INTRODUCTION

You are about to begin a simulation on the American Civil War, a conflict that raged for four years and left in its destructive wake a horrifying number of casualties. For many reasons it changed our nation’s destiny. We entered the war in 1861, a young innocent and divided union; we emerged in 1865, if not reunited, at least transformed.

The Civil War—fought between the Union (North) and the Confederacy (South)—ranks with the American Revolution, the Declaration of Independence, and the signing of the Constitution as having the greatest impact on subsequent United States history. Yet, the tragedy of this or any civil war is read mostly in grim statistics. Of the approximately 618,000 who lost their lives in this enormous calamity, 360,000 were young men from the 23 Union states (24 when West Virginia entered the Union in 1863); 258,000 came from the 11 Confederate states. Moreover, nearly every family in those times was directly affected by casualty lists. Few on the “home front,” the ordinary Americans on thousands of farms and in as many small towns, were spared the loss of a husband, son, cousin, brother, father, or nephew. The technology of mass killing had outstripped the sophistication of medical treatment. In this sense, and for many reasons, the Civil War was the prototype of all subsequent wars.

Besides the killings in more than 10,000 battle places where men fought and fell, there is a unique and almost mythical fascination for these homespun heroes who bravely defended their beliefs and their hearths. Proof of this is the enduring interest in specific battles and leaders that seems to grow over the years. The Civil War has generated at least one book a day since April 1865—the month the war ended! Perhaps the most fascinating and durable of all Civil War subjects, Abraham Lincoln, lags behind only Jesus Christ and William Shakespeare in the number of biographers.
The United States made war on itself between 1861 and 1865. To understand the what and the how is this simulation’s goal. For the next several weeks, the reality and the fascination that this conflict brings will accompany you on your journey in CIVIL WAR.

**Goals**
From the start you and your classmates will become people of the Civil War era. You will be placed into one of six contingents—four, Union and two, Confederate. You will be given two identities on a CHARACTER CARD: one is a “home identity” whom you will use as a basis for your journal entries; the other is a “field army identity” who you will be during various war activities. Some of you will be elected to lead your sections or contingents; most of you will be common soldiers and ordinary people touched in some way or another by the war. In the Pre-Cycle phase, you will enlist and then learn about routine military life in camp, about discipline, and about how to use your new zeal with a Rebel or Union yell to complement your contingent banner, flag, motto, and “uniform”—all in an effort to develop “esprit de corps” among the troops. The other five cycles—1861–1865—immerse you into the world of Civil War battles and camp life where in an exciting array of clever activities you’ll learn about those years’ military and nonmilitary events.

In summary, you will become a Johnny Reb or Billy Yank as well as a supporter of the North or the South. You will actively learn about a horrific yet fascinating war and the people who were touched by it—either on the battlefield or on the home front. While you are “learning by doing,” you will also be earning combat points for all your work. So watch for enemy snipers, don’t fall asleep on picket duty, obey your commanding officer, and when, in the heat of battle, your company’s flag bearer is hit and goes down, you’ll have the courage to “take the colors” and persevere, leading your contingent’s advance to victory in this simulation!

**A CIVIL WAR HISTORY**

**Introduction**
“\[I, John Brown, am now quite certain that the crimes of this guilty land will never be purged away but with blood.\]”

Thus wrote abolitionist John Brown on December 2, 1859, shortly before he was hanged in Charles Town, Virginia, for murder, treason, and initiating an unsuccessful slave revolt. Few knew on that fateful morning just how prophetic “God’s angry man” was. For only 18 months later, the United States would be at war with itself. This four-year blood bath from 1861 to 1865 changed American history forever and thus affects the country today.

**Sectionalism**
The crime John Brown alluded to was Negro slavery, the South’s “peculiar institution.” Captured in Africa, manacled, brought over on crowded ships on the “middle passage” of the triangular trade, and then sold on the auction block to wealthy planters of the South,
slaves became part of the Southern economic system. By 1860 more than four million African Americans toiled and labored below the Mason-Dixon Line which separated North and South. While the Northern states were using free labor and were becoming more industrialized, Southern states’ economies were primarily agrarian—farming. Most white, Southern political leaders believed that slavery was necessary if the Southern economic and social systems were to continue. This difference between the two sectional economies was perhaps the most important cause of the Civil War. Yet the slavery issue tinged every major event in the 1850s and polarized opinion so that compromise, at the center of American history since 1787, seemed destined to fail.

**Compromise fails**

Most Southerners believed that only extending slavery into the western territories would guarantee a perpetuation of their “cherished” way of life. Southern influence on national policy was declining, and a Congress increasingly dominated by anti-slave Northerners was a reality no Southerner could deny. Compromises in 1820 and 1850 avoided permanent solutions but did postpone the Civil War until 1861. The American genius for give and take—compromise—ultimately failed in mid-19th-century America. The failure had tragic results.

**Abolitionists**

Historians look beyond sectional differences for causes of the Civil War. The U.S. Supreme Court (which had a majority of Southerners as justices) decided in 1857 that slaves were property, not citizens. This Dred Scott Decision added strength to the cause of the growing crusade of the radical abolitionists, led by journalist William Lloyd Garrison, who would not relent from his mission—slavery in the United States must be permanently abolished. Supporting Garrison was free Negro leader Frederick Douglass. The 1850s—a decade of crises—saw the publication of a book that united abolitionists as no other event until 1859 could. Harriet Beecher Stowe’s *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*, describing conditions on a Southern plantation, became a runaway best-seller and drove another wedge between the North and the South. Northerners were horrified while Southerners denounced the book as inaccurate and harmful. Then, in October 1859, fanatic John Brown and his raiders captured the arsenal at Harper’s Ferry, Virginia. Within hours it was over, and Brown was tried, convicted, and sentenced quickly. His death in December made him a Northern martyr. To the South, it seemed the North was populated with insane John Browns ready to spill blood to abolish slavery. The idea of secession—leaving the United States—was revitalized in Southern states.

**Lincoln and secession**

The momentous election of 1860 became the test for Southerners—to stay in or to leave the Union. Abraham Lincoln, the Republican nominee opposed by three other
candidates, believed that slavery should not be allowed in the territories. He did not advocate, at least in 1860, the abolition of slavery where it already existed. Nevertheless, when Lincoln was elected, the South felt it had no choice but to secede from the Union, much like American colonists in 1776 chose to leave the British Empire. Seven states—South Carolina, “the state most likely to secede”; Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas—quickly left the Union. When President Lincoln asked for 75,000 soldiers to help restore the Union, four more states—Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina—joined their sister states. These 11 rebellious states now formed a government called the Confederate States of America (CSA or Confederacy), elected Jefferson Davis of Mississippi as president, and soon moved the CSA capital to Richmond, Virginia, only 100 miles south of Washington, D.C.

