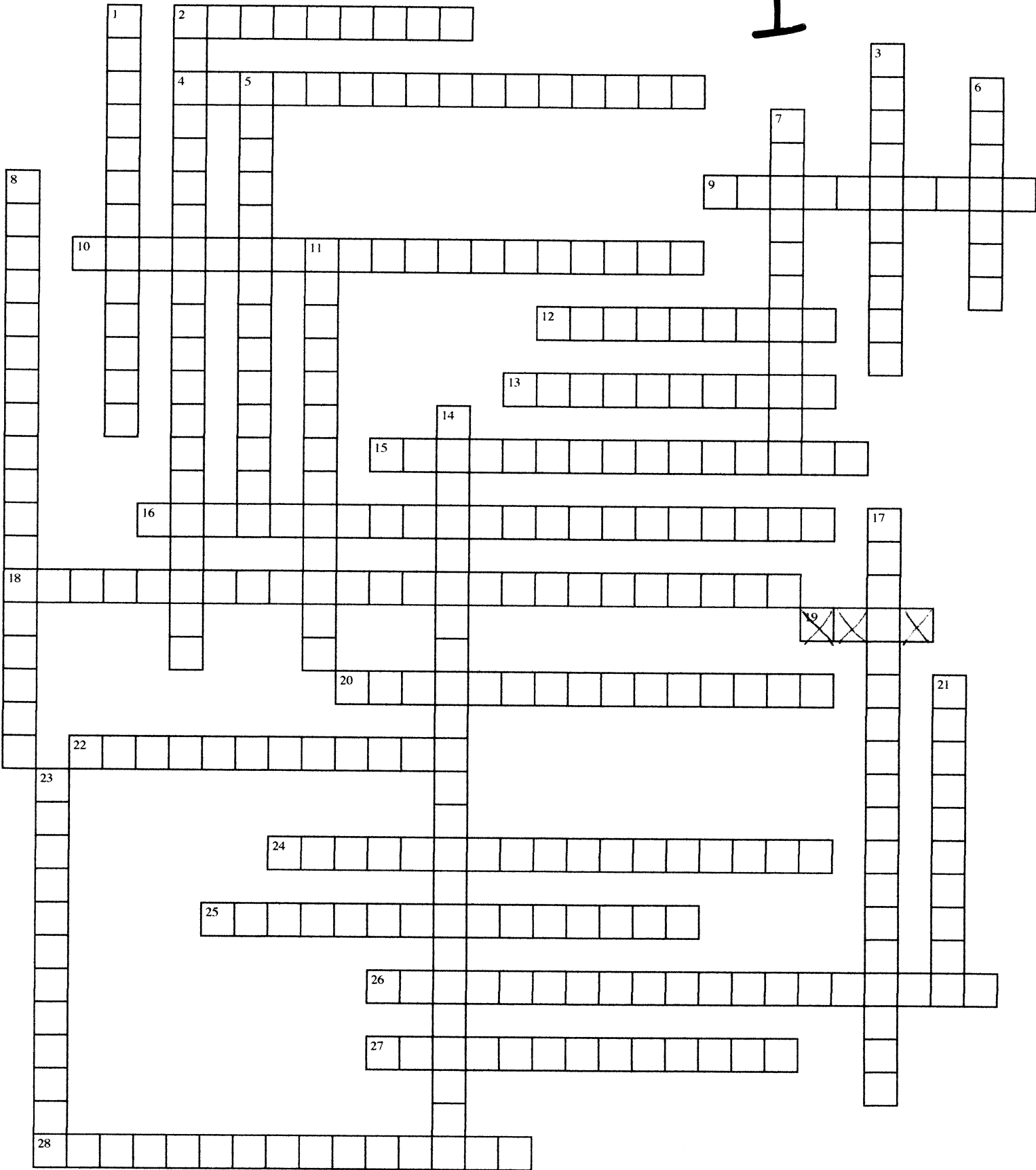


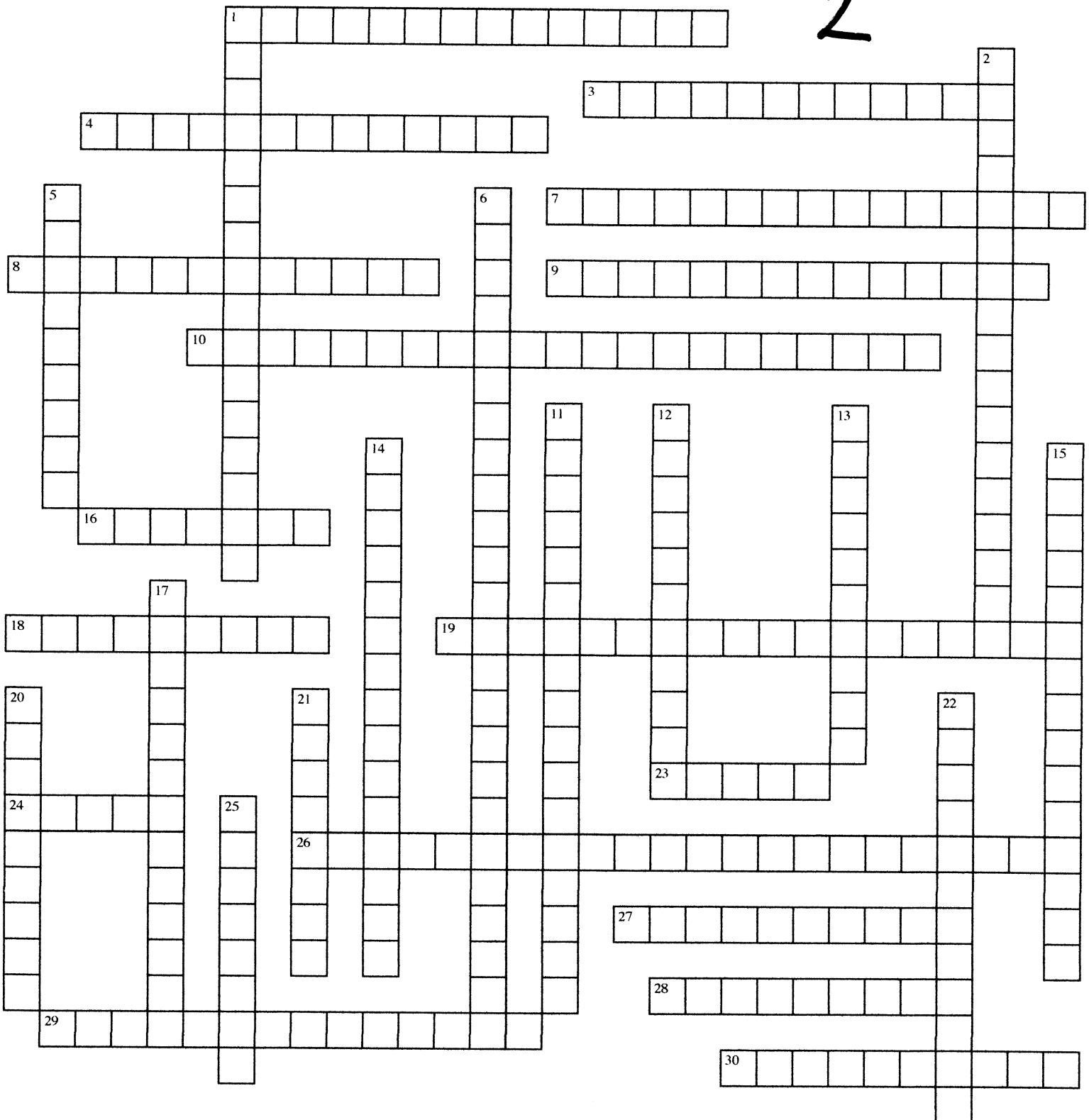
Unit 1 Review Puzzle 1

1



Unit 1 Review Puzzle 2

2



UNIT 1 PUZZLE CLUES – PUZZLE 1

1

ACROSS

- 2 Breaking away from a union; specifically the South breaking from the United States; final act that started the Civil War
- 4 Deal made because of the results of the 1876 election; North would get Republican president, South would get troops removed
- 9 Movement to end the abuse of alcohol
- 10 Established that African Americans were citizens and were entitled to full civil rights
- 12 Radical abolitionist who became a martyr for the cause when he raided an arsenal and tried to start a slave rebellion
- 13 Lincoln established this in Maryland in order to stifle the anti-Union protests that threatened to move that state toward secession
- 15 Determined “separate but equal” to be constitutional
- 16 Meeting to discuss women's rights
- 18 Issued by Lincoln to give the war a moral cause: freed slaves in the rebelling states
- ~~19 (deleted)~~
- 20 The idea that the US had the right or even duty to expand to the Pacific Ocean
- 22 Compulsory or required military service
- 24 Opened up western lands to slavery by establishing popular sovereignty there; it led to a violent clash between pro-slavery and
- 25 Organization founded to help refugees after the war; provided food and clothing; educated African Americans
- 26 Freed all slaves in the United States
- 27 Decision that maintained that slaves were property and had no rights
- 28 Established judicial review and status of the Supreme Court as equal to the other two branches

DOWN

- 1 System by which plantation owners got the labor they needed to run their farms and tied former slaves to the land by trapping them in debt
