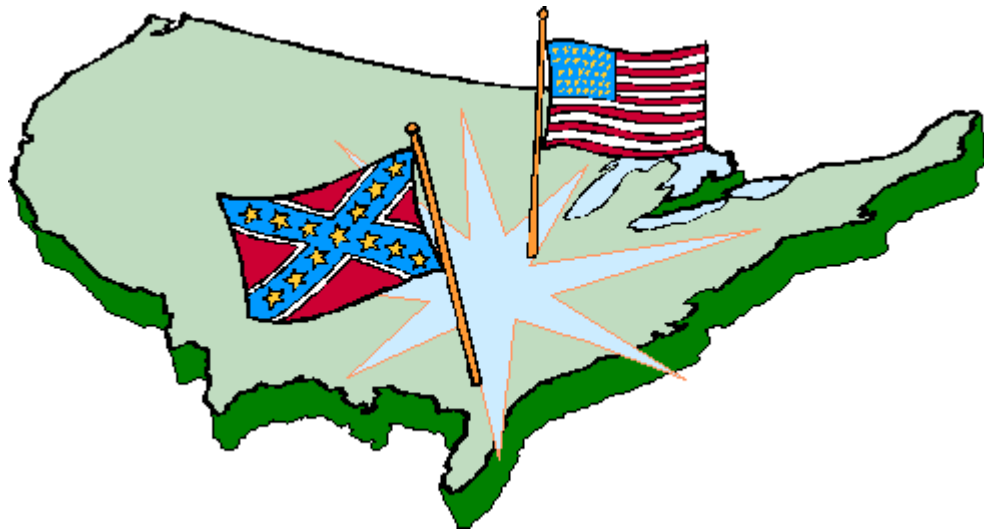


# THE CIVIL WAR

AMERICA AT ITS WORST

1861-1865



An Interdisciplinary Unit

By

Larry E. Robbins



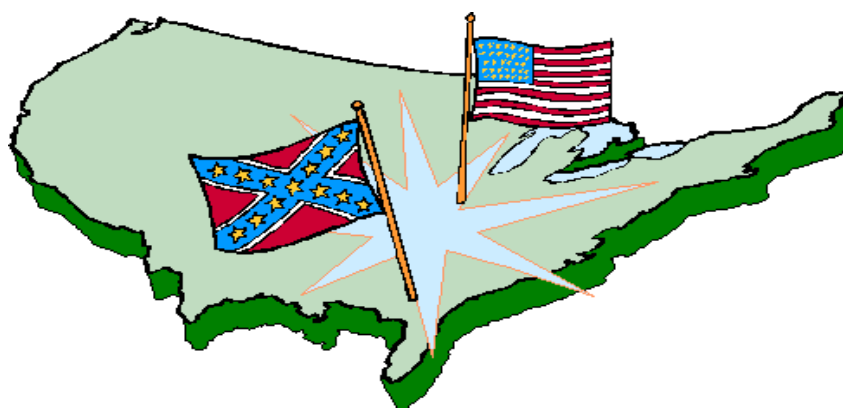
# THE CIVIL WAR

## AMERICA AT ITS WORST 1861-1865

**Description of Target Ages and Grade Levels** -- This unit of the Civil War has been designed primarily for the middle and upper elementary grades.

**Purpose** -- **The Civil War** presents an interdisciplinary unit reviewing the life, times, and actions of the Civil War. Activities are designed for small group use as well as individual projects.

**How-to-Guide** -- A few narratives can be found in the beginning of the unit. This can be read to the students or given individually to them. A section of inspirational stories is included for worship purposes. There is a combination of narrative and worksheet activities throughout the unit. Web-based activities are combined with research opportunities that will give the students a wide range of skill development. These can be used in any order.



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# GOD'S QUARREL WITH THE NATION

By Ellen G. White

*The following article first appeared in the August 27, 1861, edition of the Advent Review and Sabbath Herald (now the Adventist Review), just four months after the beginning of the American Civil War.*

God is punishing the nation for the high crime of slavery. He has the destiny of the nation in His hands. He will punish the South for the sin of slavery, and the North for so long suffering its overreaching and overbearing influences.

All heaven beholds with indignation, human beings, the workmanship of God, reduced to the lowest depths of degradation, and placed on a level with the brute creation by their fellow-men. And professed followers of that dear Saviour whose compassion was ever moved as He witnessed human woe, heartily engage in this enormous and grievous sin, and deal in slaves and souls of men.

Angels have recorded it all. It is written in the book. The tears of the pious bond-men and bond-women, of fathers, mothers and children, brothers and sisters, are all bottled up in heaven. Agony,

human agony, is carried from place to place, and bought and sold. God will restrain His anger but a little longer. His anger burns against this nation, and especially against the religious bodies who have sanctioned, and have themselves engaged in this terrible merchandise. Such injustice, such oppression, such sufferings, many professed followers of the meek and lowly Jesus can witness with heartless indifference. And many of them can inflict, with hateful satisfaction, all this indescribable agony themselves, and yet dare to worship God. It is solemn mockery, and Satan exults over it, and reproaches Jesus and His angels with such inconsistency, saying, with hellish triumph, *Such are Christ's followers!*

These professed Christians read of the sufferings of the martyrs, and tears course down their cheeks. They wonder that men could ever possess hearts so hardened as to practice such inhuman cruelties toward their fellow-men in slavery. And this is not all. They sever the ties of nature, and cruelly oppress from day to day their fellow-men. They can inflict most inhuman tortures with relentless cruelty, which would well compare with the cruelty papists and heathens exercised toward Christ's followers. It will be more tolerable for the heathen and for papists in the day of the execution of God's judgment than for such men.



The cries and sufferings of the oppressed have reached unto heaven, and angels stand amazed at the hard-hearted, untold, agonizing suffering, man in the image of his Maker, causes his fellow-man. The names of such are written in blood, crossed with stripes, and flooded with agonizing, burning tears of suffering. God's anger will not cease until He has caused the land of light to drink the dregs of the cup of His fury.

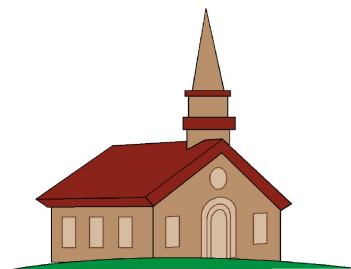
At the Roosevelt conference, when the brethren and sisters were assembled on the day set apart for humiliation, fasting and prayer, Sabbath, August 3, the Spirit of the Lord rested upon us, and I was taken off in vision, and shown the sin of slavery. Slavery has long been a curse to this nation. The fugitive slave law was calculated to crush out of man every noble, generous feeling of sympathy, that should arise in his heart for the oppressed and suffering slave. It was in direct opposition to the teaching of Christ. God's scourge now is upon the North, that they have so long submitted to the advances of the slave power. The sin of Northern pro-slavery men is great. They have strengthened the South in their sin, and sanctioned the extension of slavery, and acted a prominent part in bringing the nation into its present distressed condition.

I was shown that many realize not the extent of evil which has come upon us. They have flattered themselves that the national difficulties would soon be settled, and confusion and war end; but all will be convinced that there is more reality in the matter than was anticipated.



# PREDICTION OF CIVIL WAR BLOODSHED

It was a joyous occasion for the Parkville Seventh-day Adventist church. Several of the leading workers were present to assist in dedicating this new house of worship to the service of God. In connection with the afternoon meeting, Ellen White, who had been speaking, was taken in vision. This was Sabbath, January 12, 1861. Three weeks earlier South Carolina had seceded from the Union. Three other States had followed, one each on Wednesday, January 9, Thursday, January 10, and Friday, January 11. Of the action of these last three States, the believers at Parkville may or may not have known. No one expected actual war, and it was not until a full three months later that President Lincoln called for an army.



But a deep impression was made upon those in the little church as Ellen White, coming out of vision, told the audience that a number of States would join South Carolina in secession, and that the nation was on the brink of war. She described views of armies in conflict, with terrible carnage by bullet and bayonet. She saw battlefields covered with the dead and dying. She described scenes of suffering in overcrowded prisons, and she saw homes where distress and anguish reigned because of the loss of husbands, sons, or brothers. Then looking around she said solemnly and sadly, in words which startled the audience, "There are those in this house who will lose sons in that war." (*The Great Second Advent Movement*, pp. 337, 338.)

In a few months the dreadful war was in progress. For four sad years it dragged on. Newspaper accounts brought ever new and convincing evidence of the accuracy of the prediction in the Parkville church. No less than five families in the room that day lost sons in the carnage.

Courtesy of Ellen G. White, Inc.  
Washington, D.C.

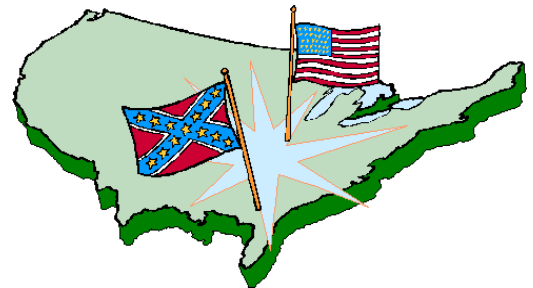


# A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE WAR YEARS

## 1860

The causes of the war of 1861-1865 reach back to the beginning of United States history. The growth of an industrial economy in the North and of a plantation system in the South gradually divided the country into well defined regions. As each area developed its own way of life, differences which the colonial Americans had been able to ignore in the united effort to win independence were more and more emphasized. Slavery became the cornerstone of the Southern system, and its abolition the catalyst of nineteenth-century Northern liberalism.

For two generations Southerners provided the leaders of the national government. As the westward expansion of the nation progressed and waves of new citizens from Europe moved into the new country, a new America and a new type of American developed. Political compromise delayed a break between the sections, but the bloody local war between Southerners who supported slavery and Northern Free-Soilers over the settling of Kansas in the mid-1850's foreshadowed the broader and bloodier struggle of 1861-1865. John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry, Virginia, in 1859 shocked the country into realization of the danger of war. No one wanted war, but the politicians, the editors, even the clergy drew the lines of opinion so sharply that war became inevitable. Its actual coming was sparked by the election of Abraham Lincoln as President in November, 1860.



South Carolina had been the center of planning for secession if Lincoln was elected. It now proceeded to act out its threat. On December 20, 1860, its State Convention, meeting in Charleston, passed a fateful Ordinance of Secession abrogating South Carolina's acceptance of the United States Constitution and reasserting her position as an independent republic. South Carolinians regarded secession as a right and hoped to leave the Union peaceably. In an address to her sister slaveholding states South Carolina invited them to join in the

formation of a new nation: "Citizens of the slaveholding States of the United States!... Providence has cast our lot together, by extending over us an identity of pursuits, interests and institutions. South Carolina desires no destiny separated from yours. To be one of the great Slaveholding Confederacy, stretching its arms over a territory larger than any power in Europe possesses – with a population four times greater than that of the whole United States when they achieved their independence of the British Empire – with productions which make our existence more important to the world than that of any other people inhabiting it – with common institutions to defend, and common dangers to encounter – we ask your sympathy and confederation....All we demand of other people is to be let alone to work out our own high destinies....United together, and we must be a great, free and prosperous people, whose renown must spread through the civilized world and pass down to the remotest ages. We ask you to join us in forming the Confederacy of Slaveholding States."



## 1861

A government, closely modeled on the old government, had been established at Montgomery in February and then relocated to Richmond at the end of May. Jefferson Davis, a former United States Secretary of War, had been installed as President. A new flag had been devised and Confederate stamps for a Confederate postal service printed. Confederate currency replaced United States money, and patriotic Southerners invested heavily in Confederate bonds.

President Davis reiterated in his inaugural address on February 18 the hope for peaceful separation of the two nations.

But there was to be no peace.



The bombardment of Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor on April 12 and its surrender to the Confederates on April 14 started the War in earnest. Now men and states had to choose. Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee cast their lot with the South. Basic loyalty to the Union kept the slaveholding border states – Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri – with the North. Many Southern officers in the U.S. Army and Navy resigned. The conflict of loyalties is best illustrated in the actions of Virginian officers. Winfield Scott, the hero of the War with Mexico, and George H. Thomas, the future

hero of Lookout Mountain, stayed with the Union. Most other Virginians went with their state. Robert E. Lee was the most notable officer to side with the South.

Lincoln was not idle in his first months in the Presidency. Almost as much as the South, the North was unprepared for war. Men had to be mobilized. The Army and Navy, previously small peacetime forces and crippled by resignations, had to be built to new strength. After the explosion into open war at Fort Sumter there was relative quiet until mid-July when the War erupted in new fury at Manassas, Virginia. There Southern troops under Generals P.G.T. Beauregard and J.E. Johnston turned a battle between ill-prepared armies into a rout of the Federals. Failure to press the advantages of victory cost the Confederacy heavily, but Manassas gave the South a boost to its morale and gave it a hero in “Stonewall” Jackson.

