Civil War Vocabulary Words

1. **Union** (*YOU-nyun*) - Northern states.
    - The Union fought to keep the country together.
2. **Confederacy** (*kun-FED-uh-ruh-see*) - Southern states.
    - The Confederacy wanted to form its own country.
3. **Slavery** (*SLAY-vuh-ree*) - Forcing people to work without pay.
    - Slavery was a major issue that led to the Civil War.
4. **Abolition** (*ab-uh-LISH-un*) - Ending slavery.
    - The abolition movement worked to free enslaved people.
5. **Emancipation** (*ee-man-suh-PAY-shun*) - Setting people free.
    - The Emancipation Proclamation freed enslaved people in the South.
6. **Secession** (*suh-SESH-un*) - Leaving a group or country.
    - Southern states' secession started the Civil War.
7. **Battlefield** (*BAT-ul-feeld*) - Place of fighting.
    - Many soldiers fought on Civil War battlefields.
8. **Gettysburg** (*GET-eez-berg*) - Key Civil War battle.
    - The Battle of Gettysburg was a turning point in the war.
9. **Surrender** (*suh-REN-dur*) - Giving up.
    - The Confederacy surrendered at Appomattox Court House.
10. **Reconstruction** (*ree-kon-STRUK-shun*) - Rebuilding after war.
    - Reconstruction helped rebuild the South after the Civil War.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Civil War Terms Worksheet

The Civil War was a defining conflict in U.S. history, shaping the nation and its future. Understanding these terms helps us learn about the events and outcomes of this crucial time.

Fill in the Blank: Fill in the blank with the correct words.

1. The _____ fought to keep the country together during the Civil War.
2. _____ was a major issue that led to the Civil War.
3. The _____ Proclamation freed enslaved people in the South.
4. The _____ surrendered at Appomattox Court House, ending the Civil War.
5. _____ helped rebuild the South after the war.

Word bank: Union, Confederacy, Emancipation, Slavery, Reconstruction

Multiple Choice Questions: Choose the correct answer from the choices for each question.

1. What term describes the Southern states that wanted to form their own country?
    - A) Union
    - B) Confederacy
    - C) Abolition
    - D) Reconstruction
2. What movement worked to end slavery in the United States?
    - A) Emancipation
    - B) Secession
    - C) Abolition
    - D) Surrender
3. What is the term for the act of leaving a group or country, as the Southern states did?
    - A) Secession
    - B) Emancipation
    - C) Surrender
    - D) Battlefield
4. Which battle was a key turning point in the Civil War?
    - A) Antietam
    - B) Vicksburg
    - C) Gettysburg
    - D) Bull Run
5. What is the place called where soldiers fought during the Civil War?
    - A) Union
    - B) Battlefields
    - C) Proclamation
    - D) Reconstruction

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Passage 8: The Civil War

The Civil War began in 1861 because **the United States was divided over slavery and states' rights**. The southern states, called the Confederacy, wanted to keep slavery and form their own country. The northern states, known as the Union, fought to keep the country together.

Important leaders like Abraham Lincoln and Robert E. Lee shaped the war. **Abraham Lincoln**, the president, wanted to end slavery and preserve the Union. **Robert E. Lee** was a skilled general who led the Confederate Army. Key battles like **Gettysburg** and the surrender at Appomattox Court House decided the war's outcome.

The Civil War ended in 1865 at Appomatox Courthouse, but it caused great suffering. The South was devastated, and many families were torn apart. Despite the hardships, **the war ended slavery and set the stage for a new chapter in American history.**

Questions:

1. What caused the Civil War?

2. Who was president during the Civil War?

3. Who led the Confederate Army?

4. What was a key battle in the Civil War?

5. What was the result of the Civil War?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Standard USI.9a

Objective: Describe the cultural, economic, and constitutional issues that divided the nation.