- 2 Religious revival that caused many Americans to join reform movements like the Abolition Movement
- 3 The sharing of power between the central and state governments
- 5 Statement made by the US government that the Americas were no longer open for European colonization
- 6 Candidate who won the election in 1860
- 7 Laws created to enforce segregation after Reconstruction
- 8 The idea that the citizens of the territories wanting to become states should decide for themselves whether to allow slavery or not
- 11 Theory that the states could declare a federal law void
- 14 Document written by women to demand rights
- 17 Said the right to vote could not be denied because of race
- 21 Secret society organized to terrorize African Americans and their supporters in the South
- 23 Division and tension between North and South driven by their very different economies and cultures

anti-slavery groups



ACROSS

- 1 Religious revival movement; led people to question political authority as well as church authority
- 3 Quaker Colony; place of their "Holy Experiment"
- 4 Idea that John Locke is most known for and that inspired an American colonial document
- 7 Opposed the Constitution and supported states' rights and more individual rights
- 8 "Father of the Constitution"
- 9 Lincoln's attitude about Reconstruction; he preferred this to punishment of the South
- 10 Decision that Southern states could count a portion of their slaves as population for purposes of representation and taxation
- 16 A form of protest that colonists used against British taxation policies; organized plan to refuse to buy British goods until taxes were lifted
- 18 Massachusetts lawyer and farmer who was an outspoken advocate of independence; he was a delegate to Congress and diplomat in Paris
