

SPECIAL LESSON 10

TEXAS ALMANAC TEACHERS GUIDE

SOCIAL STUDIES TEKS

4 - 4, 6

7 - 1, 5, 11, 17

8 - 7, 8, 11, 22

STAAR

4, 7 - Writing - 1, 2, 3

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

8 - Social Studies - 1, 2, 3

Civil War on the Home Front

- *From the Texas Almanac 2012–2013*

INSTRUCTIONAL SUGGESTIONS

1. **CROSSWORD PUZZLE:** Students will use the article “The Civil War on the Home Front” on pages 26–33 of the *Texas Almanac 2012–2013* or the online article:

<http://www.texasalmanac.com/topics/history/civil-war-home-front>

They will answer the crossword clues and finish the puzzle on the **Student Activity Sheets**.

2. **GUIDED READING:** Students will use the article “The Civil War on the Home Front” to answer the questions on the Guided Reading **Student Activity Sheets**.
3. **TIMELINE:** Students will fill in the timeline for the events of Texas secession and identify sites of major battles in Texas on the map on the **Student Activity Sheet**.
4. **CREATING PRIMARY SOURCES:** Students will **create newspaper articles** in rival publications: one for a pro-Confederate paper calling for soldiers; and the second for a pro-Union paper calling for support of the Germans and other Unionists in Texas.
5. **WAR AROUND THE ROOM:** Make your classroom (or outdoor area, if available) into a **moving map of Texas**. Use the signs and assignment pieces on the nine **Student Activity Sheets** in this lesson and have your students walk through the events of the Civil War that took place in Texas.

Location signs can be hung from the ceiling or on walls, and **people cards** can be passed out as students enter the classroom. People cards should be passed out first (with generic cards, such as “German Unionist,” filling in as numbers require). Each student should come up with a brief statement for their person when each comes up.

The teacher can then direct the students through the war in Texas by adding in the other events going on outside of Texas, such as, “You find out that Fort Sumter fell back on April 12th . . .”

To enhance the activity, you can even perform it in “real time” by having each month of the war be 30 seconds (election in November 1860 to Juneteenth in June 1865 would add up to 27.5 minutes). During the “dead time,” the teacher or narrator can fill in with what else was going on in the war.



Special Lesson 10 – Civil War on the Home Front

STUDENT ACTIVITY

Civil War Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS CLUES

1. Which was the first state to secede from the Union? _____ (2 words)
3. The group that threatened Texans safety that no other state had to deal with during the Civil War: _____
5. The group of people that faced violence because of their opposition to slavery and the Confederacy: _____
6. The capture of this port for three months of the war was a temporary blow for Texas blockade-runners: _____
13. One of two areas of Texas where pro-Union sentiment existed during the Civil War: (2 words) _____
14. The site of the last battle of the Civil War in Texas: (2 words) _____

