

# Social Studies

## Chapter 9: Civil War and Reconstruction

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### I. Struggles Over Slavery

#### A. Regional Differences

1. North - \_\_\_\_\_, towns and \_\_\_\_\_, and more people - \_\_\_\_\_ million
2. South - \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ on the coast and along Mississippi River, and \_\_\_\_\_ million (4 million were \_\_\_\_\_)

#### B. The Slave Economy

1. slaves were \_\_\_\_\_
2. miners, carpenters, factory workers, house servants, \_\_\_\_\_
3. 1/\_\_\_\_ families in the south owned them and plantations owned over \_\_\_\_\_

#### C. The Cotton Gin

1. Eli \_\_\_\_\_ invented the **cotton gin**
  - a. removed the \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_ fibers much faster than \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. cleaned and prepared for \_\_\_\_\_ faster
  - c. sold more (to \_\_\_\_\_ textile mills) and made more money
2. required more \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. to plant, seed, \_\_\_\_\_, pick, and run the \_\_\_\_\_

#### D. North and South Disagree

1. over states' \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ still made South rely on the \_\_\_\_\_ for goods
3. big question - Should slavery be allowed in the \_\_\_\_\_?
4. \_\_\_\_\_,000 slaves in U.S. in 1800 and 4,000,000 by 18\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_,000 more were free without \_\_\_\_\_ of other citizens

#### E. Life Under Slavery

1. **slave codes** - \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. couldn't leave owners' \_\_\_\_\_ or meet in \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ or sell goods or learn to \_\_\_\_\_ and write
2. **overseers** - \_\_\_\_\_
3. owners broke up families
4. formed \_\_\_\_\_ for support and traditions
5. **spirituals** - religious \_\_\_\_\_ based on \_\_\_\_\_ stories

#### F. Fighting Back

1. **resist** - \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. quietly - broke \_\_\_\_\_, left \_\_\_\_\_ open, \_\_\_\_\_ things, etc.
  - b. rebels - attacks
2. Nat \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. led an attack, killing \_\_\_\_\_ including \_\_\_\_\_ and family
  - b. other slave owners killed \_\_\_\_\_ slaves trying to stop them
  - c. Turner and others were caught and \_\_\_\_\_
3. John \_\_\_\_\_ - abolitionist
  - a. took guns from \_\_\_\_\_ Ferry to give to slaves

b. caught and \_\_\_\_\_

#### G. Running Away

1. alone or with others, planned or \_\_\_\_\_
2. other slaves and \_\_\_\_\_ helped or they just hid for years
3. some went to free land - \_\_\_\_\_, Canada, and \_\_\_\_\_

#### 4. **Underground Railroad**

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ of escape \_\_\_\_\_ leading to \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_ - helping members (free Africans & northerners)
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_ - hiding places to rest and eat
5. Harriet \_\_\_\_\_ - returned to South \_\_\_\_\_ times and guided \_\_\_\_\_ people to freedom

#### H. Free Africans

1. freed by \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ freedom, or ran away
2. had many different jobs in cities and some became very \_\_\_\_\_
3. many struggled
  - a. not allowed to \_\_\_\_\_ or meet in groups
  - b. couldn't attend certain \_\_\_\_\_ or have certain jobs
  - c. some wrongly accused of running away and taken back

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

# A TALE OF TWO REGIONS

## 1860

Analyze Information in a Table

**DIRECTIONS:** The table below compares the North with the South in 1860. Use the information in your textbook to complete the table. Then answer the questions that follow to show that you understand how the two regions differed.

TWO WAYS OF LIFE: 1860		
	NORTH	SOUTH
Total Number of People		
Number of Enslaved People		
Number of Factories	119,500	20,850
Number of Factory Workers	1,300,000	110,000
Annual Value of Factory Products	\$1,730,000,000	\$156,000,000
Miles of Railroad Track	21,500	8,500
Value of Exports	\$175,000,000	\$226,000,000
Money in Banks	\$345,900,000	\$76,000,000

1. List three details from the table that support the idea that there was more manufacturing in the North than in the South.

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2. List one detail from the table that supports the idea that the South relied on trade with other countries more than the North did.