Even though the North had lost the navy yard at Norfolk, Federal armies were successful at Hampton Roads, Virginia, and at Hatteras Inlet in North Carolina. In November they gained an even stronger foothold on the coast of South Carolina when a combined sea and land force captured Port Royal.

Federal armies were successful, too, farther west. George B. McClellan had found success in freeing the Unionist portion of Virginia to prepare for its admission to the Union as the new state of West Virginia.

Still farther west there was fierce fighting in Missouri. The Confederates won at Wilson’s Creek in August but again failed to follow up their victory. Men from the Old Northwest Territories and from the new America beyond it to Colorado and California answered Lincoln’s call for more men and began building themselves into the armies that would soon make Ulysses S. Grant and William Tecumseh Sherman famous as generals.





## 1862

By the end of 1861 the War was mired in the forced truce of winter weather. Both sides now realized that this was real war, to be fought to its bitter end. No longer did politicians predict that the War would be over in ninety days.

The beginning of 1862 was a time of building and preparation and organization in the North, of training and strengthening of defenses in the South. The Union was impatient for a decisive victory, for tangible reward from the bright promise of George McClellan's military genius. George H. Boker, a Northern poet, expressed the prevailing sentiment in a poem called "Tardy George":

"Suppose for a moment, George, my friend—  
Just for a moment—you condescend  
To use the means that are in your hands,  
The eager muskets, and guns, and brands;  
Take one bold step on the Southern sod,  
And leave the issue to watchful God!  
For now the Nation raises its gorge,  
Waiting and watching, tardy George!"

Before McClellan dared move on Richmond, Federal successes in the West brought encouragement to the North. General Grant made his first resounding successes in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson. Nashville was abandoned by the Confederates and soon captured. To the southeast, Fort Pulaski protecting the river approach to Savannah was captured. Confederate hopes began to darken.



In early April a bloody battle – possibly the bloodiest of all history to that time – forever changed the meaning of Shiloh from “place of peace” to “place of war.” Both sides claimed victory at this Tennessee battle, but the results eventually proved the costlier to the Confederates. Among their losses there was General Albert S. Johnston, a general of great promise. But the greatest loss to the Confederacy in the spring of 1862 was New Orleans. Commodore D.G. Farragut took his fleet past the river forts defending the city on April 24 and 25. A week later the largest city of the South, abandoned by its garrison, was in the hands of the Federals.



Despite these major losses, the South had its reasons to be optimistic. Stonewall Jackson was building for the Confederacy its own record of successes and for himself an unsurpassed military reputation as he again and again bested his Yankee opponents in the Valley of Virginia.

The most vital area of the War continued to be the approaches to Richmond. McClellan finally moved up from Yorktown to the Chickahominy River, within a few miles of the city. The first of



June brought a Confederate victory at Seven Pines. Here General Joseph E. Johnston was wounded and replaced in command by Robert E. Lee. Federal advance was stayed, but it was renewed later in the month. Lee called Jackson to his aid. McClellan was defeated in a series of battles known as the Seven Days, and the city was relieved from immediate attack. In the late summer a second battle at Manassas brought another Confederate success. Lee led his troops into Maryland in the first Confederate invasion of the North. Fifteen months before General Irwin McDowell's men had sung "Dixie" as they crossed the Potomac on their way to First Manassas. It had not been sung as a Yankee song since. By now it had given its name to the South, and it was this tune that Lee's men sang as they, in their turn, crossed the Potomac.



The Southerners were turned back at Antietam Creek. Again the North chafed under McClellan (who had been removed in favor of General John Pope and later restored to command) to move offensively. Worn out by McClellan's demands for more reinforcements, Lincoln replaced him with General Ambrose E. Burnside. Burnside's army met Lee's at Fredericksburg in mid-December. The advantage of position lay almost wholly with the Confederates. Against a pitiless barrage Burnside's men were led to bloody slaughter and defeat.

The year came to a close with a military decision in the War still in the balance. The immense resources of the North had not yet been brought to their full potential. No Federal army had been able to drive through a decisive victory. The South still held its defenses, contracted though they were. Southern shortages of men and materials were not yet fully felt. Southern hopes had been buoyed by Confederate military successes. They had been heightened by the emergence of outstanding heroes in Jackson and his hard-working military, in the dashing J.E.B. Stuart and his daring cavalymen, in John S. Mosby and Nathan B. Forrest. Most of all they had been raised by the emergence of Lee as a great general and of his Army of Northern Virginia as a great implement of war.



## 1863

The War seemed to stretch out endlessly, but – though no one could surely know it at the time – 1863 would be its climactic year. In the spring Confederate fortunes would surge to new heights of military success at Chancellorsville. In the summer the tide of war would turn with the twin victories for the North at Gettysburg and Vicksburg.

The first of the year brought good news for the South – a victory at Murfreesboro, Tennessee; soon after, word of the cruiser Alabama’s capping a victorious maiden cruise by sinking the U.S.S. Hatteras and word of the recapture of Galveston. In the North the War was given a new dimension as the Emancipation Proclamation President Lincoln had issued in the fall went into effect. Though it did little to give immediate freedom to the Negroes, it did much to boost Union morale and to give increased purpose to the War.



The Confederates’ great victory at Chancellorsville in May was a costly one. It was there that Stonewall Jackson received his fatal wound, accidentally shot by his own men. But the victory over General Joe Hooker cleared the way for a second Confederate invasion of the North. In June, Lee led his troops across western Maryland and into Pennsylvania. There the Army of Northern Virginia met the Army of the Potomac in one of the great battles of history. On the third day the Federals repulsed the final Confederate assault, Pickett’s Charge, and held their ground. Each side claimed victory. Considering the waste of life, both sides lost. But victory really belonged to the Union, and this great triumph of July 3 was matched the next day when General John C. Pemberton surrendered Vicksburg to General Grant.



The summer of 1863 ended with Confederate success at Chickamauga in northern Georgia, but once again the Southerners could not capitalize their victory.

Again the War seemed to pause in its course – for all except the men on the front lines daily engaged in skirmishes and picket duty. But a new spring it would gather renewed force, but in that fall of 1863 the Union could pause long enough for its President to enunciate in the cemetery at Gettysburg a nation’s tribute to its soldiers, later known as the Gettysburg Address.



## 1864



Confederate General John H. Morgan arrived in Richmond on New Year's Day 1864. He was given a hero's welcome for his cavalry exploits in Kentucky and for his recent escape from prison in Columbus, Ohio.

The Army of Northern Virginia remained the strong hope for the South. Confederate optimism, an insistent faith in the righteousness of the Confederate cause, and wishful thinking that the Federal war effort would collapse, all encouraged Southerners to continue a fight which looked less fated to failure in its own time than with the improved vision of historical hindsight. Soldiers whose enlistments had expired reenlisted by the thousands. In an address thanking them for their patriotism early in 1864, President Davis declared, "Assured success awaits us in our holy struggle for liberty and independence, and for the preservation of all that renders life desirable to honorable men."



When the spring campaigns opened General Grant began his long, slow advance on the Richmond-Petersburg line, and General Sherman started his move toward Atlanta. In these two western generals the Union had at last found men who could move their armies, win victories that counted, and – in the case of Sherman – "make Georgia howl." No longer would there be changes in the Union command that would give Southerners the opportunity to joke that Secretary of War Stanton had "given Master Abraham a new toy."

On the seas and on the inland rivers the Northern fleet, too, became stronger and stronger. No longer was the blockade a weakness in the Federal offensive. It had become a powerful weapon in the slow strangulation of Southern efforts to supply the Confederate armies. And in June the Federal *Kearsarge* brought an end to the glamorous career of the *Alabama*. No more would the raider that had sunk or captured sixty Union ships threaten Federal shipping.



The long fourth summer of the War was marked in the Union by a bitter political campaign. But Sherman and his soldiers and Grant and his soldiers moved ahead without regard to politics. By midsummer Sherman was besieging Atlanta. Despite the Confederates' replacement of Johnston with the more aggressive General John B. Hood, Atlanta fell in early September – in time to restore the public confidence that Lincoln needed for reelection.



Disregarding any need for supply lines, Sherman left Atlanta in November and set out for Savannah – making a ploy along the way at freeing the Federal prisoners at Andersonville. With little more than token opposition from the cavalry of General Joe Wheeler, Savannah was captured in time for Sherman to offer the city to Lincoln as a Christmas present. At last Federal armies had completed to the sea the path of victory begun long before with their capture of the Confederate forts on the Tennessee River.



## 1865

Sherman's march to the sea did not destroy Confederate resistance, but it did destroy Confederate hopes. There was Southern optimism to the end, but by 1865 it was an optimism produced by despair. There was still a long chance for an equalizing victory by Lee. A few still held to a forlorn hope for foreign intervention. But materials and men were used up. Efforts in February for a negotiated peace were rejected by Lincoln. The Confederacy had, in the slang of the day, reached its last ditch.

Sherman continued his triumph in a march through the Carolinas. Charleston, the birthplace of secession, finally fell to other Yankee troops after years of nearly constant attack; Sherman led his men instead through South Carolina's capital, Columbia, and left there little more than ashes.

In Virginia bad weather held Grant in his lines until the end of March. Then, on April 2, the Confederate lines broke. Lee's army retreated southwest in an attempt to join Johnston in North Carolina. It got only as far as Appomattox Court House. There on April 9 Grant accepted Lee's surrender.

In the North the complete victory for the Union was marred only by the tragic assassination of Lincoln on April 14. In the South the humiliation of defeat was like the ending of the world. All that followed Grant's victory and Lincoln's death was anti-climactic. On April 26 Johnston surrendered to Sherman in North Carolina. General Richard Taylor surrendered the other Confederate armies east of the Mississippi the first week of May. Jefferson Davis, with a \$100,000 reward posted for him, was captured at Irwinville, Georgia, May 10. And on May 26 General Kirby Smith surrendered the Confederate soldiers in the Confederacy's Trans-Mississippi states.

The war was finally over.



# SPANGLER'S SPRING

For I will pour water upon him that is thirsty....  
Isaiah 44:3, first part.

At the foot of Culp's Hill, scene of the second day's battle of Gettysburg, snug under a concrete and stone mound, pouring forth its cool waters, is Spangler's Spring, an historic spot on the ground made sacred by the blood of a divided nation in the most grueling conflict ever fought on American soil. Ordinarily a spring will cause no further ado than to refresh a thirst. To others, in moments of extreme need, it is an all-inspiring sight. And so it is that Spangler's Spring marks a spot and furnished the background of an incident unique in the annals of warfare.

When the forces under Lee and under Meade, opposing Generals in the three days Battles at Gettysburg, had withdrawn for the night after an all-day battle, water was one of the commodities in great demand. One need not dwell on what a war-crazed man will do in such an emergency.

When darkness fell over the opposing lines—when the sentries had been posted and the firing had ceased for the time being, men in Blue and men in Gray sought something to quench their thirst. They had emptied their canteens and were bent on replenishing their supply before another day dawned.

Almost at the same time, these soldiers, fighting to kill only a few hours before, found this gushing spring, located between the firing lines. They

gathered about its cooling outlet and like brothers in arms exchanged greetings, while waiting their turn to refill their canteens, partook of the waters that proved such a blessing to these heroes suffering from parched throats, thence returned to their respective positions and later engaged in mortal combat.

For some time this human interest story sounded like myth, concocted by one with a vivid imagination. However, as the years passed and the story of the Battles at Gettysburg came into its own and historians dwelt at length upon the importance of this conflict the incident at Spangler's Spring was retold by many veterans who survived the ordeal at Gettysburg and finished the war.

At every gathering of the Blue and Gray it is repeated. On a number of occasions veterans of the Army of the Potomac and those who fought under Lee who were in the "drinking party" near Culp's Hill met and exchanged viewpoints as they did upon that memorable night years before.

Courtesy of: Times and News Publishing Co.  
Gettysburg, PA



# BARLOW AND GORDON - FRIENDLY ENEMIES

But I tell you: Love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you. Matthew 5:44 NIV.

The story of Brigadier General Francis Channing Barlow of New York and Brigadier General John B. Gordon of Georgia is as remarkable a picture of true patriotism and friendliness, despite adverse opinion, as emerged from the great Civil War. It immediately commanded the respect of sympathizers of both sides.

General Barlow was in command of a Division of the 11<sup>th</sup> Union Corps. He was graduated from Harvard, refused a commission, enlisted as private and won his promotion to Major General purely upon merit. General Gordon was in command of Gordon's Brigade of Early's Division of Ewell's Corps. On the afternoon of July 1<sup>st</sup>, 1863, General Barlow while engaged in battle with Gordon's outfit at Barlow's Knoll, west of the Harrisburg road, about one mile from Gettysburg, was struck by a shell. He fell from his horse and lay in a heap atop the knoll from which his troops were driven by Gordon and his men. Barlow's men believed him dead. When General Gordon rode by he perceived life in the heap and recognizing an officer of equal rank, dismounted and inquired if he could be of any assistance during his last moments. Gordon believed that Barlow was dying. Barlow asked that his wife, a nurse with the Union forces, be informed of his plight.