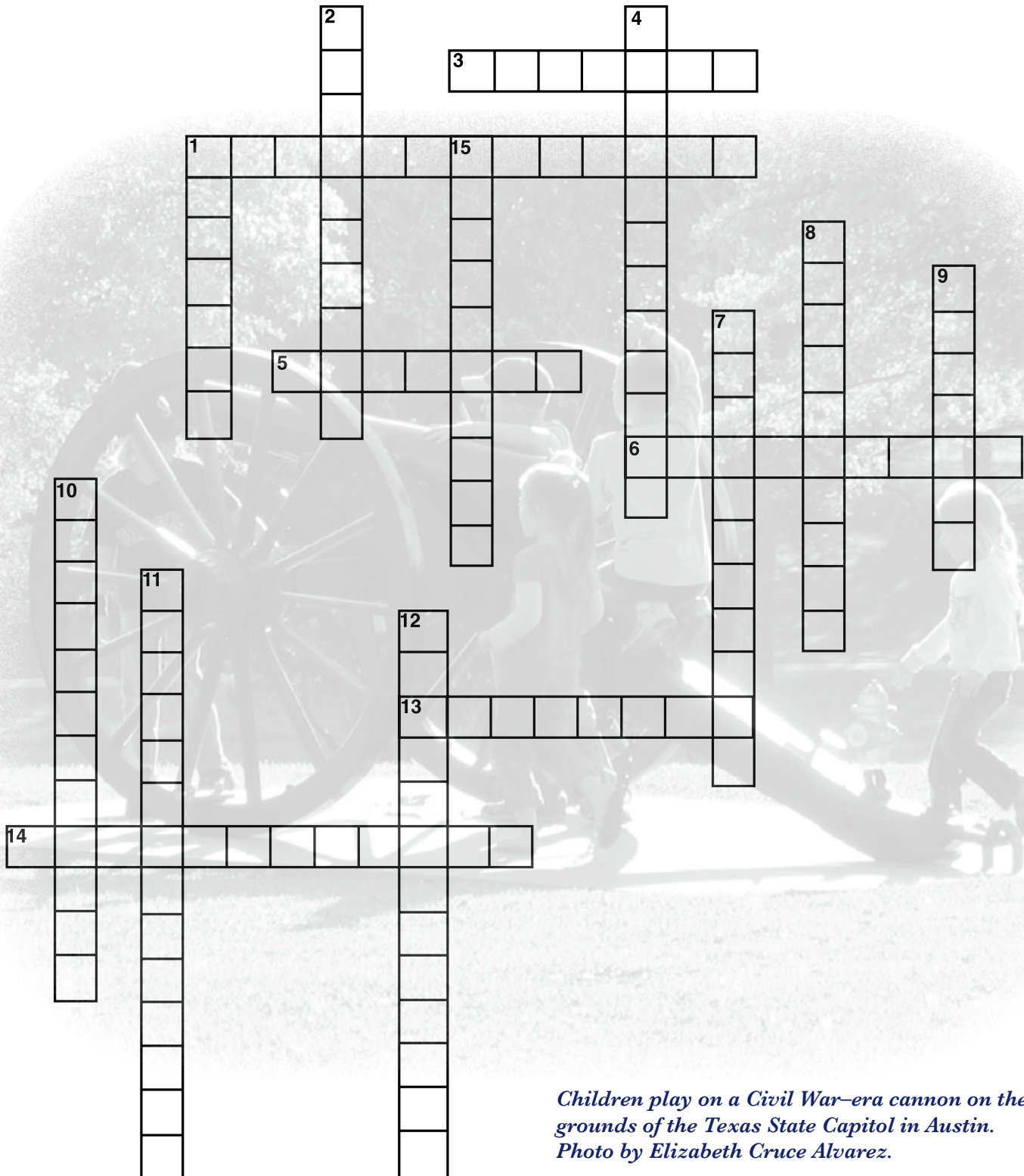
DOWN CLUES

1. Texas was the _____ state to join the Confederacy.
2. The war began with the attack on _____ on April 12, 1861. (2 words)
4. The U.S. Army General who surrendered Texas' command and artillery by order of the Committee of Public Safety: _____ (first, last, and middle initial)
7. One of two areas of Texas where pro-Union sentiment existed during the Civil War. _____ (2 words)
8. The battle where Dick Dowling's mostly Irish guard withstood the attacking Union forces. _____ (2 words)
9. This did not recover from the Civil War until World War II. _____
10. The Texas Unionist who had served in the army and became governor during Reconstruction. _____ (first, last, and middle initial)
11. This soldier was the first Texas-born recipient of the Medal of Honor. _____ (first, last, and middle initial)
12. The U.S. General who delivered news of the Emancipation Proclamation in Galveston. _____ (first and last names)
15. _____ is the place where Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered to Union Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.

The Union ship the Westfield explodes in Galveston Bay in 1863. Engraving courtesy of the Library of Congress.