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3. Which region had more miles of railroad track? \_\_\_\_\_  
How might having more miles of railroad track affect that region's economy?

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## II. The War Begins

### A. New Compromises

1. Henry \_\_\_\_\_ (Kentucky) - settled differences
2. **free state** - didn't allow \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ **state** - did allow it
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Compromise (1820)
  - a. had been the same number of free and slave states
  - b. Missouri wanted to be added as a \_\_\_\_\_ state
  - c. compromise said Missouri could be a slave state if \_\_\_\_\_ was added as a free state
  - d. imaginary line would be drawn \_\_\_\_\_ and anything North would be free and South would be slave
  - e. worked for 30 years until \_\_\_\_\_ wanted to be free
4. Compromise of 18\_\_\_\_
  - a. California would be free and \_\_\_\_\_ and New Mexico would decide for themselves
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_ Slave Law - anyone helping slaves \_\_\_\_\_ would be punished and escaped slaves had to be \_\_\_\_\_

### B. Hopes for Peace Fade

1. The Kansas-\_\_\_\_\_ Act
  - a. would decide by \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. people rushed to Kansas to vote
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_ Kansas - fighting broke out and \_\_\_\_\_ died
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Scott
  - a. wanted freedom because he once lived on \_\_\_\_\_ land
  - b. Supreme Court justice \_\_\_\_\_ denied his request for freedom
  - c. Taney also said slavery was okay because people had the right to own \_\_\_\_\_!

### C. Abraham Lincoln

1. \_\_\_\_\_ that worked the farm and taught himself
2. moved to \_\_\_\_\_ and became a \_\_\_\_\_ and Congressman
3. didn't believe in ending slavery but stopping its \_\_\_\_\_
4. became a Republican and ran for Congress against \_\_\_\_\_

### D. The Lincoln-Douglas Debate

1. Lincoln - tall, \_\_\_\_\_, plain, and not well-known
2. Douglas - short, heavy, well-\_\_\_\_\_, -dressed and - \_\_\_\_\_
3. both spoke well
  - a. Douglas thought \_\_\_\_\_ should decide for themselves
  - b. Lincoln said it was expected to end and is \_\_\_\_\_!
4. \_\_\_\_\_ won, but Lincoln was now well-known!

### E. The Election of 1860

1. Democratic - \_\_\_\_\_ and Breckinridge
2. Republican - \_\_\_\_\_ - WON
3. he promised not to stop it in the south but prevent it in the \_\_\_\_\_
4. South felt attacked and states began to \_\_\_\_\_ (leave Union)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ States of America - the **Confederacy**
  - a. South Carolina, \_\_\_\_\_, Florida, Alabama, \_\_\_\_\_, Louisiana,

