staunch supporter of slavery in the South although he was a politician from Illinois. He was able to defeat Abraham Lincoln for the Senate seat in Illinois, but it led to Lincoln becoming a prominent political figure in America which led to his Presidency.
Frederick Douglass	Born in MD, Douglass was a runaway slave who was able to cross into Free State Territory. There, he became an influential figure in the fight against slavery. Fought against proposed measures to send Blacks to Haiti that were free and pushed Abraham Lincoln closer to abolition based on a moral ground for African Americans, not just the white working class.
Ulysses S. Grant (Republican)	General who won at the Battle of Vicksburg. Also known for the defeat at Appomattox Court House which led to Robert E Lee surrendering. He would later become our 18 th President where he was well respected by the Republican Party especially during Reconstruction. However scandals like the Credit Mobilier as well as defeat of the U.S at the Battle of Little Big Horn.
Rutherford B. Hayes (Republican)	19 th President of United States. He became president due to the Compromise of 1877. This allowed for an electoral tie to be broken allowing Hayes to be president, but he had to end the policy of Reconstruction. This led to old Southern

	General and politicians to take over states leading to Jim Crow, Black Codes, and other heinous crimes against African Americans in the South.
Andrew Johnson (National Union)	17 th President of the United States. Took over after Lincoln was killed. Horrible President and seen as weak due to his wavering to Democrats in the south who opposed reconstruction. He also veto the 14 th Amendment. He was the first President to be impeached, but he was not removed from office.
Robert E. Lee	Virginian Confederate General during the Civil War. Had several successful battles however, surrender at Appomattox to Gen. Grant. Before the Civil War, he was in the U.S Army and fought in the Mexican American War, as well as capturing John Brown at Harper's Ferry
Abraham Lincoln	16 th President of the U.S.; Gettysburg Address; Emancipation Proclamation are all part of his monumental presidency. He was a Free Soiler before joining the Republican Party.
George McClellan	Union General who did not agree with Lincoln and thought that the war was unnecessary for America. He ran against Lincoln in his second term. McClellan was removed by Lincoln before then.
Dred Scott	Dred Scott was a slave who considered himself free after his master had died in a free state with him there. His case was brought to the supreme court who ruled that no slave can be considered free if they crossed into free states. This also paved the way for Fugitive Slave Laws and the ability to retrieve the slaves.
William T. Sherman	Powerful General for the Union during the Civil War. Sherman was responsible for wreaking havoc in GA during his March to the Sea Campaign. He burned down the City of Atlanta.
Harriet Beecher Stowe	Author known for her work entitled <u>Uncle Tom's Cabin</u> . Her book, although fictional highlighted the atrocities of slavery experienced throughout the South. She is credited for the invigoration of the abolitionist movement which led to the Civil War.
Charles Sumner	Politician who gave a passion but scathing speech on the House floor about slavery. He was censored severely for the speech by another politician named Preston Brooks. Symbol of how divided

	the country had become on the issue of slavery.
Blanche K. Bruce	1 st Elected African American U.S Senator to be elected to a full term. Represented the state of Mississippi
Hiram Walker	1 st African American Senator in the history of the United States however, unlike Blanche Bruce, he did not serve a full term. He was an important symbol during the Era of Reconstruction. He along with 6 other congressman such as Blanche K. Bruce opened the door of African American politicians in the United States.