

ENGLISH PLUS

SHORT INTRODUCTIONS



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

LISTENING | TEXT | SENTENCE | WORD
PRACTICE WORKSHEET

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Abraham Lincoln

Listen Closely!

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

He was born in a log cabin and 1 to school for less than one year. But despite his humble background, Abraham Lincoln became one of the great presidents of the United States. As the 16th president, Lincoln ended slavery and held the nation 2 3 the 4 War, 5's biggest and bloodiest crisis.

6 7 remarked on Lincoln's striking 8. He was tall and thin 9 10 11 and large hands. Lincoln wore a type of tall hat 12 looked like a stove pipe. Sometimes, he carried important papers under his hat. When Lincoln was running for president, he grew a beard 13 a young girl suggested it.

14 Lincoln was 15 on the Kentucky 16 in 1809. Lincoln shared a one-room log cabin with his sister and 17. It had one door, one window, and a dirt 18. In 1816, the family moved to nearby Indiana. Lincoln's mother died soon after.

Lincoln helped his 19 with the hard work on his family's homestead. He dug 20, built pigpens, chopped 21 trees, and 22 fence rails. By the age of 19,

he had grown tall and lean. He was a good 23 and a fast 24.

There were few 25 on the frontier. 26 so much work to do at 27, there was 28 time for schooling. Lincoln mostly educated himself by reading borrowed books and 29.

30's family moved to Illinois in 1830. He found a job in the town of New Salem as a 31 clerk. In 1834, Lincoln won election to the Illinois State Legislature. It was the beginning of his political career.

32 moved to Springfield, the 33 capital, and began to study law. He soon became a licensed 34. In 1846, Lincoln won election to the U.S. House of Representatives. After his term in 35 36, he 37 a respected lawyer in Illinois.

In Springfield, Lincoln met and married Mary Todd. She was born to a Kentucky 38 39. The couple had four boys. Three of the boys died before 40 reached adulthood. The children's deaths brought the Lincolns 41 42.

In 43, Lincoln had opposed the 44 of slavery beyond the 45 46. 47, in 1854, Congress passed the 48 Act. The act 49 the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. It said the new 50 51 decide for themselves if they wanted

slavery. This outraged Lincoln, and he began to speak out often against
 52 _____.

In 1858, Lincoln ran for the U.S. Senate. His 53 _____ was
 Senator 54 _____ A. 55 _____, the author of the Kansas-
 Nebraska Act. In a 56 _____ of famous debates, the two men
 argued over 57 _____ slavery should be allowed in Kansas and
 Nebraska. Douglas argued for slavery and 58 _____
 59 _____ against it.

60 _____ 61 _____ that election to Douglas. But the
 debates earned him a national reputation. The Republican Party, which
 opposed slavery, chose Lincoln as its presidential candidate in the
 election of 1860.

Lincoln campaigned against the spread of slavery. But he also said he
 would not 62 _____ slavery in the South. In 1860, Lincoln was
 63 _____ president of the 64 _____ States.

After Lincoln's victory became 65 _____, Southern
 66 _____ began to secede, or leave, the Union. Many
 67 _____ in these states owned slaves. They believed Lincoln
 was attacking their way of life. The states that seceded formed the
 68 _____. The 69 _____ that did not secede-generally
 Northern states-became known as the Union.

Lincoln refused to recognize the Confederacy as separate from the rest
 of the country. Tensions 70 _____ the Confederacy and the
 Union grew. The 71 _____ exploded in April 1861. Confederate
 soldiers attacked 72 _____ Sumter in Charleston, South

Carolina. The Civil War had begun.

Most people in the 73 believed the war would be brief. But the South 74 a 75 army and won the first 76. The Union 77 soon had to draft men to fight. The war became 78 in the North. Riots 79 the army broke out in several 80.

In 81 1863, 82 issued the Emancipation Proclamation. The 83 Proclamation freed all the slaves in the 84 states.

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In November 1863, Lincoln 90 at the dedication of a 91 cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. One of the Civil War's bloodiest battles had 92 fought at Gettysburg.

