



Section

2

The Civil War Begins

Main Ideas

1. Texans responded swiftly to the Confederate call to arms to join the Civil War.
2. Texas prepared for the war by establishing new industries.
3. The South's experienced military leaders were an important resource during the first half of the war.

Key Terms and People

- regiments
- Albert Sidney Johnston
- Thomas Green
- cotton diplomacy
- ironclads

Why It Matters Today

The North and the South debated their differences for years before going to war. Use current events sources to learn about peace talks today. Record your findings in your journal.



TEKS: 1B, 1C, 5A, 5C, 9C, 13A, 17C, 20A, 21A, 21B, 21C, 21D, 21E, 22A, 22B, 22D

myNotebook

Use the annotation tools in your eBook to take notes on early events of the Civil War.

The Story Continues

People gathered on balconies and rooftops overlooking Charleston Harbor. They watched Fort Sumter, wondering if the federal soldiers inside would surrender without a fight. The soldiers within the fort waited in the early morning darkness. They wondered if Confederate forces would actually fire upon them. They soon found out—at 4:30 A.M. cannons on the shore opened fire. Soon, as a Union soldier noted, “shot and shell went screaming over Sumter as if an army of devils were swooping around it.”



A Call to Arms

The Confederate attack on Fort Sumter in April 1861 marked the beginning of the Civil War. A civil war is a war between factions, or opposing groups, within the same country. The news of war “fell on the land like a thunderbolt,” one person remembered. The day after Fort Sumter surrendered, President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers to help put down the rebellion. In response, Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina seceded from the Union.

KEY DATE 1861

The Civil War begins with the Confederate attack on Fort Sumter in South Carolina.



GLOBAL CONNECTIONS

Global Trade and the Civil War

Before the Civil War, the South had traded with European nations for many items it did not produce. The Union blockade greatly limited the South's ability to obtain supplies during the war. Texas, however, bordered Mexico, and the Union navy could not block Mexican ports. Texans took cotton across the Rio Grande to trade for supplies. Hundreds of ships from Europe brought military supplies to Mexico to trade for the cotton. **How did the location of Texas affect the South in the Civil War?**

★ The Major Battles of the Civil War

The major battles of the war took place east of the Mississippi River. In July 1861 a Union army marched south to capture Richmond. Confederate forces stopped the advance at the First Battle of Bull Run. Confederate troops held off Union attacks the following year, eventually driving most Union troops from Virginia. In late September 1862 General Robert E. Lee's army clashed with a Union force in Maryland. The Battle of Antietam was an important Union victory. In late June 1863 Lee moved north again and battled Union forces at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania on July 1–3. They suffered heavy losses and retreated on July 4. The Battle of Gettysburg was a turning point—Lee was on the defensive for the rest of the war.

Meanwhile, Confederate and Union armies battled for control of the Mississippi River valley. Union general Ulysses S. Grant gained the upper hand in April 1862 in the Battle of Shiloh. It was a costly battle for both sides. General Albert Sidney Johnston of Texas was among those killed. Grant pressed on toward Vicksburg, Mississippi, which controlled traffic on the river. A Texas soldier noted the town's importance.

TEXAS VOICES

"Even if I could get leave of absence now I would not accept it when every man . . . will be so much needed in the coming contest before Vicksburg—which I regard as the hinging point in the destiny of our nation."

—J. C. Bates, quoted in *A Texas Cavalry Officer's Civil War*, edited by Richard Lowe

Grant began the six-week Siege of Vicksburg, supported by a fleet of **ironclads**—ships heavily armored with armored plates. When the town surrendered on July 4, 1863, the Confederacy was split in two. It became very difficult to get supplies from Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas to the battlegrounds in the East.

Reading Check Drawing Inferences and Conclusions In addition to Gettysburg, what other battle could be considered a turning point, and why?



Section 2 Review



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ONLINE QUIZ

1. Define and explain:

- regiments/p>
- cotton diplomacy
- ironclads

2. Identify and explain

the historical significance of:

- Albert Sidney Johnston
- Thomas Green

3. Summarizing

Copy the chart below. Use it to describe the major battles of the Civil War and their significance.

Battle	Significance

4. Finding the Main Idea

- How did Texans respond to news that war had begun?
- What did Texans do to prepare for war?

5. Writing and Critical Thinking

Analyzing Information Write a paragraph describing each side's main strategies in the Civil War.

Consider the following:

- cotton diplomacy
- the blockade

Section

3

Campaigns in Texas and the Southwest

Main Ideas

1. By fighting in and around Texas, the Confederacy hoped to avoid Union occupancy.
2. Geographic features affected the outcome of the military campaigns fought in the region.

Why It Matters Today

Many Texans served in the military during the Civil War. Use current events sources to learn about men and women who serve in our nation's military today.

