



CHAPTER
14

The Civil War

1860–1865

SECTION 1 Texas Secedes

SECTION 2 Texans Fight for the Confederacy

SECTION 3 The Civil War Affects Life at Home



VIEW THE **Texas on Tape**
CHAPTER 14 VIDEO LESSON.

I would save this Union if I could; but it is my deliberate impression that it cannot now be done.

Louis T. Wigfall,
U.S. senator
from Texas,
December 6, 1860



Kurz & Allison, *Battle of Kenesaw Mountain*

1860

1861

1862

1863

1864

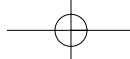
1865

1861 Texans approve secession from the United States

1862 Galveston Island is captured by Union troops

1863 Confederates recapture Galveston
1863 Sam Houston dies
1863 Battle of Sabine Pass takes place

1865 General Robert E. Lee surrenders; war ends
1865 Last battle in Texas occurs at Palmito Ranch



SKILL BUILDER

Reading Social Studies

Before You Read

Think about an issue affecting the United States today that is important to you. Perhaps you are concerned about how much the environment should be protected or how to help children who are living in poverty. Has anyone ever challenged your belief in the importance of this issue? How did it make you feel? Were you hurt, angry, or confused? Did you try to understand the other person's point of view, or did you jump to defend your beliefs?

Think about

- political and social issues that affect the United States today
- different viewpoints on these issues
- ineffective ways to handle differences of opinion
- effective ways to handle differences of opinion



Confederate soldier



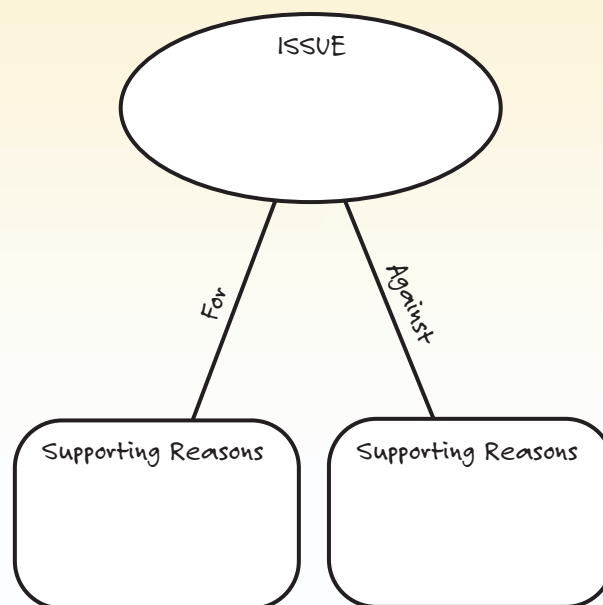
Union soldier

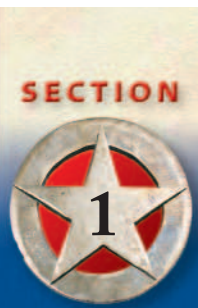
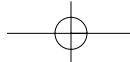
As You Read

In 1860 states' rights and slavery were two issues that divided the nation. Southern states, including Texas, depended on slave labor to maintain their agricultural economy. Northern states were more industrialized and opposed to slave labor. Many Texans, like other Southerners, strongly believed that their first loyalty belonged to their state. In fact, many Texans were willing to go to war in the defense of these beliefs. Completing this graphic organizer will help you to understand the different points of view on issues related to the Civil War.

- Make three copies of this diagram in your Texas Notebook.
- As you read, list three issues that sparked debate during the 1860s in the ovals.
- Then summarize the different points of view on each of the three issues.

Organizing Information





Texas Secedes

Why It Matters Now

Issues that led to the Civil War, such as civil rights and states' rights, continue to affect us today.

TERMS & NAMES

Republican Party, **tariff**, Democratic Party, **ordinance**, Sam Houston, Abraham Lincoln, Edward Clark

OBJECTIVES

1. Identify the significance of the year 1861.
2. Analyze the events that led up to Texas's secession from the United States.

MAIN IDEA

Political and social issues divided the country in the early 1860s. Many Southern states, including Texas, decided to separate themselves from the United States.

WHAT Would You Do?

Write your response to *Interact with History* in your *Texas Notebook*.



INTERACT WITH HISTORY

Imagine that you are a Texas citizen who wants to voice your opinion about the political issues in 1860. You know that Texans will soon vote on whether or not to secede from the Union. Will you vote for or against secession? What reasons support your decision?

tariff a tax placed on imported or exported goods

A Nation Divided

By 1860 Texas and several other Southern states were threatening to secede from the Union. The nation was clearly divided between the Northern and Southern states. Both sides were willing to fight for what they believed in, and the country soon found itself close to war.

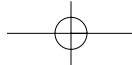
The Republican Party was formed in 1854 with one main goal—to stop the western spread of slavery. Party members believed slavery was counter to democracy and American ideals. Some members also hoped to end slavery in states where it already existed. In addition, the Republican Party supported economic changes and a higher **tariff**. A tariff would benefit American industry by raising prices on competing imports. Most industry was located in the North.

Most Texans were Democrats who opposed the new Republican Party. They feared that Republican measures would destroy the Southern economy, which depended on foreign trade and slave labor. The Democrats hoped to prevent the Republicans from gaining control of the U. S. government.

The debate between the Republicans and Democrats led to other arguments over states' rights. Many people in the South felt that the federal government should not have the power to decide whether to allow slavery in the states. They also claimed that each state should have the right to withdraw from the Union if the citizens voted



National Republican Party flier and campaign poster



to do so. Northern leaders disagreed. They said that federal laws applied to all states and that states could not legally separate from the Union. These issues were strongly debated in the 1860 presidential election.

The Presidential Election of 1860

The Democratic Party held its convention in Charleston, South Carolina, to select a candidate for president. Delegates did not agree on whether their party should officially support slavery. Northern Democrats would not support slavery. As a result, most Southern delegates, including those from Texas, left the convention in protest.

The rest of the delegates met a month later in Baltimore, Maryland. They nominated Senator Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois for president. Some of those who had left the convention in Charleston were joined by other Southerners at another convention in Richmond, Virginia. They chose Vice-President John C. Breckinridge as their candidate. Republicans met in Chicago, Illinois, and nominated Abraham Lincoln.

