

Name _____ Date _____

LESSON I: ZACHARY TAYLOR

Year born _____ 1784 _____

Year died _____ 1850 _____

In which state was he born? _____

Picture of the president



What jobs did he hold before becoming president? _____

With what political party was this president affiliated? _____

Vice President: _____ Millard Fillmore _____

What were the years of his presidency? _____

List some significant developments during his administration _____

STATES ADDED TO THE UNION DURING THIS PRESIDENT'S TERM(S)



Name _____ Date _____

LESSON 1: MILLARD FILLMORE

Year born _____ 1800 _____

Year died _____ 1874 _____

In which state was he born? _____

Picture of the president



What jobs did he hold before becoming president? _____

With what political party was this president affiliated? _____

Vice President: _____ None _____

What were the years of his presidency? _____

List some significant developments during his administration _____

STATES ADDED TO THE UNION DURING THIS PRESIDENT'S TERM(S)



Name _____ Date _____

LESSON 1: FRANKLIN PIERCE

Year born 1804

Year died 1869

In which state was he born? _____

Picture of the president



What jobs did he hold before becoming president? _____

With what political party was this president affiliated? _____

Vice President: William R. King, None

What were the years of his presidency? _____

List some significant developments during his administration _____

STATES ADDED TO THE UNION DURING THIS PRESIDENT'S TERM(S)



Name _____ Date _____

LESSON I: JAMES BUCHANAN

Year born _____ 1791 _____

Year died _____ 1868 _____

In which state was he born? _____

Picture of the president



What jobs did he hold before becoming president? _____

With what political party was this president affiliated? _____

Vice President: _____ John C. Breckinridge _____

What were the years of his presidency? _____

List some significant developments during his administration _____

STATES ADDED TO THE UNION DURING THIS PRESIDENT'S TERM(S)



LESSON 1: FOR REVIEW

Write T for True and F for False in the space provided.

- _____ 1. For more than forty years before the Civil War began, American political parties were forced to cope with the different outlooks and needs of the slave-based Southern economy and industrial-based Northern economy.
- _____ 2. The Constitution of the United States made slavery illegal in the United States, but the South only half-heartedly enforced this prohibition of slavery.
- _____ 3. Charleston, South Carolina, served as the center of the American slave market.
- _____ 4. The 1820 Compromise allowed Missouri to enter the Union as a slave state if Maine came in as a free state.
- _____ 5. The Underground Railroad made it possible for thousands of American slaves to escape to freedom before the Civil War.
- _____ 6. Perhaps the best-known of all of the conductors on the Underground Railroad was Harriet Beecher Stowe.
- _____ 7. The 1850 Compromise allowed the slave trade in the District of Columbia to continue but made it harder for slave owners to capture fugitive slaves.
- _____ 8. Under the terms of the 1850 Compromise, California entered the Union as a slave state, and the Utah and New Mexico territories would enter as free states.
- _____ 9. From 1849 until 1861 the American presidency was occupied by strong leaders, who worked successfully to stem the rising tide of American sectionalism.
- _____ 10. President Zachary Taylor stood firm against the threats of secession from Southern leaders, declaring that he would personally lead the army sent to put down their rebellion.
- _____ 11. If President Taylor had not died unexpectedly, he would certainly have signed into law the bills composing the 1850 Compromise.

- _____ 12. Millard Fillmore, elected president by an overwhelming majority, refused to sign the Compromise of 1850.
- _____ 13. The more militant Northern Whigs became angry with Fillmore for supporting the Fugitive Slave Act and worked to prevent him from receiving the 1852 presidential nomination.
- _____ 14. President Fillmore believed that the federal government should encourage and help business at home and abroad and sent Commodore Matthew Perry on a trade mission to Japan.
- _____ 15. The greatest controversy during the administration of Franklin Pierce was the Kansas Nebraska Act of 1854, which in essence repealed the Missouri Compromise of 1820.
- _____ 16. President Pierce succeeded in restoring order to “Bleeding Kansas.”
- _____ 17. Secretary of War Jefferson Davis was unable to persuade Pierce to agree to the Gadsden Purchase, and Pierce also refused to work for the purchase of Cuba, Alaska, and Hawaii.
- _____ 18. Unfortunately, two days into the presidency of James Buchanan, the Supreme Court issued its highly controversial decision in *Scott v. Sanford*.
- _____ 19. There were four presidential candidates in the 1860 election.
- _____ 20. After Lincoln’s election as president in 1860, President Buchanan maintained that the Southern states had a legal right to secede.

LESSON I: FOR FURTHER STUDY

1. Research the life of Levi Coffin, a Quaker known as the “President” of the Underground Railroad. How many slaves did he help to escape? See if you can find an excerpt from his book *Reminiscences of Levi Coffin* and read it. Where is the National Historic Landmark Levi Coffin House located?
2. Read about the life of Harriet Tubman, famous conductor on the Underground Railroad. How did she suffer as a slave and when did she escape? Why did she decide to join the Underground Railroad, and how many slaves did she escort to freedom? Record the information about Harriet Tubman on an African American form.

3. Discover what role “Beecher Bibles” played in “Bleeding Kansas.” What was the significance of the name Beecher Bible? For whom were the Beecher Bibles named? How was this individual significant in prewar American society?
4. Look for information on the Free Soil and Know-Nothing political parties. How did they get their names?



Name _____ Date _____

LESSON 2: ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Year born _____ 1809 _____

Year died _____ 1865 _____

In which state was he born? _____

Picture of the president



What jobs did he hold before becoming president? _____

With what political party was this president affiliated? _____

Vice President: _____ Hannibal Hamlin, Andrew Johnson _____

What were the years of his presidency? _____

List some significant developments during his administration _____

STATES ADDED TO THE UNION DURING THIS PRESIDENT'S TERM(S)



Name _____ Date _____

LESSON 2: UNION AND CONFEDERATE STATES



Name _____ Date _____

CIVIL WAR HALL OF FAME AND STEPS TO WAR

Harriet
Tubman

1

Dred
Scott

1

William
Lloyd Garrison

2

Harriet
Beecher Stowe

2

Frederick
Douglass

2

Sojourner
Truth

2

John
Brown

2

Abraham
Lincoln

2

Jefferson
Davis

2

Brigadier General
Pierre Beauregard

2

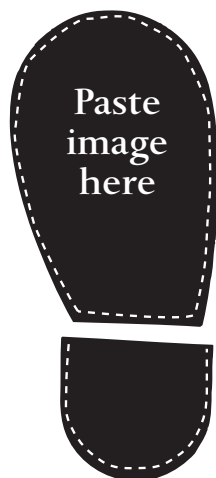
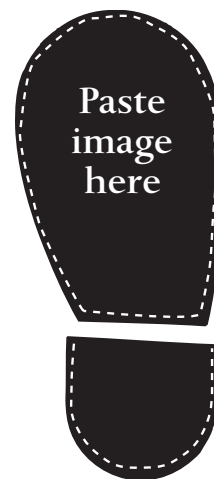
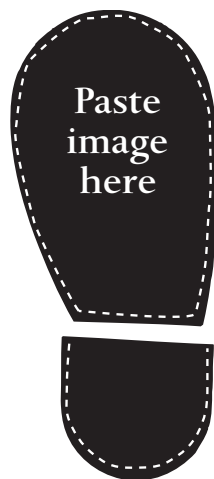
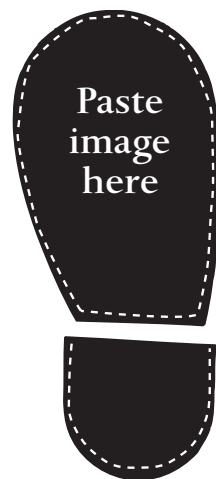
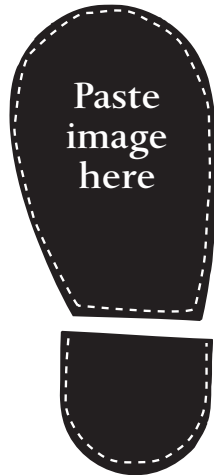
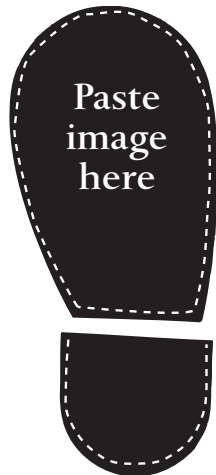
General
Robert E. Lee

