

# LESSON 11

## TEXAS ALMANAC TEACHERS GUIDE

### Civil War and Reconstruction

- *Secession, Civil War, Reconstruction*
- *See Special Lesson 10 for more on Civil War*

#### INSTRUCTIONAL SUGGESTIONS

**1. QUESTIONS:** Students will read the "Secession," "Civil War," and "Reconstruction" sections in "A Brief Sketch of Texas History" in the Texas Almanac and **answer these questions:**

a. What happened to the Texas population between 1850 and 1860?

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b. What group of people controlled the wealth of the state and dominated the politics?

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c. What was an economic goal of the new immigrants?

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d. What was the platform of the Know-Nothing Party?

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e. Which political party was spurred to serious party organization as a result of the Know-Nothing successes?

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f. In 1857, who was dealt the only election defeat in his political career?

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g. How did most Texans feel about secession?

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h. Since the army could not control the Indian raids and Congress refused to provide aid, what government fell into disrepute?

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i. What was the result of the 1861 state election regarding secession?

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j. Why was Governor Sam Houston replaced by Lieutenant Governor Edward Clark?

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#### SOCIAL STUDIES TEKS

4 - 4, 6, 21, 22, 23

7 - 5, 9, 21, 22, 23

8 - 7, 8, 9, 23, 29, 30

#### STAAR

4, 7 - Writing - 1, 2, 3,

4, 7, 8 - Reading - 1, 2, 3

8 - Social Studies - 1, 2



*The Stars and Bars was the first official flag of the Confederacy.*





## LESSON 11 – Civil War and Reconstruction

**2. MAP & MARKERS:** Students will locate these places on a Texas Outline Map (see Appendix)

**Brazos Santiago**  
**Brownsville**  
**Galveston**

**Palmito Ranch**  
**Sabine Pass**

Students will then create a historical marker for each place, using the “Civil War” and “Reconstruction” sections of “A Brief Sketch of Texas History.”

**3. CROSSWORD PUZZLE:** Using the “Reconstruction” section of “A Brief Sketch of Texas History,” students will complete the **Reconstruction Crossword Puzzle**.

**4. INVITATION LIST & AUTOGRAPH LIST:** Students will participate in an **autograph party** with invited guests. Using the **Invitation List**, teachers will assign one guest to each student. They will use the “Secession,” “Civil War,” and “Reconstruction” sections in the Texas Almanac to research their person and write notable information on an index card.

Using their index cards to introduce themselves as that invited guest, students will share their notable information with each other as they circulate the classroom. As they complete each interview with another guest, they will exchange autographs **in the correct place** on each other’s **Autograph List** until they have met all the other guests. Students should be instructed on introduction and etiquette skills.

**RESEARCHING GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS:** Students will select notable individuals currently serving in local, state, and national governments whom they would like to meet. After conducting research on their three individuals, students will justify their selections.



*Children play on a Civil War–era cannon on the grounds of the Texas State Capitol in Austin.  
Photo by Elizabeth Cruce Alvarez.*

