



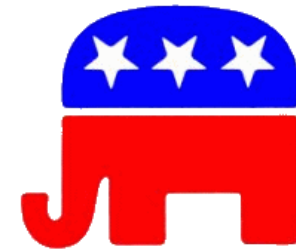
Texans Go to War





Political Divide

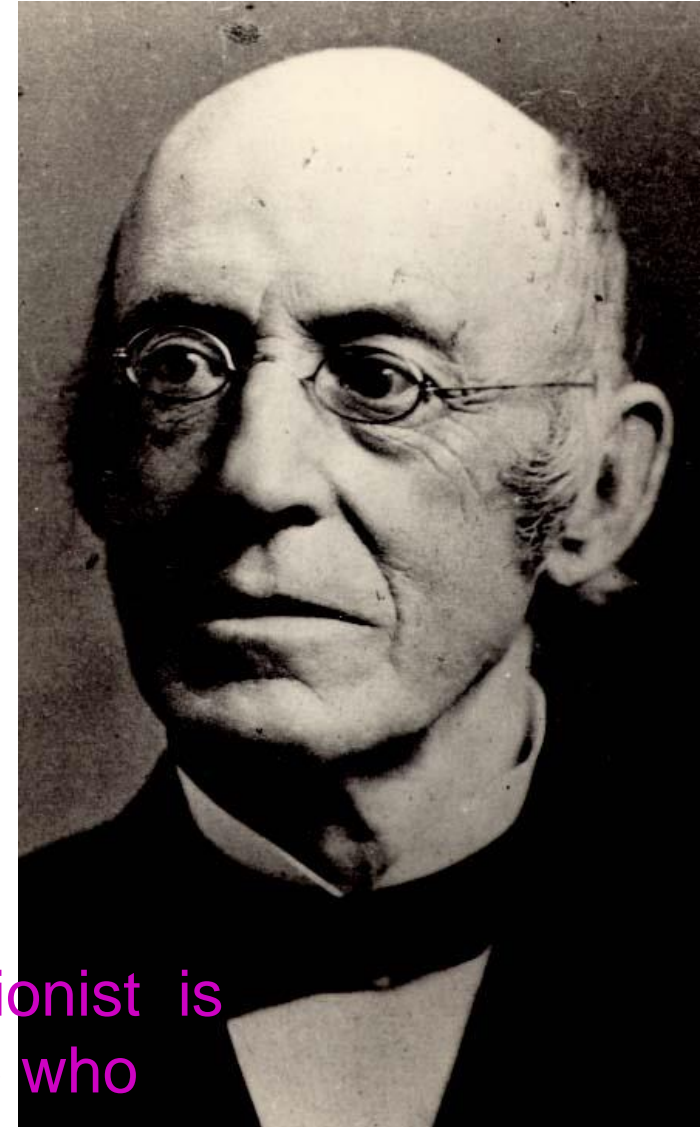
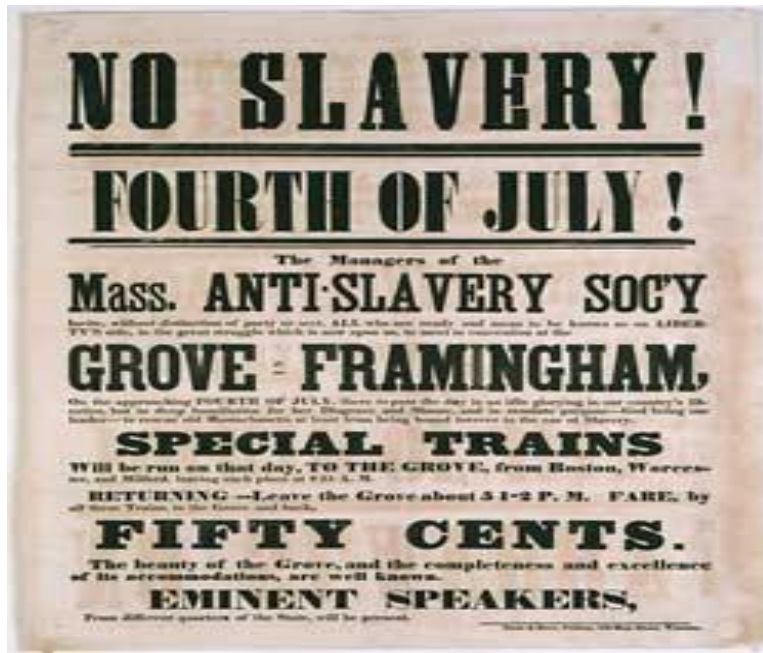
- The **Democrats** were the dominant political party, and had very little competition from the Whig party.
 - Texans would vote for southern democrats until the 1980's!
- Sam Houston, though he never joined the party, supported the Know-Nothing party which opposed immigration to the United States.



- 1854 Northerners created the **Republican** Party to stop the expansion of slavery.
- Southerners saw the Republican party as a threat and talk of secession increased. (The act of a state withdrawing from the Union)
- **Lincoln was a Republican**

Abolitionist movement

- Beginning in the 1750s, there was a widespread movement after the American Revolution that believed slavery was a social evil and should eventually be abolished.
- After 1830, a religious movement led by William Lloyd Garrison declared slavery to be a personal sin and demanded the owners repent immediately and start the process of emancipation. (Granting Freedom to slaves)