War begins
At 4:30 in the morning, April 12, 1861, the Federal Arsenal at Fort Sumter (at the entrance of Charleston, South Carolina, harbor) was fired upon by Southern artillery under the command of General P.G.T. Beauregard. After a day and a half of relentless bombardment (with no battle casualties on either side), the Federal troops under Major Robert Anderson surrendered Fort Sumter. The Civil War commenced. Wrote poet Walt Whitman, “All the past we leave behind with Fort Sumter.”

First modern war
By accident almost, the American Civil War begun that early April morning was unique. Technology as a result of the Industrial Revolution made Napoleonic warfare obsolete. By the 1860s, armies facing armies on large battlefields would give way to what became modern warfare, and the Civil War would see the “firsts” we associate with total war. First seen or successfully utilized between 1861 and 1865 were repeating rifles, ironclad ships, trench warfare, submarines, hospital ships, workable machine guns, military telegrams, aerial reconnaissance, national conscription, income tax, and photographers chronicling the carnage where it happened.

Brother vs. brother
With all the new technology in this first modern war, battles were still won pitting soldier against soldier, and the Civil War was the 19th century’s bloodiest conflict. The different names for this war hide the grisly statistics of a
brother-against-brother war, where sons of the same family often fought on opposing sides. Besides “the Civil War,” historians have, over the years, called it the Second American Revolution, War for Southern Independence, War for States’ Rights, Mr. Lincoln’s War, War of the Rebellion, War Between the States, Brothers’ War, War Against Slavery, Lost Cause, or just The War—to list several of the more than 25 names given to this conflict.

Recruitment
Whatever the conflict was called, both sides expected a quick, decisive war. After Fort Sumter war fever gripped both North and South. This intensity made recruitment easier for both sides in the war’s early months. Northerners volunteered in high numbers to “save the Union,” while Southerners joined to “protect our homeland.” Curiously, most soldiers did not sign up to attack or defend slavery. Furthermore, in towns throughout the divided nation, speeches, banners, and newspapers proclaimed the responsibility of all Americans to do their duty for their country.

Handicapping the two nations
From the start a betting person would have put his money on the North, for indeed, at least on paper, the Union had, by far, the most advantages. The population of the 23 Northern states was almost three times that of the South’s 11 states. Moreover, one-third of the Confederacy’s population was made up of slaves, who, of course, would hardly be given rifles to help a system that kept them in bondage. Industrially, the North excelled, and the potential weapons, naval vessels, and war material to come from Northern factories, as well as the agricultural output, corn and wheat to feed Union armies, looked statistically awesome in comparison with the South’s resources.

Even so, the Southerners—Rebels, Rebs, Confederates—had some advantages of their own. They had a “noble cause”—fighting for independence—and struggling for that freedom on their own territory, one might say, a home court advantage! Fighting on home soil might be disruptive, but it was their soil, their climate, their rivers that the Yankees would have to negotiate. In short, Confederates would be defending their homes and their way of life. The South’s most important advantage, however, was its military leadership. Military schools throughout the South had traditions of training men for war, if in a courtly, romantic manner. Yet, the men who were turned out from these academies proved in almost every way to be superior in the arts of war compared to Northern generals. For this reason, the South nearly won and certainly prolonged the Civil War.

Early battles
For the most part, both Union and Confederate armies and navies in the early months were poorly trained, ill-equipped, and unprepared. Despite this fact, several battles were fought soon after Fort Sumter. The first major battle was near Manassas Junction and close to a creek called Bull Run. (The Union from this encounter to the end of the war would usually name battles after nearby creeks and rivers; the Confederates, on
the other hand, often relied on naming battles after nearby towns.) With picnickers looking on at Bull Run, this first pitched battle of the Civil War (July 21, 1861) was a Confederate victory, but it showed both sides that the war would likely be a long and bitter struggle. Soon battles at Wilson Creek, Missouri, and other spots across the South took place. In the process, each army was taking full measure of the other.

**Combat**

What was it like to be Billy Yank or Johnny Reb during the Civil War? The soldier’s average age was 26, and he was 5’8” tall and 143 pounds. Throughout the war, he had one chance in 15 of dying. In general, soldiers on both sides fired a rifled musket which was accurate for anywhere from 250 to 350 yards. It fired a 58-caliber rounded piece of lead called a Minie ball which flattened and splintered on contact, leaving a horrible and often fatal wound. In addition, cannon fire accounted for thousands more casualties. Disease, usually dysentery, took even more lives. Tactics called for two lines of men firing at each other until one side retreated or was destroyed. The new, accurate repeating rifle proved to be devastating to both sides facing each other. Trenches became quite common by 1864 to avoid massive slaughter in both armies. In any case, war soon lost the romantic veneer from earlier times.

**Army life**

Most soldiers as volunteers were common infantry or foot soldiers. Quite simply, they marched from battle to battle. After they enlisted, recruits became accustomed to army life’s hours of boring drills designed to get them to fight as a unit. (Units from the same town often fought together.) While on a march—as much as 30 miles some days—they ate meals of salt pork or salt beef, cornmeal, coffee, and that universal cracker, often with bugs in it, hardtack. Though technically Southern soldiers received about the same ration of food as their counterparts, many Confederates were chronically hungry and poorly supplied throughout the war. For most of the soldiers, it was “hours of tedium and moments of terror.” Soldiers carried a rifle (Springfield or Enfield), cartridge box, canteen, haversack, cap box, bayonet, and bed roll. Union troops sometimes carried knapsacks.
Blue and gray
Though many colors and styles of uniforms were worn during the war, by 1862-1863, most Union soldiers wore sky-blue trousers, a four-button dark blue sack coat, and a blue forage cap. Confederates wore whatever they could find. For them regulations called for a gray jacket with sky-blue trousers, but in reality many Rebs were forced to wear a brownish-colored jacket in a butternut shade. On their head usually were medium brimmed soft felt slouch hats that were decidedly more practical in changeable weather than the Yanks’ cap.