The split of the Democratic Party gave the new Republican Party a better chance to win the election. Southerners threatened to secede from the Union if a Republican were elected president. To keep this from happening, a fourth candidate, John Bell of Tennessee, was nominated by a new party, the Constitutional Union Party. This party hoped to keep the Union together by getting enough votes to keep any candidate from receiving enough votes to win the election. If this were to happen, the House of Representatives would choose the new president.

Governor Sam Houston, who wanted to keep the Union together, tried to win the nomination of the Constitutional Union Party. When he was not nominated, Houston thought about running as an independent. He had worked hard to make Texas part of the Union and had seen lives lost in war.

TEXAS VOICES

To secede from the Union and set up another government would cause war. If you go to war with the United States, you will never conquer her, as she has the money and men. If she does not whip you by guns, powder, and steel, she will starve you to death. It will take the flower of the country—the young men.

Governor Sam Houston, speech

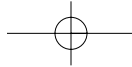
Texans voted in great numbers for Breckinridge. He received 47,548 votes in Texas. Bell, the fourth candidate, received 15,463 of Texans' votes. Douglas received only 410 votes. Lincoln did not receive any votes in Texas. His name was not even on the Texas ballot. Nevertheless, he received the most Northern votes and won the election. Lincoln became the sixteenth president of the United States.




▲ In his inaugural address Abraham Lincoln spoke of his desire to maintain the Union. ● What did Lincoln's presidential election victory mean to many Texans?



Democratic Party flier





MIGRATION

In 1861 most Texans were immigrants. Those who voted in favor of secession were mainly from the Deep South, where slavery was a tradition. Most Texans who were against secession were from upper Southern states such as Tennessee, where slavery was not as important to the economy. Most European migrants also opposed secession. ● **Why might Texans from the upper South and Europe oppose secession?**

ordinance *an official order*

Reaction to Lincoln's Election

Soon after Lincoln was elected, South Carolina became the first state to secede. On December 20, the Charleston *Mercury* announced “The Union Is Dissolved.” Within six weeks, five other states—Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—also decided to withdraw from the United States. They joined together as the Confederate States of America.


Most Texans wanted to secede as well. They asked for a convention so delegates could vote on the issue, but Governor Houston ignored their request. Other leaders in the state called the convention anyway. Houston ordered a special meeting of the legislature, hoping to stop the convention. However, the legislature approved the convention, and delegates were elected.

The Secession Convention in Texas

Delegates gathered in Austin on January 28, 1861. They elected Judge Oran M. Roberts of the Texas Supreme Court to lead the convention. The meeting was tense, although the likely outcome was clear. The delegates voted 166 to 8 to adopt an **ordinance** of secession.

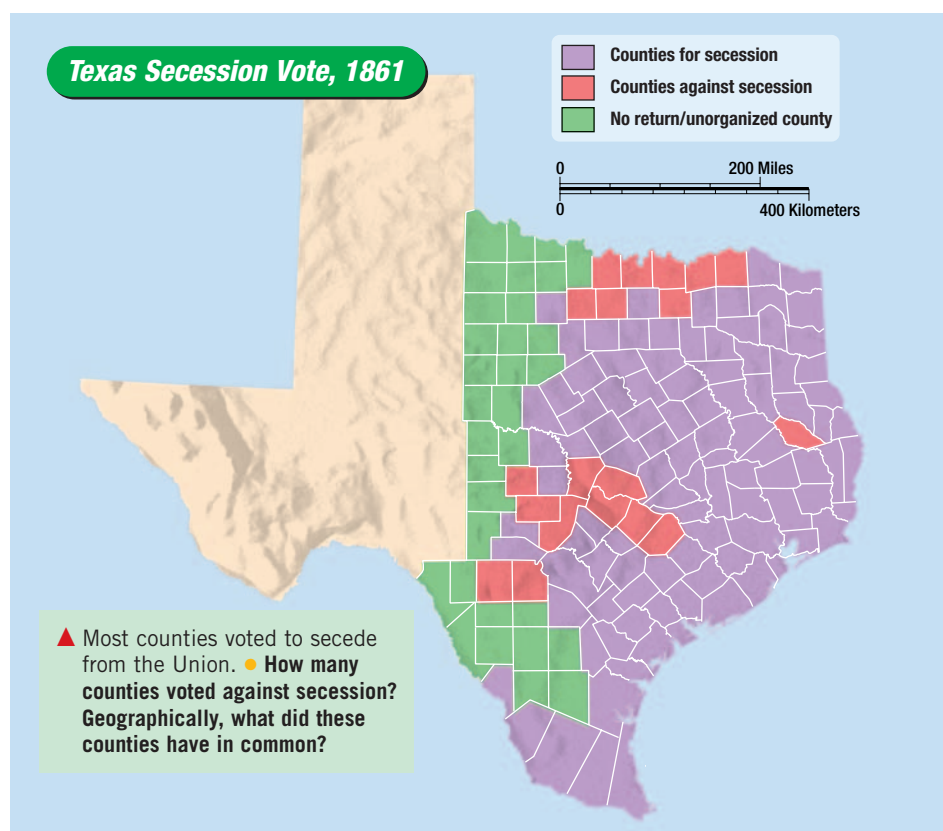
On February 23, Texas citizens approved the ordinance by a vote of 46,129 to 14,697. This was almost the same margin by which Texans had voted for Breckinridge for president. Voters in a few counties voted against secession. Ten counties in Central Texas where the German influence was strong, some counties located along the Red River, and Angelina County in East Texas voted against secession.

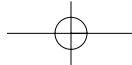
The Constitution of 1845 was then changed to reflect Texas's vote. The revised constitution changed “United States of America” to “Confederate States of America.” The new document, the Constitution



To Mathematics

Texans voted 46,129 to 14,697 in favor of secession. ● **If you round both numbers to the nearest thousand, what is the approximate ratio of Texans who voted for secession to those who voted against it?**





of 1861, defended states' rights and slavery. It stated that the freeing of slaves was illegal. Texas's secession from the United States became official on March 2, 1861. Texas became the seventh state to secede.

Governor Houston's Response

Governor Houston had not been able to prevent secession. After it was approved, he hoped that Texas would remain independent rather than join the Confederacy. Word was sent to the new Confederate government that Texas had seceded. The state was immediately accepted into the Confederacy.

On March 16 the Secession Convention required all officials to take a new oath of office to the Confederacy. Governor Houston stayed awake the night before he was to take the oath. When the time came, he sat silently while his name was called three times to take the oath. When he did not respond, the office of governor was declared vacant. Lieutenant Governor Edward Clark became the first ad interim governor of Confederate Texas.