An Abolitionist is someone who wanted to abolish slavery

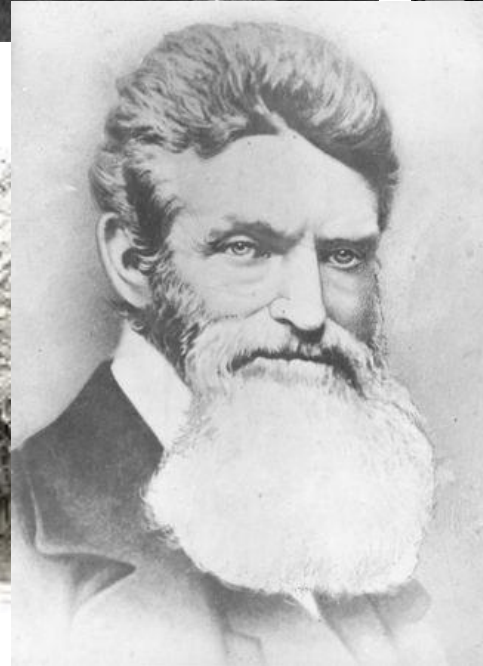
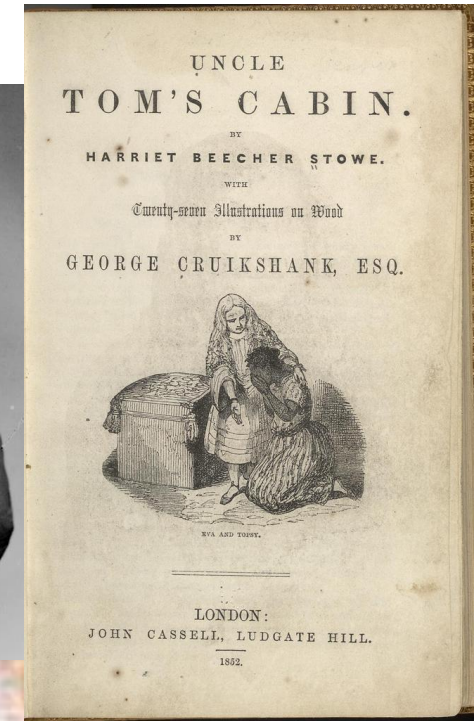
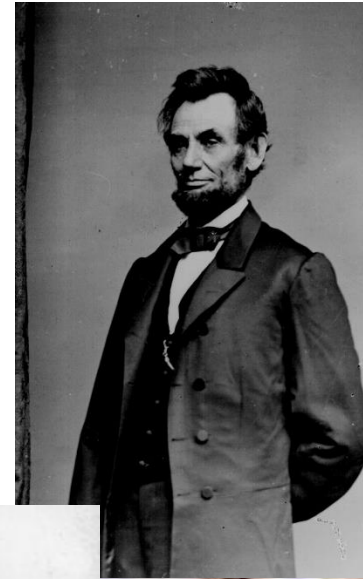
Slavery in the South

- In 1793 with the invention of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney, the south saw an explosive growth in the cotton industry and this greatly increased demand for slave labor in the South.
- Southern Christians believed that the Bible allows slavery and that it was acceptable for Christians to own slaves.
- They also believed that the white man was superior to all other races and had been chosen by God to rule the earth.

