



Chapter 16: Slavery Divides the Nation
Section 1: Slavery in the Territories – Pages 460-462

As You Read: Write the correct words into the crossword puzzle. Some of the answers have multiple words and must be written without a space between words. Spell Carefully.

1. **1 Down:** Jefferson knew that the “wolf,” or the issue of _____, could tear the North and South apart.
2. **2 Down:** There were 11 free states and 11 slave states in 1819. That year, Congress considered Missouri’s application to join the _____ as a slave state.
3. **10 Across:** Immediately a crisis erupted. Missouri’s admission would give the _____ a majority in the Senate. This would give the South more power in the federal government.
4. **11 Down:** After months of arguing, Senator _____ made a proposal to admit Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state at the same time.
5. **5 Down:** Clay’s plan, called the Missouri _____, kept the number of slave and free states equal.
6. **6 Down:** As part of this plan, Congress drew an imaginary line at 36°30’N. Slavery was permitted in the part of the Louisiana Purchase south of that line and _____ (forbidden) north of the line.
7. **15 Across:** The Missouri Compromise only applied to the Louisiana Purchase. In 1848, the _____ added vast western lands to the United States where the compromise did not apply. This new territory was called the Mexican Cession,.
8. **7 Across:** David Wilmot called for a law to ban slavery in any territories won from Mexico. Southern leaders angrily opposed this Wilmot _____. Despite passing the House, the proposal was rejected in the Senate.
9. **4 Down:** _____ wanted slavery banned throughout the country. On the other side of the debate, southern slaveholders thought that slavery should be allowed in any territory.
10. **3 Across:** Between those two views were more moderate (mild) positions. Some of these people believed that the Missouri Compromise line should be extended across the Mexican Cession to the _____.
11. **14 Across:** Other moderates supported the idea of popular _____, which is the right of people to create their own government and make their own laws. This way, each state could decide for itself whether to allow or reject slavery.
12. **9 Down:** Many northern Democrats and Whigs opposed the spread of slavery, but leaders of both parties _____ to take a stand on the issue of slavery because they did not want to lose southern votes.
13. **8 Across:** In 1848, antislavery members of both parties founded the Free-Soil party. The main goal of the party was to keep slavery out of the western _____. Only a few Free-Soilers were abolitionists.
14. **12 Down:** In the presidential campaign of 1848, slavery was an important _____ issue for the first time.
15. **13 Across:** The success of the new Free-Soil party in the Election of 1848 showed that slavery had become a _____ issue.

