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Civil war reading comprehension worksheet pdf

The Civil War was the bloodiest and most costly war fought on American soil. See the leaders of the Union and Confederate armies, and learn what life was like for soldiers in the North and South. The American Civil War was the culmination of regional and social tensions in 19th-century America. It would tear the nation apart. Jefferson Davis was president of the Confederacy during the Civil War. See his most senior general in the next photo. Confederate Army General Robert E. Lee is shown here at his home 11 days after the Civil War ended. See some of the Union leaders he fought in the next pictures. In this photo, Union President Abraham Lincoln (center) visits a camp with Major Allan Pinkerton (his bodyguard and director of Union Intelligence) and General John McClelland. President Abraham Lincoln meets with General George McClellan of the Union in the general's tent at Antietam. Lincoln was very unhappy with McClellan and later replaced him. General William T. Sherman became one of the Union's foremost military leaders. He is best known for his March to the Sea, a campaign that took him through the southern states. While most are unaware of the military exploits of General Ambrose E. Burnside, his legacy lives on through those who share his distinctive facial hair – whiskers. Get a glimpse of an ordinary soldier's life in the next photo. When they didn't march or fight, the soldiers waited. These Union troops pass the time in the trenches just before the siege of Petersburg. Take a look at Confederate troops in the next photo. For many soldiers, their uniforms were what they had brought with them. These Confederate volunteers were stationed at Pensacola, Florida, circa 1861. See a scene from the first battle in the next picture. The attack on Fort Sumter in 1861 was the first major flashpoint of the Civil War. See another battle scene in South Carolina in the next photo. These black troops of the 54th Massachusetts Regiment fight for the Union during the attack of Fort Wagner, South Carolina, July 18, 1863. The victims were high for the Union - who took care of the wounded troops? Clara Barton was a famous Civil War nurse. After the atrocities of the war, she went on to found the American Red Cross. A typical field hospital appears next. Amputations were common during the American Civil War. The limbs were often singed on large piles just outside surgical tents like this one in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in 1863. Go to the next page to see a scene from Gettysburg. On July 3, 1863, an intense battle between the Confederate and Union troops was fought in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Four months after the Union's victory, Lincoln made his famous speech. Abraham Lincoln made his famous Gettysburg Address on November 19, 1863. Although there were still battles ahead, it was an important turning point in the war. Dennis K. Johnson/Lonely Planet Images/Getty Images Fort Sumter was the battle that began the Civil War, the first major land battle was the first battle of Bull Run (or Manassas). This battle took place on July 21, 1861, close to Manassas Junction, along the banks of the small Bull Run river in Virginia. It involved 35,000 Union soldiers pitted against 20,000 Confederate soldiers. In addition to being the first major battle of the Civil War, it was also expected, by Abraham Lincoln at least, to be the last. His intention had been to strike enemy troops and clear a road to Richmond. However, the Union's troops, all of whom were amateurs, were not fully prepared for the battle. Despite a promising start in which 4,500 rebel forces were forced to retreat, Union troops were flooded with Confederate reinforcements. Although equally untrained, the Confederate troops came to match Union soldiers in numbers and managed to break their line to force a fortuitous retreat to Washington. Owing largely to their military inexperience and disorganization, the Confederate soldiers failed to successfully pursue their fleeing enemy. However, their morale and optimism had increased sharply as a result of this early and decisive victory. Total Union losses amounted to 3,000 in contrast to 1,750 Confederate. The five types of reading comprehension are lexical, literal, interpretive, applied and affective. Each type is important to help readers really understand the meaning of text. Lexical comprehension centers around the understanding of key vocabulary words found in the reading material. Literal understanding focuses on answering who, what, when and where of the story, while interpretive comprehension invites a reader to wonder What if or Why? With applied comprehension, the reader uses background information to form opinions. When readers understand the emotional and social aspects of a story, they utilize affective understanding. Without this kind of understanding, readers can easily get lost in the words and fail to understand the plot. Marking the 150th anniversary of the Civil War, The Atlantic's special commemorative edition, featuring an introduction by President Barack Obama, showcases some of the most compelling stories from the newspaper's archives. Contributors include such famous American writers as Mark Twain, Henry James, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Frederick Douglass, Nathaniel Hawthorne and Louisa May Alcott. Through reporting, essays, fiction and poetry, The Atlantic chronicled the conflict firsthand—from the country's deepening divisions in the years leading up to the conflict, to the horrors of the battlefield, to the transformation of society after the conclusion of the war. Now this 148-page edition captures all this. With contemporary essays by Ta-Nehisi Coates and Jeffrey Goldberg, along with memorable images from the National Portrait Gallery, this rich is perfect for anyone interested in the dramatic story of America's most transformative moment. To buy a limited edition commemorative Civil War print issue, order here. This issue is also available in digital format for iPad in The Atlantic Magazine: Digital Edition app, Nook and Kindle. Buy now: ThoughtCo uses cookies to give you a great user experience. By using ThoughtCo you accept our use of cookies. To become really good at reading comprehension (understanding vocabulary in context, making conclusions, determining the author's