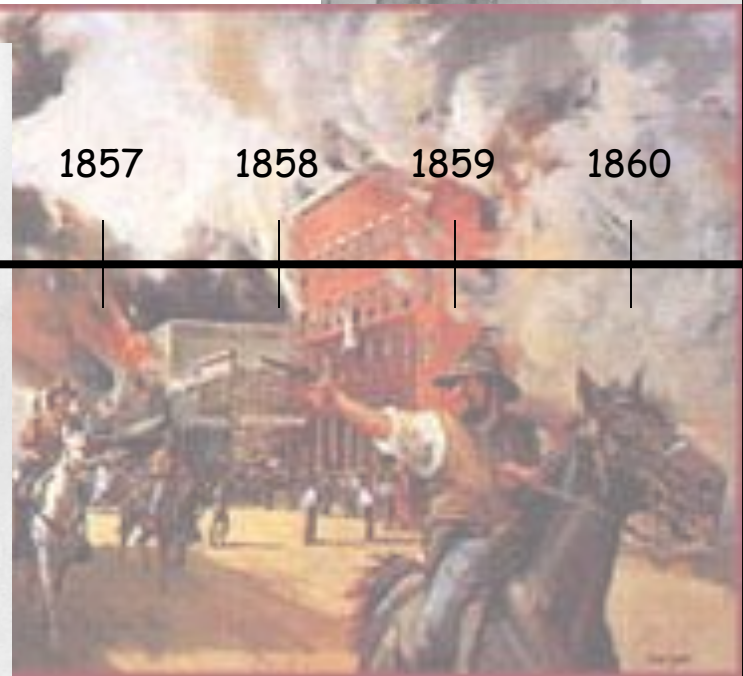
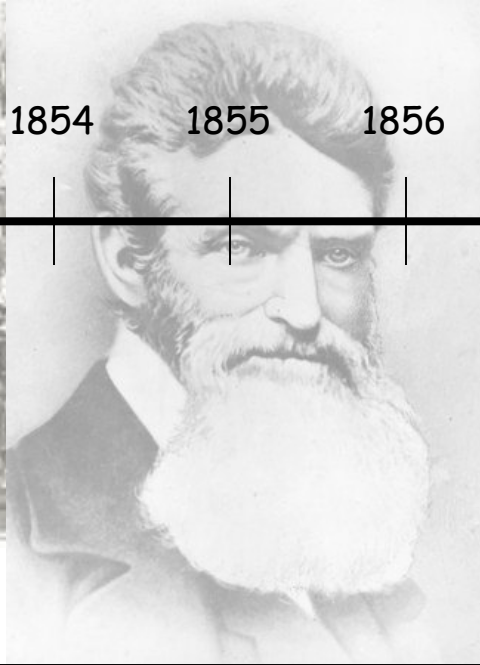
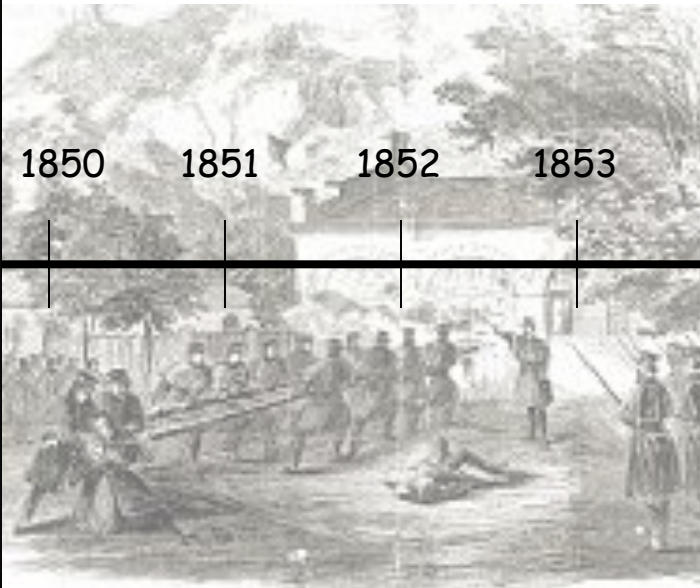
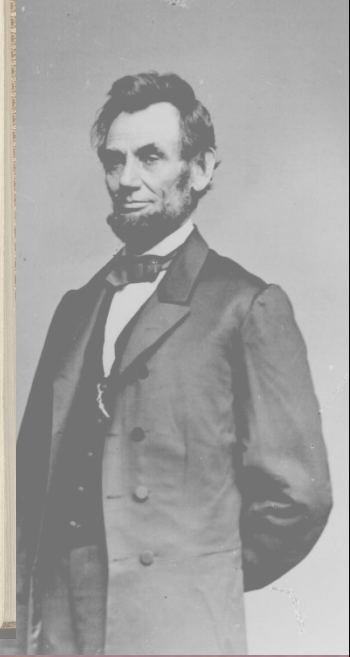
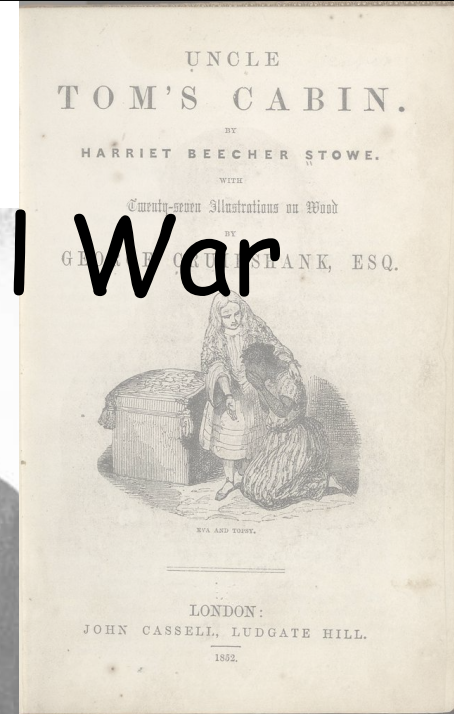
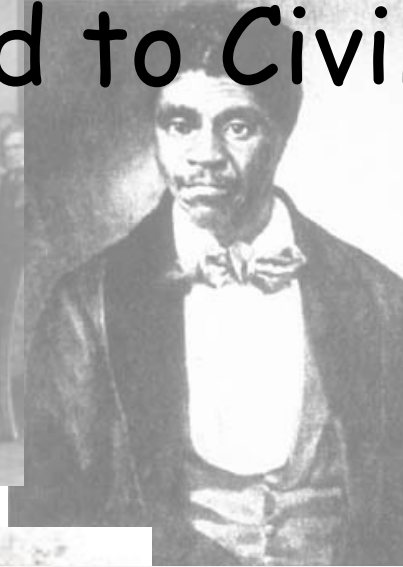


Slaves working
on a cotton gin

Each of these images represents something that contributed to the outbreak of the Civil War. What do you think they represent?



