

# 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

- a. This was the term used for the Northern, Western, and border states during the Civil War
- b. This side of the war included states like Massachusetts, New York, Kentucky, and California.
- c. These states remained in the United States during the war, including slave states on the border between the North and South.

### 2. Confederacy

- a. This was the term used for the Southern slave states that seceded from the Union during the Civil War.
- b. This side of the war included states like South Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia, and Texas.
- c. These states decided to separate from the U.S. when Abraham Lincoln was elected president in 1860.

### 3. Slavery

- a. This was the primary cause of the Civil War.
- b. Southern states in the Confederacy seceded to protect this part of their economy.
- c. The South's economy was based on plantation agriculture which depended on this type of labor.

### 4. Cotton

- a. This was the primary cash crop of the South, including Texas.
- b. Texans were able to keep growing this cash crop during the war because the state was so far from the majority of fighting.
- c. Enslaved people were forced to grow this highly profitable cash crop in the South.

### 5. Compromise of 1850

- a. This law increased sectional tension when it allowed California to join the Union as a free state.
- b. This law increased sectional tension when it banned the slave trade in Washington D.C.

- c. This law increased sectional tension when it decreased the size of Texas and passed the Fugitive Slave Act.
- 6. Popular Sovereignty
  - a. The political principle that says the power of the government is with the people.
  - b. Many new western states were allowed to decide the issue of slavery within their borders by vote. This is also known as \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. 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
  - a. A large farm in the South which grew cash crops.
  - b. These large Southern farms in the South often used slave labor.
  - c. This type of agriculture was common in the fertile Southern states, but not the Northern states.
- 8. Economy
  - a. Everything related to how a society makes and spends money.
  - b. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the South was based on plantation agriculture using slave labor.
  - c. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the North included smaller farms but was more focused on business and manufacturing.
- 9. Secession
  - a. The act of officially separating from a country.
  - b. When a state ends its political ties with the country it had been joined with.
  - c. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the Southern states led to the Civil War between the North and South.
- 10. Agriculture
  - a. This is another word for farming.
  - b. The economy of the South was based on farming, or \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Plantation \_\_\_\_\_ in the South often used slave labor.
- 11. Manufacturing
  - a. The North's economy was less focused on agriculture and more focused on \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. This economic activity in the North was more prominent, so the North was able to produce more goods like weapons.
  - c. 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

- a. The Union had occupied an important Texas port, but at this battle, the Texans recaptured the port.
- b. When the Texans recaptured their most important port at this battle, they were able to hold the port for the remainder of the war.
- c. This battle took place on January 1, 1863, at Texas' most important port.

13. Election of 1860

- a. This was the final event that caused the Southern states to begin to secede from the Union.
- b. An event at which an anti-slavery Northerner became president of the U.S.
- c. The Republican, Abraham Lincoln was voted president.

14. Blockade

- a. To prevent goods from entering or exiting ports by sea.
- b. The Union established a \_\_\_\_\_ during the war, so much of the South could not take part in shipping and trade by sea.
- c. Texas got around the Union \_\_\_\_\_ by shipping its goods through Mexico.

15. Theater

- a. The Eastern \_\_\_\_\_ of the war included battles like Gettysburg, where Hood's Texas Brigade fought.
- b. Most Texans did not fight in the Eastern \_\_\_\_\_ of the war.
- c. Most Texans took part in battles in the Western and Trans-Mississippi \_\_\_\_\_s of the war.

16. Hood's Brigade

- a. This was the only Texas military unit that served in the Eastern Theater of the war.
- b. This military unit was primarily composed of Texas cavalry regiments.
- c. This Texas military unit's most famous leader was John Bell Hood.

17. John Brown

- a. A radical Northern abolitionist who killed 5 pro-slavery supporters during the violence of "Bleeding Kansas."
- b. This radical Northern abolitionist wanted to organize and arm a slave rebellion.
- c. 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

- a. 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.
- b. The Supreme Court ruled against his enslaved man, stating he could not be a citizen because he was enslaved.

