

Name: _____

ABRAHAM LINCOLN READING GUIDE

Before you read, write down what you already know about Abraham Lincoln in the "Knew" column.

As you read, fill in the information you learn about Abraham Lincoln in the "New" column.

Knew	New

Comprehension Reading Questions

Refer back to the text *Abraham Lincoln: Defender of the Union!* to respond to the questions below.

Remember to answer using complete sentences.

1. When Lincoln was 23 years old, he piloted a flatboat to New Orleans. What did he witness there, and how did that affect his career choice? Use evidence from the text to support your answer. (RI.1)

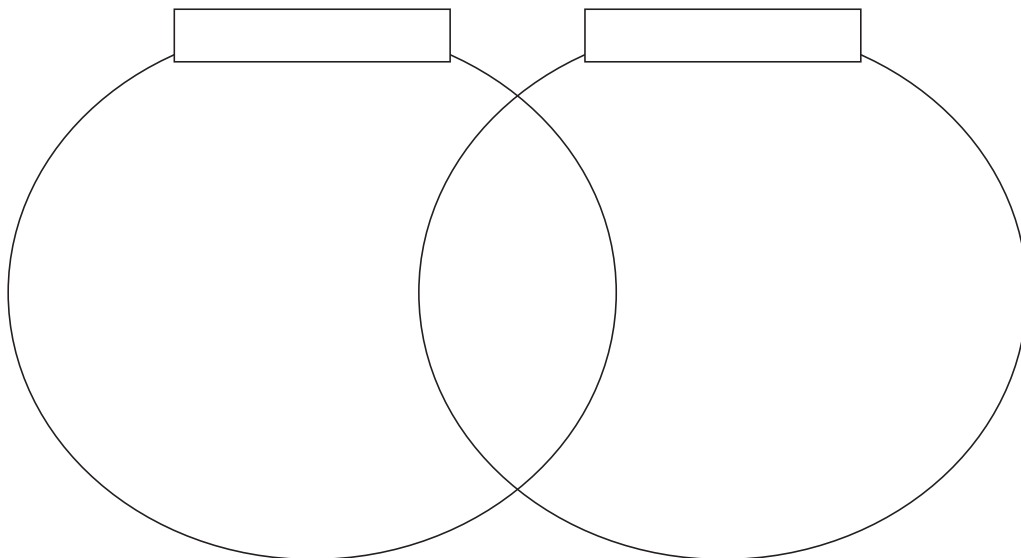
2. Name a few of the changes Lincoln wanted to make when he first ran for office. Use the illustrations and the text to help justify your answer. (RI.7)

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3. In 1840, Lincoln became a junior law partner. How did he become a lawyer? Use evidence from the text to support your answer. (RI.1)

4. After a single two-year term as a congressman, Lincoln resigned. What did he do next? Use the illustrations and the text to describe how he felt. (RI.7)

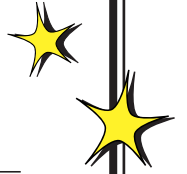
5. In 1858, Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas faced off in many debates. Compare and contrast Lincoln and Douglas using the Venn diagram below. Label and complete the diagram with support from the text. (RI.1)



6. In 1860, Abraham Lincoln was elected the 16th president of the United States. What happened with the Southern states as a result? (RI.1)

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7. In April 1861, the Confederates attacked Fort Sumter in South Carolina, which initiated the U.S. Civil War. What problems did the Union face during the Civil War, and how did they try to solve these problems? Use the illustrations and the text to help justify your answer. (RI.7)



8. What was the Emancipation Proclamation, and what impact did it have on the war? Justify your response using evidence from the text to support your answer. (RI.1)

9. What was the result of the Civil War, and what events/details determined this result? (RI.1)

10. The book states that the Civil War was "not so civil." What does this mean? Use evidence from the text to support your answer. (RI.1) (RI.4)

11. What happened to Abraham Lincoln after the Civil War? How is he remembered today? Use the illustrations and the text to help justify your answer. (RI.7)



ANSWER KEY FOR ABRAHAM LINCOLN READING GUIDE

**The following are possible responses for grades 5-6. For grades 3-4, answers are not expected to be as detailed.
Be sure to scaffold and adjust as necessary.*

1. When Lincoln was 23 years old, he piloted a flatboat to New Orleans. What did he witness there, and how did that affect his career choice? Use evidence from the text to support your answer. (RI.1)

When Lincoln was 23 years old and piloting flatboats, he witnessed the slave market in New Orleans. He stated, "If slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong. Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves." He felt that major changes needed to be made in society. This would then lead to him running for office.

