The Story Matters...

For years tensions mounted between the northern and southern states over slavery and other issues. In 1860 the pressure could no longer be contained. Texas and several southern states left the Union to establish a new nation, the Confederate States of America. War followed, and Texans joined both sides. Most like Simon Crews, served in the Confederate army. For four long years, two parts of what had been one nation battled against each other. The bitter and bloody conflict ended the lives of tens of thousands, changed the lives of millions, and transformed the country.
Sweat had long been a divisive issue in the United States. By 1860, disagreements between the Northern and Southern states over slavery and other issues had come to a boiling point. Abraham Lincoln, the newly elected president, would end slavery and form their own country.

**Step Into the Place**

**MAP FOCUS** During the Civil War, the nation was divided between the Union and the Confederate States of America.

1. **REGIONS** How many states were in the Union and the Confederate States of America?
2. **PLACE** What did Washington, D.C., and Richmond, Virginia, have in common?
3. **CRITICAL THINKING** What distinguished border states from other states in the Union?

**Step Into the Time**

**TIME LINE**
- 1860: Giuseppe Garibaldi and the Reds in Sicily
- 1861: Civil War begins
- 1862: Galveston taken by Union forces

**TEXAS**
- 1860: Texas joins the Confederacy in early 1861. According to the time line, where were some battles in Texas fought?
Texas Secession

Choosing How did the possibility of higher tariffs upset Southerners?

Secession means another fundamental issue that concerned this would hurt them economically.

Concluding How did the North's produce cotton, and the South's manufactured goods.

Critical Thinking Factory supported Southern interest in raising tariffs on

Many Southerners argued that the government's failed control of tariffs would put them in danger, so they supported higher tariffs.

Academic Vocabulary

Economy... 

Fundamental of central importance are produced, sold, and purchased in a country or region. 

Secession... 

For many years, Southern leaders argued that they had voluntarily entered the Union as sovereign states and had the right to leave.

Guiding Questions How did leaders make the difficult decision to secede?

Reading Progress Check

Tariffs

an end to slavery they would put to a stop with a tariff law.
movement for secession in Texas.

**The Ordinance of Secession**

On February 23, 1861, the people of Texas voted to secede from the Union. The Ordinance of Secession, which was adopted on February 28, 1861, was a legal resolution to withdraw from the Union. The ordnance claimed that the United States had no right to interfere with the affairs of Texas. It declared that Texas was entitled to be free from the control of the federal government.

The question of secession was not new. It had been debated for years. However, the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860 heightened the issue. The election of a Northern president was seen as a threat to the Southern way of life. Many Texans felt that secession was necessary to protect their way of life.

**A Difficult Decision**

The question of secession was not easily resolved. The Union was faced with the question of whether to allow Texas to secede. The decision was not made lightly. Many Texans felt that secession was necessary to protect their way of life. However, many others believed that secession was a mistake. The issue of secession was a difficult one, and it would lead to the Civil War.

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Birth of the Confederacy

Guiding Question: How was Texas affected by its decision to join the Confederate States of America?

Delegates at the Texas Secession Convention had taken another step beyond voting for secession. They also sent seven delegates to a meeting in Montgomery, Alabama. These Texas delegates joined with those from the other seceded states to organize a new government.

Forming the Confederate Government

The Montgomery Convention of February 1861 formed a new country, the Confederate States of America. Members of the convention drew up a constitution. The Confederate Constitution gave more power to the individual states than to the central government. It also protected the institution of slavery.