## Reconstruction Crossword Puzzle

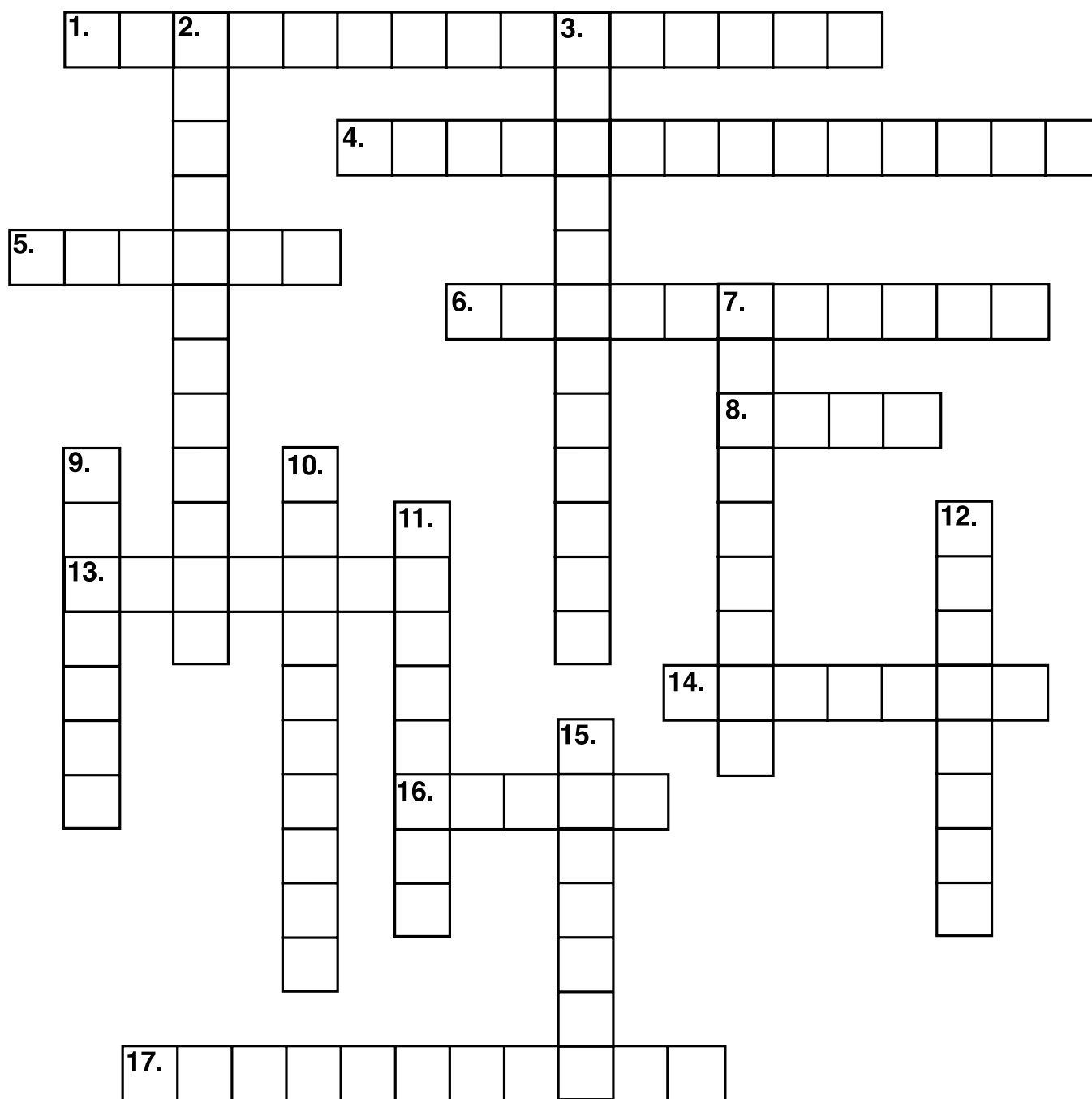
### ACROSS CLUES

1. This was organized to help newly freed slaves: \_\_\_\_\_
4. This word means rebuilding: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Members of this group were still not considered full citizens by 1866: \_\_\_\_\_
6. This word means temporary: \_\_\_\_\_
8. This person was elected governor of Texas in 1873: \_\_\_\_\_
13. The purpose of the Thirteenth Amendment was to \_\_\_\_\_ slavery.
14. He was president of the United States during Reconstruction: \_\_\_\_\_
16. This governor's administration was the most unpopular in Texas history: \_\_\_\_\_
17. This was the name of the seceded Southern states: \_\_\_\_\_

### DOWN CLUES

2. This word means the act of setting free: \_\_\_\_\_
3. This was the Mexican president who fought against the French and Mexican royalists: \_\_\_\_\_
7. This word means the act of withdrawing from the Union: \_\_\_\_\_
9. This general proclaimed the emancipation of slaves in Texas in 1865: \_\_\_\_\_
10. The Convention of 1861 took no action on this amendment: \_\_\_\_\_
11. This was the commander of the Fifth Military District: \_\_\_\_\_
12. This political party controlled the Texas government by 1874: \_\_\_\_\_
15. A citizens' army is called a state \_\_\_\_\_.

# Reconstruction Crossword Puzzle





## Invitation List

<i>William H. Wharton</i>	<i>Sam Houston</i>
<i>Andrew Jackson</i>	<i>Edward Clark</i>
<i>Mirabeau B. Lamar</i>	<i>Paul O. Hebert</i>
<i>Isaac Van Zandt</i>	<i>John B. Magruder</i>
<i>John Tyler</i>	<i>Dick Dowling</i>
<i>James K. Polk</i>	<i>John S. "Rip" Ford</i>
<i>Anson Jones</i>	<i>Robert E. Lee</i>
<i>Zachary Taylor</i>	<i>Gordon Granger</i>
<i>Mariano Paredes</i>	<i>A. J. Hamilton</i>
<i>Winfield Scott</i>	<i>Andrew Johnson</i>
<i>John O. Meusebach</i>	<i>E. M. Gregory</i>
<i>Hardin Runnels</i>	<i>J. W. Throckmorton</i>
<i>John H. Reagan</i>	<i>E. M. Pease</i>
<i>Abraham Lincoln</i>	<i>E. J. Davis</i>
<i>Oran M. Roberts</i>	<i>Richard Coke</i>

