

The American Civil War

Watch the video here: <https://youtu.be/J3TRTqhKX1o> (4:36)

The American Civil War was fought over 100 years ago. It began in 1861 and lasted until 1865. The battles of the American Civil War resulted in the death of 620,000 Americans. What caused this terrible civil war between the North and the South?

Well, historians believe that there were many causes of the war. One of the important causes of the war was the friction between the North and the South over the issue of slavery. The southern way of life and the southern economy were based on the use of slave labor. For almost 250 years before the Civil War, the economy of the South depended on the use of black slaves. The slaves were used to plant and pick cotton and tobacco. Cotton and tobacco were the main crops grown in the South. Most Southerners did not think it was wrong to own, buy, or sell slaves like farm animals. Slavery was, in fact, the foundation of the entire economy and way of life in the South. This was not the situation in the North. The northern economy did not depend on the use of slave labor. Why not?

Well, in the South there were many large cotton plantations that used hundreds of slaves. In the North, however, there were smaller farms. The northern farmers planted many different kinds of crops, not just cotton or tobacco. The Northerners did not need slaves, since their farms were smaller than most of the southern plantations. In fact, many Northerners were so opposed to slavery that they wanted to end slavery completely. The northern attitude against slavery made the Southerners angry. So, for many years before the war, there was constant friction between the North and the South over this issue. This friction eventually led to war.

There was other friction, too, as I said before, between the North and the South. There were, in other words, other causes of conflict between the North and the South. One involved the growth of industry in the North. While the South remained an agricultural area, the North became more and more industrialized.



As industry increased in the North, it brought more people and greater wealth to the northern states. As a result, many Southerners began to fear northern political and economic domination. Because of this fear, many Southerners believed that the South should leave the Union and that they should form their own country.

In 1860, the Southerners decided it was time to leave the Union when Abraham Lincoln became president of the United States. Lincoln, as you may know, was against slavery. The people of the South were afraid that their way of life and their economic system were in danger with Lincoln in the presidency. Consequently, the southern states decided to **secede** from the Union. In other words, they wanted to break away from the North and form a separate country. In 1861, South Carolina seceded, and by June of 1861, eleven southern states had seceded and established a new country. They called the new country the Confederate States of America. The war between the North and the South began when the southern states seceded from the Union.

The main reason that the North went to war against the South was to bring the southern states back into the Union. In other words, the North went to war to keep the United States one country.

After four years of terrible fighting, the North won the war against the South, and the United States remained one country. The North won the war mainly because of its economic and industrial strength and power.

The Civil War had two important results for the United States. Number 1: The Civil War preserved the United States as one country. And number 2: It ended slavery in the United States.

Many Americans wonder what the United States would be like today if the South had won the Civil War. The history of the United States would have been very different if the South had won the war between the states.

Words that are difficult to pronounce:

north

south

northerner

southerner

labor

two hundred fifty

six hundred twenty thousand

slavery

industrialized

secede (v.) secession (n.). If you don't understand what *secede* means, how can you find the meaning in the lecture? Read the 5th from last paragraph to find the definition of *secede*.

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One way to make notes on a lecture like this is to highlight or underline key words. Grammatical elements are not highlighted. Highlight only what helps you remember the essential information. After you have prepared your notes, you should be able to look at these key words and explain the lecture as a spoken or written summary.

The **American Civil War** was fought over 100 years ago. It began in **1861** and lasted **until 1865**. The battles of the American Civil War resulted in the **death of 620,000** Americans. What **caused** this terrible civil war between the North and the South?

Well, historians believe that there were **many causes** of the war. One of the important causes of the war was the **friction between the North and the South** over the issue of **slavery**. The southern way of life and the **southern economy** were based on the use of **slave labor**. For almost **250 years** before the Civil War, the **economy** of the **South** depended on the use of **black slaves**. The **slaves** were used to **plant and pick cotton and tobacco**. Cotton and tobacco were the **main crops** grown in the South. Most Southerners **did not think it was wrong** to own, buy, or sell slaves like farm animals. Slavery was, in fact, the foundation of the entire economy and way of life in the South. This was not the situation in the North. The **northern economy** did **not depend** on the use of **slave labor**. Why not?