Road to Civil War



1850

1851

1852

1853

1854

1855

1856

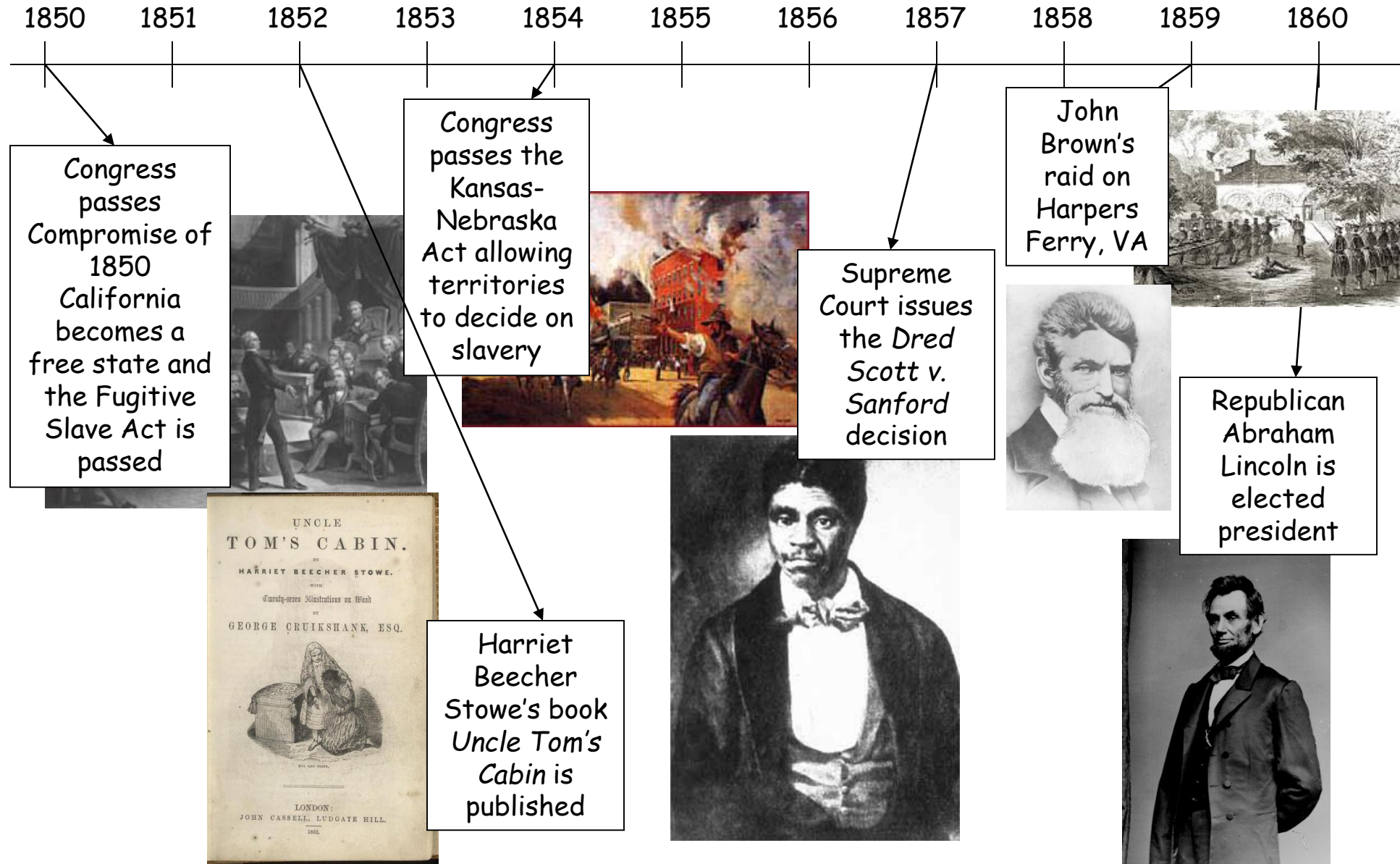
1857

1858

1859

1860

Road to Civil War



Civil War

- 1861-1865: Period of time in U.S. History when the nation was divided into Union and Confederacy and the Civil War occurred
- Civil war—an armed conflict between the citizens of one nation.
 - Civil: relating to citizens
 - War: an armed conflict among states or nations

Warm Up

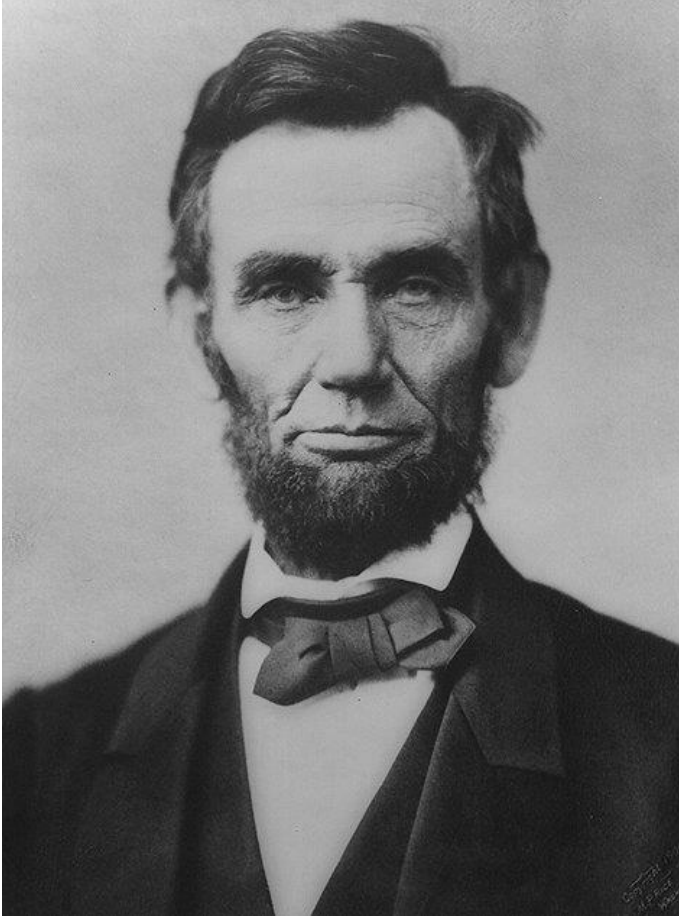
Analysis of primary source:

Read the following quote. Explain the **quote in your** own words, then draw a conclusion about one way Texas was impacted by the Civil War.

War times began their hard pinch here and one of the clearest memories I have of them is that mother had no tea, we gathered the leaves of Upon [yaupon] shrub . . . they made a substitute, but only a substitute; then white flour was almost impossible to get, and no one had white bread but Mother and Mary—Mary because she was delicate . . . [As for clothing,] Confederate money was of little value and even if it had been, cloth was almost impossible to get.

