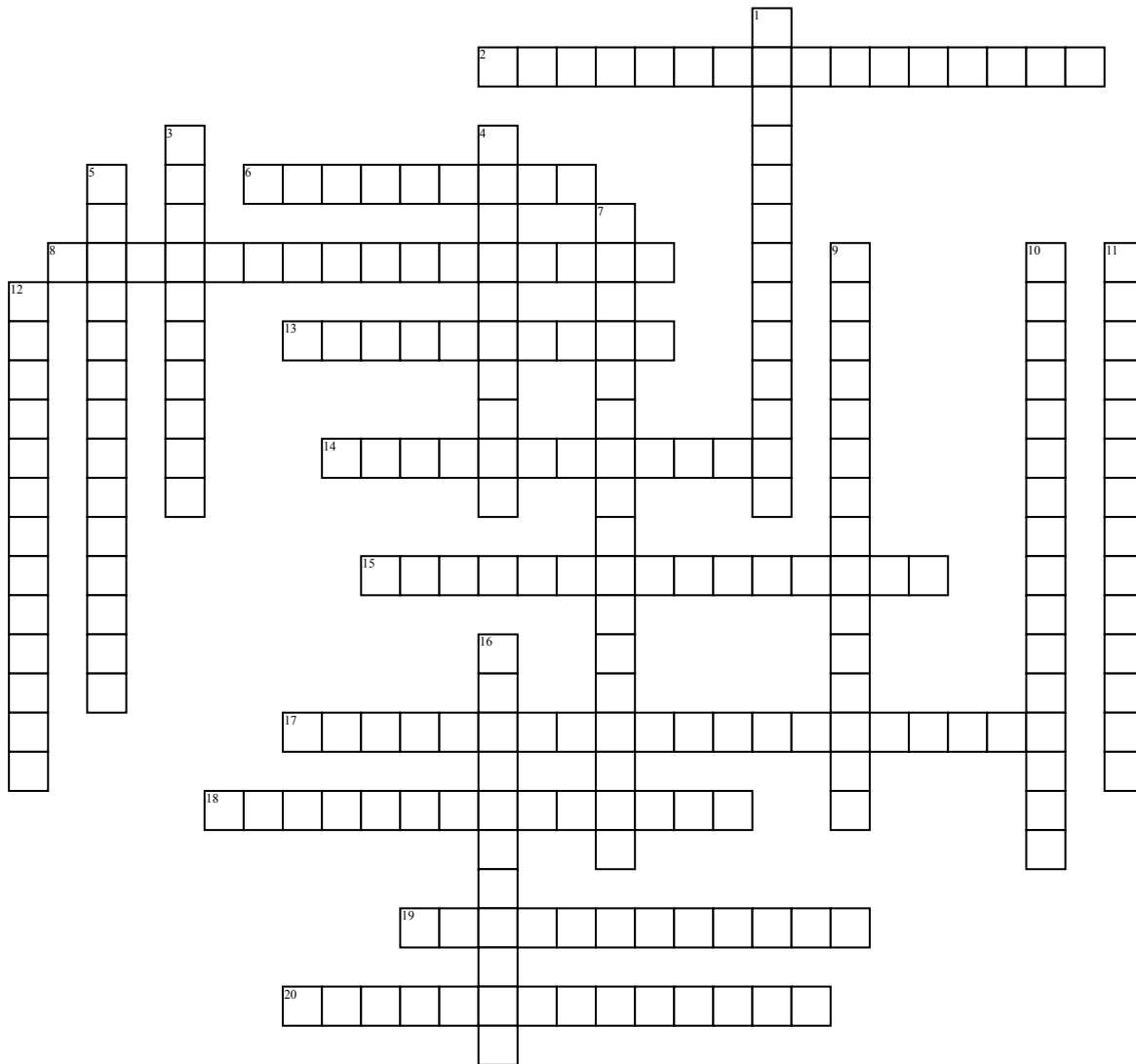


Unit 6 key terms



Across

- 2.** Senator Henry Clay introduced a series of resolutions on January 29, 1850, in an attempt to seek a compromise and avert a crisis between North and South. As part of the Compromise of 1850, the Fugitive Slave Act was amended and the slave trade in Washington, D.C., was abolished.
- 6.** as an American abolitionist who believed in and advocated armed insurrection as the only way to overthrow the institution of slavery in the United States.
- 8.** 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.
- 13.** as the location in Charleston, South Carolina where the first battle of the Civil War began on April 12, 1861. An example of Fort Sumter is the historical site where visitors can learn about the role of the Confederate troops in the Civil War.
- 14.** ny of the slave states that bordered the northern free states during the US Civil War.
- 15.** 853–1854. The Gadsden Purchase, or Treaty, was an agreement between the United States and Mexico, finalized in 1854, in which the United States agreed to pay Mexico \$10 million for a 29,670 square mile portion of Mexico that later became part of Arizona and New Mexico
- 17.** was an unsuccessful proposal introduced by United States Senator John J. Crittenden (Constitutional Unionist of Kentucky) on December 18, 1860.

18. Jefferson Davis was an American politician who served as the only President of the Confederate States from 1861 to 1865.

19. John Brown's Fort was originally constructed in 1848 for use as a guard and fire engine house by the federal Harpers Ferry Armory in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, then a part of Virginia

20. he United States Presidential Election of 1860 was the nineteenth quadrennial presidential election to select the President and Vice President of the United States. The election was held on Tuesday, November 6, 1860. ... The election of Lincoln served as the primary catalyst of the American Civil War.

Down

- 1.** an American law to ban slavery in territory acquired from Mexico in the Mexican War. The conflict over the Wilmot proviso was one of the major events leading to the American Civil War.
- 3.** was an American politician who served as the 11th President of the United States. He previously was Speaker of the House of Representatives and Governor of Tennessee
- 4.** as the location in Charleston, South Carolina where the first battle of the Civil War began on April 12, 1861. An example of Fort Sumter is the historical site where visitors can learn about the role of the Confederate troops in the Civil War.
- 5.** an American statesman and lawyer who served as the 16th President of the United States from March 1861 until his assassination in April 1865

7. was the 1845 incorporation of the Republic of Texas into the United States of America, which was admitted to the Union as the 28th state on December 29, 1845. The Republic of Texas declared independence from the Republic of Mexico on March 2, 1836.

9. A political party that began in 1854 and is today one of the two major political parties in the United States. Originally, it was composed mainly of northerners from both major parties of the time, the Democrats and the Whigs, with some former Know-Nothings as well.

10. was 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. ... Abolitionists nicknamed it the "Bloodhound Law" for the dogs that were used to track down runaway slaves.

11. was a series of violent confrontations in the United States between 1854 and 1861 which emerged from a political and ideological debate over the legality of slavery in the proposed state of Kansas.

12. was a short-lived political party in the United States active in the 1848 and 1852 presidential elections as well as in some state elections. ... The Barnburners and other anti-slavery Democrats joined with some anti-slavery Whigs and the Liberty Party to form the Free Soil Party.

16. is a historic 2,000-mile (3,200-km) trail used by American pioneers living in the Great Plains in the 19th century