



U.S. ARMY WAR COLLEGE  
U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center

# A Great Civil War, 1861: The Union Dissolved

Middle School  
Edition



950 Soldiers Drive • Carlisle, Pa 17013 • 717-245-3972  
[www.USAHEC.org](http://www.USAHEC.org)

Visitor and Education Center Hours: Tues-Sat, 9am-5pm;  
Sun, 11am-5pm

Military History Institute: Mon-Sat, 9am-4:45pm

Facilities are open Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, and  
Veteran's Day USAHEC is closed on all other  
Federal holidays

August 2011



## Activity Book



My name is:

## **PARENTS and TEACHERS!**

This educational program is designed to help your child learn more about American history through an exhibit featuring U.S. Army history. This product is intended to enrich your child's experience by encouraging a closer examination of the visitor and education centers exhibit. Depending on the age of your child, some assistance may be necessary to complete the booklet.

We welcome your comments on this product, as we work to improve them in the future. Please send comments to:  
[carl\\_ahec-ves@conus.army.mil](mailto:carl_ahec-ves@conus.army.mil)

**Telling the Army Story,  
One Soldier at a Time  
*Army Strong***

This project was completed in the summer of 2011 as part of an internship program conducted with local and regional universities. College and graduate interns used USAHEC resources to create educational programs and products to support USAHEC exhibits such as those you are now enjoying. The U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center salutes the following students and their faculties:

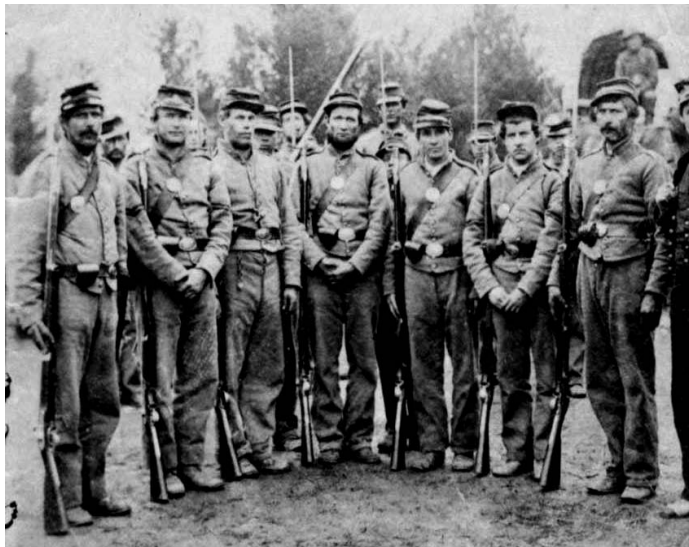
Rachel Statler, Shippensburg University  
Victoria Thomas, Pennsylvania State University

The U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center hosts a variety of unpaid internships for college and graduate students in visitor service, educational programs, conservation, and museum studies.

For more information, please contact USAHEC Visitor and Education Services at 717-245-3803.



*3 Unidentified Soldiers with Cannon*



*33rd PA Infantry*

# The Civil War

The Civil War is known as America's War because it was fought solely by American men on American soil. The Civil War continues to impact Americans today through things like a strong central government, paper currency, and income tax.

This exhibit celebrates the Civil War Sesquicentennial (150th Anniversary) by exploring the first year of the conflict through Soldiers' stories, artifacts, and archival materials.

## Why war?

Although the first shots of the Civil War were not fired until 1861, there was growing tension between the North and South years beforehand.

**List some of the causes of the Civil War:**

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**What was the "final straw" that caused the first Southern state, South Carolina, to secede?**

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# Taking Sides

## Union

Twenty-five states remained in the Union. The Union capital was and still is Washington D.C. The Union had great advantages in population and industry which proved to be vital factors in their victory over the Confederacy.

