

THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

CLASS : 8

CHAPTER : 3

ANSWER KEY

A. Fill in the blanks :-

1. 1776
2. Four
3. 12th April, 1861
4. United States of America.
5. 1861

B. State whether the following statements are True or False:

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. False
5. True

C. Give the meanings of the following words:

1. Tariff - A tax levied on goods that come into the country.
2. Civil War - A war between an opposing group of citizens of the same country or nation.
3. Emancipate- To set someone free.
4. Apartheid - The system of segregating blacks and whites on the basis of their skin color.
5. Orator - A person who gives speeches in public.

D. Answer the following questions:-

1. The North and South of America were at log heads with each other. Constantly arguing and disagreeing with each other on various issues. One such issue which led to the American civil war was the controversy over the question of tariff . While the Northern states preferred protective tariffs, as it would make foreign goods more expensive than the locally manufactured goods, the south on the other hand felt that such tariffs were unfair which aimed at disturbing the economy of the southern states.

2. President Abraham Lincoln played a crucial role during the war. He guided the union during the war and succeeded in preserving its unity . In 1862, he issued the Emancipation Proclamation which was a giant step towards abolishing slavery and emancipation the slaves. Lincoln was a great Orator inspiring many through his speeches.

3. While the northern states wanted the Union states to remain one nation, the southern states wanted individual states to be given the power to decide whether they wanted to remain with the union or secede from it. This led to a controversy between the two .

4. When Abraham Lincoln was elected President in 1861, the gulf between the northern and southern states widened. Owing to his anti slavery stance, eleven southern states seceded from the Union and established a new nation called the Confederate states of America.

5. The north wanted new territories to be free and focused on an industrial economy, where as the south wanted new territories to be slave states and focused on a Plantation economy. The north felt that slavery was a violation to justice and wanted to improve transport and communication facilities, where as the south wanted slavery to continue and resented improvements in transport and communication facilities for the fear of destroying soil's fertility.

Exercise A :

1. The issue of slavery

2. Jefferson Davis

3. Ulysses Grant

4. Gettysburg

Exercise B :

1. 1-C

2. 2- D

3. 3- B

4 4-A

Exercise F

1. In 1862, Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation which was a great step towards abolishing slavery and emancipating slaves. After the war, the slaves were granted Citizenship and voting rights.

2. The issue of slavery was a crucial point of dissention between the north and the south. Slavery had existed in America long before the American war of Independence. By the end of the war, the north had abolished slavery ,however slavery continued to grow in the south. Slaves were tortured brutally and treated like personal property of the slave owner. They were kept in unhygienic conditions, poorly fed and could be auctioned at the will of their owners. They were not allowed to read or write and was severely punished if they read the Bible. Such was the state of the slaves at that time.