Under a flag of truce, two runners from Gordon's staff rode through the Union lines, found Mrs. Barlow and escorted her to the side of her husband atop the knoll. Mrs. Barlow saw a faint hope and asked that her husband be

removed to a farm house, now known as the McIlhenny farm, still standing on the Harrisburg road.

Under the gentle and tender care of his wife and the constant administration of a nurse's hands, General Barlow recovered and lived.

Later General Barlow heard of the death of a General Gordon and silently mourned the loss of a man whom he looked upon as a warm friend. Instead General Gordon fought through the war, as did Barlow, and later became Governor of Georgia.

Twenty years later at a banquet of Union and Confederate soldiers in Washington, Attorney General Barlow and Governor Gordon were on the program as speakers. Each of the opinion the other had been killed, they recognized each other at the banquet and a touching reunion was held at the speakers' table.

Courtesy of: Times and News Publishing Co.  
Gettysburg, PA



# JOHN BURNS – CITIZEN SOLDIER

I have fought the good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith. 2 Timothy 4:7.

John Burns, native of Gettysburg, cobbler by trade, 72 years of age, was one of the oldest volunteers to the Union cause. He was wounded three times during the three days of engagement at Gettysburg, and his contribution to the cause of the North furnished a splendid illustration of heroic patriotism. When news reached the citizenry of this little town that General Lee purported to invade Gettysburg on his attempted conquest of the North, John Burns, indignant at this so-called intrusion, shouldered an old musket and went forth to join the thin line of Blue clad soldiers, prepared to stem the tide of the oncoming Gray. Burns assumed a position in this thin line, his snowy white hair bristling in the bright sunlight, his eyes aglow with the determination to stop the advancing forces.

One can clearly visualize this little Scotchman's purpose: a hard working cobbler by trade, content in the quiet atmosphere of his own home in the little village of Gettysburg, then to be suddenly aroused by the news that an enemy was approaching. His actions bespoke his mind. His one purpose was to stop the invasion at the outset.

Burns fought with the Union forces in the first day's engagement of the Battle of Gettysburg. He occupied a position in the front line and fired away with his old musket as diligently and as determinedly as his younger comrades in arms.

Burns fell back with a flesh wound. A hurried and make-shift dressing was sufficient to send him back to his old position. The Union line gave way. Official reports testify to the courage of this old Gettysburgian. He held his position

until the inevitable retreat was at hand. But there was glory in the retreat of this old gentleman. A second flesh wound did not detract from the determination and bravery of John Burns. He fought on, unaware of the tremendous odds he was facing. The Union forces were greatly outnumbered in this first day's engagement. But what they lacked in numbers they made up in a stout defense of their line, giving way only by the onrush of superior numbers and under heavy fire.

The Gettysburg Scotchman fought on until a third flesh-wound necessitated his withdrawal. Loss of blood and cruel warfare curbed the physical powers of this warrior, but not for one moment was his courage strained. He fought until he could not fight anymore. He first fought with the 150<sup>th</sup> Pennsylvania Volunteers, late with the Iron Brigade.

A monument has been dedicated to his memory. It can be found on the site of the first day's fighting, as a tribute to the heroic character of a game little Scotchman. Burns died in Gettysburg at the age of 81, eight years after the Battles.

Courtesy of: Times and News Publishing Co.  
Gettysburg, PA





# FIVE SISTERS, NURSES AT GETTYSBURG

Comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith your God. Isaiah 40:1.

When Lee reached Gettysburg on his invasion into the North, five sisters, daughters of Solomon Powers, pioneer resident of the battlefield town, demonstrated an unbounded loyalty and unselfish ambition to render aid to the sick and wounded of both armies, such as has never been duplicated. The sisters, May, Virginia, "Jinny" (as she was familiarly known), Alice, Mrs. H. McDonnell, the only one married at the time, and Lydia.

From the time blood was first spilled on the field of Gettysburg, until the last wounded soldier had left, the Powers and the McDonnell homes were used as hospitals. That is, soldiers of the Blue and those in Gray found solace and comfort as well as medical attention in these two dwellings. Tender hands soothed ugly and vicious wounds and the cheerful manner in which this aid was administered did much toward the recovery of so many.

H. McDonnell, husband of one of the sisters, was taken prisoner by the Confederates the night of the first day's battle, when the invaders pushed through the town in pursuit of the Union forces. July 4<sup>th</sup>, he was released after he had been identified by some farmer-neighbors. He immediately sought his family, a wife and two children. He found them in the home of his father-in-law, huddled in the cellar tending and caring for some 28 wounded soldiers.

Mrs. McDonnell, along with her duties as nurse to the sick and dying, milked cows to feed milk to her patients. She cared for all those who came to her door, as a mother cares for her own. Her sisters were of the same mettle. They

worked hard and tediously at their chosen task. They bandaged an arm or a leg, washed out deep bullet wounds, and cared for these soldiers in a worthy manner.



Jinny who later became Mrs. David Smith, had an unusual experience. During the course of her ministrations, she developed a strong admiration for a certain Captain Reynolds. She admired him for his courage, patience, and manliness.

Of the twenty-eight wounded soldiers in the home, several had died. As they were being carried out for burial, Jinny noticed the form of Captain Reynolds passing her. Crying, because of the loss of her patient, Jinny took one farewell look at the passing form. At that moment, she screamed and threw herself across the stretcher and cried out that there was still life in the form. The stretcher was returned to the home and Jinny nursed "her" Captain back to health. It looked like a war romance. Captain Reynolds returned on two occasions and begged Jinny to marry him. But Jinny had betrothed herself to David Smith whom she later married. Alice taught school in this district for forty-nine years after the battles. Lydia married John W. Tipton, a veteran barber of Gettysburg. Mary married J. W. Flaharty. History fails to record their countless heroic deeds.

Courtesy of: Times and News Publishing Co.  
Gettysburg, PA



# ELLEN G. WHITE AND SLAVERY

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Ellen G. White wrote much about the sin of slavery in the United States. Use [www.egwestate.andrews.edu](http://www.egwestate.andrews.edu) and find the references that are listed below. You may also find the book entitled *Ellen G. White Volume 2 The Progressive Years 1862-1876*. Fill in the blanks and see what Ellen White had to say.

Chapter Title

Seventh-day Adventists and the Civil War in the United States, page 34

God is \_\_\_\_\_ this nation for the high crime of \_\_\_\_\_. He has the destiny of the nation in His \_\_\_\_\_. He will \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ for the \_\_\_\_\_ of slavery, and the \_\_\_\_\_ for so long suffering its overreaching and \_\_\_\_\_ influence.”

“Making reference to the vision of August 3, she declared that she was ‘shown the sin of slavery, which has so long been a \_\_\_\_\_ to this nation.’ She referred to the \_\_\_\_\_ law of the land, the ‘\_\_\_\_\_’, that required the return to their masters of any \_\_\_\_\_ who escaped to the \_\_\_\_\_. This, she said, was ‘calculated to \_\_\_\_\_ out of man every \_\_\_\_\_, generous feeling of sympathy that should rise in his \_\_\_\_\_ for the \_\_\_\_\_ and suffering slave.’”

Ibid., page 35

“God’s \_\_\_\_\_ is now upon the \_\_\_\_\_, because they have so long \_\_\_\_\_ to the advances of the slave power. The sin of Northern \_\_\_\_\_ men is great. They have \_\_\_\_\_ the South in their sin by \_\_\_\_\_ the extension of slavery; they have acted \_\_\_\_\_ a prominent part in bringing the \_\_\_\_\_ into its present distressed condition.”



## Seventh-day Adventists and the Civil War in the United States, page 39

"I was shown that if the object of this war had been to \_\_\_\_\_ slavery, then, if desired, \_\_\_\_\_ would have helped the \_\_\_\_\_ . But \_\_\_\_\_ fully understands the existing feelings of the Government, and that the \_\_\_\_\_ is not to do away with \_\_\_\_\_ , but merely to preserve the \_\_\_\_\_ ; and it is not for her interest to have it preserved."

Ibid., page 41

"For the past \_\_\_\_\_ years the Review has \_\_\_\_\_ that the United States of America were a \_\_\_\_\_ of prophecy, and that \_\_\_\_\_ is pointed out in the prophetic word as the \_\_\_\_\_ and most damning sin upon this \_\_\_\_\_ . It has taught that \_\_\_\_\_ has wrath in store for the \_\_\_\_\_ which it would drink to the very dregs, as due \_\_\_\_\_ for the sin of slavery. And the anti-slavery teachings of several of our \_\_\_\_\_ based upon certain prophecies have been such that their \_\_\_\_\_ has been positively forbidden in the \_\_\_\_\_ States. Those of our people who \_\_\_\_\_ at all in the last \_\_\_\_\_ election, to a man \_\_\_\_\_ for Abraham Lincoln. We know of not one \_\_\_\_\_ among Seventh-day Adventists who has the least \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ ."

Meeting Two Major Problems, page 47

"I saw that \_\_\_\_\_ would not give the \_\_\_\_\_ army wholly into the hands of a \_\_\_\_\_ people, to be utterly \_\_\_\_\_ by their enemies." I was referred to Deuteronomy

32:26-30.



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“Making reference to the vision of August 3, she declared that she was ‘shown the sin of slavery, which has so long been a **curse** to this nation.’ She referred to the **unconscionable** law of the land, the ‘**fugitive slave law**’ that required the return to their masters of any **slaves** who escaped to the **North**. This, she said, was ‘calculated to **crush** out of man every **noble**, generous feeling of sympathy that should rise in his **heart** for the **oppressed** and suffering slave.”

Ibid., page 35

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## Seventh-day Adventists and the Civil War in the United States, page 39

"I was shown that if the object of this war had been to exterminate slavery, then, if desired, England would have helped the North. But England fully understands the existing feelings of the Government, and that the war is not to do away with slavery, but merely to preserve the Union; and it is not for her interest to have it preserved."

Ibid., page 41

"For the past ten years the Review has taught that the United States of America were a subject of prophecy, and that slavery is pointed out in the prophetic word as the darkest and most damning sin upon this nation. It has taught that Heaven has wrath in store for the nation which it would drink to the very dregs, as due punishment for the sin of slavery. And the anti-slavery teachings of several of our publications based upon certain prophecies have been such that their circulation has been positively forbidden in the slave States. Those of our people who voted at all in the last Presidential election, to a man voted for Abraham Lincoln. We know of not one man among Seventh-day Adventists who has the least sympathy for secession."

Meeting Two Major Problems, page 47

"I saw that God would not give the Northern army wholly into the hands of a rebellious people, to be utterly destroyed by their enemies." I was referred to Deuteronomy

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# DO I CHOOSE STATES' RIGHTS OR NATIONALISM?

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Many people had to choose which side they would fight for. Would it be for the Union or would it be for the South? Robert E. Lee chose to stay with his beloved state of Virginia. Which would you have chosen? Write on the lines below which side you would have chosen and why. You may have to research the meanings of nationalism and states' rights.

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# PLEASE HELP ME...I'M HURT... WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

During the Civil War, many people had the opportunity to help wounded and hungry soldiers. Sometimes these soldiers were fighting for the other side. Would you have helped a wounded or hungry soldier from the enemy side? Remember, you may have been put in jail if you helped the enemy. Write your answer on the lines below.

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# FOR UNITY OR FOR SLAVERY...YOU CHOOSE

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

At the beginning of the Civil War, Lincoln wanted to keep the Union together no matter what the cost. He had said that if he could keep the Union together and it meant slavery would continue, then he would be satisfied. What do you think? Write on the lines below what your thoughts are...would you have allowed slavery to continue if it meant the Union would stay together?

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# A HOUSE DIVIDED

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

On June 17, 1858, Republican lawyer Abraham Lincoln spoke to a state Republican convention in Springfield, Illinois. Here is part of his speech:

***A house divided against itself cannot endure, permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved; I do not expect the house to fall; but I do expect it will cease to be divided.***

What did Lincoln mean when he said, “A house divided against itself cannot stand”? Do you agree? Describe your reasoning. Do you think history showed the truth of Lincoln’s words? Explain why or why not on the lines below.

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# SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

In May 1864, General William T. Sherman invaded Georgia with 100,000 Union troops. By September, Sherman had taken Atlanta. The general then marched his troops to the Atlantic Coast, destroying everything in his path. Sherman's tactics are now known as "total war," meaning not just a war against an enemy army, but a war against enemy civilians, as well.

What do you think of the tactic of "total war"? Do you agree with the old saying, "All is fair in love and war"? Explain your thinking.

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# THE CONFEDERACY

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

By February 1861, six states (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina) had seceded from the Union and formed the Confederate States of America. They elected Jefferson Davis, U.S. Senator from Mississippi, as president. According to Davis, Lincoln and other Republicans threatened the liberty, property, and honor of the South.