During the process of secession, president-elect Abraham Lincoln had offered Governor Houston the use of 2,700 federal troops stationed in Texas to keep the state in the Union. Houston refused. He had fought for Texas, he said, and would not fight against it now. Houston left Austin and stayed for a while in Galveston before settling in his "steamboat house" in Huntsville. He died there on July 26, 1863.

Although Houston had refused to use federal troops to keep Texas in the Union, the troops remained in the state. Dealing with those soldiers became the first goal of the new Confederate state of Texas.



STEAMBOAT HOUSE

After Sam Houston gave up the governor's seat, he retired to Huntsville, where he lived in an oddly designed home. It was built by college professor Rufus W. Bailey. The house was nicknamed the "steamboat house" because it looked like a nineteenth-century riverboat with its front twin towers and outer hallways, one on each side. Houston died in 1863 in the downstairs front room of the house.



SECTION 1 ASSESSMENT

Terms & Names

Identify:

- Republican Party
- tariff
- Democratic Party
- ordinance
- Sam Houston
- Abraham Lincoln
- Edward Clark

Organizing Information

Use a chart like the one shown to analyze the different political parties in

PARTY	WHO	WHAT
Republican		
Democratic		
Constitutional Union		

1860. Tell what each party stood for and who its presidential candidate was.

Critical Thinking

1. Why was the year 1861 significant to Texans?
2. What events prompted the secession of Texas from the United States?

Interact with History

Review your response to *Interact with History* in your Texas Notebook. Given the outcome of the secession vote, would you have changed your decision? Why or why not?

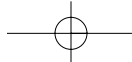
ACTIVITY

Citizenship

Research the views of the Republican and Democratic Parties in 1860. Pick one candidate of either party and create a campaign poster and buttons for the candidate.



Go to www.celebratingtexas.com to research the Activity topic.



Lone Star Legends

Sam Houston



William G. M. Samuel, *Portrait of Sam Houston*

Sam Houston, the first president of the Republic of Texas, was an experienced politician and leader. He arrived in Texas in 1832 and helped Texas become a republic and later a state. He once said, “I made the state of Texas.”

Born March 2, 1793, in Virginia, Sam Houston moved to Tennessee with his widowed mother at age 13. As a young boy, he spent much time with the Cherokees and at age 16 left home to live with them. His Cherokee name, *Colonneh*, meant “the raven.” At 18 he left to teach school.

At 20 Houston joined the U.S. Army to fight against the British in the War of 1812, where he quickly earned the rank of lieutenant. In 1814, fighting under Andrew Jackson, he received three nearly fatal wounds, one of which never fully healed. In 1817 he became an agent to the Cherokees and helped arrange

for land west of the Mississippi to be given to groups who left voluntarily.

Houston later studied law in Tennessee and opened a successful legal practice. In 1823 he was elected to Congress, where he served two terms. He returned to Tennessee in 1827 and was elected governor. Two years later, while up for reelection, Houston married. Shortly afterward, his new bride unexpectedly left him. Houston withdrew from the race and left Tennessee.

Houston went to live among the Cherokees in what is now Oklahoma. He married a Cherokee woman and became the Cherokees’ ambassador to the U.S. Congress. In 1832 Houston moved to Texas. He applied for a land grant and quickly became involved in Texas politics. He came to be a delegate to the Convention of 1833 and a general in the Texas Revolution.

Houston served two terms as president of the Republic. In 1844 he was chosen as one of the new state’s first U.S. senators. He was reelected in 1847 and in 1853. In 1857 Houston ran for governor of Texas but was defeated. He ran a second time in 1859 and won, becoming the only politician in U.S. history to serve as governor of two states.

When Texas seceded from the United States, Houston refused to take the Confederate oath. He settled in Huntsville. In 1863 he became ill with pneumonia. His last words to his wife of 23 years were “Texas—Texas! Margaret.”

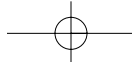
LINKING TO HISTORY

Create a time line of Sam Houston’s life from birth to death. Discuss with your classmates how Sam Houston contributed to Texas and U.S. history.

LINKING TO TODAY

Many Texas places, including buildings, streets, and a city, are named for Sam Houston. Make a two-column chart and label the columns *Item* and *Location*. Research places named for this great statesman. List each place in the first column and its location in the second column. Draw a star next to things named “Houston” located near where you live.





SECTION



Texans Fight for the Confederacy

Why It Matters Now

Texans' connection to the South was strengthened during the Confederacy and remains strong today.

TERMS & NAMES

Francis R. Lubbock, Fort Sumter, Hood's Texas Brigade, **draft**, John B. Magruder, **blockade**, Battle at Sabine Pass, Richard Dowling, Battle at Palmito Ranch

OBJECTIVES

1. Describe Texas's transition from a Union to a Confederate state.
2. Explain why a military draft was needed.
3. Identify military campaigns involving Texans.

MAIN IDEA

Texas contributed to Confederate military efforts by supplying soldiers to fight in important battles and defending the Gulf Coast.

A REAL-LIFE STORY

After Lincoln's inauguration in 1861, four more states joined the Confederacy. War soon followed. Lieutenant Elijah P. Petty of Bastrop joined Walker's Texas Division of the Confederate army.

*In Camp 5-1/2 miles North of Tyler,
September 11th AD 1862*

Dear Wife

Cheer up, don't despair or be discouraged. Keep all things right and when I give the infernal Yankees their just desserts I will return home to cheer up your spirits and make home happy once more but whilst absent remember that I am in the service of my Country fighting for liberty & human rights . . . and that when I do meet the Yanks I will make them drink the bitter waters of dark damnation for forcing me away from the Comforts of home and the loved ones there. . . .

Yours Etc., E. P. Petty, Sept 11th 1862

Elijah Petty never made it home. On April 9, 1864, while fighting in the Red River Campaign, he was killed at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana.



Elijah Petty

Organizing the Confederacy

Francis R. Lubbock was elected as Texas's first Confederate governor under Confederate president Jefferson Davis. Most federal operations, especially post offices, were easily converted to Confederate services. However, there were still 2,700 federal troops stationed in Texas that were considered a danger. Major General David E. Twiggs was asked to surrender the troops and forts. Twiggs, a Southerner, agreed with secession but



Confederate flag, 1861 to 1863



▲ Of the more than 5,000 men who fought in Hood's Brigade during the war, only about 600 remained when the brigade finally surrendered.

● How did General Robert E. Lee feel about Hood's Texas Brigade?

