

# Guided Reading



## The Civil War

### Lesson 2 *Early Years of the War*

**ESSENTIAL QUESTION**  
*Why does conflict develop?*

### War on Land and at Sea

**Listing** Use the chart to write down facts about the battles described in this section. In the first column, write the name of the battle. In the second column, write the date of the battle. In the third column, write where the battle took place. And in the fourth column, note which side won the battle and any other important facts. Some information has been filled in for you.

Battle	Date	Location	Facts
First Battle of Bull Run	1. _____	Northern Virginia	2. _____
3. _____	February 1862	4. _____	Union won
Fort Donelson	1862	Cumberland River	Confederates surrendered
5. _____	March 1862	6. _____	First time two ironclads met in battle; neither side won; boosted morale on both sides
7. _____	April 1862	8. _____	Union won; deadliest battle of the war so far
Battle of New Orleans	9. _____	New Orleans, Louisiana	10. _____

# Guided Reading *Cont.*



## The Civil War

### War in the Eastern States

**Answering Questions** As you read the section, answer the questions below.

**1. Comparing** How did the course of the war in the East differ from how things were progressing in the West?

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**2. Identifying** Which four battles did the South win in 1862 and 1863?

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**3. Listing** List the leadership qualities displayed by Confederate Generals Lee and Jackson that helped them win several battles in the East.

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**4. Explaining** What was Jefferson Davis's goal following the Confederate victories?

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**5. Describing** How did Lee's plan in Maryland work?

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**6. Analyzing** Why was General Lee's loss at Antietam important to the Union?

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# Guided Reading *Cont.*



## The Civil War

### The Emancipation Proclamation

**Fill in the Blanks** Read the section and fill in the blanks in the paragraphs below with words from the box.

- |          |                    |         |
|----------|--------------------|---------|
| Antietam | slavery            | border  |
| Union    | support            | free    |
| wrong    | Frederick Douglass | morally |
| enslaved | government         | laws    |

Lincoln did not view the Civil War as a battle to end (1) \_\_\_\_\_. His main goal was to keep the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ together. Lincoln did not (3) \_\_\_\_\_ slavery, but he was afraid that he would lose the support of the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ states if he moved against slavery.

Abolitionists (5) \_\_\_\_\_ and Horace Greeley convinced Lincoln that he needed to end slavery. Slavery was (6) \_\_\_\_\_ wrong. After the North won the Battle of (7) \_\_\_\_\_, Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. All enslaved people in the South were to be (8) \_\_\_\_\_ as of January 1, 1863.

The Emancipation Proclamation did not actually free (9) \_\_\_\_\_ people in the South because the South was not following the (10) \_\_\_\_\_ of the United States. The proclamation did, however, let everyone know that the (11) \_\_\_\_\_ believed that slavery was (12) \_\_\_\_\_.