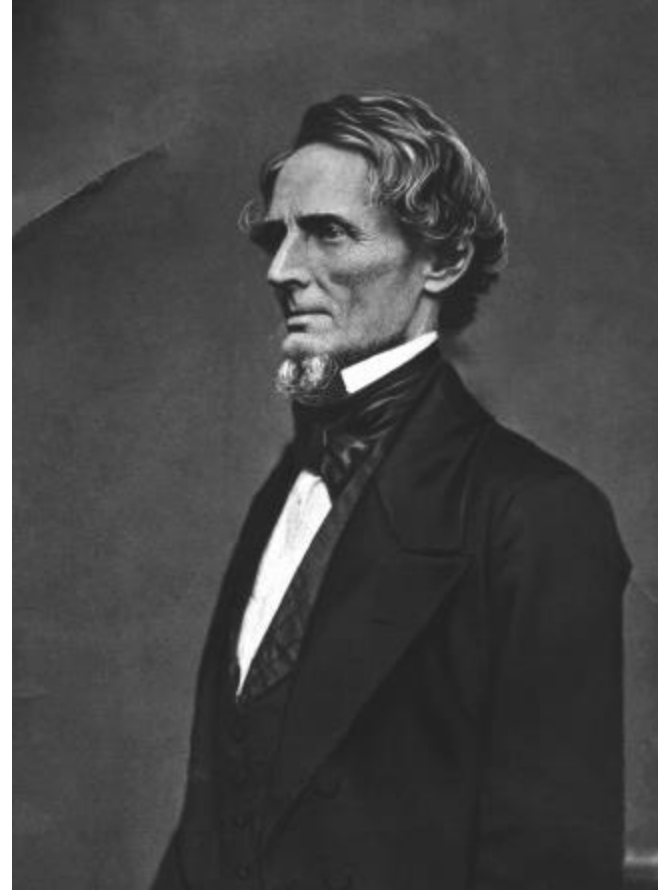
Lillie Barr Munroe

**President of the United
States of America**



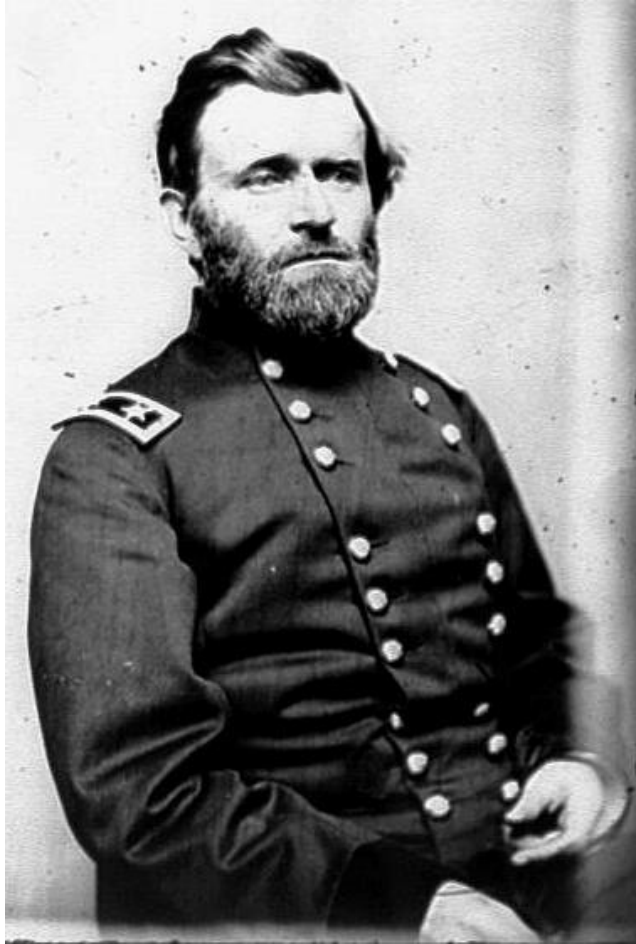
Abraham Lincoln

**President of the
Confederate States of
America**



Jefferson Davis

General of the Union



Ulysses S. Grant

General of the Confederacy



Robert E. Lee

Texans in the Civil War



ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON

- Second highest ranking general in the Confederate Army
Commanded Confederate troops in the Tennessee area
- Killed at the Battle of Shiloh in April 1862

Important People and Events of the Civil War



- John Reagan
 - Served in the cabinet of Confederate President Jefferson Davis as Postmaster General

Important People and Events of the Civil War



- Francis Lubbock
 - Governor of Texas in 1861
 - Assistant to Confederate President Jefferson Davis
- John Magruder
 - Commanded Confederate forces in Texas
 - Recaptured Galveston



Important People and Events of the Civil War



- Thomas Green
 - Led the troops that were on the steamboats converted to gunboats by General John B. Magruder, who commanded the Confederate forces in Texas

Copy the following chart into your journal.