Key Terms and People

- Henry H. Sibley
- Battle of Glorieta Pass
- cottonclads
- Battle of Galveston
- Richard Dowling
- Davis Guards
- Battle of Sabine Pass
- Santos Benavides
- Red River Campaign

The Story Continues

Texan Val C. Giles shivered in the darkness. He was on guard duty, watching a Virginia swamp where many soldiers had died that day in battle. As he thought about his fallen comrades, something terrifying happened. He recalled, "The biggest ghost I had ever seen" slowly rose out of the swamp. He thought that it must be a dead soldier. Only later did he learn that the "ghost" was merely swamp gas.



TEKS: 1B, 5A, 8A, 9A, 9B, 9C, 16B, 21A, 21B, 21C, 21D, 21E, 22A, 22C, 22D

myNotebook

Use the annotation tools in your eBook to take notes on the campaigns fought in and around the Southwest.



The New Mexico Campaign

While many Texans served in the eastern theater of the Civil War, some served closer to home. Shortly after the war began, Texas forces led by Colonel John R. Baylor marched into New Mexico Territory and claimed the area. In the fall of 1861, General Henry H. Sibley took three Texas regiments to seize the Southwest—from New Mexico to California—for the Confederacy. The region had great wealth from its gold and silver mines as well as ports on the Pacific Ocean.

Sibley's 2,000 troops won a battle against 2,500 Union soldiers at Valverde, New Mexico. The Texas force then seized Albuquerque and Santa Fe. Gradually the army was weakened by disease and lack of food and water. One soldier remembered the march through the desert



Analyzing Primary Sources
Finding the Main Idea Why did the Texans retreat after the Battle of Glorieta Pass?



BIOGRAPHY

Richard Dowling

(1838–1867) Richard Dowling of Houston joined the Confederate army and became a skilled artillery commander. In 1863 he was given command of Fort Griffin, which guarded Sabine Pass. Dowling knew that his men needed to be excellent shots to prevent Union vessels from simply steaming past the fort. When Union ships did attack, firing as they came, Dowling's men were ready. In his report of the fighting, Dowling praised his men. "All my men behaved like heroes; not a man flinched from his post. Our motto was 'victory or death.'"

Why was Dowling a good choice to command the fort?

region. "We had suffered a lot, had gone hungry, and did not have enough water. We sweated during the day and froze at night." Union troops met part of Sibley's force in the Battle of Glorieta Pass in New Mexico, on March 28, 1862. A Texas soldier recalled the battle.

TEXAS VOICES

"We were under fire 6 hours, compelling [forcing] the enemy to retreat 3 miles and we won the battle. . . . On the day of the battle the enemy sent 200 men around to our camp and burned all our wagons together with all our clothing and provisions."

—Julius Spiggeling, quoted in *Westward the Texans*, edited by Jerry D. Thompson

Stranded without supplies, Sibley and his small army had to retreat to Texas. Union forces occupied El Paso and kept control of the Southwest for the rest of the war.

Reading Check Identifying Cause and Effect What was the climate of New Mexico like, and how did that affect the Confederates' attempt to capture the region?

★ The Battle of Galveston

The Union navy had blockaded Texas ports by the summer of 1862. When a Union fleet sailed into Galveston Harbor in October, the small Confederate force there retreated. Galveston was vital to the Confederacy. If left in Union control, northern forces could easily sweep into Texas. General John B. Magruder, the commander of Confederate forces in Texas, made plans to recapture it.

Magruder's men converted two steamboats to gunboats, lining the sides with cotton bales for protection. Some soldiers doubted that these cottonclads would help much. Nonetheless, troops commanded by Colonel Tom Green boarded the *Neptune* and the *Bayou City* to attack Union ships in the harbor. At the same time, soldiers were preparing to attack the Union forces from the mainland. The Battle of Galveston began in the early morning hours of January 1, 1863. A Texan on the *Bayou City* remembered the events.