Write a short acceptance speech that you think Jefferson Davis might have made after his 1861 election.

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# THOMAS GARRETT

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

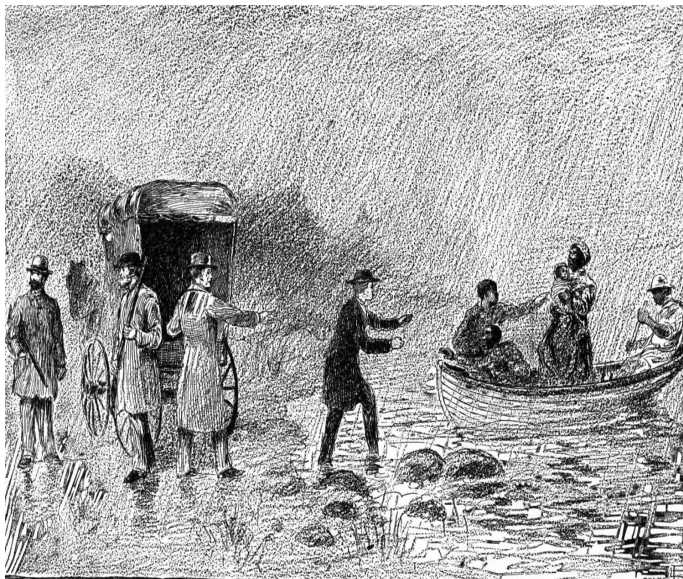
Directions: Read the following story. Find the misspelled words and put a line through each one. Correctly write the word above the misspelled one.

In the spring of the same yer, Thomas Garrett, Quaker, who sinse 1822 had been ofering food and shellter to runaway slaes in Wilmington, Delaware, was tried and found gilty of braking the law covering fugitive slaves. Found guilty with him was John Hunn, a stationmaster of the Underground Raleroad in Middletown, Delaware, and a much yunger man.

The trial was held in the May Term of the United States Court, at New Castle, beforre Chief Justice Taney and Judge Hall.

The fines and dammages that Garrett had to pay took every dollar of his property. His household effects and all his belonggings were sold at public auction. The sherrif who conducted the sale turned to Garrett and said, "Thomas, I hope you'll never be cought at this again."

Garrett, who was then sixty years old, answered: "Friend, I havn't a dollor in the world, but if you know of a fugitive anywhere on the face of the earth who needs a breakfast, send him to me."



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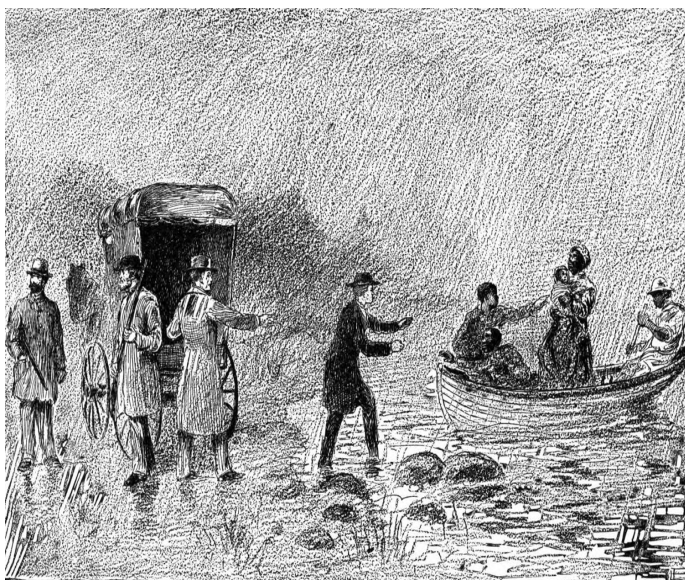
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# THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Directions: Underline the nouns in the paragraphs below. Remember that there are common and proper nouns.

The Fugitive Slave Law was one of the concessions made to the South as part of the Compromise of 1850. Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun and Daniel Webster believed that this compromise would heal the rapidly growing breach between the North and the South. Actually it only served to widen it, primarily because of the terms of the new law covering fugitive slaves.

In the North, men who had been indifferent to slavery, men who had been openly hostile toward the Abolitionists, men who hated Garrison and his newspaper, *The Liberator*, with a deep and abiding hatred, were stirred to anger. They said that the new law turned them into slave catchers. They said they would not lift so much as a finger to help Southern slaveowners catch their runaways. Even more important, they began to question the logic of the Southern apologists for slavery. They said that if enslaved Negroes enjoyed all the good things of life that their masters said they did, there would be no runaway slaves. Why, then, were they taking to their heels in such numbers that it was necessary to pass a law to compel them to enjoy the benefits they derived from slavery?



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# THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

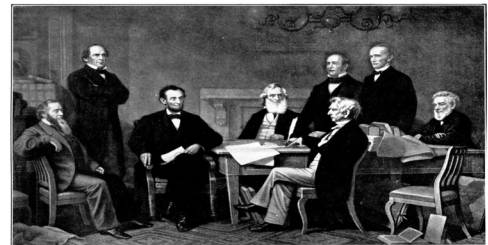
Directions: Read the following paragraphs and underline all the adjectives. Do not underline the articles, *a*, *an*, and *the*.

This is a news release from Washington D.C. dated January 1, 1863.

President Abraham Lincoln issued his formal Emancipation Proclamation today. It declares that the slaves in most of the Confederacy are free. About 3 million slaves will be affected, it is estimated. The proclamation applies to all states that have seceded. It does not yet apply to the border states, nor to slaves held within the Union.

Some political leaders feel the proclamation is the most significant document to be issued in this country since the Declaration of Independence. The proclamation's effect, particularly in the South, is expected to be dramatic. Some believe it will bring about a massive slave uprising in the affected states.

Generally, the proclamation follows the lines which Lincoln announced to his Cabinet last September 22 as a preliminary declaration. At that time, he said he still believed slave owners should be compensated for freed slaves. He also said that



slaves in areas that were in rebellion against the government as of that date would be declared free. Even as early as last July the President indicated to his Cabinet that such a proclamation was to be issued before long. Observers here felt then that he was waiting for the right political and military events before making this move.





The battle of Antietam Creek in Maryland encouraged Lincoln to act. He outlined the preliminary proclamation three days later, September 22. Union forces at Antietam stopped Confederate General Robert E. Lee’s invasion of Maryland, and Lee retreated from his former position.

The proclamation requires no action by Congress. It is an executive order and a military measure. It says simply that the President proclaims:

“...on the first day of January, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any state...the people whereof shall be then in rebellion against the United States, shall then be...forever free; and the executive government of the United States...will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons and will do no act or acts, to repress such persons...in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.”



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# ADDING IT ALL UP

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Directions: Answer the following questions by using the narratives in this unit, the internet, or any others sources you may find helpful. Write the answers on the lines provided.

1. How many months did the Civil War cover? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What does fourscore and seven years equal? \_\_\_\_\_
3. How old was President Lincoln when he was assassinated? \_\_\_\_\_
4. During 1861-1865, of the more than 955,000 immigrants arriving, 764,000 went to the North, and 191,000 went to the South. What is the ratio of immigrants who went to the North versus to the South?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. In 1860, if New York City had a population of 800,000 and New Orleans had 180,000, what is the proportion when rounding the answer off to the nearest tenth?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Approximately how many men did Braxton Bragg send by railroad from Corinth, Mississippi, to Chattanooga, Tennessee, in July 1862? He sent four divisions and each division had eight thousand men.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. What is the percent of states that seceded from the Union? \_\_\_\_\_
8. With approximately 51,112 men dead or wounded at Gettysburg during the 3-day battle, give the average of how many men were killed or were wounded each day, each hour, each minute. Round to the nearest whole number.  
\_\_\_\_\_ a day \_\_\_\_\_ an hour \_\_\_\_\_ a minute
9. If 130,000 men deserted from the Union forces in a 2-year period, what was the average per week?  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. Florida furnished approximately 2,400 men to the Union and 15,000 men to the South. What is the ratio of men to the North versus the South?  
\_\_\_\_\_



# ADDING IT ALL UP

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Directions: Answer the following questions by using the narratives in this unit, the internet, or any others sources you may find helpful. Write the answers on the lines provided.

1. How many months did the Civil War cover? **49 Apr. - March for 4 years and then Apr. 1865**

2. What does fourscore and seven years equal? **87 years**

3. How old was President Lincoln when he was assassinated? **56 years old**

4. During 1861-1865, of the more than 955,000 immigrants arriving, 764,000 went to the North, and 191,000 went to the South. What is the ratio of immigrants who went to the North versus to the South?

**4:1**

5. In 1860, if New York City had a population of 800,000 and New Orleans had 180,000, what is the proportion when rounding the answer off to the nearest tenth?

**4.8 to 1**

6. Approximately how many men did Braxton Bragg send by railroad from Corinth, Mississippi, to Chattanooga, Tennessee, in July 1862? He sent four divisions and each division had eight thousand men.

**32,000 men**

7. What is the percent of states that seceded from the Union? **33%**

8. With approximately 51,112 men dead or wounded at Gettysburg during the 3-day battle, give the average of how many men were killed or were wounded each day, each hour, each minute. Round to the nearest whole number.

**17037** a day **710** an hour **12** a minute

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**1250 men per week**

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**1:6**



# ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Our tallest president (at six feet four inches) poked fun at his own looks – and the opinion was unanimous.

Skinny and homely, Abraham Lincoln had a wart on his cheek, a scar over one eye (from a fight with a gang of thieves), and a beard that he grew at the suggestion of an eleven-year-old girl. Enemies called him apelike, a “well-meaning baboon.” His careless dress didn’t help: pants that were often too short, in winter a blue cape or gray shawl fastened with a large safety pin, in summer a linen coat once white.

Very private and undemonstrative, Lincoln was still genuinely interested in people and their problems. He would sit rubbing his chin – a good listener, compassionate, and tolerant. He would also often sit alone, staring out the window for hours. Melancholy moods gave him insomnia and many nightmares.

Lincoln estimated that he had one year altogether of formal education, but he was always passionate about learning. His idea of a best friend was someone who gave you a book you hadn’t read yet. In a famous episode, he once walked six miles into the woods to borrow what he had heard was a great grammar book. A few years into his administration, a new kind of book began appearing – collections of Lincoln’s witticisms, retold by people who had heard him speak.

The funny books were a result of Lincoln’s unique way of breaking up his bouts with depression: storytelling. Always the center of attention in a group, he had jokes, tall tales, and anecdotes for every occasion. He loved puns, especially corny ones. Passing a store named for its owner, T. R. Strong, he couldn’t resist murmuring, “Coffee are stronger.” He really loved to laugh. It filled a need – “I laugh because I must not cry,” he once told a friend. His jokes also got him out of answering difficult questions, lightened up tense conversations, and deflected criticism. “That reminds me of a story—,” he would say, and be off. His face would light up, his eyes would sparkle, he’d give his hearty high-pitched laugh and sometimes rock back and forth, wrapping his arms around his knees. “He could make a cat laugh!” insisted a witness.

His storytelling skills didn’t translate into effective public speaking; his high voice distracted from his words (though the words were always eloquent – notably the 272 of them that make up the Gettysburg Address.) Nor was organization a strength; he frequently stashed documents in his stovepipe hat for lack of a proper place. In his office was a pile of papers labeled WHEN YOU CAN’T FIND IT ANYWHERE ELSE, LOOK IN THIS.

Never joining a church, Lincoln read the Bible daily and thought of religion as a totally private matter. He wrestled all his life with questions about race, at first making statements that were clearly racist, later changing his opinions. Once, while on a steamboat ride, he saw ten slaves shackled together and was profoundly affected. He decided the system of slavery was evil: “Whenever I hear anyone arguing for slavery, I feel a strong impulse to see it tried on him personally.” He despised war but came to see the Civil War as the only means of keeping the country together.

Hatred of slavery was something he found in Mary Todd. He met her at a party and told her he wanted “in the worst way” to dance with her. They shared much else – a love of politics and good



writing, ambitious goals – but were not always compatible. She cared more than he did about what people thought and was embarrassed when people found Lincoln in his favorite position: stretched out on the floor with a piece of corn bread and a book. He was moody and liked to sit quietly before the fire at night; she was sociable and starved to talk.

Lincoln's inattentiveness drove Mary crazy, and once she even struck him on the nose with a piece of firewood to get him to look at her. Lincoln, ever tolerant, didn't take her temper seriously, but White House staff referred to her as "Her Satanic Majesty" and "the Hellcat." Well educated and a driving force behind the Emancipation Proclamation, which made slavery illegal, Mary was viciously criticized by the press no matter what she did. She was a target of abuse about her looks, taste, and spending habits; her good works were ignored.

Mary and Lincoln had separate beds, in the fashion of well-to-do couples at the time. He used his bedroom as an office, banishing to a guest room the extravagant rosewood bed she'd had made for him. But they remained devoted to each other, and each tried to protect the other from distressing news. She called him "Mr. Lincoln," and he addressed her as "Puss," "Little Woman," and – after the children were born, — "Mother."