Medical treatment
If the Civil War was a modern war in terms of the technology of weapons and killing, it was also in the Dark Ages when wounds from these sophisticated weapons had to be attended. From the first battle on, it was an uphill struggle for doctors and nurses, usually in field hospitals very close to the battlefields, to deal with the maimed and wounded. For the most part, soldiers wounded in battle suffered illnesses and amputations with little medication. Those who contracted illnesses in camps were treated no better. The majority of these cases were bowel complaints, and treatment ranged from doses of mercury and chalk to a plug of opium and tree bark. Men with pneumonia and bronchitis were bled and given quinine, sometimes accompanied by an application of mustard plaster. Home remedies of onions, lemons, and wine vinegar, along with green vegetables and fruit, were used to treat soldiers with illnesses like scurvy.

Mostly, the treatment of battlefield wounds included little attention to basic hygiene in field hospitals. Foul water, dirty medical instruments, bugs and mosquitoes, and poor sanitation usually caused unbelievably needless suffering and death. In those years, doctors didn’t know much about germs and the value of sterile conditions in a hospital. When opium pills, ether, or chloroform were unavailable, alcohol served as a universal cure-all, usually taken internally in forms of whiskey and brandy. It is no wonder, then, that twice as many soldiers in the Civil War died from disease and carelessly attended wounds than from direct hits on the battlefield.

Prison life
Few prisoners were taken until 1862 when numerous large-scale battles took place. After 1862 inadequate jails and warehouses began to swell with prisoners taken in battle, and conditions for inmates became unbelievably horrid and inhumane throughout the rest of the war. Besides being overcrowded, prisons lacked proper food or sanitation facilities. Under these circumstances many died in prison after legendary suffering. Records indicate approximately 26,500 Southerners and 22,600 Northerners died in prison camps.

To some, just the names of the worst camps brought out fear and rage: Andersonville, Belle Isle, Elmira, Camp Chase, Castle Thunder, Fort Douglas, and Rock Island Prison to list just a few. One Union prisoner called Belle Isle Prison near Richmond “a nightmare of starvation, disease, and suffering from cold,” and most of them were. The worst of the worst, however, were probably Andersonville, in southwestern Georgia, and Elmira Prison, in New York. Elmira Prison, which housed 12,000 Rebel prisoners at war’s end, had inadequate living conditions from its start in May 1864.
Insufficient shelter, lack of vegetables, and illnesses resulted in many deaths daily. One study suggested that more than one-third of the prisoners died in the only year of the prison’s existence.

Andersonville has the distinction of being perhaps the most infamous of Civil War prison camps. Of the more than 56,000 prison camp deaths, 13,000 died at Andersonville. Conditions there were as horrid as the other camps in both sections, but made worse by the brutal command of “Dr.” Heinrich Wirz, whom many called “the monster,” because he struck, kicked, and shot prisoners at his whim. Furthermore, Andersonville, guarded by untrained old men and young boys, had poor sanitation, inadequate shelter, food shortages, lack of medicines, and criminals called “raiders” who terrorized fellow prisoners. Worse yet, because the stream that meandered through the camp became polluted, sickness was rampant. When the war ended, Union soldiers witnessed the liberation of human skeletons from Andersonville, who were the forerunners of the survivors of the Nazi holocaust 80 years later. For his part, Commandant Wirz was tried, found guilty, and condemned to die on the gallows.

Punishments
Army life produced imperfect soldiers, who were, generally, a bored, restless, and diverse lot. So, when rules were broken in camps, the armies on both sides came up with some strong punishments. For problems such as mutiny, dereliction of duty, straggle on marches, theft, threats of murder, desertion, drunkenness, cowardice, participation in fights, bounty-jumping, avoidance of duty, insubordination, these were some of the corporal punishments inflicted:

- Bucked and gagged (i.e., hands and feet bound ... knees drawn up between arms and a rod inserted so that it ran under knees and over arms ... stick forced into the mouth).
- Walked guard duty carrying heavy log instead of a rifle.
- Tied up by the thumbs.
- Rode the “Wooden Mule” (i.e., hands tied ... sit for hours on a narrow rail so feet didn’t touch ground).
- Performed extra duties and fines.
- Spent time in the guardhouse.
- Reduced in rank.
- Flogged.
- Branded and drummed out of the army in disgrace.
- Tied spread eagle on a wheel or an artillery carriage.
- Executed by firing squad or by hanging.

Leadership
Both sections at the start of the war placed the brunt of decision-making on two able men originally from Kentucky—Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis. Lincoln was from far more humble beginnings than the aristocratic Davis. Lincoln’s family eventually moved north to Illinois, where he became a frontier lawyer and a member of Congress. Later senatorial debates with Stephen Douglas made him a national figure. Elected president in 1860, Lincoln became the war’s pivotal character and perhaps the most fascinating and important person in our nation’s history.
When the Confederates chose Davis to lead them, they were confident he would successfully guide the new nation through a brief war and achieve full-status independence. Davis’ record supported this confidence. Prior to his election in 1860, he had been secretary of war and a senator from Mississippi. On paper, Davis appeared to be a better choice than Lincoln to lead a nation. The nature of a states’ rights confederacy and Davis’ personal character flaws, however, eventually gave Lincoln a considerable edge and aided Union victory.

**Generals**

As in every war, generals played an important role in devising strategy, organizing procedure, and inspiring their troops. Unique perhaps to this war was that so many generals and other high-ranking officers were educated at the same academy—West Point—and received experience in the same conflict—the Mexican War of 1847–1848. Interestingly, they sat in the same classrooms at the Hudson River institution and fought side by side at Chapultepec. Later, they were to oppose each other across creeks and battlefields in their own country.

Many men elevated to generals failed, but some emerged military heroes. On the Union side, Ulysses Grant, though a failure before the war—and criticized during it—came to be “Lincoln’s general” and later a president. George B. McClellan, William T. Sherman, Phil Sheridan, and others became able and famous warriors for the Union.

While the Union generals were ultimately victorious, it was their Confederate counterparts who captured the imagination of subsequent generations. Names like Stonewall Jackson, J.E.B. Stuart, and, of course, the revered Robert E. Lee send images of bold and dashing leaders in combat against numerically superior Union armies.

**Supporting players**

While a history of the Civil War most certainly focuses on presidents and generals, other nonmilitary figures played important roles. Photographers Matthew Brady, Timothy O’Sullivan, and others of their budding profession took grim pictures of the war. For one of the first times, these men captured on film the images of real war.

