



**Social Studies
School Service**

www.socialstudies.com

Downloadable Reproducible eBooks

Thank you for purchasing this eBook from
www.socialstudies.com or www.writingco.com.

To browse more eBook titles, visit
<http://www.socialstudies.com/ebooks.html>

To learn more about eBooks, visit our help page at
<http://www.socialstudies.com/ebookshelp.html>

For questions, please e-mail eBooks@socialstudies.com

Free E-mail Newsletter—Sign up Today!

To learn about new eBook and print titles, professional development resources, and catalogs in the mail, sign up for our monthly e-mail newsletter at
<http://socialstudies.com/newsletter/>

Creative Activities for Teaching American History

Civil War & Reconstruction



Stevens & Shea Publishers

Teacher's Guide & Answers

The activities in this set are designed to do three things: involve students in the study of history, stimulate students to think and to provide information that is not available in history textbooks. Our overall goal is to encourage an interest in the study of history. We believe that there are lessons and skills to be learned from the study of history, and that the study of history can be very interesting.

The activities in this unit may be reproduced for use in the single school that purchased it. All other uses and reproductions are prohibited without the written permission of the publisher.

Answers

Activity 1

A. Grant B. Booth C. Davis D. Lincoln E. Sumner F. Stanton G. Scott H. Lee.

Activity 2

A. Hooker B. Sheridan C. Stuart D. Johnston E. McClellan F. Sherman G. Beauregard H. Jackson.

Activity 3

Answers will vary.

Activity 4

Captain Wirz was found guilty.

Activity 5

Answers will vary. What he actually did: (1) He refused to join the Confederacy. He would not join until his native state Virginia joined. (2) He refused because he did not want to command forces that might invade his home state. (3) He resigned from the U.S. Army. (4) He accepted the command.

Activity 6

A. Louisiana C. Florida D. South Carolina F. Alabama H. Virginia J. Georgia K. Mississippi Q. Arkansas S. Tennessee.

Civil War & Reconstruction

SS133

Table of Contents

- 1 Who Are They?** (Page 4)
Picture puzzle.
- 2 Who Are They?** (Page 5)
Picture puzzle.
- 3 Raiders** (Pages 6-8)
Decision making activity
- 4 Andersonville Prison** (Pages 9-13)
Trial of Captain Wirz. Decision making activity.
- 5 Robert E. Lee Decisions** Page 14)
Decision making activity.
- 6 Confederate States** (Page 15)
Map puzzle.
- 7 Presidents** (Page 16)
Picture puzzle.
- 8 Confederate or Union?** (Page 17)
Picture puzzle.
- 9 Civil War Words** (Page 18)
Vocabulary puzzle.
- 10 The Great Railroad Adventure**
(Pages 19-23)
A short play about a raid behind Confederate lines.
- 11 Strategy** (Pages 24-25)
Problem solving activity.
- 12 Spies & Codes** (Page 26)
Problem solving activity.
- 13 Reconstruction** (Pages 27-28)
Decision making activity
- 14 The Stolen Election** (Pages 29-31)
A play about the election of 1876.

ISBN: 0-89550-123-6
Original copyright 1983

Stevens & Shea Publishers, Inc.
P.O. Box 794, Stockton, CA 95201
Phone: (209) 465-1880

Civil War

Activity 7

A. Taylor B. Johnson C. Lincoln D. Buchanan E. Fillmore.

Activity 8

A. Union B. Confederate C. Union D. Confederate E. Confederate F. Union

Activity 9

1. F, 2. G, 3. H, 4. H, 5. B, 6. E, 7. C, 8. A, 9. D, 10. D, 11. D.

Activity 10

A short play. Five pages with 12 characters.

Activity 11

Scenario 1: Winchester, Hamer Farm, New York, Four Corners, Big Bend, Franks Wil-lows, Scenario 2: Brieville, Scenario 3: New York, Big Bend, Brieville, Three Trees, West Lynn, Chester, Scenario 4: Three Trees and as a second choice West Lynn.

Activity 12

"Take the bridge." The "i" in the cipher is difficult to understand.

Activity 13

Answers will vary.

Activity 14

A short play. Three pages with 14 characters.

Characters' Lines in *The Stolen Election*

Narrator: 32 lines	Barlow: 9
Sickles: 13	Hewitt: 15
Clerk: 4	Tilden: 6
Chamberlain: 9	Burke: 14
Hampton: 12	Sherman: 6
Chandler: 14	Garfield: 6
Wheeler: 10	Ellis: 3

Characters' Lines in *The Great Railroad Adventure*

Narrator: 56 lines	Passenger : 2
Soldier 1: 10	Conductor: 34
Soldier 2: 4	Railroad Worker: 4
Soldier3: 8	Engineer 2: 7
anderson: 63	Engineer 3: 13
Engineer 1: 19	

Other titles you might enjoy

Decisions: U.S. History (1900-Present)

Grade 5 & Up

Students must make key decisions faced by presidents, from Teddy Roosevelt to Jimmy Carter. These are decisions that shaped American history. A brief text describes the problem and lists possible courses of action. Each decision is on one reproducible page. These are useful introductions to American history units. Students can compare their decisions with what actually happened. The Teacher's Guide includes a variety of decision making techniques. 25 decisions.

Decisions: U.S. History (1776-1900)

Grade 5 & Up

Students must make key decisions that shaped American history. 25 decisions, each on a reproducible page. A useful tool for teaching about American history and problem solving techniques as well. Teacher's Guide.

Creative Activities for Teaching U.S. History

Grades 5 to 11

Activities that stimulate student interest and develop thinking and problem solving skills. Reproducible.

The 1920's & 30's

Sixteen activities. Puzzles, decision-making and problem solving activities. Prohibition, cars, road building, solving the problems of the Depression. 30 reproducible pages.

The 1940's & 50's

Eleven activities that include the election of 1948, McCarthyism, presidential decisions, the military draft and rationing system. 28 reproducible pages.

The 1960's & 70's

Fifteen activities that explore issues such as civil rights, youth protest, the Vietnam War and Watergate. 30 reproducible pages.

The Industrial Era

Twenty activities that focus upon American inventiveness, economic issues and American labor. 30 reproducible pages.

The Westward Movement

Twenty games and puzzles for teaching about the frontier. 30 reproducible pages.

Stevens & Shea Publishers, Inc.
P.O. Box 794, Stockton, CA 95201
Phone: (209) 465-1880



A. _____



B. _____

Directions

These are some of the most famous people involved in the Civil War. Can you identify them?

John Wilkes Booth

Jefferson Davis

U. S. Grant

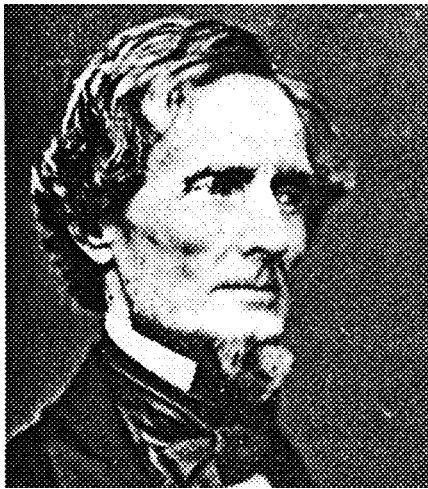
Robert E. Lee

Abraham Lincoln

Dred Scott

Edwin Stanton

Charles Sumner



C. _____



D. _____



E. _____



F. _____



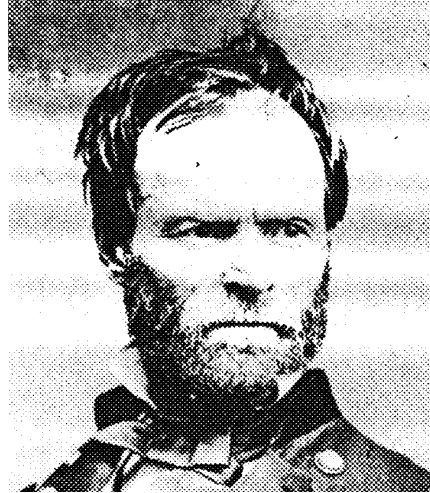
G. _____



H. _____



A.



B.

Directions

These are famous generals of both the Union and the Confederate armies. Can you tell who they are?