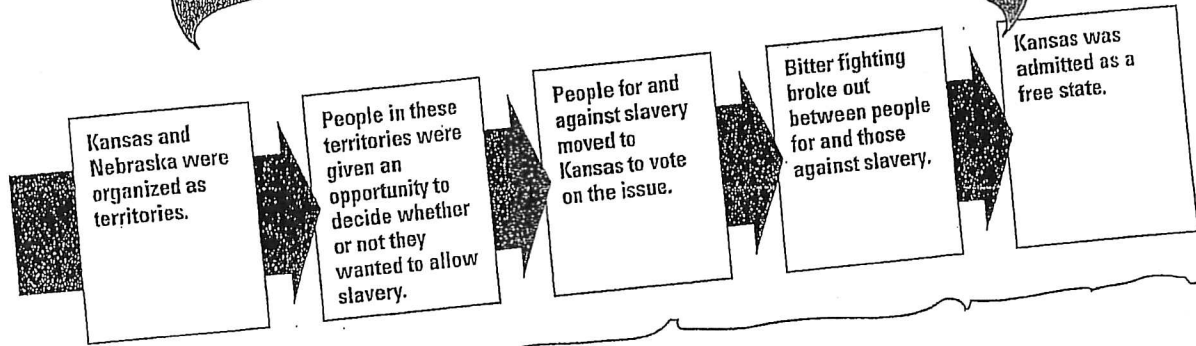
and Texas

b. President - Jefferson \_\_\_\_\_

F. Fort Sumter

1. Lincoln's choices when south seceded:
  - a. let them go
  - b. allow \_\_\_\_\_ to bring them back
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_ to make them come back
2. they had taken \_\_\_\_\_ property when they seceded
  - a. Fort \_\_\_\_\_ in the South was still held by the Union but was running out of \_\_\_\_\_ fast
3. Lincoln's choices concerning Fort Sumter:
  - a. could send supplies or \_\_\_\_\_ which would lead to the South attacking
  - b. could do nothing and hand it over to the \_\_\_\_\_
4. decided to send \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ ordered a surrender and then \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_ had to surrender when they ran out of supplies
7. Lincoln called an \_\_\_\_\_ together to stop the \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_, Arkansas, \_\_\_\_\_, and North Carolina joined the Confederacy
9. The Civil War had begun!

# BLEEDING KANSAS



### Expand Thinking About an Issue

**DIRECTIONS:** Use the flow chart above and the information in your textbook to answer the questions below.

1. How did the Kansas-Nebraska Act deal with the spread of slavery?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. How do you think people in the North reacted to the Kansas-Nebraska Act?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. How do you think people in the South viewed the Kansas-Nebraska Act?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What were the major effects of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in Kansas?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Why did Southern states begin to talk more about secession after Kansas became a state?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Do you think the Kansas-Nebraska Act was a good law? Why or why not?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### III. Life During the Civil War

#### A. North Against South

1. **border states** - \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_, Kentucky, \_\_\_\_\_, and Delaware
2. Northern advantages
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_ million people
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_ to make war supplies
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_ to transport them
3. Southern advantages
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_ million people (1/3 were slaves)
  - b. fought on "home turf"
  - c. had great military \_\_\_\_\_
4. North's plan
  - a. blocked southern \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. took control of the \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. attacked from East and \_\_\_\_\_
5. South's plan
  - a. fight off the North until they gave up
  - b. hope for help from \_\_\_\_\_ and France because of the \_\_\_\_\_ trade

#### B. Key battles

1. Bull Run
  - a. North wanted Confederate capitol, \_\_\_\_\_, Virginia
  - b. fought near \_\_\_\_\_ and retreated the first time
  - c. tried twice more and was defeated by General \_\_\_\_\_
2. Battle of \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Lee headed North to Maryland
  - b. stopped by the Union
  - c. deadliest DAY of the war - \_\_\_\_\_,000 **casualties** - \_\_\_\_\_
3. Battle of Shiloh
  - a. General Grant defeated Confederate troops in the \_\_\_\_\_
4. Mississippi River
  - a. Union navy took all Confederate cities along the river besides \_\_\_\_\_

#### C. Leaders

1. Robert E. Lee - \_\_\_\_\_ General
2. Ulysses S. Grant - \_\_\_\_\_ General
3. Jefferson \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. President of the Confederacy
  - b. was running out of \_\_\_\_\_, weapons, money and \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. started a **draft** - \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. was often \_\_\_\_\_ by the southern states
4. Abraham Lincoln
  - a. President of the \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. needed to win support to continue the war

c. also \_\_\_\_\_

d. \_\_\_\_\_ bought their way out, so others \_\_\_\_\_

#### D. The Soldier's Life

1. found terror and \_\_\_\_\_ instead of excitement and \_\_\_\_\_

2. **camp** - \_\_\_\_\_

a. read

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. wrote letters

d. acted in plays

e. \_\_\_\_\_ papers

f. ate the same old food, if anything at all

3. Who fought?

a. whites

b. \_\_\_\_\_,000 African Americans for the Union

c. \_\_\_\_\_

d. Native Americans

e. women and \_\_\_\_\_

4. casualties

a. most ever in American history

b. from battle AND \_\_\_\_\_

5. Clara \_\_\_\_\_ - nurse who later founded the \_\_\_\_\_

#### E. On the Home Front

1. **home front** - \_\_\_\_\_

a. women sewed uniforms

b. knitted \_\_\_\_\_

c. made \_\_\_\_\_

d. raised money

2. **civilian** - \_\_\_\_\_

a. saw the war through new \_\_\_\_\_

b. Matthew \_\_\_\_\_ - photographer

3. in the South

a. their homes were \_\_\_\_\_ and much was destroyed

b. many people were going hungry because of \_\_\_\_\_

c. slaves suffered but had \_\_\_\_\_



NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

# ★ CIVIL WAR ★

# HORSES

Apply Information from a Chart

DIRECTIONS: Study the chart below. Then complete the activities that follow.

