



The Civil War Escape Room

Title	The Civil War: "Taking Sides," an Escape Room
Subject	Abraham Lincoln, Civil War, Battles of the Civil War, People of the Civil War
Author	Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection
Grade level	7-9
Time duration	50-60 Mins
Objective	<p>Students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify Key figures from the Civil War• Order and identify some of the main events in the Civil War• Label and identify landmarks on the U.S. Map <p>Current Indiana Education Standards (2020): History</p> <p>8.1.24 Analyze the causes and effects of events leading to the Civil War, and evaluate the impact issues such as states' rights and slavery had in developing America's sectional conflict.</p> <p>8.1.25 Identify the factors and individuals which influenced the outcome of the Civil War and explain the significance of each.</p> <p>8.3.1 Read maps to interpret symbols and determine the land forms and human features that represent physical and cultural characteristics* of areas in the United States.</p>
Overview	This activity is a beginning level or introduction to the Civil War unit. This lesson will feature five (5) activities each showing



Historical Background

students useful skills, which allow them to move around the room, create maps, and timelines. Once the student has completed the “escape room” they will have a better understanding of the people, places, events, and ideals during the Civil War.

Following the election of antislavery Republican Abraham Lincoln as president, South Carolina seceded on December 20, 1860. By February 1861, six other states followed (Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas). They formed the Confederate States of America and wrote its constitution to continue slavery and allow its expansion into western territories. By February 18, 1861, Jefferson Davis, an ex-Senator from Mississippi, became the president of the Confederacy.

On April 12, 1861, the Civil War began after Confederates attacked Fort Sumter, located near Charleston, South Carolina; the Union surrendered after two days. After this, four more states seceded and joined the Confederacy (Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina).

Lincoln requested an army of 500,000 men to join in the battle to save the Union. After the initial request for more troops, the war waged on; General Robert E. Lee took command of the Confederate Army of Virginia, and the Union began the struggle to defend the United States. On September 22, 1862, after a Union victory at the Battle of Antietam, Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, as a military measure essential to saving the Union. The Emancipation Proclamation stated that all slaves in rebel states would become free on January 1, 1863.

Due to the growing number of casualties, Congress enacted a military draft in March of 1863. This was the first draft to ever occur in the United States. It required every able-bodied male aged 20-45 to serve in the Union army, unless they could find a substitute or pay \$300 to the government. The draft led to a number of draft riots, the largest taking place in New York City in July of 1863.



By the fall of 1864, things were starting to lean in favor of the Union. General William Tecumseh Sherman burned Atlanta to the ground and began his “March to the Sea” in November. During the march, Sherman and his men destroyed railroad tracks, thus cutting off Georgia from supplies. On December 21, 1864, Sherman captured Savannah, ending the “March to the Sea.”

On January 31, 1865, the United States Congress approved the 13th Amendment, abolishing slavery in the United States. This granted every enslaved person within the United States freedom. Finally, on April 5, 1865, Lee surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, and the Civil War ended.

Nine days later, Lincoln was fatally shot by John Wilkes Booth at Ford’s Theater in Washington, D.C. On April 15, 1865 Abraham Lincoln was declared dead.

Materials

Pen/pencil, Highlighters, Colored pencils, scissors, glue, paper.

Activities and procedures

Activity One: Building Background

Before beginning the escape room, have your students create a KWL (Know, Want to Learn, Learned) chart of the important Figures of the Civil war this will allow you to gauge your students’ previous knowledge. Here is a quick cheat sheet:

Abraham Lincoln	Jefferson Davis	George Meade
Robert E. Lee	Ulysses S. Grant	William T. Sherman
Thaddeus Stevens	Charles Sumner	Ambrose Burnside
Thomas Stonewall Jackson		George McClellan



Activity Two: Who's, Who? (Around the World)

For this exercise place the (activity two) biographies around the class room; the students will have a chance to get out of their seats and move about the classroom. Using the worksheet attached, the students will read the biographies and answer the worksheet. Once they are finished the underlined letter will create a new word. All the underlined letters will answer the question at the bottom of the worksheet. If the answer is correct they move on to the next activity.

Activity Three: Hidden in Plain Sight (Map Making)

For this activity, students will create a map of areas during the Civil War; they will also lay out important distinctions between the states, such as the border states, territories, and Union/Confederate States. Once they are complete there will be an area where all the items on the key overlap. They will then answer the question on the bottom of the page and move on to the next activity; if not, offer guidance.

Activity Four: Finding Order (Timeline Making)

For this activity, students will create a timeline of the key events during the Civil War using the activity four worksheet. If they complete this timeline correctly the shapes will create a pattern. If this pattern is correct they will move on to the final activity.

Activity Five: Who said what? (Matching activity)

For the final activity, students will read snippets from well-known speeches and writings, then match them to the figures who said them. Each quote has a matching color that will be placed in the code lock at the bottom of the page. Once they are completed they will be done with the escape room.



Resource List

Please feel free to use any of these resources below in your classroom.