3

General
Ulysses S. Grant

3

CIVIL WAR STEPS TO WAR



LESSON 2: FOR REVIEW

Write the corresponding letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| A. Major Robert Anderson | E. Frederick Douglass |
| B. Brigadier General Pierre Beauregard | F. William Lloyd Garrison |
| C. John Brown | G. Colonel Robert E. Lee |
| D. Jefferson Davis | H. Abraham Lincoln |
| | I. Harriet Beecher Stowe |

- _____ 1. Fanatical abolitionist, who attempted to start a slave rebellion in Harpers Ferry, Virginia
- _____ 2. Sixteenth president of the United States
- _____ 3. Freed slave who worked in the abolitionist movement
- _____ 4. Author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
- _____ 5. Commander of the Confederate troops who fired the first shots of the Civil War at Fort Sumter
- _____ 6. Leader of the battalion of U.S. Marines sent to capture John Brown
- _____ 7. President of the Confederate States of America
- _____ 8. U.S. Army officer in charge of the Union troops at Fort Sumter
- _____ 9. Editor of the abolitionist newspaper, *The Liberator*

Write the missing word or words in the spaces provided.

1. The first state to secede from the Union was _____. By
early February _____ more states had seceded.
2. The Confederate Constitution was adopted in the city of _____.

3. The Civil War can be measured in how many Aprils? _____
4. Both the Union and Confederacy hoped to end the war in _____ months.
5. By the summer of 1861, Lincoln had called for a _____ of
all the ports of seceding states.
6. The total number of states in the Confederacy was _____.
7. The number of states which remained the Union was _____.
8. By the end of May, the Confederate capital had been moved to _____,
9. The new state that entered the Union in 1863 was _____.
10. During the war the Union flag had _____ stars removed.
11. Many believed that the Confederacy had a possibility of winning the war if it
captured the city of _____ or inflicted a major
defeat on the Union quickly.

Write U for Union and C for Confederacy in the space provided.

- _____ 1. Nation with more financial resources
- _____ 2. Nation with more military colleges
- _____ 3. Nation with greater industrial strength

- _____ 4. Nation with larger population
- _____ 5. Nation with psychological advantage of defending its homeland
- _____ 6. Nation with larger army and navy
- _____ 7. Nation with greater railroad mileage

LESSON 2: FOR FURTHER STUDY

1. Look for information on the life of Angelina Grimke, a Southerner who moved to the North to join the abolitionist movement. See if you can find excerpts from her pamphlets “An Appeal to the Christian Women of the South” and “An Epistle to the Clergy of the Southern States.” Do you agree with what she wrote?
2. Research the lives of Frederick Douglass and/or Sojourner Truth. Record the information on an African-American form.
3. Find out more about the abolitionist activities of John Brown. What role did he play in “Bleeding Kansas”?
4. Mary Chestnut, whose husband served in the Confederate army, lived in Richmond for much of the Civil War. She knew President and Mrs. Davis and many other important Confederate government officials personally. Mrs. Chestnut kept a diary throughout the war. See if you can find excerpts from her diary to read.



Name _____ Date _____

CIVIL WAR HALL OF FAME

General
Winfield Scott

3

Brigadier General
Irvin McDowell

3

Brigadier General
Joseph Johnston

3

Major General
“Stonewall” Jackson

3

Major General
George McClellan

3

General Albert
Sidney Johnston

3

Clara
Barton

4

Admiral
David Farragut

4

Major General
John Pope

4

Major General
J.E.B. Stuart

4

Major General
Ambrose Burnside

4

Major General
George Meade

5

Name _____ Date _____

CIVIL WAR HALL OF FAME

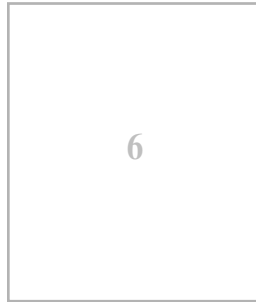
Major General
William Rosecrans



General
Braxton Bragg



General William
Tecumseh Sherman



Brigadier General
John Hood



Name _____ Date _____

LESSON 3: FIRST YEAR OF THE CIVIL WAR

MAJOR BATTLES OF THE CIVIL WAR'S FIRST YEAR

Color the square blue if the battle was a Union victory. Color the square gray if the battle was a Confederate victory, or write a *D* in the square if the battle was a draw. Write the name of the state or territory in which the battle took place, and write the name(s) of the important Union and Confederate leaders involved.