CIVIL WAR GENERALS' HORSES				
HORSE'S NAME	RIDER'S NAME	ARMY	DESCRIPTION	FURTHERMORE
Don Juan	George Armstrong Custer	Union	Bay stallion	Custer had more horses (7) killed under him than any other Union leader.
Butler	Wade Hampton	Confederate	Bay stallion	One of Hampton's officers gave him the horse as a gift.
Sam	William Tecumseh Sherman	Union	Half-breed bay stallion	The horse was so steady under gunfire that Sherman could write orders while riding.
Lexington	William Tecumseh Sherman	Union	Kentucky thoroughbred	Sherman rode Lexington during his final review of his army.
Traveller	Robert E. Lee	Confederate	Iron gray gelding	Traveller was called the greatest warhorse of all time, except for Alexander the Great's horse.
Old Spot	Judson Kilpatrick	Union	Arabian	The horse outlived his master.

1. Underline the name of the general who had seven horses killed under him.
2. Put a star next to the name of each general who rode a bay stallion.
3. Put a box around the name of the horse that outlived his master.
4. a) Imagine you are a Civil War general. Explain why it is important to choose a good horse.

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- b) Which of the horses on the chart would you have chosen? Explain your answer.

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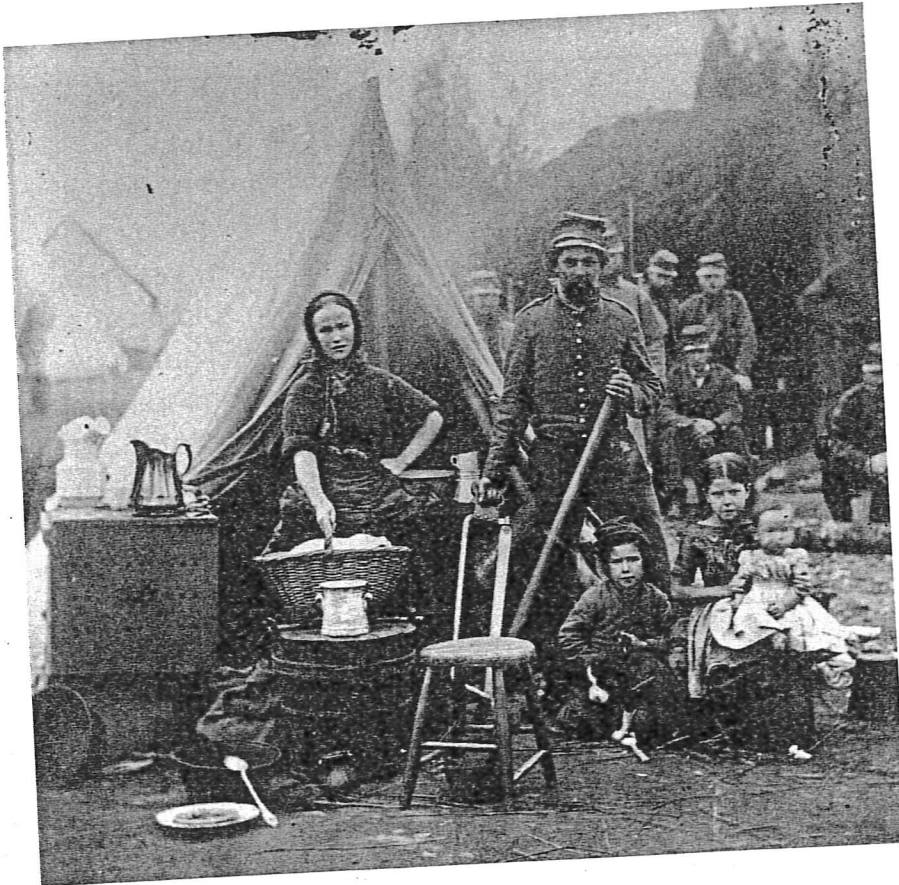
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Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_



## Photograph

This is a photograph taken in 1862 during the Civil War. It shows the camp of the 31st Pennsylvania Infantry near Washington, D.C.