California  
Connecticut  
Illinois  
Indiana  
Iowa  
Kansas  
Maine  
Massachusetts  
Michigan  
Minnesota  
Nevada (1864)  
New Hampshire  
New York  
New Jersey  
Ohio  
Oregon  
Pennsylvania  
Rhode Island  
Vermont  
West Virginia (1863)  
Wisconsin

## Confederacy

In the decades leading up to the Civil War, Southerners had increasingly become troubled by the North's efforts to limit their power in government and stop the expansion of slavery. The Confederacy was formed on February 4, 1861, with a total of seven states. After Lincoln called for a volunteer army following the capture of Fort Sumter, SC, the final four states seceded. Richmond, VA, the capital of the Confederacy, is less than 100 miles from Washington D.C.

### Dates of secession:

S. Carolina: December 20, 1860  
Mississippi: January 9, 1861  
Florida: January 10, 1861  
Alabama: January 11, 1861  
Georgia: January 19, 1861  
Louisiana: January 26, 1861  
Texas: February 1, 1861  
Virginia: April 17, 1861  
Arkansas: May 6, 1861  
Tennessee: May 7, 1861  
N. Carolina: May 20, 1861

**Border States** were slave states that did not secede from the Union. They were important because of their geographical positions between the two nations. Although they remained loyal to the Union, they maintained strong ties to both the North and the South.

Delaware Kentucky Maryland Missouri

# Civil War Photographs

The following photographs are examples of the wonderful collection of Civil War images held at the U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center. These photographs, and many other library and archival materials are available at the facility for patrons to use while performing research. Visit the Reading Room for more information about using the USAHEC collections.



*Infantry officers and sergeant*

# Take-Home Activity

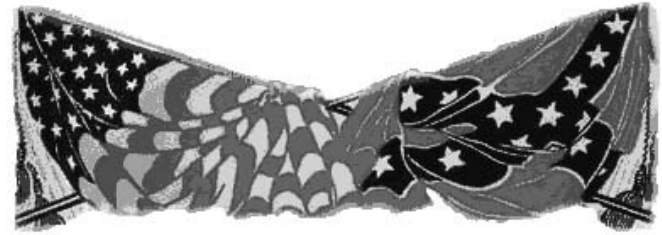
We hope you enjoyed your visit to the U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center. One of the most well known Civil War foods is hardtack. It is a cracker-like biscuit that was usually three inches long and a half an inch thick. Make the recipe below to experience what Civil War Soldiers ate during the war. Be sure to have your parent's help and/or permission!

- 4 cups flour
- 4 teaspoons salt
- Water (about 2 cups)

Preheat oven to 375 degrees. Mix the flour and salt together in a bowl. Add just enough water (less than two cups) so that the mixture will stick together. Mix the dough by hand. Roll the dough out, shaping it roughly into a rectangle. Cut the dough into squares about 3 x 3 inches and 1/2 inch thick.

After cutting the squares, press a pattern of four rows of four holes into each square. Do not punch through the dough. The appearance you want is similar to that of a modern saltine cracker. Turn each square over and do the same thing to the other side.

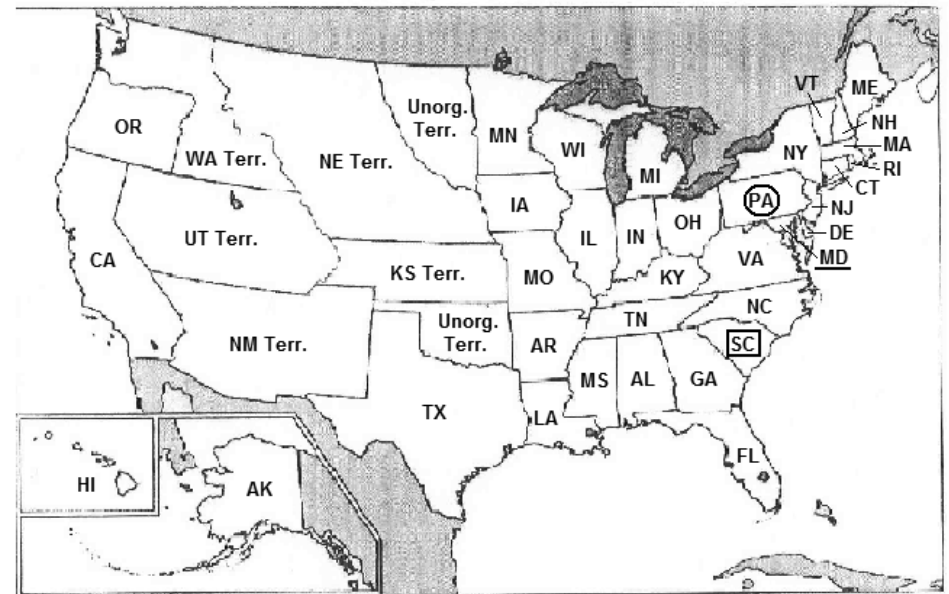
Place the squares on an ungreased cookie sheet in the oven and bake for 30 minutes. Turn each piece over and bake for another 30 minutes. The crackers should be slightly brown on both sides. They will harden as they dry.