☐

First Battle of Bull Run or First

Battle of Manassas

Location: _____

Union leaders: _____

Confederate leaders: _____

☐

Monitor vs. Merrimack

Location: _____

Union leaders: _____

Confederate leaders: _____

☐

Battle of Fort Henry

Location: _____

Union leaders: _____

Confederate leaders: _____

☐

Battle of Pittsburg Landing or

Battle of Shiloh

Location: _____

Union leaders: _____

Confederate leaders: _____

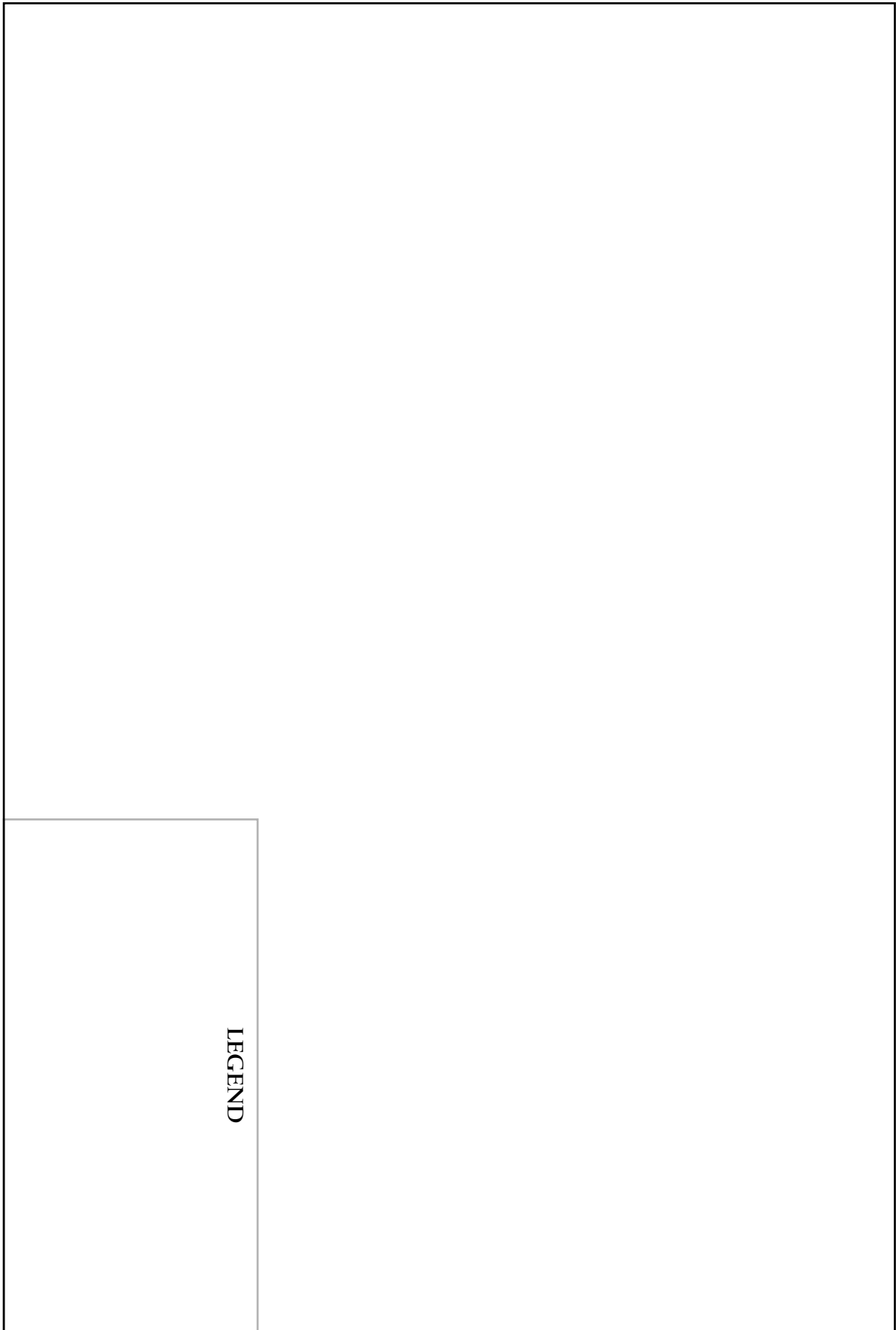
☐

Battle of Fort Donelson

Location: _____

Union leaders: _____

Confederate leaders: _____



LEGEND

LESSON 3: FOR REVIEW

Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

- _____ 1. The Civil War was fought on
- A. 1 front
 - B. 2 fronts
 - C. 3 fronts
 - D. 4 fronts
- _____ 2. Which of the following is a true statement about the Civil War?
- A. all of the battles were fought east of the Mississippi
 - B. most historians have concentrated on the battles fought west of the Mississippi
 - C. battles were fought as far away as New Mexico
 - D. fewer than 30 battles were fought during the four years of the war
- _____ 3. Most battles in the Civil War were
- A. given only one name
 - B. named for states
 - C. fought using guerilla tactics
 - D. given different names by the Confederacy and the Union
- _____ 4. Confederate armies were
- A. named for rivers
 - B. concentrated primarily in Florida and Georgia
 - C. hopeful of gaining European allies
 - D. constantly moving, not willing merely to hold their own until the Union became weary of the war

- _____ 5. Robert E. Lee
- A. found it easy to turn down the offer of field command of the Union army
 - B. assumed command of all of the Confederate armies at the very beginning of the war
 - C. displayed boldness and an ability to anticipate his opponent's next moves
 - D. worked out a long range battle strategy for Confederate forces
- _____ 6. Union armies were
- A. named for mountains
 - B. at first led by generals who did not meet Lincoln's expectations
 - C. successful in executing the Anaconda Plan from the very beginning
 - D. always commanded by Ulysses S. Grant
- _____ 7. Which of the following was NOT true of the Anaconda Plan?
- A. it was developed by Major General George McClellan
 - B. it called for a naval blockade of the South
 - C. it advocated sealing off the South's inland borders
 - D. it called for advancing south by means of the four great Southern rivers
- _____ 8. The first battle of Bull Run
- A. was fought to gain control of a railroad junction at Manassas, Virginia
 - B. ended in Union victory
 - C. convinced the Lincoln administration that the war could be won quickly
 - D. led to a change in command for the Confederate forces
- _____ 9. Fort Henry and Fort Donelson were
- A. located in Virginia
 - B. captured by Union troops led by Ulysses S. Grant
 - C. not significant to the Union
 - D. able to hold off the attacking Union troops

- _____ 10. The *Merrimack*
- A. sunk the *Monitor*
 - B. was responsible for making ironclad ships obsolete
 - C. prevented McClellan from using the James River in his campaign to capture Richmond
 - D. was captured by the *Monitor*
- _____ 11. General Albert Sidney Johnston
- A. secured a Confederate victory at Shiloh
 - B. succeeded in recovering much of Tennessee for the Confederacy
 - C. chose Chattanooga as the staging area for a Confederate offensive
 - D. died at Shiloh

Write the corresponding letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Pierre G. T. Beauregard | E. Irvin McDowell |
| B. Ulysses S. Grant | F. Thomas Jackson |
| C. Robert E. Lee | G. Albert Sidney Johnston |
| D. George McClellan | H. Joseph E. Johnston |
| | I. Winfield Scott |

- _____ 1. Received the nickname "Stonewall" at the first battle of Bull Run
- _____ 2. Developed the Anaconda Plan
- _____ 3. Refused the offer of field command of the Union army
- _____ 4. Replaced Irvin McDowell after the Union loss at Bull Run
- _____ 5. Brought Confederate reinforcements to the first battle of Bull Run
- _____ 6. Led Union forces that captured Fort Henry and Fort Donelson
- _____ 7. Commanded Confederate troops at the battles of Bull Run and Shiloh
- _____ 8. Died at the battle of Shiloh
- _____ 9. Led Union forces that lost the battle of Bull Run

LESSON 3: FOR FURTHER STUDY

1. There were many names given to the conflict that we know today as the Civil War. What name for the war did most Southerners prefer? See how many of these names you can find and decide which side would have preferred each name.
2. Research the history of the Confederate flag. Explain its symbolism. How is this flag controversial today?
3. One of the first accounts of the infamous “Rebel yell” came from the first battle of Bull Run. What was the purpose of this yell? How did it sound and from where did it originate?
4. Many new words came from the Civil War. Three of these were *sideburns*, *chignon*, and *greenbacks*. Look for the origin and definition of these words.



Name _____ Date _____

LESSON 4: SECOND YEAR OF THE CIVIL WAR

MAJOR BATTLES OF THE CIVIL WAR'S SECOND YEAR

Color the square blue if the battle was a Union victory. Color the square gray if the battle was a Confederate victory, or write a *D* in the square if the battle was a draw. Write the name of the state or territory in which the battle took place, and write the name(s) of the important Union and Confederate leaders involved.