1. Besides soldiers in the background, who else do you see in the photograph?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What is each person holding?

the boy: \_\_\_\_\_ the older girl: \_\_\_\_\_

3. You have learned about soldiers in the Civil War. What does this picture tell you about how the war affected other people such as the soldier's family?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



# Photograph

In 1863 the War Department created the Bureau of Colored Troops to organize the recruitment of soldiers. These soldiers and sailors fought for the North in the American Civil War. Look at the photograph of the camp of African American soldiers, and then answer the questions.



1. What weapons are shown in the photograph?

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2. The troops are camped near a form of transportation. What is it? How might it be useful to the soldiers?

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3. In general, how would you describe the scene in the photograph?

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## IV. The War Ends

### A. Turning Points

1. Lincoln decided this was no longer a war to save the \_\_\_\_\_ but a war to end \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. would weaken the \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. would gain \_\_\_\_\_ support
  - c. would have more help
2. Emancipation Proclamation
  - a. **emancipation** - \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. ended slavery in the Confederacy (not \_\_\_\_\_ states)
  - c. the south ignored it
3. Battle of Vicksburg
  - a. Confederates could shoot at the Union \_\_\_\_\_ on the Mississippi
  - b. Grant surrounded and fired cannons for \_\_\_\_\_ weeks
  - c. now controlled the river and cut the \_\_\_\_\_ in half
4. Battle of Gettysburg
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_ attacked in Pennsylvania
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_,000 charged, 1/2 were killed and the rest \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_ BATTLE of the war!
5. The Gettysburg Address
  - a. short \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. said American \_\_\_\_\_ WOULD survive because of the sacrifices!

### B. Union Victories

1. Lincoln put \_\_\_\_\_ in charge of the Union army to capture \_\_\_\_\_
2. Sherman's March
  - a. set out to attack \_\_\_\_\_, Georgia
  - b. **telegraph** - \_\_\_\_\_ that sends \_\_\_\_\_ signals over \_\_\_\_\_, informed Lincoln that they had finally won
  - c. March to the \_\_\_\_\_
    - 1.) headed to \_\_\_\_\_ on the coast and destroyed everything in between
    - 2.) **total war** - \_\_\_\_\_
      - a.) stole food
      - b.) killed \_\_\_\_\_
      - c.) wrecked factories
      - d.) \_\_\_\_\_
    - 3.) wanted the South to give up

### C. Grant and Lee

1. Grant kept pounding on \_\_\_\_\_
2. Lee tried to hold strong but was pushed back
3. fought head to head for almost a \_\_\_\_\_
4. North sent Grant \_\_\_\_\_, food, and supplies
5. the South had nothing left for Lee
6. his soldiers **deserted** - \_\_\_\_\_

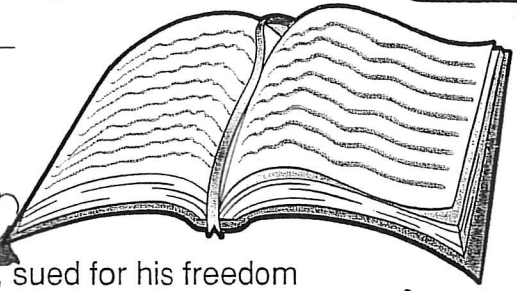
7. surrendered at \_\_\_\_\_ Court House on April 9, 18\_\_\_\_
8. Grant said Lee's men could go home and gave them 25,000 \_\_\_\_\_
9. Grant told his men not to \_\_\_\_\_ and they \_\_\_\_\_ their old enemies...and \_\_\_\_\_ again...as they walked by to \_\_\_\_\_!