Web Resources:

Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection: LincolnCollection.org

American Battlefield Trust: Battlefields.org/learn/civil-war

National Park Service: Nps.org/get/learn/historyculture/civil-war-timeline

United States Senate: Senate.gov

Library of Congress: loc.gov/pictures/collection/civwar

Video Resources:

History, America: The Story of Us (Season 1, Episode 5, Civil War)

<https://youtu.be/O-wTzZvVb-c>

Adult Books:

With Malice Toward None by Stephen B. Oates

A. Lincoln: A Biography by Ronald C. White, Jr.

Race and Reunion: The Civil War in American Memory. by David Blight

Abe: Abraham Lincoln in His Times. By David S. Reynolds

Primary Sources:

[House Divided](#) -Abraham Lincoln

[Second Inaugural Address](#) -Abraham Lincoln

[The Gettysburg Address](#) -Abraham Lincoln

**Worksheets,
Keys, and
Instructions**

Inserted below for ease of access.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Know	Want to Know	Learned

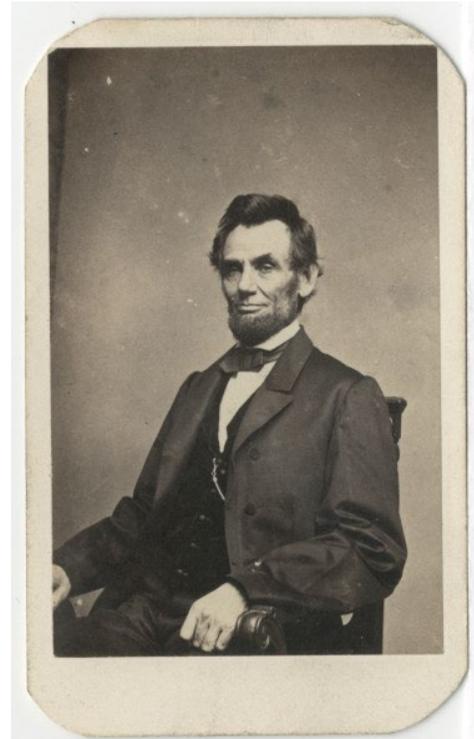
Abraham Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809 in Hardin County, Kentucky to Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks Lincoln. The Lincoln family moved to southern Indiana in 1816. Here Lincoln worked on his father's land, and that of neighbors to help support their family. During this time Lincoln was also reading many books to educate himself, since he only received one year of formal schooling.

In 1830, Lincoln's family moved to Illinois. Four years later Lincoln launched his political career and successfully ran for the Illinois House of Representatives. During his first term in the House, Lincoln became a self-taught lawyer and joined a law practice with John T. Stuart, later with Stephen Logan, and lastly with William Herndon. From 1847 to 1849 Lincoln served in the U.S. House of Representatives, before going back to being a traveling lawyer.

In the election of 1860, Lincoln ran as the Republican candidate for president against John Breckenridge (Southern Democrat), Stephen Douglas (Northern Democrat), and John Bell (Constitutional Union Party). Lincoln won the election and became the 16th President of the United States. Lincoln was against slavery and his election outraged the South, leading to the secession of 11 southern states and later the start of the Civil War.

In 1864, during the midst of the Civil War, Lincoln ran for reelection against General George McClellan. Lincoln won on November 8, 1864. On April 14, 1865, while attending a play at Ford's Theater in Washington, D.C., Abraham Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth and Lincoln died from the wound the following morning. This was only a week after Confederate General Robert E. Lee surrendered to Union General Ulysses Grant, ending the Civil War.



Abraham Lincoln (1864)
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection
Item ID: LFA-0054

Ambrose E. Burnside

Ambrose Everette Burnside was born in Liberty, Indiana, on May 23, 1824. Burnside is most well-known by his bushy sideburns; the term sideburns actually comes from his last name. Burnside attended the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1843. Upon completion he served in the Mexican-American War on garrison duty and then served two years on the western frontier. He then resigned from the military in 1853 and later became treasurer of the Illinois Central Railroad, working for George McClellan.

When the Civil War broke out Burnside began his service as a colonel of the 1st Rhode Island Infantry. After the First Battle of Bull Run, he was promoted to brigadier general. Burnside then joined the Army of the Potomac, which he was asked to lead twice, both times he turned down the offer.

Burnside then, for a brief time, took control over the Department of the Ohio. He returned to Virginia where he led the Union Ninth Corps through the siege of Petersburg in 1864. During this siege a stalemate ensued. Burnside had encouraged the idea of digging under the Confederate troops and filling the tunnels with explosives. When the explosives detonated, incompetent generals led the attack. Ulysses S. Grant had to call off the operation. The damage was already done, Burnside's men were trapped in the crater, this made them easy targets for the Confederate troops. Grant then issued Burnside a leave of absence, never calling him back to serve.

After the war, Burnside was elected as Rhode Island's governor three times. He was also elected to the U.S. Senate twice. He became president of the National Rifle Association and the Grand Army of the Republic (a Union Veterans association). Ambrose Burnside died on September 13, 1881 in Bristol, Rhode Island.



Ambrose E. Burnside
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection
Item ID: LN-0434

George B. McClellan

George Brinton McClellan was born on December 3, 1826 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Nicknamed “Little Mac” and “Young Napoleon” because of his height (5'8”), he was a popular commander among his troops. McClellan began his military life when he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1842. After four years, McClellan graduated second in his class and was appointed brevet second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers. Here he served under General Winfield Scott during the Mexican-American War. He worked on constructing roads and bridges for the army.