The Montgomery Convention chose leaders for the new government. Jefferson Davis from Mississippi was elected president of the Confederacy.
vicious and deliberate the offer. Edward Clark, the state's lieutenant
in office. However, Houston knew that such an action would lead to
President Lincoln offered to send Union troops to keep Houston
Governor. 

caused a result the Convention removed him from the office of
the U.S. Constitution. The refusal to take the new
Houston believed this oath violated the one he had already sworn
take an oath of allegiance to the Confederate Governor whom
The Texas Secession Convention then ordered all state officials
Houston is Removed From Office

found ways to make the postal office work efficiently.
the U.S. Congress as postmaster general of the Confederacy.
member of the Texas legislature, and a representative from Texas in
He had long been active in Texas politics. He had served as a judge, a
Texan John H. Reagan was named postmaster general. Reagan

The North had more people, more factories, more miles of railroad tracks, more acres of farmland, and more industrial output.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Industrial Product</th>
<th>Annual Industrial Product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.45 Billion</td>
<td>1.75 Billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Million</td>
<td>3.6 Million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.9 Million</td>
<td>3.1 Million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9,103,332</td>
<td>2,398,980</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Resources of the North and South

For a digital version of this figure go to www.thrworks.com

INFOGRAPHIC

2. Drawing Inferences Why might resources like railroad mileage and number of factories matter in a war?

1. Analyzing Charts In what area was the South the closest to the North than the South?
Lesson 1: The War Begins

Reading Progress Check

1. How did the Confederate Constitution differ from the U.S. Constitution?
2. Why did the Confederate states secede from the Union?
3. When did the Civil War begin?
4. Who was President of the United States at the start of the Civil War?
5. Who was the Secretary of State of the Confederate States of America?
6. Why did the Confederate states secede from the Union?
7. What was the main issue leading to the War Between the States?
8. How did the Union respond to the secession of the Southern states?
9. How did the war influence the outcome of the election?
10. Why did the Union win the war?
Sam Houston, speaking at a meeting of Texas Unionists at Austin, September 22, 1860:

"Time will ever come when these will prove inadequate. Constitutional means of redress have been tried, and I cannot believe that the person to have been governor of two different States—first Tennessee, where he was bom, then Texas, is the only

No tyrant or usurper can ever invade our rights so long as we are united.

not, the Constitution is preserved. As provided a remedy.

The Union is worth more than Mr. Lincoln, and if the battle is to be fought

The United States?

Should Texas Secede from the United States?

What do you think?
You are not content with the vast millions of tribute . . . we pay you to build up your great cities, your railroads, your canals . . . but you must wage a relentless crusade against our rights and institutions. And now you tender us the inhuman alternative of unconditional submission to Republican rule on abolition principles . . . on the one hand, and on the other secession and a bloody and desolating civil war, waged in an attempt by the Federal Government to reduce us to submission . . .

We do not intent that you shall reduce us to such a condition. But I can tell you what your folly and injustice will compel us to do. It will compel us to be free from your domination, and more self-reliant than we have been. It will compel us to assert and maintain our separate independence. It will compel us to manufacture for ourselves, to build up our own commerce, our own great cities, our own railroads and canals, and to use the tribute money we now pay you for these things for the support of a government which will be friendly to all our interests, hostile to none of them.

—John H. Reagan, speech in the U.S. House of Representatives, January 15, 1861
When the Civil War began in 1861, about 25,000 Texans volunteered to fight. Tens of thousands more were needed. Losses of men from battle and disease were high. To meet the ongoing need for soldiers, the Confederate president, Jefferson Davis, called for a law that would require all men between 18 and 35 years old to serve in the Confederate armed forces. The Confederate congress passed this new law, the Conscription Act, on April 16, 1862. The law was not very popular, but Francis Lubbock, governor of Texas from 1861 to 1865, worked to enforce it. Overall, some 70,000 Texas volunteers or men who had been drafted under the Conscription Act served in the war.

Supporting the Confederacy

Although about one-fourth of Texans opposed secession at the time of Lincoln’s election, most supported the Confederacy once the Civil War began. About two-thirds of the first Texas soldiers were in the cavalry. Their Texas lifestyle, which included many hours on horseback, prepared them well for this service. Thousands of Texans also served as foot soldiers in the infantry.

