



VETERANS MEMORIAL PARK
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

Research Topic – The Civil War

Research Topic	The Civil War- April 12, 1861 - May 9, 1865 (Union Victory) Locations- Southern United States, Northeast United States, Western United States, Atlantic Ocean
Grade Level	6 th – 8 th grade
Time Required	1 class period (45-60 minutes)
Ohio’s Learning Standards History Strand	American History – Civil War & Reconstruction: Disputes over the nature of federalism, complicated by economic developments in the United States, resulted in sectional issues, including slavery, and led to the American Civil War. Key events and significant figures in American history influenced the course and outcome of the Civil War. The Reconstruction period resulted in changes to the U.S. Constitution, an affirmation of federal authority and lingering social and political differences.
Common Core Standards	<u>CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.6-8.1</u> Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources. <u>CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.6-8.2</u> Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions. <u>CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.6-8.3</u> Identify key steps in a text’s description of a process related to history/social studies.
Objective	Students will be able to identify components of the Civil War which divided the country over the issue of slavery, states’ rights, and westward expansion. Students will gain an understanding of the divided views of the Civil War and why it is known as the war of brothers. Students will analyze why the Civil War was the most expensive and deadliest war ever fought on American soil with 620,000 of 2.4 million soldiers killed. Students will investigate why the war ended with divided views and the start of Reconstruction and the Civil Rights movement.
Research Statement	The Civil War was fought in the United States from 1861 to 1865. It is the most studied and written about event in U.S. history. The Civil War began primarily as a result of the long-standing controversy over the enslavement of people of African descent.
Veteran Services	Total number of deaths: ~ 750,000 Deaths per day: ~ 504 Percentage of the American population that died: 2.5% or ~ 7,000,000 people Number of Northerners mobilized: ~ 2,100,000 Number of Southerners mobilized: ~ 880,000

	<p>Estimated percentage of dead who were never identified: 40+</p> <p>Estimated percentage of dead African American Union soldiers who were never identified: ~ 66</p> <p>Number of Civil War deaths that occurred from disease rather than battle: 2 out of 3</p> <p>Number of enslaved persons in the United States in 1860: ~ 4,000,000</p> <p>Number of African American soldiers that served in the Civil War: ~ 180,000</p>
<p>Important Figures</p>	<p>Ulysses S. Grant: 18th President of the United States, Served during the American Civil War, Commander of the U.S. Army, Veteran. https://www.history.com/topics/us-presidents/ulysses-s-grant-1</p> <p>Robert E. Lee: Confederate general, commander of the Army of Northern Virginia. https://www.britannica.com/biography/Robert-E-Lee</p> <p>James Buchanan: 15th President of the United States who failed to find a compromise between the North and South. https://www.britannica.com/biography/James-Buchanan-president-of-United-States</p> <p>Abraham Lincoln: 16th President of the United States, self-taught lawyer, legislator and vocal opponent of slavery. https://www.history.com/topics/us-presidents/abraham-lincoln</p> <p>Jefferson Davis: President of the Confederate States of America. https://www.britannica.com/biography/Jefferson-Davis</p> <p>George Armstrong Custer: General, Fought in the American Civil War, Famous death at the Battle of Little Bighorn, Ohioan, Veteran. https://www.history.com/topics/native-american-history/george-armstrong-custer</p> <p>Andrew Johnson: 17th President of the United States and Vice President under Abraham Lincoln. https://www.britannica.com/biography/Andrew-Johnson</p> <p>James A Garfield: 20th President of the United States, Brigadier General for the Union and commander at the Battle of Shiloh, Veteran, Ohioan. https://www.biography.com/us-president/james-garfield</p> <p>Thomas Jonathan Jackson: Confederate General, nicknamed “Stonewall Jackson”. https://www.biography.com/military-figure/stonewall-jackson</p> <p>John C. Fremont: American military officer, early explorer and mapmaker of the American West, instrumental in the U.S. conquest and development of California, Veteran. https://www.britannica.com/biography/John-C-Fremont</p> <p>Nathan Bedford Forrest: Confederate General, first grand wizard of the Ku Klux Klan. https://www.history.com/topics/american-civil-war/nathan-bedford-forrest</p> <p>Sarah Rosetta Wakeman: Served in the Union Army under the name Lyons Wakeman, Veteran. https://www.battlefields.org/learn/biographies/sarah-rosetta-wakeman</p>

William Tecumseh Sherman: American Civil War General, Ohioan, Veteran. <https://www.britannica.com/biography/William-Tecumseh-Sherman>

George B. McClellan: Union General, reorganized Union forces, Veteran. <https://www.britannica.com/biography/George-B-McClellan>

Albert Sidney Johnston: Commander of the Confederate forces in the Western theatre. <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Albert-Sidney-Johnston>