Well, in the **South** there were many **large cotton plantations** that used hundreds of slaves. In the **North**, however, there were **smaller farms**. The northern farmers planted **many different kinds of crops**, not just cotton or tobacco. The **Northerners** did **not need slaves**, since their **farms were smaller** than most of the southern plantations. In fact, many **Northerners** were so **opposed to slavery** that they wanted to end slavery completely. The **northern attitude against slavery** made the **Southerners angry**. So, for many years **before the war**, there was **constant friction** between the North and the South over this issue. This friction eventually led to war.

There was other friction, too, as I said before, between the North and the South. There were, in other words, **other causes** of conflict between the North and the South. One involved the **growth of industry in the North**. While the **South remained** an **agricultural** area, the North became more and more industrialized.

As **industry increased** in the **North**, it brought **more people and greater wealth** to the northern states. As a result, many Southerners began to fear **northern political and economic domination**. Because of this fear, many **Southerners believed that the South should leave** the Union and that they should form their own country.

In **1860**, the **Southerners decided** it was time to **leave** the Union when Abraham **Lincoln** became **president** of the United States. **Lincoln**, as you may know, was **against slavery**. The people of the **South** were afraid that their **way of life** and their **economic system** were **in danger with Lincoln** in the presidency. Consequently, the **southern states decided to secede** from the Union. In other words, they wanted to break away from the North and form a separate country. In **1861**, **South Carolina seceded**, and by June of 1861, **eleven southern states had seceded** and established a new country. They called the **new country** the **Confederate States of America**. The **war** between the North and the South **began** when the **southern states seceded** from the Union.

The main reason that the North went to war against the South was to bring the southern states back into the Union. In other words, the **North** went to **war to keep** the **United States one country**.

After four years of terrible fighting, the North won the war against the South, and the United States remained one country. The **North won** the war mainly **because** of its **economic** and **industrial strength** and power.

The Civil War had **two important results** for the United States. Number 1: The Civil War **preserved the United States** as one country. And number 2: It **ended slavery** in the United States.

Many Americans wonder what the United States would be like today if the South had won the Civil War. The history of the United States would have been very different if the South had won the war between the states.

Dynamic Listening Comprehension Unit 5 Chapter 2 (Video #10)
The American Civil War

Consonant to vowel linking is indicated with a hyphen (-).

In the first paragraph, stressed syllables and stressed one-syllable words are shown in bold font.

The A/me/ri/can **Ci/vil War** was **fought-o**/ver **one hun**/dred **years-a**/go. It be/gan-in-**eigh**/teen **six/ty-one**-and **las**/ted-un/**til-eigh**/teen **six/ty-five**. The **bat**/tles-of the A/me/ri/can **Ci/vil War** re/sul/ted-in the **death**-of **six hun**/dred **twen**/ty **thou**/sand-A/me/ri/cans. What **caused** this **ter**/rib/le **ci/vil war** be/**tween** the **North**-and the **South**?

Well, historians believe that there were many causes-of the war. One-of the important causes-of the war was the friction between the North-and the South-over the issue of slavery. The southern way of life-and the southern-economy were based-on the use-of slave labor. For-almost 250 years before the Civil War, the economy of the South depended-on the use-of black slaves. The slaves were used to plant-and pick cotton-and tobacco. Cotton-and tobacco were the main crops grown-in the South. Most Southerners did not think-it was wrong to own, buy, or sell slaves like farm-animals. Slavery was, in fact, the foundation-of the entire-economy and way of life-in the South. This was not the situation-in the North. The northern-economy did not depend-on the use-of slave labor. Why not?