TAKING NOTES: Organizing Information

As you read the lesson, use a chart like the one shown to take notes on the significance of the locations in Texas during the war.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Reason for Importance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Galveston</td>
<td>Blockade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabine Pass</td>
<td>Blockade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brownsville</td>
<td>Blockade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Paso</td>
<td>(\times)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CIVIL WAR: Two-thirds died from disease or infection. More than 70,000 soldiers who died on both sides during the war were not available yet, and doctors were scarce. Of the 700,000 soldiers, 150,000 were from the South. Any weapons available were poor, and the South lacked the resources. In the Civil War, more soldiers died of disease than bullets. As the war dragged on, some soldiers lasted just a year in service, while many others died in battle or disease. In fact, in the first year of the war, the Bridge Street Bridge was destroyed by 3,500 soldiers. Despite receiving the Bridge Street Bridge in the early years of the war, Hoed's Texans were among the few casualties throughout the war.

Lesson: Army

Battle in the East as part of Confederate General Robert E. Lee's army. Led at a time by Brigadier General John Bell Hood, the unit fought in most of the major Confederate victories during the war. Two well-known units came from Texas: One Group's...
Support for the Union

Although the majority of Texans supported the Confederacy, some Texan soldiers fought for the Union. The Union had some Mexican-born soldiers who fought against the Confederacy. The government in Mexico helped them form the Mexican Rangers, a group of Texas积极探索 who offered their services to the Union. Over 7,000 Texas Volunteers joined the Union army, some of whom were former Confederates who opposed the Civil War. The support of these soldiers helped the Union win important battles.

The other famous Texas unit was Terry’s Texas Rangers, a cavalry force. The Rangers were assembled and led by Benjamin Franklin Terry. Their skill in battle and leadership were key factors in the Union’s victory. The Rangers were known for their bravery and their ability to fight against the Confederacy.

By 1862, the majority of Texas Rangers had joined the Union army. Some Texas soldiers continued to fight for the Confederacy, but their numbers were dwindling. The Union’s victory in the Battle of Chickamauga in 1863 marked the end of the war in the western theater. The Texas Rangers played a significant role in the Union’s success, and their service was recognized by their bravery and loyalty.

Critical Thinking
- How did the Union benefit from the support of Texan soldiers?
- What role did Terry’s Texas Rangers play in the war?
Unionists faced danger, especially if they tried to avoid being forced into service by the Union. Some tried to escape by hiding or fleeing to Mexico. Others were killed or captured by “vigilante” groups. These groups were citizens who took the law into their own hands. Some vigilante groups had the approval of local authorities. For example, in Gainesville, Texas, a group of about 40 suspected Unionists were hanged in 1862.

African Americans supported the war on both sides. Many African Americans found a way to join the Union Army. They were motivated by the desire to escape slavery. In Virginia, for example, many African Americans joined the Union Army en masse after the Emancipation Proclamation.

Milton M. Holland was born in Austin in 1844. He was one of 16 African Americans to be awarded the Medal of Honor during the Civil War. He joined the Union Army in 1864 and fought in several battles. Despite being wounded, he continued to fight and was awarded the Medal of Honor for his bravery.

**Critical Thinking**

**Analyzing:** Why do you think many African Americans wanted to join the Union army?

**Answer:** African Americans were motivated by the desire to escape slavery and fight for a better future.

---

**Comparing:** Compare the motives of Texans who joined the Confederate cause with those of Texans who sided with the Union.

**Answer:** Texans who joined the Confederate cause were motivated by a desire to secede from the Union and maintain their way of life. Those who sided with the Union were motivated by a desire to remain part of the Union and fight for freedom and democracy.