2. Name a few of the changes Lincoln wanted to make when he first ran for office. Use the illustrations and the text to help justify your answer. (RI.7)

Lincoln wanted to build better roads that weren't just dirt and mud, clear waste from the rivers that boats had to pass through, and build a railroad even though it might be expensive.

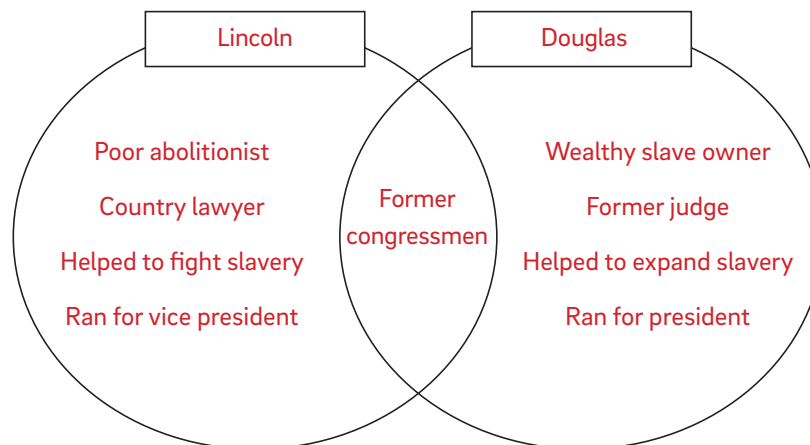
3. In 1840, Lincoln became a junior law partner. How did he become a lawyer? Use evidence from the text to support your answer. (RI.1)

Lincoln was in the Illinois State Assembly and began reading law books. John Todd Stuart, a lawyer, saw him and offered his books for Lincoln to borrow. Lincoln read continuously and taught himself the law.

4. After a single two-year term as a congressman, Lincoln resigned. What did he do next? Use the illustrations and the text to describe how he felt. (RI.7)

After he resigned, he was offered the governor position in the Oregon Territory, which was far away. Instead, he went back to Springfield and became a traveling lawyer in Illinois. He was surprised by the offer to become governor, but was disappointed because it was not what he was expecting. However, he was motivated and determined in his role as a traveling lawyer.

5. In 1858, Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas faced off in many debates. Compare and contrast Lincoln and Douglas using the Venn diagram below. Label and complete the diagram with support from the text. (RI.1)



ANSWER KEY FOR ABRAHAM LINCOLN READING GUIDE (CON'T)

6. In 1860, Abraham Lincoln was elected the 16th president of the United States. What happened with the Southern states as a result? (RI.1)

As a result of Lincoln winning the presidency, the Southern states seceded and called their new country the Confederate States of America.

7. In April 1861, the Confederates attacked Fort Sumter in South Carolina, which initiated the U.S. Civil War. What problems did the Union face during the Civil War, and how did they try to solve these problems? Use the illustrations and the text to help justify your answer. (RI.7)

Some of the problems the Union faced during the Civil War were that some states were still withdrawing from the United States, and they lacked enough soldiers, weapons, and money. Lincoln became a "hands-on commander" and hired dedicated generals and bought impressive weapons. For money, the treasurer had the idea of printing paper money instead of using silver and gold to pay for everything.

8. What was the Emancipation Proclamation, and what impact did it have on the war? Justify your response using evidence from the text to support your answer (RI.1)

The Emancipation Proclamation freed the slaves. As a result, many of them joined the Union Army to help the North.