☐

Battle of New Orleans

Location: _____

Union leaders: _____

Confederate leaders: _____

☐

Second Battle of Bull Run or

Second Battle of Manassas

Location: _____

Union leaders: _____

Confederate leaders: _____

☐

Battle of Seven Pines or

Battle of Fair Oaks

Location: _____

Union leaders: _____

Confederate leaders: _____

☐

Battle of Pittsburg Landing or

Battle of Shiloh

Location: _____

Union leaders: _____

Confederate leaders: _____

☐

Seven Days' Battle

Location: _____

Union leaders: _____

Confederate leaders: _____

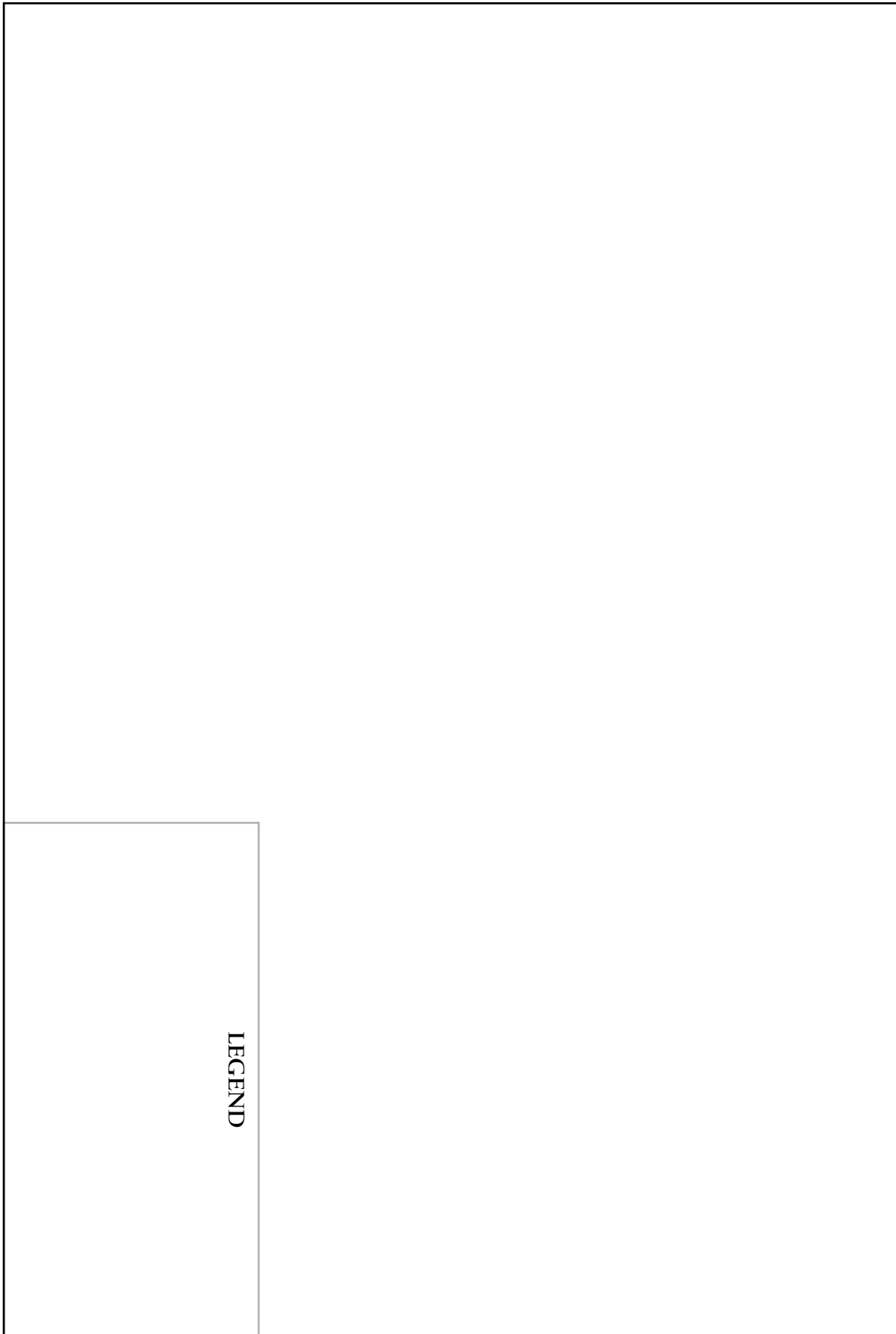
☐

Battle of Fredericksburg

Location: _____

Union leaders: _____

Confederate leaders: _____



LEGEND

LESSON 4: FOR REVIEW

Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

- _____ 1. Which was NOT true of the majority of American soldiers in the Civil War?
- A. they came from a big city
 - B. they were between 18 and 30 years old
 - C. they had little formal education
 - D. they had only superficial military training
- _____ 2. The Union and Confederate governments
- A. never needed to draft soldiers
 - B. met their enlistment quotas easily early in the war
 - C. refused to allow men drafted to pay substitutes to serve for them
 - D. met their enlistment quotas throughout the entire war
- _____ 3. Both the Union and Confederate armies
- A. were careful to require standard forms of identification to prevent young boys from joining
 - B. welcomed women as soldiers
 - C. recruited as many African American soldiers as possible
 - D. had men from Europe and Native Americans fighting for them
- _____ 4. Which of the following was NOT true concerning African Americans in the Union army?
- A. they were not allowed to enlist until 1863
 - B. they were paid less than white soldiers
 - C. they were given poor equipment and inferior uniforms
 - D. they were delegated to labor details and never allowed to see action

- _____ 5. During the war African Americans
- A. who were Southern slaves worked as drivers and farm laborers
 - B. who fought in the Union army were regarded as freed men by the Confederates
 - C. who were captured by the Confederates were usually treated with kindness
 - D. who sought protection from Union forces never had to fear being returned to their masters
- _____ 6. The Civil War nurse, whose kindness and bravery were legendary and who later founded the American Red Cross, was
- A. Dorothea Dix
 - B. Clara Barton
 - C. Louisa May Alcott
 - D. Mary Chestnut
- _____ 7. The Union general who led the Peninsula Campaign was
- A. Ulysses S. Grant
 - B. Irvin McDowell
 - C. George McClellan
 - D. John Pope
- _____ 8. The Confederate soldiers known as the “foot cavalry” were led by
- A. Pierre Beauregard
 - B. Joseph Johnston
 - C. Stonewall Jackson
 - D. Robert E. Lee
- _____ 9. The Union commander of the Army of the Mississippi, who was called east to take charge of the newly formed Army of Virginia, was
- A. John Pope
 - B. George McClellan
 - C. Ambrose Burnside
 - D. Joseph Hooker

- _____ 10. After the second battle of Bull Run, Lee
- A. moved north to attack Washington, D.C.
 - B. decided to invade Maryland
 - C. realized that the Confederacy would never receive European support
 - D. won an amazing victory against Union forces led by George McClellan
- _____ 11. The battle of Antietam
- A. caused Lincoln to delay issuing the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation
 - B. led to French recognition of the Confederacy
 - C. doomed Lee's campaign of northern invasion
 - D. ended in a strategic victory for the Confederacy
- _____ 12. Following the battle of Antietam, Lincoln replaced George McClellan with
- A. Joseph Hooker
 - B. John Pope
 - C. Ulysses S. Grant
 - D. Ambrose Burnside
- _____ 13. At the battle of Fredericksburg
- A. Union forces crossed the Rappahannock river on pontoon bridges
 - B. the Union won an overwhelming victory
 - C. the civilian population suffered heavy loss of life
 - D. Burnside's performance pleased Lincoln
- _____ 14. The Emancipation Proclamation
- A. was issued in its final form on January 1, 1863
 - B. prohibited slavery throughout the United States
 - C. was welcomed by Confederate leaders
 - D. prohibited slavery only in border states and in the Confederate states controlled by the Union

Write the corresponding letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

- A. Antietam Creek
- B. Fredericksburg
- C. New Orleans

- D. Second Bull Run
- E. Seven Days
- F. Seven Pines

- _____ 1. Occupation of the largest seaport in the South due to the naval success of the squadron led by David Farragut
- _____ 2. Terrible defeat of the Union army in the one battle in which it was commanded by General Burnside
- _____ 3. Bloodiest single day of fighting in the Civil War
- _____ 4. Series of battles between McClellan and Lee that failed to lead to the Union capture of Richmond
- _____ 5. Confederate victory commanded by Lee and Jackson against McClelland and Pope that led to the South's regaining almost all of Virginia
- _____ 6. Battle that ended in a tactical draw and led to the replacement of the badly wounded Johnston by Lee

LESSON 4: FOR FURTHER STUDY

- 1. Read about Belle Boyd (Rebel spy) and Emma Edmonds (Union spy). What spying techniques did they use?
- 2. Research the life of Dorothea Dix. What position did she hold during the Civil War? Why was she known as "Dragon Dix?" With what had she been involved before the war?
- 3. Read about the life of Mathew Brady, a photographer of the Civil War. Look for photographs that he took. He and other photographers followed the armed forces in wagons that served as traveling dark rooms.
- 4. Find out what famous military song came from the Seven Days Battles. See if you can find the conflicting stories concerning the origin of this song. Read the words and listen to the music of the song.