---

**Reading Progress Check**

The Union had a three-part strategy for defeating the Confederacy in the Civil War. One part was to cut the Confederacy in two.
that the port of Galveston was weakly defended. On October 4, 1862,
attack ships were set in place. The Union navy, however, realized
build new fortifications along the shoreline. Heavy cannons able to
cast long-range projectiles to attack. They used enslaved workers to
as the Union blockade went into effect, Texas tried to make their

Union Blockade

both soldiers and citizens in Texas.

blockade. Once it began, the effects of the blockade were felt by
locations along the Gulf of Mexico. Texas was greatly affected by the
location along the Gulf of Mexico. Texas was greatly affected by the
area and became significant with supplies in Britain. Because of its
richmond. Virginia. The third part was to form a blockade of
Richmond. Virginia. The third part was to form a blockade of
The second strategy was to capture the Confederate capital of
Southen troops in the east and the west and weaken both parts.
by taking control of the Mississippi River. This would divide the

SCOTTS GREAT SMACK.
Retaking Galveston

General John B. Magruder commanded the Confederate forces in Texas. He had served in the U.S.-Mexican War and joined the Confederate army early in the Civil War. Magruder was determined to retake Galveston. He gathered infantry, cavalry, and gunboats for the attempt.

The gunboats were two river steamers, the Bayou City and the Neptune, that had been armed with cannons. They had to face six Union ships with heavy artillery. Commanding the Bayou City was Thomas Green, a lawyer and politician who had served in the U.S.-Mexican War. After secession, he joined the Confederate army and led cavalry units for much of the war. Tom Green County is named after him.

Before dawn on New Year's Day, 1863, Confederate troops crossed over to Galveston and attacked the Union force there. The Confederate gunboats launched their attack, forcing one Union ship to surrender. Another Union ship was blown up by its own crew after running aground. The rest of the Union fleet steamed away. Several hundred Union soldiers surrendered, and the port was again under Southern control.

The Confederacy held Galveston for the rest of the war, even though the Union blockade outside Galveston remained in effect.
Defending Texas

Galveston became one of the only ports available to the Confederacy. Ships known as blockade runners continued to bring much-needed supplies for Texas and the Confederacy into Galveston.

Gaining control of Texas and the Confederate lands west of the Mississippi River would accomplish two main objectives for the Union. The Union could prevent Texans from shipping their cotton to European markets. Then, by seizing the cotton in Texas, it could use the crop to supply Northern textile mills.
3. What were the contributions of John B. Magruder to the war effort in Texas and how did these efforts affect the outcome of the war?

4. Why did the Union want to capture Sabine Pass and Brownsville?

5. Summarizing What were the contributions of John B. Magruder to the war effort in Texas and how did these efforts affect the outcome of the war?

6. Making Predictions What do you think might have happened if Union forces had been able to get through Sabine Pass?

7. Expository Writing Write a paragraph explaining why the Union wanted to capture Sabine Pass.

Lesson Review

1. Use the words Unionist and soldiers in a sentence using the words Unionist and soldiers in a sentence.

2. Defining Identify and discuss two of the following:
   - Confederate
   - Union
   - Fort Griffin
   - Port Gibson

3. Answering the Guided Questions Why did the Union want to capture Sabine Pass and Brownsville?
This statue outside the State Capitol in Austin portrays one of Terry’s Texas Rangers, the cavalry.


As the Confederate Army, Gruber was determined to join, as he relates in the Civil War began. Soon, however, the call went out for Texans to join the Confederate Army. Gruber was determined to join, as he relates in

Their store, Faddis & Gruber, near Waco, the capital of Texas, was doing well.

Their store, Faddis & Gruber, near Waco, the capital of Texas, was doing well.

Years later, Gruber's store, Faddis & Gruber, an experienced bookkeeper and many business partners, including his brothers and sisters. At the age of 12, he was able to raise the remaining partners from bankruptcy.