Put a **circle** around the states that remained a part of the Union.

Put a **square** around the states that seceded and joined the Confederacy.

Underline the Border States



**Why aren't West Virginia and Nevada on the map?**

West Virginia and Nevada formed during the Civil War. The people of the western counties of Virginia did not want to be a part of the Confederacy. They seceded from the Confederate state of Virginia and applied for statehood. West Virginia became a state on June 30, 1863. Nevada was formed from the Utah Territory. Its statehood was rushed to October 31, 1864 to help ensure the reelection of Abraham Lincoln and to strengthen the Republican majority in Congress after the Civil War was over.

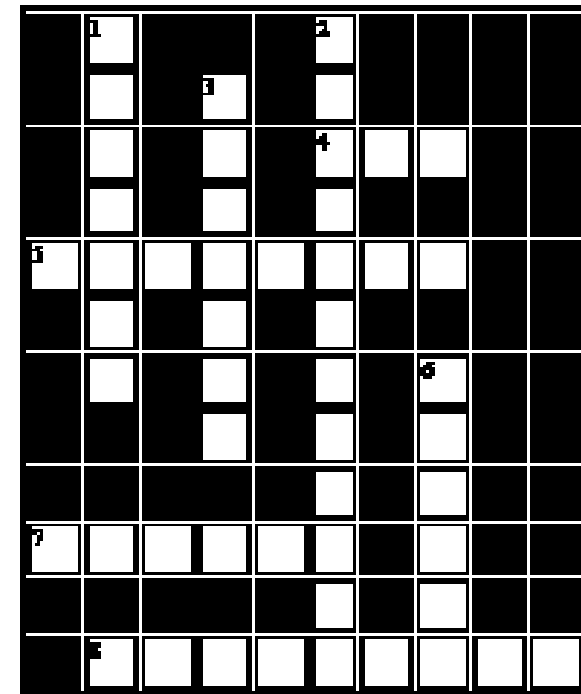
# Artillery



Connect the Cannoneers with their duties.

- |                 |                          |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| A. Cannoneer #1 | carried ammunition       |
| B. Cannoneer #2 | sponged cannon           |
| C. Cannoneer #3 | commanded detachment     |
| D. Cannoneer #4 | loaded round             |
| E. Cannoneer #5 | pulled lanyard to fire   |
| F. Gunner       | put thumb over vent hole |

# Review



Across		Down	
4-	the color of trim on a artilleryman's uniform	1.	played a critical role in hand-to-hand combat
5-	Army branch represented by the open faced bugle insignia	2.	battle that dispelled the belief of a quick war (3 words)
7-	commanded artillery detachment	3.	Army branch represented by the crossed sabers insignia
8.	message from the Signal Corps (2 words)	6.	offered a variety of appetizing but expensive goods that supplemented a soldier's rations.

Using answers gathered in your workbook, complete the crossword puzzle. (NOTE: there are no spaces between words)

# The End of War:

## *A New Beginning of a Nation*

The Civil War was nearly over on April 9, 1865 when General Robert E. Lee surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant in the home of Wilmer and Virginia McLean near Appomattox Court House, Virginia.

