

Second Grade “Civil War” Assessment

- 1a. Who fought in the Civil War?
- a. The British and the Americans
 - b. The North and the South of the United States
- 1b. Who fought in the Civil War?
- a. The British and the French
 - b. The British and the Americans
 - c. The Americans and the Native Americans
 - d. The North and South of the United States
- 1c. Who fought in the Civil War? Why was it called the Civil War?
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- 2a. What was one of the biggest disagreements between the North and the South?
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- 2b. Describe the difference between the North and the South view of slavery.
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- 2c. Choose either the North or the South and describe why they felt the way they did about slavery.
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- 3a. What was the life of a slave like?
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- 3b. What was the life of a slave like? Why did some people feel that slavery was wrong?
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- 3c. Why did some people feel that slavery was wrong? How else could the people in the South have taken care of their homes and land without using slaves?
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- 4a. The North was nicknamed the Yankees and the South was nicknamed the _____.
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- 4b. What were the nicknames for the North and the South?

- 4c. What were the nicknames for the North and the South? Why were the soldiers of the South called “rebels?”

- 5a. Harriet Tubman escaped using the _____ Railroad.
a. Underground
b. Transcontinental
- 5b. Harriet Tubman escaped using the _____ Railroad.
- 5c. Explain how the Underground Railroad worked, helping Harriet Tubman and other slaves escape.

- 6a. What did Harriet Tubman do after she escaped through the Underground Railroad to the North?
a. She went back and worked for the Underground Railroad and helped others escape from slavery.
b. She stayed in the North.
- 6b. What did Harriet Tubman do after she escaped through the Underground Railroad to the North?
a. She went back and worked for the Underground Railroad and helped others escape from slavery.
b. She stayed in the North.
c. She went back to the South and was caught.
d. None of the above
- 6c. What did Harriet Tubman do after she escaped through the Underground Railroad to the North?

- 7a. What constellation does the song “Follow the Drinking Gourd” sing about?

- 7b. In the song “Follow the Drinking Gourd,” what is the “drinking gourd?”

- 7c. In the song “Follow the Drinking Gourd,” what is the drinking gourd and how does the “drinking gourd” help slaves find freedom?

- 8a. Who was president during the Civil War?

- 8b. Why did Abraham Lincoln support the North during the war?
a. He was born in the North.
b. He thought that people should not have slaves.
c. He didn’t like Robert E. Lee.
d. He flipped a coin to decide.
- 8c. What side did Abraham Lincoln support the North during the war and how did he show his support?

- 9a. What is the name of the scruffy looking general from the North?
a. General Ulysses S. Grant
b. General Andrew Jackson
- 9b. Who was the General who led the soldiers of the North?

- 9c. Who was the General who led the soldiers of the North? Describe his appearance and ability as a leader.

- 10a. How was Southern General Robert E. Lee’s appearance different from General Grant’s?
a. He was tall and dignified.
b. He was short and fat
- 10b. What is one way General Lee and General Grant were similar?
a. They were both well dressed.
b. They were both from the South.
c. They were both strong leaders.
d. They were both the same age.

10c. Describe one way that General Lee and General Grant are similar and one way they are different.

11a. Who was called the “Angel of the Battlefield?”

11b. Why was Clara Barton called the “Angel of the Battlefield?”

11c. How did Clara Barton help America in the area of medicine? What was she called during the Civil War?

12a. Why did Abraham Lincoln write the Emancipation Proclamation?

- a. To say that all men should be free.
- b. To say that the North should stop fighting in the war.

12b. Why did Abraham Lincoln write the Emancipation Proclamation?

- a. To say that the South should get more slaves.
- b. To say that all men should be free.
- c. To ask the British to help fight in the war.
- d. To ask the North to stop fighting in the war.

12c. Who wrote the Emancipation Proclamation? What is the most important idea in the Emancipation Proclamation?

13a. Who won the Civil War?

13b. Who won the Civil War? What happened to the slaves after the end of the Civil War?

13c. Who won the Civil War? How did life in the United States change after the Civil War ended?

14a. What symbol in Washington D.C. today is a reminder of Abraham Lincoln's importance in America?

14b. Why was the Lincoln Memorial built?

14c. Explain why you think Abraham Lincoln has a memorial built for him and many other presidents do not.

The following Colorado Model Content Standards are covered in this assessment by the questions indicated.

Questions 2a, 2b, 3a, 3b, 3c, 12a, 12b, 12c: History Standard 3.1. Students know how various societies were affected by contacts and exchanges among diverse peoples.

Question 3c: History Standard 4.2. Students understand how economic factors have influenced historical events.

