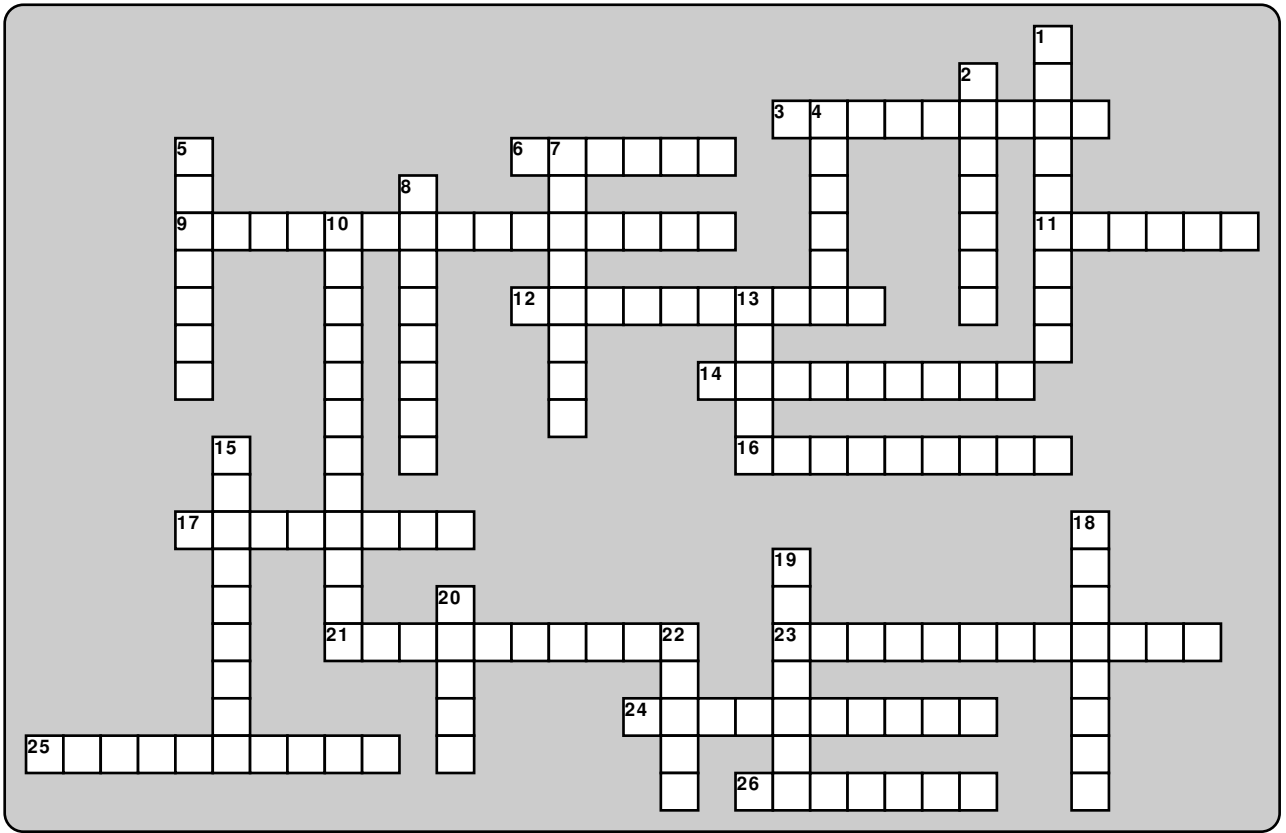


# The Life of Abraham Lincoln



## Across

3 - George \_\_\_\_\_ ran for president in 1864 and was defeated by Abraham Lincoln. When this man was the commander of the Army of the Potomac, Lincoln had many problems with this overly-cautious (and rude) general.

6 - Because of his kindness, gentleness and wisdom, Lincoln was sometimes called "\_\_\_\_\_ Abraham".

9 - Lincoln won a seat in the United States House of \_\_\_\_\_ in 1846. He represented Illinois.

11 - Hannibal \_\_\_\_\_ was Lincoln's first Vice President.