As the Confederate Army, Gruber was determined to join, as he relates in the Civil War began. Soon, however, the call went out for Texans to join the Confederate Army. Gruber was determined to join, as he relates in

Learning English. When he was 12 years old, his family moved to Texas. In his first year there, he attended school, although he had started attending school until age 6. The Gruber family was born in Germany in 1841 and only

W. Gruber was born in Germany in 1841 and only

...and many business partners, including his brothers and sisters. After the Civil War, he was able to raise the remaining partners from bankruptcy.

W. Gruber was born in Germany in 1841 and only

...and many business partners, including his brothers and sisters. After the Civil War, he was able to raise the remaining partners from bankruptcy.

W. Gruber was born in Germany in 1841 and only...
In July, 1861, Colonel Frank Terry and Thomas Lubbock of Houston, returned from the battle of Manassas, to raise a regiment of Texas Rangers.

They issued a call for volunteers, to serve... in Virginia; the men to furnish their own equipment. The response was prompt; in less than thirty days ten companies of over a thousand men were on their way to Houston to be mustered into the service of the Confederate States Army for the war.

I told Faddis... that I wanted to join, but he insisted that it was his time to go... The day he was ordered to Houston to be mustered in, he declined to go and frankly told me that he only signed to keep me from going...

He said that the South was deceived in the spirit and strength of the North; that the North had every advantage of us; they had the army and navy, the arsenals, the treasury and large manufactories, as well as five men to our one; and the whole world open to them, while we had nothing, our ports would be blocked and we would be forced to depend upon our own limited resources, and as to relying upon the justice of our cause, in the language of Abraham Lincoln, 'might was right and would surely conquer.'

I told him I could not agree with him... As soon as we could drive these people back into their own territory, they would be willing to let us alone. I was going to take your place, Faddis. I had about an hour to arrange for board for my young brother and sister, and Faddis agreed to look after them and pay their board out of my interest in the business, which he pledged himself to continue for our mutual benefit.

When we parted I expected to return inside of three months; he expected he would never see me again, as I might be killed and, if I should return, that I would be crippled, 'sloughed, [corrupted] man.'
It Matters Because
During the Civil War, women and others on the Texas home front faced hardships and difficult conditions.

The Texas Home Front

After secession, pro-Confederate leaders quickly took control of all state offices. Edward Clark replaced Sam Houston as governor. Clark's successor was Francis R. Lubbock. Lubbock was born in South Carolina and moved to Texas in 1836, where he became a rancher. Lubbock had been a lifelong Democrat and was involved in state and local politics. He was elected governor in 1861, after having served as lieutenant governor, and he supported the Confederacy.

As governor, Lubbock helped raise troops for the Confederate army and encouraged the growth of Texas factories to make military supplies. When his term ended in 1863, he joined the Confederate army, serving on the staff of John B. Magruder. Pendleton Murrah became governor and held the office until the end of the war.

The war greatly affected the home front, and Murrah was in office at a difficult time in the state's history. The Union blockade led to a scarcity of goods in Texas, and the state's economy struggled.
Women in the War Effort

While men were away in the army, homes, farms, and plantations still had to be maintained. Women, children, and enslaved workers did most of the farm work during the war. Until the war ended, women often had to perform the jobs usually done by men, as well as their own household chores. Some women who were better off helped poorer families whose men were serving in the army. Others helped the soldiers themselves. Rosanna Osterman turned her Calveston mansion into a hospital for wounded soldiers returning from the war. Other women cared for soldiers in their homes as well, turning bedsheets into bandages and providing comfort and food to the returning soldiers.

Supplying the Army

The economy of Texas changed during the Civil War. Shortages of war supplies and foodstuffs, among other basic necessities, influenced how farmers and industries in the South, including Texas, did their work.
Ewes gave away pumpkins to help in this effort. Even before the wild animals to keep their populations down. Officials of public health urged on farm crops. Officials encouraged families of wild animals to live on farm crops. Officials encouraged families of wild animals to live on farm crops. Officials encouraged families of wild animals to live on farm crops.