9. What was the result of the Civil War, and what events/details determined this result?

The Confederates surrendered in 1865, as the Union ultimately had more soldiers and forced the Confederates to retreat. The slaves were freed, the Confederate states rejoined the Union, and Lincoln won his reelection for the presidency.

10. The book states that the Civil War was "not so civil." What does this mean? Use evidence from the text to support your answer. (RI.1) (RI.4)

"Civil" means "polite" or "kind," and the Civil War was anything but polite or kind because more than 630,00 people died.

11. What happened to Abraham Lincoln after the Civil War? How is he remembered today? Use the illustrations and the text to help justify your answer. (RI.7)

Lincoln was assassinated during a show in Washington, D.C., on April 14, 1865. He is considered one of the greatest presidents in U.S. history for freeing the slaves, defending the Union, and winning the peace. He is also remembered by the Lincoln Memorial, a huge monument in Washington, D.C.



SHOW ME HISTORY!

ABRAHAM LINCOLN WORD SEARCH

W	O	S	A	G	L	S	L	H	E	X	N	V	G	P
S	E	T	O	V	L	A	R	O	T	C	E	L	E	F
N	C	Q	P	K	K	L	U	X	A	U	C	Z	M	R
H	O	T	Z	U	Z	K	F	E	P	N	P	J	E	S
N	O	I	S	S	E	C	E	S	I	Q	K	V	D	G
R	F	X	E	I	Z	Z	C	I	C	D	N	B	P	Q
B	Z	F	Q	U	N	P	G	A	N	N	L	P	M	C
C	W	B	H	Z	W	O	Q	J	A	Q	D	V	O	Z
V	C	M	K	V	L	K	I	U	M	Z	M	F	S	S
E	T	A	N	I	M	O	N	T	E	V	X	L	U	P
P	R	O	C	L	A	M	A	T	I	O	N	H	Z	T
Z	R	L	C	N	F	T	M	D	R	L	P	M	J	M
V	H	P	M	G	K	S	F	Q	T	Y	O	P	B	I
E	T	A	B	E	D	Q	I	Z	T	C	G	B	S	C
F	G	U	V	D	D	U	L	H	R	L	L	K	A	Z

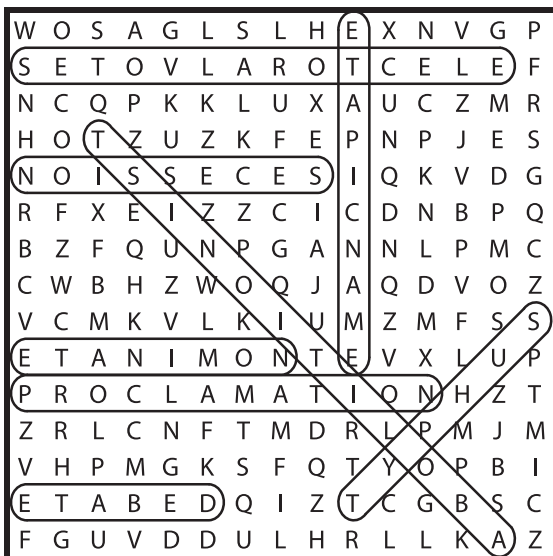
FIND AND CIRCLE THE FOLLOWING WORDS:

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. ABOLITIONIST | 5. NOMINATE |
| 2. DEBATE | 6. PROCLAMATION |
| 3. ELECTORAL VOTES | 7. SECESSION |
| 4. EMANCIPATE | 8. TYPHUS |

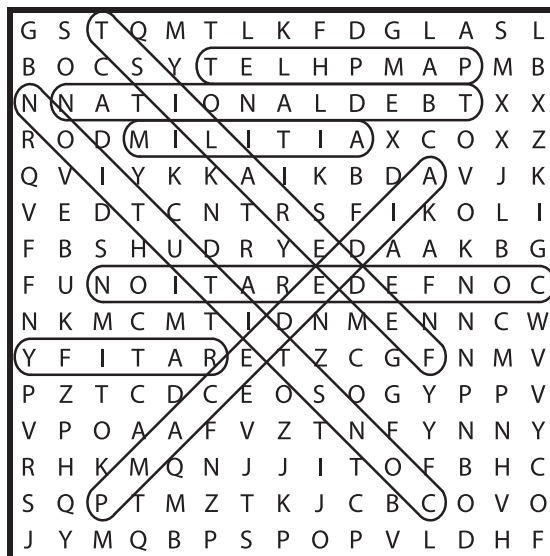
SHOW ME HISTORY!