12 - On November 19, 1863, Lincoln gave an address at the dedication of the national cemetery at \_\_\_\_\_: "Four score 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."

14 - Lincoln signed the \_\_\_\_\_ Act in 1862. This act said that anyone who had not fought against the Union (including freed slaves) could get land of their own outside the original 13 colonies by 1) filing an application, 2) improving the land, and 3) filing for a deed.

16 - He earned the nickname "\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_" because he would go out of his way to make sure that he treated people fairly & truthfully.

17 - Abraham Lincoln married this woman in 1842. They had four children; all but one died young.

21 - When Lincoln was young, he made several flatboat trips down the Mississippi River to this large Louisiana city.

## Down

1 - In 1832, Lincoln served in this little-known war, named after a Sauk warrior trying to regain tribal lands lost to white settlers.

2 - Lincoln opposed the spread of \_\_\_\_\_ into the territories.

4 - Some people believe this 1860 speech, the \_\_\_\_\_ Union Address, is his best: "Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith, let us, to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it."

5 - On January 1, 1863, \_\_\_\_\_ - Americans were allowed to fight in the Union army because of an Act signed by Abraham Lincoln.

7 - This September 1862 battle gave Lincoln the opportunity to issue a proclamation declaring slaves in the Confederacy to be free.

8 - Lincoln was born in this state

10 - The \_\_\_\_\_ Proclamation went into effect on January 1, 1863 - freeing slaves ONLY in parts of the Confederacy (and Union) NOT under Union control.

13 - This famous Southern actor shot Abraham Lincoln on April 14, 1865.

15 - Lincoln's Second \_\_\_\_\_ Address included these famous words: "With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in..."

**Across**

23 - On June 16, 1858, Lincoln gave his famous "\_\_\_\_\_ " speech: "A "\_\_\_\_\_ " against itself cannot stand."

24 - When \_\_\_\_\_ fell to the new Confederacy in April 1861, Lincoln called for 75,000 three-month volunteers to help preserve the Union.

25 - Lincoln was a Whig until he joined this political party in 1856, known for its anti-slavery position.

26 - When Lincoln was seven years old, his family lived in this state for a short time

**Down**

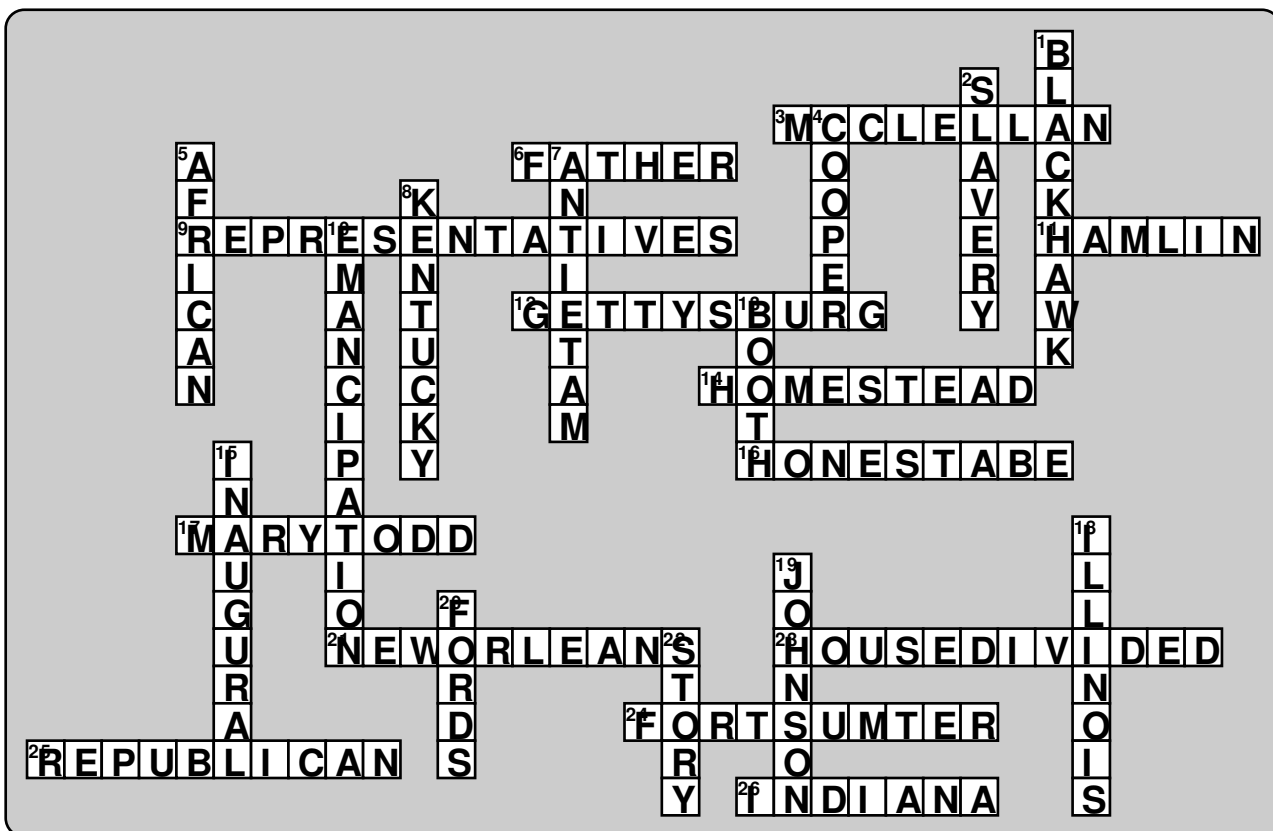
18 - In 1830, the Lincolns moved to this state, where he lived for most of his adult life. Today, this state's slogan is "Land of Lincoln".