However, troops refused to leave Fort Sumter in Charleston, South Carolina. Fighting broke out on April 12, 1861, beginning the Civil War.

Military Strength of Texas

According to the 1860 census, 92,145 white males between the ages of 18 and 45 lived in Texas. Of that number, 60,000 to 70,000 actually served as volunteers or soldiers in military units.

Governor Lubbock called for volunteers in 1861, hoping to raise 20 companies. By 1862, 32 companies had been organized. Some of the volunteers, known as the Texas Brigade, were sent to Virginia to fight. They were later called Hood's Texas Brigade in honor of their first commander, John Bell Hood. Confederate general Robert E. Lee, who respected their courage and military ability, called them "my Texans."

Other units from Texas earned fame during the war. They were Terry's Texas Rangers, commanded by General Benjamin F. "Frank" Terry, and Ross's Brigade, commanded by General Lawrence "Sul" Ross. Many Texas soldiers who served in the Civil War fought in the Army of Northern Virginia, the Army of Tennessee, or the Army of the Trans-Mississippi. Generals Albert Sidney Johnston and Ben McCullough led their troops bravely until each fell in battle.

Sending More Troops to Fight

Soon all of the men who wanted to volunteer had done so. However, more people were needed to fight for the Confederacy. The Confederate



► Terry's Texas Ranger volunteers were required to bring a shotgun, Colt revolver, Bowie knife, saddle, bridle, and blanket when they reported for duty. ● Why do you think volunteers had to provide their own equipment?

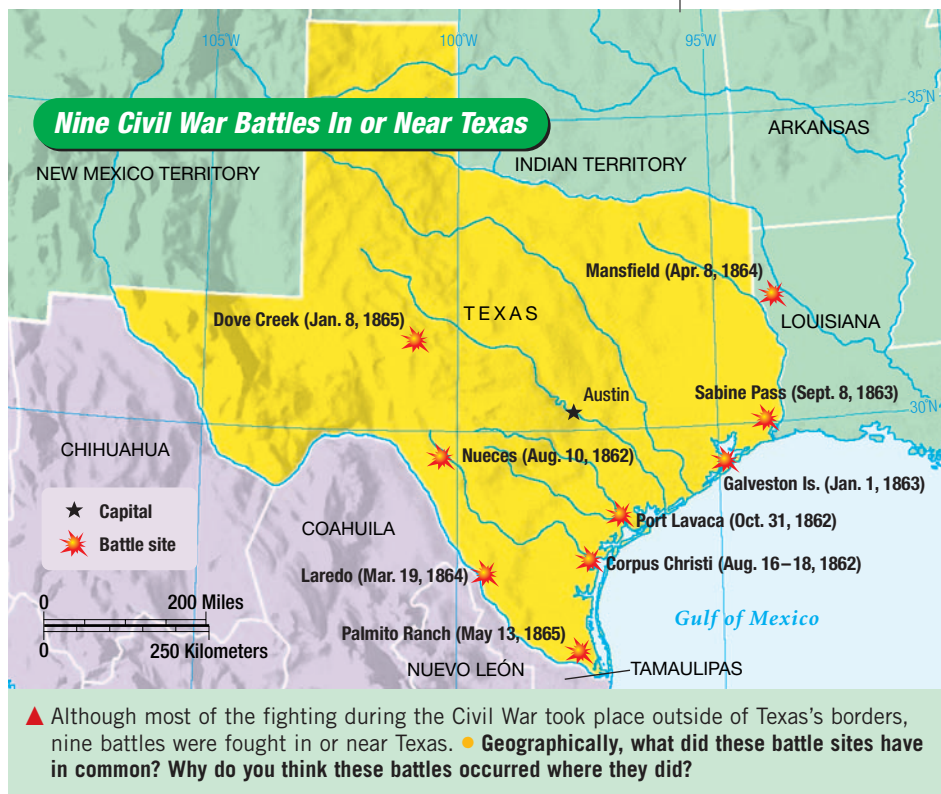


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government started a **draft** requiring men to serve in the army. This angered many people. Soldiers who had volunteered did not trust those who had not. Those who were drafted did not want to serve at all. Also, the law made unpopular exceptions. For instance, men who owned 20 or more slaves were allowed to stay at home. The draft also threatened cotton production.

The state militia was placed under the command of General Paul Octave Hébert (eh•BAIR), commander of the military district of Texas. Hébert angered many Texans by enforcing the draft. He was replaced by General John Bankhead Magruder, who commanded Texas troops for the remainder of the Civil War.

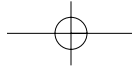
Military Affairs in Texas

Many Texans expected Confederate soldiers to replace the federal troops guarding the frontier of West Texas. But Confederate commanders had almost no troops to spare from fighting Union soldiers in the East. In most cases, Texans had to defend the frontier against Native Americans on their own for the first few years of the war.

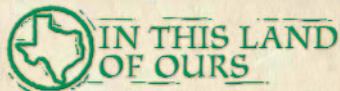
Most of the fighting in Texas centered on Confederate efforts to keep the Gulf Coast ports open. Called the “storehouse of the Confederacy,” Texas provided weapons, food, and horses for the war effort. Although no major battles were fought in Texas, several important events took place on the coast or near the state’s borders. In 1861 John R. Baylor led troops into New Mexico to claim it as a Confederate territory. Then, in early 1862, General H. H. Sibley, with the help of General Tom Green, led another Confederate army into northern New Mexico. They defeated Union soldiers at Valverde but later lost at the Battle of Glorieta. Sibley’s troops could not defeat the Union soldiers, in part because they could not get more supplies so far west. Their defeat returned the New Mexico territory to Union control.

draft *the enlisting of persons for required service in the armed forces*

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blockade *action to stop transportation of goods or people into or out of an area*



PLACE

The coast of Texas is lined with barrier islands, which are made of sand that builds up just offshore. Bays and lagoons separate the islands from the mainland. When lagoons fill in, the barrier islands may become part of the mainland. Galveston Island is a barrier island. Sabine Pass is a channel where river water flows past a barrier island that is connected to the mainland. ● **Why might Union troops have chosen Galveston Island as a base?**

▼ Galveston was one of the most important ports in Texas during the Civil War, and both the Union and the Confederacy wanted to control it. ● **Why was control of Galveston so important to both sides?**

Another battle occurred at Galveston Island. President Lincoln had ordered a **blockade** of Southern ports to stop the shipment of supplies. Galveston was one of the most important ports in Texas. Union troops captured the island. They hoped to use it as a base to guard the Gulf of Mexico. Confederate General John B. Magruder launched an attack to retake the island on January 1, 1863. One group of soldiers sailed into Galveston Harbor on cottonclads, or flat-bottom boats lined with stacked cotton bales to protect the soldiers from bullets. They attacked Union ships in the harbor. Other troops crossed the railroad bridge from the mainland. Confederate forces took over Galveston Island and remained in control of it until the end of the Civil War.