WORD SEARCH ANSWER KEYS

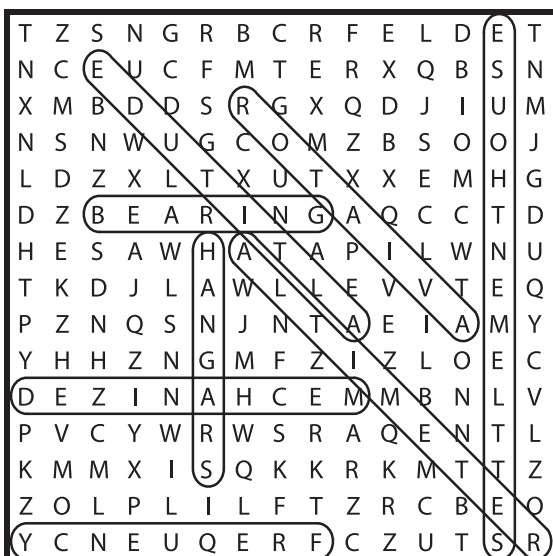
ABRAHAM LINCOLN



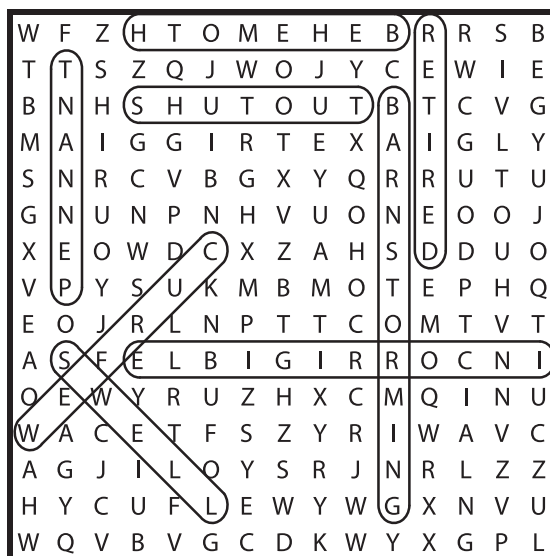
ALEXANDER HAMILTON



AMELIA EARHART



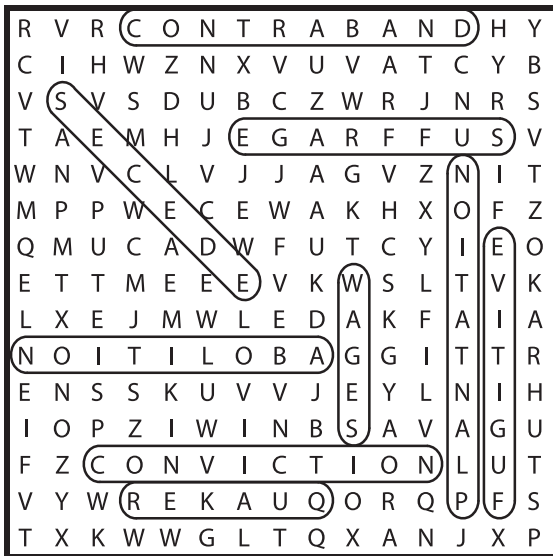
BABE RUTH



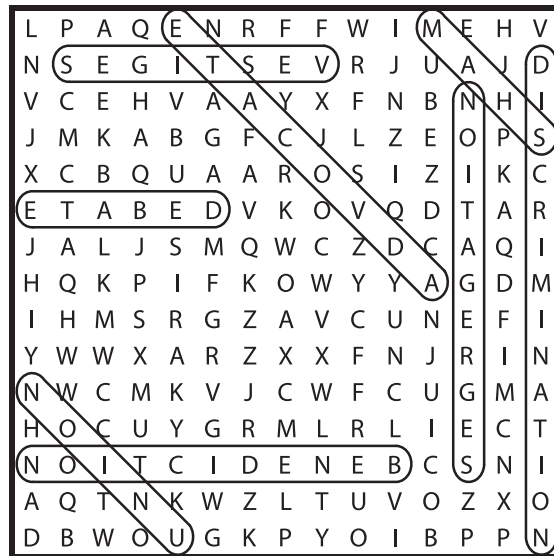
SHOW ME HISTORY!

WORD SEARCH ANSWER KEYS

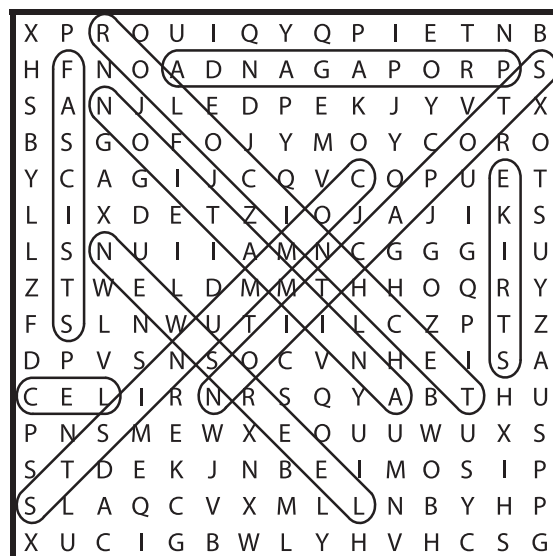
HARRIET TUBMAN



MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.



WALT DISNEY



SHOW ME HISTORY!

GRAPHIC
NOVELS

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

The reading, writing, and social studies activities can be completed after reading any of the **Show Me History!** books.



WRITING

W.7. Research: After reading one of the books, choose a specific topic from the text or think of a question you want to learn more about. Using several credible sources, research that question or topic to understand more. Use this graphic organizer (See *Worksheet A*) to help guide your research.

W.4 Writing: Show Me YOUR History! On a separate piece of paper, create your own graphic about your history. Use illustrations and captions/speech bubbles just like in the **Show Me History!** books. (See *Worksheet B*)

READING

RI.9 Reading: Compare and contrast. Read a different book or article on the same topic (e.g., Amelia Earhart, Abraham Lincoln), and use the Venn diagram (See *Worksheet C*) to compare and contrast one author's presentation of events with that of another.

SOCIAL STUDIES

What If?: Using the timeline provided in the back of the book, choose one event and explain how it would have changed history if it had not happened. (See *Worksheet D*)

Compare/Contrast: Explain how life during that time period was different than life now. (See *Worksheet E*)

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RESEARCH

After reading one of the books, choose a specific topic from the text or think of a question you want to learn more about. Using several credible sources, research that question or topic to understand more. Use this graphic organizer to help guide your research. (W.7)

Topic/question:

Source (website, book, article)	Information/facts that support or answer your topic/question

Answer/conclusion from your research:

Name: _____

WRITING

Create your own graphic about your history. Use illustrations and captions/speech bubbles just like in the Show Me History! books. (W.4)

Name: _____

COMPARE AND CONTRAST

Read a different book or article on the same topic (e.g., Amelia Earhart, Abraham Lincoln), and use the Venn diagram to compare and contrast one author's presentation of events with that of another. (RI.9)

Show Me History! Book Title:

Different Book/Article Title:

Similarities:

Summarize: Using the similarities and differences in the diagram above, briefly summarize how the two authors presented the information.

SHOW ME HISTORY!

Using the timeline provided in the back of the book, choose one event and explain **how** it would have changed history if it had not happened.

