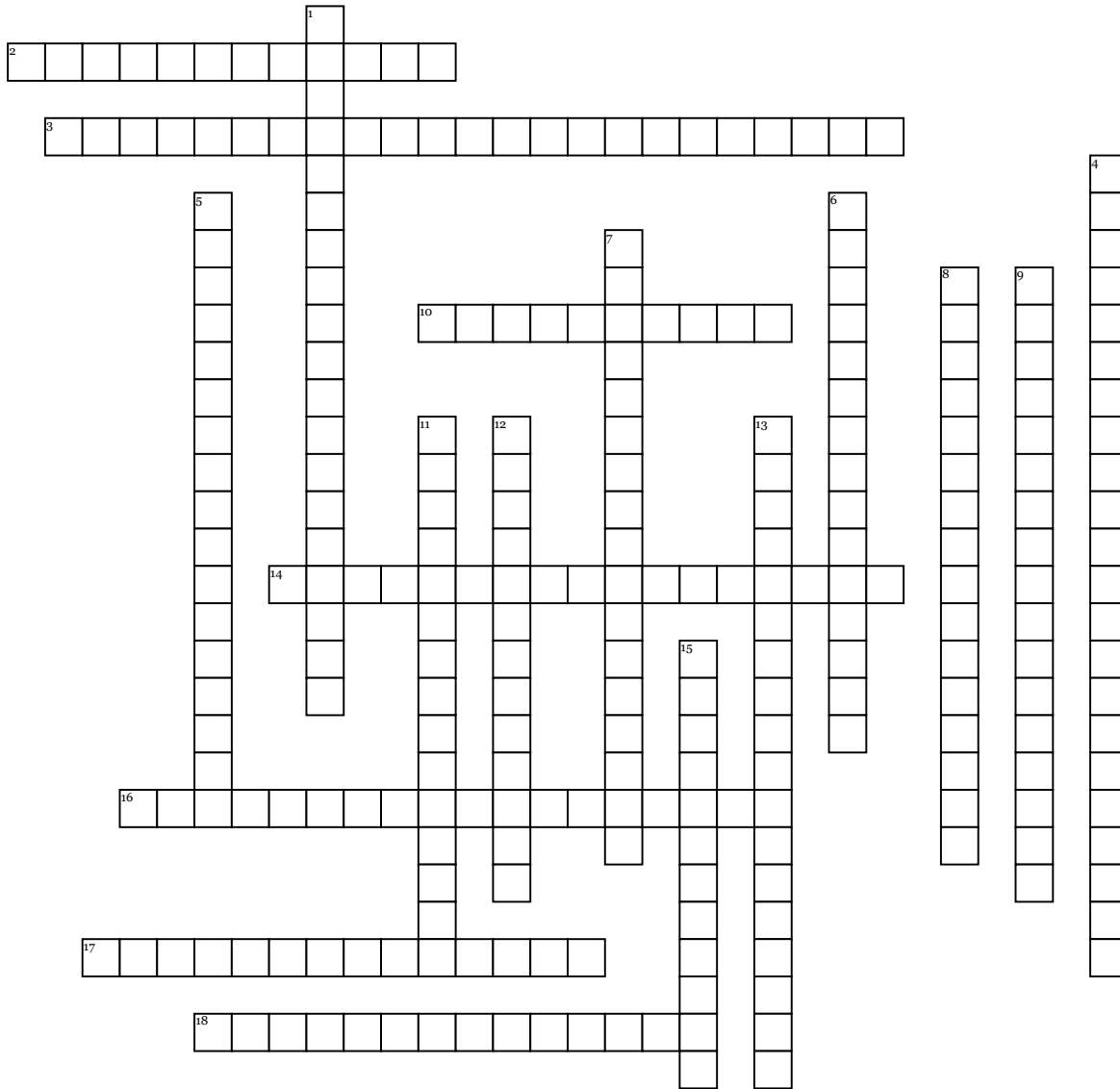


Name: _____

Date: _____

The road to the civil war



Across

2. A person who advocated for (publicly supported) the end of slavery.

3. The territories of Kansas and Nebraska would have the right to decide the issue of slavery for themselves. It repealed the Missouri Compromise (1820).

10. Time period before the Civil War.

14. Escaped slave who fled north and became a national leader for the abolitionist movement. He started his own newspaper and wrote an autobiography.

16. Missouri was admitted as a slave state. Maine was admitted as a free state. Slavery was prohibited in the area north of 36° 30' latitude line. This compromise kept the balance of power intact.

17. The 16th President of the United States who preserved the Union during the Civil War and brought about the emancipation of slaves.

18. Because the residents were allowed to vote for or against slavery in Kansas (popular sovereignty), both pro-and-anti-slavery forces crossed the border to influence the election. Both sides made threats, destroyed

Down

1. A network of secret routes and safe houses established to help escaped slaves find freedom.

4. A law that required people in the North and South to return escaped slaves to their owners. It led to many free African Americans in the North being illegally kidnapped and sold into slavery in the South (like Solomon Northup).

5. The states in the south that had seceded from the Union. They elected Jefferson Davis as their president. The 11 seceded states (in order of secession) were South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee.

6. An abolitionist who planned to seize (take) an arsenal of weapons at Harpers Ferry, Virginia and arm local slaves to start a rebellion and end slavery. It was unsuccessful, but further polarized (drove apart) the North and South.

7. A slave (Dred Scott) sued for his freedom as a once resident of a free state. The case went to Supreme Court which ruled that the slave could not sue since he was considered property, not a citizen.

8. This admitted California as a free state, created Utah and New Mexico territories with slavery to be determined by popular sovereignty, and ended the slave trade in Washington, D.C.

9. The act of formally withdrawing from (leaving) the Union.

11. A best-selling novel about the evils of slavery written by Harriet Beecher Stowe.

12. Escaped slave who later helped hundreds escape slavery via the Underground Railroad. She later became a spy for the Union army.

13. Power lies with the people. People get to vote directly on an issue.

15. The division of the nation by sections based on sectional interests instead of the interests of the entire country.