The main speaker at the 93 spoke for two hours. Lincoln 94 95. It took him just two minutes to give the Gettysburg Address. Lincoln's famous 96 begins with the words "Four 97 and seven years ago" In the speech, Lincoln tied the Union war effort to the principles of American democracy.

Despite Lincoln's efforts, the Civil War continued. None of Lincoln's generals seemed able to defeat the South.

In early 1864, Lincoln put General Ulysses S. 98 in charge of Union 99. “At 100,” Lincoln said, “a general who will fight.” Grant’s victories on the battlefield helped Lincoln win reelection 101 102 year.

Under Grant, the Union 103 finally defeated the rebellious South. The most powerful Confederate general, Robert E. Lee, surrendered his army to Grant in Virginia in April 1865. The Civil War was over.

Five days 104 the Civil War ended, Abraham and Mary Lincoln 105 a 106 at 107’s Theater in Washington, D.C. 108 the play, an actor and 109 110 named John 111 Booth crept up behind the president and 112 him. Lincoln died the following morning.

Lincoln’s coffin was put on a special train and sent back to Springfield, Illinois, for burial. Thousands of 113 114 the route to view Lincoln’s coffin and mourn his death.

Pick the Headings

Choose the correct headings to fill in the blanks in the text below:

FRONTIER CHILD

POLITICIAN, LAWYER, FATHER

OPPOSITION TO SLAVERY

THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

ASSASSINATION

LINCOLN APPOINTS GENERAL GRANT

THE CIVIL WAR BEGINS

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

PRESIDENT LINCOLN

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

He was born in a log cabin and went to school for less than one year. But despite his humble background, Abraham Lincoln became one of the great presidents of the United States. As the 16th president, Lincoln ended slavery and held the nation together during the Civil War, America's biggest and bloodiest crisis.

People often remarked on Lincoln's striking looks. He was tall and thin with long arms and large hands. Lincoln wore a type of tall hat that looked like a stove pipe. Sometimes, he carried important papers under

his hat. When Lincoln was running for president, he grew a beard after a young girl suggested it.

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Abraham Lincoln was born on the Kentucky frontier in 1809. Lincoln shared a one-room log cabin with his sister and parents. It had one door, one window, and a dirt floor. In 1816, the family moved to nearby Indiana. Lincoln's mother died soon after.

Lincoln helped his father with the hard work on his family's homestead. He dug wells, built pigpens, chopped down trees, and split fence rails. By the age of 19, he had grown tall and lean. He was a good wrestler and a fast runner.

There were few schools on the frontier. With so much work to do at home, there was little time for schooling. Lincoln mostly educated himself by reading borrowed books and newspapers.

2

Lincoln's family moved to Illinois in 1830. He found a job in the town of New Salem as a store clerk. In 1834, Lincoln won election to the Illinois State Legislature. It was the beginning of his political career.

Lincoln moved to Springfield, the state capital, and began to study law. He soon became a licensed attorney. In 1846, Lincoln won election to the U.S. House of Representatives. After his term in Congress ended, he became a respected lawyer in Illinois.

In Springfield, Lincoln met and married Mary Todd. She was born to a Kentucky slaveholding family. The couple had four boys. Three of the boys died before they reached adulthood. The children's deaths

brought the Lincolns much sorrow.

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In Congress, Lincoln had opposed the spread of slavery beyond the Southern states. Then, in 1854, Congress passed the Kansas-Nebraska Act. The act created the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. It said the new territories could decide for themselves if they wanted slavery. This outraged Lincoln, and he began to speak out often against slavery.

In 1858, Lincoln ran for the U.S. Senate. His opponent was Senator Stephen A. Douglas, the author of the Kansas-Nebraska Act. In a series of famous debates, the two men argued over whether slavery should be allowed in Kansas and Nebraska. Douglas argued for slavery and Lincoln argued against it.

Lincoln lost that election to Douglas. But the debates earned him a national reputation. The Republican Party, which opposed slavery, chose Lincoln as its presidential candidate in the election of 1860.

4

Lincoln campaigned against the spread of slavery. But he also said he would not outlaw slavery in the South. In 1860, Lincoln was elected president of the United States.