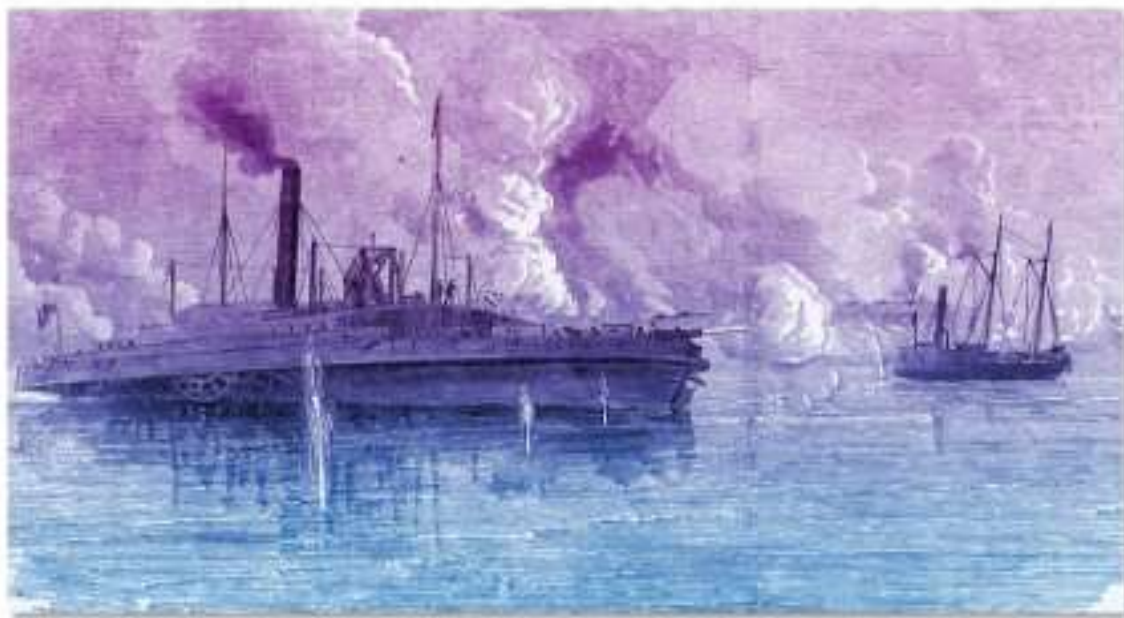
TEXAS VOICES

"The *Harriet Lane* [a Union ship] ran up beside us and I was ordered to cut the stays. When I cut them, the stage planks fell on the *Lane*. . . . Commodore Smith went aboard the hostile ship and after a moment's feeble resistance, she struck her colors and surrendered."

—M. L. Clark, quoted in *Reminiscences of the Boys in Gray: 1861–1865*, edited by Marnie Yeary

The remaining Union ships fled. Meanwhile, Confederate land forces overran the Union troops in Galveston, capturing several hundred soldiers. The Confederacy once again controlled the key Texas port.

Reading Check Sequencing List in order who controlled Galveston and the approximate dates of their control.



★ The Battle of Sabine Pass

The Union did not intend to leave Galveston in Confederate hands. In September 1863, Union troops set sail from New Orleans, which had been captured by the North in April 1862. General William B. Franklin and about 4,000 troops planned to invade Texas through Sabine Pass, march overland to Houston, and then capture Galveston. Confederate lieutenant Richard Dowling and about 45 soldiers in an all-Irish unit known as the Davis Guards were to protect the pass. They manned a small post called Fort Griffin, surrounded only by trenches and earthen mounds. The fort had six cannons, which the soldiers had used to practice hitting targets in the pass.

Union forces attacked on September 8, 1863. General Franklin planned to use gunboats to destroy Fort Griffin's cannons so that his troops could land. Union forces shelled the fort for more than an hour. The Davis Guards held their fire until the gunboats were close by. Dowling then ordered his men to fire. The Confederate gunners fired fast and accurately. They quickly crippled two gunboats and halted the Union attack. The rest of the Union ships turned back, but not before the Guards captured more than 300 Union soldiers. The victory excited people in Texas and the rest of the South. The Confederacy had lost two major battles that summer, and the Battle of Sabine Pass helped restore southern confidence. Lieutenant Dowling and the Davis Guards received special medals for their actions.

Reading Check Summarizing Why was Sabine Pass a strategic location, and how did holding it affect events in Texas?

Interpreting Visuals

Sabine Pass. Sabine Pass is the outlet of the Sabine River into the Gulf of Mexico. Based on this illustration of the Battle of Sabine Pass, how do you think geographic factors affected the battle?



Interpreting Visuals

Surrender. General Lee surrenders to General Grant at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia, marking the end of the Civil War. How does the artist show the importance of this event?

Sherman completed his March to the Sea when he reached Savannah in December. A Texas soldier remembered the ruin that Sherman's army left behind. "On Gen. Sherman's 'destruction' to the sea . . . the Yanks had burned and destroyed everything." While Sherman marched north through the Carolinas, Grant was pursuing Lee. In April 1865, Union forces surrounded Lee's army near the town of Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia. With few options left, Lee met with Grant on April 9 and agreed to the Union's terms of surrender.

Reading Check Analyzing Information Why did Sherman destroy property on his March to the Sea?



Battle at Palmito Ranch

Word of Lee's surrender reached Confederate troops in the Brownsville area by May 1865. Hundreds of soldiers left their posts for home. But many stayed when General E. Kirby Smith, the commander of the western Confederate states, urged the soldiers to continue the war.

On May 12, Union troops moved inland to occupy Brownsville. The next day—more than a month after General Lee's surrender—Union and Confederate forces clashed at Palmito Ranch near Brownsville. Led by Colonel John S. Ford, the Confederate troops defeated the Union forces and captured more than 100 prisoners. A few days later, Union officers met with Ford to arrange a truce. The last land battle of the Civil War was a Confederate victory, but the South had already lost the war.

Reading Check Supporting a Point of View Do you agree or disagree with the soldiers' decision to continue fighting after Lee surrendered? Explain your answer.