## Lesson 11 – Civil War and Reconstruction

### STUDENT ACTIVITY

# Autograph List

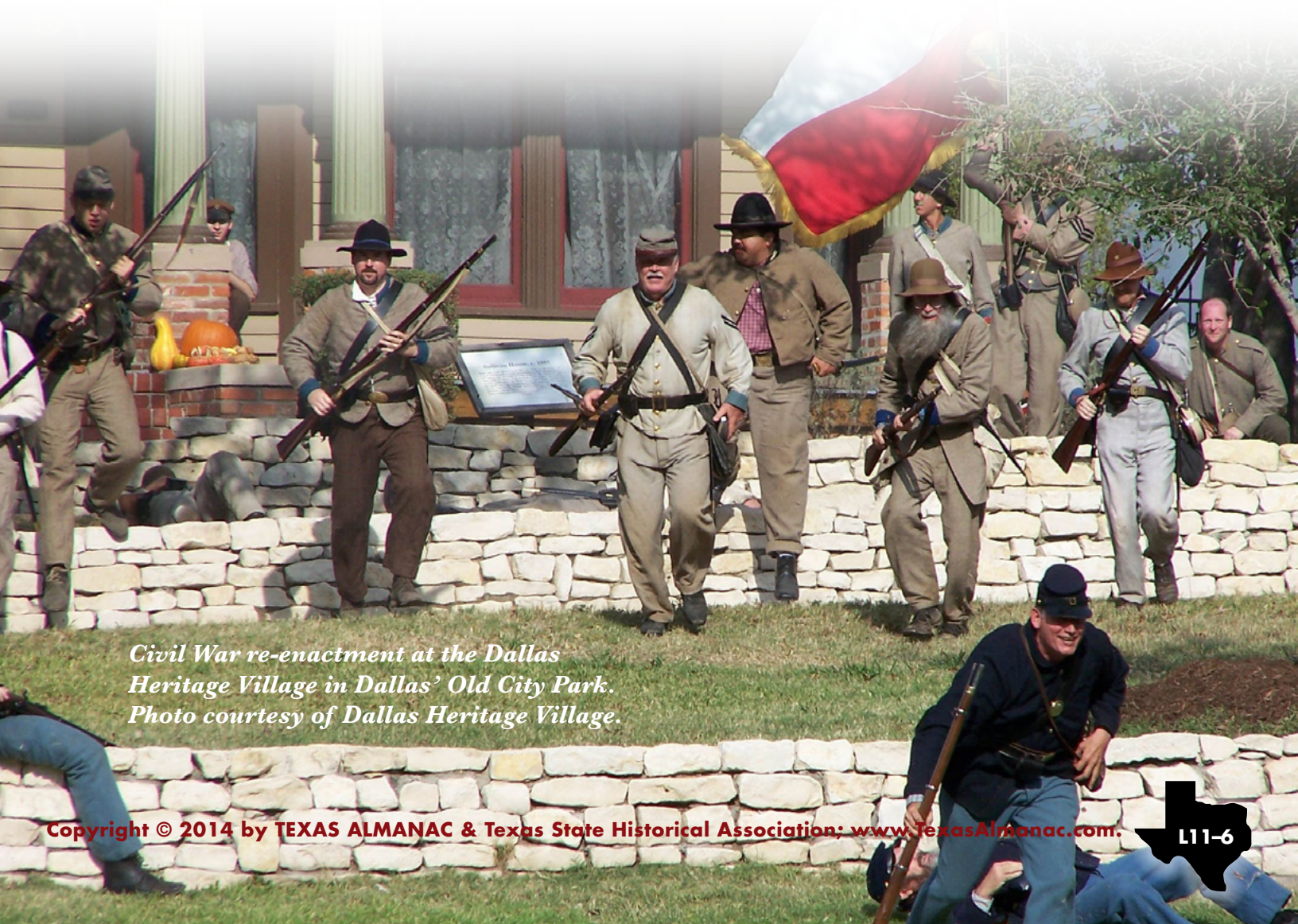
- \_\_\_\_\_ was Texas' first representative in Washington with instructions to gain recognition of the new Republic's independence.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was the United States president who recognized the Republic of Texas.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was a Texas president who opposed annexation and dreamed of an empire to rival the United States for supremacy of the North American continent.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was ordered by President Houston to renew annexation negotiations with the United States.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was the United States president who supported annexation but worried about ratification in the United States Senate.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was the United States president when Texas was annexed.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was the last president of the Republic of Texas.
- \_\_\_\_\_ moved troops into the disputed area south of the Nueces River to the Rio Grande.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was the Mexican president who announced the beginning of a defensive war against the United States in 1846.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was the U.S. general who captured Mexico City in 1847.
- \_\_\_\_\_ led Germans to settle Fredericksburg in 1846.
- \_\_\_\_\_, when elected governor of Texas, dealt Sam Houston the only election defeat in his political career.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was elected to one of Texas' two congressional seats in 1859.
- \_\_\_\_\_, in 1860, was the United States presidential candidate whose name did not appear on the ballot in Texas.
- \_\_\_\_\_ encouraged counties to elect delegates to a convention in Austin in 1861 in support of secession.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was the Texas governor who refused to take an oath of loyalty to the Confederacy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ replaced Sam Houston as governor when Houston refused to take an oath of loyalty to the Confederacy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was the Confederate commander of the Department of Texas.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was the Confederate commander who retook Galveston on January 1, 1863.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was a Confederate lieutenant who successfully defended Sabine Pass.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was the commander of Texas troops that pushed Union soldiers out of Brownsville.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was the general who surrendered at Appomattox in April 1865.