After over 10,000 military engagements and more than 620,000 American deaths, the conflict first considered to only last a few short months with relatively little bloodshed, turned into the bloodiest of all American wars.

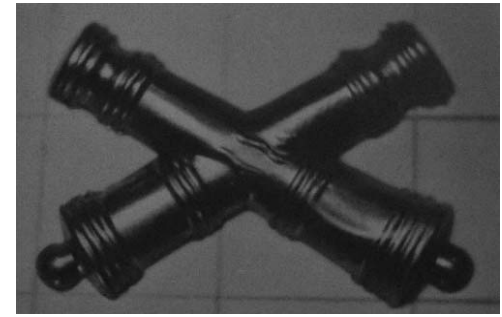


It was now time for the nation to mourn the men who lost their lives. More importantly, it was time to find a way to reconcile their differences and put aside the discontent and conflict of the past four years.

*We have shared the incommunicable experience of war. We felt, we still feel, the passion of life to its top. In our youths, our hearts were touched by fire.*

-Oliver Wendell Holmes

(Note: All of the equipment discussed in The Gun Detachment: Duties and Equipage can be found in the display case left of the Signal Corps Tower.)



### **What was the difference between Light and Heavy Artillery?**

Light –

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Heavy –

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### **By the war's end, what had happened to Heavy Artillery?**

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# Infantry

Infantry comprises the bulk of every army and consists of common foot Soldiers. At the beginning of the war, most Soldiers volunteered.

**How was the infantry organized?**

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**What was the infantry's official insignia, adopted in the 1830s?**

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**Describe the differences between the Union (right) and the Confederate (left) Soldiers' uniforms that are on display in the gallery.**

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# Lest We Forget:

*Memorializing and Commemorating the Civil War*

It has been 150 years since the start of the Civil War, yet the lives of the Soldiers and civilians who were thrust into the horrific conflict are still remembered and celebrated.

During the war, national cemeteries were established as a means of commemorating Soldiers. After the war, numerous veterans' organizations were founded.

**What was the purpose of veterans' organizations? What were their functions?**

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**Do you know of any ways your classroom, national parks, your hometown, museums, or books, newspapers, or magazines, have memorialized and commemorated the Civil War?**

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**Take Home Challenge:** Ask your parents and/or conduct research to discover if any of your relatives served in the Civil War.

**Brainstorm ways you can help raise the understanding of the Civil War to those around you. What can you do to ensure that the Civil War is never forgotten?**

# African-Americans Join the Fight

When did the enlistment of African-American Soldiers into Union regiments begin?

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Who always commanded these African-American units?

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In which engagement did the 54th Massachusetts suffer severe casualties and the loss of its commander, Colonel Robert Gould Shaw?

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*Stories of a Civil War Soldier: Sergeant William H. Carney*

In which unit did Sergeant Carney serve?

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What was Sergeant Carney awarded for his service at Fort Wagner?

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What did Sergeant Carney say about the flag carried into battle at Fort Wagner?

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Below are descriptions of some of the weapons used by infantrymen during the Civil War. Read the descriptions then match the correct weapon from the word bank with its description.

- o Model 1842 Musket
- o Pattern 1853 Enfield Rifle Musket
- o Model 1835 Socket Bayonet
- o Model 1858 Remington New Army Revolver

1. A critical component for every infantryman armed with a musket. Played a critical role in hand to hand combat and could be used in camp as a handy tool.

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2. Had the improved percussion ignition system but lacked rifling. Was deadly when massed and fire. Issued in large numbers early in the Civil War.

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3. The culmination of muzzle loading revolver design. Preferred brand over Colts for this particular weapon.

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4. Made for British Soldiers but was as effective and reliable as U.S. patterns. One of the most common firearms used in the conflict, with 900,000 imported.

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# Cavalry



What was the primary mission of the Cavalry?

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What was the insignia for the Cavalry and where would it have been worn?

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What three types of weapons did cavalrymen use throughout the war? Find a model of each.