His own father had been harsh, but Lincoln was frequently heard to say, "It is my pleasure that my children are free, happy, and unrestricted by parental tyranny." He was an indulgent father to his three sons, Robert, Willie, and Tad. Tad came to be known as the "Tyrant of the White House" for his way of twisting his father around his little finger and having fun at others' expense. Lincoln sometimes helped out with child care, which was so unusual for the times that neighbors labeled him "henpecked." He read to the boys, one on each knee, the third on the back of the chair. Or he hauled them up and down the street in a little wagon while he read a book not always noticing if one of them fell out.

The Lincolns allowed their sons to have all the pets they wanted, including ponies; two pet goats, Nanko and Nanny, who had free run and sometimes barged in on White House receptions; a grey-and-white cat named Bob; and a pet turkey, Jack, that the boys had saved from becoming Thanksgiving dinner.

Lincoln's daily routine began with a small breakfast (coffee and one egg). From early morning to dusk he received long lines of visitors with requests, complaints, news – his palms would become swollen and blistered from shaking so many hands. He sometimes forgot to eat lunch, or made it brief, an apple or a biscuit with a glass of milk. A teetotaler, he most often drank water. Sometimes he went for an afternoon horseback ride or a carriage ride with Mary. After dinner – he ate whatever was put in front of him, though he was partial to oysters and fricasseed chicken – he usually went back to his office for several more hours. Sometimes he wrapped his gray shawl around his shoulders and walked over to the War Department, without escort or guard, to follow the progress of the increasingly bloody Civil War. Getting back to Mary by midnight, he'd discuss the day with her. Besides swapping jokes, Lincoln relaxed by playing chess and rarely missed an opportunity to see a play, slipping into theaters unannounced and sitting in a specially provided rocking chair.

After Willie became the only child ever to die in the White House (from typhoid), his parents were distraught. Mary became increasingly unstable and met often with spiritualists, trying to reach her son's spirit. Lincoln, deeply interested in psychic phenomena, attended several séances with her.



The war took its toll on the White House, which gradually went shabby, with bugs in the furniture and tobacco juice stains around the spittoons.

Five days after the war ended, Lincoln went to Ford's Theatre in Washington to see *Our American Cousin*, a popular comedy of the day. He sat in his rocking chair, holding hands with Mary. As usual, one line got the biggest laugh; "Well, I guess I know enough to turn you inside out, old gal – you sockdologizing old man trap," said one character. The laughter covered the sound of a shot fired into Lincoln's head by John Wilkes Booth, a mentally unbalanced actor who detested Lincoln's views against slavery, as many people did at the time. Lincoln died nine hours later, at the age of fifty-six without regaining consciousness – the first president to die by assassination.

Because he is now regarded as one of our greatest presidents, it is hard to imagine how disliked Lincoln was during his lifetime. He received death threats even before he was elected and got more than ten thousand of them afterward. Considering the threats a novelty, he kept some of them in his desk in an envelope labeled "Assassinations," but he also directed secretaries to toss out threatening letters without showing them to him. He believed that a president should not be shielded from people and took few safety precautions. "I cannot bring myself to believe that any human being lives who would do me any harm," he said.

Courtesy of: Scholastic, Inc.  
*Lives of the Presidents*  
New York, New York





# ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

After reading the previous selection, answer the following questions on the lines provided.

1. Did Mr. Lincoln ever think someone would harm him? \_\_\_\_\_  
Give proof for your answer. \_\_\_\_\_
2. For breakfast Mr. Lincoln usually ate what two items? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Give the name of Mr. Lincoln's wife. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Give the name of the play Mr. Lincoln was watching when he was assassinated.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Give the name of the son who died in the White House. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Give the two names Mrs. Lincoln was called. \_\_\_\_\_
7. How did Lincoln get the scar over his eye? \_\_\_\_\_
8. How old was Mr. Lincoln when he was assassinated? \_\_\_\_\_
9. How tall was Abraham Lincoln? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Lincoln once said, "I laugh because I must not \_\_\_\_\_."
11. Lincoln walked for \_\_\_\_\_ miles once to borrow a grammar book.
12. Mr. Lincoln came to see the Civil War as the only means of \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
13. Name 2 foods Mr. Lincoln especially liked. \_\_\_\_\_
14. Name the 3 sons of the President. \_\_\_\_\_
15. Name the following pets of the Lincolns.  

Cat	_____
Two Goats	_____
Turkey	_____



16. Name the theatre where Mr. Lincoln was killed. \_\_\_\_\_
17. There are how many words in the Gettysburg Address? \_\_\_\_\_
18. What did Mr. Lincoln's son die of? \_\_\_\_\_
19. Who assassinated Mr. Lincoln? \_\_\_\_\_
20. What did Mrs. Lincoln call the President? \_\_\_\_\_
21. Who suggested to Lincoln that he wear a beard? \_\_\_\_\_
22. Where did Mr. Lincoln stash documents when he knew of no where else to put them?  
\_\_\_\_\_
23. When speaking in public, his \_\_\_\_\_ voice distracted from his words.
24. What kind of a mood gave Lincoln insomnia and nightmares? \_\_\_\_\_
25. Which son of the President was known as the "Tyrant of the White House?" \_\_\_\_\_
26. Was Lincoln ever considered a racist? \_\_\_\_\_
27. What church did Lincoln belong to? \_\_\_\_\_



# ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Name KEY Date \_\_\_\_\_

After reading the previous selection, answer the following questions on the lines provided.

1. Did Mr. Lincoln ever think someone would harm him? No

Give proof for your answer. "I cannot bring myself to believe...do me any harm."

2. For breakfast Mr. Lincoln usually ate what two items? coffee 1 egg

3. Give the name of Mr. Lincoln's wife. Mary Todd

4. Give the name of the play Mr. Lincoln was watching when he was assassinated.

Our American Cousin

5. Give the name of the son who died in the White House. Willie

6. Give the two names Mrs. Lincoln was called. Her Satanic Majesty & the Hellcat

7. How did Lincoln get the scar over his eye? In a fight with a gang of thieves

8. How old was Mr. Lincoln when he was assassinated? 56 years of age

9. How tall was Abraham Lincoln? 6 feet 4 inches

10. Lincoln once said, "I laugh because I must not cry."

11. Lincoln walked for 6 miles once to borrow a grammar book.

12. Mr. Lincoln came to see the Civil War as the only means of \_\_\_\_\_

keeping the country together

13. Name 2 foods Mr. Lincoln especially liked. oysters fricasseed chicken

14. Name the 3 sons of the President. Robert Willie Tad

15. Name the following pets of the Lincolns.

Cat Bob

Two Goats Nanko & Nanny

Turkey Jack



16. Name the theatre where Mr. Lincoln was killed. **Ford's Theatre**
17. There are how many words in the Gettysburg Address? **272**
18. What did Mr. Lincoln's son die of? **Typhoid**
19. Who assassinated Mr. Lincoln? **John Wilkes Booth**
20. What did Mrs. Lincoln call the President? **Mr. Lincoln**
21. Who suggested to Lincoln that he wear a beard? **an eleven year old girl**
22. Where did Mr. Lincoln stash documents when he knew of no where else to put them?  
**In his stovepipe hat**
23. When speaking in public, his **high** voice distracted from his words.
24. What kind of a mood gave Lincoln insomnia and nightmares? **melancholy**
25. Which son of the President was known as the "Tyrant of the White House?" **Tad**
26. Was Lincoln ever considered a racist? **Yes**
27. What church did Lincoln belong to? **None**



# THE NORTH VS. THE SOUTH

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Using the map on the next page, answer the following questions by giving the complete name of each state. Write the answers on the lines provided.

1. Name each of the eleven seceding states.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

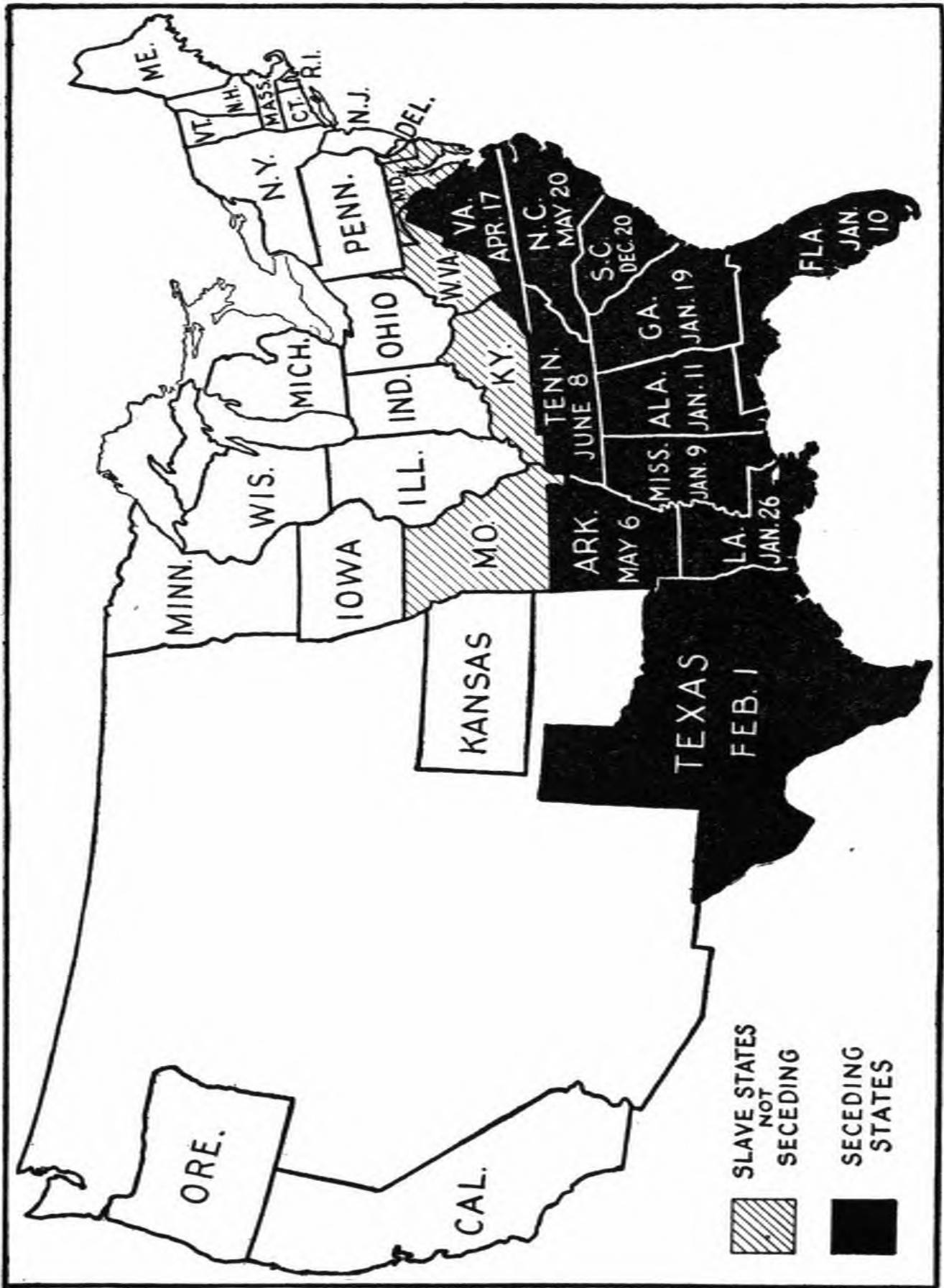
2. Name each of the nineteen states that were not slave states and did not secede.

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

3. Name the five slave states that did not secede.

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____





# THE NORTH VS. THE SOUTH

Name \_\_\_\_\_ **KEY** \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Using the map on the next page, answer the following questions by giving the complete name of each state. Write the answers on the lines provided.

1. Name each of the eleven seceding states.

\_\_\_\_\_ **Alabama** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **North Carolina** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **Arkansas** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **South Carolina** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **Florida** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **Tennessee** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **Georgia** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **Texas** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **Louisiana** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **Virginia** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **Mississippi** \_\_\_\_\_

2. Name each of the nineteen states that were not slave states and did not secede.

\_\_\_\_\_ **California** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **Massachusetts** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **Ohio** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **Connecticut** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **Michigan** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **Oregon** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **Illinois** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **Minnesota** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **Pennsylvania** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **Indiana** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **New Hampshire** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **Rhode Island** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **Iowa** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **New Jersey** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **Vermont** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **Kansas** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **New York** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **Wisconsin** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **Maine** \_\_\_\_\_

3. Name the five slave states that did not secede.

\_\_\_\_\_ **Delaware** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **Maryland** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **West Virginia** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **Kentucky** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **Missouri** \_\_\_\_\_



# NUMBERS TELL THE STORIES

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Answer the following questions by using the internet, using the narrative elements of this unit, or using any other sources you may find. Write the answers on the lines provided.