Other Military Campaigns

A significant battle occurred on September 8, 1863, at Sabine Pass, a narrow channel along the Louisiana border. Union general Nathaniel P. Banks planned to move troops by ship through the pass. Then he would march north to cut off Texas's railroad connection to Louisiana. However, Lieutenant Richard (Dick) Dowling stationed his Confederate unit along the narrow channel. As Banks's ships steamed into the channel, Confederate troops fired and sank two of them. No other Union ships tried to pass through. Confederates, anxious for good news after losses at Gettysburg and Vicksburg, hailed the victory.

TEXAS VOICES

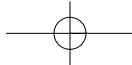
Thus it will be seen we captured, with 47 men, two gunboats, mounting thirteen guns of the heaviest caliber, and about 350 prisoners. All my men behaved like heroes; not a man flinched from his post. Our motto was "victory or death."

Lieutenant Richard Dowling, report of Sabine Pass

General Banks tried again to invade Texas by sending ships and troops up the Mississippi River and then the Red River. He planned to occupy northern Texas. Confederate soldiers from Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas, and volunteers from Missouri met the Union forces in Mansfield, Louisiana, 25 miles east of the Texas border. The smaller Confederate force, led by General Richard Taylor, defeated the Union soldiers and forced them to retreat. Texas was safe from invasion.

The last land battle of the Civil War was fought on May 12, 1865, at Palmito Ranch in South Texas near Brownsville. The Union blockade of Southern ports had forced Confederate troops to find another route to ship cotton out and bring in supplies. Cotton was transported through Brownsville to the Mexican port of Matamoros. There it was loaded onto foreign ships that were not affected by the blockade. Beginning in November 1863,





Camp Ford as it looked during the war



Camp Ford archeological dig

THEN & NOW

CAMP FORD Located near Tyler, Camp Ford was established in 1862 to train Texas soldiers. By 1863 it was a Confederate prison camp. Camp Ford grew into the largest Confederate prison camp west of the Mississippi. When the prison population increased in 1864, food and shelter were scarce. Some prisoners dug holes in the ground to stay warm in winter. In operation only two years, Camp Ford held

almost 6,000 prisoners of war. When the Civil War ended, the remains of Camp Ford were destroyed by Union soldiers, and the land was farmed. Later the site was bought by the Smith County Historical Society. Today, archeologists are trying to determine how Camp Ford looked and operated during the Civil War. ● **Why might food and shelter have been scarce in the camp?**

Union forces occupied Brownsville, trying to enforce the blockade. Confederate forces under the command of John S. “Rip” Ford and Santos Benavides took over the area on July 30, 1864. On May 13, 1865, unaware that General Robert E. Lee had already surrendered, Union forces fought with Confederate troops in a skirmish at Palmito Ranch. Although the Confederates won this battle, they had already lost the war.

SECTION 2 ASSESSMENT

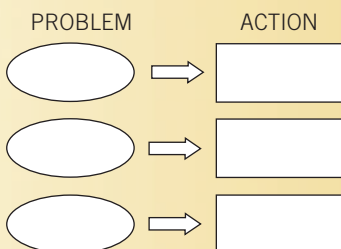
Terms & Names

Identify:

- Fort Sumter
- Hood’s Texas Brigade
- draft
- blockade
- Battle at Sabine Pass
- Battle at Palmito Ranch

Organizing Information

Use a diagram like the one shown to list three problems mentioned in this section that the Confederate army experienced in Texas. Next to each problem, write the action taken to solve it.



Which problem do you think had the greatest impact on the war? Why?

Critical Thinking

1. How were federal troops removed from Texas?
2. Why was the Confederate draft important?
3. What happened at the Battle of Sabine Pass, and why was a Confederate victory needed?

Interact with History

Review your response to *Interact with History* in your Texas Notebook. What happened to the federal troops stationed in Texas? What measures were taken in Texas to support the Confederacy?

ACTIVITY

History

The Confederate draft supplied troops for the war, but many Texans opposed it. Create a poster persuading Texans to support the draft.



SKILLBUILDER

Social Studies

Exploring Primary and Secondary Sources

LEARNING *the Skill*

Primary sources are eyewitness accounts of events. Letters, diaries, autobiographies, speeches, paintings, artifacts, and interviews are all examples of primary sources. Primary sources are collected and used, along with other facts, to form secondary sources. Textbooks, newspaper articles, movies, and biographies are examples of secondary sources. Bookstores, libraries, archives, and the Internet contain both types of sources. Both primary and secondary sources can be unreliable, so be careful.

To explore primary and secondary sources, use the following steps:

- Determine if a source is primary or secondary. Ask yourself if the author was present at the event or if the description is secondhand.
- Identify the author and date of the source. Verify that the information is reliable by confirming details in other sources. If two or more sources agree, the information is more likely to be reliable.
- Summarize and draw conclusions about the primary and secondary sources you are exploring. Look for information they agree on.
- Decide which type of source provides the information you need. Then use the sources that best meet your needs.

PRACTICING *the Skill*

Read the following excerpts about the Battle of Sabine Pass.

On Monday morning, about 2 o'clock, the sentinel informed me the enemy were signaling, and, fearing an attack, I ordered all the guns at the fort manned, and remained in that position until daylight. . . . They remained all day at work, but during the evening were reenforced to the number of twenty-two vessels of different classes.

Lieutenant Richard Dowling, report

Signal lights blinked constantly across the water, and dawn revealed well over a dozen federal gunboats and transports riding at anchor off the bar. . . . All day they stayed there. A great many more signal lights were seen that night, and when daybreak revealed a fleet of twenty-two warships off the bar it was clear that the brunt of the invasion would fall on Dowling.

James L. Haley, *Texas: From the Frontier to the Spindletop*

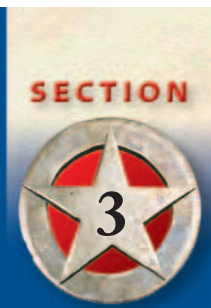
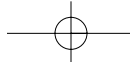
1. What details reveal that the first passage is an example of a primary source?
2. What events being described in both passages can be verified by other sources?
3. What other types of primary and secondary sources might verify the details of both passages?
4. How do the two sources effectively verify key details in each other?