**Women’s role**

In this conflict the role of women increased dramatically. Several hundred women fought as soldiers for both sides, although almost all disguised themselves as men. Many women, including Clara Barton, Harriet Tubman, and Dorothea Dix, eased suffering by working in hospitals as nurses and care givers. In a different role, a few women—Belle Boyd and Rose O’Neal Greenhow, for example—became spies.
African Americans played an incalculable part in the war effort for the Union. Former slave Frederick Douglass counseled President Lincoln on such issues as the formation of black regiments for the Union. Thousands of nameless former slaves and free blacks worked and fought against the Confederacy so that their freedom became a full reality. Thus, African Americans had key roles in the Civil War, and many fought on battlefields from Maryland to Mississippi.

Great battles
Great men and women like Grant, Lee, Barton, Douglass, and Tubman sprang from great events. Both sides predicted a short war. The Confederacy hoped to fight a brief defensive war to win its independence; the Union planned on strangulating its opponent into submission within months. Neither plan was realized and the war dragged on for four years.

Within those four years memorable battles were fought. By 1862 both armies were better organized and became quite large. A second battle of Bull Run was preceded by the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee, on April 6–7, 1862. Shiloh in Hebrew means “place of peace,” but when this two-day battle was over, bodies of men from both armies littered a peach orchard. A subordinate told Grant it was “the Devil’s own day.”

Shiloh sobered the nation. It was now going to be an extended war of conquest. In September 1862, Lee’s troops penetrated into western Maryland and met McClellan’s larger Union force. The clash at Antietam, or Sharpsburg, was, to that time, the single bloodiest day in U.S. history—nearly 5,000 died in 12 hours. That year, the first ironclad ships—Monitor and Merrimac—met and fought to a draw at Hampton Roads, Virginia.

Perhaps the greatest battles took place in 1863. The Battle of Chancellorsville in May, Lee’s crowning victory, encouraged him to invade the North, and in early July he met the Federal troops under recently appointed General George Meade at a small town in western Pennsylvania, Gettysburg. For three days—July 1–3—the might of Lee’s Army of Northern Virginia attacked and counterattacked Meade’s Army of the Potomac. Finally, a risky charge of more than 13,000 Rebs under General George Pickett was repulsed and Lee’s army retreated into Virginia on July 4. It would be the Confederacy’s last offensive move. The next 22 months would see the Rebel forces fighting a defensive and losing cause.

Fortunately for the Union, U.S. Grant took Vicksburg on the Mississippi that same July 4. In one week the Union had gained control of the Mississippi River and had split the Confederacy in two.

Appomattox
From the fall of Vicksburg, through the terrible battles of 1864 and early 1865, the Union armies never let up on Lee’s smaller forces. Both Lee, Grant, and their subordinates suffered unbelievable casualties at Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and several other key battles within Confederate territory. The slaughter finally ended in April 1865, when Grant occupied Richmond, the Rebel capital, and
cornered Lee at Appomattox Court House. There on April 9, 1865, Lee formally surrendered to Grant. After several more weeks of sporadic fighting, the war was over.

**Lincoln’s death**
For many Civil War scholars, President Abraham Lincoln is the centerpiece of this epic human drama. Considered a “baboon” and a silly storyteller at first, Lincoln grew in stature. As the war neared its climax, he achieved greatness in his contemporaries’ eyes. His Gettysburg Address, dedicating that battlefield in November 1863, remains one of the greatest speeches in the English language. His leadership and decision-making during the war were highlighted by his issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation in January 1863. It freed the slaves in rebellious states and inspired the Union to a new noble cause.

In a sense, he was also a casualty of the war. On April 14, 1865, John Wilkes Booth, a popular Southern actor, shot the president while he watched a play at Ford’s Theater in the capital. Lincoln died of the head wound nine hours later, only six days after Appomattox.

**Civil War legacy**
The Civil War claimed 618,000 deaths. More Americans died between 1861 and 1865 on American battlefields than in all the other wars from the Revolution through the Korean War of the 1950s. Those who survived their wounds lived out lives of bodily pain and painful memories of the killing fields. With the best intentions, the Union tried to restore the South by bringing it back into the United States during the Reconstruction Era (1865–1877). Terms for this restoration, however, were dictated by radicals in Congress who felt that the former Confederacy should be treated like a conquered province to be occupied and punished. Lincoln’s more lenient plans to restore the South vanished with his death. Although most bitterness between the sections has lessened over the decades, some lingers on even during the late 20th century.

Today, the Civil War is by far the most popular period of U.S. history for students and scholars. Thousands of people meet in Civil War round tables throughout the United States analyzing the battles, generals, foot soldiers, and other men and women who participated in it. Many more dress up as Johnny Rebs and Billy Yanks to reenact those engagements of long ago, as if to pay a special tribute to those who wore the blue and gray. You, too, will have this opportunity as this simulation progresses.
ROLE RESPONSIBILITIES

Introduction
Each person will draw a CHARACTER CARD with two identities: one, a Home Identity; the other, a Field Army Identity. Both identities are described in the next few pages.

HOME IDENTITY

Civil War journals
During the 1800s many people kept diaries and journals. Here they wrote about the feelings, experiences, and events that affected their lives. Through journals and other primary sources such as letters, historians gain an intimate understanding of important historical events. During this unit, you will write in a journal as our ancestors wrote more than a hundred years ago. In your home identity are important facts about a person who may have lived during the Civil War period. During CIVIL WAR you will become not only that home person but also a relative of that person fighting in the war.

Depending on your character, events that you learn about in the War Office dispatches are events you should write about in your journal. Your reaction (in character) to those historical events will be different from someone else’s. For instance, if you’re a Northern member of Congress, your reaction to the first shots of the war will be quite different from a Southern planter. Some of you will portray prestigious soldiers or officials. Others will be freed slaves, sailors, or just “common folks.” But whoever you are, you will learn much about what it was like to live in this important historical era.