1. What was the population of the United States in 1860, slaves included, but American Indians not counted?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. At Antietam, or Sharpsburg, about how many casualties were suffered by each side on Wednesday, September 17, 1862?

Confederates \_\_\_\_\_ Union \_\_\_\_\_

3. The two warring capitals--Washington, D.C., and Richmond, Virginia--are how far apart?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. How many states had announced their secession from the Union at the time Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. How many states seceded to form the Confederacy? \_\_\_\_\_

6. What was the largest city in the Confederacy, with a population of 168,000 in 1860?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. With a population exceeding 800,000 in 1860, what was the largest city in the North?

\_\_\_\_\_

8. How many states were in the Union in 1860? \_\_\_\_\_

9. In 1861, what was a Union soldier's monthly pay? \_\_\_\_\_

10. In the three-day carnage at Gettysburg, what was the combined casualty total of dead, wounded, and missing for the two armies?

\_\_\_\_\_

11. How many Confederate generals were killed at Gettysburg? \_\_\_\_\_





12. How many blacks eventually served in the Union army and navy? \_\_\_\_\_
13. By the end of the war, how many graves had been dug and filled at the infamous Andersonville Prison?  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. Immediately after Fort Sumter fell to Confederates, Abraham Lincoln called for how many volunteers?  
\_\_\_\_\_
15. At Cancellorsville, Virginia, where Stonewall Jackson was mortally wounded, what were the total losses of the combatants?  
\_\_\_\_\_
16. After Virginia, what state was the site of the most battles? \_\_\_\_\_
17. At Cold Harbor, how many Federals died in less than ten minutes? \_\_\_\_\_
18. What was the estimated damage done to Georgia during Sherman's ninety-day March to the Sea?  
\_\_\_\_\_
19. How many stars were in the flag Confederate troops carried into battle? What did they represent?  
\_\_\_\_\_
20. How many amendments to the Constitution were the direct result of the Civil War?  
\_\_\_\_\_
21. How many military engagements occurred during the war? \_\_\_\_\_
22. How many officers and men were in the U.S. Army when Confederates captured Fort Sumter?  
Officers: \_\_\_\_\_ Enlisted men: \_\_\_\_\_
23. As president of the United States, what was Mr. Lincoln's annual salary? \_\_\_\_\_
24. How many states were classified as "border states," remaining in the Union but with strong ties to the South? Do not count West Virginia, which was not a state yet.  
\_\_\_\_\_



# NUMBERS TELL THE STORIES

Name \_\_\_\_\_ **KEY** \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Answer the following questions by using the internet, using the narrative elements of this unit, or using any other sources you may find. Write the answers on the lines provided.

1. What was the population of the United States in 1860, slaves included, but American Indians not counted?

\_\_\_\_\_ **31,443,321** \_\_\_\_\_

2. At Antietam, or Sharpsburg, about how many casualties were suffered by each side on Wednesday, September 17, 1862?

Confederates \_\_\_\_\_ **13,700** \_\_\_\_\_ Union \_\_\_\_\_ **12,400** \_\_\_\_\_

3. The two warring capitals--Washington, D.C., and Richmond, Virginia--are how far apart?

\_\_\_\_\_ **100 miles** \_\_\_\_\_

4. How many states had announced their secession from the Union at the time Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated?

\_\_\_\_\_ **Seven South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas** \_\_\_\_\_

5. How many states seceded to form the Confederacy? \_\_\_\_\_ **Eleven** \_\_\_\_\_

6. What was the largest city in the Confederacy, with a population of 168,000 in 1860?

\_\_\_\_\_ **New Orleans** \_\_\_\_\_

7. With a population exceeding 800,000 in 1860, what was the largest city in the North?

\_\_\_\_\_ **New York City** \_\_\_\_\_

8. How many states were in the Union in 1860? \_\_\_\_\_ **Thirty-three** \_\_\_\_\_

9. In 1861, what was a Union soldier's monthly pay? \_\_\_\_\_ **\$13** \_\_\_\_\_

10. In the three-day carnage at Gettysburg, what was the combined casualty total of dead, wounded, and missing for the two armies?

\_\_\_\_\_ **51,112** \_\_\_\_\_

11. How many Confederate generals were killed at Gettysburg? \_\_\_\_\_ **6** \_\_\_\_\_



12. How many blacks eventually served in the Union army and navy? Almost 200,000
13. By the end of the war, how many graves had been dug and filled at the infamous Andersonville Prison?  
12,912 (total deaths were probably much higher)
14. Immediately after Fort Sumter fell to Confederates, Abraham Lincoln called for how many volunteers?  
75,000
15. At Cancellorsville, Virginia, where Stonewall Jackson was mortally wounded, what were the total losses of the combatants?  
Hooker lost more than 17,200 Lee lost 12,700
16. After Virginia, what state was the site of the most battles? Tennessee
17. At Cold Harbor, how many Federals died in less than ten minutes? At least 6,800
18. What was the estimated damage done to Georgia during Sherman's ninety-day March to the Sea?  
\$100,000,000
19. How many stars were in the flag Confederate troops carried into battle? What did they represent?  
13; representing a seceded state and the secession governments of KY and MO
20. How many amendments to the Constitution were the direct result of the Civil War?  
Three Amendments Thirteen, Fourteen, and Fifteen
21. How many military engagements occurred during the war? 10,455
22. How many officers and men were in the U.S. Army when Confederates captured Fort Sumter?  
Officers: 1108 Enlisted men: 15,259
23. As president of the United States, what was Mr. Lincoln's annual salary? \$25,000
24. How many states were classified as "border states," remaining in the Union but with strong ties to the South? Do not count West Virginia, which was not a state yet.  
Four Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri



# FIRST EVENTS & ACHIEVEMENTS

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Answer the following questions by using the internet, using the narrative elements of this unit, or using any other sources you may find. Write the answers on the lines provided.

1. In what year did the city of Vicksburg, Mississippi, first celebrate the Fourth of July after it fell to General Grant on July 4, 1863?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What naval officer is believed to have been the first to order the Fourth of July celebrated by a twenty-one gun salute?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. When did northern newspapers first report the sighting of Confederate observation balloons?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Where did Union forces win their first victory in a major battle?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What was the first major battle in which black troops actively participated for the Union?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Who was the first presidential candidate of the newly formed Republican Party of 1856?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. When did Congress first authorize a Medal of Honor for enlisted men of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps?

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Who was first to be generally recognized as a double agent, working simultaneously for the North and South?

\_\_\_\_\_

9. Where did the first modern naval battle between ironclad vessels take place?

\_\_\_\_\_



10. Who was the first member of the Republican Party to become president?

---

11. When and where did Abraham Lincoln first meet with Confederate commissioners who wanted to talk peace?

---

12. Where was the first C.S.A. military prison, a converted three-story tobacco barn?

---

13. Where was the first gun fired in defense of the Union? \_\_\_\_\_

14. Who was the only man killed at Fort Sumter? \_\_\_\_\_

15. Where did the first Confederate Congress meet? \_\_\_\_\_

16. What Indian tribe was the first to declare its loyalty to the C.S.A.? When?

---

17. After the war, what was the first state to be readmitted into the Union? When?

---

18. Where was the first Civil War monument erected? When?

---

19. What was the specific objective of Henry Heth's Confederate division, which made the first major contact with Union forces at Gettysburg?

---

20. About how many casualties resulted from the first major military fighting at Bull Run?

---

21. Who was the first (and only) slave trader executed under Federal Law? Where was he from?

---

22. What was the first plantation mansion seized by Federal forces?

---



# FIRST EVENTS & ACHIEVEMENTS

Name \_\_\_\_\_ **KEY** \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Answer the following questions by using the internet, using the narrative elements of this unit, or using any other sources you may find. Write the answers on the lines provided.

1. In what year did the city of Vicksburg, Mississippi, first celebrate the Fourth of July after it fell to General Grant on July 4, 1863?

**1945, with a larger celebration in 1947 attended by General Dwight D. Eisenhower**

2. What naval officer is believed to have been the first to order the Fourth of July celebrated by a twenty-one gun salute?

**Captain David G. Farragut, 1862**

3. When did northern newspapers first report the sighting of Confederate observation balloons?

**June, 1861, in the vicinity of Big Bethel, Virginia**

4. Where did Union forces win their first victory in a major battle?

**At Fort Donelson, Tennessee, February 13-16, 1862**

5. What was the first major battle in which black troops actively participated for the Union?

**Port Hudson, Louisiana, May 27, 1863**

6. Who was the first presidential candidate of the newly formed Republican Party of 1856?

**Future Major General John Charles Fremont**

7. When did Congress first authorize a Medal of Honor for enlisted men of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps?

**December 21, 1861**

8. Who was first to be generally recognized as a double agent, working simultaneously for the North and South?

**Timothy Webster, arrested in Richmond in April 1862**

9. Where did the first modern naval battle between ironclad vessels take place?

**Hampton Roads, Virginia, March 8, 1862**



10. Who was the first member of the Republican Party to become president?

**Abraham Lincoln**

11. When and where did Abraham Lincoln first meet with Confederate commissioners who wanted to talk peace?

**February 3, 1865, at Hampton Roads, Virginia**

12. Where was the first C.S.A. military prison, a converted three-story tobacco barn?

**Richmond, Virginia**

13. Where was the first gun fired in defense of the Union? **Pensacola, Florida**

14. Who was the only man killed at Fort Sumter? **Private Daniel Hough**

15. Where did the first Confederate Congress meet? **Montgomery, Alabama**

16. What Indian tribe was the first to declare its loyalty to the C.S.A.? When?

**The Choctaws, February 7, 1861**

17. After the war, what was the first state to be readmitted into the Union? When?

**Tennessee, July 24, 1866**

18. Where was the first Civil War monument erected? When?

**Shiloh battleground, late in 1863**

19. What was the specific objective of Henry Heth's Confederate division, which made the first major contact with Union forces at Gettysburg?

**They were looking for shoes for their troops.**

20. About how many casualties resulted from the first major military fighting at Bull Run?

**Just under 5,000**

21. Who was the first (and only) slave trader executed under Federal Law? Where was he from?

**Nathaniel Gordon of Portland, Maine (summer 1862)**

22. What was the first plantation mansion seized by Federal forces?

**Arlington, the property of Mrs. Robert E. Lee**

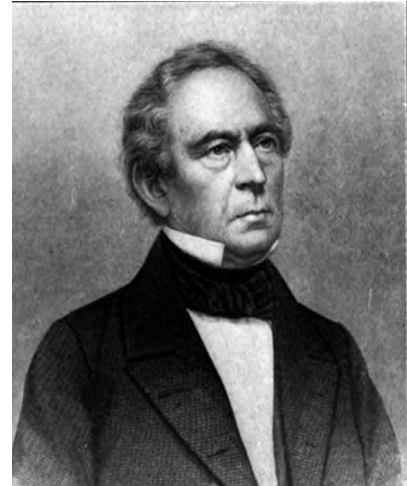


# A DAY TO REMEMBER

The following has been adapted from the book *Gettysburg* by MacKinlay Kantor.

It would indeed be a splendid speech on this day in November. Fifteen or twenty thousand people were on hand for the speech making.

The speaker who would talk today had been an ambassador. He had also been a minister, secretary of state, president of Harvard; and he was said to be the greatest orator since Daniel Webster. It was wonderful to think of the fine address which Mr. Edward Everett would utter and the brilliance of his appearance.



Also the President of the United States would be present and would say a few words.

The President was not happy on this Thursday, November 19, 1863. To begin with, he was a worried father. His youngest surviving child, Tad, was sick as a cat. The doctors didn't know what ailed the little scamp—hadn't known, at least, when Mr. Lincoln left Washington. Bob was away at college, and his mother was fit to be tied. Willie had died less than two years before...now this illness of Tad's....

Some people, invited belatedly to put in an official appearance at a ceremony like this, might have backed out. President Abraham Lincoln didn't think that he should back out.

He tried to forget his spoiled, gabbling child. He tried to banish the vision of a hot, fever-dried face, and the hand wringing of the noisy woman who would be hovering over Tad's bed at the White House.



This trip up here to Pennsylvania was important—it seemed so to the President, anyway. People had told a lot of yarns about him when he visited the battlefield of Antietam previously. They weren't very pleasant yarns. The stories related that Mr. Lincoln had joked in public, that he had recited vulgar rhymes while passing the graves of soldiers who had died in Maryland to uphold his dream of national unity.

Well, the stories weren't true—not as printed in the newspapers. But folks had been bitter in their reaction. Abraham Lincoln was going to have to show them that he could behave with reverence and dignity in the dedication of a military cemetery.





Abe Lincoln had worked on his speech before he left Washington. Short, short, short—and to the point—that was the way he planned it.

Folks explained about the graves, the new cemetery, when Lincoln took dinner at Mr. David Wills’s house in Gettysburg on Wednesday night. All the Union dead came from northeastern states—states which began with Minnesota and nudged each other all the way to Maine and Maryland. The identified dead would be buried, according to their regiments, in a great semicircle.