Maj. Gen. Geo. B. McClellan
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection
Item ID: 71.2009.081.1144

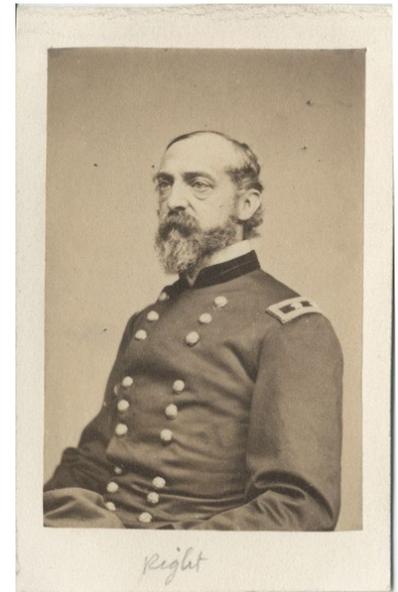
After the war, he returned to West Point to instruct new military cadets, translate a French manual on bayonet tactics, and perform duties for the Corp of Engineers. During the Crimean War (1853-1856) McClellan became a military observer, taking note of the military tactics Russia, France, the United Kingdom, and the Ottoman Empire were taking. Upon returning to the United States, McClellan resigned from military service and took a job with the Illinois Central Railroad.

At the start of the Civil War, McClellan was appointed to major general of Ohio Volunteers. After witnessing the leadership skills McClellan had shown, Lincoln promoted him to a major general of the Regular Army. McClellan began the daunting task of organizing the Army of the Potomac, giving them proper military training. Over the course of the Civil War McClellan was removed as major general twice by Lincoln due to his slowness in battle. Upon being removed the second time, McClellan was sent to Trenton and no new orders were ever sent his way.

In 1864, McClellan was nominated as the Democratic candidate for president, running against President Abraham Lincoln (the Republican candidate). McClellan sat on an anti-war platform, which promised negotiation with the Confederacy for peace. On election day McClellan resigned from the army, and ultimately lost against Lincoln who was elected for his second term.

McClellan worked at a number of engineering firms after the war, serving as an administrator. In 1878, he was elected Governor of New Jersey. On October 29, 1885 McClellan died of a heart attack in Orange, New Jersey.

George G. Meade



George G. Meade
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection
Item ID: OC-0843

George Gordon Meade was born in Cádiz, Spain on December 31, 1815 to Richard Worsam Meade and Margaret Coats Butler. Meade was recommended for the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1831 and graduated in 1835. Upon graduation Meade served in the Seminole War in Florida, after which he retired from the military. He then worked as a civil engineer until 1842, before being asked to reenlist in the military. He was appointed as the second lieutenant in the Corps of Topographical Engineers, building lighthouses and breakwaters, a structure built close to a coast that protects against tides and waves. He then was called to serve in the Mexican-American War, but saw no major combat. After the war he returned to topographical work in 1857.

The outbreak of the Civil War called Meade back into action, where he was promoted to brigadier general of volunteers and commanded the Pennsylvania brigade. He later joined General McClellan's Army of the Potomac, fighting in the Seven Days Battles. After showing his will to fight and leadership in battle, Meade was promoted to command the Army of the Potomac on June 28, 1863. Still new to the command, Meade faced off with General Robert E. Lee at the Battle of Gettysburg. After holding off Lee's troops for three days, Meade and his men were able to crush the Confederate forces. This sent Lee and his remaining forces into a retreat. However, Meade did not pursue the rebel army and faced criticism from Lincoln since he did not pursue and finish off the Army of Northern Virginia.

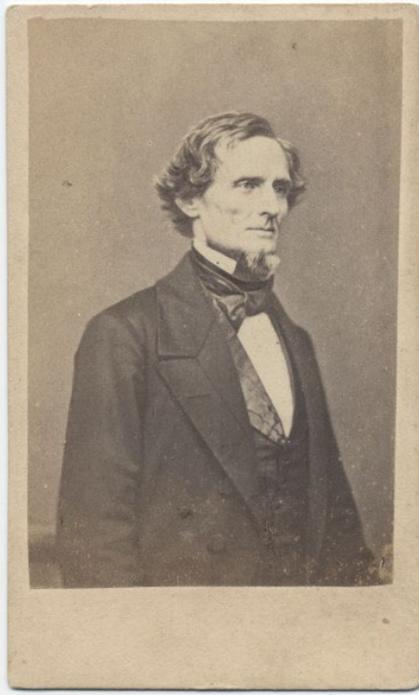
Meade led the Army of the Potomac in two more campaigns, Bristoe and Mine Run, both of which provided no clear winner. When General Grant became the lieutenant general and general-in-chief of the Union forces he took over leading the Army of the Potomac. Though Meade was still their leading officer he stepped aside allowing the command to transfer to General Grant when needed. Meade still showed great leadership skills and led the Army of the Potomac in successful battles, which prompted General Grant to ask for Meade's promotion to major general. Once accepted, Meade was appointed to Major General and served under Grant for the last year of the war.

After the war, Meade became the commissioner of Fairmount Park, located in Philadelphia. Meade died on November 6, 1872 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Reference:

American Battlefield Trust, *George G. Meade*. History, American Battlefield Trust, 2022, <https://www.battlefields.org/learn/biographies/george-g-meade>. Accessed 25 May 2022.

National Park Service, *George G. Meade*. National Park Service, 2022, January 12, <https://www.nps.gov/people/george-g-meade.htm>. Accessed 25 May 2022.



Jefferson Davis

Jefferson Davis was born on June 3, 1808 in southwest Kentucky but later moved to Louisiana and finally to Mississippi. Davis' father, Samuel, knew that Davis needed to attend school in order to make something of himself, and so he sent his son to the College of St. Thomas in Kentucky at the age of 8. He returned home at age 10 to attend a country school until age 13, when he went to finish his schooling at Transylvania University in Lexington, Kentucky. There, Davis started becoming acquainted with the scholars of the day, such as Henry Clay, who was a U.S Congressman and later Secretary of State.

Jefferson Davis
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection
Item ID: LFA-0227

Upon graduation, Davis returned home to find that his father had died on their farm in Mississippi in 1824. Davis' brother, Joseph, urged him to attend the Military Academy at West Point. Throughout his

time there he was not a model cadet, and he was rated one of the top 15 worst cadets at the time.

In 1842 Davis entered the world of politics; he ran for the state legislature and lost. He did not give up - just two years later he was an appointed elector for the presidential campaign of James K. Polk and in 1845 he ran successfully for a seat in Congress. Within the year Davis got word of the War with Mexico and wanted to take military charge, so he resigned from Congress and was appointed to the command of The First Mississippi Rifles. After returning from the Mexican-American War, Davis was nicknamed the "Hero of Buena Vista." This title helped him get elected to the U.S. Senate in 1848, serving two terms. In 1853, President Franklin Pierce offered Davis the position of Secretary of War, which he accepted.

When Abraham Lincoln was elected president in 1860, southern states began seceding from the United States. In 1861, Mississippi seceded from the Union and Davis left the Senate to return home. Shortly thereafter Davis was called upon to be the president of the new Confederate States of America, and once again he accepted. After General Lee surrendered the Confederate army on April 9, 1865, Jefferson Davis was soon arrested and served his sentence for treason until December 25, 1867, due to the release of the Amnesty Proclamation. This Proclamation stated that all persons who were imprisoned due to their participation in the rebellion would be pardoned.

On December 6, 1889, Jefferson Davis died from acute bronchitis in New Orleans, Louisiana.



Robert E. Lee
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection
Item ID: LN-0801

Robert E. Lee

Robert Edward Lee was born on January 19, 1807 to Henry and Matilda Lee in Stratford Hall, Virginia. After attending small schools in the town of Alexandria, Virginia, Lee was accepted into West Point Military Academy in 1825, when he was 18. Little is noted about his four years of schooling, but in 1829 Lee graduated second in his class. Due to Lee's high honors at West Point he was appointed Lieutenant in the Engineer Corps of the United States Army.

Two years later, Lee married Mary Anna Randolph Custis, who was a descendent of John Parke Custis (George Washington's adopted son). For seventeen years Lee inspected the construction of coastal defenses. He had yet to see war, but that was about to change.

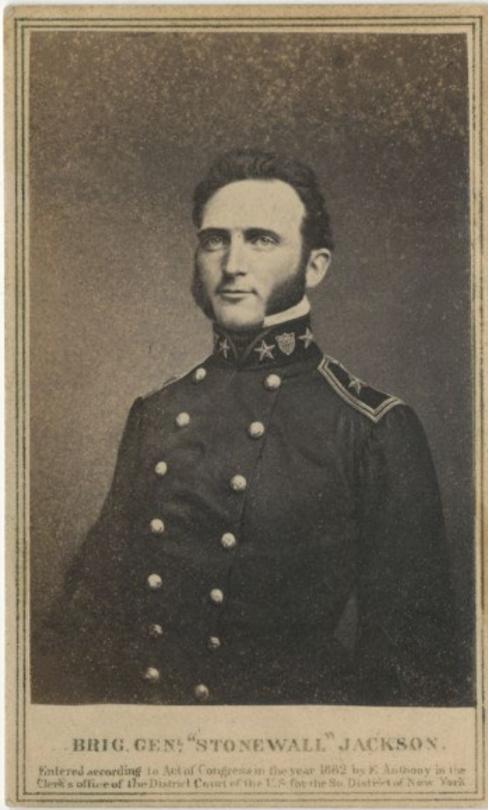
In 1846, Lee served in the Mexican-American War as a member of General Winfield Scott's staff. Due to his cunning and bravery, Lee was promoted colonel by the end of the war. Lee then turned to teaching, where he served as the superintendent of West Point from 1852 to 1855. Only stepping down to take a position in the cavalry, a few years later in 1859 he assisted in putting down John Brown's raid at Harpers Ferry. This raid was an attempt to spark an armed slave rebellion.

In April 1861, President Abraham Lincoln offered Lee command of the Federal forces, but Lee declined. He later resigned from the United States Army when the state of Virginia seceded on April 17th. He then accepted the role as general of the Confederate Army and later as Confederate President Jefferson Davis' military advisor. In June of 1862 Lee assumed command of the Army of the Peninsula, which he renamed "The Army of Northern Virginia." This army would later become one of the most famous Confederate armies in the entire Civil War. Lee's final position during the Civil War was General-in-Chief of all Confederate forces, but only two months later Lee surrendered to General Grant at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865. With this surrender the Civil War finally came to close.

After the war, Lee returned home to Virginia and became the president of Washington College. The college would later be renamed Washington and Lee University. Lee remained in his position until his health began failing; he would try to speak and no words would come out of his mouth, he was chronically tired, and he suffered from both shortness of breath and chest pains. Lee died on October 12, 1870 in Lexington, Virginia of a stroke.

Reference: Horn, Stanley F. *The Robert E. Lee Reader*. Konecky & Konecky Publishing. New York, 1949.

American Battlefield Trust. *Robert E. Lee*. History. 2022, <https://www.battlefields.org/learn/biographies/robert-e-lee>. Accessed 28 May 2022.



Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson

Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson, born on January 21, 1824, was the son of Jonathan Jackson and Julia Beckwith Neale. Growing up in Clarksburg, Virginia, Jackson was a shy but bright boy. Like many other military powerhouses at the time, Jackson received an appointment to West Point Military Academy. During his time at West Point he struggled academically, but improved his standing every year. Upon his graduation in 1846, the United States was at war with Mexico. During the Mexican-American War, Jackson served in the 1st U.S. Artillery and participated in General Winfield Scott's campaign to capture Mexico City.

Brig. Genl. "Stonewall" Jackson
Lincoln Financial Collection
Item ID: OC-0728

After the war ended in 1848, Jackson was assigned to duty in Florida. It was here where he and another higher-ranking officer got into a dispute and after the argument, Jackson was deemed insignificant by the U.S. Army, resulting in him resigning his military commission. He then accepted a teaching position at the Virginia Military Institute in Lexington, Virginia in 1852.

At the start of the Civil War Jackson became a colonel of the Virginia militia and commanded a Confederate garrison at Harpers Ferry. It was around this time that Jackson was nicknamed "Stonewall" while leading a brigade at the First Battle of Bull Run. His force was so strong and well led that they were able to prevent any opposing troops through; Jackson was almost like a stone wall. Jackson was later transferred to General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, where he was promoted to Lieutenant General in 1862.

In May of 1863, Jackson, after returning from reconnaissance, was accidentally shot and wounded by his own men. He died on May 10, 1863 of pneumonia caused by his wound.



Ulysses S. Grant
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection
Item ID: OC-0642

Ulysses S. Grant

Ulysses S. Grant was born on April 27, 1822 in Point Pleasant, Ohio to Jesse Root Grant and Hannah Simpson Grant. Grant attended Georgetown School and later the Seminary at Maysville, Kentucky. Upon his sixteenth birthday his father was ready to teach him the family business of tanning (treating animal skins and hides to produce leather), but Grant didn't want to take over the family business. Hearing this, his father allowed him to choose his own life path. Jesse Grant wrote to Congressman Hamer asking for his son's appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point. Upon writing the appointment letter, Congressman Hamer couldn't remember Grant's real name, which was Hiram Ulysses Grant, but he remembered his mother's name was Hannah Simpson. In turn the congressman wrote Ulysses Simpson Grant. When Ulysses arrived to

West Point they were expecting Ulysses Simpson Grant and not Hiram Ulysses Grant, so to save time Grant just changed his name to Ulysses S. Grant.

While attending West Point, Grant showed promising horsemanship and excelled at math. After graduating he became brevet second lieutenant to the 4th U.S. Infantry in Missouri. In 1846, Grant served in the Mexican-American War, where he was promoted to first lieutenant and learned the skills needed to be a military leader. After the war he returned home and began working in his father's leather store in Galena, Illinois.

In 1861, the Civil War broke out, and the Illinois Governor appointed Grant as the commander of an undertrained and rather unruly volunteer regiment. Grant whipped them into shape and began showing the world his military cunning. In March of 1864 Lincoln appointed Grant General-in-Chief. Finally, on April 9, 1865 the Civil War ended when General Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Court House in Virginia.

After the war Ulysses S. Grant was deemed an American hero. He was elected the 18th President of the United States in 1869 and served two terms. After this Grant became a partner in a financial firm. This firm later went bankrupt and Grant learned that he developed cancer of the throat. Since he didn't want to leave his family in debt he wrote a memoir that he finished right before his death in July of 1885.

William Tecumseh Sherman

William Tecumseh Sherman was born in Lancaster, Ohio on February 8, 1820. Upon the sudden death of his father in 1829, Sherman and his ten siblings began living with friends and family. He spent a small time living with Senator Thomas Ewing, who gave him a recommendation to the United States Military Academy at West Point. After graduating in 1840, he served during the Second Seminole War in Florida. After the war he was stationed in California, which resulted in him not serving in the Mexican-American War, and because of this he resigned from his position in 1853. He instead tried his hand at banking and law, and later became the Superintendent of the Louisiana Military Academy in 1859.



William T. Sherman
Lincoln Financial Collection
Item ID: OC-0950

At the start of the Civil War Sherman resigned from his position and headed back north, where he was appointed to the 13th United States Infantry as a colonel. After his first battle, the First Battle of Bull Run, Lincoln was so impressed with his actions that he promoted Sherman to brigadier general on August 7, 1861. On, May 1, 1862, Sherman was promoted to major general of volunteers.

Sherman believed the Confederate Army could not be stopped until they had completely lost the will to fight mentally, physically, and emotionally. This new idea would come to be known as "total war." Beginning in Georgia in 1864, Sherman commanded three armies, which surrounded Atlanta. After capturing the city on September 2, 1864, Sherman began his famous "March to the Sea" where he and his men burned cities, ruined railroad tracks, and cut Georgia's communication off from the rest of the South. On December 21, 1864 Lincoln received the city of Savannah, Georgia as an early "Christmas gift" from Sherman. Sherman then turned and marched north taking many key cities in South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

Following the war, Sherman stayed in the military, rising to the rank of full general, and even served as general-in-chief of the U.S. Army from 1869 to 1883. After retiring from the military Sherman became a writer and public speaker. In 1875 he published his own memoirs, titled, "The Memoirs of General William T. Sherman." Sherman died on February 14, 1891 in New York City.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Activity Two: Whose, Who?

Directions: Using the biographies please answer the questions below. Leaving out the middle initials, place the name of the person, place, or event on the lines below. Each line will have one letter, then taking the letters in the boxes, answer the riddle at the bottom.



Battle of Five Forks
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection
Item ID: 71.2009.081.0561

- 1) I was the Union General not born in the United States.

e o r g e M e a d e

- 2) All of the Civil War generals from around the world attended what US Military Academy?

W e s t P o i n

- 3) After the war I became the Governor of Rhode Island.

A m b r o s e B r n s i d e

- 4) Before the Civil War I was a military observer during the Crimean War.

G e o r e M c C l e l l a n

- 5) President Abraham Lincoln once offered me the command of the Union Federal forces, but I declined. I later went on to fight on the side of the Confederacy, becoming a top ranking general.

R o b e r t L e

- 6) My real first name is Hiram but after a mix up on my first day at the military academy, I changed it to save time.

U l s s e s G r a n t

- 7) I was the president of the Confederacy.

J e f f e s o n D a v i s

Name: _____

Date: _____

- 8) I only received one year of formal schooling but I went on to be a lawyer, politician, and even the President of the United States.

A b r a h a m L i n c o l i n

- 9) I am most well-known for my "March to the Sea" during the Civil War, where I used my idea of "total war" to cut Georgia off from the rest of the South. (Include my full name)

W i l l i a m S h e r m a n

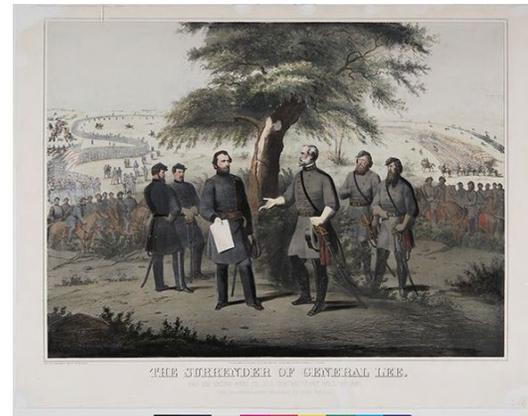
- 10) After returning from reconnaissance, I was mistakenly shot by my own men. (No need for first names just call me by my nickname)

S t o n e w a l l J a c k s o n

This Battle was deemed one of the bloodiest battles of the civil war. There were over 51,000. One of the most famous speeches President Abraham Lincoln ever gave was to dedicate a cemetery at this battlefield?

G e t t y s b u r g

Gettysburg



The Surrender of General Lee
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection
Item ID: 71.2009.081.1368

Name: _____

Date: _____

Activity Two: Who's, Who?

Directions: Using the biographies please answer the questions below. Leaving out the middle initials, place the name of the person, place, or event on the lines below. Each line will have one letter, then taking the letters in the boxes, answer the riddle at the bottom.



Battle of Five Forks
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection
Item ID: 71.2009.081.0561

1) I was a Union General not born in the United States.

2) All of the Civil War generals from around the world attended what US Military Academy?

3) After the war I became the Governor of Rhode Island.

4) Before the Civil War I was a military observer during the Crimean War.

5) President Abraham Lincoln once offered me the command of the Union Federal forces, but I declined. I later went on to fight on the side of the Confederacy, becoming a top ranking general.

6) My real first name is Hiram but after a mix up on my first day at the military academy, I changed it to save time.

7) I was the president of the Confederacy.

Name: _____

Date: _____

8) I only received one year of formal schooling but I went on to be a lawyer, politician, and even the President of the United States.

_____ _____

9) I am most well-known for my “March to the Sea” during the Civil War, where I used my idea of “total war” to cut Georgia off from the rest of the South.

_____ _____

10) After returning from reconnaissance, I was mistakenly shot by my own men. (No need for first names just call me by my nickname)

This Battle was deemed one of the bloodiest battles of the civil war. There were over 51,000. One of the most famous speeches President Abraham Lincoln ever gave was to dedicate a cemetery at this battlefield?



The Surrender of General Lee
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection
Item ID: 71.2009.081.1368

Name: _____

Date: _____

Activity Three: Hidden in Plain Sight

Directions: Using colored pencils label the map below with the places in the key, making sure you color in the box next to each place to complete the key. Once you are finished answer the question at the bottom and move on to the next activity.



Which river, when captured by the Union at the Battle of Vicksburg, split the Confederacy in half, thus ruining their chances of communication?

Key:

Western Territories

Confederate States

Union States

Border States

Mississippi River

Ohio River

Tennessee River

Name: _____

Date: _____

Activity Three: Hidden in Plain Sight

Directions: Using colored pencils label the map below with the places in the key, making sure you color in the box next to each place to complete the key. Once you are finished answer the question at the bottom and move on to the next activity.



Which river, when captured by the Union at the Battle of Vicksburg, split the Confederacy in half, thus ruining their chances of communication?

Mississippi River

Key:

Western Territories

Confederate States

Union States

Border States

Mississippi River

Ohio River

Tennessee River

Name: _____

Date: _____

Activity Four: Finding Order

Directions: For this assignment you will use the events from the box below and create a timeline. Each event relates to a specific shape, once you have your events in order, write pattern in the cold lines and move on to the next activity.

Battle of Shiloh ▲	Sherman's March to the Sea ●	Battle of Antietam ◆
Surrender at Appomattox Court House ■	Abraham Lincoln's Election ◆	South Carolina Secedes ●
Firing on Fort Sumter ●	Assassination of President Lincoln ■	Battle of Gettysburg ▲



CODE: _ _ _ _ _

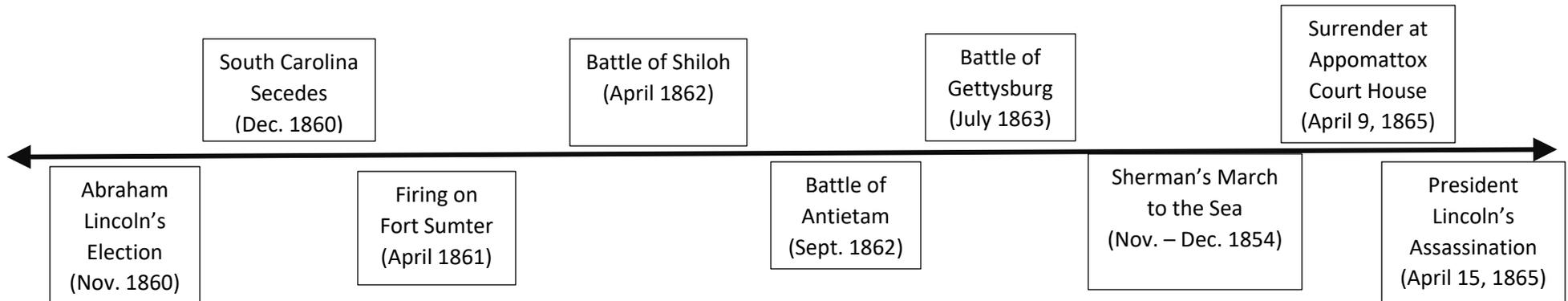
Name: _____

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Firing on Fort Sumter ●	Assassination of President Lincoln ■	Battle of Gettysburg ▲



CODE: ◆ ● ● ▲ ◆ ▲ ● ■ ■

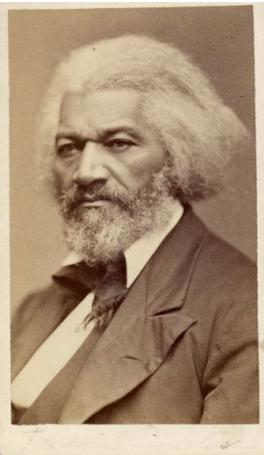
Name: _____

Date: _____

Activity Five: Who said what?

Directions: Draw a line connecting the quotes below to their authors. Then use the corresponding colors to fill in the lock at the bottom!

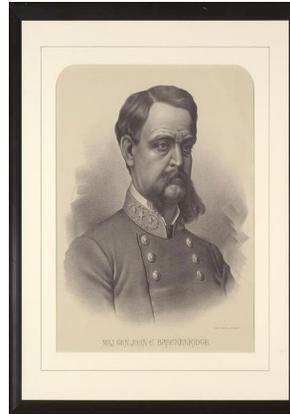
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Frederick Douglass

Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection
Item ID: LN-0513

2



Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge

Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection
Item ID: 71.2009.081.0591

3



Charles Sumner

Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection
Item ID: LN-1272

"I would prefer to see these States all reunited upon true constitutional principles. . . But I infinitely prefer to see a peaceful separation of these States, than to see endless, aimless, devastating war, at the end of which I see the grave of public liberty and of personal freedom," Expulsion Case from the Senate, December 4, 1861.