Journal requirements
1. Each entry should be between three-quarters of a page to a full page.
2. Each entry should be dated parallel to the events in the simulation.
3. You should write two entries per Civil War year or cycle. (Note: Write one entry each year from your HOME IDENTITY perspective and one entry from your FIELD IDENTITY perspective—see page 13.) Thus, your journal will be at least 10 pages long—with the possibility of being even longer. (See #8 below.)
4. Your writing should always be historically accurate. Avoid modern slang and references to inventions and conveniences not yet in use or people not yet born.
5. Fill your entries with events, people, and life from the Civil War era. Try to write conversationally as you might write a letter to a friend today.
6. Each entry must have reference to terms and reactions of the particular character on the CHARACTER CARD you were given. Be that person!
7. The ideal to strive for: In each entry include at least four historical facts obtained from the dispatches, destiny dice, glossary, or readings and lectures to which you are exposed. Before submitting your journals, underline or highlight the historical facts in each entry with a highlighter pen.
8. Besides the required 10 minimum pages, your teacher may require three further optional tasks:
   • One page of an autobiography based on your Civil War person, “fleshing out” the sketchy information given to you on your CHARACTER CARD. Having more “layers” to your character will help you make the character seem real. Fabricate your person’s life until 1861, when the war breaks out.
• Write one page describing your character from the end of the war (1865) to his/her death. Carve out your character’s final destiny in a creative, fictional account.

• Write a one-page narration called “A Brush With History,” describing a chance encounter you had with someone/something famous during the Civil War. (Some examples: You were at Ford’s Theater when John Wilkes Booth shot President Lincoln ... You were a servant at Jefferson Davis’ home when General Lee came for a briefing ... You ran into a congressman with a box lunch at the first Battle of Bull Run ... You stood below Lincoln and heard him deliver his 1865 Second Inaugural Address in Washington, D. C.) Note: You will have to do some library research before you write this narration.

9. As you ready your journal for submission, prepare a colorful cover with your real name, character name, group name, symbol of your loyalties, sayings, etc.

10. Hint: Perhaps some in-depth analyses of your state during the war will help you understand the impact on and position of people from your state. Check out an encyclopedia, look up your state, and then read about the war’s impact on it under the state’s history.

11. Before submitting your final journal, check it for the following:
   • There are at least 10 pages in ink (more, if options are required).
   • There is a cover with essential information.
   • You have HOME IDENTITY and FIELD ARMY IDENTITY entries.
   • Historical facts are highlighted.
   • All entries are credible and reflect your character and his/her circumstances.

**FIELD ARMY IDENTITY**

**Contingents**

During this simulation you will be placed in one of six contingents representing different parts of Northern and Southern society during the Civil War. The North will have four groups; the South will have two. The name of each group is symbolic of different sections and political attitudes of the country.

**For the North**

- **True Believers** This group, mainly from the New England states, is made up of religious leaders, newspaper editors, authors, and teachers. They are “radically” against the South and the institution of slavery. While most Northerners view the war as a struggle to restore the Union, these individuals view the war as a moral, abolitionist crusade to end slavery. They firmly believe Southerners are traitors who should be severely punished once they are defeated.
• **Glory Roaders** This small African-American group of former slaves are sprinkled throughout the North. Usually they are day laborers, farmers, or self-employed individualists. Occasionally they speak articulately in support of the abolitionist movement. Black and white abolitionists believe the war is a moral crusade against slavery. As pictured in the movie *Glory*, many sons of Glory Roaders fought for the Union in key Civil War battles.

• **Farmers/Workers** This group, mainly from small towns and certain cities, is made up of farmers, shop keepers, and day laborers on their own or in factories. Though morally opposed to slavery, in general, they still do not want “freed” slaves moving north to compete for their land and jobs. Therefore, they want to limit slavery to the South and oppose its spread throughout America. Lincoln, as a member of the House of Representatives in Congress, took this position. After he became president, however, he gradually changed his position to favor abolishing slavery.

• **Unionists** This group, mainly from the mid-eastern and mid-western states, is opposed to the secession of the Southern states for the scholarly reason that such withdrawal is illegal under our constitution. Hence, they supported President Lincoln wholeheartedly when he declared war against the South to “preserve the union,” not to abolish slavery.

For the South

• **Planters** This group represents the aristocratic southern planters. Though they were a relatively small part of the population (about 2%), they virtually run Southern life by controlling the society, economy, and the politics of the young Confederacy. They also own the vast majority of the slaves and firmly believe they are doing the slaves a service by feeding and clothing them in exchange for their labor.

• **Johnny Rebs** This group represents the majority of Southerners, the common people. Many of these poor white families live in virtual poverty, owning few—if any—slaves. They make very little cash money, and are not, as a rule, represented in southern political leadership. However, they look to the planter class as the “ideal” for their society and take their value system from it, including the “superior” attitude that slavery is “good” for black people.
Study all the books you can find on the Civil War to see if you can discover illustrations that will help you create contingent name, flag, colors, motto, symbols, armbands, and tags.

For example, here is a Union lieutenant general’s shoulder strap worn during 1861–1865.

Group roles
Each field army group is organized into areas of responsibility:

- **General** The leader of the entire Northern or Southern group. The general makes decisions, works with the teacher, and represents the group during the activities of this simulation.

- **Colonel** The colonel is in command of a particular contingent. He/she assists the general in decisions concerning the entire section, filling in if the general is absent. He/she is also responsible for the discipline and motivation of his/her contingent.

- **Adjutant** The adjutant is the record keeper of the contingent, tending to several very important responsibilities. He/she keeps track of points earned, keeps attendance, and generally organizes all the group’s paperwork. The adjutant is second in command of the contingent.

- **Yanks/Rebs** The remaining group members are the common soldiers. They have less responsibility, but, just as in the actual Civil War, they are vitally important to the group’s success for they are the ones who do most of the fighting—and dying.

Esprit de corps
While it is a fact that Napoleon’s army in early 19th-century France gave a name to the concept of a group of soldiers fighting together as a loyal cohesive unit—*esprit de corps*—certainly soldiers all through history felt the same way. During the Civil War in America, that *esprit de corps* developed easily because the men fighting in companies were usually recruited and led by an officer from their hometown. So that your group can establish that zeal, devotion, and loyalty—that *esprit de corps*—your group must complete several tasks:

- **Name** Select a name that will represent your group.

- **Flag/colors** Create a flag. Choose a design, colors, and size. Brainstorm where/how you might want to display your flag.

- **Motto** Keep your motto brief and to the point. Check out encyclopedias under states of your region to find examples of state mottoes (e.g., “Don’t tread on me”). Make sure the motto can be read clearly from anywhere in the room.