As purchasing agent for Pennsylvania, Mr. Wills bought about seventeen acres on a hilltop where some of the worst fighting had occurred. Bodies had to be lugged from all over. They were dug out of the clefts at Little Round Top. They were lifted from the clay of the railroad cut at Oak Ridge, from battered wheat fields and orchards in between. They were scratched up from near Sherfy’s pigpen, and from behind Mr. Codori’s barn.

+++++

It would be a great speech, a wonderful speech, delivered by the Honorable Edward Everett. But where indeed was the speaker? Mr. Everett was late.

Bands kept playing, to while away the time. It had been a remarkable procession, with soldiers and sailors in uniform, governors, firemen, mayors, Masons and Odd Fellows and Knights Templar and Knights of Columbus; and, of course, the President.



He was so homely, *Ach*, it gave you a pain. He looked like a cartoon in a city newspaper: high black hat, black suit, long pantaloons. His horse was too small for him. And people who stood close and heard Mr. Lincoln speak to his companions said that he had a shrill, high voice, and talked through his nose. That was no way for a President to talk.

But it had been a fine procession.



The President squeezed two sheets of folded paper within his pocket; he put his gaunt hand in to make sure the paper was there. He had toiled over this speech—if you could call it a speech—for hours the night before, revising, adding, taking things out. Yes, he had chewed it like an old hound working on a dry bone. He hoped it wouldn’t sound bone-dry.

Let’s see, That beginning....

*Hail, ye heroes, heav’n-born band  
Who fought and bled in Freedom’s cause....  
And when the storm of war was gone  
Enjoyed the peace your valor won.*

The President sat pinching the unpressed cloth drawn over his thin knee, trying to fit remembered words to the boom of instruments. “Enjoyed the peace your valor won.” Well, some thousands of



warriors hereabouts would be enjoying only the peace of beetles and rotting acorns and good Pennsylvania dirt.

The dead weren't all moved yet—only a few of them. Mr. Wills said that the digging, the moving, the reburials had been in progress for only about three weeks. Now the coming of frost would put an end to such work until the frost got out of the ground next spring. Mr. Wills said that they figured there were about a thousand Unknown—maybe more.

“The peace your valor won.” Maybe peace would come in time.

And the speech...let's see...how had he started it, to begin with?

It was over eighty years since the nation found birth. Lincoln first planned his speech as beginning, “Eighty-seven years since, our fathers brought forth—” That wasn't very smooth. “Fourscore” sounded better than “eighty.” More dignified. Dignity was important on this day. “Fourscore and seven years since—” No—”ago.” “Ago” was better still.



Lincoln dreamed back. Eighty-seven years ago...there were men in powdered wigs, crowded, arguing in that Philadelphia hall only a hundred miles away, sticking their necks fairly into the hangman's noose as they signed the Declaration.

A long time, a very long time. Thirty-three years before he, Abe Lincoln, was born—a whole third of a century before he was born. He was going on fifty-five now. He wondered how long he would live. To be eighty-seven—to be fourscore and seven himself? He guessed not.

Lincoln felt a shudder between his shoulder blades. It was kind of chilly up there on that platform. The President wished that he had a shawl. Would the perils of the present be understood in a distant future? Could he describe them to an age that felt them not? Who, he thought, would even remember that he had lifted his voice at Gettysburg?



+++++  
Some say that Mr. Everett spoke for one hour and fifty-seven minutes. Some said that it was well over two hours from the time he began until the moment he reached his final words: “Down to the latest period of recorded time, in the glorious annals of our common country, there will be no brighter page than that which relates the battles of Gettysburg!”

Everett seemed to think that folks would remember; and Lincoln knew that he, himself, was prophesying it.

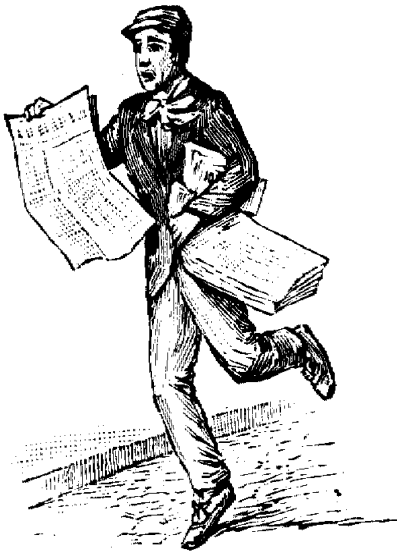


He had something to say about that recollection—at least that prophecy of recollection—among his own brief remarks.

The leading orator of the country had just finished a noble speech. But the President felt no real jealousy. He knew that he could accomplish nothing stately in the oratorical line—full of fuss and fury, quotations from the Greeks, and five-legged words. Lincoln knew that whenever he started quoting folks he usually ended up by quoting some old bumpkin he had known in Sangamon County, Illinois.

Abe Lincoln knew how his voice sounded: it was always high-pitched—especially when he first began to speak. It was a mannerism which he couldn't seem to shake off, no matter how hard he tried.

His friend Ward Lamon introduced "The President of the United States," and Lincoln got up and moved forward, drawing the precious folded papers from his pocket as he went. There was a certain amount of applause and commotion. He wondered whether there would be any cheers after he had finished.



He hoped that the newspapers wouldn't be too hard on him. But probably they would be. Probably it was a good thing for his peace of mind that he couldn't see just how some of the papers would react to this.

Take the New York *Tribune*, for instance. They would introduce his effort with one line: "The dedicatory remarks were then delivered by the President." The Chicago *Times* would be worse—speaking of his "ignorant rudeness" and "silly, flat and dishwatery utterances."

The London *Times* would jeer through the mouth of its American correspondent: "The ceremony was rendered ludicrous by some of the sallies of that poor President Lincoln."

Perhaps worst of all would be in what amounted to the local press: the *Patriot and Union*, published in the Pennsylvania capital. "We pass over the silly remarks of the President... we are willing that the veil of oblivion shall be dropped over them and that they shall no more be repeated or thought of."

Wind moved along the hilltop and carried the scent of dead horses still bulking in the ditches where they had been dragged. Wind gathered up a taint of other decaying meat.

People coughed, people whispered, children ran on the outskirts of the crowd, boys went scrambling heedlessly among fence rails, hunting for relics.

With more politeness, the crowds gathered nearer the speakers' stand tried to pay heed to the tall rusty figure on the wooden platform before them. They tried to listen.

No one could let them know that they were listening to the most famous words of the American tradition, spoken here for the first time.



# GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

Fourscore 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.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Courtesy of: Random House  
New York, New York



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Use the narrative entitled ***A Day To Remember*** as you answer the following questions. Write the answers on the lines provided.

1. At whose house had Mr. Lincoln stayed the night before? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Finish the last line of the Gettysburg Address. ...and that government \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Give the name of the main speaker at this ceremony. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Had Mr. Lincoln worked on his speech the night before or was this a last-minute speech?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. How many years is fourscore and seven? \_\_\_\_\_
6. How old was Mr. Lincoln at the time of this speech? \_\_\_\_\_
7. In the Gettysburg Address, Mr. Lincoln stated that our new nation had been conceived in  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. In which state is Gettysburg located? \_\_\_\_\_
9. On what date was the Gettysburg Address delivered? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Some people say the main speaker spoke for what length of time?  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. Upon what had Mr. Lincoln written his speech? \_\_\_\_\_
12. What three words describe how Mr. Lincoln wanted his speech to be?  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. Where was his son Bob? \_\_\_\_\_
14. Which newspaper described Mr. Lincoln's speech as "ignorant rudeness"?  
\_\_\_\_\_
15. Which newspaper gave Mr. Lincoln the worst review? \_\_\_\_\_



16. Which state was the newspaper described in #15 located in?

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17. Who introduced Mr. Lincoln at the ceremony? \_\_\_\_\_

18. Why was President Lincoln not happy on this day? \_\_\_\_\_

19. According to the narrative which other battlefield had Lincoln been to? \_\_\_\_\_

20. On the following lines rewrite the Gettysburg Address in your own words.

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Name \_\_\_\_\_ **KEY** \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Use the narrative entitled ***A Day To Remember*** as you answer the following questions. Write the answers on the lines provided.

1. At whose house had Mr. Lincoln stayed the night before? Mr. David Wills
2. Finish the last line of the Gettysburg Address. ...and that government \_\_\_\_\_  
of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.
3. Give the name of the main speaker at this ceremony. Mr. Edward Everett
4. Had Mr. Lincoln worked on his speech the night before or was this a last-minute speech?  
He had worked on it the night before.
5. How many years is fourscore and seven? 87 years
6. How old was Mr. Lincoln at the time of this speech? 54 years of age
7. In the Gettysburg Address, Mr. Lincoln stated that our new nation had been conceived in \_\_\_\_\_  
Liberty.
8. In which state is Gettysburg located? Pennsylvania
9. On what date was the Gettysburg Address delivered? November 19, 1863
10. Some people say the main speaker spoke for what length of time?  
1 hour 57 minutes
11. Upon what had Mr. Lincoln written his speech? 2 pieces of paper
12. What three words describe how Mr. Lincoln wanted his speech to be?  
short, short, short or to the point
13. Where was his son Bob? away at college
14. Which newspaper described Mr. Lincoln's speech as "ignorant rudeness"?  
the Chicago Times
15. Which newspaper gave Mr. Lincoln the worst review? Patriot and Union newspaper



16. Which state was the newspaper described in #15 located in?

**Pennsylvania**

17. Who introduced Mr. Lincoln at the ceremony? **Ward Lamon**

18. Why was President Lincoln not happy on this day? **His son Tad was sick.**

19. According to the narrative which other battlefield had Lincoln been to? **Antietam**

20. On the following lines rewrite the Gettysburg Address in your own words.

**Answers will vary.**

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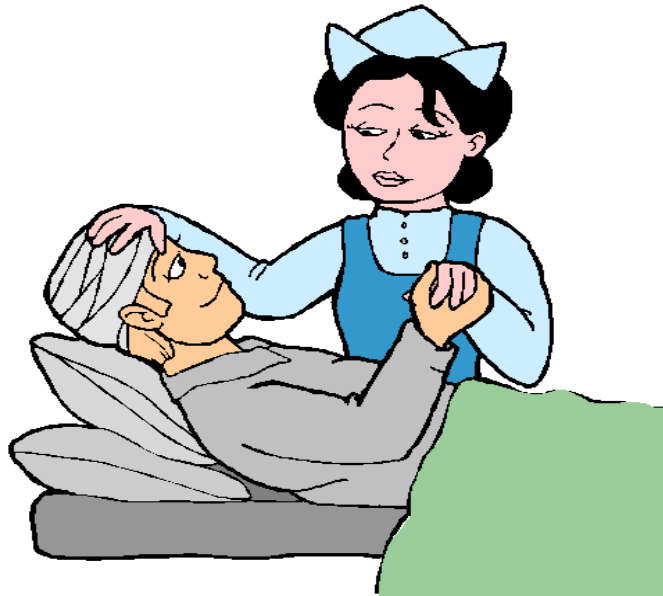
# CLARA BARTON

There are some achievements that require not only imagination, but also an indomitable determination in the face of odds and opposition. Clara Barton knew all about that, but thanks to her persistence the world has been the beneficiary.

Women, of course, were not supposed to have a role in this war, other than urging young men to enlist. For Clara Barton, born Christmas day, 1821, a lifetime spent as a school teacher seemed to offer nothing to the Union cause in 1861 when she was forty. She was working at the Patent Office in Washington in April when she saw her first soldiers, the 6<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts, which had been attacked by a pro-Southern mob in Baltimore on its way to the capital. Many of the men were injured, and Barton spontaneously organized some local women into a relief group to see to their nursing and comfort.

That commenced her true calling. The aftermath of the first battle at Bull Run in July revealed that the military was wholly unprepared for the care of the wounded, especially in the way of supplies. The whole Union army had only eleven thermometers! She once more organized a relief charitable organization, this time on a much larger scale, and soon had the sanction of the surgeon general for her efforts. By 1862 she was actually traveling with the Army of the Potomac on an official pass, and thereafter spent the rest of the war alternately raising money and donations of supplies, and

tending soldiers in the field, from Washington to South Carolina, wherever the eastern armies went. In 1864 she was made superintendent of nurses in the Army of the James, and before the war ended was already busy at the work of helping families locate missing sons, and later in marking the graves of the dead at Andersonville.



The experience she gained in the Civil War put Barton on the path she would follow for the rest of her life. Twenty years after she tended those first injured Massachusetts soldiers, she finally founded the American Red Cross in 1881, and thereafter served as its head until 1904. When she died April 12, 1912, she had become internationally famed as a humanitarian, and had her organization in place and ready, this time, for the coming wars of the twentieth century, as well as the myriad civil endeavors that have seen the organization she started spread around the globe.