In contrast to the shortages, Travis County faced an abundance of wild animals. Local populations of deer, squirrels, and rabbits spread quickly.

Unhealthy conditions brought about by the war allowed diseases to spread quickly. Unhealthy conditions brought about by the war allowed diseases to spread quickly. Unhealthy conditions brought about by the war allowed diseases to spread quickly.

Signs of disease were everywhere. Signs of disease were everywhere. Signs of disease were everywhere.


Francis Atwood worked on a home spun mill to his invention for long. Francis Atwood worked on a home spun mill to his invention for long. Francis Atwood worked on a home spun mill to his invention for long.

When shortages occurred, the Southern states were unprepared. When shortages occurred, the Southern states were unprepared. When shortages occurred, the Southern states were unprepared.

Obtaining cloth was a particular problem. Before the war, much of the cloth was home spun. Obtaining cloth was a particular problem. Before the war, much of the cloth was home spun. Obtaining cloth was a particular problem. Before the war, much of the cloth was home spun.

Soldiers. The lack of needle batting made uniforms and other items for soldiers. The lack of needle batting made uniforms and other items for soldiers.

Women often formed groups to help make supplies in Austin, women often formed groups to help make supplies in Austin, women often formed groups to help make supplies in Austin.
The War Ends

GUIDING QUESTION  *What led to the end of the Civil War?*

For four years, Confederate troops fought bravely against the superior forces and resources of the Union. The South's determination, however, could not overcome the many advantages held by the North, including a larger population and more industry. By the spring of 1865, the Confederate armies were nearing defeat.

**The Confederates Are Defeated**

In late March and early April 1865, Union forces carried out strong attacks against General Robert E. Lee's tired and hungry soldiers in Virginia. On April 3, Union troops entered Richmond, the Confederate capital. The Confederate government fled from the city, although President Jefferson Davis was soon captured.

Lee retreated, but Union troops surrounded his army at the town of Appomattox Court House in central Virginia. Lee realized that he could no longer fight. On April 9, 1865, he surrendered to the Union military leader General Ulysses S. Grant. Grant allowed Confederate officers to keep their guns and swords. Confederate soldiers could take home their horses and mules for plowing their fields. Soon after, Confederate armies surrendered to Union troops in other locations.

The North's victory was aided by the Union's decision to allow African Americans to join the U.S. army. Tens of thousands did so.

► CRITICAL THINKING

*Inferring* What advantage might the enlistment of African American soldiers have given to the North?
The Challenge of Rebuilding

The arrest of President Lincoln, and Palmer House became the last battle of the Civil War. The arrest of President Lincoln, and Palmer House became the last battle of the Civil War. The arrest of President Lincoln, and Palmer House became the last battle of the Civil War. The arrest of President Lincoln, and Palmer House became the last battle of the Civil War.

1863. In this fight neither side could achieve a victory until the collapse of Confederate troops. After a brief fight, both sides pulled back and waited for reinforcements. When troops arrived, and the two armies engaged, the Southern soldiers, under the command of General Robert E. Lee, were overwhelmed. The Southern soldiers were unable to withstand the Union forces. The battle lasted for several days, and the Union forces emerged victorious.

As a result of this conflict, many Southern states declared their intention to keep fighting. Some Southern states, including Kentucky, declared their intention to keep fighting. Some Southern states, including Kentucky, declared their intention to keep fighting. Some Southern states, including Kentucky, declared their intention to keep fighting.

Despite the surrender of Confederate armies in the East, some Confederate forces continued to fight. The Battle of Palmito Ranch was one such battle. The Battle of Palmito Ranch was one such battle. The Battle of Palmito Ranch was one such battle.

The Battle of Palmito Ranch was one such battle. The Battle of Palmito Ranch was one such battle. The Battle of Palmito Ranch was one such battle.

The Battle of Palmito Ranch was one such battle.
South, many had died and property was in ruins. Southern state governments were able to perform only the most basic functions.