Questions 1c, 2a, 2b, 2c, 3b, 12a, 12b, 12c, 13a, 13b, 13c: History Standard 5.1. Students understand how democratic ideas and institutions in the United States have developed, changed, and/or been maintained.

Questions 3c, 7c: Geography Standard 1.3. Students know how to analyze the dynamic spatial organization or people, places, and environments.

Questions 3c, 7c: Geography Standard 2.2. Students know how and why people define regions.

Questions 2b, 2c, 3b, 12a, 12b, 12c: Civics Standard 1.3. Students understand the principles of the United States constitutional government.

Questions 2c, 3b, 12a, 12b, 12c: Civics Standard 1.4. Students know the distinctive characteristics of the political culture of the United States.

Answer Key

- 1a. b. The North and the South of the United States
- 1b. d. The North and South of the United States
- 1c. Acceptable answers could include:
- The North and the South of the United States
-a civil war is a war that is fought between different groups in the same country
- 2a. Acceptable answers could include their different views of slavery.
- 2b. Acceptable answers could include:
-the South needed slaves for the plantations
-the Southerners believed slavery was acceptable
-the North did not need slaves for their economic survival
-Northerners did not believe slavery was acceptable
- 2c. Acceptable answers could include any of the details from 2b.
- 3a. Acceptable answers could include:
-hard work
-little food
-whippings
-families separated, etc.
- 3b. Acceptable answers could include:
-hard work
-little food
-whippings
-families separated, etc.
-it is not acceptable to own a person
-all people should be treated equally
-one person is not better than another
-it is not acceptable to treat someone in a way you don't want to be treated
- 3c. Acceptable answers could include:
-it is not acceptable to own a person
-all people should be treated equally
-one person is not better than another
-it is not acceptable to treat someone in a way you don't want to be treated
-they could pay people
-they could use less land
-they could do household chores themselves
-they could work with a group to farm land
- 4a. Rebels
- 4b. The Northerners were called Yankees and the Southerners were called Rebels.
- 4c. Acceptable answers could include:
- The Northerners were called Yankees and the Southerners were called Rebels.
- the soldiers of the South were called "rebels" because the Northerners felt the Southerners were rebelling or going against the government

- 5a. a. Underground
- 5b. Underground
- 5c. Acceptable answers could include:
 -people throughout the country agreed to help slaves escape
 -slaves went from house to house where they would be safe
 -slaves traveled across the country guided from house to house to stay safe
- 6a. a. She went back and worked for the Underground Railroad and helped others escape from slavery.
- 6b. a. She went back and worked for the Underground Railroad and helped others escape from slavery.
- 6c. Acceptable answers could include:
 -She went back and worked for the Underground Railroad and helped others escape from slavery.
- 7a. The Big Dipper
- 7b. The Big Dipper
- 7c. Acceptable answers could include:
 -The Big Dipper, or Drinking Gourd, points to the North Star and the slaves needed to travel north to find freedom.
- 8a. Abraham Lincoln
- 8b. b. He thought that people should not have slaves.
- 8c. Acceptable answers could include:
 -Lincoln supported the North
 -Lincoln wanted slaves to be free
 -he spoke to the Northern soldiers
 -he spoke out for keeping the country together
 -he believed in the cause of the North
- 9a. a. General Ulysses S. Grant
- 9b. General Ulysses S. Grant
- 9c. Acceptable answers could include:
 - General Ulysses S. Grant
 -he looked scruffy
 -he did not always look neat and clean
 -he was an intelligent military leader
 -he was a strong leader
- 10a. a. He was tall and dignified.
- 10b. c. They were both strong leaders.
- 10c. Acceptable answers could include:
 -both men were strong leaders
 -they looked different

- 11a. Clara Barton
- 11b. Acceptable answers could include:
-she helped soldiers
-she nursed wounded men
-she gathered medicine and supplies
- 11c. Acceptable answers could include:
-she nursed wounded men
-she gathered medicine and supplies
-she founded the Red Cross
-the “Angel of the Battlefield”
- 12a. a. To say that all men should be free.
- 12b. b. To say that all men should be free.
- 12c. Acceptable answers could include:
-Abraham Lincoln
-the slaves are now free
-all men are equal
- 13a. The North
- 13b. Acceptable answers could include:
- The North
-The slaves were freed.
- 13c. Acceptable answers could include:
- The North
-Slavery is now against the law.
- 14a. The Lincoln Memorial
- 14b. Acceptable answers could include:
-To honor him, to remember the great things he did for our country, so people would not forget what he did for our country.
- 14c. Acceptable answers could include:
-he caused a huge change with the end of slavery
-he was an honest man who led the country fairly
-he helped the Civil War to end