After Lincoln's victory became clear, Southern states began to secede, or leave, the Union. Many people in these states owned slaves. They believed Lincoln was attacking their way of life. The states that seceded formed the Confederacy. The states that did not secede-generally Northern states-became known as the Union.

5

Lincoln refused to recognize the Confederacy as separate from the rest of the country. Tensions between the Confederacy and the Union grew. The crisis exploded in April 1861. Confederate soldiers attacked Fort Sumter in Charleston, South Carolina. The Civil War had begun.

Most people in the North believed the war would be brief. But the South raised a good army and won the first battles. The Union Army soon had to draft men to fight. The war became unpopular in the North. Riots against the army broke out in several cities.

6

In January 1863, Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. The Emancipation Proclamation freed all the slaves in the rebellious states.

The Emancipation Proclamation hurt the Confederacy. It deprived the South of the slave labor it needed to grow food for the Confederate Army. It helped prevent the South from winning allies in Europe, where slavery was seen as wrong. Many freed slaves joined the Union Army.

7

In November 1863, Lincoln spoke at the dedication of a national cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. One of the Civil War's bloodiest battles had been fought at Gettysburg.

The main speaker at the dedication spoke for two hours. Lincoln spoke afterward. It took him just two minutes to give the Gettysburg Address. Lincoln's famous speech begins with the words "Four score and seven years ago" In the speech, Lincoln tied the Union war effort to the principles of American democracy.

Despite Lincoln's efforts, the Civil War continued. None of Lincoln's generals seemed able to defeat the South.

In early 1864, Lincoln put General Ulysses S. Grant in charge of Union forces. "At last," Lincoln said, "a general who will fight." Grant's victories on the battlefield helped Lincoln win reelection later that year.

Under Grant, the Union Army finally defeated the rebellious South. The most powerful Confederate general, Robert E. Lee, surrendered his army to Grant in Virginia in April 1865. The Civil War was over.

Five days after the Civil War ended, Abraham and Mary Lincoln attended a play at Ford's Theater in Washington, D.C. During the play, an actor and Southern sympathizer named John Wilkes Booth crept up behind the president and shot him. Lincoln died the following morning.

Lincoln's coffin was put on a special train and sent back to Springfield, Illinois, for burial. Thousands of people lined the route to view Lincoln's coffin and mourn his death.

What's Wrong?

In each line of text below there is one word that has been misspelled. Find the misspelled words and correct them.

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Many people in these states owned slaves. They believed Lincoln was attacking their way of life.	77.
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Northern states became known as the Union.	80.
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Civil War was over.	133.
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and Mary Lincoln attended a play at Ford's	136.
Theater in Washington, D.C. During the play, an	137.
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Wilkes Booth crept up behind the president and	139.
shot him. Lincoln died the following morning.	140.
Lincoln's coffin was put on a special train and	141.
sent back to Springfield, Illinois, for burial.	142.
Thousands of people lined the route to view	143.
Lincoln's coffin and mourn his death.	144.

What's Missing?

A number of words have been removed from each sentence and listed below the sentence. Use the listed words to fill the blanks in the sentence.

1. Lincoln's coffin _____ put on a special train and _____ to Springfield, Illinois, for burial. Thousands of people lined the _____ view Lincoln's _____ coffin and _____ his _____.

A. SENT B. DEATH C. WAS D. BACK E. ROUTE F. TO G. S H. MOURN

2. In early 1864, Lincoln put General Ulysses S. Grant _____ of Union _____. "At _____," Lincoln said, "a general who _____ fight." Grant's victories on the battlefield helped Lincoln win _____ year.

A. THAT B. LATER C. CHARGE D. LAST E. IN F. FORCES G. REELECTION H. WILL

3. _____ January 1863, Lincoln issued _____ Proclamation. _____ Emancipation _____ all the slaves in _____ states.

A. REBELLIOUS B. THE C. FREED D. EMANCIPATION E. THE F. PROCLAMATION G. IN H. THE

4. The _____ speaker at the dedication spoke for two hours. Lincoln spoke afterward. _____ took him just two minutes to _____ the Gettysburg Address. Lincoln's famous speech begins _____ the words "Four score and seven _____ ago" In the speech, _____ tied the Union war effort to the _____ American democracy.