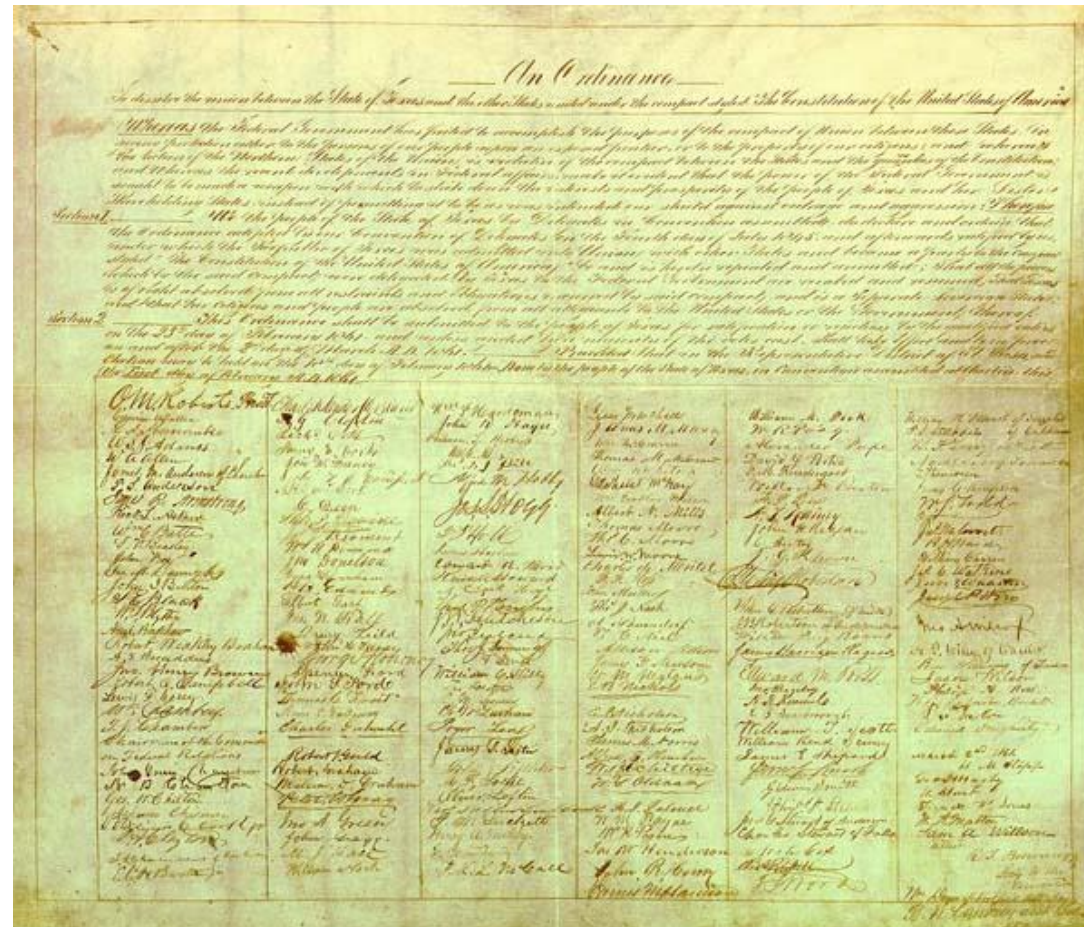
Causes of the Civil War

<u>Social</u> <i>Having to do with people living in groups</i>	<u>Economic</u> <i>Related to the development, of material wealth</i>	<u>Political</u> <i>Concerned with or pertaining to government</i>

Causes of the Civil War

Social	Economic	Political
<p><u>1. SLAVERY</u></p> <p><u>South</u> supported use of <u>slave labor</u> while <u>North</u> supported use of <u>paid labor</u></p> <p><u>2. CULTURE</u></p> <p>South was an aristocratic, planter society while the North was an industrialist society</p>	<p><u>3. TARIFFS</u></p> <p>South supported low tariffs while North supported high tariffs to protect its manufacturers from foreign competition</p> <p><u>4. ECONOMIC BASE</u></p> <p>South was dependent on the agriculture while the North was dependent on trade and industry</p>	<p><u>5. STATES' RIGHTS</u></p> <p>South supported state sovereignty (states deciding what was best for themselves) while north supported national sovereignty</p>

In its declaration of secession, Texas stated that it intended to go to war to preserve a southern way of life that made racial distinctions, in part, by maintaining blacks in a condition of servitude.



Many Texans Become Soldiers

- **Thousands of Texans like other Southerners joined the Confederate army immediately.**
- **In April 1862, the Confederate Congress passed the Conscription Act which required men of a certain age to serve in the Confederate military**
- **German Americans and many other European immigrants to Texas objected to fighting against the Union.**

Most Texans Support the South

- **After the war began, most Texans who previously had been against secession now supported the Confederacy.**
- **James W. Throckmorton, who had voted against secession, realized that he could not fight against Texas.**
- **About 60,000 Texans joined the armed forces of the Confederacy.**



5TH TEXAS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, CO. K

Some Texans Aid the Union

- **About 2,000 Texas Unionists, including 50 African-Americans, took up arms for the Union. Mexican-Americans served on both sides of the war.**
- **Many Texas Unionists who did not want to fight on either side left Texas.**

Words such as *before*, *after*, *then*, and *next* indicate a sequence. Events may also be arranged by date and time. Sequencing information helps you see the relationship between events.

Directions: Read the following passage written by Lieutenant Dowling and answer the questions.

Captain: On Monday morning, about 2 o'clock, the sentinel informed me the enemy [was] signaling, and, fearing an attack, I ordered all the guns at the fort manned, and remained in that position until daylight. . . .

I allowed the two former boats to approach within 1,200 yards, when I opened fire with the whole of my battery on the foremost boat (the *Sachem*), which, after the third or fourth round, hoisted the white flag.

. . . The *Clifton* in the meantime had attempted to pass up through Texas channel, but receiving a shot which carried away her tiller rope, she became unmanageable. . . . She withstood our fire some twenty-five or thirty-five minutes, when she also hoisted a white flag. . . . The fight lasted from the time I fired the first gun until the boats surrendered; that was about three-quarters of an hour.

R. W. Dowling, First Lieutenant,

At what point did Dowling open fire?

How is the information in the passage arranged? What information suggests this?

Which event happened first? Which event happened last?