Name _____ Date _____

LESSON 5: THIRD YEAR OF THE CIVIL WAR

MAJOR BATTLES OF THE CIVIL WAR'S THIRD YEAR

Color the square blue if the battle was a Union victory. Color the square gray if the battle was a Confederate victory, or write a *D* in the square if the battle was a draw. Write the name of the state or territory in which the battle took place, and write the name(s) of the important Union and Confederate leaders involved.

☐

Battle of Chancellorsville

Location: _____

Union leaders: _____

Confederate leaders: _____

☐

Battle of Chickamauga

Location: _____

Union leaders: _____

Confederate leaders: _____

☐

Siege of Vicksburg

Location: _____

Union leaders: _____

Confederate leaders: _____

☐

Battle of Chattanooga

Location: _____

Union leaders: _____

Confederate leaders: _____

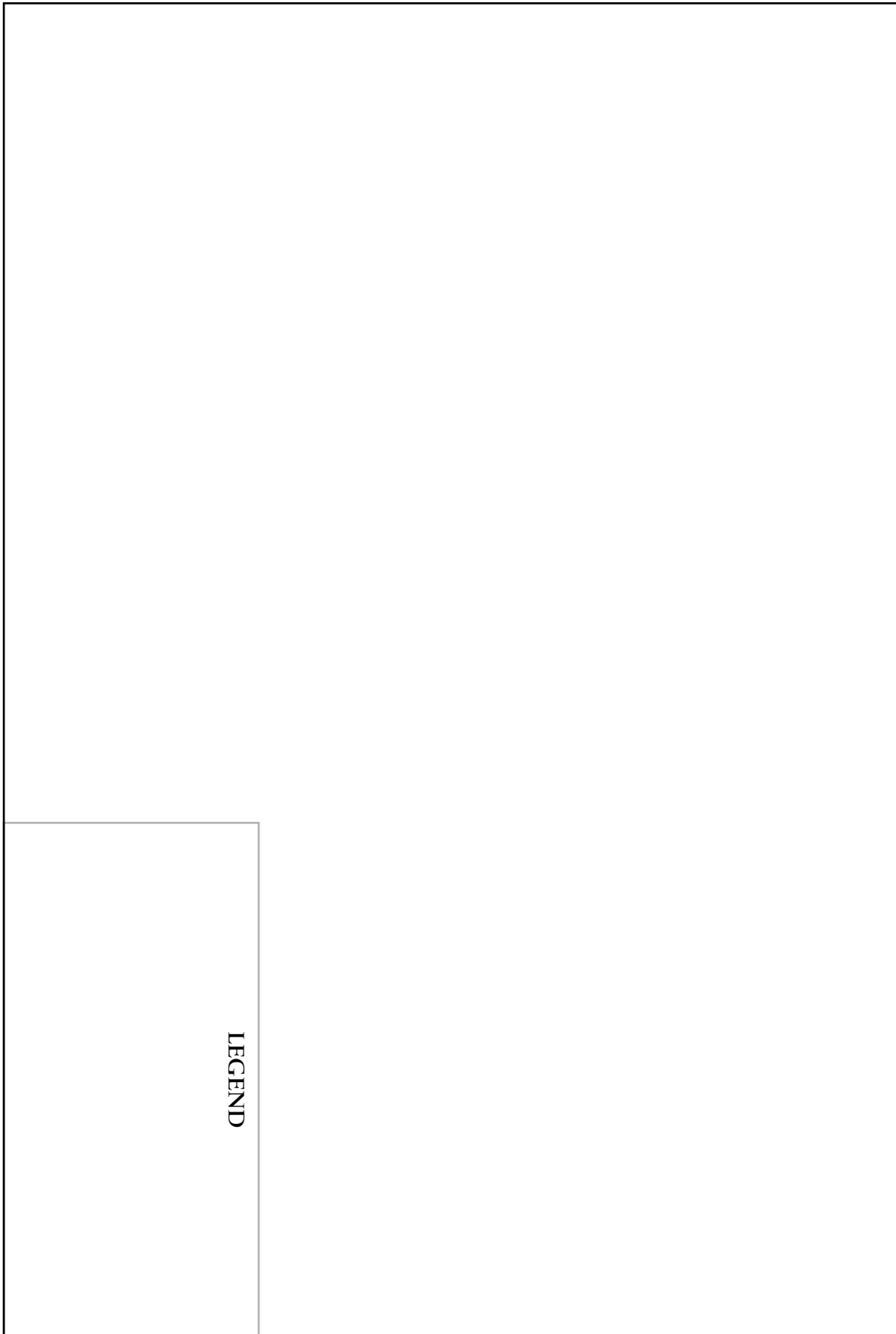
☐

Battle of Gettysburg

Location: _____

Union leaders: _____

Confederate leaders: _____



LESSON 5: FOR REVIEW

Write T for True and F for False in the space provided.

- _____ 1. During the Civil War, soldiers on both sides wore a wide variety of uniforms.
- _____ 2. The principal weapon of all Civil War infantrymen was the rifle-musket.
- _____ 3. Neither Union nor Confederate troops faced a shortage of weapons during the war.
- _____ 4. Only the Confederacy experimented with land mines and machine guns.
- _____ 5. Many historians considered Lee's victory at Chancellorsville to be his greatest.
- _____ 6. While making a night reconnaissance, Stonewall Jackson was wounded by friendly fire; but fortunately his wounds were not fatal.
- _____ 7. Vicksburg was the key Confederate city that guarded the Mississippi River between New Orleans and Memphis.
- _____ 8. Vicksburg fell to Union forces after two days of fierce fighting.
- _____ 9. Grant's reputation was tarnished by his role in the siege of Vicksburg.
- _____ 10. Lee was not interested in invading the North and was tricked into doing so by General Meade.
- _____ 11. With the battle of Gettysburg, the tide of war turned in favor of the Confederacy.
- _____ 12. Pickett's Charge showed the hopelessness of a frontal assault against a strong enemy over open ground.
- _____ 13. Although Lincoln did not think his speech at the dedication of the Gettysburg battlefield was well received, his Gettysburg Address became one of the most famous speeches in American history.
- _____ 14. At the Battle of Chattanooga, the Union forces avenged their defeat at Chickamauga.
- _____ 15. By the beginning of 1864, all signs pointed to a Union victory.