- **Symbols** Brainstorm what symbols of the 1860s would be appropriate. Perhaps mythical animals with impressive character traits could be selected. State flags are good examples for you to consider. Crosses, triangles, diamonds, and other popular shapes could also be used.

- **Armbands/name tags** When you are portraying your Field Army Identity, you have to wear some sort of identification. Thus, it is a good idea—after the flag is designed—for the members of your group to decide what sort of identification your group will wear—name tags, arm bands, or perhaps headbands. These items should reflect the flag’s motto, color scheme, and symbols. Once done these identity badges should deepen the *esprit de corps* of your group throughout CIVIL WAR.
BATTLE DATA SHEETS

1861

Bull Run/Manassas Junction

**Name of battle:** Bull Run (Union), Manassas Junction (Confederate)

**Date:** July 21, 1861

**Where:** Manassas Junction, Virginia, near Bull Run Creek, 30 miles west of Washington, D.C.

**Casualties:**
- North—2,896 casualties (460 killed, 1,124 wounded, 1,312 missing);
- South—1,982 casualties (387 killed, 1,582 wounded, 13 missing)

**Background**
Spurred on by cries of “on to Richmond,” 39,000 Union soldiers under Brigadier General Irvin McDowell march out of the Washington defenses to capture the Virginia railroad line at Manassas Junction. Opposing these troops are 21,000 Confederate soldiers commanded by the hero of Fort Sumter, Brigadier General P.G.T. Beauregard. Later an additional force of 11,000 Confederates under the command of Brigadier General Joseph E. Johnston arrives to reinforce Beauregard. Soon after, Johnston assumes command of all rebel forces at Manassas.

**Southern victory**
On the morning of July 21, 1861, McDowell’s Union forces cross Bull Run Creek and attack the Rebs. Although both armies are confident and enthusiastic, the troops are undisciplined, inadequately trained, and poorly equipped. In addition, the officers on both sides have had little experience in leading large numbers of men in combat. At first, the right side of the Union army successfully pushes back the left side of the Confederate army. The Confederates rally, however, near a house where Rebel forces under General Thomas Jackson held firm “like a stone wall.” Henceforth, the general would be known as Stonewall Jackson.

After receiving the promised Southern reinforcements of General Johnston, the Confederates begin to push the tired Union troops back toward Bull Run Creek. As the Southern soldiers advance, the Federal brigades give way. Their retreat soon turns into a disorganized, confused mad rush to the rear. While a few exhausted Confederate units follow, an organized pursuit by the Southerners seems impossible, for they are as confused by victory as the Northerners are by defeat. Watching frightened Federal troops’ retreat to Washington on crowded roads shared with panicky spectators, the Rebel troops celebrate: they have won the first major pitched battle of the war.

1862

Antietam/Sharpsburg

**Name of battle:** Antietam (Union), Sharpsburg (Confederate)

**Date:** September 17, 1862

**Where:** Near Sharpsburg, Maryland, close to Antietam Creek, approximately 70 miles northwest of Washington, D.C.

**Casualties:**
- North—12,401; South—10,318

**Background**
General Robert E. Lee’s Army of Northern Virginia moves north into Maryland in early September 1862. He has barely 38,000 Confederate soldiers in his command. Opposing his army are 75,000 Union troops of the Army of the Potomac under Major General George B. McClellan. After a copy of Lee’s orders (Special Order #191) falls into McClellan’s hands, Lee is forced to turn and fight the Union army near...
a small town called Sharpsburg. His strategy: invade the North, defeat McClellan, march on Washington, and bring peace and independence to the Confederacy. The Union army, however, outnumbers the Southerners almost two to one. Lee will have to fight a defensive battle with his back against the Potomac river. A Union victory seems certain.

**Three conflicts** The Battle of Antietam is actually three battles. In a fierce battle the morning of September 17, the Union army attacks the left flank of the Confederates. Then, the battle expands, raging with tremendous force back and forth near a small church and through a farmer’s cornfield. Both sides pour reinforcements into this fierce battle through the east and west woods. After four bloody hours, neither side has a decisive advantage and almost 13,000 men lie dead or wounded.

At mid-morning more Union soldiers attack the center of the Southern line posted in a long, rutted, sunken road. After several bloody charges, the Southerners reluctantly give up “Bloody Lane” and retreat. The Federal troops’, however, do not take advantage of the situation and the thin line of Confederates holds. Meanwhile, battle rages along the right flank of the Southern army near Antietam Creek. Trying to cross a bridge spanning the creek are several thousand Union soldiers under the command of General Ambrose E. Burnside. After repeated bloody assaults, the Federal troops manage to cross “Burnside’s Bridge” and pour into Lee’s right flank—where his army is weakest. The Southern army is on the verge of collapse, or so it seems.

The Confederate army is barely saved when, just in time, the division of Major General A.P. Hill arrives from Harper’s Ferry. Hill’s veterans smash into the Union lines and force them back to the bridge. This was the situation as darkness ends the day’s fighting. Lee’s thin lines have held. The human cost, though, is staggering. Before the battle ended, 4,710 men lay dead, 18,440 sustained wounds, and another 3,043 were missing.

### 1863

**Gettysburg**

**Name of battle:** Gettysburg  
**Date:** July 1–3, 1863  
**Where:** Near the small town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, 120 miles west of Philadelphia and 17 miles north of the Maryland border  
**Casualties:** North—3,155 killed, 14,529 wounded, and 5,365 missing; South—3,903 killed; 18,735 wounded; and 5,425 missing

**Background** General Robert E. Lee’s second invasion of the North begins in June 1863. His 75,000 Southern veterans soon meet 95,000 Union soldiers under the command of Major General George G. Meade, who was recently given the Army of the Potomac to stop Lee’s campaign from threatening Washington, D.C. Almost by accident, the two armies square off near the small western Pennsylvania town named Gettysburg, which is a hub for 10 roads. Lee has much to prove after his first invasion of the North failed eight and a half months ago at Antietam. His opponent, Meade, must prove his mettle and justify President Abraham Lincoln’s appointment of him to head the Union army. The ensuing battle looms as a turning point of the war—perhaps one of the battles in American history.
Initial encounter  On the morning of July 1, 1863, two divisions of the Confederate army march southeast toward Gettysburg. The Southerners soon meet Union cavalry, and the forces skirmish briefly before both fall back. By mid-afternoon, nearly 40,000 soldiers clash in a fight for control of the town. After some severe fighting, the Union army retreats south along a ridge called Cemetery Hill. The first day of the battle ends with the Southerners reinforcing their position, while a frantic Union army digs entrenchments along the ridges hoping to stem the Confederate tide.

