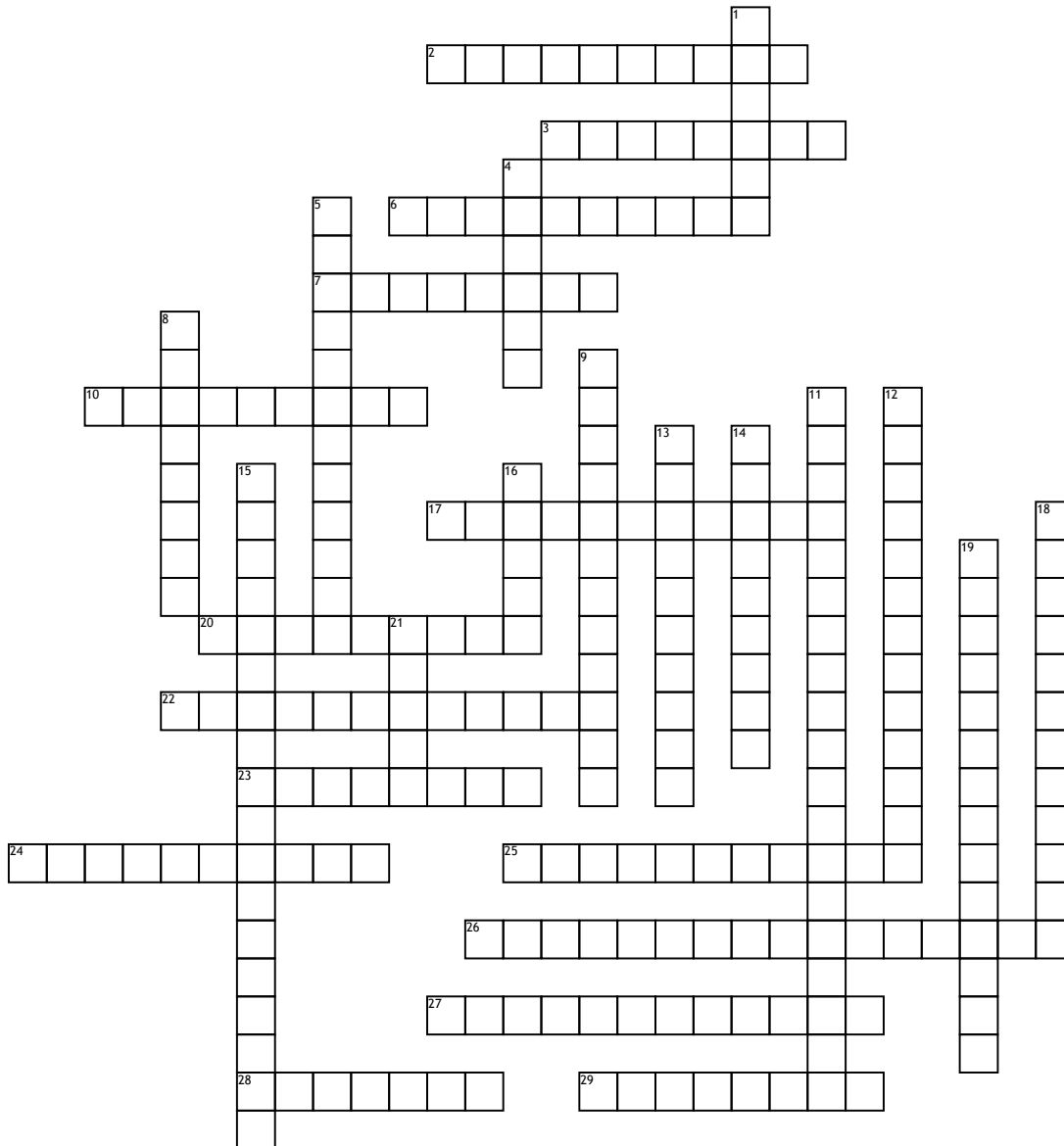


Civil War



- Across**
2. a large piece of land usually in a tropical or semitropical area where one crop is specifically planted for widespread commercial sale and usually tended by resident laborers.
 3. the production of goods or services within an economy.
 6. the action of annexing something, especially territory.
 7. a person who supervises others, especially workers.
 10. state that doesn't allow slavery
 17. a southern soldier
 20. an American abolitionist who believed armed insurrection was the only way to overthrow the institution of slavery in the United States.
 22. a Northerner who moved to the South after the American Civil War, during the Reconstruction era (1865-1877).
 23. fought from 1861 to 1865 to determine the survival of the Union or independence for the Confederacy.
 24. a sea fort in Charleston, South Carolina, notable for two battles of the American Civil War.
 25. murder (an important person) in a surprise attack for political or religious reasons.
 26. passed by the United States Congress on September 18, 1850, as part of the Compromise of 1850 between Southern slave-holding interests and Northern Free-Soilers.
 27. the fact or process of being set free from legal, social, or political restrictions; liberation.
 28. a legal or economic system in which principles of property law are applied to humans allowing them to be classified as property, to be owned, bought and sold accordingly, and they cannot withdraw unilaterally from the arrangement.
 29. an act or means of sealing off a place to prevent goods or people from entering or leaving.
- Down**
1. a plant that is farmed by slaves
 4. withdraw formally from membership in a federal union, an alliance, or a political or religious organization.
 5. a public or official announcement, especially one dealing with a matter of great importance.
 8. a former slave who has been released from slavery, usually by legal means.
 9. a historic town in Jefferson County, West Virginia, United States.
 11. a network of secret routes and safe houses used by 19th-century enslaved people of African descent in the United States in efforts to escape to free states and Canada with the aid of abolitionists and allies who were sympathetic to their cause.
 12. landmark decision by the U.S. Supreme Court in which the Court held that African Americans, whether enslaved or free you have no rights
 13. Abraham Lincoln was the 16th President of the United States, serving from March 1861 until his assassination in April 1865
 14. Southern whites who supported Reconstruction and the Republican Party, after the American Civil War.
 15. an effort by Congress to defuse the sectional and political rivalries triggered by the request of Missouri late in 1819 for admission as a state in which slavery would be permitted.
 16. the state of being united or joined.
 18. a person who favors the abolition of a practice or institution, especially capital punishment or (formerly) slavery.
 19. an American politician who was a U.S. Representative and Senator from Mississippi, the 23rd U.S. Secretary of War, and the President of the Confederate States of America during the American Civil War.
 21. a person who rises in opposition or armed resistance against an established government or ruler.