Write the corresponding letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

A. Chancellorsville

B. Chattanooga

C. Chickamauga

D. Gettysburg

E. Vicksburg

- _____ 1. Union victory that led to Union control of the Mississippi River
- _____ 2. Union victory in Pennsylvania that marked a turning point in the war
- _____ 3. An amazing Confederate victory in which Stonewall Jackson suffered a fatal injury
- _____ 4. Perhaps the greatest Confederate victory in the Western theater
- _____ 5. Union victory that split the eastern Confederacy in half

LESSON 5: FOR FURTHER STUDY

1. Research the role that telegraphs played during the war.
2. What was the most popular newspaper during the Civil War? Look for examples of newspaper reporting during the war. What kind of pictures could be reproduced in newspapers?
3. Find out whom the Copperheads were. Why were they considered dangerous?
4. Research the Trent Affair. How did it almost bring Great Britain into the war? Why did Britain decide not to help the Confederacy?



Name _____ Date _____

LESSON 6: FOURTH YEAR OF THE CIVIL WAR

MAJOR BATTLES OF THE CIVIL WAR'S FOURTH YEAR

Color the square blue if the battle was a Union victory. Color the square gray if the battle was a Confederate victory, or write a *D* in the square if the battle was a draw. Write the name of the state or territory in which the battle took place, and write the name(s) of the important Union and Confederate leaders involved.

☐ **Battle of the Wilderness**

Confederate leaders: _____

Location: _____

Union leaders: _____

Confederate leaders: _____

☐ **Battle of Spotsylvania**

Court House

Location: _____

Union leaders: _____

Confederate leaders: _____

☐ **Battle of Cold Harbor**

Location: _____

Union leaders: _____

Confederate leaders: _____

☐ **Siege of Petersburg**

Location: _____

Union leaders: _____

☐ **Atlanta Campaign and**

Sherman's March to the Sea

Location: _____

Union leaders: _____

Confederate leaders: _____

☐ **Battle of Nashville**

Location: _____

Union leaders: _____

Confederate leaders: _____

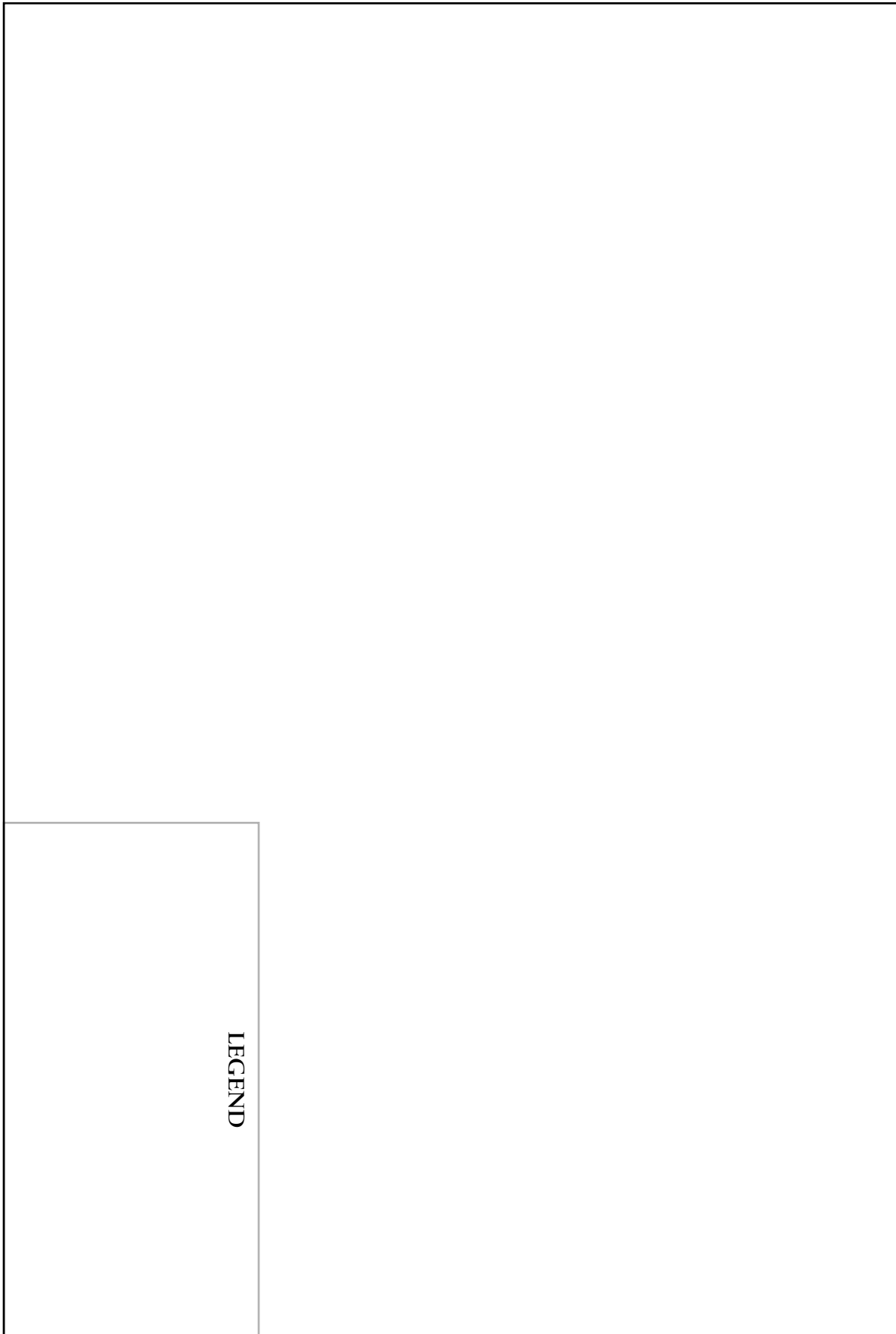
☐ **Battle of Five Forks and the**

Fall of Richmond

Location: _____

Union leaders: _____

Confederate leaders: _____



LESSON 6: FOR REVIEW

Write the missing word or words in the spaces provided.

1. When not engaged in battle, soldiers during the Civil War spent much of their time in the monotonous exercise of _____.
2. In the early months of 1863, a religious revival swept over the _____ army, with thousands professing faith in Christ.
3. Filthy water and generally unsanitary conditions led to the prevalence of _____ among soldiers on both sides in the war.
4. Many soldiers contracted _____ due to the insufficiency of fresh fruit and vegetables in their diet.
5. Because of such heavy casualties, soldiers in the Civil War developed the first _____ to help identify those who died in battle.
6. In early March of 1863, President Lincoln appointed _____ to command all of the armies of the United States.
7. The first direct confrontation between Lee and Grant occurred at the battle of _____.

8. _____, commander of Lee's cavalry corps, was mortally wounded at the battle of Spotsylvania Court House.
9. The longest pontoon bridges used in warfare until World War II were built by Grant and his forces as they advanced toward _____.
10. The Union commander in the West responsible for the burning of Atlanta and the destructive March to the Sea was _____.
11. The man elected President of the United States in 1864 was _____.
12. Slavery in the United States was officially ended by the _____ Amendment.