- c. 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

- a. 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.
- b. The Texas Confederates stopped the Union army from advancing up an East Texas river with the help of the new Texas fort: Fort Griffin.
- c. 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

- a. He was a Northern Republican who opposed slavery.
- b. He was a Republican who was elected president in 1860.
- c. He passed the Emancipation Proclamation freeing enslaved people in rebelling territories.

21. Juneteenth

- a. On June 19, 1865, news of emancipation of enslaved Texans arrived in Galveston.
- b. General Gordon Granger delivered news of the emancipation of the slaves in Texas on this day.
- c. This is a celebration of the day news of emancipation reached Texas in 1865.

22. Casualties

- a. Killed, wounded, or missing during war.
- b. The Civil War had the highest \_\_\_\_\_ of any war the United States has ever fought in.
- c. The battles in the Eastern Theater of the Civil War had the highest number of killed or wounded, also known as \_\_\_\_\_.

23. Frontier

- a. An area of land at the far edges of settled territory.
- b. The western \_\_\_\_\_ of Texas often experienced conflicts between the Anglo settlers and the Indian tribes in the area.
- c. 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

- a. People escaping violence, persecution, or natural disasters.
- b. During the Civil War, Texas was a safe place for \_\_\_\_\_ from other Southern states.

- c. 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

- a. People who supported staying part of the United States.
- b. Sam Houston was a vocal \_\_\_\_\_ in Texas; He opposed secession and believed the state should stay with the U.S.
- c. 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

- a. This was the final battle of the Civil War.
- b. This battle took place after the majority of Southern armies had already surrendered.
- c. The Civil War was effectively over by the time this last battle took place in Texas.

27. Rio Grande Trade

- a. Texans moved their goods through Mexico during the Civil War to avoid the Union blockade.
- b. Union naval ships established a blockade of the Gulf of Mexico so Texans transported their goods into Mexico instead of using Texan ports.
- c. 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

- a. These were slave states who remained in the Union.
- b. These states included Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri.
- c. The Emancipation Proclamation freed slaves in the rebelling states, so slaves in these states were not actually freed.

29. Sam Houston

- a. This Texan was a strong supporter of remaining with the Union.
- b. He was the governor of Texas who tried to persuade his fellow Texans not to support secession.
- c. 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

- a. During the war, the Texas government worked to establish peace treaties with many \_\_\_\_\_ in Texas and Oklahoma.
- b. Some \_\_\_\_\_ like Cherokee leader Stand Watie, joined the Confederacy and fought to defend Texas.

- c. Texans on the state's western frontier volunteered for frontier patrols to defend against raids by some groups of \_\_\_\_\_.

31. Republican

- a. A new political party that was established before the Civil War and opposed slavery.
- b. Abraham Lincoln was elected president in 1860 as a member of the \_\_\_\_\_ Party.
- c. Southerners were incredibly unhappy when Abraham Lincoln - a Northern man from this political party - was elected president in 1860.

32. Abolition

- a. To officially end or prohibit something.
- b. Some Northerners wanted to officially end slavery.
- c. Southerners were against \_\_\_\_\_, they wanted slavery to continue and spread.

33. Emancipation Proclamation

- a. This law was passed on January 1, 1863, declaring all slaves in rebelling states to be free.
- b. This law did not free the slaves in border states that had slavery but remained part of the Union.
- c. 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

- a. This was the official announcement to Texans that slavery was over, and the enslaved people were free.
- b. U.S. Major-General Gordon Granger arrived in Texas on June 19, 1865, to announce this official statement by the government.
- c. Many Texans and people across America today celebrate the day that this official document was announced to the people of Galveston, Texas.

35. Sectionalism

- a. Divisions between the North and the South, where each region was more focused on their own needs.
- b. 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.
- c. This division between the North and the South was caused over the issue of slavery.