W.T. Sherman
Philip Sheridan
George McClellan
Stonewall Jackson
Joseph E. Johnston
Joseph Hooker
Jeb Stuart
P.G.T. Beauregard



C.



D.



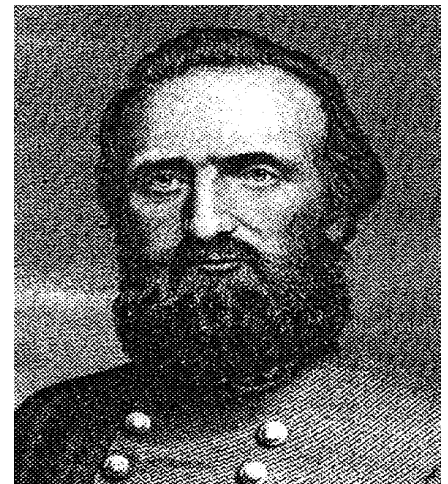
E.



F.



G.



H.

Guerrillas & Bushwhackers

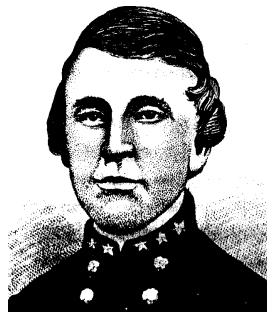
Both the Confederates and the Union had groups that operated deep in enemy territory. These groups were called guerrillas and bushwhackers. They struck fear into people because they attacked by surprise. Some of the groups were violent. Below are descriptions of some of the famous leaders of these groups.

Decide which were the most civilized. Rank them in order with '1' assigned to the most civilized, '2' to the next most civilized, etc.

If you were a Confederate or Union commander, what would you do about these groups?

**Dr. Charles Jennison**

A doctor in Kansas and an ardent abolitionist. He led a group called the Mound City Sharps Rifle Guards. They fought on the side of the Union. They raided towns in Missouri, burning houses and stealing.

**William Clarke Quantrill**

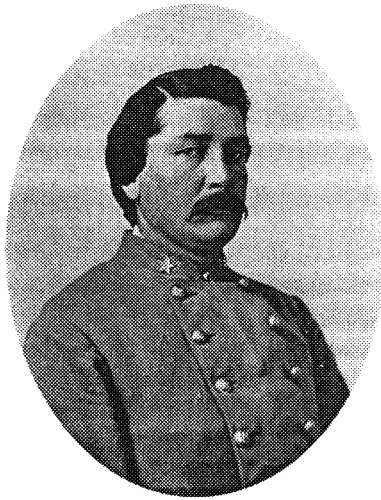
The son of a schoolteacher and a schoolteacher himself at the age of 16. He led a large band of pro-slavery Missourians in attacks upon Kansas towns. His most famous attack was upon Lawrence, Kansas, in which 150 men were killed. Women were not killed. The town was burned.

**Bill Anderson**

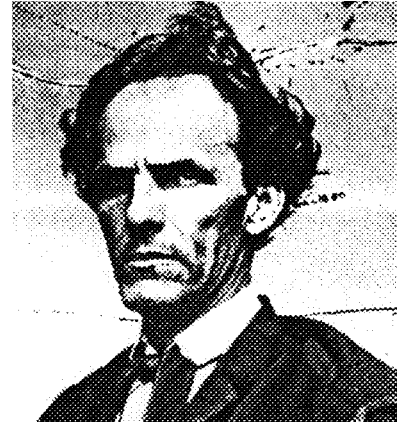
A member of Quantrill's group who went off on his own. His sister was held prisoner by the Union forces and was killed when the building she was held in collapsed. His most famous raid was on Centralia, Missouri. He stopped a train on which 25 unarmed Union soldiers rode returning home on leave. He made them undress and had them shot. Union soldiers followed Anderson, who laid a trap for them. 115 of the Union soldiers were killed. Many were scalped, some had their noses and ears cut off. The wounded soldiers were shot in the head or stabbed with bayonets.

**John S. Mosby**

Mosby was a small soldier, weighing only 125 pounds. He was expelled from the Univ. of Virginia for shooting another student. Though he opposed secession, he supported Virginia. He became the successful leader of a group of guerrillas in Virginia. He killed and captured thousands of Union soldiers, including a general. Mosby was wounded twice. Mosby's soldiers did not have a permanent camp. They were supported by farmers. The things they stole they gave to the farmers who supported them. The penalty for stealing from local farmers was to be sent to the regular army.

**Harry Gilmor**

Gilmor also led a successful force of Confederate soldiers in Virginia. He liked to ride into battle carrying love letters from his many girlfriends. He had a reputation for robbery. His troops once held up a Union train carrying wounded soldiers. His soldiers took their clothes, even their metal toothpicks. He was put on trial for this act but was acquitted. He claimed he had nothing to do with it – that his soldiers did it while his back was turned.

**Jim Lane**

A former Democrat from Indiana who was in favor of slavery. He moved to Kansas, changed his mind and fought on the side of the anti-slavery group. He hated people from Missouri whether they were pro or anti-slavery. His most famous raid was on Osceola, Missouri. He burned most of the town and stole everything worth stealing. Nine citizens were killed.

**John Hanson "Hanse" McNeill**

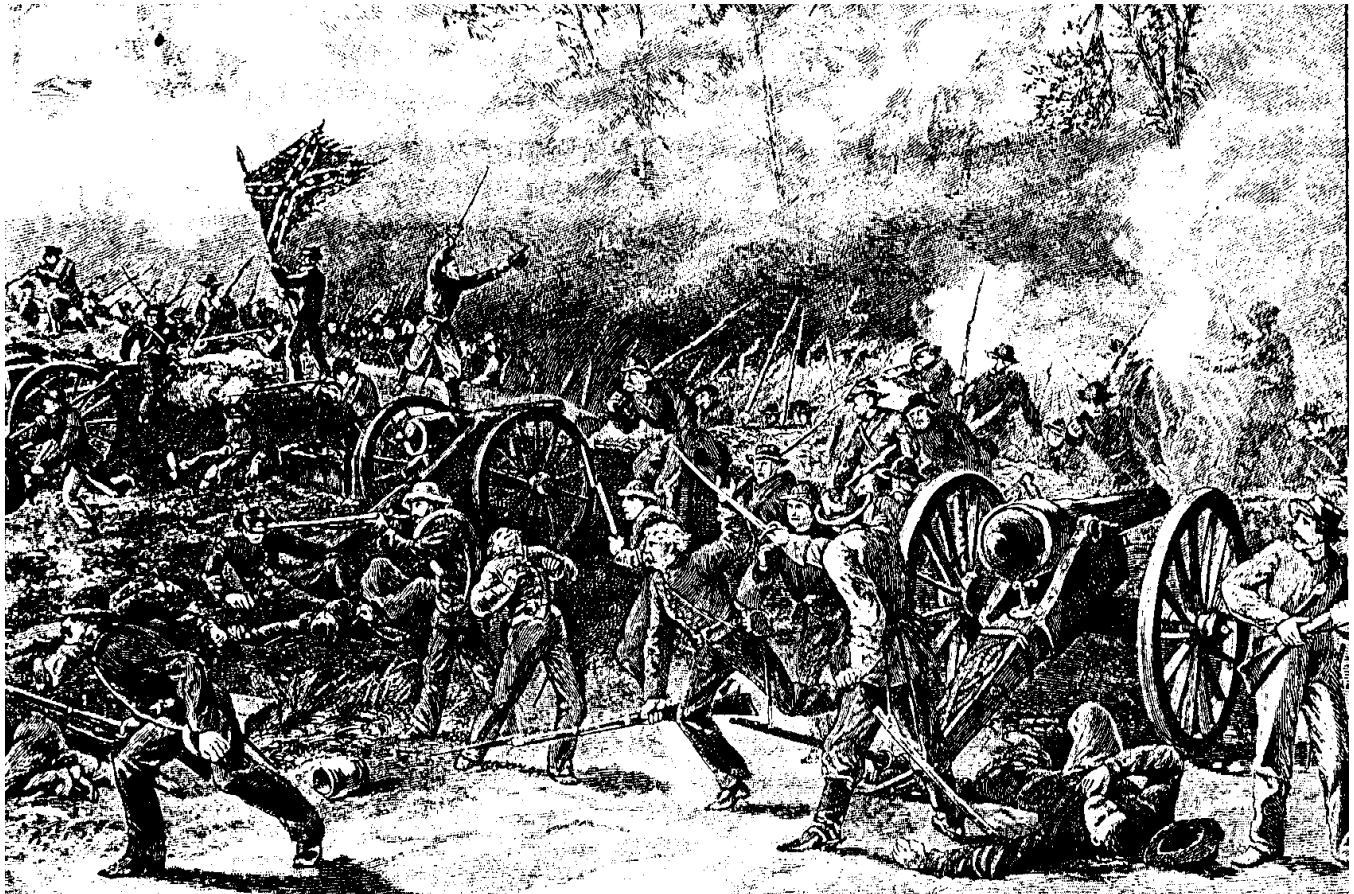
He was killed by one of his own men whom he reprimanded for stealing chickens. He captured about 2,500 Union soldiers in total with a band that never numbered more than 65. One of the methods he used to capture Union soldiers was by offering them "pardons." They would surrender, he would "pardon" them, and tell them they could go home.

