

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

The American Civil War



The American Civil War, a pivotal event in _____, was primarily a conflict over _____ and states' rights. It began in _____ and lasted until _____, pitting the Northern states, known as the Union, against the Southern states, or the Confederacy. Abraham _____, the 16th President of the United States, played a crucial role in this conflict. The war's first major battle, the Battle of _____ Run, revealed the war would be longer and more brutal than initially expected.

Key battles like Gettysburg and _____ turned the tide in favor of the Union. The war also saw the famous _____ Proclamation, which declared all slaves in Confederate territories to be free. This act, although limited in immediate effect, symbolized the Union's commitment to abolishing _____.

The Civil War also introduced significant technological advancements in _____, including the use of railroads and telegraphs. The _____, despite initial successes, struggled with fewer resources and internal divisions. The Union's victory in 1865 led to the abolition of slavery and the beginning of _____, a period of rebuilding and addressing the rights of former slaves.

The war had profound effects on American society and politics. It resolved the issue of states' rights versus federal authority and laid the groundwork for future civil rights movements. The legacy of the Civil War continues to influence _____ today.

Bull 1865 1861 Confederacy slavery Reconstruction Lincoln America
history Vicksburg slavery Emancipation warfare