A. WITH B. LINCOLN C. PRINCIPLES D. IT E. YEARS F. MAIN G. OF H. GIVE

5. In 1858, Lincoln _____ for the U.S. Senate. His opponent _____ Senator Stephen A. Douglas, the _____ of _____ Kansas-Nebraska Act. In a series of famous debates, the two men argued over whether _____ be allowed in Kansas and Nebraska. Douglas _____ for slavery and _____ argued against it.

A. WAS B. ARGUED C. LINCOLN D. SHOULD E. RAN F. SLAVERY G. AUTHOR H. THE

6. In Springfield, _____ met and married Mary Todd. She was born to a Kentucky slaveholding family. _____ couple had four boys. Three of the _____ died _____. The children's deaths _____ the Lincolns much sorrow.

A. ADULTHOOD B. LINCOLN C. BOYS D. THEY E. THE F. REACHED G. BROUGHT H. BEFORE

7. After Lincoln's victory became clear, Southern states began _____ secede, or leave, the Union. _____ people in these _____ owned slaves. They _____ Lincoln was attacking their way of life. The states that _____ formed the _____. The states _____ did not secede-generally _____ states-became known as the Union.

A. TO B. STATES C. BELIEVED D. THAT E. NORTHERN F. CONFEDERACY G. SECEDED H. MANY

8. The _____ Proclamation _____ the Confederacy. It deprived the South of the slave labor it needed _____ grow food for the Confederate Army. It helped _____ the South from winning _____ Europe, where slavery was seen as wrong. _____ freed slaves joined _____ Union Army.

A. ALLIES B. TO C. EMANCIPATION D. IN E. HURT F. PREVENT G. THE H. MANY

9. He was born in a log cabin _____ went to school for less than one year. But despite his humble background, Abraham Lincoln became one of _____ great presidents of _____ United States. _____ 16th _____, Lincoln ended slavery and held _____ nation together during the Civil War, America's _____ biggest and bloodiest crisis.
- A. THE B. THE C. PRESIDENT D. THE E. THE F. AND G. AS H. S
10. There _____ few schools on _____ frontier. With so much work to _____ at _____, there was _____ for schooling. Lincoln mostly _____ himself by reading borrowed _____ and newspapers.
- A. HOME B. EDUCATED C. WERE D. DO E. LITTLE F. TIME G. THE H. BOOKS
11. Abraham Lincoln _____ born on the Kentucky frontier in 1809. Lincoln shared a one-room log cabin _____ his sister and parents. It _____ one door, _____ window, and a dirt _____. In 1816, _____ family _____ to nearby Indiana. Lincoln's mother died _____ after.
- A. WAS B. WITH C. THE D. ONE E. HAD F. SOON G. FLOOR H. MOVED
12. Five days after the Civil War ended, Abraham _____ Mary _____ attended a play at Ford's Theater _____ Washington, D.C. During the play, an actor and Southern sympathizer named John _____ Booth _____ up behind the president _____ him. Lincoln died the following _____.
- A. AND B. IN C. CREPT D. WILKES E. SHOT F. LINCOLN G. MORNING H. AND

Fun with Words

Find the hidden words. The words have been placed horizontally, vertically, or diagonally.

N	S	E	I	R	O	T	C	I	V	R	Q	S	O	U	T	H	E	R	N	C	E	T	I	I
L	E	G	I	S	L	A	T	U	R	E	S	N	O	I	S	N	E	T	W	L	I	B	K	L
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DEPRIVED

PROCLAMATION

GENERALS

SOUTHERN

ILLINOIS

LEGISLATURE

RECOGNIZE

PRINCIPLES

CHILDREN'S

TENSIONS

BLOODIEST

LINCOLNS

TERRITORIES

CONFEDERATE

SOLDIERS

OPPOSANT

WRESTLER

GETTYSBURG

SYMPATHIZER

DEFEATED

VIRGINIA

RESPECTED

CEMETERY

TOGETHER

LICENSED

DEDICATION

KENTUCKY

NATIONAL

SCHOOLING

REMARKED

NOVEMBER

ATTORNEY

CAMPAIGNED

IMPORTANT

VICTORIES

SLAVEHOLDING