Well, in the South there were many large cotton plantations that used hundreds-of slaves. In the North, however, there were smaller farms. The northern farmers planted many different kinds-of crops, not just cotton-or tobacco. The Northerners did not need slaves, since their farms were smaller than most-of the southern plantations. In fact, many Northerners were so opposed to slavery that they wanted to end slavery completely. The northern-attitude-against slavery made the Southerners-angry. So, for many years before the war, there was constant friction between the North-and the South-over this-issue. This friction-eventually led to war.

There was-other friction, too, as-I said before, between the North-and the South. There were, in-other words, other causes-of conflict between the North-and the South. One-involved the growth-of-industry in the North. While the South remained-an-agricultural-area, the North became more-and more-industrialized.

As industry increased in the North, it brought more people and greater wealth to the northern states. As a result, many Southerners began to fear northern political and economic domination. Because of this fear, many Southerners believed that the South should leave the Union and that they should form their own country.

In 1860, the Southerners decided it was time to leave the Union when Abraham Lincoln became president of the United States. Lincoln, as you may know, was against slavery. The people of the South were afraid that their way of life and their economic system were in danger with Lincoln in the presidency. Consequently, the southern states decided to secede from the Union. In other words, they wanted to break away from the North and form a separate country. In 1861, South Carolina seceded, and by June of 1861, eleven southern states had seceded and established a new country. They called the new country the Confederate States of America. The war between the North and the South began when the southern states seceded from the Union.

The main reason that the North went to war against the South was to bring the southern states back into the Union. In other words, the North went to war to keep the United States one country.

After four years of terrible fighting, the North won the war against the South, and the United States remained one country. The North won the war mainly because of its economic and industrial strength and power.

The Civil War had two important results for the United States. Number 1: The Civil War preserved the United States as one country. And number 2: It ended slavery in the United States.

Many Americans wonder what the United States would be like today if the South had won the Civil War. The history of the United States would have been very different if the South had won the war between the states.

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The American Civil War ERROR CORRECTION

Types of errors: articles (a, an, the), verb tense, verb forms, active voice or passive voice, singular/plural, prepositions, parts of speech (for example, using a noun when an adjective is necessary—*danger* or *dangerous*?)

These types of errors are the ones that students make most commonly in their writing and speaking.

Try to find all the errors by reading, then listen to the lecture again and try to hear the differences between what the speaker says and what is written in this text that needs to be corrected. There is one error on each sentence.

1. The American Civil War fought over 100 years ago.
2. It began on 1861 and lasted until 1865.
3. The battles of the American Civil War resulted in the dead of 620,000 Americans.
4. What causes this terrible civil war between the North and the South?
5. Well, historians believe that there were many cause of the war.
6. One of the important causes of the war was the friction between the North and the South over issue of slavery.
7. The southern way of life and the southern economy based on the use of slave labor.
8. For almost 250 years before the Civil War, the economy of the South depend on the use of black slaves.
9. The slave were used to plant and pick cotton and tobacco.
10. Cotton and tobacco were the main crops grown in South.
11. Most Southerners not think it was wrong to own, buy, or sell slaves like farm animals.
12. Slavery was, in fact, the foundation of the entire economy and way life in the South.
13. This is not the situation in the North.
14. The northern economy did not depended on the use of slave labor. Why not?
15. Well, in the South there were many large cotton plantation that used hundreds of slaves.
16. In the North, however, there was smaller farms.
17. The northern farmers planted many different kind of crops, not just cotton or tobacco.
18. The Northerners did not need slaves, since their farms were smaller than most the southern plantations.
19. In fact, many Northerners were so opposed to slavery that they wanted end slavery completely.
20. The northern attitude against slavery make the Southerners angry.
21. So, for many years before the war, there was constant friction between the North and the South over an issue.
22. This friction eventually lead to war.
23. There was another friction, too, as I said before, between the North and the South.