Reinforcements arrive  The remaining available soldiers for both armies arrive during the night. By the next morning the large experienced armies are on the field. General Meade’s Union forces establish a fishhook-shaped line with Culp’s Hill on the right, Cemetery Hill and Cemetery Ridge along the center, and two hills—Little Round Top and Big Round Top—on the left. In the late afternoon, Confederates on their own right flank and center launch a fierce attack along the Union left and center. After vicious fighting through a peach orchard, a wheat field, and a group of large boulders called Devil’s Den, the combat along the Union left ceases at dusk. At about this time, fighting erupts on the Union right along Culp’s Hill, again with no results except for many more casualties. Such was the situation as the second day of the Gettysburg battle ended.

Pickett’s charge  The third day, July 3, is to be the grand culmination of the battle. After a two-hour artillery barrage, the Confederates launch an attack at 3 p.m. along the Union’s center line at Cemetery Ridge. Led in part by General George Pickett, 13,000 Confederate soldiers march from Cemetery Ridge along a sweeping valley for almost an entire mile (which separates the two armies), the entire time being shot at by artillery and musket fire. Many Rebs pierce the Union line at the top of Cemetery Ridge, but it is of no use. The Confederates retreat to their own lines, leaving most of their comrades wounded or dead on the field. Pickett’s charge, as it became known in history, fails. In addition, Lee’s overall strategy is unsuccessful, and the next day he moves his army south. The three-day struggle for Gettysburg is over. The battle’s carnage, with more than 51,000 casualties, was staggering.

Sherman’s March (from Atlanta to the sea)

Name of battle: Sherman’s March or Sherman’s March Through Georgia
Dates: November 15, 1864–December 10, 1864
Where: Sherman’s Union Army marches from Atlanta, Georgia, 250 miles southeast to the city of Savannah, on the Atlantic coast
Casualties: Unknown since Union troops met no significant organized resistance in their march to the sea

Background  By September 1864, Major General William T. Sherman’s Union Army Group—Cumberland, Ohio, and Tennessee—had defeated the Confederate Army of the Tennessee, commanded by General John Bell Hood, at Atlanta, Georgia. Declaring that he would make “Georgia howl,” Sherman split his army and with 60,000 soldiers marched 250 miles through the Rebel state to the sea. The purpose of this march was to split the South, destroy vital Confederate supply lines, bring death and fear to the civilian population, and demonstrate to the world that the Confederacy was weak and near defeat.
**On through Georgia** Leaving Atlanta in flames on November 15, 1864, Sherman’s army marches southeast in the direction of Macon and Augusta. He does not take supply wagons, preferring to live off the land by foraging (forcefully taking food and necessities) from the Georgia countryside, which up to this time has been relatively untouched by the war. With the largest part of the Confederate army farther north, Sherman’s men meet weak and mostly disorganized opposition.

Using two widely spaced columns of soldiers, Union troops burn supplies, destroy government property, and wreck more than 200 miles of railroad, tearing up the iron rails, heating them over roaring fires, and twisting them into “Sherman’s hairpins.” The troops burn houses along the way. The chimneys which withstood the fires become known as “Sherman’s Sentinels.” Wandering bands of wild, unruly Union soldiers, unhampered by orders of restraint, and now called “bummers,” loot and burn a path through Georgia 60 miles wide in some places. Continuing through the very heart of the South, the Federal troops reach Savannah on December 10. After four weeks of devastating the enemy population, Sherman’s army leaves in its wake more than $100 million in damage and Georgia is left a smoking and bloody corpse. When citizens call on Sherman to protest the treatment their state has sustained, the bearded general replies: “Gentlemen ... war is cruelty and you cannot refine it.” War, indeed, is hell for the Georgians in late 1864.

**1865**

**Appomattox Court House**

**Name of battle:** Appomattox Court House  
**Date:** April 9, 1865  
**Where:** The parlor of Wilmer McLean’s farm house in the small town of Appomattox Court House in central Virginia, approximately 100 miles west of Richmond, Virginia, the capital of the Confederacy  
**Casualties:** North—164; South—500 plus 28,231 captured and pardoned (allowed to go home)

**Background** For 10 months—June 1864 through March 1865—General Lee’s Army of Northern Virginia has been bottled up by General Grant’s Union force, principally the Army of the Potomac, in and around Petersburg, Virginia, just south of Richmond. Because of the lack of supplies and the need for mobility, Lee’s army pulls out of the Petersburg trenches and marches southwest, one step ahead of the Federals. Meanwhile, the Confederate government fled Richmond. While marching west, Lee’s army loses small battles and skirmishes, chiefly at Saylor’s Creek where 8,000 soldiers—a quarter to a third of his army—surrender. General Lee remarks when informed: “My God! Has my army dissolved?”

In spite of this disaster, the Rebel army pushes on, hopefully to finally reach the remnants of General Joseph E. Johnston’s Southern force somewhere in North Carolina. By April 8, Lee’s Southern troops approach Appomattox Court House, where he hopes to find vital supplies awaiting his army. Not only are supplies not there, but the Union army is, surrounding him on three sides. By April 9, Lee realizes there is no hope for an organized and immediate retreat. He sends a message to General Grant asking for possible terms for the surrender of his Southern army.

**Historic surrender** At about 8:30 on the morning of April 9, 1865, Lee rides into Appomattox Court House for the agreed-upon meeting with Grant, despite Lee’s earlier
comment that he “would rather die a thousand deaths (than surrender)!” Lee arrives at the McLean house first and waits for General Grant, who arrives a half hour later. Lee is in full uniform, resplendent some say, while Grant is in a simple private uniform except for his general’s stars. Observers will later report that the Union leader’s uniform has splotches of mud on it, while Lee’s is spotlessly clean. The generals chat for a few minutes, discussing their acquaintance during the Mexican War in 1848—when they served on the same side.