19 - Andrew \_\_\_\_\_ was Lincoln's second Vice President. He would also become the President after Lincoln was assassinated in 1865.

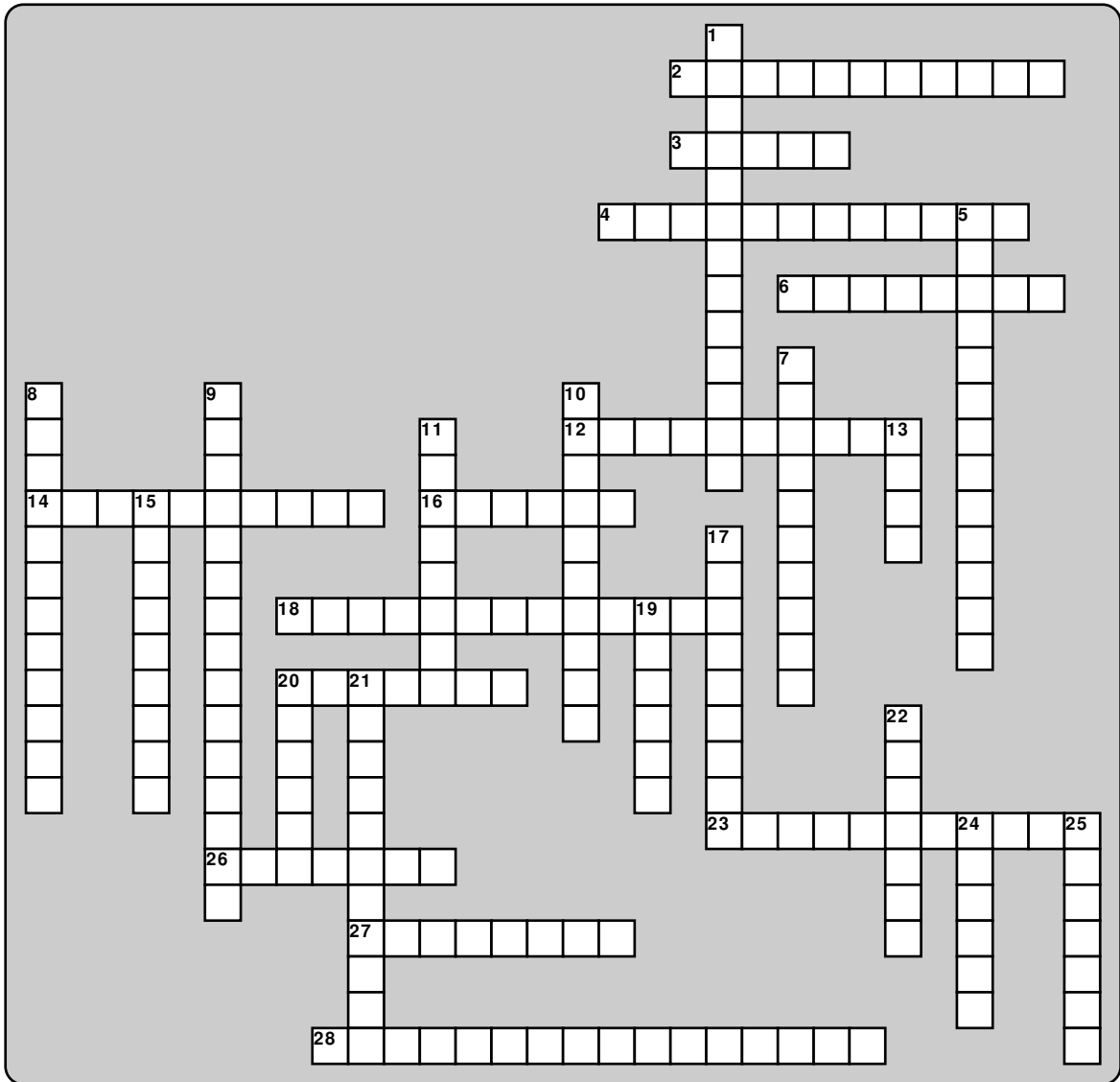
20 - When Lincoln was shot (April 14, 1865), he had been watching a play entitled "Our American Cousin" at \_\_\_\_\_ Theater.