APPLYING *the Skill*

Research and read three primary and secondary sources that describe Texas's role in the Civil War. Then write a paragraph in your Texas Notebook explaining how Texans contributed to the war. After making a copy of your research, highlight the details that agree with each other. Use a different color highlighter to note any specific details that differ among your sources



Go to www.celebratingtexas.com to research this topic.



The Civil War Affects Life at Home

Why It Matters Now

Social and economic effects of the Civil War helped shape the character of the nation.

TERMS & NAMES

Peace Party, **vigilante**, Robert E. Lee, Edmund Kirby Smith

OBJECTIVES

1. Describe what life was like in Texas during the Civil War.
2. Analyze the economic effects of the Civil War in Texas.
3. Analyze the social effects of the Civil War in Texas.

MAIN IDEA

Like the rest of the nation, people in Texas were deeply affected by the Civil War. A shortage of supplies, a declining economy, and friends and relatives gone to fight in the war created a difficult life for all.

A REAL-LIFE STORY

The Civil War touched the lives of Texas soldiers and their families as well as other Texas citizens. The effects of the war were felt in all areas of life. Eudora Inez Moore and her family lived in Texas during the Civil War. In an excerpt from her diary, Moore shares how her family was affected by the war.

The saying "Necessity is the mother of invention" was certainly exemplified in war times. . . . Mother made a pair of pants out of a parlor table cover of wool . . . I made hats for the boys out of shucks or palmetto and mother made them cloth caps for winter wear. . . . After the Yankees left a great deal of cast off clothing was found. Mother boiled it in lye water, rinsed it thoroughly and dyed it with pomegranate rinds or pecan hulls.

Eudora Inez Moore, diary

The Effects of War

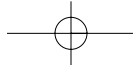
Because no major battles of the Civil War were fought in Texas, the state did not suffer the destruction of war as severely as states such as Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, and South Carolina. Yet the people in Texas still felt the pain of war. Many Texans went to fight in the war. They left their families, homes, and jobs. Their absence meant more responsibilities for those left behind.

The citizens of Texas faced other serious problems. Tensions arose between people who supported the Confederacy and those who remained loyal to the Union. Also, a U.S. blockade reduced the sale of farm products, and the economy in Texas suffered. These problems, along with a shortage of basic supplies, made life difficult at home.



WOMEN IN COMBAT

Not all women stayed behind while the men went to fight. About 250 women joined the Confederate army. Those who fought disguised themselves as men. They cut their hair short, padded their bodies, and wore false mustaches. In most cases, their true identities were learned only if they were seriously wounded, taken prisoner, or killed.



Lone Star Legends

Milton M. Holland

Union sergeant major Milton M. Holland, a freed slave who was born in Texas and educated in Ohio, received the U.S. Medal of Honor for his leadership during the Civil War. He was one of 47 African American Texans who served in the Union army. More than 2,000 Texans fought for the Union during the Civil War. • **What was the main reason some Texans fought for the Union?**



vigilante *a person who punishes criminals or takes control without authority to do so*

Union Supporters in Texas

Even though most people in Texas strongly supported the Confederacy, about one-fourth of Texans had been against secession. Some of these people remained loyal to the Union during the Civil War. Their numbers probably grew during the war as the Confederate army lost battles, soldiers were killed or lost limbs, and the people at home faced shortages and other hardships.

North Texas experienced a great deal of Union activity. It was begun by those who opposed the Confederate draft. In 1862 Union supporters there formed a secret society called the Peace Party. Confederate supporters feared that the Peace Party would aid the Union in defeating the Confederacy and Texas. Some **vigilantes** took matters into their own hands, hanging 40 Peace Party members at Gainesville and other North Texas communities. This stopped Union activity in the area for many months. However, by 1864 several counties along the Red River became popular among army deserters and others who opposed the war.

German Texans in particular were divided. Some who lived in the heart of the German settlements in Central Texas supported the Union and were opposed to slavery. Others who lived among Texans from the southern United States had become slave owners. They tended to support the Confederacy. Some even served in the Confederate army.

Opposition to the Confederate draft caused German Texans in Gillespie, Kerr, and Kendall Counties to organize the Union Loyal League for service in the federal army. Major Fritz Tegner led a group of about 60 German Texans in an effort to join the Union army. They were followed by 94 Confederate soldiers on horseback led by Lieutenant C. D. McRae.

McRae caught up with them in a camp on the Nueces River. The next morning, on August 10, 1862, the two forces fought in the Battle of the Nueces. Many of the Union soldiers were killed during the battle, and the wounded were executed later. A few survivors later reached Union forces in New Orleans. A monument was later built in Comfort, Texas, to honor the Germans and one Mexican American who died fighting for the Union.

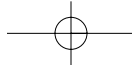
Many Tejanos served in the Confederate army. Some Tejanos, however, opposed slavery and secession. A number of Tejanos joined the Union forces. John L. Haynes organized a Union cavalry unit in South Texas in 1863. About half of his recruits were Tejanos.

Wartime Economy

During the war Texans continued raising cotton and cattle and producing other products. However, the war greatly affected agriculture. The Union navy's blockade closed the ports on the Gulf of Mexico. Union victories along the Mississippi River closed land routes to the rest of the Confederacy. As a result, Texans could not sell their cotton. Many farmers began growing more wheat and corn instead of cotton as the demand for food crops increased.



Mexican American Confederate soldiers



With many of the men gone to fight, Texas women took on the men's work in addition to their own. Some Texas women ran post offices and stores. Some managed farms. Others were left in charge of huge plantations. Some women took over ranches and had to help drive cattle to market. Some became teachers or provided medical aid. Texas women made bandages and knitted and sewed clothing for soldiers. They also sent boxes filled with badly needed food supplies to soldiers at the front.

Many women and men in Texas also worked in factories during the war. The Confederate army established factories to manufacture weapons in Austin and Tyler. By 1863 Texas was making 800 weapons a month in its four gun factories. Iron furnaces opened in East Texas, and the state government had prisoners in Huntsville make clothes.

The U.S. blockade of the Confederate states kept goods from entering or leaving these states. Because many people depended on the sale of cotton to make money, their earnings were limited. At the same time, expenses—including taxes to support the war—continued to rise. This, along with a concern that the Confederacy might not win the war, caused Confederate money to lose value. Prices of horses, which were only a few dollars in 1860, jumped to several hundred Confederate dollars by 1865.