purpose, etc.), you need to practice. This is where a reading comprehension worksheet like this comes in handy. If you need even more practice, check out more reading comprehension worksheets here. Directions: The passage below is followed by questions based on its content; answer the questions on the basis of what is indicated or implied in the passage. Printable PDFs: Streaming Reading Comprehension Worksheet for Adolescence | Escaping Adolescence Reading Comprehension Spreadsheet Answers Key Copyright © 2009 by Joseph Allen and Claudia Worrell Allen. As 15-year-old Perry shuffled into my office, with his parents trailing tentatively behind, he looked at me with a strained neutral expression that I had found usually masked either great anger or great anxiety; in Perry's case, it was both. Although anorexia is a disease most commonly associated with girls, Perry was the third in a series of anorexic boys I had recently seen. When he came to see me, Perry's weight had dropped to within 10 pounds of the threshold requiring forced hospitalization, but he denied there were any problems. He just won't eat, his mother started. Then turned to Perry as if to show me the routine they had adopted, she asked with tears in her eyes, Perry, why can't you at least have a simple dinner with us? Perry refused to eat with his family, always claiming that he was not hungry at the time and that he preferred to eat later in his room, except that it rarely happened. New menus, gentle encouragement, veiled threats, nagging, and outright bribery had all been tried, to no avail. Why would an otherwise healthy 15-year-old boy starve himself? The question hung acutely in the air as we all talked. Let us be clear from the outset. Perry was a smart, good kid: shy, unassuming, and generally unlikely to cause trouble. He got straight A's in a challenging and competitive public school awards curriculum that spring. And he later told me that he hadn't received a B on his report card since fourth grade. In a way, he was every parent's dream child. But during his academic success, Perry faced the world of problems, and while he took a while to get to know, eventually the problems came pouring out. The problems weren't what I expected, though. Perry wasn't beaten, he didn't take drugs, and his family wasn't driven by conflict. At first glance, his problems would seem more like typical youth complaints. And they were, in a way. But it was only when I got to understand him that I realized the young problems Perry was experiencing were not just occasional irritations, as they had been to me and my cohort as teenagers, but rather had grown to the point where they cast a great shadow over much of his daily world. I would later realize that Perry was not alone in that regard. A big problem was that while Perry was a strong achiever, he wasn't at all a lucky one. I hate waking up in the morning because there's all this I have to do, he said. I just keep making lists of things to do and checking them every day. Not just schoolwork, but extracurricular activities, so I can get into a good college. Once he got started, Perry's discontent spilled into a frustrated monologue. There's so much to do, and I really need to work to get myself motivated because I feel that none of it really matters... but it's really important I do it anyway. At the end of it all, I stay up late, I get all my homework done, and I'm really studying hard for all my tests, and what do I show for it all? A single sheet of paper with five or six letters on it. It's just stupid! Perry was talented enough to jump through the academic hoops that had been set for him, but it felt like little more than hoop-jumping, and this ate on him. But that wasn't his only problem. Perry was well loved by his parents, as were most of the young people we see. But in his efforts to nurture and support him, his parents inadvertently increased his mental strain. Over time, they had taken on all his household chores, to leave him more time for schoolwork and activities. That's his top priority, they said almost in unison when I asked about this. While removing chores from Perry's plate gave him a little more time, it ultimately left him feeling even more useless and tense. He never did anything for anyone except suck up his time and money, and he knew it. And if he was going to back track on his schoolwork... yes, see how much his parents poured into making it go well. Sandwiched between rage and guilt, Perry had literally begun to get timid. 1. This passage is told from the point of view of(A) a college professor studying the effects of bulimia on young men. (B) a young man named Perry, struggling with the effects of anorexia. (C) a concerned therapist working with struggling young adults. (D) a doctor who treats eating, compulsively, and sleep disorders. (E) a college student working on a thesis on eating disorders in young men. Answer with explanation 2. According to the passage, Perry's two biggest problems(A) were an unfortunate achiever and his parents' increase in his mental strain. (B) his poor attitude towards school and consumption of all time time Money. (C) his rage and guilt. (D) drug abuse and conflicts within the family. (E) his inability to prioritize and anorexia. Answer with explanation 3. The primary purpose of the passage is to(A) describe a young man's struggle with anorexia and, in doing so, give possible causes a young person may resort to an eating disorder. (B) advocates for young men struggling with an eating disorder and the decisions they have made that have brought them to this fight. (C) compare a young person's struggle with his parents and eating disorders that ruin his life to the life of a typical teenager. (D) relate an emotional reaction to the shock of an eating disorder, such as Perry's, a typical young adult. (E) explain how today's adolescents often develop eating disorders and other terrible issues in their overactive lives. Answer with explanation 4. The author uses which of the following in the sentence begins paragraph 4? But during his academic success, Perry faced a world of problems, and while he took a moment to get to know, eventually the problems came pouring out? (A) personification(B) parable(C) anecdote(D) irony(E) metaphor Reply with explanation 5. In the second sentence of the last paragraph, the word unintentionally means the nearest(A) steady(B) monumental(C) incremental(E) incorrectly Reply with Explanation Explanation