22 - To demonstrate a point, Lincoln would often tell a s\_\_\_\_\_.

# The Life of Abraham Lincoln



# Abraham Lincoln's First Inaugural Address



## Across

2 - States cannot secede because "It is safe to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own term \_\_\_\_\_."

3 - "... no Administration by any extreme of wickedness or \_\_\_\_\_ can very seriously injure the Government in the short space of four years."

4 - Government is a matter of \_\_\_\_\_ one on one side or the other. Either the minority must submit to the law, or the majority must submit to the minority.

6 - There would be no bloodshed or \_\_\_\_\_ unless "forced upon the forced upon the national authority."

12 - He warns that "You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the \_\_\_\_\_, while I shall have the most solemn one to "preserve, protect, and defend it."

14 - All the \_\_\_\_\_ of liberty must be allowed so that a free person won't be surrendered into slavery.

16 - He waxes poetic when he says that "the mystic chords of \_\_\_\_\_" stretch "from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land."

18 - The \_\_\_\_\_ Law is referred to when Lincoln says "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due. "

20 - Lincoln warns that the central idea of secession is "the essence of \_\_\_\_\_", or lawlessness.

23 - The question of whether slavery is prohibited or protected in the \_\_\_\_\_ is not expressly stated.

## Down

1 - When people grow weary of the Government they can "exercise their constitutional right of amending it or their \_\_\_\_\_ right to dismember or overthrow it."

5 - In 1778, the thirteen states pledged to remain a Union with the Articles of \_\_\_\_\_.

7 - President Lincoln believed that it was his duty "to \_\_\_\_\_ the present Government as it came to his hands and to transmit it unimpaired by him to his successor."

8 - Lincoln says that all members of Congress swear their loyalty to the WHOLE \_\_\_\_\_.

9 - Acts of violence to break away from the Union are revolutionary or \_\_\_\_\_ (or rebellious), depending on the circumstances.

10 - There would be no conflict without the "dissatisfied countrymen" being the \_\_\_\_\_.

11 - He says that "the right of each State to order and control its own \_\_\_\_\_ institutions" is extremely important to the balance of power.

13 - Lincoln urged his countrymen to slow down and think calmly and deliberately. "Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time."

15 - Lincoln asks the southern states if there is any possibility that the ills from which they fly "have no real \_\_\_\_\_".