Civil War Crossword Puzzle



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

Civil War Guided Reading

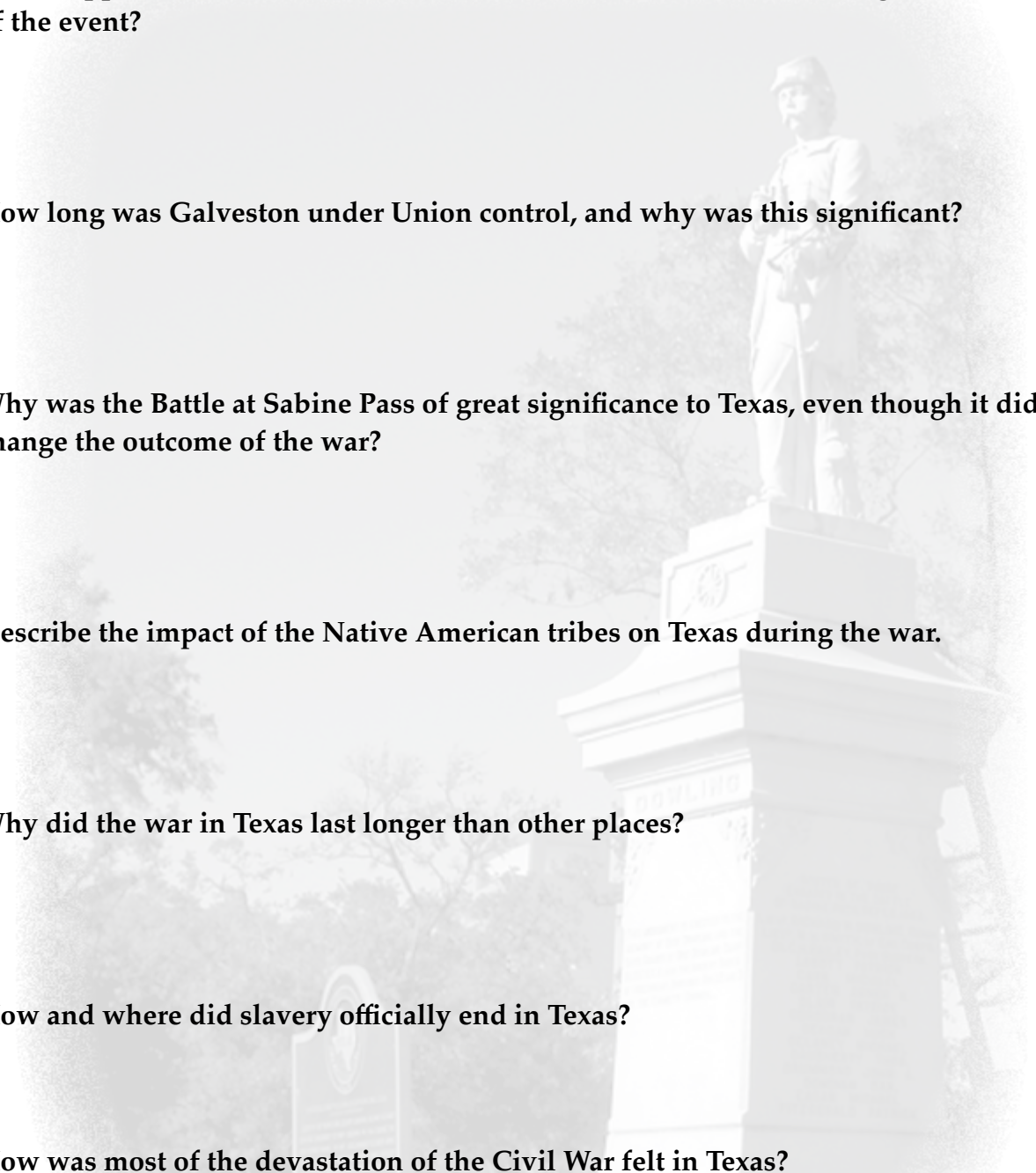
1. Based on the quotes from W.D. McDonald, what was the reason that most Southerners were fighting?
2. The article refers to the impending Civil War as a “fratricidal war.” Using the context of what you know of the Civil War and by analyzing the parts of the word, how could we define *fratricidal*?
3. Describe the process involved in Texas’ secession from the Union and devise a visual representation of that process, such as a timeline, to show it.
4. Based on President Lincoln’s words and actions toward the South, how did he view it?
5. What ethnic group faced hatred and discrimination during the war because they did not support the Confederacy?
6. Using the map, in what part of the state did most of these people live?
7. Using context clues from the surrounding paragraph (top of page 27), what does the word *conscription* mean?

A Civil War re-enactment is conducted at Dallas Heritage Village in Old City Park. Photo courtesy of Dallas Heritage Village.