Albert Cashier (Jennie Hodgers): Served in the Union Army disguised as a man and continue to live as one after the war, Veteran. <https://www.battlefields.org/learn/biographies/albert-cashier>

John A. Logan: Politician, Union general and author who played a pivotal role in the creation of Memorial Day, Veteran. <https://www.britannica.com/biography/John-A-Logan>

Lewis Wallace: American soldier, lawyer, diplomat, and author of historical novel Ben-Hur, Veteran. <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Lewis-Wallace>

Fighting McCooks: A family from Ohio who fought for the Union, Ohio, Veteran. https://ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Fighting_McCooks

Mary Ashton Rice Livermore: Worked in the Sanitary Commission during the War, suffragist and reformer. <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Mary-Ashton-Rice-Livermore>

Annie Turner Wittenmyer: Relief worker and reformer who helped supply medical aid and dietary assistance to army hospitals. <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Annie-Turner-Wittenmyer>

Clara Barton: Educator, nurse and founder of the American Red Cross. <https://www.biography.com/activist/clara-barton>

Robert Gould Shaw: Union army officer, commanded a prominent regiment of African American troops, Veteran. <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Robert-Gould-Shaw>

54th Massachusetts Regiment: Infantry unit made up of African Americans, Veterans. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/54th-Massachusetts-Regiment>

Mary Edwards Walker: American abolitionist, prohibitionist, prisoner of war and surgeon. <https://www.womenshistory.org/education-resources/biographies/mary-edwards-walker>

LaFayette Curry Baker: Chief of the U.S. Federal Detective Police and director of Union intelligence and counterintelligence operations. <https://www.britannica.com/biography/LaFayette-Curry-Baker>

Winfield Scott: American General, Fought on the Niagara frontier, Veteran. <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Winfield-Scott>

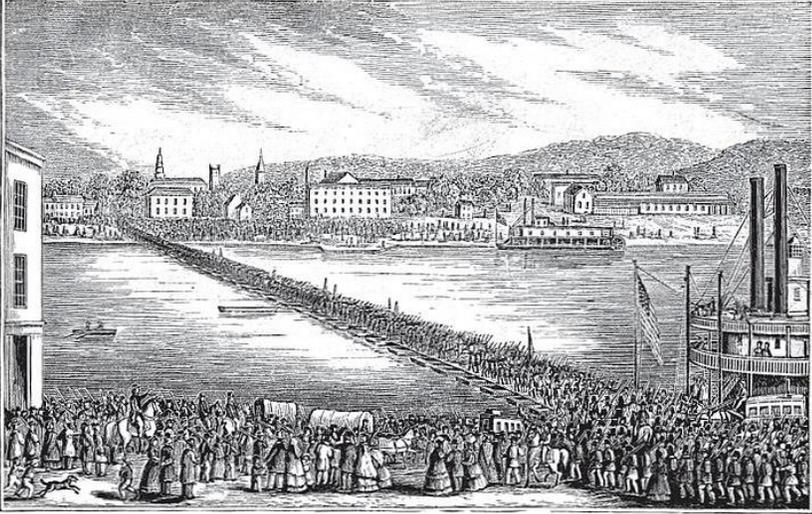
Abigail Hopper Gibbons: American social reformer, activist in the cause of prison reform. <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Abigail-Hopper-Gibbons>

Martin Delany: African American abolitionist, journalist, physician, soldier and writer, Veteran. <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Martin-R-Delany>

Matthew Fontaine Maury: Astronomer, Confederate naval officer, historian, oceanographer, meteorologist, cartographer, author,