Names \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## CIVIL WAR SCAVENGER HUNT

WORD BANK



- 1 a slave who, after living in a free territory for four years, sued for his freedom  
Jefferson Davis
- 2 the name for a state that did not allow slavery  
Abraham Lincoln
- 3 Speaker of the House in 1820  
Dred Scott
- 4 the abolitionist who tried to lead a revolt at Harper's Ferry in 1859  
John Brown
- 5 the man elected President of the United States in 1860  
Robert E. Lee
- 6 to break away from the rest of the country  
Henry Clay
- 7 the first state that broke away from the rest of the country  
Ulysses S. Grant
- 8 Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina were among the states that joined this  
Clara Barton
- 9 the man chosen to be president of the Confederate States of America  
South Carolina
- 10 a war fought between regions of one nation  
free
- 11 the first real battle of the Civil War, fought July 21, 1861  
Confederacy
- 12 the Union general who later became president  
Emancipation Proclamation
- 13 the Confederate general whose surrender led to the end of the Civil War  
Surrender
- 14 President Lincoln's official announcement to end slavery in the Confederate states  
Bull Run
- 15 woman who went into Virginia battlefields to treat wounded soldiers  
Civil
- 16 in 1865, General Grant accepted this from General Lee  
Secede

## V. Reconstruction

### A. One More Tragic Death

1. \_\_\_\_\_ inaugurated for a second term
2. felt the south shouldn't be \_\_\_\_\_
3. **assassinated** - \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. five days after the war
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_ Theatre
  - c. John Wilke's \_\_\_\_\_
    - 1.) actor and killer
    - 2.) supported \_\_\_\_\_
4. shocked north and south

### B. The President's Plan

1. V.P. Andrew \_\_\_\_\_ took over
2. returned power to the southern states
  - a. if they pledged \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. were forced to \_\_\_\_\_ slavery
  - c. \_\_\_\_ Amendment - ended slavery in the U.S.
  - d. could hold office, etc.
3. northerners angry because Southerners got off easy
4. no one worried about the \_\_\_\_\_
5. **black codes** were passed
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. not allowed to \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. not allowed to \_\_\_\_\_ freely
  - d. couldn't own \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ certain places
  - f. work without \_\_\_\_\_

### C. Congress's Plan

1. replaced the president's plan
2. their plan:
  - a. put southern states under \_\_\_\_\_ ruled
  - b. ended their governments
  - c. made them rewrite \_\_\_\_\_ giving blacks and whites equal rights
  - d. also had to approve the \_\_\_\_ Amendment, saying slaves were \_\_\_\_\_ under the Constitution
3. Johnson disagreed
  - a. was impeached
  - b. was **acquitted** - \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. still not respected

### D. Reconstruction Governments

1. African Americans elected into office for awhile
2. most confederates accepted this
3. many against \_\_\_\_\_ rights, though
  - a. no \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. no holding \_\_\_\_\_
4. 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment - \_\_\_\_\_

E. The \_\_\_\_\_ Bureau

1. much of the south had been destroyed in the war
2. years following the war were hard but good for \_\_\_\_\_ Americans
3. **freedmen** - \_\_\_\_\_
4. aided all needy people in the south
5. provided \_\_\_\_\_ and supplies
6. rebuilt \_\_\_\_\_
7. built 4,000 \_\_\_\_\_ and hired thousands of \_\_\_\_\_
8. tried to give land, but government gave it back to land owners

F. Sharecropping

1. worked on \_\_\_\_\_ for pay
2. landowner gave worker a \_\_\_\_\_, mules, tools, and \_\_\_\_\_
3. worker farmed the land
4. landowner paid the worker in \_\_\_\_\_
5. still, very little

G. Carpetbaggers and Scalawags

1. \_\_\_\_\_ increase to rebuild things
2. **carpetbaggers** - \_\_\_\_\_ (carried bags made from carpet)
3. **scalawag**
  - a. rascal
  - b. white Southerners who \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. wanted to cooperate with the North in order to \_\_\_\_\_