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- o 

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- o 

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Describe the message of the engraving "Pay-Day in the Army of the Potomac."

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# Army Departments

Match the department (or another group related to the Army) to its function. The Union had all of the departments below, as did the Confederacy, excluding the Pay Department.

- \_\_\_ Pay Department
- \_\_\_ Subsistence Department
- \_\_\_ Sutler
- \_\_\_ Ordnance Department
- \_\_\_ Corps of Engineers
- \_\_\_ Quartermaster Department
- \_\_\_ Adjutant General's Department

- A. provided quarters, transportation, horses, mules, uniforms, equipage, fuel, and feed.
- B. oversaw military district paymasters and other paymasters who paid the troops.
- C. responsible for the construction or fortifications, roads, and pontoon and railroad bridges.
- D. supplied food to the Army
- E. responsible for the records associated with the military
- F. Handled the development, procurement, and issuance of small arms, artillery, ammunition, and edged weapons
- G. offered a variety of appetizing but expensive goods that supplemented a soldier's rations.

In the Union, cavalrymen were issued horses like any other piece of equipment. Their Confederate counterparts had to provide their own mount.

## Model 1859 McClellan Saddle Horse Equipment

Below are descriptions of some of the equipment issued to cavalrymen during the Civil War. Match the piece of equipment to its description.

- |                    |                                   |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ___ Crupper        | A. maintained firearm stability   |
| ___ Girth          | B. linked horses together         |
| ___ Link Strap     | C. used to groom mounts           |
| ___ Carbine Socket | D. secured saddle to horse's tail |
| ___ Horse Brush    | E. held saddle stable when riding |

**BONUS:** Looking at the trim of their uniforms, how do you designate artillerymen, infantrymen, and cavalrymen?

Artillery –

Infantry –

Cavalry –

# The Medical Department

Wounded or sick Soldiers received initial care from the regimental or assistant surgeon. Care was often given in makeshift field hospitals. More advanced treatment was available at hospitals attached to higher commands or located in urban areas. Both the Union and the Confederacy had similar medical departments, but there were fewer supplies available in the South.

**Name three items that could have been found in a Surgeon's Set. What would these different tools have been used for?**

o \_\_\_\_\_

o \_\_\_\_\_

o \_\_\_\_\_

**How many of the 620,000+ fatalities of the Civil War were caused by contagious diseases?**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

*Stories of a Civil War Soldier: Surgeon General Clement A. Finley*

Where was Surgeon General Finley born? \_\_\_\_\_

How long was Finley the Surgeon General? \_\_\_\_\_

What led to his removal and retirement in 1862?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Battle of Big Bethel, VA**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Before the Battle of Big Bethel, First Lieutenant John T. Greble said, "...this is an ill-advised and badly arranged movement, no good will come from it; and as for myself, I shall not return from the battlefield alive." What is important about his death?**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**First Battle of Bull Run/Manassas, VA**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**When Confederate reinforcements arrived on the field, the inexperienced and overwhelmed Union troops quickly retreated. What realization did the Union come to after the defeat?**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Battle of Port Royal, SC**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**The joint Union Army and Navy amphibious attack against Port Royal led to a Confederate withdrawal. What did the capture of Port Royal provide for the Union forces?**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



# The Armies: Union



Following the capture of Fort Sumter, President Lincoln called for a volunteer army. How many men did he want and how long was their service to last?

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Why did Union leadership and manpower suffer in the early months of 1861?

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*Stories of a Civil War Soldier: Major General John E. Wool*

What two wars had General Wool fought in before the Civil War?

What were some of General Wool's duties during the war?

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True or False: Major General Wool is the oldest General to hold an active field command. \_\_\_\_\_

# The Armies: Confederate



After Lincoln called for volunteers, Confederate President Jefferson Davis responded with his own call. How many men did he want and how long was their service to last?

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Name four problems the Confederacy faced in regards to the creation and operation of its Army?

- o \_\_\_\_\_
- o \_\_\_\_\_
- o \_\_\_\_\_
- o \_\_\_\_\_