Complete the text with one word in each gap.

The American War of Independence, also _____ as the American Revolutionary War (1775-1783), was a pivotal conflict _____ the Thirteen Colonies of North America and Great Britain. The tensions between the colonies and the British government escalated over issues of _____ without representation and perceived infringements on colonial rights. The conflict erupted into open warfare in 1775 with events like the Battles of _____ and Concord.

The Continental _____ , representing the American colonies, declared independence on July _____ , 1776, with the adoption of the _____ of Independence, drafted primarily by Thomas_____ . The war witnessed significant battles, including the Siege of Yorktown in 1781, where American and French forces defeated the_____, ultimately leading to the recognition of American independence with the _____ of Paris in 1783.

Key figures in the war included George_____ , who led the Continental Army, and important documents such as the Articles of Confederation, which served as the first constitution of the United States. The war's conclusion marked the birth of the United States as a sovereign nation, free from British rule, and laid the groundwork for the drafting of the U.S. _____ in 1787. The American War of Independence played a crucial role in shaping the ideals of democracy and individual rights that would influence nations worldwide.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Complete the text with the given words.

The American Civil War (1861-1865) was a _____ conflict fought **DEVASTATE**

between the Northern states (Union) and the Southern states (Confederacy)

over issues _____ related to slavery and regional autonomy. **PRIME**

Tensions had been mounting for years, with _____ on economic, **AGREE**

social, and political matters.

The war erupted in April 1861 when Confederate forces attacked Fort Sumter,

a Union stronghold in South Carolina. The conflict saw _____ battles, **SIGNIFY**

including Gettysburg and Antietam and witnessed technological _____ **ADVANCE**

in warfare such as the use of ironclad ships and rifled firearms.

One of the core issues was_____ , as the Southern states relied heavily **SLAVE**

on slave labour for their agrarian economy, while the Northern states

had embraced _____ and were increasingly anti-slavery. **INDUSTRIALIZE**

Abraham Lincoln, the president of the Union, made it clear that the war's

_____ was to preserve the Union rather than to abolish slavery initially. **OBJECT**

However, as the war progressed, the Emancipation _____ in 1863 **PROCLAIM**

declared slaves in Confederate-held territories to be free.

The Civil War brought about profound societal changes, including the

_____of slavery with the passage of the 13th Amendment in 1865. **ABOLISH**

The war's _____ marked the preservation of the Union but left a lasting **CONCLUDE**

LIVEWORKSHEETS

impact on the nation's identity and the process of Reconstruction, during which the Southern states were reintegrated into the Union. The war's legacy continues to influence American society and remains a pivotal moment in the nation's history.

LIVEWORKSHEETS