24. There were, in other words, other cause of conflict between the North and the South.
25. One involved the growing of industry in the North.
26. While the South remained the agricultural area, the North became more and more industrialized.
27. As industry increased in the North, it brought more people and greater wealthy to the northern states.
28. As a result, many Southerners began to fear northern politics and economic domination.
29. Because of this fear, many Southerners believed that the South should leave the Union and that they should form own country.
30. In 1860, the Southerners decided it was time to leave the Union when Abraham Lincoln became president the United States.
31. Lincoln, as you may know, against slavery.
32. The people of the South were afraid that their way of life and their economic system were in dangerous with Lincoln in the presidency.
33. Consequently, the southern states decided to secede from Union.
34. In other words, they wanted to break away from the North and form separate country.
35. In 1861, South Carolina seceded, and by June of 1861, eleven southern state had seceded and established a new country.
36. They called new country the Confederate States of America.
37. The war between the North and the South began when the southern states seceded the Union.
38. The main reason that the North went to war against the South was to brings the southern states back into the Union.
39. In other words, the North went to war to keep the United States the one country.
40. After four years of terrible fighting, the North won the war against the South, and the United States reminded one country.
41. The North won the war mainly because of its economic and industrial strength and powerful.
42. The Civil War had two important results for United States.
43. Number 1: The Civil War preserves the United States as one country.
44. And number 2: It ended slavery in the United State.
45. Many Americans wonder what the United States will be like today if the South had won the Civil War.
46. The history of the United States would have being very different if the South had won the war between the states.

Listening exercise

Student A: Read aloud up to each slash mark, then stop.

Student B: Repeat what student A says.

The main reason / that the North went to war / against the South / was to bring the southern states / back into the Union. / In other words, / the North went to war / to keep the United States one country. / After four years of terrible fighting, / the North won the war / against the South, / and the United States / remained one country. / The North won the war / mainly because of / its economic and industrial / strength and power. / The Civil War / had two important results / for the United States. / Number 1: / The Civil War preserved / the United States / as one country. / And number 2: / It ended slavery / in the United States. / Many Americans wonder / what the United States / would be like today / if the South had won / the Civil War. / The history of the United States / would have been very different / if the South / had won the war / between the states. /

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3:42~

The main reason that the North went to war against the South

(1) _____ back into the Union.

In other words,

(2) _____ to keep the United States one country.

(3) _____, the North won the war against the South, and the United States remained one country. The North won the war mainly because of

(4) _____. The Civil War

(5) _____ for the United States. Number 1: The Civil War preserved the United States as one country. And number 2: It ended slavery in the United States.

Many Americans wonder what the United States

(6) _____ if _____ the Civil War.

The history of the United States

(7) _____ if the South had won the war between the states.

3:42~

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The history of the United States

(7) _____ if the South had won the war between the states.

Causes and Effects of the Civil War (1861-1865)

Take notes on the lecture and write an opening statement and concluding statement about the lecture.

Opening statement (Introduction)		
	Northern States	Southern States
economy		
agriculture		
attitudes about slavery		
President Lincoln's policy		
Results of the war		
Concluding statement		

Causes and Effects of the Civil War (1861-1865)

Take notes on the lecture and write an opening statement and concluding statement about the lecture.

Opening statement (Introduction)		
US civil war: very significant, 1861-65, very violent, 620,000 deaths		
	Northern States	Southern States
economy	industrial, wealthy, more population, no slavery	agricultural, little industry, slavery
agriculture	small farms, variety of crops, no slaves	large plantations, cotton, no variety, used slaves
attitudes about slavery	against slavery	pro-slavery, needed slavery for its economy
President Lincoln's policy	keep country united, abolish slavery, not allow secession	
Results of the war	North won. US remained one country. 620,000 deaths.	
Concluding statement		
slavery abolished, Blacks started to gain rights and freedom.		