Write the corresponding letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Appomattox Court House | E. Five Forks |
| B. Atlanta | F. Petersburg |
| C. Cold Harbor | G. Spotsylvania Court House |
| D. Nashville | H. the Wilderness |

- _____ 1. Five-day battle in which no side could claim victory
- _____ 2. City that underwent a nine-month Union siege
- _____ 3. Union victory that helped Lincoln in his bid for re-election
- _____ 4. Site of Lee's surrender to Grant
- _____ 5. Forest battle where many soldiers burned to death as a result of an underbrush fire

- _____ 6. The only attack that Grant indicated that he wished he had never ordered
- _____ 7. Last battle for the Army of Northern Virginia
- _____ 8. Crushing defeat of Confederate forces under Hood following the fall of Atlanta

LESSON 6: FOR FURTHER STUDY

1. During the Civil War some people in the Union claimed that Lincoln was making himself a dictator when he suspended writs of habeas corpus. What is a writ of habeas corpus? What does the Constitution say about it? How did Lincoln answer his critics? Do you agree with his explanation?
2. Find out about Julia Ward Howe, a noted Northern abolitionist and writer, who wrote the “Battle Hymn of the Republic.” Read the words to that song.
3. Watch the scenes in the movie *Gone With the Wind* (or read the sections in the book) that deal with the Atlanta campaign.
4. Research the life of Mary Surratt, owner of a Washington, D. C. boarding house who was arrested and charged with knowledge of the plot to assassinate President Lincoln. What happened to her? Who else was accused of being a part of this conspiracy?



Name _____ Date _____

LESSON 7: ANDREW JOHNSON

Year born 1808

Year died 1875

In which state was he born? _____

Picture of the president



What jobs did he hold before becoming president? _____

With what political party was this president affiliated? _____

Vice President: None

What were the years of his presidency? _____

List some significant developments during his administration _____

STATES ADDED TO THE UNION DURING THIS PRESIDENT'S TERM(S)



LESSON 7: FOR REVIEW

Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

- _____ 1. The Reconstruction period in American history
- A. lasted over fifty years
 - B. did not begin until several years after the Civil War ended
 - C. was a simple and easily understood era
 - D. was a time when the U.S. government worked to reintegrate the former Confederate states into the Union
- _____ 2. Which of the following was NOT true about the Reconstruction era?
- A. Much debate took place concerning what civil rights should be given to freed slaves
 - B. President Johnson and Congress negotiated a workable compromise concerning a program for Reconstruction
 - C. Both Lincoln and Johnson favored a plan for Reconstruction that was lenient toward the ex-Confederate states
 - D. The Radical Republicans believed that Reconstruction should be an executive responsibility
- _____ 3. Lincoln's Ten Percent Plan
- A. required all Confederate citizens to be pardoned by the president
 - B. took all property away from Confederate citizens
 - C. required new state constitutions to recognize emancipation of slaves as final
 - D. did not allow former Confederate states to resume their place in the Union on equal footing with the other states
- _____ 4. Two important Radical Republican leaders in Congress were Charles Sumner and
- A. Wade Hampton
 - B. Henry Clay
 - C. Thaddeus Stevens
 - D. Rutherford B. Hayes

-
- _____ 5. Radical Republicans
- A. supported Lincoln's Ten Percent Plan
 - B. insisted that the pre-war white power structure in the South must be dismantled
 - C. saw Confederates as rebellious brothers to be forgiven
 - D. came alongside President Johnson with their support of his policies after Lincoln's assassination
- _____ 6. The Wade-Davis Act
- A. set forth Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction
 - B. allowed only those former Confederates who took an "ironclad" oath of loyalty to vote for delegates or serve as delegates at state constitutional conventions
 - C. placed no requirements upon new state constitutions
 - D. was signed into law by President Lincoln before he died
- _____ 7. The Freedmen's Bureau
- A. issued food, clothing, and other supplies to freedmen
 - B. was only in operation for two years after the war
 - C. did not attempt to establish schools or hospitals in the South
 - D. solved most of the serious economic problems of freed slaves
- _____ 8. Andrew Johnson
- A. was an old-fashioned Southern Republican
 - B. championed the interests of the Southern plantation aristocracy
 - C. battled the Radical Republicans for three years until no compromise was possible
 - D. had served in the Confederate government before becoming Lincoln's vice-president
- _____ 9. When Johnson became president, he
- A. made overtures of friendship to the Radical Republicans in Congress
 - B. refused to recognize the four states organized under Lincoln's Ten Percent Plan
 - C. set forth his own program of Reconstruction
 - D. decided not to make any plans while Congress was not in session

- _____ 10. Black codes passed in the fall of 1865
- A. restricted the legal and civil rights of former slaves
 - B. had no reference to employment and economic opportunities of freedmen
 - C. affirmed the right of freedmen to vote and serve on juries
 - D. were supported by most African Americans and white Republicans
- _____ 11. The Thirteenth Amendment
- A. was ratified during the Civil War
 - B. gave newly freed slaves the right to vote
 - C. made the three-fifths clause of the U.S. Constitution inoperative
 - D. led to a decrease in Southern representation in the U. S. House of Representatives
- _____ 12. The Fourteenth Amendment
- A. was opposed by the Radical Republicans
 - B. was supported by President Johnson
 - C. guaranteed citizenship to all persons born or naturalized in the United States
 - D. gave former slaves the right to vote
- _____ 13. When Congress returned from its recess in December of 1865,
- A. most of the former Confederate states had not yet restored their governments
 - B. few prominent former Confederate officials had been elected to state or federal positions
 - C. it endorsed Johnson's plan for Reconstruction
 - D. it refused to seat any Senators or Representatives from the Old Confederacy
- _____ 14. In 1866 Congress
- A. passed the Civil Rights Act over Johnson's veto
 - B. was hopeful that Johnson's Reconstruction plan would succeed
 - C. defeated the Fourteenth Amendment
 - D. passed the Fifteenth Amendment

_____ 15. Which of the following was NOT true concerning the election of 1866?

- A. President Johnson was not well received on his speaking tour
- B. The Republicans won a three-fourths majority in Congress
- C. The Radicals strongly supported President Johnson
- D. Newspapers printed cartoons depicting the president as “King Andy”

LESSON 7: FOR FURTHER STUDY

1. Research the life of Thaddeus Stevens. Why did African Americans consider him to be a hero and Southerners called him the “vilest of the Yankees?”
2. The political cartoonist Thomas Nast drew thousands of cartoons during the second half of the nineteenth century. Discover in which newspaper he was regularly published and what enduring American symbols he created. Look for examples of his cartoons from the Reconstruction era. Did he support Andrew Johnson’s plan for Reconstruction?
3. Read more about the black codes enacted by the former Confederate states after the Civil War. Find more specifics concerning restrictions placed upon freed slaves. Why would former slave owners want these codes in place? How were these black codes related to “Jim Crow laws?”
4. Discover what the phrase “Solid South” means. How did this phenomenon affect American politics for a hundred years after Reconstruction?



Name _____ Date _____

LESSON 8: ULYSSES S. GRANT

Year born 1822

Year died 1885

In which state was he born? _____

Picture of the president



What jobs did he hold before becoming president? _____

With what political party was this president affiliated? _____

Vice President: Schuyler Colfax, Henry Wilson

What were the years of his presidency? _____

List some significant developments during his administration _____

STATES ADDED TO THE UNION DURING THIS PRESIDENT'S TERM(S)



LESSON 8: FOR REVIEW

Write T for True and F for False in the space provided.