Grant then proposes his terms of surrender. These terms require the Confederates to relinquish their weapons, give their word they won’t fight again, and go home. They would be allowed to keep the horses and personal arms they have. The Southerners would also be given 25,000 rations. The generals sign the surrender document, shake hands, and leave the house’s parlor. It is about 3:45 p.m. Riding back to his lines of soldiers, Lee is swarmed by his adoring men, now exhausted with grief and war weariness. Many hardened Reb veterans weep as Lee tries to comfort them with phrases such as “You have done all your duty ... Leave the results to God ...” The next day, April 10, Lee issues his eloquent farewell to his army. On the next morning, Lee has his usual spartan breakfast, mounts his horse Traveller, and, with a Union honor guard, rides for home, away from Appomattox.

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**SAMPLE LETTERS**

Dear Ed,

We got haf rayshuns of coughee and only quarter rayshuns of hardtack and baycun. What we call small rayshuns, such as Yankee beans, rice, and split peas are played out the hardtack is so prayshus now that the ordurly sarjunt no longer knocks a box open and lets every man help himself he stands right over the box and counts number of tacks he gives each man and that aint all ethur the boys will stand round until the box is empty then they pick up fragmunts that have fell down to ground they scrape the mud off with their knivs and eat the little peasus and feel glad to get every one so...

July 10, 1864
Petersburg, Virginia

Dear Mother,

Day before yesterday we had quite a skirmish, which came very near being a general engagement. Please tell Edward he had better find something to do at home, for he should not come here. There are so many horrible...
Harper’s Ferry, Virginia  
October 2, 1862  
Dear Mother,  

I still live. In our regiment it is reported we had something like 45 killed, wounded, and missing, and we were very fortunate indeed. Had we been exposed like both the 69th or 63rd, there would scarcely be a man left to tell the tale. Dead men strewn over the battlefields by the hundreds while immense numbers were moving or being removed to the hospitals—both Union and Secesh.

Dear Father,  

This is my last letter to you. I have been struck by a piece of shell. My right shoulder is horribly mangled, and I know my death is inevitable. With death so near I feel such regret that I will leave my life far from home and my friends of early youth. Yet I have friends here who are kind to me. My friend Fairfax will write you at my request. He will give you all the particulars of my death. My grave will be marked with a number so that you can find me if you desire to visit me. Give my love to all my friends. Know that I will always treasure those moments when you awakened me at early morn to walk the fields with our dogs or to fish the streams that moved through our land. With such anguish I recall the light fog covering the ground. Things seemed so gentle and beautiful then. When you hunt and fish again on such mornings, please think of me. I am amazed when I look down at my body and see how weak I have become. My strength is failing me, but my love for you is strong. May we meet in heaven with Mother. Your dying son,  
James Montgomery

June 26, 1863, moving into Pennsylvania  
Dear Elizabeth,  

How proud I am to be marching North with our great Marse Lee, the finest man I have ever seen. Soon I sense a major victory on Northern soil. I cannot face possible death again, my dear Elizabeth, without expressing how my heart swells with hot emotion deep inside my breast whenever I retreat into mystic memory so that I may caress your glowing face with my war-weary eyes. How I remember the dance at the Haverfords! We left all the music to walk through yellow moonlight. Then we kissed...
SAMPLE JOURNAL ENTRIES

Directions: Use these samples as models while you write your journal entries—from both your HOME IDENTITY and your FIELD ARMY IDENTITY perspectives.

April 19, 1861

My pen is heavy as I write this morning. Getting to sleep last night was extremely difficult, for I had spent an hour conversing with my friend Robert E. Lee at his estate just west of Washington. The raw-boned new Yankee president offered my friend command of all the armies of the United States a few days earlier. Then for long, long days Lee had agonized. As a West Point graduate he felt he owed his loyalty to his nation, but he was torn frightfully by what he considered a greater loyalty. He looked at me sadly and commented, “How could I draw my sword against Virginia.” Oh, how I fear

August 25, 1862

Them Rebs is somethin I never dreamed we Union prisoners would get them to play a baseball game with us I’ve been friendly with some of the guards because they notice Billy and me can really play this wunderful game they argoed with us sayin they could beat our Yanke butts I said they was damn fools to think they could beat our game they saw they couldn’t catch the hard twine ball Billy and I had made for our game of Massachusetts men aginst those Penneulvaneans I tried to help them Rebs but soon figered out they needed somethin to help them catch the hard ball Billy yelled that Rebs had bricks for hands and a mean fight brok out I been thinkin it would be neat to make gloves and better balls if Billy and I servive this hell hole prison camp we should start some kind of a baseball companee we could make hand gloves

Notice how the student writer anticipated the future ...
May 14, 1865

I read in the newspaper today that that despicable traitor Jefferson Davis and his wife were captured near Irvinville, Georgia, several days ago. When I told my dear Amanda that President Davis had been captured by Michigan boys from the 4th Cavalry, she slipped into her chair and began weeping for our dear lost son Abner. He would be proud of his Michigan comrades for their effort in bringing that scoundrel to justice. Abner would

Loss and anger were going to gnaw at Americans for generations.

July 15, 1864

What happened last night touched me deeply, and I must work here in my journal to capture exactly the wonder that transfixed us all as we sang by a river. The recent battles had taken so many of our friends’ lives that we were lounging in a kind of stupor. I thought of how the cruel Confederate fire had dropped Buddy to the bloody ground. Suddenly I began quietly singing Julia Ward Howe’s mighty Battle Hymn of the Republic. First five or ten, then a hundred more of my comrades were singing with me in a powerful chorus that carried over the river. We stopped. Through the silence I heard some coughs and several of my men crying. Then over the river through its heavy mist came Reb voices in a growing chorus, singing “We are a band of brothers” from their stirring song The Bonnie Blue Flag. I looked around me. In the campfires’ light, my fellow soldiers’ eyes glowed as they looked across the river. When the Rebs ended their last chorus with the stirring words—“Hurrah! Hurrah! for the bonnie blue Flag that bears a single star”—a silence fell upon both armies. Suddenly one of my men yelled to the Rebs, “You Rebs got nice voices.” A Reb then answered, “So do all you Damn Yankees.” A cheering swelled up on both sides of the river. Music had made foes into brothers. And I cried.

Now I must write mother to let her know how I love her for teaching me the wonder of music. I remember
The American Civil War

Note: California and Oregon also fought for the Union side.

Note: Follow the directions your teacher gives you after you receive a handout of this map.

5 Battles
(See pages 16–20.)

1 1861: Bull Run
2 1862: Antietam
3 1863: Gettysburg
4 1864: Sherman’s March
5 1865: Appomattox Court House

Note: Follow the directions your teacher gives you after you receive a handout of this map.