17 - Lincoln warns that states that secede from the Union set up a \_\_\_\_\_ that will divide and ruin them: what's to say that states won't secede from a new confederacy?

**Across**

26 - One party (or state) may break a contract but it takes all the parties (or states) to \_\_\_\_\_ (or cancel) the contract.

27 - The president believed that truth and justice "will surely prevail by the judgment of this great \_\_\_\_\_ [or court] of the American people."

28 - Both public officials and private citizens should follow the laws - even if they don't agree - and not trust that eventually a law will be declared

\_\_\_\_\_ with no punishment for breaking the law.

**Down**

19 - Lincoln ends his address by appealing to "the better \_\_\_\_\_ of our nature."

20 - Lincoln asks if \_\_\_\_\_ can "make treaties easier than friends can make laws?" If you fight, the same questions will exist between you after the war is finished.

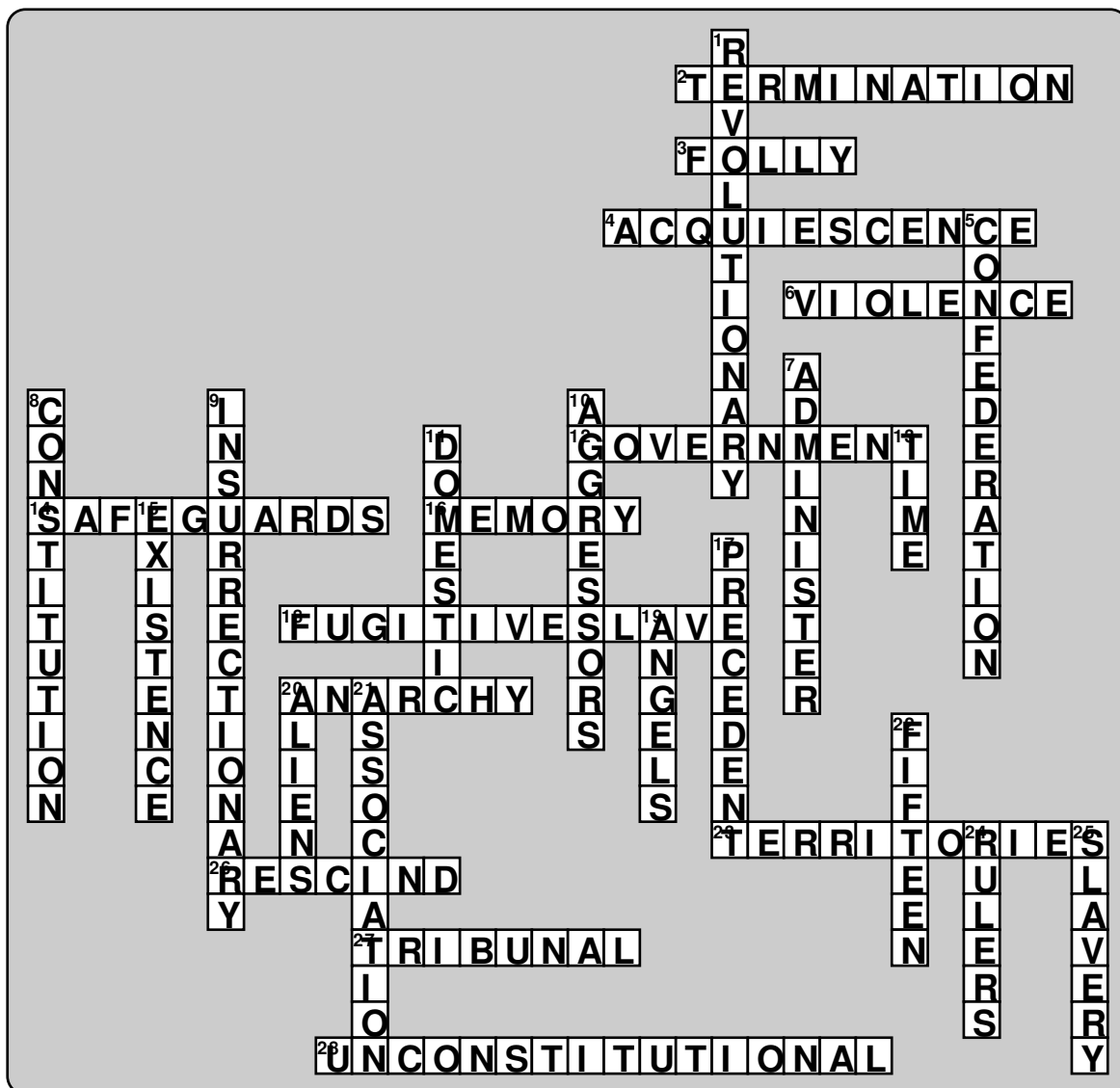
21 - Lincoln says that the Union is older than the Constitution - it first began with the Articles of \_\_\_\_\_ in 1774.