## Lesson 11 – Civil War and Reconstruction

### STUDENT ACTIVITY

# Autograph List

23. \_\_\_\_\_ was the commander who began Union occupation of Texas and proclaimed the emancipation of slaves in Texas.
24. \_\_\_\_\_ was a Unionist and former congressman who was named provisional governor of Texas.
25. \_\_\_\_\_ was the United States president during early Reconstruction.
26. \_\_\_\_\_ was the Union general who began the Freedman's Bureau.
27. \_\_\_\_\_ was a Unionist who became chairman of the Constitutional Convention of 1866.
28. \_\_\_\_\_ was a Unionist who was named provisional governor of Texas by the military authorities.
29. \_\_\_\_\_ was Texas governor from 1870–1874.
30. \_\_\_\_\_ was Texas governor when Reconstruction ended in Texas.



*Civil War re-enactment at the Dallas Heritage Village in Dallas' Old City Park. Photo courtesy of Dallas Heritage Village.*



# TEXAS ALMANAC POSTER

Bexar  
Land District

- Counties in which a majority voted to leave the Union.
- Counties in which a majority voted to remain in the Union.
- Counties not reporting voting results. Many of these counties had just been created in 1850s and were not yet organized.



### Timeline of Secession and the Civil War

#### ★ 1861 ★

**Feb. 1 — The Secession Convention**

approves an ordinance withdrawing Texas from the Union because “the power of the Federal Government is sought to be made a weapon with which to strike down the interests and prosperity of the people of Texas and her Sister slaveholding States”; the action is ratified by the voters on Feb. 23 in a referendum vote. Secession is official on March 2.

**Feb. 13 — Robert E. Lee** is ordered to return to Washington from regimental headquarters at Fort Mason in West Texas to assume command of the Union Army. Instead, Lee resigns his commission; he assumes command of Confederate forces by June 1862.

**March 1 —** Texas is accepted as a state by the provisional government of the **Confederate States of America**, even before its secession from the Union is official.

**March 5 —** The **Secession Convention** approves an ordinance accepting Confederate statehood.

**March 16 — Sam Houston** resigns as governor in protest against secession.

#### ★ 1862 ★

**March 28 — Battle of Glorieta.** Gen. H.H. Sibley’s brigade is forced to return to Texas, ending the attempt to take New Mexico.

**Aug. 10 —** About 68 **Union loyalists**, mostly German immigrants from the area of Comfort in Central Texas, start for Mexico in an attempt to reach U.S. troops; 19 are killed by Confederates on the Nueces River. Eight others are

killed on Oct. 18 at the Rio Grande. Others drown attempting to swim the river. (The loyalists’ deaths are commemorated in Comfort by the Treue der Union [True to the Union] monument.)

**Aug. 16–18 —** U.S. Navy bombards **Corpus Christi**, attempts to take the city are repulsed.

**Oct. 8 —** Federal forces capture **Galveston**.

**October —** Forty-two men thought to be Union sympathizers are hanged at various times during October in **Gainesville**.

#### ★ 1863 ★

**Jan. 1 —** Confederate forces retake **Galveston**.

**July 26 — Sam Houston** dies in Huntsville from pneumonia at age 70.

**Sept. 8 —** The **Battle of Sabine Pass**. Federal forces are repulsed by a unit led by Lt. Dick Dowling.

**Nov. 2–6 —** Federal forces take **Brownsville**.

#### ★ 1864 ★

**July 30 —** Confederate forces reoccupy **Brownsville**.

#### ★ 1865 ★

**May 13 —** The **Battle of Palmito Ranch** is fought near Brownsville, the last land battle of the Civil War. After the Confederate’s victory, they learned the western rebel states had authorized the disbanding of armies and accepted a truce with the Union forces a few days later.

*For more information about the Civil War in Texas, see the Handbook of Civil War Texas at [www.tshaonline.org/handbook/civil-war](http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/civil-war).*