Courtesy of: *Portraits of the Civil War*  
Salamander Books, Ltd.  
London, United Kingdom



# JENNIE HODGERS

It should hardly be a surprise that not just the young men of America felt their blood pulse when war erupted. Women felt the same patriotism, the same excitement, and not a few wanted somehow to share in the experience. A few actually did in every respect.

In 1861, as for millennia previously, women's role in war was assumed to be almost nonexistent. The Civil War would change that, seeing thousands serve as nurses, and drawing tens of thousands more into the work force for the first time to replace men gone to the armies. A few girls even became "vivandiers," regimental mascots of a sort, with uniforms and marching like cheerleaders when regiments went on parade, though when the men went to the front the vivandiers usually stayed home. For some, however, that was not enough. No one knows the exact count, but perhaps as many as 300 or 400 young women actually posed as young men and enlisted to fight.

One was Jennie Hodgers of Belvidere, Illinois. She was actually Irish by birth, born Christmas day 1844, but left home and came to America as a stowaway before the war, revealing already a nature bent on adventure. On August 6, 1862, the slightly built girl, not yet 18, dressed as a man and enlisted as a private in the 95<sup>th</sup> Illinois Infantry. Fortunately for her, enlistment physical examinations were less than perfunctory, and for the rest of the war no one saw through her disguise. She became Albert Cashier, and served with her unit through the Vicksburg campaign in the summer of 1863, then went to Louisiana for the Red River campaign the next year, then into Mississippi, fighting Nathan Bedford Forrest at Brice's Cross Roads, seeing action in Missouri that fall, and then in the inferno at Nashville in December 1864. She served right to the end, mustering out in August 1865 as a sergeant.

Her messmates knew Cashier as a quiet fellow who kept to himself. That and her straight, slim build helped Hodgers keep her secret. Indeed, she kept up the impersonation for the next 46 years, until she was struck by an automobile in 1911 and a doctor discovered her gender. Crippled and unable to care for herself, Hodgers actually gained entry to the Quincy, Illinois, Soldiers and Sailors Home for two years until she lost her sanity and was moved to an asylum. On October 11, 1915, she finally died, her secret only then becoming generally known. She had received her full soldier's pension for years, and her old comrades of the 95<sup>th</sup> Illinois buried her in her uniform. There are two headstones on her grave at Saunemin, Illinois. One is a civilian marker with the name Jennie Hodgers. The other is a regulation United States Army veteran's stone placed by the government, and bearing the name of Albert Cashier.

Courtesy of: *Portraits of the Civil War*  
Salamander Books, Ltd.  
London, United Kingdom



# HARRIET TUBMAN

The people of the Civil War era were a generation highly influenced by their religion and the imagery of their Bible. They were all, on either side, convinced that they were doing their God's work. That applied to black as well as white, and in the emotionally charged atmosphere of freedom on the horizon, it was no wonder that biblical metaphors became common. Yet still there were surprises, and what more unusual than that it should be a woman that a people now called "Moses."



As was the case with so many one-time slaves, no one knew the exact date of birth of Harriet Tubman, though it was probably around 1821 in Dorchester County, Maryland. Certainly she was middle-aged by the time the Civil War erupted, and was herself an escaped slave who became an abolitionist of some note on attaining freedom in the North. In the decade before the war broke out, she repeatedly went into Maryland and Virginia and led groups of fugitive slaves back across the border to the North along the so-called "Underground Railroad." She was living in Auburn, New York, by 1861, already well-known as a symbol of the struggle for emancipation.

In early 1862, after Union forces had occupied part of the Sea Island area of coastal South Carolina, Massachusetts Governor John A. Andrew asked Tubman if she would go to Beaufort to help with the influx of runaway slaves—now called contrabands—coming into Union lines. Tubman spent the next several months in South Carolina, learning from the

slaves the layout of the interior, and herself going behind Confederate lines both to scout the landscape, and also to help bring more slaves out. She did so with the aid and support of the military authorities, some of whom had already adopted the practice of hundreds of former fugitive slaves who called her Moses. She also nursed ill contrabands, and ran a small commissary selling things that she and they made to aid in their support while the military decided what to do with them.

In 1863 her role took a dramatic turn, as she started accompanying coastal expeditions. The first people the Yankees encountered were usually runaway slaves, and they would trust Harriet and tell her of Confederate forces and positions in the interior, which she relayed to the army commanders. In one expedition starting June 1, 1863, she actually planned and led the raid up the Combahee River that brought back more than 700 fugitive slaves. She remained at Beaufort until May 1864, meanwhile taking part in a raid on the Florida coast as well, and then returned home to New York, where she wrote a memoir, *Scenes in the Life of Harriet Tubman*, published in 1869, and reissued in 1886. The proceeds from the book as well as most of what else she earned, she gave to black charities, and kept doing so until her death in March 1913, known universally as "the woman called Moses."

Courtesy of: *Portraits of the Civil War*  
Salamander Books, Ltd.  
London, United Kingdom



# MUSIC OF THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

The following piece is taken from <http://users.erols.com/kfraser/music/index.html>. Put yourself in the place of the soldiers as the following events are described. Think about what music would have meant to you as each scene takes place. After reading the following paragraphs, find the words to "Music in Camp" and see what the author is talking about.

Robert E. Lee once remarked that without music, there would have been no army. Certainly, music was a large part of the life during the War Between the States, both in the camps and at home. Not only was it a major source of entertainment, it was also a way to give voice to feelings that words alone often could not express.

In his excellent volume on the Lower Peninsula campaign of 1862, *To the Gates of Richmond*, historian Stephen Sears cites an incident that occurred during the Battle of Williamsburg:

[Federal] Corps commander [Samuel] Heintzelman joined the desperate struggle to close the broken ranks. He hit on the novel idea of rallying them with music. Finding several regimental bands standing by bewildered as the battle closed in, Heintzelman ordered them to take up their instruments. "Play! Play! It's all you're good for," he shouted. "Play,...Play some marching tune! Play 'Yankee Doodle,' or any doodle you can think of, only play something!" Before long, over the roar of the guns, came the incongruous sound of "Yankee Doodle" and then "Three Cheers for the Red, White, and Blue." One of [General Joseph] Hooker's men thought the music was worth a thousand men. "It saved the battle," he wrote.

Survivors of General George Pickett's disastrous charge at the Battle of Gettysburg (July 3, 1863) remembered in later years that Confederate regimental bands stationed in the trees played stirring martial airs as they started off across the mile-long field that separated them from George Meade's Army of the Potomac. Those same bands greeted them with "Nearer, My God, To Thee" as they streamed back to the safety of their own lines after being repulsed at the stone wall.

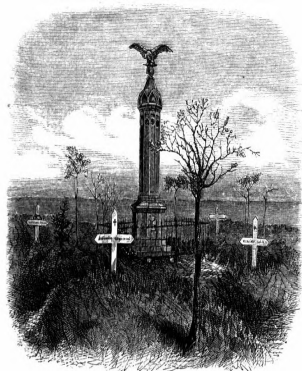
"Music in Camp" illustrates the importance of music to both armies by recounting an incident that took place along the banks of the Rappahannock River several weeks after the Battle of Chancellorsville.



# THE BLUE AND THE GRAY

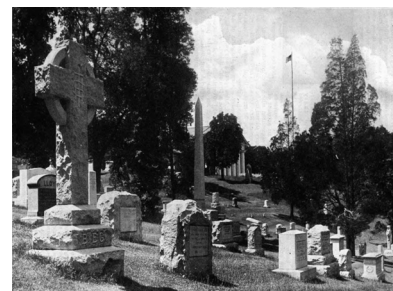
By Francis Miles Finch

By the flow of the inland river,  
Whence the fleets of iron have fled,  
Where the blades of the grave-grass quiver,  
Asleep are the ranks of the dead:  
Under the sod and the dew,  
Waiting the judgment-day;  
Under the one, the Blue,  
Under the other, the Gray.



These in the robes of glory,  
Those in the gloom of defeat,  
All with the battle-blood gory,  
In the dusk of eternity meet:  
Under the sod and the dew,  
Waiting the judgment-day,  
Under the laurel, the Blue,  
Under the willow, the Gray.

From the silence of sorrowful hours  
The desolate mourners go,  
Lovingly laden with flowers  
Alike for the friend and the foe:  
Under the sod and the dew,  
Waiting the judgment-day,  
Under the roses, the Blue,  
Under the lilies, the Gray.



So, with an equal splendor,  
The morning sun-rays fall,  
With a touch impartially tender,  
On the blossoms blooming for all:  
Under the sod and the dew,  
Waiting the judgment day,  
Broidered with gold, the Blue,  
Mellowed with gold, the Gray.



So, when the summer calleth,  
On forest and field of grain,  
With an equal murmur falleth  
The cooling drip of the rain;  
Under the sod and the dew,  
Waiting the judgment-day,  
Wet with the rain, the Blue,  
Wet with the rain, the Gray.

Sadly, but not with upbraiding,  
The generous deed was done,  
In the storm of the years that are fading  
No braver battle was won:  
Under the sod and the dew,  
Waiting the judgment-day,  
Under the blossoms, the Blue,  
Under the garlands, the Gray.



# DIXIE'S SUNNY LAND

By Private John Lauffer

Come friends and fellow soldiers brave,  
 Come listen to our song;  
 About the rebel prisons, and  
 Our sojourn there so long.  
 Our wretched state and hardships great,  
 No one can understand  
 But those who have endured this fate  
 In Dixie's sunny land.



When captured by this "chivalry,"  
 They stripped us to the skin,  
 But failed to give us back again  
 The value of a pin –  
 Except those lousy rags of gray,  
 Discarded by their band,  
 And thus commenced our prison life  
 In Dixie's sunny land.

With a host of guards surrounding us,  
 Each with a loaded gun.  
 We were stationed in an open plain,  
 Exposed to rain and sun.  
 No tent or tree to shelter us  
 We lay upon the sand,  
 Thus side by side great numbers died  
 In Dixie's sunny land.



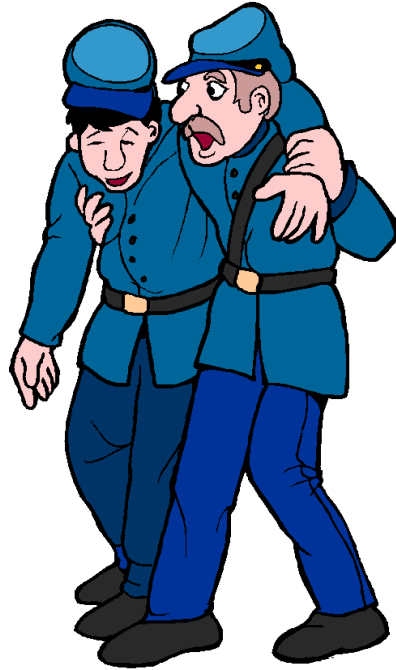
This was our daily bill of fare  
 In that secesh saloon:  
 No sugar, tea, or coffee there,  
 At morning, night, or noon;  
 But a pint of meal, ground cob and all,  
 Was served to every man,  
 And for want of fire we ate it raw,  
 In Dixie's sunny land.



We were by these poor rations, soon  
Reduced to skin and bones;  
A lingering starvation, worse  
Than death we could but own.  
Three hundred lay both day and night,  
By far too weak to stand;  
Till death relieved their sufferings,  
In Dixie's sunny land.

We poor survivors off were tried  
By many a threat and bribe,  
To desert our glorious Union cause,  
And join the rebel tribe;  
Though fain we were to leave the place,  
We let them understand  
We'd rather die, than thus disgrace  
Our flag, in Dixie's land.

Thus dreary days and nights rolled by,  
Yes, weeks and months untold;  
Until the happy time arrived,  
When we were all paroled.  
We landed at Annapolis,  
A wretched looking band,  
But glad to be alive and free,  
From Dixie's sunny land.





# O CAPTAIN! MY CAPTAIN!

By Walt Whitman

O Captain! my Captain! our fearful trip is done,  
The ship has weathered every rack, the prize we sought is won,  
The port is near, the bells I hear, the people all exulting,  
While follow eyes the steady keel, the vessel grim and daring;  
    But O heart! heart! heart!  
        O the bleeding drops of red,  
            Where on the deck my Captain lies,  
                Fallen cold and dead.

O Captain! my Captain! rise up and hear the bells;  
Rise up – for you the flag is flung – for you the bugle trills,  
For you bouquets and ribboned wreaths – for you the shores a-crowding,  
For you they call, the swaying mass, their eager faces turning;  
    Hear Captain! dear father!  
        This arm beneath you head!  
            It is some dream that on the deck  
                You've fallen cold and dead.

My captain does not answer, his lips are pale and still,  
My father does not feel my arm, he has no pulse nor will,  
The ship is anchored safe and sound, its voyage closed and done,  
From fearful trip the victor ship comes in with object won;  
    Exult, O shores, and ring O bells!  
        But I, with mournful tread,  
            Walk the deck my Captain lies,  
                Fallen cold and dead.