[illegible]

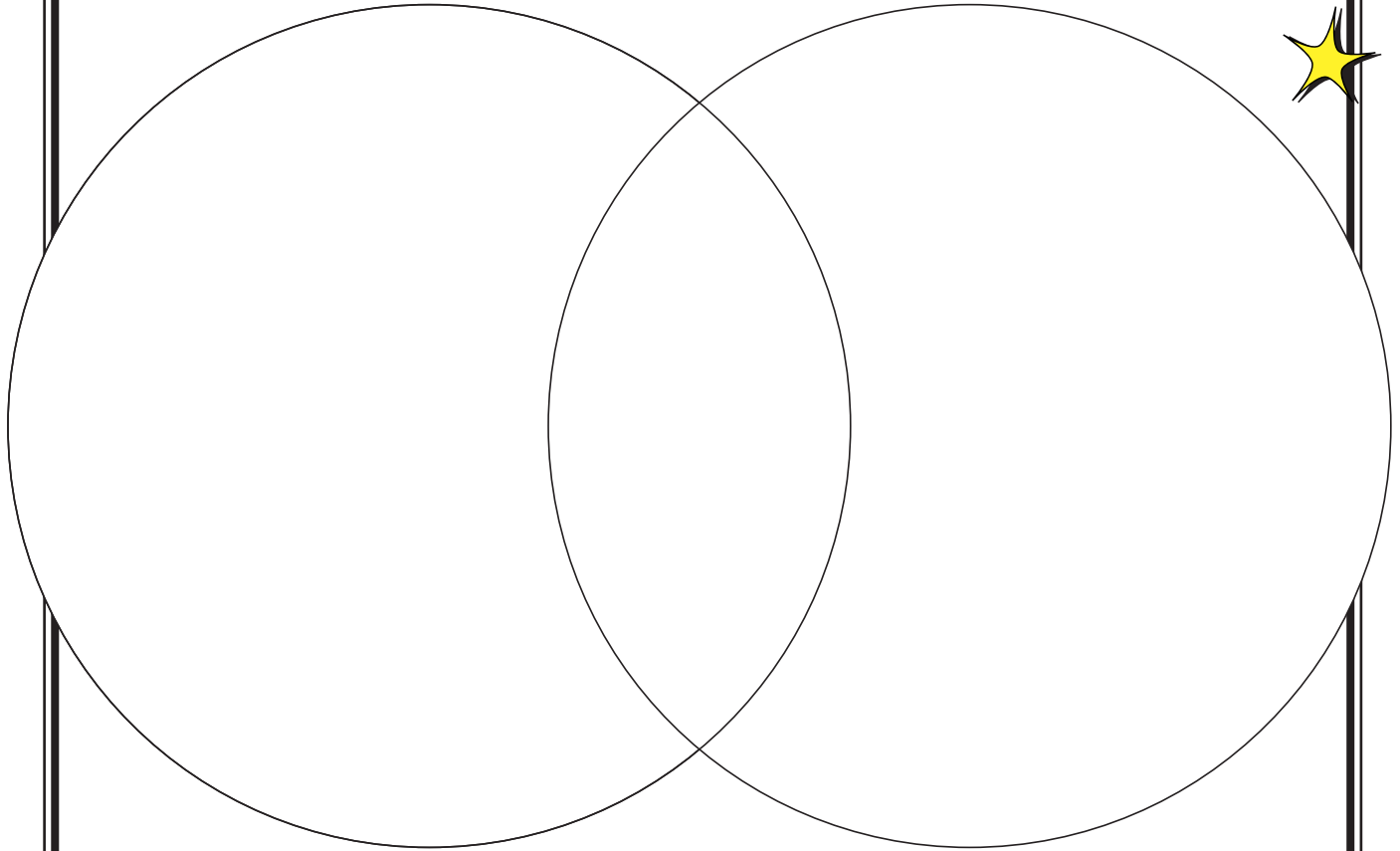
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COMPARE AND CONTRAST

After reading the story, compare and contrast life during that time period to life now.
Use the events and details from the story and any prior knowledge of that time period.

Life Then

Life Now



Summarize: Using the diagram above, briefly explain how life during that time period was different than life now.