What Confederate and Union army leaders did

The Union Army was very unhappy with the activities of Lane and Jennison. Lane retired from fighting and Jennison and his band were made part of the Union Army and shipped to New Mexico far away from the fighting. Their activities were causing people in Missouri to turn to the Confederates. Missouri was not a Confederate state.

The Confederate Army also became disenchanted with their guerrillas. The attitude of Confederate generals was that Quantrill and Anderson would eventually be killed or overthrown by their own men. Quantrill's band split up and Quantrill retired from fighting. Anderson was killed.

The activities of Gilmor caused the Confederates to disband all guerrilla groups except for Mosby's and McNeill's.

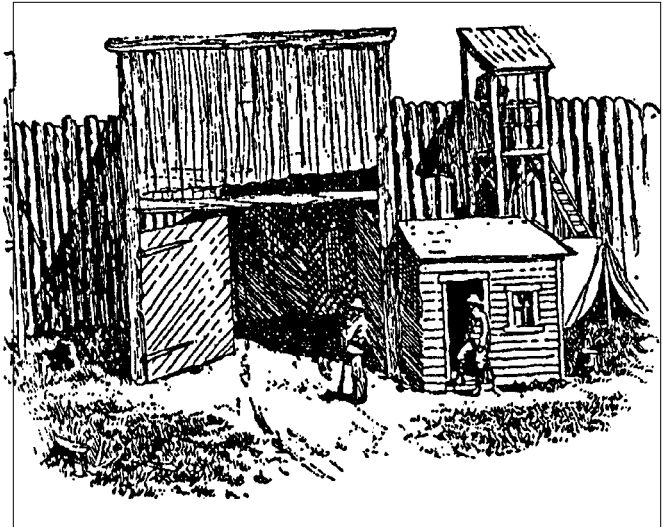


Andersonville

Andersonville was a Confederate prison camp in Georgia. It was built in the winter of 1863-64. It was built on 18 acres for 10,000 Union prisoners. It was enlarged and by June 1864 it contained 22,000 prisoners on 24 acres. The prison was surrounded by a wall of logs 20 feet high. Outside this wall there were two more walls, one 12 feet high and the other 16 feet. These were to defend the stockade from attack from the outside and from the inside if the high wall was crossed by the prisoners. Around the inside of the high wall was a rail 20 feet from the wall. This was the "deadline." Any prisoner who crossed it was to be shot.

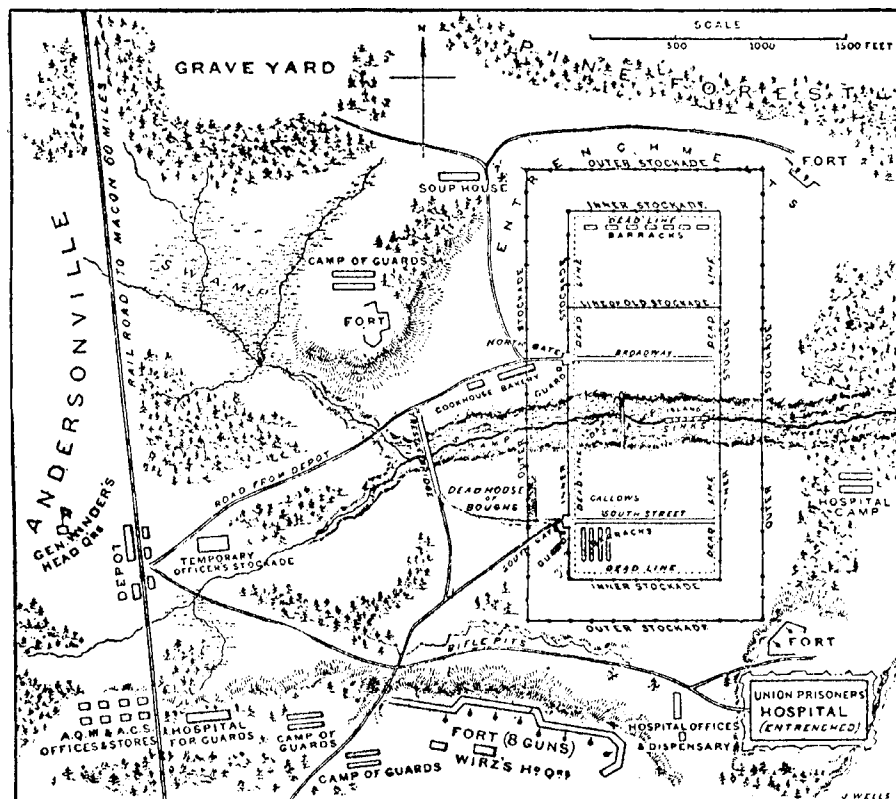
Outside the stockade there was a hospital for the prisoners.

There were no buildings inside the stockade. The prisoners lived in the open. The prisoners built tents and shacks to live in. A stream ran through the middle of the prison. This was the prisoners' only source of water for bathing. At one point the prison contained 40,000 men.



After the war, the commander of the camp, Captain Henry Wirz, was put on trial for the bad treatment he had shown the prisoners. If he was found guilty, he was to be hanged.

Following is a summary of the evidence for and against Captain Wirz. Do you think he was guilty?



For The Prosecution

Testimony of Dr. A. V. Barrow, a prisoner in the camp.

The Chain Gang

I have seen as many as 18 men in the chain gang. It was heavy chain that ran from one to another, and 'round their necks chaining them together in a circle. They were connected by handcuffs on their hands and chains on their feet. The chains on their feet connected them together in a circle like the chains around their necks. A 32 pound ball was attached to the chain. The prisoners were confined to the chain gang all hours of the day. I have known some to be in the chain gang for a week or two. They were without shelter. There was no protection from the rain or sun.

The Stocks

The "stocks" is a frame about six feet high, with boards that shut together, leaving just room enough for a man's neck, and arranged so that his arms are fastened at full length each way. I have seen men put in the stocks so that they could rest their weight on their feet and men put into them so that they could just stand on their toes.

Vaccinations

The men were given vaccinations against smallpox. The men would get large sores on their arms. It looked like a syphilis infection. The smallpox vaccine was contaminated. Sometimes the arms would have to be amputated.

The Hounds

Hounds were used to track escaped prisoners. I remember a man bitten so badly by the dogs that he was brought to the hospital and died. He was bitten on the throat and face and gangrene had set in.

Shooting Prisoners

There was no "dead-line" at the hospital. I heard Wirz order the guards to shoot any prisoner who tried to escape. One man was shot inside the hospital. He went near the fence to warm himself by a fire. The guard on the outside of the hospital shot him, broke his thigh. His leg had to be amputated and he died a few days later.

Rations

I know that rations to the prisoners, there were about 30-35,000 of them, were cut off for 24 hours when Captain Wirz was trying to find out who dug an escape tunnel.

Testimony of Joseph D. Keyser, a prisoner in the camp.

The Dead-line

We received some boxes from the North. They had bread in them that had turned moldy. Some of the men threw the bread outside the dead-line. One prisoner was so hungry that he reached over the dead-line to get the bread. The guard shot him in the head. I heard Captain Wirz give orders to shoot any prisoner crossing the dead-line.