- _____ 1. During Reconstruction a new agricultural system, known as sharecropping, replaced the Southern plantation economy.
- _____ 2. Carpetbaggers and scalawags were strongly supported by most white Southerners.
- _____ 3. Newly freed slaves in the South were not easily manipulated and were known for voting independently.
- _____ 4. The Ku Klux Klan was organized by ex-Confederates to maintain white supremacy in the South and to keep freed slaves from exercising their rights.
- _____ 5. The Panic of 1873 caused many Republicans to focus more on economic issues and less on Southern Reconstruction.
- _____ 6. Liberal Republicans, known as Redeemers, began to stamp out racial inequalities in the South during the 1870s.
- _____ 7. The Radical Republicans believed that the outcome of the 1866 Congressional election was a mandate for their policies.
- _____ 8. Under the terms of the Reconstruction Act of 1867, the former Confederacy (except for Tennessee) was divided into five military districts, each under the command of a major general.
- _____ 9. The Reconstruction Act of 1867 did not disenfranchise most former Confederate military officers and officeholders.
- _____ 10. Under the Radical Reconstruction plan, a state's Congressional representatives would not be seated until its state legislature ratified the Fourteenth Amendment.
- _____ 11. By 1879 all of the former Confederate states had been readmitted to the Union under the Congressional plan of Reconstruction.
- _____ 12. In 1868 the U.S. House of Representatives succeeded in impeaching President Johnson on the basis of the Tenure of Office Act.

- _____ 13. The Senate convicted Johnson in May of 1868 and removed him from office.
- _____ 14. President Grant was an inexperienced political leader but managed to avoid controversy and scandal during his two terms in office.
- _____ 15. The Fifteenth Amendment prohibited slavery throughout the United States.
- _____ 16. No action was taken by Congress to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment or to protect African Americans from acts of violence by the Ku Klux Klan and other organizations.
- _____ 17. The Civil Rights Act of 1875 was the last effort by Congress to protect the civil rights of African Americans for more than a century.
- _____ 18. The Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the 1875 Civil Rights Act.
- _____ 19. The compromise settling the 1876 disputed presidential election called for the removal of the remaining federal troops in the South.
- _____ 20. By the end of 1877, Republicans held power in all the Southern state governments.

LESSON 8: FOR FURTHER STUDY

1. Research the life of Hiram Revels. Record the information on an African American form.
2. Who was the only president beside Andrew Johnson to be impeached? What were the similarities and differences in these men and their trials?
3. Why did a Republican splinter group, known as the Liberal Republicans, oppose Grant's re-election in 1872? With whom did they form an unlikely coalition? Who was the presidential candidate of this coalition and why was he a poor choice?
4. Find out why the United States was enjoying economic prosperity in the late 1860s and early 1870s. Discover what led to the Panic of 1873 and the six-year depression that followed.



UNIT I: FINAL REVIEW

Write the corresponding letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Clara Barton | N. Andrew Johnson |
| B. John Wilkes Booth | O. Robert E. Lee |
| C. Pierre G. T. Beauregard | P. Abraham Lincoln |
| D. John Brown | Q. George McClellan |
| E. William Buchanan | R. George Pickett |
| F. Henry Clay | S. Franklin Pierce |
| G. Jefferson Davis | T. Winfield Scott |
| H. Stephen Douglas | U. William Tecumseh Sherman |
| I. Frederick Douglass | V. Thaddeus Stevens |
| J. Millard Fillmore | W. Harriet Beecher Stowe |
| K. William Lloyd Garrison | X. J.E.B. Stuart |
| L. Ulysses S. Grant | Y. Zachary Taylor |
| M. Thomas Jackson | Z. Harriet Tubman |

- _____ 1. Commander of Lee's cavalry corps
- _____ 2. President who signed the Compromise of 1850
- _____ 3. Developer of the Anaconda Plan
- _____ 4. Leader of the "foot cavalry," who received the name "Stonewall" at the first battle of Bull Run
- _____ 5. Union general who won significant victories in the Western theater and then was appointed supreme commander of all Union forces
- _____ 6. Whig president who had served in the Mexican War and had received the nickname "Old Rough and Ready"
- _____ 7. Lincoln's opponent in his 1858 race for the Senate and driving force behind the Kansas-Nebraska Act
- _____ 8. Confederate general who led the charge up Cemetery Ridge at Gettysburg
- _____ 9. Fanatical abolitionist who attempted to start a slave rebellion in Harpers Ferry, Virginia
- _____ 10. Sixteenth president of the United States

- _____ 11. Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia and eventually supreme commander of all Confederate forces
- _____ 12. Confederate general present at Fort Sumter and Petersburg
- _____ 13. President who had to deal with the controversy surrounding the Kansas-Nebraska Act
- _____ 14. Lincoln's assassin
- _____ 15. Radical Republican who was the chief author of the Fourteenth Amendment
- _____ 16. Union commander in the West responsible for the burning of Atlanta and the destructive March to the Sea
- _____ 17. Freed slave who worked in the abolitionist movement
- _____ 18. "Great Compromiser" who helped to negotiate the Missouri Compromise of 1820 and the Compromise of 1850
- _____ 19. Author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
- _____ 20. Only bachelor president, whose term in office was the last before the Civil War began
- _____ 21. Civil War nurse, whose kindness and bravery were legendary and who later founded the American Red Cross
- _____ 22. Editor of the abolitionist newspaper, *The Liberator*
- _____ 23. Former Union general who ran for president in 1864
- _____ 24. President who lost his fight with the Radical Republicans to control Reconstruction
- _____ 25. Underground Railroad conductor known as "Moses"
- _____ 26. President of the Confederate States of America

Write the corresponding letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Antietam Creek | L. Fort Sumter |
| B. Appomattox Court House | M. Nashville |
| C. Atlanta | O. New Orleans |
| D. Chancellorsville | P. Second Bull Run |
| E. Chattanooga | Q. Seven Days |
| F. Chickamauga | R. Seven Pines |
| G. Cold Harbor | S. Shiloh |
| H. First Bull Run | T. Spotsylvania Court House |
| I. Forts Henry and Donelson | U. Petersburg |
| J. Fredericksburg | V. Vicksburg |
| K. Gettysburg | W. Wilderness |

- _____ 1. Greatest Confederate victory in the Western theater of the war
- _____ 2. Union victory in Pennsylvania that marked a turning point in the war
- _____ 3. Bloodiest single day of fighting in the Civil War
- _____ 4. Union occupation of the largest seaport in South
- _____ 5. Site of the opening shots of the Civil War
- _____ 6. Confederate surprise attack upon Union troops near an abandoned Methodist church near Pittsburgh Landing, Tennessee
- _____ 7. First battle of the Civil War
- _____ 8. Union victory that led to Union control of the Mississippi River
- _____ 9. Series of battles between McClellan and Lee in Virginia that failed to lead to Union capture of Richmond early in the war
- _____ 10. Terrible defeat of the Union army in the one battle in which it was commanded by General Burnside
- _____ 11. Union victory that split the eastern Confederacy in half and paved the way for Union invasion of Georgia
- _____ 12. City that underwent a nine-month siege in the last year of the war

- _____ 13. Union capture that led to control of the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers
- _____ 14. Amazing Confederate victory in which Stonewall Jackson was fatally wounded
- _____ 15. The only attack that Grant indicated that he wished that he had never ordered
- _____ 16. Crushing defeat of Confederate forces in Tennessee following the fall of Atlanta
- _____ 17. Five day battle in which neither side could claim victory and J.E.B. Stuart was mortally wounded
- _____ 18. Union victory that helped Lincoln in his bid for re-election in 1864
- _____ 19. Battle in Virginia that ended in a tactical draw and led to Lee's replacement of the badly wounded Johnston
- _____ 20. Site of Lee's surrender to Grant
- _____ 21. Forest battle where many soldiers burned to death as a result of an underbrush fire
- _____ 22. Confederate victory against Union troops led by McClellan and Pope that led to the South's regaining almost all of Virginia