1. What was the primary cultural issue that contributed to the division of the North and South?
    - A. The debate over tariffs
    - B. Slavery and its expansion into new territories
    - C. Economic competition with European nations
    - D. The spread of industrialization
2. Which economic issue fueled tensions between the North and South?
    - A. The rise of manufacturing in the South
    - B. The dependency of the South on slave labor for agriculture
    - C. The expansion of railroads in the North
    - D. The growth of the textile industry in the West
3. What constitutional issue contributed to the division between the North and South?
    - A. The right to bear arms
    - B. States' rights versus a strong federal government
    - C. The ability to form political parties
    - D. The power to regulate trade with other countries

Standard USI.9b

Objective: Explain how the issues of states' rights and slavery increased sectional tensions.

1. What was the main issue in the South regarding states' rights?
    - A. The right to impose taxes on imports
    - B. The right to declare national laws unconstitutional
    - C. The right to regulate foreign trade
    - D. The right to appoint federal judges
2. Why did many Southerners support the idea of states' rights?
    - A. They wanted to protect slavery and maintain their economic system.
    - B. They wanted to limit federal government control over trade policies.
    - C. They wanted more national involvement in local education.
    - D. They wanted to abolish slavery and integrate the economy.
3. Which of the following compromises helped to ease sectional tensions by balancing the number of free and slave states?
    - A. The Missouri Compromise (1820)
    - B. The Compromise of 1850
    - C. The Kansas-Nebraska Act
    - D. All of the above

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Standard USI.9c

Objective: Locate on a map the states that seceded from the Union and those that remained in the Union.

1. Which state was the first to secede from the Union?
    - A. Virginia
    - B. South Carolina
    - C. Georgia
    - D. Texas
2. Which of the following states remained in the Union despite having slave states?
    - A. Kentucky
    - B. Mississippi
    - C. Alabama
    - D. Florida
3. Which of the following states was NOT part of the Confederacy during the Civil War?
    - A. Arkansas
    - B. North Carolina
    - C. Missouri
    - D. Texas

Standard USI.9d

Objective: Describe the roles of Abraham Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, Ulysses S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, and Frederick Douglass in events leading to and during the war.

1. What was Abraham Lincoln's main goal during the Civil War?
    - A. To promote the spread of slavery into new territories
    - B. To preserve the Union
    - C. To gain support from European countries
    - D. To create a new political party
2. Who was the president of the Confederate States of America?
    - A. Abraham Lincoln
    - B. Ulysses S. Grant
    - C. Robert E. Lee
    - D. Jefferson Davis
3. Which general led the Confederate Army during the Civil War?
    - A. Ulysses S. Grant
    - B. Abraham Lincoln
    - C. Robert E. Lee
    - D. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Standard USI.9e

Objective: Describe critical developments in the war, including the location of major battles.

1. Which battle was the turning point of the Civil War?
    - A. Battle of Gettysburg
    - B. Battle of Fort Sumter
    - C. Battle of Antietam
    - D. Battle of Vicksburg
2. What was signed thet made the focus of the war to freeing the slaves?
    - A. Gettysburg Address
    - B. Emancipation Proclamation
    - C. Appomatox Court House
    - D. Treaty of Paris
3. Which battle marked the end of the Civil War with the surrender of General Robert E. Lee?
    - A. Bull Run
    - B. Vicksburg
    - C. Appomattox Court House
    - D. Fredericksburg

Standard USI.9f

Objective: Describe the effects of war from the perspectives of Union and Confederate soldiers (including African American soldiers), women, and enslaved African Americans.

1. Which of the following was a major effect of the Civil War on Confederate soldiers?
    - A. They gained political power in the Union.
    - B. They were granted land in the North.
    - C. They faced shortages and poor living conditions.
    - D. They gained equal rights with Union soldiers.
2. How did the Civil War impact African American soldiers in the Union Army?
    - A. They were paid the same as white soldiers.
    - B. They were given high-ranking positions in the military.
    - C. They faced discrimination and were paid less than white soldiers.
    - D. They fought solely in non-combat roles.
3. What was one major role women played during the Civil War?
    - A. Leading troops into battle
    - B. Running businesses in the North and farms in the South
    - C. Fighting in major battles
    - D. Acting as generals in the Union Army

LIVEWORKSHEETS