Testimony of Isaiah H. White, Chief Surgeon of Andersonville

The lack of barracks exposed men to the sun and rain. This was a source of disease. The edge of the stream passing through the stockade was low and boggy. It was a source of malaria. The commander planned to cover it with sand, but could not obtain the sand. The prisoners covered this area with fecal matter. They went to the bathroom there. There were no bathroom facilities. The point where the stream went through the wall of the stockade

was not big enough to let the stuff out. When it rained the stream overflowed, spreading the fecal material over the ground. This left a horrible smell. 13,000 men died in the prison in about a year and a half.

Testimony of D.S. Orcutt, prisoner

We arrived at the prison and were kept standing in the sun for 3 or 4 hours without any water. Captain Wirz came out. One of the men asked him if Captain W.S. Winder said he picked the location of the prison.

Testimony of J. Crews Pelot, Assistant surgeon of Andersonville

The corn bread could not be eaten by sick prisoners. The patients received only 2 ounces of boiled beef and a half-pint of rice soup a day. There is no medicine. We have only native roots and barks to treat illness. For wounds and ulcers, we have only water.

Testimony of Dr. John C. Bates

Rice, peas and potatoes were given the prisoners. Turnips, tomatoes and cabbage were never given the prisoners even though they were available. There was no corn issued even though plenty is grown in the area.



For The Defense

Testimony of Captain Armstrong, in charge of the warehouse at Andersonville.

I never knew of any soldier getting a furlough for shooting prisoners. I never heard of Wirz shooting, killing or injuring a Union prisoner while I was there.

Testimony of Dr. G.G. Roy, Doctor at Andersonville.

Captain Wirz was sick during some of the time that the prosecution says he was persecuting prisoners. His right arm was damaged and in my opinion he could not use it to beat prisoners with a pistol.

Testimony of Colonel Persons, Commander of the troops at Andersonville.

Captain Wirz was not responsible for the dogs. General Winder had ordered the dogs to be used. They were there when Wirz arrived. It was impossible for Wirz to give furloughs to guards because General Winder had to sign all such orders.

When I came to Andersonville, I thought the prison was in a very bad location. The stream running through it was small. There was a much bigger stream a few miles away. I said the prison should be located there. Captain W.S. Winder said he picked the location of the prison.

I bought about 50 carloads of wood to build shelters inside the stockade. I was relieved of duty by General Winder when I started to erect the shelters. Later, I came back for a visit and found no shelters had been built. About 50 houses had been built outside the prison.

The prison was run by General Winder and his son Captain W.S. Winder. Richard Winder was quartermaster of the prison and was in charge of preparing the food. The Winders worked together.

Testimony of Edward W. Boate, a prisoner.

The prisoners asked Wirz to try to get them exchanged and he did.

Testimony of Vincenzo Bardo, a prisoner.

I tried to escape. I was caught and given 25 lashes. It was not Captain Wirz who gave me the lashes. It was a lieutenant. I don't know if Wirz gave the orders.

Testimony of M. S. Harris, a prisoner.

There were a great many wells in the stockade, but only persons who dug them or had bought an interest in them could use the water. There was plenty of food. They always brought it in cooked so there wasn't any need for much wood. Sometimes they brought in raw beef. Many men died because they couldn't eat the food. It wasn't because there wasn't enough of it. It was because it was the wrong kind of food.

Testimony of Frederick Guscetti, a prisoner.

I saw a prisoner shot outside the dead-line. He was an informer who kept telling the Captain where we were digging escape tunnels. The men threatened to hang him and he ran outside of the dead-line. He wouldn't get back in, so the guard shot him.

Testimony of Agustus Moesner, a prisoner.

There were 40 or 50 little boys who had been taken prisoner. Captain Wirz had them removed to outside the stockade. One little boy who was sick was put in Wirz' headquarters where they could nurse him. The boys did chores outside the prison. Captain Wirz did not give the order for smallpox vaccinations. Dr. White did. Smallpox was increasing inside the stockade and Dr. White ordered that all new prisoners who didn't have a smallpox shot would have to be vaccinated. Wirz didn't care. Wirz did not have the authority to put men on the chain gang. Those orders came from General Winder. Captain Wirz always said they came from General Winder.

Testimony of Captain Parsons, Commander of the soldiers at Andersonville.

The camp was a nuisance. The first reason was that the dead were buried so close to the surface of the ground that it gave out a terrible stench. A swarm of green flies spread over that section of the country.

The problem was that the prison was built for 10,000 prisoners and 40,000 were sent there. Captain Wirz is not to be blamed for that. The authorities were notified about the crowding but nothing was done about it.

Who was responsible I cannot say. General Winder was in command of all the prisoners east of the Mississippi. I saw the order. He had absolute control of the camp. Captain Wirz took orders from him.

Testimony of Colonel Chandler, CSA officer who inspected the camp.

When I told General Winder that conditions in the camp were deplorable he said that it was better to let half the men die than take care of them. I presented my report to the Secretary of War, Mr. Seddon. I recommended that General Winder be relieved. Instead, he

was promoted.

None of the improvements I recommended were put into effect.

Testimony of Captain Wirz, Commander of Andersonville.

I do not think I should be held responsible for the shortness of rations, for the overcrowded state of the prison, for the inadequate supplies of clothing, want of shelter, etc. I was only a tool in the hands of my superiors.

Testimony of Isaiah H. White, Chief surgeon of Andersonville.

Andersonville had extra funds. They did not spend all their money. Two new prisons were built with the idea of using the extra funds from Andersonville, but the quartermaster's department would not transfer the funds. The idea was to relieve the overcrowding at Andersonville. The quartermaster refused to spend funds on food at Andersonville even though the men were dying.

Testimony of Ambrose Spencer, plantation owner near Andersonville.

The area around Andersonville has plenty of sawmills. There is plenty of wood. I talked to W.S. Winder when he was building the stockade. I asked him if he was going to build any shelter for the men. He said he was not. He said, "I am going to build a pen that will kill more damn Yankees than can be destroyed at the front." I have a thermometer at home. I have seen it as high as 110 in the shade, and during the winter, as cold as 20 or 22 degrees.

The women in the area collected supplies for the prisoners, about four or five wagon loads. General Winder would not allow them to be given to the prisoners.

Robert E. Lee

Robert E. Lee was born in Virginia. He attended the U.S. Military Academy. For many years he was an engineering officer, building forts in the United States. He fought in the Mexican-American War and was an aide to General Winfield Scott, the commander of the American forces fighting in Mexico. He became a hero. Scott said that Lee was the best soldier he ever saw.

After the war Lee spent much of his time assigned to the Texas frontier. In spite of the wide respect he enjoyed, he didn't make much progress in the army. By 1860, he was still only a colonel after 35 years in the army. Many of his friends had become generals and had desirable assignments in the eastern part of the country. Lee was thinking about retiring from the military.

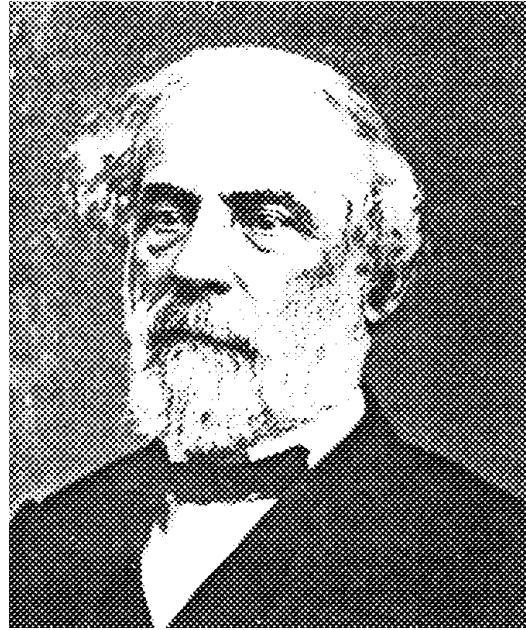
In 1860 southern states began to secede from the United States. Texas seceded from the Union while Lee was stationed there. The military commander of Texas, General Twiggs, turned over to the state all of the military equipment. Lee was caught by surprise. U.S. soldiers were already beginning to take sides. Some joined Texas, others left the state and returned north.

Decision 1

When Lee went to his headquarters in San Antonio he found that three Texans, Samuel Maverick, Thomas Devine and Philip Lockett, had taken it over. They told him that Texas had left the Union and that Lee must join the Confederacy. If he refused, they said, he would not be allowed to transport his belongings out of Texas. What should he do?