- 19 Politicians during Reconstruction who wanted to strengthen their party by giving the vote to African Americans
- 23 Had an agricultural economy
- 24 Had an industrial economy
- 26 Purpose of the system of separation of powers and checks and balances
- 27 The taking of a federal fort by South Carolina; spark that set off the Civil War
- 28 The North gained control of the Mississippi River; split the Confederacy in two
- 29 Amendment that includes a section about separation of church and state and freedom of religion
- 30 Lee surrendered to Grant at this location

DOWN

- 1 First president of the United States
- 2 Founded as a money-making venture by a joint-stock company
- 5 Worked to end lynching by getting a federal law passed; helped found the NAACP
- 6 This was needed because the government under the Articles of Confederation was too weak
- 11 African American abolitionist; encouraged other African Americans to join the Union army
- 12 Supported the Constitution because they believed in a strong central government
- 13 The turning point of the war; South was on defensive from then on
- 14 Decision that there would be a two-house legislature, one with equal representation, one based on population
- 15 Author of the Declaration of Independence
- 17 Founded by Pilgrims and Puritans to escape religious persecution in England
- 20 His ideas were the inspiration for the Declaration of Independence
- 21 Founded as a haven for Catholics who were being persecuted in England at the time
- 22 This was added to the Constitution to protect people's basic rights from a strong central government
- 25 Northern victory; allowed Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation