Civil War & Reconstruction Terms of Interest

1. Compromise of 1850
2. Kansas-Nebraska Act
3. Emancipation Proclamation
4. Freeport Doctrine
5. Vicksburg
6. Gettysburg
7. Gettysburg Address
8. State’s Rights
9. Civil Rights Act of 1866
10. Radical Republicans
11. Carpetbaggers
12. Scalawags
13. Sharecropping
14. Debt Peonage
15. Freedman’s Bureau
16. Black Codes
17. Jim Crow Laws
18. 13th Amendment
19. 14th Amendment
20. 15th Amendment

**FREEPORT DOCTRINE** was Stephen Douglas's doctrine that, in spite of the Dred Scott decision, **slavery** could be excluded from territories of the United States by local legislation.

**What was the relationship between the Civil Rights Act of 1866 and the Fourteenth Amendment?**

The controversy of the Civil Rights Act of 1866 and the extension of the [Freedmen's Bureau](http://www.american-historama.org/1860-1865-civil-war-era/freedmens-bureau.htm)was raging between the President and Congress. Congress passed the Civil Rights Bill to protect the ex-slaves. The Civil Rights Act of 1866 provided that cases concerning the civil rights of the freedmen should be heard in the United States courts instead of in the state courts. President Johnson vehemently objected to this believing that Congress did not possess the power to take this action and vetoed the bill. Congress overrode his veto and then drew up the [14th Amendment](http://www.government-and-constitution.org/amendments/14th-amendment.htm). The 14th Amendment to the Constitution forbade the states to abridge (reduce) the rights of the citizens, white or black. The 14th Amendment further provided that the representation of any state in Congress should be diminished whenever it denied the right of the amendment to any one, except for taking part in rebellion. Finally it guaranteed the debt of the United States, and declared all debts incurred in support of rebellion null and void. Every Southern state, except Tennessee, refused to accept this amendment.