

Civil War Lesson Answer Key

America Grows in the 1800s

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Reading text only

In the 1800s, America grew very fast.
In 1803, the United States bought the Louisiana Territory from France.
From 1800 to 1860, there were 17 new states.
In the 1800s, millions of immigrants came from other countries.
The country had two main parts—the North and the South.
They had different cultures.
They had different economies.
There were many new problems.

Slavery in America

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Reading text only

Africans were taken to America and sold as slaves.
In 1860, 4 million slaves lived in the United States.
Americans did not agree about slavery.
The North wanted to free the slaves.
The South wanted slaves to work on plantations.
Most slaves lived in the South.
The slaves had no freedom.
They had no formal schools.
They had no right to vote.

The South

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Reading text only

The South was agricultural.
The population was 9 million people.
The South had small farms and big plantations.
They grew cotton, tobacco, corn, sugar, and rice.
Most slaves lived on big plantations.
Many Southerners wanted slavery.
The South wanted strong states' rights.
States' rights means the states decide their government.
The South wanted to separate from the United States.

The South made a new country, "The Confederate States of America."

Robert E. Lee was the military leader.

Jefferson Davis was the president of the Confederate States.

The North

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Reading text only

The North was industrial.
The population was 21 million people.
The North had factories, railroads, and ports.
They produced paper, glass, textiles, and metal products.
From 1840 to 1860, 4 million immigrants arrived here.
Many immigrants worked in the factories.
Many Northerners did not want slavery.
The North wanted the country to stay together.
Ulysses S. Grant was the military leader.
Abraham Lincoln was the president of the United States.

The Cost of War

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Reading text only

There were different problems that led to the Civil War:

- Slavery
- Economic reasons
- States' rights

The Civil War started in 1861.

The Civil War ended in 1865.

The South surrendered in April 1865.

The North and the South fought very hard.

The war was terrible for the country.

It was difficult for all people in the country.

More than 620,000 people died.

There were many changes after the war.

Freedom for Slaves in America

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Reading text only

In 1863, Lincoln wrote the Emancipation Proclamation.

The Emancipation Proclamation freed slaves in the South.

After the war, there were many changes for black people.

In 1865, the slaves were freed in every state of the United States.

In 1868, black people got U.S. citizenship.

In 1870, black men got the right to vote.

The Civil War—Correct the Sentence

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Read the sentence. Each sentence has one mistake. Correct the sentence. Write the correct sentence.

Note to teachers: Each sentence must be corrected. Below are suggested changes. Accept any reasonable answer.

1. The U.S. Civil War was fought in the 1700s.
The U.S. Civil War was fought in the **1800s**.
2. Abraham Lincoln wrote the Declaration of Independence.
Abraham Lincoln wrote the **Emancipation Proclamation**.
3. Religion was one problem that led to the Civil War.
Slavery was one problem that led to the Civil War.
Economic reasons were one problem that led to the Civil War.
States' rights were one problem that led to the Civil War.
4. The U.S. bought the Virginia Territory from France.
The U.S. bought the **Louisiana** Territory from France.

5. The Civil War was between the East and the West.
The Civil War was between the **North** and the **South**.
6. The slaves came from Australia.
The slaves came from **Africa**.
7. The Emancipation Proclamation freed the colonists.
The Emancipation Proclamation freed the **slaves**.

Civil War

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Write these words.

Civil War

Copy the sentence.

The Civil War was in the 1800s.