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STUDENT ACTIVITY

Civil War Guided Reading

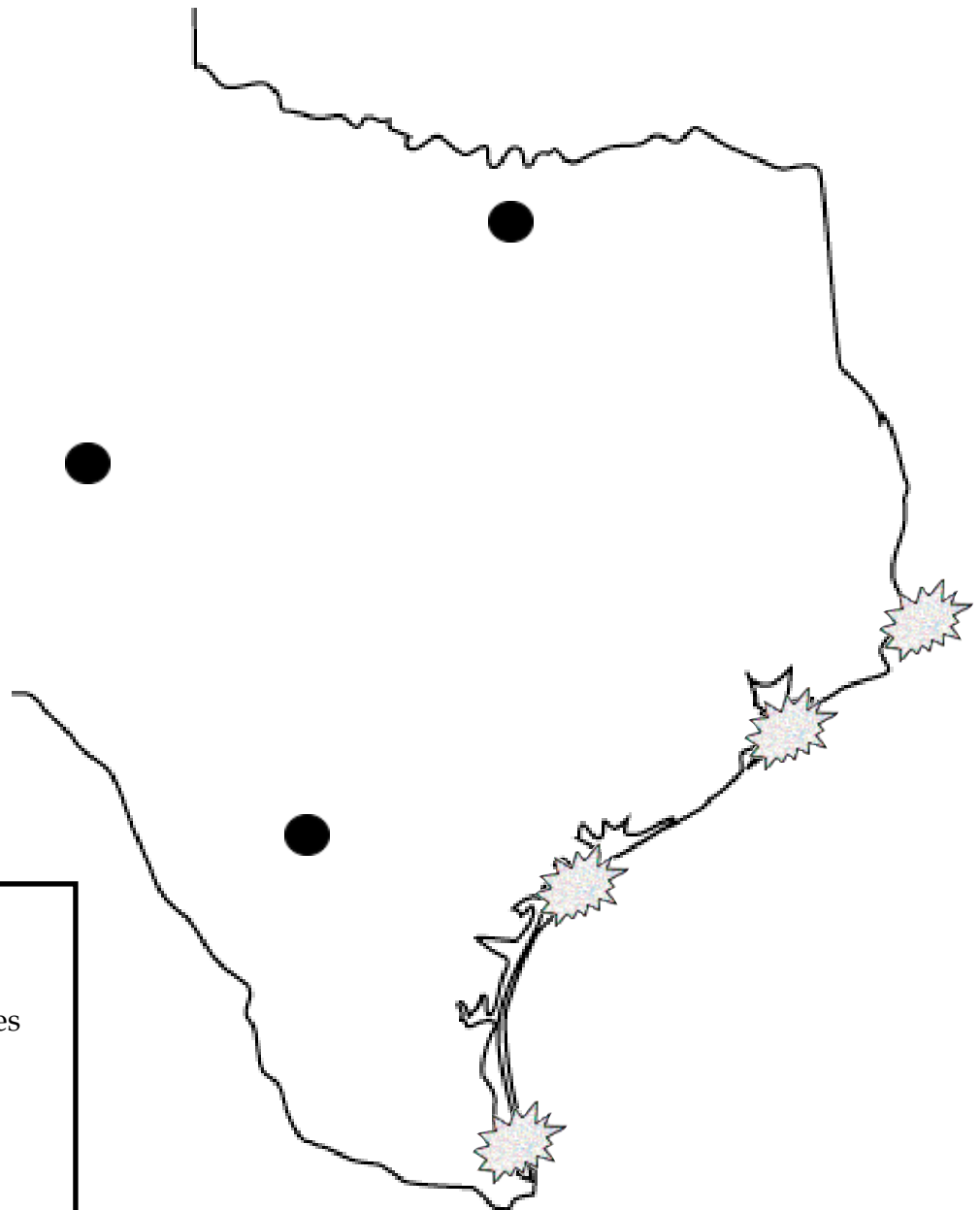
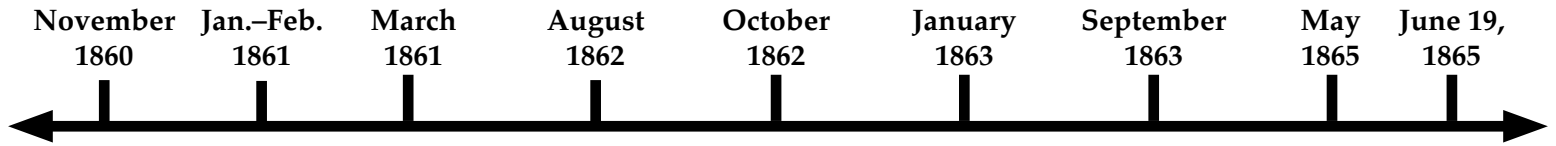
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8. What happened at Gainesville in October of 1862, and what was the significance of the event?
 9. How long was Galveston under Union control, and why was this significant?
 10. Why was the Battle at Sabine Pass of great significance to Texas, even though it didn't change the outcome of the war?
 11. Describe the impact of the Native American tribes on Texas during the war.
 12. Why did the war in Texas last longer than other places?
 13. How and where did slavery officially end in Texas?
 14. How was most of the devastation of the Civil War felt in Texas?