"I do not go back to America to sit still, remain quiet, and enjoy ease and comfort... I glory in the conflict, that I may hereafter exult in the victory. I know that victory is certain. I go, turning my back upon the ease, comfort, and respectability which I might maintain even here. . . Still, I will go back, for the sake of my brethren. I go to suffer with them; to toil with them; to endure insult with them; to undergo outrage with them; to lift up my voice in their behalf; to speak and write in their vindication; and struggle in their ranks for the emancipation which shall yet be achieved." Farewell to the British People, March 30, 1847

"In just regard for free labor in that Territory (Kansas), which it is sought to blast by unwelcome sociation with slave labor; in Christian sympathy with the slave, whom it is proposed to work and to sell there; in stern condemnation of the Crime which has been consummated. I on that beautiful soil; in rescue of fellow-citizens... I make this last appeal." The Crime Against Kansas, May 19, 1856

Name: _____

Date: _____

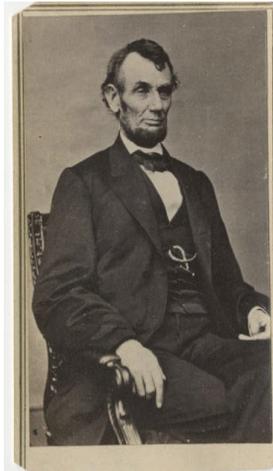
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Harriet Beecher Stowe

Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection
Item ID: OC-1852

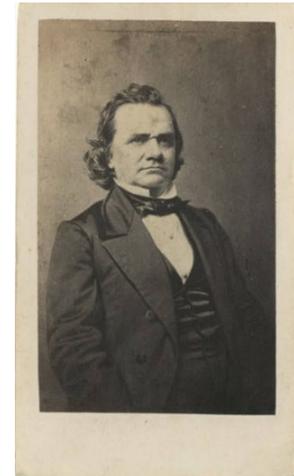
5



Abraham Lincoln

Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection
Item ID: LFA-0034

6



Stephen Douglas

Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection
Item ID: LFA-0238

"With malice toward none with charity for all with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right let us strive on to finish the work we are in to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan ~ to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

Second Inaugural Address, March 4, 1865

"I deny the right of Congress to force a slaveholding State upon an unwilling people. I deny their right to force a free State upon an unwilling people. I deny their right to force a good thing upon a people who are unwilling to receive it. The great principle is the right of every community to judge and decide for itself, whether a thing is right or wrong, whether it would be good or evil for them to adopt it; and the right of free action, the right of free thought, the right of free judgment upon the question is dearer to every true American than any other under a free government." Homecoming Speech at Chicago, July 9, 1858

"So long as the law considers all these human beings, with beating hearts and living affections, only as so many things belonging to a master,--so long as the failure, or misfortune, or imprudence, or death of the kindest owner, may cause them any day to exchange a life of kind protection and indulgence for one of hopeless misery and toil,--so long it is impossible to make anything beautiful or desirable in the best regulated administration of slavery." Uncle Tom's Cabin, pp 23-24

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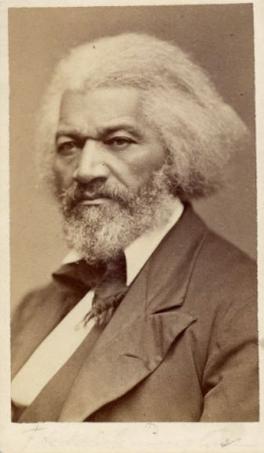
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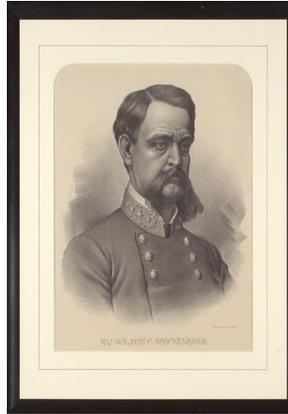
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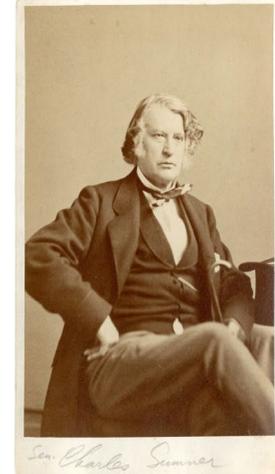
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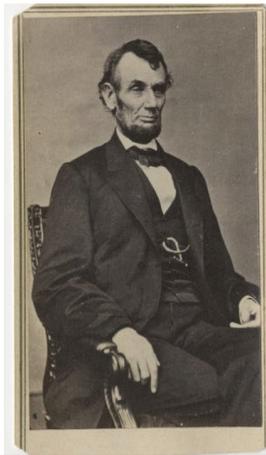
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4



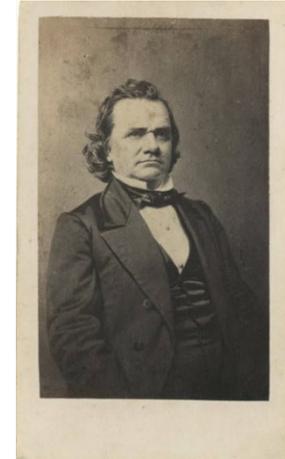
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