22 - How many presidents had taken the oath by the time of this presidential address?

24 - The president believed that people would cease to be their own \_\_\_\_\_ once government policy began to be fixed by Supreme Court decisions based on lawsuits between individuals.

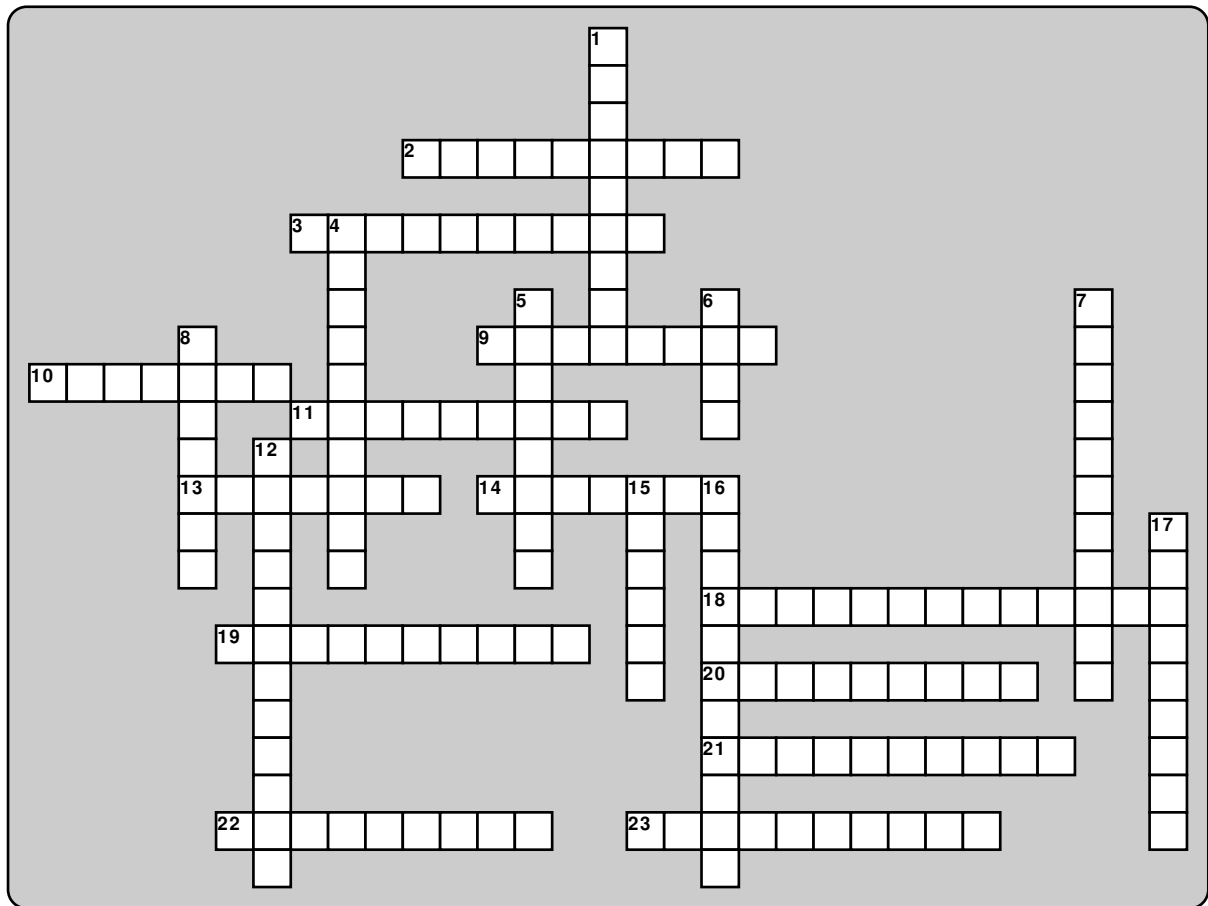
25 - Lincoln says that he has "no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of \_\_\_\_\_ in the States where it exists."

