1. Union:
2. Confederacy:
3. Abolitionists:
4. Underground Railroad
5. Sectionalism
6. States’ Rights:
7. Westward Expansion:
8. 1850 Compromise:
9. Dred Scott Decision
10. Kansas-Nebraska Act
11. Firing on Fort Sumter
12. The Great Triumvirate:

A. Loyalty to one's own region of the county instead of to the country as a whole.

B. An agreement by the Great Triumvirate which stopped a civil war following the Mexican American War.

C. Individuals who worked to end (abolish) slavery.

D.  A secret system to help run away slaves reach free states or Canada.

E. Those states that seceded from the Union and formed their own government. Composed of Southern States.

F. April 12, 1861. Considered the beginning of the Civil War.

G. :  1854 This act allowed each new territory to vote and decide if it would allow slavery.

H. Senators John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, Henry Clay of Kentucky, and Daniel Webster of Massachusetts.These three men dominated politics from the 1830s through the 1850s.

I.   That Part of the United States that remained loyal to the Federal Government. Mostly composed of Northern States.

J. The steady movement of American settlers across the continent opening new territories.

K. :  A Supreme Court decision which allowed slavery to expand into the territories.

L. Those powers reserved to the states by the Constitution. A hotly contested issue prior to and during the Civil War.