

Abolitionist

Kansas-Nebraska Act

John Brown

Confederate States of America

Cotton gin

Union

Uncle Tom's Cabin

Secession

Nullification

U.S. Constitution

Slavery

Free State

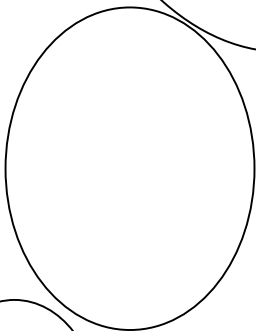
Slave State

Industrialization

popular sovereignty

Abraham Lincoln

Territory



Abolitionist- A person who favors the extinction of slavery

Kansas-Nebraska Act- Created the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, opened new lands, and allowed settlers in those territories to determine if they would allow slavery within their boundaries.

John Brown- abolitionist who was hanged after leading an unsuccessful raid at Harper's Ferry, Virginia

Confederate States of America- The 11 Southern states that seceded from the US in 1860-61.

Cotton gin- A machine for separating cotton from its seeds

Union- The northern states of the US that opposed the seceding Confederate states in the Civil War

Uncle Tom's Cabin- Uncle Tom's Cabin is an anti-slavery novel by American author Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Secession- The withdrawal of eleven Southern states from the Union in 1860.

Nullification- the states'-rights doctrine that a state can refuse to recognize or to enforce a federal law passed by the United States Congress

U.S. Constitution- The Constitution of the United States of America is the supreme law of the United States.

Slave- A person who is the legal property of another and is forced to obey them

Free State- A state of the US in which slavery was illegal

Slave State- Any of the Southern states of the US in which slavery was legal before the Civil War

Industrialization- the development of industry on an extensive scale

Popular sovereignty- Notion that political power or the power to govern is derived from the people.

Abraham Lincoln- 6th President of the United States; saved the Union during the American Civil War and emancipated the slaves

Territory- the geographical area under the jurisdiction of a sovereign state.