

Name \_\_\_\_\_

# Journey through the Civil War

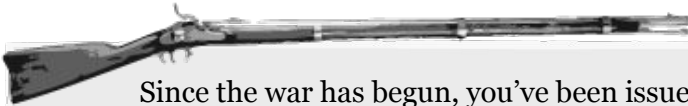
Simulation  
Worksheet

Have you decided to be a Union or a Confederate Soldier? \_\_\_\_\_

Every time it says WRITE DOWN YOUR REACTION, do so as your character (Union or Confederate). Each question should be answered with a full sentence.

*Union = North*

*Confederacy = South*



Since the war has begun, you've been issued your first rifle. This rifle has a barrel that is cut with a spiraled groove. This means that the bullets are much more accurate. They can reach a target from up to 500 yards away! This will be fun to try out when you're standing directly across the way from your enemy.

1 Do you think you could load your rifle this fast?

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## The Battle of Bull Run

The first Battle of the Civil War was an attempt by the Union to take out the Confederate Army near Manassas Creek in Virginia (This location was on the way to Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy).

Lincoln ordered General McDowell and 30,000 troops to attack the Confederate forces. The Union troops were not well trained.

Spectators actually rode out to Manassas with picnic baskets and champagne. They were excited to see a real battle. They picked up souvenirs. Until they realized that the Confederates weren't retreating and a real battle was taking place. The road clogged with panicked Union soldiers and carriages in retreat.

The Union army expected victory, however, the Confederates surprised the Union with a rebel yell and a counter attack led by "Stonewall" Jackson. The Union army fell apart, and quickly retreated in embarrassment. Maybe the war would be much longer than they had thought.



*July 21, 1861*

2 What happened to you after the Battle of Bull Run? Write down your letter choice here. \_\_\_\_\_

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3 Write down your reaction to "John Brown's Body." \_\_\_\_\_

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# Journey through the Civil War

Simulation  
Worksheet

## The Winter of 1861 to July 1862

### The Battle of Seven Days

After failure at the Battle of Bull Run, Lincoln replaced his first general (McDowell) with General McClellan. McClellan spent the winter of 1861-1862 training the Union troops. Though Lincoln wanted McClellan to strike the Confederacy, McClellan waited... and waited... and trained... and trained.

Lincoln became really frustrated with McClellan's stalling, and ordered him to march to Richmond. Union troops almost reached Richmond, yet instead of attacking, McClellan waited for reinforcements. The Confederates, led by General Lee, attacked instead. They beat back McClellan in a series of battles and McClellan retreated back to Washington. These battles were called the *Seven Days Battles*.

4 What happened to you after the Battle of Seven Days?  
Write down your letter choice here \_\_\_\_\_.

5 Write down your reaction to the medical care  
available.

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## March, 1862

### The Battle of the Ironclads

Since the beginning of the war, the Union had blockaded the southern Confederate ports. The Confederates were able to use blockade runners (faster, smaller ships) to slip past the Union blockade and bring supplies to southern troops. However, the blockade was closing in by 1862, and the Confederacy needed a better way to bring in supplies.

In came the *Merrimack* - an abandoned Union warship that had been covered with iron by the Confederates. Cannonballs bounced off its sides. Unfortunately for the Confederacy, the Union also had an iron ship that they had built from scratch to be made of iron - the *Monitor*.

The two met in battle off the Virginia coast. They each fired off cannon balls for hours. Eventually, they both gave up and sailed away. Even though there was no winner, the battle had changed marine warfare permanently.

6 Summarize what's happening with you at this point in the war.

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*Blockade Runner* - a ship (or the owner of the ship) that runs or attempts to run into or out of a blockaded port.

# Journey through the Civil War

## Simulation Worksheet

September, 1862

### The Battle of Antietam

General Lee of the Confederacy decided that his next tactic would be to invade Northern territory. He hoped to cut off the railroad lines at Washington D.C.. Jefferson Davis believed that a win would convince the British and the French to support the south.

Even though McClellan's troops outnumbered Lee's almost 2 to 1, McClellan was still cautious. He refused to bring in the reserves at key moments where he could have almost ended the war. Despite McClellan's errors, the Union still won. Lee retreated when he realized he could not win with his troop numbers. Lincoln finally fired McClellan. The Union suffered casualties of 12,400. The Confederates saw 10,000 casualties.

7 What happened to you after the Battle of Antietam?  
\_\_\_\_\_

Write down your letter choice here

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January 1st, 1863

### The Emancipation Proclamation

The newspapers are telling you that Lincoln is planning to issue an *Emancipation Proclamation* on January 1st, 1863. This means that slaves will be freed in any Confederate state that is currently under Confederate control. If the Confederate states decide to return to the Union, they can keep their slaves.

