

Table of Contents

Introduction	3	Student Activity Pages for Language Arts	
Teacher Lesson Plans for Reading Comprehension		Civil War Vocabulary	43
Causes of the Civil War	4	Read All About It	44
Civil War Leaders from the North and the South	4	Writing Home	45
Civil War Battles 1	5	Reading Poetry in Two Voices	46
Civil War Battles 2	5	“Barbara Fritchie”	47
A Soldier’s Life	6	Figurative Language in “Barbara Fritchie”	49
Reconstruction	6	Narrative Poetry in Two Voices	50
Reading Passages		Focus on Poets	51
Causes of the Civil War	7	<i>Mine Eyes Have Seen</i>	52
Civil War Leaders from the North	12	Focus on Author Ann Rinaldi	54
Civil War Leaders from the South	15	Elements of a Novel	55
Civil War Battles 1	18	Civil War Diaries	56
Civil War Battles 2	21	<i>Nightjohn</i> and <i>Sarny</i>	58
A Soldier’s Life	24	Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address	59
Reconstruction	30	Great Speeches	61
Reading Comprehension Quizzes		Readers’ Theater Notes	62
Causes of the Civil War Quiz	33	Readers’ Theater: The Defense of Little Round Top	63
Civil War Leaders from the North Quiz	34	Teacher Lesson Plans for Social Studies	
Civil War Leaders from the South Quiz	35	Using Time Lines	65
Civil War Battles 1 Quiz	36	Using Maps	65
Civil War Battles 2 Quiz	37	Researching the Civil War	66
A Soldier’s Life Quiz	38	Student Activity Pages for Social Studies	
Reconstruction Quiz	39	Civil War Time Line	67
Teacher Lesson Plans for Language Arts		Union and Confederate States	69
Vocabulary, Newspapers, and Letter Writing	40	Important Civil War Battles	70
Poetry	40	Researching Civil War Battles	71
Literature	41	Become a Civil War Hero or Heroine	72
Speeches	42	Famous People of the Civil War	74
Readers’ Theater	42	Culminating Activities	75
		Annotated Bibliography	77
		Glossary	78
		Answer Key	79



Lincoln's Gettysburg Address

The speech U.S. President Abraham Lincoln made on November 19, 1863, at the Gettysburg battlefield lasted only a little over two minutes. It followed a speech by a famous orator who had spoken for almost two hours. Lincoln felt that his speech was a failure, as did some newspapers. However, it soon came to be regarded as one of the greatest speeches ever written. Although the address is only 269 words long, it contains 10 powerful sentences.

Assignment

Review the meanings of the words listed below. Then read the Gettysburg Address. Underline the most important words, and read Lincoln's speech again.

abolish—to end or do away with

conceive—to create an idea

consecrate—to make sacred

engaged—working together

Founding Fathers—the men who created the nation during the American Revolution

died in vain—die without success

fourscore—eighty (four times twenty)

hallow—to make holy or sacred

last full measure of devotion—their lives

proposition—plan, suggestion, idea

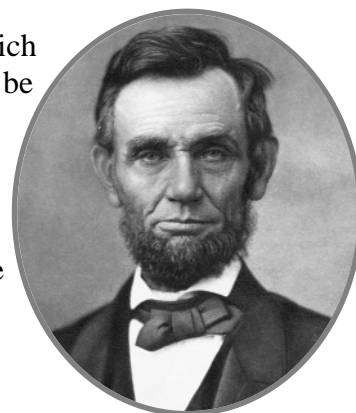
The Gettysburg Address

“Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will very little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here.

It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.”





1650

1700

1750

1800

1850

1900

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address *(cont.)*

Challenge

Memorize the entire Gettysburg Address on the previous page. There are only 10 sentences. Then give the speech to the class or a small group. Emphasize significant verbs, nouns, and adjectives when giving the speech. Do not stress words like *a*, *before*, *cannot*, *for*, or *the*. Refer to the suggestions listed below to help you prepare.

Giving a Speech

Below are some things to keep in mind when delivering a speech or giving a talk in front of others.

Memorize

Memorize what you are going to say instead of just reading word for word. Write the speech in large letters on index cards, and refer to your notes only when necessary.

Use Good Posture

Stand up straight. Relax your body, and be comfortable.

Use Eye Contact

Look at various sections of the audience as you speak but not at any one person in particular.

Rehearse Out Loud

Practice giving your speech out loud in front of a mirror or to a friend, a sibling, or adult family members. Do this several times.

Breathe From Your Diaphragm

Take deep breaths between sentences and important points, but do not be obvious about it. (The diaphragm is the large muscle at the bottom of your rib cage which allows you to control your breathing.)

Speak Slowly, Clearly, and with Volume

Speak a little slower than normal. Pronounce each word clearly so your audience can hear what you are saying. Speak loudly enough for everyone to hear, but do not shout. Vary your voice pattern to emphasize words, phrases, and ideas.

Enjoy the Experience

Public speaking is a great accomplishment. Relax and enjoy the opportunity.