Decision 2

On April 18, 1861, Lee entered Washington, D.C. He met with a Washington political leader, Francis Blair. Blair told him that



President Lincoln asked him to offer Lee a command of the United States Army. What should he do?

Decision 3

On April 19, Lee found out that his home state, Virginia, had voted to secede from the Union. He had to decide whether or not to stay in the United States Army. Lee realized that the U. S. Army might invade Virginia. He had no source of income other than his army pay. What should he do?

Decision 4

On April 22, Lee was invited to Richmond, the capital of Virginia. He met with Governor Letcher. The governor offered him command of the army of Virginia which was just being formed. Virginia was not yet part of the Confederacy and was forming its own army to defend itself against a possible invasion by the United States Army. What should he do?

Directions

Which of the states below were part of the Confederate States of America?

A.



B.



C.



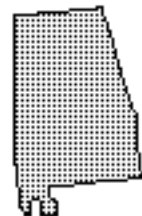
D.



E.



F.



G.



H.



I.



J.



K.



L.



M.



N.



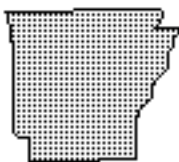
O.



P.



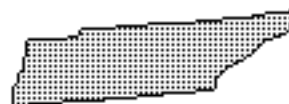
Q.



R.



S.



T.



Directions

These are presidents during the period 1848 to 1865. Can you identify them?

A.



B.



C.



D.



E.



Directions

Can you tell which are Confederate and which are Union soldiers?

A.



B.



C.



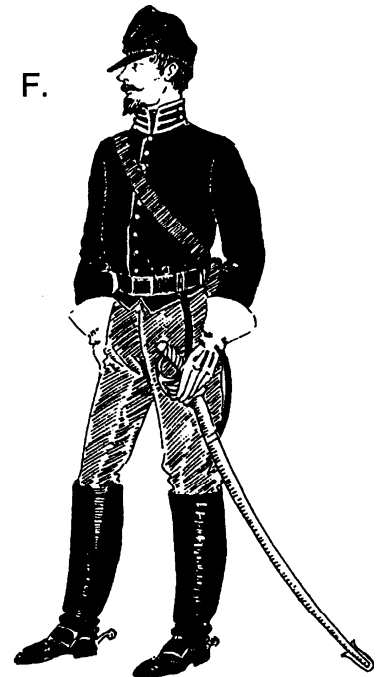
D.



E.



F.

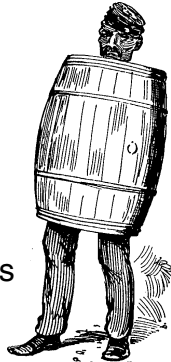


Directions

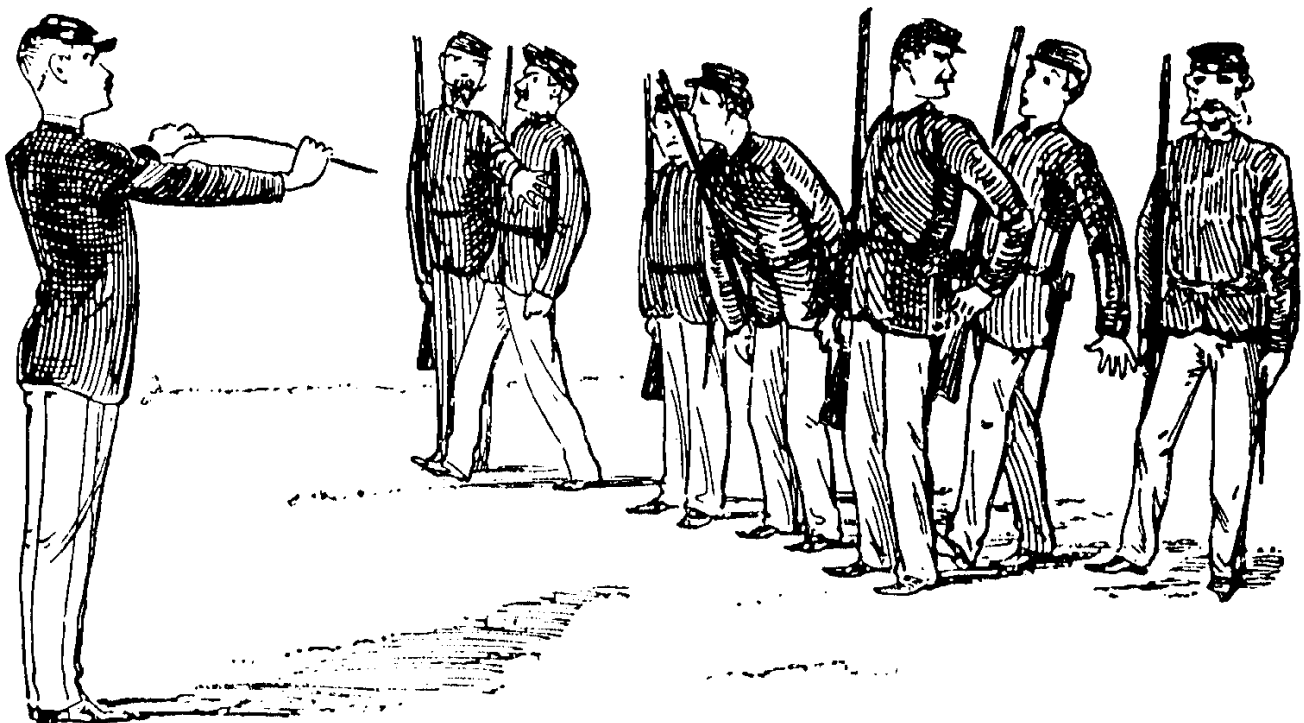
These were nicknames peculiar to the Civil War. Can you match the terms and their meanings?

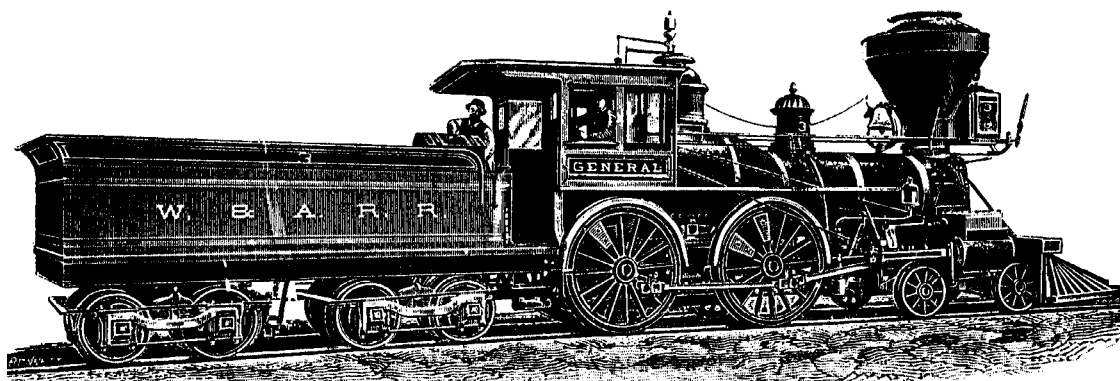
Terms

1. ____ Virginia Quickstep
2. ____ bucked and gagged
3. ____ Gray Jackets
4. ____ Reb
5. ____ bomb-proof
6. ____ Yankee 7 Devil
7. ____ knapsack drill
8. ____ wooden overcoat
9. ____ teeth-dullers
10. ____ sheet iron crackers
11. ____ worm castles

**Meanings**

- A. A barrel with the bottom and top taken out. Worn by a soldier as a form of punishment.
- B. A shelter made of logs and covered with earth.
- C. Sunday inspection of the soldiers in which officers carefully checked everything including the contents of the soldiers' knapsacks.
- D. A term for the hard crackers used for food. Also called hard-tack. (May be used more than one time.)
- E. A Confederate term for the Spencer repeating rifle which carried seven shells.
- F. Diarrhea. A common malady in both the Union and Confederate armies.
- G. A punishment for soldiers.
- H. A Yankee term for a Confederate soldier. (May be used more than one time.)





Introduction

James Anderson, a Union raider, created one of the more fantastic plots of the Civil War. He recruited 16 volunteers from Union soldiers operating in Tennessee. The idea was to capture a locomotive near Atlanta and drive the locomotive to Chattanooga, Tennessee. The railroad bridges between Atlanta and Chattanooga would be burned to cut off supplies from Atlanta.