None of the Confederate states decide to return to the Union, so the *Emancipation Proclamation* goes into effect on January 1st, 1863. Only the slaves in states currently in rebellion are freed. This means that slaves in the border states are not freed. None of the states in the Confederacy care what Lincoln has to say, so those slaves aren't freed either.

8 How will the Emancipation Proclamation change the course of the war? Brainstorm below.

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# Journey through the Civil War

## Simulation Worksheet

July, 1863

### The Battle of Gettysburg

The Battle of Gettysburg was General Lee's second attempt to attack the North. Lee hoped to have his soldiers feed from the farms in the North. Lee's 70,000 men met with General Meade's Union Army in Pennsylvania, near Gettysburg.

**Day 1** - This day of fighting actually began by accident. Some Confederate soldiers went to a nearby town looking for shoes. They ran into some Union cavalry. The Union and Confederate soldiers fought throughout the day. At the day's end, the Union decided to retreat and wait for reinforcements. Reinforcements for both sides arrived that night.

**Day 2** - The most famous moment of day 2 is a charge by Union soldiers at Little Round Top - whoever controlled that hill would dominate the battle. They charged Confederate soldiers and managed to maintain control of the hill.

Lee made the decision for his men to attack a Union position near a place called Cemetery Ridge. (This may be related to the fact that he was frustrated by day 2). He thought that the Union line was weakest at this point. It was a bad idea, because the Confederates would have to cross almost a mile of open ground, and would surely be shot down by Union soldiers.

**Day 3** - The most famous military moment of the war took place on the third day. It's known as Pickett's Charge. The troops were led by General George Pickett. Not surprisingly, they were cut down by Union soldiers. Those who survived had to retreat back through the field, moving past their fellow comrades who were dead or wounded. The battle for Gettysburg was over.

By the end of the charge, 6,000 Confederates were dead or wounded. Altogether, there were 46,000 casualties. 8,000 men were killed, and the rest were wounded. Gettysburg is considered the turning point of the war because Lee didn't have enough soldiers to attack the North anymore, and he wouldn't make that attempt again.

9 What happened to you after the Battle of Gettysburg?  
Write down your letter choice here. \_\_\_\_\_

10 Write down your reaction to your experience  
after the Battle of Gettysburg.

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11 Write down your reaction to the *Gettysburg Address*.

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*Address - a formal speech given for an audience.*

# Journey through the Civil War

Simulation  
Worksheet

May - July 4th, 1863

## The Battle of Vicksburg

Vicksburg was the only remaining Confederate fort along the Mississippi. If the Union could control this point, they would essentially be able to cut the Confederacy in two. In order to take the city of Vicksburg, Grant's forces surrounded the city in a siege. The people of Vicksburg were attacked with cannon balls for weeks, and any routes into the city were cut off.

The city of Vicksburg surrendered on July 4th, 1863 (the day after the ending of Gettysburg). The city did not celebrate Independence day for another 81 years. With this battle, the Union took control of the Mississippi River, and cut off Confederate forces in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas.

12 Write down your reaction to the song that you hear from your side. What types of emotions is he trying to convey?

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November 15th to December 21st, 1864

## The Sherman's March

As Grant believed in *Total War*, he told General William T. Sherman to march with his troops (100,000 strong) from Tennessee to Atlanta, Georgia. Sherman was told to destroy everything in his path, and take everything he could use for the Union Army.

Although the Confederates tried, Sherman could not be stopped. Once he and the army reached Atlanta, they told the citizens to leave, and they burned the city to the ground. Sherman's success in Atlanta helps Lincoln to win re-election in 1864.

Sherman and his troops then moved on to Savannah, Georgia, and destroyed that city. Then they marched upward to Columbia, South Carolina, and burned that down also. In Virginia, they met up with General Grant, and prepared for their final attack on Richmond.

13 What is your reaction to Sherman's March?

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14 Both Sides - React to the Andersonville experience on your simulation worksheet.

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# *Journey through the Civil War*

Simulation  
Worksheet

*April 9th, 1865*

## **The Surrender at Appomattox Courthouse**

As Sherman advanced closer and closer to Richmond, Lee realized that he was outnumbered, and his troops abandoned the city. On April 3rd, Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy, surrendered. Lincoln was able to walk through the streets of Richmond freely. Freed slaves were there also.

Grant pursued Lee's remaining forces to a tiny town in Virginia called Appomattox Station. Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Lee's officers were able to keep their weapons and the soldiers could keep their mules and horses for planting season. The soldiers were also given food. Grant recognized that the war was over, and that the country had to reunite.

**15** Do you agree to the terms of surrender? → Signature \_\_\_\_\_