Still another change was that the South could no longer depend on the labor of enslaved people. On January 1, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln had issued the Emancipation Proclamation.

This executive order declared that the enslaved persons in the Confederate states were free. At the time, the proclamation could not be enforced in most of the Confederacy, but abolition became a major Union war goal. At the time, the proclamation could not be enforced in most of the Confederacy, but abolition became a major goal for the Union.

Then, just five days after Lee surrendered to the Union, President Lincoln was killed. His assassin, John Wilkes Booth, believed he was helping the Confederacy. Instead, the nation was forced to adjust to a new president at a difficult time. President Andrew Johnson, a Unionist and a Democrat, became president.

President Johnson named Andrew Jackson Hamilton as provisional governor of Texas until a new elected state government could be formed. Hamilton was a Unionist and a Democrat who served in the U.S. House of Representatives and in the Texas legislature. When his life was threatened because of his support of the Union during the war, he fled to Mexico. During the war, he toured the North, giving speeches critical of the South and slavery. In the North, he was seen as a hero, but most Texans considered him a traitor.

It was only many years before the South was rebuilt and the nation fully reunited. Still, the war was over, and soldiers could return to their homes in Texas.
4. How much time passed between Lincoln's election and the Texas Secession Convention?

Interpreting Time Lines

1861
1862
1863
1864
1865
April 14, 1865. Lincoln assassinated.
April 9, 1865. Robert E. Lee surrenders at Appomattox Court House.
May 13, 1865. Confederate camps captured by Union at Galveston.
April 13, 1865. Final surrender in Appomattox Courthouse.

Texas

1861
1862
1863
1864
1865
Nov. 1860. Lincoln elected.
Jan. 1865. Texas legislature begins meeting.
Jan. 28-Feb. 4, 1861. Texas Congress passes ordinance of secession.

United States

1861
1862
1863
1864
1865
April 14, 1865. Lincoln assassinated.
April 9, 1865. Robert E. Lee surrenders at Appomattox Court House.
May 13, 1865. Confederate camps captured by Union at Galveston.
April 13, 1865. Final surrender in Appomattox Courthouse.

Chapter 16

Activities

Visual Literacy

Summarizing

Thinking like a historian

Creating a Map

Social Studies Skills

Civil War. Write your response in a brief essay. 5a, 22a, 22b

Expository Writing

Use your own words to answer the essential questions.

Spelling, Sentence Structure, and Punctuation

Directions: While your answers on a separate piece of paper. Use standard grammar.
Most people in Fayette County supported the Act of Conscription.

The people of Fayette County were Unionists and hoped to harm the Confederate cause.

People in Fayette County were more concerned about their own interests than even worse.

Life in Fayette County was difficult and losing a ghostmill would make conditions even worse.

Drawing Inferences

What does the passage suggest about life in Fayette County during the Civil War? 2.7

- They wanted to buy the mill from Sturcke.
- They hoped to receive resources for the construction of a second mill.
- They wanted to avoid conscription.
- They wanted to place the mill under government control.

Finding the Main Idea

Why did the citizens of Fayette County petition the government of Texas in 1862?

- Petition from citizens of Fayette County to the governor of Texas, April 2, 1862.

"We are citizens of Fayette County and all of many of us neighborhood, [and]...."

Analyzing Documents

STANDARDIZED TEST PRACTICE

Extended Response

NARRATIVE WRITING

Write a short essay describing how shortages of skilled people and supplies affected women’s lives on the home front.

22

Amplifying Primary Sources

Whose rights is this passage intended to protect?

22

Using Context Clues

What do these words, transit and solon, mean?

22

- Constitution of the Confederate States of America, 1861

"said slaves shall not be thereby impaired." 

of this confederation, with their slaves and other property; and the right of property in citizens in the several States, and shall have the right of transit and solon in any State."

The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of..."