Home Front Hardships

With the blockade stopping the normal flow of trade goods, many items were in short supply. Goods such as clothes and shoes became very scarce. Medicines and hospital supplies were sent to the battle lines instead of to the towns. There were also shortages of ordinary items such as paper. Some newspapers were even discontinued due to the lack of basic materials. Because of shortages, Texans learned to use substitutes. Roasted acorns or corn were brewed into a drink that was like coffee. Honey took the place of sugar, and homespun clothes replaced clothing bought in stores. People also learned to use herbs instead of medicines.

Refugees

During the war many slaves were sent to Texas from farms and plantations in Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi. Slaveholders hoped to prevent them from running away or being taken away when the Union army appeared. Thousands of slaves were sent to Texas during the war. The slaves were often accompanied by their owners, who were



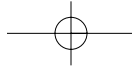
Mexican Americans in the Civil War

At least 2,500 Mexican Americans joined the Confederate forces. Colonel Santos Benavides was the highest ranking Mexican American to serve in the Confederate army. He was praised for leading his Confederate troops to defend the city of Laredo against 200 Union soldiers. • **Why did the Civil War divide the Mexican American community?**



- ▼ In the early 1860s Thomas Anderson built a mill to make gunpowder for the Confederacy.
- **Why do you think Anderson Mill was converted from a powder mill to a gristmill after the Civil War?**





Linking History

To Economics

Prices rose sky-high during the Civil War. In 1864 in the South, a dozen eggs cost \$6.00, a pound of butter cost \$6.25, a quart of milk was \$10.00, and a pound of coffee was \$12.00. A Confederate soldier earned only about \$18.00 per month. • **What do you think caused prices to rise so high?**

usually unhappy at being forced from their homes. Kate Stone, who fled her family's plantation in Louisiana, told of her unhappiness in finding herself in a crude farmhouse near Paris, Texas.

TEXAS VOICES

I despair of giving any idea of the dirt. We tried to eat without seeing or tasting and to sleep without touching the bed. They gave us coffee, a horrid decoction of burnt wheat and milk without sugar, in saucers and water in the halves of broken bottles. The table was set in the dirtiest of kitchens with a dirt floor. . . . It surpassed any place we have been in yet. We certainly had found the dark corner of the Confederacy.

Kate Stone, diary



Confederate currency

The War's End

Very few people thought the war would last as long as it did. By the spring of 1865—four years after it had begun—it seemed certain that the Confederacy would lose the Civil War. After a series of defeats, Confederate general Robert E. Lee finally surrendered to Union general Ulysses S. Grant on April 9, 1865, at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia, effectively ending the Civil War. Word of the surrender traveled slowly. Some Confederate forces continued to fight even after the surrender. Confederate general Edmund Kirby Smith signed the official surrender of the Trans-Mississippi area, including Texas, on June 2, 1865, almost two months after Lee had surrendered. Soldiers went home to their families. Now that the war was over, Texans—along with the rest of the nation—faced an uncertain future. Much of the old Southern way of life had come to an end.

SECTION 3 ASSESSMENT

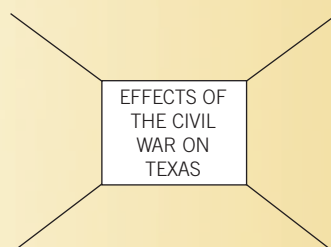
Terms & Names

Identify:

- Peace Party
- vigilante
- Robert E. Lee
- Kirby Smith

Organizing Information

Use a web like the one shown to list the effects of the Civil War on Texas.



Critical Thinking


1. How did life in Texas change as a result of the Civil War?
2. How did the U.S. blockade affect the economy of Texas?
3. What hardships did people in Texas face during the Civil War?

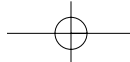
A Real-Life Story

Review *A Real-Life Story* on page 315. As a class, discuss why Texans experienced a shortage of many supplies during the Civil War.

ACTIVITY

History

Imagine that you live in Texas during the Civil War. In your Texas Notebook, write a letter to a friend or relative in another state describing what life is like at home. 



TALES OF *Texas*

Sophia Porter's Brush with the Yankees



Sophia Porter

North Texas, along the Red River, was a lawless frontier during the Civil War. Sophia Porter became a legendary character because of her actions to defend her plantation in Grayson County. Although the stories may be exaggerated, she remains an important figure in Texas history.

Sophia Porter was legendary long before she performed a heroic act in Grayson County, Texas. She is credited with being the first woman to arrive on the battlefield after the victory at San Jacinto. She also took care of Sam Houston's wounds, nursing him back to health after the battle.

After Texas became a republic, Sophia married and moved to Glen Eden Plantation in Grayson County. During the Civil War her husband was killed by a member of a group of violent Confederate supporters led by outlaw William Quantrill. Angered by her husband's death, Sophia had Quantrill placed under arrest. He later escaped, but Sophia succeeded in running him and his gang out of Texas.

Sophia operated the plantation at Glen Eden alone during the Civil War. A troop of Confederate soldiers came through on their way to Fort

Washita, and Sophia threw them a party. Soon after the party was over and the Confederates had left, a unit of Union scouts came trailing the Confederate troops. Sophia persuaded the Yankees to stay for dinner, and she took them to her basement to show them her wine cellar. She locked the Union soldiers in the wine cellar, waded across the Red River, and rode to Fort Washita. The Confederate soldiers rode back with her and captured the Yankee soldiers.

Sophia protected the plantation at Glen Eden one more time before the Civil War was over. A raiding party of Comanches came through the Red River Valley. When they got to Glen Eden, they found the house barricaded with cotton bales and protected by Sophia, her neighbors, and her slaves. The Comanches soon retreated in defeat. Sophia's heroic deeds made her a legend in the Red River Valley.



Glen Eden plantation

LINKING TO HISTORY

Write a newspaper headline and article about life in Texas during the Civil War. As a class, compile your articles to publish a Civil War newspaper. Add photographs to the newspaper and give the paper a name.

LINKING TO TODAY

Research a contemporary Texas woman in politics or the military who has made significant contributions to society. Create an oral presentation about this person and her accomplishments.