	<p>geologist, and educator. https://www.britannica.com/biography/Matthew-Fontaine-Maury Robert Smalls: African American slave who freed himself, became a politician, served in both the South Carolina legislature and the U.S. House of Representatives, and joined the Union Army, Veteran. https://www.biography.com/political-figure/robert-smalls Jane Currie Blaikie Hoge: Welfare worker and fund-raiser, provided medical supplies and other material to Union soldiers. https://www.britannica.com/biography/Jane-Currie-Blaikie-Hoge Eliza Emily Chappell Porter: Educator, welfare worker, established a school in almost every region of the United States. https://www.britannica.com/biography/Eliza-Emily-Chappell-Porter Mary Ann Bickerdyke: Nurse and health care provider to the Union Army, advocate for Veterans, Ohioan. https://ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Mary_Ann_Bickerdyke Belle Boyd: Called "Cleopatra of the Secession," spy for the Confederacy. https://www.biography.com/military-figure/belle-boyd Harriet Tubman: American abolitionist, political activist, led hundreds of enslaved people to freedom along the route of the Underground Railroad. https://www.biography.com/activist/harriet-tubman Anna Ella Carroll: Political pamphleteer and constitutional theorist. https://www.britannica.com/biography/Anna-Ella-Carroll Pinckney Benton Stewart Pinchback: Freeborn African American, Union officer, and a leader in Louisiana politics during Reconstruction. https://www.britannica.com/biography/Pinckney-Benton-Stewart-Pinchback John Brown: American abolitionist, raided the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry. https://www.britannica.com/biography/John-Brown-American-abolitionist</p>
Introduction	<p>People in the Northern states were opposed to slavery. They were advocates of the Union, and proclaimed support for the Constitution. Their adversaries were secessionists, Confederate States in the South, who supported states' rights to uphold slavery. In April 1861, one month after Abraham Lincoln (who supported banning slavery in all U.S. territories) was inaugurated as the 16th President of the United States, war broke out when secessionist forces attacked Fort Sumter in South Carolina on April 12, 1861.</p>
Supporting Idea I	<p>Lincoln won the presidency because the Republican Party secured a plurality of the popular votes and a majority of the electoral votes nationally. However, prior to his inauguration, the seven slave states with cotton-based economies – Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, Texas, and South Carolina – declared secession and formed the Confederacy. The eight remaining slave states initially remained in the Union but, after war began, four states of the Upper South – Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina – also joined the Confederacy.</p>
Supporting Idea II	<p>Lincoln attempted to calm the fears of the Southern States regarding threats to slavery in his March inaugural address stating his</p>

	<p>administration would not initiate a civil war. After Confederate forces seized federal forts within Confederate territory and efforts at compromise failed, both sides prepared for war. The Confederacy assumed that European countries, dependent on cotton, would recognize it as a new nation and intervene, but none did.</p>
<p>Supporting Idea III</p>	<p>Between 1861 to 1862, the Union made major, permanent gains in the Western Theater. However, in the Eastern Theater, the war was not conclusive. In September 1862, Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, which made the end slavery a war goal. In 1863, Robert E. Lee's Confederate offensive north ended at the Battle of Gettysburg. President Lincoln appointed Ulysses S. Grant to the position of commander of all Union armies in 1864. The war was brought to a close do to a variety of factors including the Union tightening naval blockades of Confederate ports, attacking the Confederacy from all directions, William Sherman taking Atlanta and his march to the sea, and the Siege of Petersburg. Fighting finally ended after General Robert E. Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865.</p>
<p>Conclusion</p>	<p>The Civil War was among the earliest industrial wars: railroads, the telegraph, steamships and iron-clad ships, and mass-produced weapons were utilized extensively. The utilization of civilian factories, mines, shipyards, banks, transportation, and food supplies all foretold the impact of industrialization in subsequent wars. It was the deadliest war in American history. From 1861 to 1865, roughly 2% of the population, an estimated 620,000 men, lost their lives in the line of duty.</p>
<p>Resources</p>	<p>A Defining Time in Our Nation's History</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Author: Dr. James McPherson • Publisher: American Battlefield Trust • Link: https://www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/brief-overview-american-civil-war <p><i>History of the Civil War, 1861-1865</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Author: James Ford Rhodes • Publisher: Dover Publications • Copyright: May 27, 1999 • Page length: 528 • ISBN: 978-0486409009 • Grade level: 6th – 8th <p>American Civil War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Author: Warren W. Hassler & Jennifer L. Weber • Publisher: Encyclopedia Britannica, inc. • Date: August 30, 2019 • Link: https://www.britannica.com/event/American-Civil-War
<p>Visual Thinking Strategies</p>	<p>Visual Thinking Strategies transform the way students think and learn by providing training and curriculum for people to facilitate discussions of visual art that significantly increase student engagement, performance, and enjoyment of learning.</p>

	https://vtshome.org/about/
Assignment	<p>Have students take 3-5 minutes to look at the images.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ask students to describe what they see in the images. 2. Ask students what more they can tell you about the images. 3. Ask why?
Assessment	<p>Using visual cues, student should observe and discuss people, the way individuals are dressed, the activity of individuals, if individuals look familiar, landscapes, backgrounds, etc. Students should be able to articulate what they see in each image using visual thinking strategies.</p>
Critical Thinking Questions	<p>The Civil War was followed by a 12-year period of political reintegration known as the Reconstruction Era:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What events have followed that period that are still moving the United States toward the goal of political reintegration? 2. What remnants of the Civil War can we still see in today's society?
Images	 <p><i>The Squirrel Hunters of Ohio and Indiana, many thousand strong, having poured into Cincinnati to defend it from Invasion, are crossing the Ohio on the pontoons to meet the enemy, only five miles distant, September, 1862.</i></p> <p>English: Civil War Crossing the Ohio; The Loyal West in the Times of the Rebellion; Also, Before and Since: Being an Encyclopedia and Panorama of the Western States, Pacific States and Territories of the Union, Historical, Geographical, and Pictorial, Illustrated by more than Two Hundred Engravings, presenting views of all the Cities and Principal Towns, Public Buildings and Monuments, Battlefields — Historic Localities Natural Curiosities, and Scenes Illustrating the Times of the Rebellion, Etc., Principally from Drawings taken on the spot by the Authors; John W. Barber and Henry Howe; F. A. Howe Publishing; Cincinnati, Ohio; 1865.</p> <p>https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Civil_War_Crossing_the_Ohio.jpg</p>