Characters

Narrator	Passenger
Soldier 1	Conductor
Soldier 2	Railroad Worker
Soldier 3	Engineer 2
James Anderson	Engineer 3
Engineer 1	

Narrator: After sneaking through Confederate lines, the 16 soldiers of Anderson's party, wearing civilian clothes, met in Marietta, Georgia.

Soldier 1: If the Confederates find out who we are, they'll shoot us as spies.

Soldier 2: Just let Anderson do the talking. He talks like a southerner.

Soldier 3: Just how are we going to capture a train? There are grey coats all over this place.

Anderson: Very simple. We'll just wait for a train that's going north to come along.

Soldier 4: And hold it up?

Anderson: No. We'll buy tickets and get on board. I'll check with the station master to see when the next train is coming. You men buy tickets. Don't do much talking unless your Ohio accent has a strong southern drawl to it.

Narrator: The men bought tickets and boarded the next train going north to Chattanooga.

Soldier 1: There are a lot of people on this train. How are we going to take it over?

Anderson: The train stops in a little while for breakfast. When the passengers get off to eat, we take the train.

Narrator: At a small village called Big Shanty, the passengers got off the train to eat breakfast. Anderson's men made their move.

Civil War

Engineer 1: Can't let you boys up on the locomotive. 'Gainst the rules.

Anderson: I realize that.

Narrator: Pointing a Colt revolver at the engineer, Anderson climbed into the cab of the locomotive.

Anderson: Don't make a sound and keep your hand off the whistle. We don't want to hurt anyone. We just want to borrow your train. Isiah, go tell the men to get into the three box cars behind the engine and uncouple the passenger cars.

Engineer 1: What do you think you're doing?

Anderson: We're taking the train to Chattanooga. We're just not taking the passengers.

Engineer 1: You, Yankees?

Anderson: It makes no difference. Just get the steam up and when I tell you to go, go.

Soldier 3: This engine's got a good name, *The General*.

Anderson: It seems fitting.

Narrator: With the passenger cars uncoupled, the train started out.

Passenger: The train is moving.

Conductor: What!

Passenger: Look, it's moving.

Conductor: What's going on?

Railroad Worker: Some fellows with guns jes stole the train.

The Great Railroad Adventure

Conductor: We gotta stop them.

Narrator: The conductor ran after the train shouting for it to stop.

Conductor: I'll be darned! They stole my train. We gotta catch them.

Railroad Worker: There's a hand cart, we can use that.

Conductor: Telegraph Atlanta and tell 'em what happened. Tell 'em to get a locomotive up here fast!

Narrator: The conductor and the railroad worker got the hand cart and began to follow the train pumping on the handles that made the cart move along the tracks.

Soldier 1: Looks like we pulled it off.

Soldier 2: They sure ain't going to catch us in that pump cart.

Soldier 3: How fast does this thing go?

Engineer 1: Top speed's 'bout sixty mile per hour.

Anderson: Stop the engine.

Soldier 4: Why?

Anderson: We gotta cut the telegraph wires so that they don't wire ahead.

Narrator: The train sped toward Chattanooga. Meanwhile, a locomotive caught up with the hand cart.

Engineer 2: So you lost your train?

Conductor: I didn't lose it. Those Yankees

Civil War

stole it. Get the hand cart off the track and let's get going. They got a good head start on us.

Engineer 2: They tried telegraphing ahead to stop 'em, but they'd already cut the wire.

Conductor: Let's get this engine going. I wanta catch them Yankees.

Narrator: The chase was on.

Anderson: Stop the train!

Engineer 1: Anything you say.

Anderson: Isiah, have the men roll some of those boulders onto the track. If they're still after us, that'll slow 'em down.

Narrator: When the boulders were on the track, the train started up again.

Engineer 2: Oh, oh! They got some boulders on the track.

Conductor: Can you push 'em off?

Engineer 1: Yes, but I gotta slow down. If they keep doing this, we'll never catch 'em.

Conductor: I think we can. There's a train due to come this way. They'll have to stop and let it by.

Narrator: *The General* was stopped on a railroad bridge.

Soldier 1: It ain't no use. The fire won't start.

Anderson: Pile brush up against the pilings holding the bridge up. Set that on fire.

Soldier 1: Tried. It's too wet.

The Great Railroad Adventure

Anderson: Get the men on board. We can't wait here. Maybe we'll have better luck with the next bridge.

Narrator: *The General* pushed on.

Anderson: Why are you slowing down?

Engineer 1: Got to. There's another train coming this way. We gotta pull off on this siding.

Narrator: *The General* stopped.

Soldier 3: I don't like this waiting. They might be after us.

Anderson: Probably are. This better not be a trick.

Engineer 1: It ain't no trick. A train will be along soon.

Narrator: Finally, the train passed.

Soldier 4: I can see smoke behind us. They have an engine coming after us.

Anderson: Let's get this locomotive going. Wait! There are some railroad ties by the tracks. Have the men put them on the tracks.

Narrator: *The General* started again towards Chattanooga.

Engineer 2: You know that train that you said would slow 'em down? It's coming towards us.

Conductor: Blow your whistle. Stop it.

Narrator: The trains stopped.

Conductor: That train you jes passed has been captured by Yankees. We gotta catch it.

Engineer 3: We're going the wrong direction.

Conductor: This train can go backwards, cain't it?

Engineer 3: Sure, but I got cars.

Conductor: Jes' back up to that siding where *The General* pulled off and we'll leave 'em there.

Narrator: The train, running backwards, continued to follow *The General*.

Conductor: We're gaining on 'em. I can see their smoke up ahead.

Engineer 3: How many are there?

Conductor: 'Bout a dozen or so.

Engineer 3: What're we goin' to do if we catch 'em?

Conductor: Stop 'em, of course.

Engineer 3: With what? There's just a few of us and we don't have many guns.

Conductor: We'll figure out a way.

Narrator: Anderson had no time to stop now to try to burn bridges. They knew they were being pursued.

Anderson: Can't this thing go faster?

Engineer 1: It's going as fast as it can.

Soldier 3: We're running low on fuel.

Anderson: We can't stop to cut wood now. We have to keep going.

Narrator: The Confederates, now riding an engine named *Texas*, kept gaining on the Yankees.

Conductor: Slow down. It looks like some Confederate troops ahead.

Engineer 3: I think yer right. Should we stop to pick'em up?

Conductor: Stop!

Narrator: Now the *Texas* had ten armed soldiers riding it.

Soldier 1: They're gaining on us.

Anderson: Release one of the boxcars. That'll slow'em down.

Narrator: The boxcar was uncoupled.

Engineer 3: They set one of their boxcars loose.

Conductor: Can you stop it?

Engineer 3: I gotta slow down. And we can jes' push it in front of us.

Narrator: The engineer slowed the *Texas* down and began to push the boxcar in front of it.

Soldier 1: Didn't do any good. That engine is just pushing the boxcar in front of it.

Anderson: Let the second boxcar go.

Narrator: The second boxcar was uncoupled. The *Texas* caught that and began pushing it in front of the engine also.

Anderson: Why are we slowing down?

Engineer 1: We're running out of fuel. The pressure is dropping.

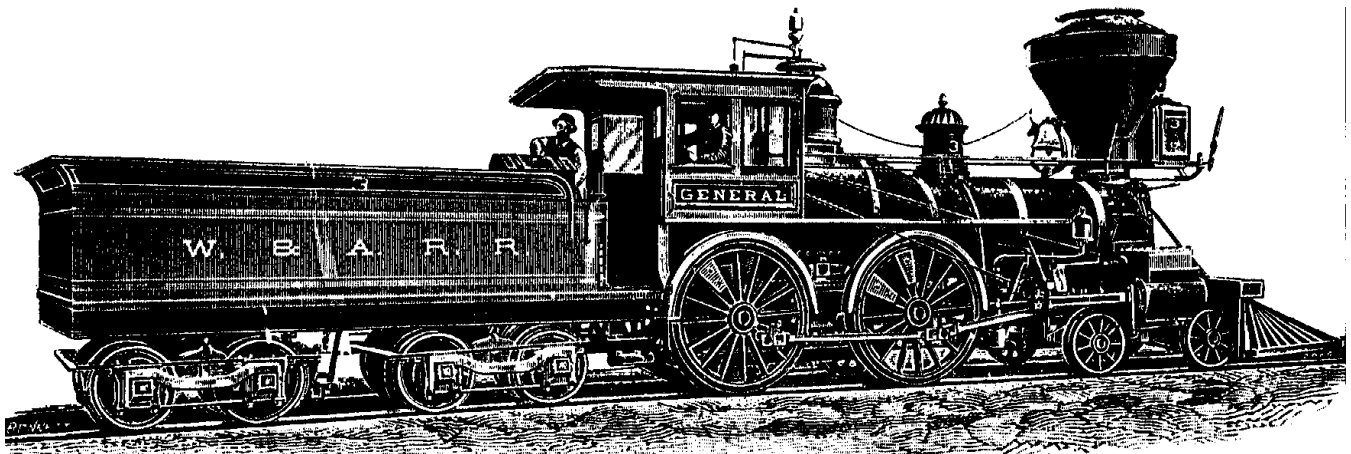
Anderson: Let the last boxcar go. Get all the men on the tender and set the boxcar on fire.