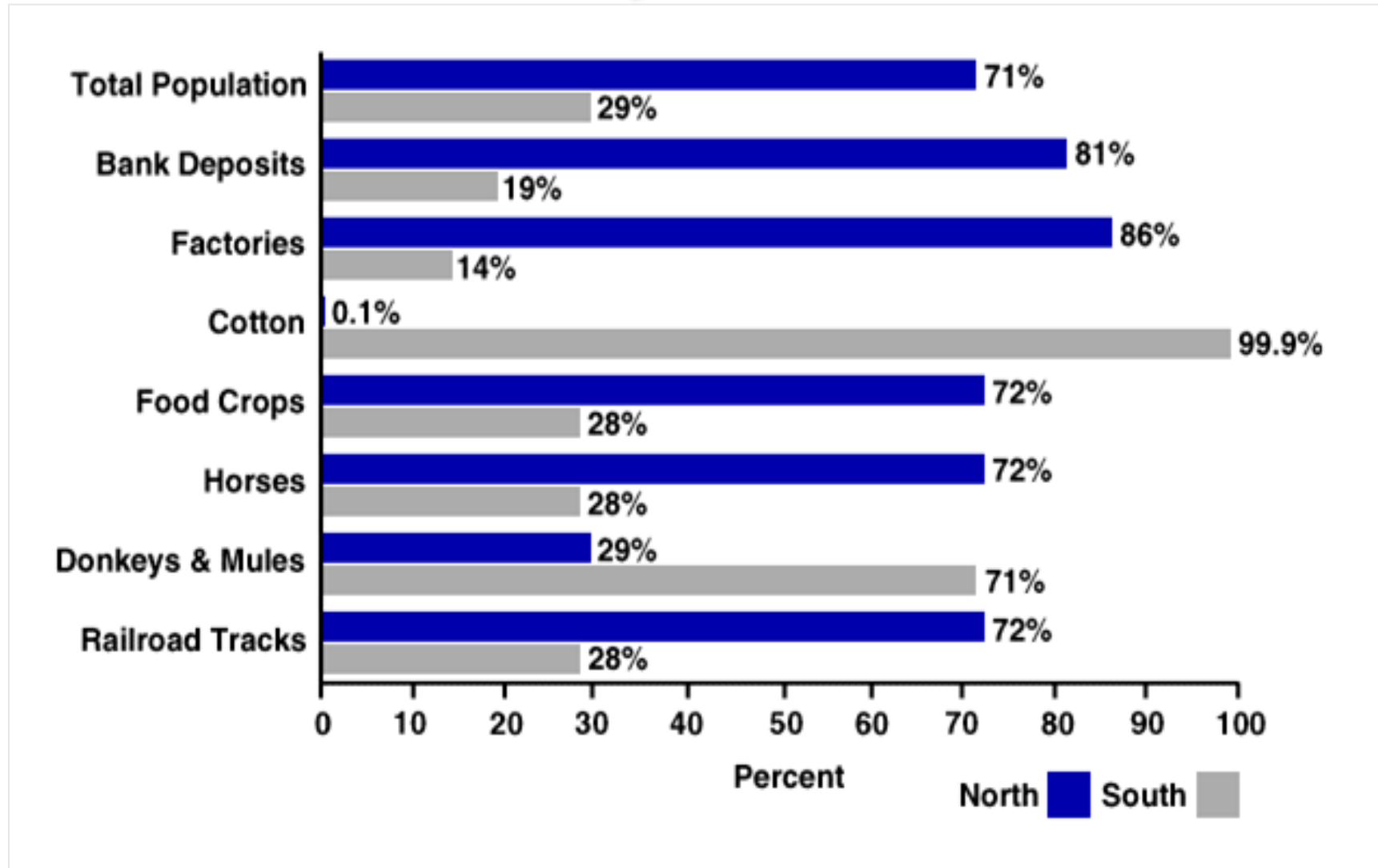
Major Battles of the Civil War

Study the charts that follow and decide:

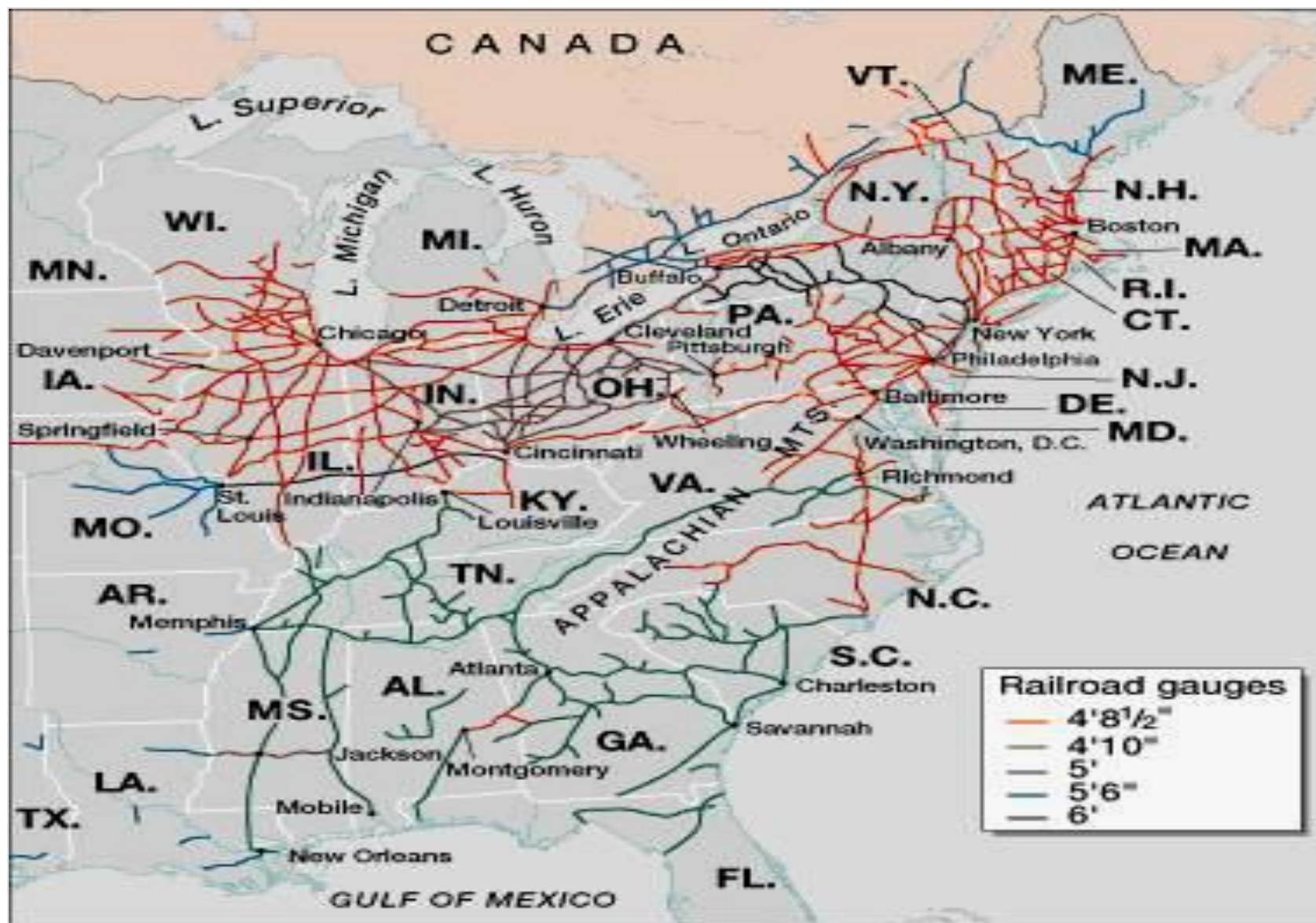
What were the Union Advantages?

