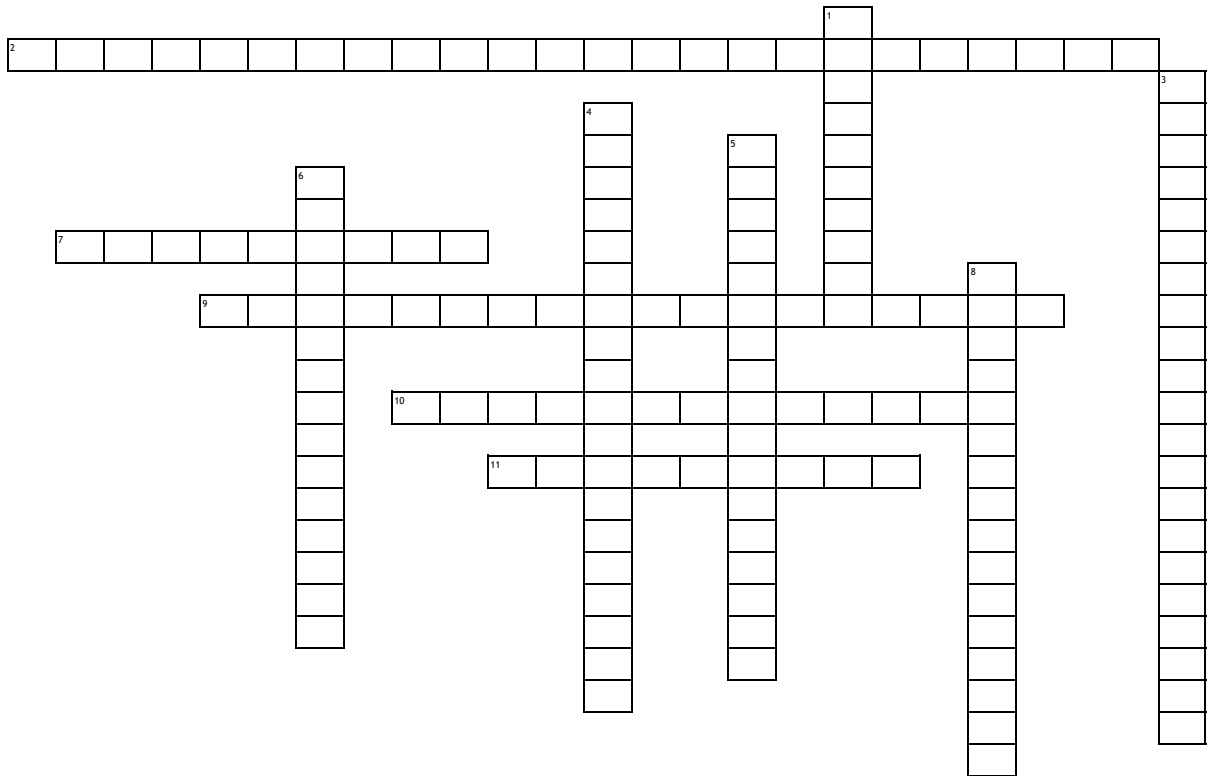


# Sectionalism/Causes of the Civil War



**Across**

- 2. Missouri (MO) enters as slave state Maine (ME) enters as free state No slavery allowed north of 36° 30' in Louisiana Territory Proposed by Henry Clay
- 7. nicknamed "The Great Compromiser" proposed the Compromise of 1850
- 9. Slaves are not citizens, so they cannot bring suit in court. Slaves are property.
- 10. northern politician favored Clay's proposal opposed expansion of slavery, but preserving the Union was more important than any regional differences
- 11. a Northern abolitionist, launched a slave revolt at Harpers Ferry in 1859.

**Down**

- 1. Political party that agreed to let slavery continue in the South, but they opposed any further extension of slavery into any of the new territories.
- 3. Crowds of 12,000 heard Lincoln position and that he felt that African American were entitled to basic human rights guaranteed in the Declaration of Independence. Lincoln said "A house divided against itself cannot stand."
- 4. Who wrote the novel called Uncle Tom's Cabin
- 5. Congress passed a law allowing settlers in the Kansas and Nebraska territories to decide for themselves whether or not to permit slavery
- 6. This novel portrayed the evil and harsh realities of slavery. Sold two million copies. Opened the eyes of Northerners to the cruelty of slavery.
- 8. California admitted as a free state (Advantage: North) Remainder of Mexican Cession would be divided into two territories - Utah Territory and New Mexico Territory. The two territories could vote on whether to permit slavery. Texas gave up western boundary claims of the Rio Grande River in return for \$10 million to help pay off Texas debt. The slave trade (not slavery) was abolished in the District of Columbia. Fugitive Slave Law