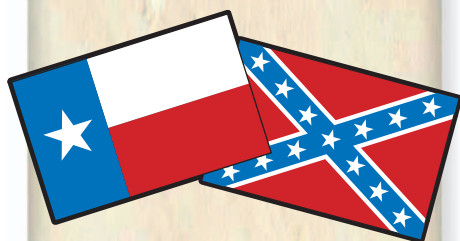


CHAPTER 14 ASSESSMENT

VISUAL Summary

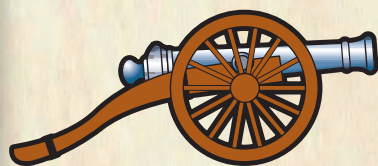
Texas Secedes

The growing debate over slavery and states' rights divided the nation in the early 1860s. In 1861 Texas became the seventh state to secede from the Union and join the Confederate States of America.



Texans Fight for the Confederacy

Although no major battles were fought on Texas soil, Texans contributed to the war by joining the Confederate army, fighting against Union forces, and defending the Gulf Coast.



The Civil War Affects Life at Home

Texans experienced many hardships during the war. Tensions arose between Union and Confederate supporters. A declining economy and a shortage of basic supplies also made life difficult at home.



TERMS & NAMES

Explain the significance of each of the following:

1. Republican Party
2. Democratic Party
3. Sam Houston
4. Abraham Lincoln
5. Edward Clark
6. Hood's Texas Brigade
7. John B. Magruder
8. Battle at Sabine Pass
9. Battle at Palmito Ranch
10. Robert E. Lee

REVIEW QUESTIONS

Texas Secedes (pages 304–307)

1. Why did Texas and other Southern states decide to secede from the Union?
2. What prompted the removal of Governor Houston as Texas's governor?

Texans Fight for the Confederacy (pages 309–313)

3. How did Texans contribute to the military effort in the Civil War?
4. Identify two battles fought in Texas.

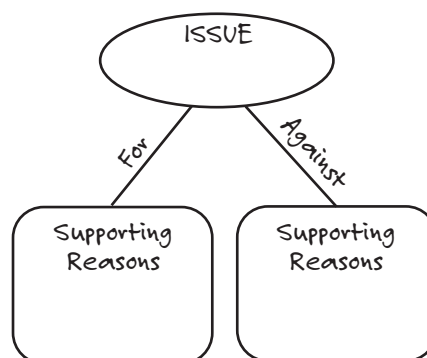
The Civil War Affects Life at Home (pages 315–318)

5. How did the war affect the economy of Texas?
6. How did Texans deal with the shortage of goods during the war?

READING SOCIAL STUDIES

After You Read

Review your completed diagrams. In general, who supported and who opposed the issues listed in your three organizers? What do you think might have been some of their reasons for either supporting or opposing each issue? Do you think that the destruction caused by the Civil War affected how people felt about these issues?



CRITICAL THINKING

Summarizing Information

1. States' rights was a major issue in the election of 1860. Summarize the different viewpoints at that time.

Drawing Conclusions

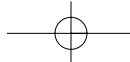
2. During the Civil War the Confederate government drafted men into military service. Why were some Texans opposed to the draft?

Making Inferences

3. The U.S. government enforced a blockade against the Confederacy. How did this military strategy affect Texas?

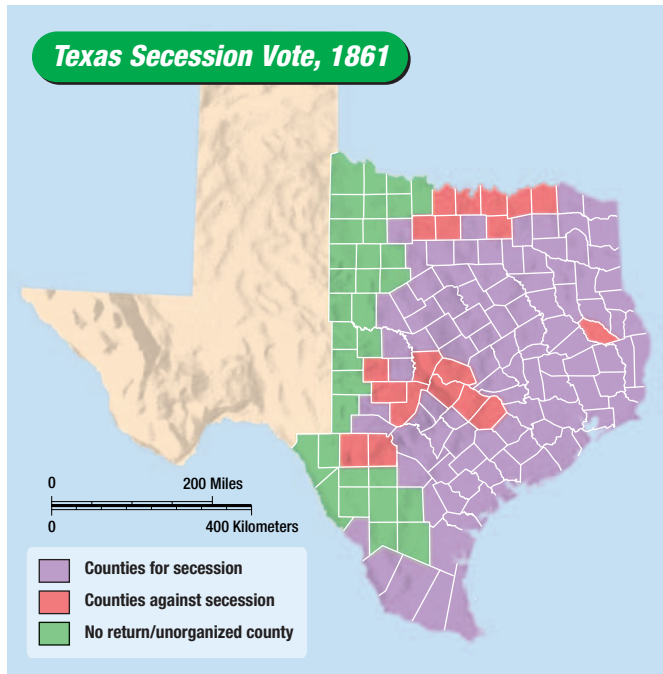
Analyzing Information

4. How did the physical effects differ from the economic effects of the war in Texas?



MAP & GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

Applying Skills



1. Describe the relative location of the Texas counties that voted against secession.
2. How many counties voted against secession?
3. Why do you think most eastern counties of Texas voted for secession?

SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLBUILDER

Exploring Primary and Secondary Sources

Read the following excerpt, which reflects an opinion about the withdrawal of Texas from the Union.

Some of you laugh to scorn the idea of bloodshed as the result of secession. But let me tell you what is coming. . . . You may, after the sacrifice of countless millions of treasure and hundreds of thousands of lives, as a bare possibility, win southern independence . . . but I doubt it.

1. Is the passage a primary or secondary source? How do you know?
2. What conclusions can you draw from the passage about the type of material this source came from?



CHAPTER PROJECT

Exchanging Dialogue

Choose one of the following roles: a German immigrant, a refugee slave, a non-fighting plantation owner, or a Confederate soldier. Assume your role and write a description of your experience in Texas during the Civil War. Then form groups, varying the roles in each group. Discuss the war from your point of view with the other members of your group. Draw conclusions about why each of these people might have a different viewpoint.



SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & SOCIETY ACTIVITY

Industry in Texas

During the Civil War very few factories existed in Texas. As a result, Texans received most of their manufactured goods from other parts of the country. Today, many types of industries exist in Texas. Research the top ten industries in Texas today. Then, as a class, discuss how the growth of industry has changed the economy of our state since 1860.



Go to www.celebratingtexas.com to research this topic.



CITIZENSHIP ACTIVITY

The Controversy over States' Rights

One of the major causes of the Civil War was the disagreement over states' rights. Many people believe that a state should have the right to withdraw from the federal government if its citizens decide to do so. Other people believe that states should never have the right to secede. What do you believe? Is there any occasion in which a state should be able to withdraw from the Union? In your Texas Notebook, write a persuasive speech in which you support your opinion with specific reasons. Then present your speech to your classmates.