Engineer 1: We're going to have to stop.

Anderson: As soon as we stop tell the men to head for the woods. Everybody's on their own now. Try to make it back to Union territory.

Narrator: Within a week all were caught. Anderson was hanged along with seven others selected at random from the group.

The End



Directions

Commanding troops during a war requires logic and the ability to read maps. Solve the problems described below. You will need to use the map on the next page. Some of the problems will require you to use a piece of string and a ruler for measuring distances.

Scenario 1

You are commanding a small raiding party. You have arrived in Mayville from the west. Your goal is to attack the armory at Brieville. Your spies tell you that the enemy has troops at Dorchester, Foster's Mill and Dayton. You want to avoid contact with the enemy. You must travel on the roads. Which route do you take? The numbers in parentheses indicate the number of soldiers.

Scenario 2

Your spies have told you that an enemy raiding party has arrived at Four Corners and has burned the town. The enemy wants to burn as many towns as it can. You want to prevent them from doing that. The spies tell you that the enemy party numbers 100 men. You can only defeat them with a force at least that big. Your men are scattered. There are 25 at Smithtown, 25 at Dayton, 50 at Foster's Mill and 50 at East Lynn. The spies tell you that the enemy force will next attack Big Bend and travel north from there. If you can move your forces three times as fast as the enemy (they are slowed down by loot they have plundered), what is the closest town where you can meet them with a force at least as large as theirs?

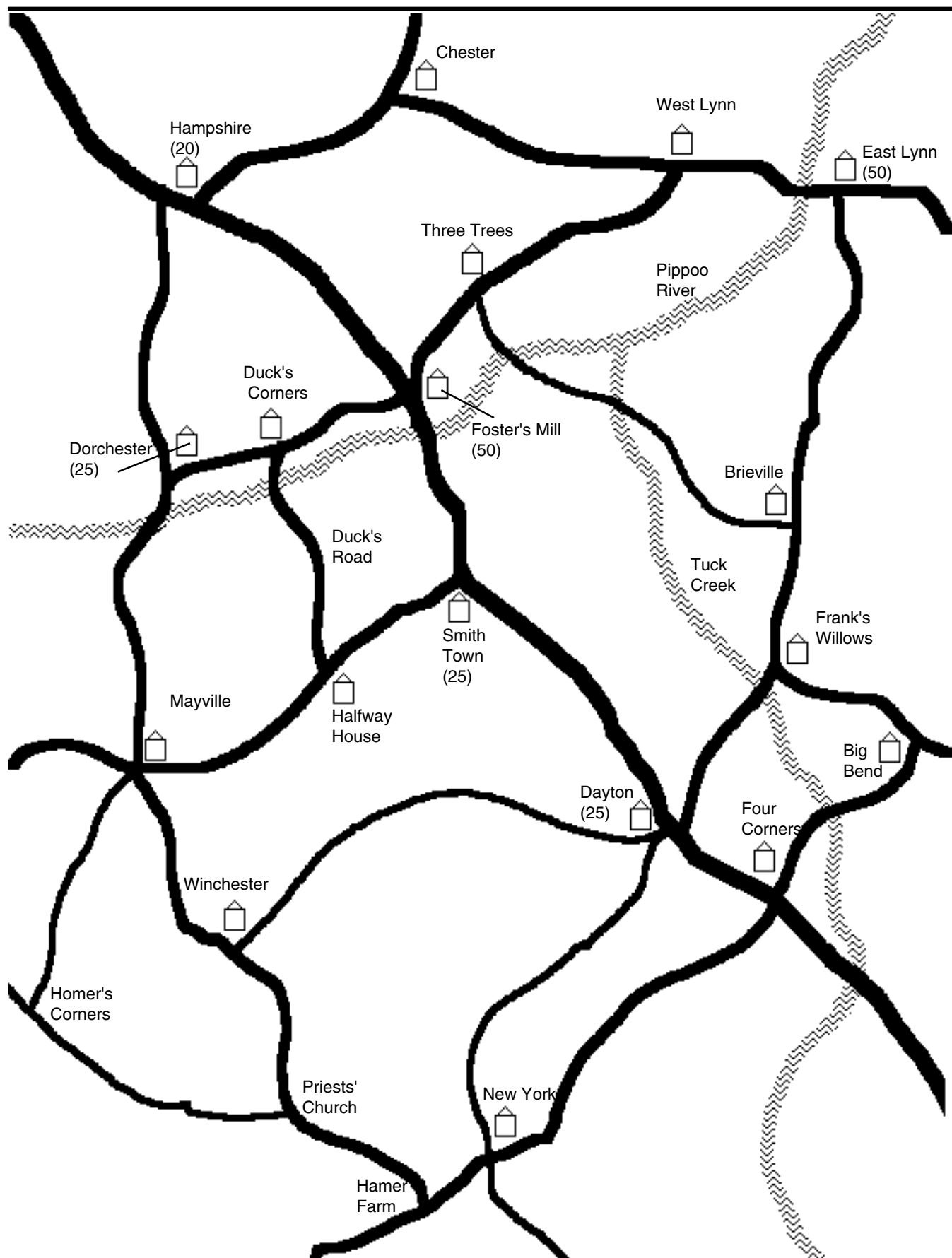
Scenario 3

You head a raiding party and you have arrived at Hamer Farm. You know that enemy troops are in the area. Your map indicates where they are located. You want to pass through the area without a fight. You are going north to Chester. What route do you take?

Scenario 4

You hear that an enemy force of 75 is moving through your territory. They have reached Brieville. You want to stop them from reaching their goal of arriving at Chester and moving north. Your spies tell you they intend to ride to Three Trees. You must meet them with a superior force. At what town can you soonest meet them with a superior force?





Directions

The Civil War was fought by roving armies. In very few cases were there fixed lines of combat. Both sides used spies to find out where the enemy intended to move. Since they did not have telephones or telegraphs, they had to use couriers to send messages. They sent the messages in code for safety.

Imagine that you have caught an enemy spy with a message. See if you can decipher the code. Below is an actual cipher used by the Union spy Elizabeth Van Lew.

To read the cipher, use the numbers along the left side and bottom. The point where the row and column would cross shows a letter or number. For example, 61 (top number left side and first number bottom row) is "r"; 63 is "n", etc.

Can you decode this message?

65 53 21 11

65 62 11

66 61 55 54 14 11

6	r	n	t	h	o	u
5	v	i	w	g	h	u
1	a	m	s	p	s	y
5	l	e	g	o	v	b
2	h	7	2	n	6	s
4	f	e	g	o	f	g
	1	5	6	2	8	4

Make up your own messages and see if others can decode them. You can create your own cipher similar to this one by rearranging the numbers and letters.

Directions

The United States had to make plans about how to treat the Confederate States after the Civil War. If you were the president of the United States what would you do with the Confederate states? Below is a series of proposals. Select one from each category.

Rights of the States

1. Since the Confederate states rebelled against the United States they are no longer part of the United States. The states and citizens have no rights under the U.S. Constitution and the U.S. Congress can do whatever it sees fit to the Confederate States.

2. The Confederate states had never really left the United States. The Civil War was a rebellion of individuals, not states. Not all citizens in the Confederate states supported the Civil War. Therefore, the United States only has to appoint those citizens of the Confederate states who were loyal to the U.S. to run the governments of those states. When 1 out of 10 citizens swears loyalty to the United States, the states will be restored to the Union.