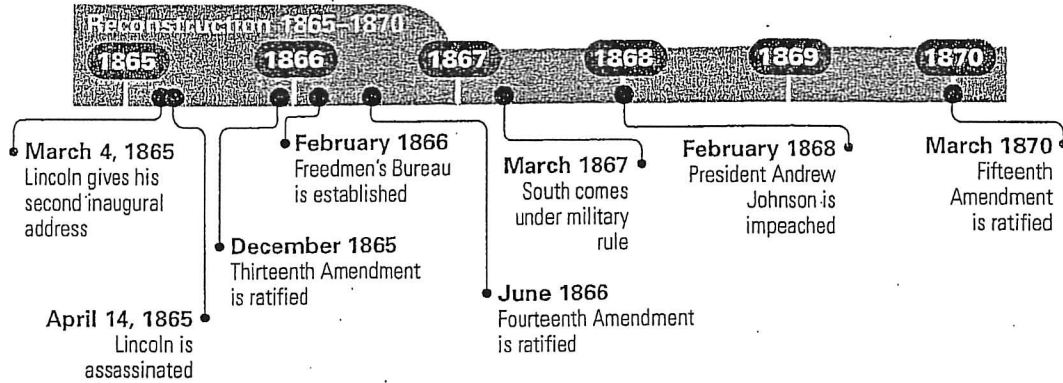
H. Reconstruction Ends

1. votes used to be published in the \_\_\_\_\_!
2. **secret ballot** - \_\_\_\_\_
3. Southerners regain control
  - a. formed secret \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. kept African Americans from \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_ used violence
4. **segregation**
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. African Americans forced to go to different \_\_\_\_\_, churches, etc.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ left the south and things returned to the way they had been before



# Reconstruction

**Directions** Read the time line below of events surrounding Reconstruction. Then answer the questions that follow.



- 1 Was the Thirteenth Amendment ratified before or after President Lincoln gave his second inaugural address? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 What happened to President Abraham Lincoln on April 14, 1865?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 About how many years passed between President Lincoln's assassination and President Johnson's impeachment? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 What two events shown on the time line both happened in the month of February? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Was the Freedmen's Bureau established before or after the South came under military rule? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 How many constitutional amendments were passed between 1865 and 1870?  
\_\_\_\_\_

# The South After the War

**Directions** Match each vocabulary word with its definition. Then use the vocabulary words to fill in the blanks of the sentences below.



- |   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| _____ ① former slaves   |                  |
| _____ ② government agency   |                  |
| _____ ③ the practice of paying farm workers in harvested crops      | A. segregation   |
| _____ ④ Northerners who went South during Reconstruction.           | B. bureau        |
| _____ ⑤ a method of voting in which no one knows for whom you voted | C. secret ballot |
| _____ ⑥ separation of people based on race                          | D. freedmen      |
|   | E. carpetbaggers |
|   | F. sharecropping |

- ⑦ The \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the most important parts of a fair election.
- ⑧ There are still many \_\_\_\_\_ in the United States government.
- ⑨ Life was hard for the \_\_\_\_\_ after the Civil War since few of them had enough money to buy their own land.
- ⑩ \_\_\_\_\_ were given their name because of the suitcases many of them used to carry their belongings.
- ⑪ The practice of \_\_\_\_\_ kept people apart in most public places.
- ⑫ Under the \_\_\_\_\_ system most farmworkers found it difficult to make a living.

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# Civil War Crossword

Use the clues to fill in the crossword with the words from the list of terms provided.

abolitionist

Reconstruction

secede

assassination

Union

amendment

Confederacy

sharecropper

emancipation

impeach

## Across

2. The freeing of slaves is called \_\_\_\_\_.
4. South Carolina was the first state to \_\_\_\_\_ from the Union.
6. Congress tried to \_\_\_\_\_ President Johnson.
7. An \_\_\_\_\_ believed that slavery should be made illegal.
8. The Northern states were referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_.

## Down

1. The Southern states referred to themselves as the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. John Wilkes Booth played a primary role in the \_\_\_\_\_ of President Lincoln.
5. A \_\_\_\_\_ used a portion of the harvest to pay the rent for the land.
7. Each change to the Constitution requires an \_\_\_\_\_.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is the effort undertaken by the United States government after the Civil War to rebuild the South.

# Civil War Crossword

The crossword puzzle grid consists of the following numbered starting points:

- 1: Down, 10 cells
- 2: Across, 10 cells
- 3: Down, 10 cells
- 4: Across, 5 cells
- 5: Down, 5 cells
- 6: Across, 6 cells
- 7: Across, 12 cells
- 8: Across, 5 cells
- 9: Down, 10 cells