Title: [Unidentified African American Civil War veteran in Grand Army of the Republic uniform with two children] / Goodman and Springer, Mt. Pleasant, Pa.

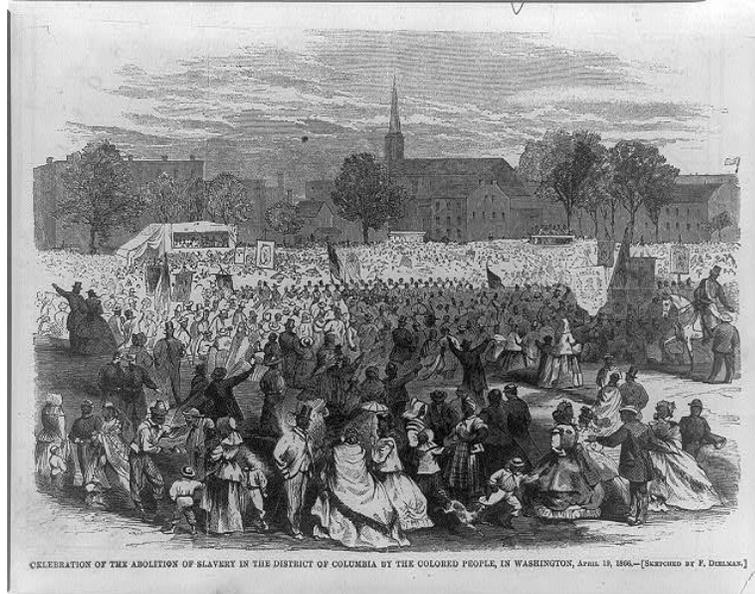
Creator(s): [Goodman and Springer](#), photographer

Date Created/Published: [Mt. Pleasant, Pa.]: [Goodman and Springer], [ca. 1900]

Medium: 1 photograph: gelatin silver print; sheet 14 x 10 cm, mount 17 x 11 cm (cabinet card format)

Summary: Photograph shows group portrait of unidentified Union veteran and two children, probably his grandchildren.

<https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2018652209/>



Title: Celebration of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia by the colored people, in Washington, April 19, 1866 / sketched by F. Dielman.

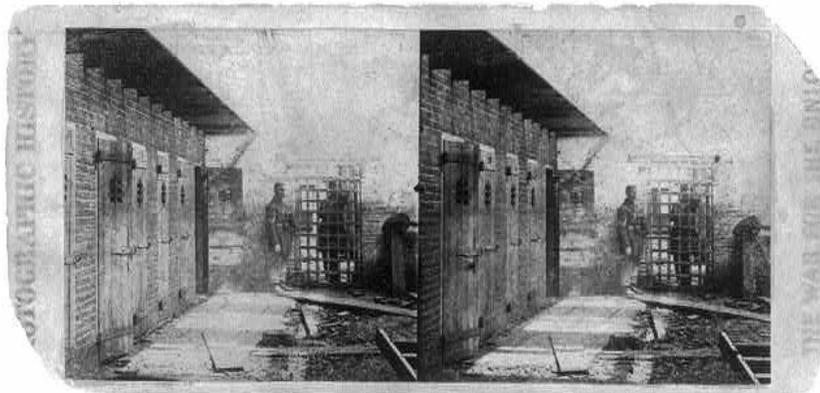
Related Names: [Dielman, Frederick, 1847-1935](#), artist

Date Created/Published: 1866 May 12.

Medium: 1 print: wood engraving.

Summary: Large crowd of African Americans celebrating the abolition of slavery in Washington, D.C.

<https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/00651116/>



Title: Slave Pen, Alexandria, Va.

Date Created/Published: [between 1861 and 1865]

Medium: 1 photographic print on stereo card: stereograph.

Summary: Interior. Address: 1315 Duke St., Alexandria, Virginia.

Repository: Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/pp.print>

Notes: Full stereo, The War for the Union. Photographic History (No. 2298); This record contains unverified, old data from caption card; Caption card tracings: Va. A-; African American hist. Slavery; African Americans In the C.W.; Alexandria, VA. (C.W. geog.); Shelf.

<https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2004682788/>