African-Americans

1. African-Americans would be accorded their freedom. All that the Confederate states would have to do is to recognize that fact.

2. African-Americans would be guaranteed the right to vote in addition to their freedom.

Confederate Leaders

1. Confederate leaders will be pardoned and suffer no punishment as long as they swear to be loyal to the United States government.

2. Confederate leaders will be punished.

A. They will have their property taken away.



B. They will not be allowed to vote or hold office during their lifetime.

C. They will not be allowed to vote or hold office for a certain period of time.

Economic Reform

You must remember that most African-Americans in the South worked as laborers on large plantations. They had virtually no formal education, no money and no land.

1. The large plantations will be broken up and the land given to the laborers. There are two important considerations in this proposal if you choose it. First, which plantations will be given away, and second, for how long.

A. Only the plantations of Confederate supporters will be broken up.

B. All large plantations over a certain size will be broken up.

C. Only plantation land that was used to support the Confederacy will be broken up.

D. Only land on which slaves were used for labor would be broken up.

E. Only land on which the owners have failed to pay taxes will be taken.

For how long?

A. Only for the lifetime of the person who owned the land. Afterwards, the land would go to the person's heirs. This applies only to A, C, and D.

B. Permanently.

2. The plantation owners will be allowed to own the land and ex-slaves may choose, if they want, to work on the plantations, for money.

3. Land would be taken from plantation owners and sold to those who have money. Laborers would be hired by the new owners to work on the plantations.

Social Reforms

1. Confederate states will be required to set up a school system for former slaves.

2. The Confederate states will not be required to do anything to help former slaves.



The Mystery of the Stolen Election

Democrat Samuel Tilden and Republican Rutherford Hayes were the candidates for president in 1876. The Republicans had controlled the presidency since 1860. Many democrats were southerners and fought on the Confederate side during the Civil War. By 1876, the democrats were on the rise. Corruption and economic problems had damaged the Republicans. Many thought Tilden would win the election. On election day, 4,284,265 people voted for Tilden and 4,033,295, for Hayes. It appeared that Tilden had won.

In the end, Hayes won. Many say the election was “stolen.” If it was stolen, who did it and how did it happen? Or, maybe it wasn’t stolen at all. Look at the evidence below and decide for yourself. Answer these questions: Was the election “stolen?” If it was “stolen,” who is responsible?

Characters:

Narrator

General Daniel Sickles

Clerk

Governor Daniel Chamberlain, Republican governor of South Carolina

Wade Hampton, Democratic leader in South Carolina

William Chandler, Chairman of the Republican Party

William Wheeler, Republican Vice-Presidential candidate

Francis C. Barlow, Republican observer of the Florida election

Abram S. Hewitt, Chairman of the Democratic Party

Samuel Tilden, Candidate of the Democratic Party

Major E. A. Burke, Representative of the Governor of Louisiana

John Sherman, Representing Rutherford Hayes

James Garfield, Republican Congressman

John Ellis, Congressman from Louisiana

Narrator: It was election night and a Republican leader, General Dan Sickles, stopped by Republican election headquarters in New York City to find out the results.

Sickles: Where is everybody?

Clerk: They’ve all gone home. It looks like Tilden won.

Sickles: Where are the returns? I would like to look at them.

Clerk: On the desk over there.

Narrator: Sickles examined the returns.

Sickles: I don’t think this is over yet. The election is close. If a few states where the vote is close go Republican, we have a victory.

Clerk: Which states are those?

Sickles: What we must do is send telegrams to the Republican leaders in South Carolina, Louisiana, Florida and Oregon and tell them they must make sure the Republicans win in those states. I’ll bet there will be Democratic fraud in those southern states. Warn the people to be on the look-out for it.

Narrator: The telegrams were sent. Days passed. People waited for the outcome as states “certified” the votes. In South Carolina there was a bitter fight.

Chamberlain: There is no question that there was fraud in Edgefield and Laurens counties.

Hampton: What do you expect? There is no registration law in this state which means that people can vote as many times as they want,

and that even residents of other states can come to our state and vote. In short, Republicans can commit fraud, too.

Chamberlain: There is no question that Democrats threatened African-American voters – made them vote Democratic.

Hampton: Maybe they wanted to. I appealed to African-Americans to vote for me. At any rate, you have no right to keep Democrats elected from those counties out of the state legislature. You are dividing the state.

Chamberlain: I am upholding the law. The Canvassing Board has said the votes of those two counties don't count. That means the Republicans have won.

Hampton: Of course, the Canvassing Board is made up only of Republicans.

Narrator: While Chamberlain held the State Capitol with the backing of Federal troops, the Democrats set up their own legislature and claimed the electoral votes of South Carolina for the Democrats. There was less trouble in Louisiana.

Wheeler: Any word on how the Louisiana Returning Board has acted on the votes? I see in the *New York World* that the Democrats were not included in the count.

Chandler: It doesn't make any difference. There are four Republican members and only one Democrat.

Wheeler: What are the results? The Democrats had a sizeable lead in the voting.

Chandler: The Board has thrown out 15,000 votes as fraudulent and 13,000 of those were Democratic. That puts us about 7,000 votes ahead.

Wheeler: That is only fair. If African-Americans were not scared into voting Democratic by having guns pointed at their heads, they would have voted for us.

Chandler: No question that you're right, William.

Narrator: In Florida, the Republicans had more serious problems.

Chandler: You can't tell me the Democrats didn't try to steal that election.

Barlow: I'm afraid you're wrong, William. There was some fraud by the Democrats. Their law down there allows them to vote anywhere within a county so they can vote more than once.

Chandler: So I was right.

Barlow: No. I said you were wrong. Most of the fraud was by blacks voting more than once for our party. They had protection of Federal troops and there wasn't much the whites could do about it. I think the Democrats won the state fair and square.

Chandler: But the election commission is controlled by the Republicans and they'll declare the electoral votes for us.

Barlow: And the Democratic member of the electoral commission has declared all the electors for the Democrats.

Narrator: With several states having two sets of electors, the Congress had to decide who was going to be chosen president. The Senate was Republican and the House was Democratic. They decided to appoint an electoral commission. The commission would have 5 Democrats and 5 Republicans from the Senate

and House and would have 5 Supreme Court Justices. Two of the Justices would be Republican and two Democratic. They were to pick a fifth justice. They picked Justice Joseph Bradley.

Hewitt: I can't believe it. I heard from Bradley's close friend, John Stevens, that he was going to declare the Florida election in favor of the Democrats. He had read his opinion to Stevens the night before the decision. Then, suddenly the next day he changed his mind.

Tilden: I believe he was bribed.

Hewitt: I heard that after Stevens left that night, railroad people showed up at Bradley's house.

Tilden: They certainly want to see a Republican elected and we know they are willing to bribe people.

Hewitt: Bradley, of course, denies that anyone visited him after Stevens left and that he never met with any railroad people or took a bribe.

Tilden: We'll probably never really know the answer.

Hewitt: We can still beat them in Congress. The Democratic senators can filibuster until the Electoral Commission changes its mind.

Narrator: The Republicans, however, were a step ahead of the Democrats. On February 2, 1877 there was a meeting at the Wormley Hotel in Washington.

Burke: Governor Nicholls would like to see the federal troops withdraw from Louisiana.

Sherman: We are worried about the filibuster of the Democrats against accepting the Electoral Commission's report.

Burke: I am sure that we would not join in the filibuster if the federal troops were withdrawn. I think that the other southern Democrats would also agree not to filibuster with the Northern Democrats if the troops were withdrawn.

Garfield: There is also the problem of black citizens. Without federal troops who would protect their rights?

Ellis: As long as Governor Nicholls is in power the rights of blacks and Republicans would be respected.

Burke: We would also like a greater share of the federal dollar spent on the South. Of the \$100 million Republicans have spent on public works, the South has received less than \$10 million.

Sherman: We are aware that Tom Scott wants us to help him build his railroad through the South.

Garfield: I'm sure that we can find a way to spend more money on the South. It, of course, depends upon Hayes being elected president.

Burke: Without a filibuster, there will be no way for the Democrats to stop him.

Narrator: There was no filibuster. The Southern Democrats would not support it. Soon after his election, Hayes began withdrawing federal troops from the South. Reconstruction ended. A few years later, blacks began to be systematically denied equal rights, including the right to vote.

The End