# Abraham Lincoln's First Inaugural Address





# First Inaugural Address of Jefferson Davis



## Across

2 - President Davis calls the Confederates "An agricultural people, whose chief interest is the export of a \_\_\_\_\_ required in every manufacturing country." That item is cotton.

3 - He says that if "the integrity of our territory and jurisdiction be assailed" they will "appeal to arms and invoke the blessings of \_\_\_\_\_ on a just cause."

9 - Davis asserts that "government rests upon the consent of the \_\_\_\_\_".

10 - He says that the Confederates "have vainly endeavored [tried] to secure tranquillity, and to obtain \_\_\_\_\_ for the rights to which we were entitled."

11 - Davis says that if the Union would attempt to disrupt the export of Southern goods to the rest of the world, out of spite, the "\_\_\_\_\_ of millions will bear testimony to the folly and wickedness of our aggressors."

13 - Like the "Founding Fathers", Davis also asserts that "it is the right of the people to alter or \_\_\_\_\_ governments" when they no longer do what they were created to do.

14 - For ordinary defense, they could rely on a \_\_\_\_\_; but with current circumstances he is recommending a "well-instructed and disciplined army".

18 - Even though the agent through which they communicate with other nations has changed, their \_\_\_\_\_ relations are not interrupted.

19 - He says that in case of war, there will be no "\_\_\_\_\_ in the production of the staples which have constituted our exports". \_\_\_\_\_ means "decrease".

20 - This word means "righteousness" or "correctness". "The impartial and enlightened verdict of mankind will vindicate the \_\_\_\_\_ of our conduct..."

## Down

1 - In his address, he asks God to guide them as they try to continue the principles which the Founding Fathers "were able to \_\_\_\_\_, establish and transmit to their posterity." In this sense, \_\_\_\_\_ means "deliver".

4 - He says that "it is by abuse of language that [the Confederate states'] act has been denominated [or named] a \_\_\_\_\_."

5 - Davis claims that "passion or the lust of \_\_\_\_\_" is "cloud[ing] the judgment or inflam[ing] the ambition of those [New England] States." This word means "power" or "control".

6 - Davis warns his countrymen that while they will see many errors to forgive, they will not see a lack of \_\_\_\_\_ or fidelity [faithfulness] to their cause.

7 - Davis had been chosen to be the President of the \_\_\_\_\_ (or temporary) government.

8 - To survive, "the \_\_\_\_\_ of every portion [must] be the aim of the whole". If not, bad feelings between the segments will be created.

12 - He believes that the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Confederacy is the same as that of the Founding Fathers, as they would have explained it.

15 - President Davis explains that all public offices are "\_\_\_\_\_ held for the people". The presidency is a duty held for the benefit of the people.

16 - They will use the "final \_\_\_\_\_ of the sword" to "maintain the position which we have assumed among the nations of the earth". In other words, they'll fight and the sword will declare who's right.

17 - He says that a "peaceful appeal to the \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ declared that so far as they were concerned, the government created by that compact should cease to exist." The compact is the Constitution.

**Across**

21 - This Inaugural Address was given in \_\_\_\_\_, Alabama.

22 - Davis believes that \_\_\_\_\_ [or future generations] will find them blameless - the future will decide that they haven't engaged in war needlessly.

23 - Davis says that their separation from the Union was "marked by no aggression upon others and followed by no domestic \_\_\_\_\_. A "domestic \_\_\_\_\_" is a violent internal disruption.

**Down**

# First Inaugural Address of Jefferson Davis