A statue of Confederate hero Dick Dowling stands in Hermann Park in Houston. Photo courtesy of the Houston Arts Alliance.

Special Lesson 10 – Civil War on the Home Front

STUDENT ACTIVITY

Civil War Timeline



CIVIL WAR MAP



Civil War battle sites



Sites of conflict

Label and date the locations marked on the map.

Black Soldier Was First Native Texan to Receive Medal of Honor

The first recipient of the Medal of Honor who was born in Texas was Milton M. Holland. The nation's highest military honor (originally called the Congressional Medal of Honor) was instituted at the beginning of the Civil War to recognize the heroic actions of Union soldiers in that struggle.

Holland was born in Panola County in August 1844 (some sources say Austin). Along with two brothers, he was sent to school in Athens County, Ohio, before the Civil War by his owner, Bird Holland.

When the Civil War broke out, he worked as a civilian for the quartermaster corps until blacks were allowed to join the army in 1863. The young man raised a company of African-Americans in Athens, and the group was mustered into the 5th Regiment, U.S. Colored Troops. Holland attained the rank of sergeant-major, the highest rank open to blacks at the time.

When the officers of his unit were either killed or wounded in an advance on Richmond, Virginia, on Sept. 29, 1864, Holland assumed command and led a courageous charge that allowed a white military unit to return to the Union line. The actions of Holland and his regiment earned the highest praise from Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.

Holland was presented with his Medal of Honor on April, 6, 1865. His citation states: "Took command of Company C, after all the

officers had been killed or wounded, and gallantly led it." In all, 23 black soldiers and sailors won the Medal of Honor during the Civil War. Because Holland entered the Union army in Ohio, his military service and heroism are credited to that state in U.S. military records.

Holland did not return to Texas after the war, migrating instead to Washington, D.C. In the 1890s, he founded the Alpha Insurance Company in Washington, D.C., one of the first black-owned insurance companies in the nation. He died in 1910 in Silver Springs, Maryland.

Milton's brother, William, did return to Texas and taught for a time in Austin. A staunch Republican, William Holland served in the 15th Legislature, where he authored legislation creating Prairie View Normal, the first college for blacks in Texas and now Prairie View A&M University.

SOURCES: *Texas Almanac 1994–1995* and the Richmond Battlefield website, National Park Service; www.nps.gov/rich/historyculture/holland.htm. — *From the Texas Almanac 2012–2013.*



**Corpus
Christi**

Austin

Gainesville

San Antonio

Galveston

Sabine Pass

**Frontier
Line**

Red River

**Palmito
Ranch**

**Gillespie
County**

**Gen. David E.
Twiggs**

**James W.
Throckmorton**

James Duff

**Confederate
vigilante**

**Confederate
vigilante**

**Confederate
vigilante**

**German
Unionist**

**German
Unionist**

**German
Unionist**

**German
Unionist**

**Secession
Convention
Delegate**

**Secession
Convention
Delegate**

**Gen. John B.
Magruder**

**Gen. William
B. Scurry**

**Capt. Henry
Lubbock**

**Commodore
William
Renshaw**

**Lt. Dick
Dowling**

**Gen. James
E. Slaughter**

**Col. John
“RIP” Ford**

**Gen. Gordon
Granger**

**Confederate
soldier**

**Confederate
soldier**

**Confederate
soldier**

**Union
soldier**

**Union
soldier**

**Union
soldier**