What were the Confederate Advantages?

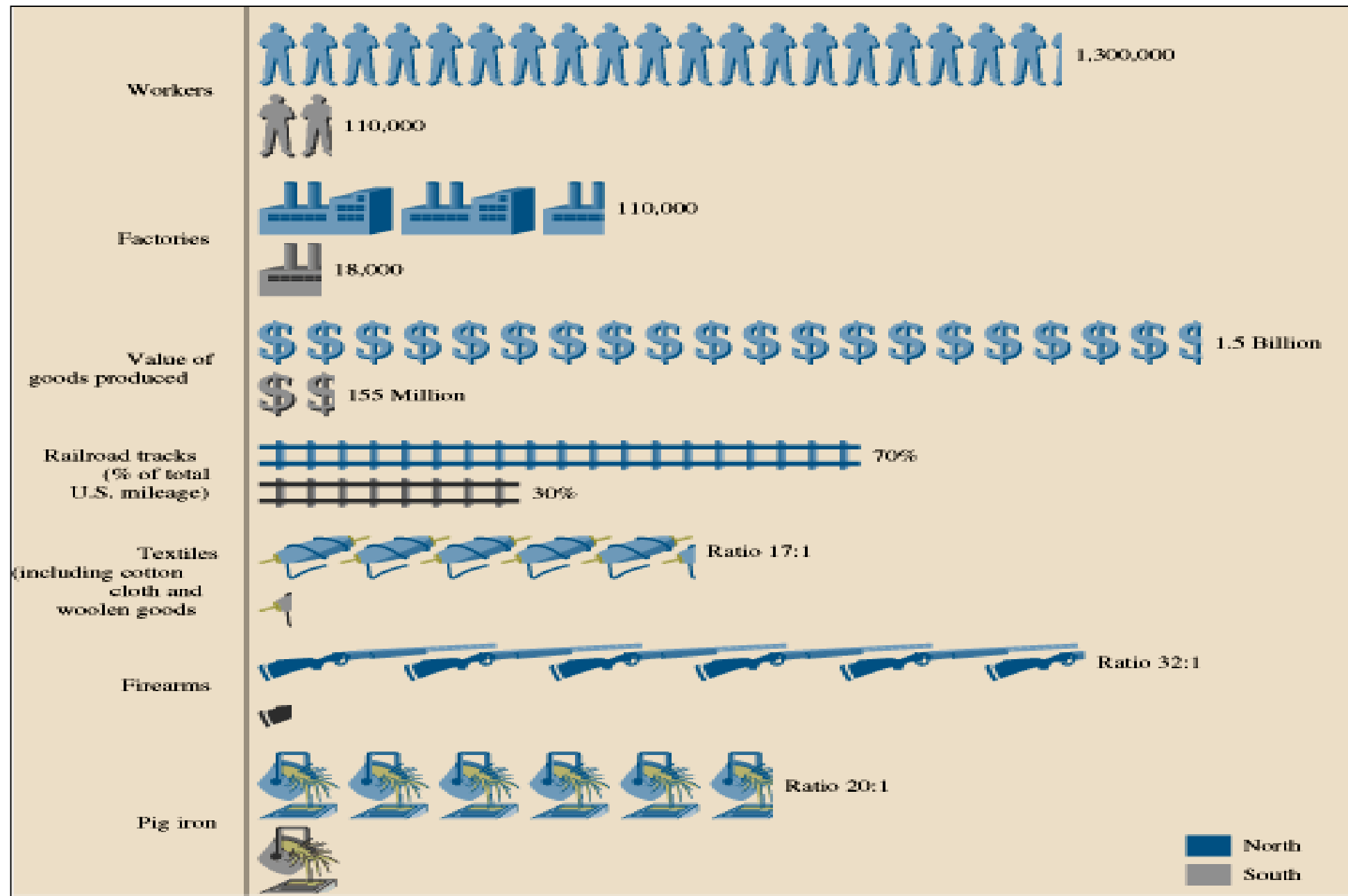
Rating the North & South - Population



Railroad Lines in 1860



Industries & Workers: North & South



Soldiers Present for Duty in the Civil War

