# **Review: Bingo Clue Sheet for Teachers**

*Unit 8: Civil War*

***Directions***: For the teacher: You can use the descriptions, definitions, and examples in this material to give clues about each term in the Bingo game. There are 2 or 3 different options for clues to give for each term, so that you can use different clues for the different rounds of the game.

1. Union
   1. This was the term used for the Northern, Western, and border states during the Civil War
   2. This side of the war included states like Massachusetts, New York, Kentucky, and California.
   3. These states remained in the United States during the war, including slave states on the border between the North and South.
2. Confederacy
   1. This was the term used for the Southern slave states that seceded from the Union during the Civil War.
   2. This side of the war included states like South Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia, and Texas.
   3. These states decided to separate from the U.S. when Abraham Lincoln was elected president in 1860.
3. Slavery
   1. This was the primary cause of the Civil War.
   2. Southern states in the Confederacy seceded to protect this part of their economy.
   3. The South’s economy was based on plantation agriculture which depended on this type of labor.
4. Cotton
   1. This was the primary cash crop of the South, including Texas.
   2. Texans were able to keep growing this cash crop during the war because the state was so far from the majority of fighting.
   3. Enslaved people were forced to grow this highly profitable cash crop in the South.
5. Compromise of 1850
   1. This law increased sectional tension when it allowed California to join the Union as a free state.
   2. This law increased sectional tension when it banned the slave trade in Washington D.C.
   3. This law increased sectional tension when it decreased the size of Texas and passed the Fugitive Slave Act.
6. Popular Sovereignty
   1. The political principle that says the power of the government is with the people.
   2. Many new western states were allowed to decide the issue of slavery within their borders by vote. This is also known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   3. The Kansas-Nebraska Act allowed each territory to decide the issue of slavery by this political principle, which allowed the people in each territory to vote on slavery.
7. Plantation
   1. A large farm in the South which grew cash crops.
   2. These large Southern farms in the South often used slave labor.
   3. This type of agriculture was common in the fertile Southern states, but not the Northern states.
8. Economy
   1. Everything related to how a society makes and spends money.
   2. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the South was based on plantation agriculture using slave labor.
   3. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the North included smaller farms but was more focused on business and manufacturing.
9. Secession
   1. The act of officially separating from a country.
   2. When a state ends its political ties with the country it had been joined with.
   3. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Southern states led to the Civil War between the North and South.
10. Agriculture
    1. This is another word for farming.
    2. The economy of the South was based on farming, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    3. Plantation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the South often used slave labor.
11. Manufacturing
    1. The North’s economy was less focused on agriculture and more focused on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    2. This economic activity in the North was more prominent, so the North was able to produce more goods like weapons.
    3. The South’s economy was based on agriculture, while the North’s economy produced more man-made goods, so it was more based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
12. Battle of Galveston
    1. The Union had occupied an important Texas port, but at this battle, the Texans recaptured the port.
    2. When the Texans recaptured their most important port at this battle, they were able to hold the port for the remainder of the war.
    3. This battle took place on January 1, 1863, at Texas’ most important port.
13. Election of 1860
    1. This was the final event that caused the Southern states to begin to secede from the Union.
    2. An event at which an anti-slavery Northerner became president of the U.S.
    3. The Republican, Abraham Lincoln was voted president.
14. Blockade
    1. To prevent goods from entering or exiting ports by sea.
    2. The Union established a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during the war, so much of the South could not take part in shipping and trade by sea.
    3. Texas got around the Union \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by shipping its goods through Mexico.
15. Theater
    1. The Eastern \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the war included battles like Gettysburg, where Hood’s Texas Brigade fought.
    2. Most Texans did not fight in the Eastern \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the war.
    3. Most Texans took part in battles in the Western and Trans-Mississippi \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_s of the war.
16. Hood’s Brigade
    1. This was the only Texas military unit that served in the Eastern Theater of the war.
    2. This military unit was primary composed of Texas cavalry regiments.
    3. This Texas military unit’s most famous leader was John Bell Hood.
17. John Brown
    1. A radical Northern abolitionist who killed 5 pro-slavery supporters during the violence of “Bleeding Kansas.”
    2. This radical Northern abolitionist wanted to organize and arm a slave rebellion.
    3. This radical Northern abolitionist led men in a raid on the federal arsenal at Harper’s Ferry but was caught and executed.
18. Dred Scott
    1. This enslaved man had a Supreme Court case where he argued he should be free because his master had taken him into free states and territories.
    2. The Supreme Court ruled against his enslaved man, stating he could not be a citizen because he was enslaved.
    3. This enslaved man was part of a significant Supreme Court case that increased sectional tension because it ruled that the federal government had no right to pass laws restricting slavery.
19. Battle of Sabine Pass
    1. This was one of the few battles that took place in Texas when the Union attempted to move up an east Texas river on the border with Louisiana.
    2. The Texas Confederates stopped the Union army from advancing up an East Texas river with the help of the new Texas fort: Fort Griffin.
    3. The East Texas Confederates at Fort Griffin defeated the Union navy, destroying several Union ships, and taking hundreds of Union POWs at this battle.
20. Abraham Lincoln
    1. He was a Northern Republican who opposed slavery.
    2. He was a Republican who was elected president in 1860.
    3. He passed the Emancipation Proclamation freeing enslaved people in rebelling territories.
21. Juneteenth
    1. On June 19, 1865, news of emancipation of enslaved Texans arrived in Galveston.
    2. General Gordon Granger delivered news of the emancipation of the slaves in Texas on this day.
    3. This is a celebration of the day news of emancipation reached Texas in 1865.
22. Casualties
    1. Killed, wounded, or missing during war.
    2. The Civil War had the highest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of any war the United States has ever fought in.
    3. The battles in the Eastern Theater of the Civil War had the highest number of killed or wounded, also known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
23. Frontier
    1. An area of land at the far edges of settled territory.
    2. The western \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Texas often experienced conflicts between the Anglo settlers and the Indian tribes in the area.
    3. Texans volunteered to defend the state’s Western \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during the war, in the absence of the U.S. military, against American Indian raids.
24. Refugees
    1. People escaping violence, persecution, or natural disasters.
    2. During the Civil War, Texas was a safe place for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from other Southern states.
    3. People in the South fled the violence in the rest of the South to seek shelter in Texas, including a place for slave owners to hide their slaves.
25. Unionists
    1. People who supported staying part of the United States.
    2. Sam Houston was a vocal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Texas; He opposed secession and believed the state should stay with the U.S.
    3. Some Confederates attacked German and North Texas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during the war, accusing them of disloyalty to the South or attempting to form rebellions.
26. Battle of Palmito Ranch
    1. This was the final battle of the Civil War.
    2. This battle took place after the majority of Southern armies had already surrendered.
    3. The Civil War was effectively over by the time this last battle took place in Texas.
27. Rio Grande Trade
    1. Texans moved their goods through Mexico during the Civil War to avoid the Union blockade.
    2. Union naval ships established a blockade of the Gulf of Mexico so Texans transported their goods into Mexico instead of using Texan ports.
    3. Texas experience during the war was unique in many ways, including that the Union blockade did not stop Texans from shipping goods because Texans took part in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
28. Border States
    1. These were slave states who remained in the Union.
    2. These states included Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri.
    3. The Emancipation Proclamation freed slaves in the rebelling states, so slaves in these states were not actually freed.
29. Sam Houston
    1. This Texan was a strong supporter of remaining with the Union.
    2. He was the governor of Texas who tried to persuade his fellow Texans not to support secession.
    3. When Texas seceded, this Texas leader refused to take the oath of loyalty to the Confederacy, and he was removed from the office of governor.
30. American Indians
    1. During the war, the Texas government worked to establish peace treaties with many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Texas and Oklahoma.
    2. Some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ like Cherokee leader Stand Watie, joined the Confederacy and fought to defend Texas.
    3. Texans on the state’s western frontier volunteered for frontier patrols to defend against raids by some groups of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
31. Republican
    1. A new political party that was established before the Civil War and opposed slavery.
    2. Abraham Lincoln was elected president in 1860 as a member of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Party.
    3. Southerners were incredibly unhappy when Abraham Lincoln - a Northern man from this political party - was elected president in 1860.
32. Abolition
    1. To officially end or prohibit something.
    2. Some Northerners wanted to officially end slavery.
    3. Southerners were against \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, they wanted slavery to continue and spread.
33. Emancipation Proclamation
    1. This law was passed on January 1, 1863, declaring all slaves in rebelling states to be free.
    2. This law did not free the slaves in border states that had slavery but remained part of the Union.
    3. Though this law was passed in 1863 to free the slaves, the U.S. would not be able to enforce it until the war ended in 1865.
34. General Order Number 3
    1. This was the official announcement to Texans that slavery was over, and the enslaved people were free.
    2. U.S. Major-General Gordon Granger arrived in Texas on June 19, 1865, to announce this official statement by the government.
    3. Many Texans and people across America today celebrate the day that this official document was announced to the people of Galveston, Texas.
35. Sectionalism
    1. Divisions between the North and the South, where each region was more focused on their own needs.
    2. Divisions between the North and the South, where each region was more loyal to their region or state than to the country as a whole.
    3. This division between the North and the South was caused over the issue of slavery.