

CHAPTER 15

The Civil War

Why It Matters

Most Texans did not support the Union. They felt isolated from decision makers in faraway Washington, D.C. The Confederacy promised to preserve their way of life. This way of life, however, meant that slavery would continue. In order for slavery to end, Union forces had to triumph. Texas did not suffer as much damage as other Southern states, but both Union and Confederate supporters in Texas made sacrifices.

The Impact Today

Key events that happened during this time still shape our lives today. For example,

- the institution of slavery has been abolished.
- laws made by the federal government override state laws.
- Texas has many customs and traditions that it shares with Southern states.



1861

★ Texans voted to join the Confederate States of America

1862

★ Galveston taken by Union forces

1860

1860

• Giuseppe Garibaldi and the "Red Shirts" conquered Sicily and Naples

1861

1861

• The Civil War began

1862

1862

• R.J. Gatling invented the 10-barrel Gatling gun





General David Twiggs commanded the Union forces in Texas at the start of the Civil War.

Sequencing Events Study Foldable

Make this foldable to organize information and sequence events that took place in Texas during the Civil War.

Step 1 Collect three sheets of paper and place them about 1 inch apart.



Keep the edges straight.

Step 2 Fold up the bottom edges of the paper to form 6 tabs.



This makes all tabs the same size.

Step 3 When all the tabs are the same size, crease the paper to hold the tabs in place and staple the sheets together. Turn the paper and label each tab as shown.

The Civil War in Texas
1861
1862
1863
1864
1865

Staple together along the fold.

Reading and Writing As you read, use your foldable to describe significant events that occurred in Texas during each year of the Civil War. Be sure to write the information under the correct tab.

1863

- ★ Galveston recaptured by the Confederacy
- ★ Battle of Sabine Pass

1865

- ★ Last battle of the Civil War fought at Palmito Ranch
- ★ Slavery was abolished in Texas

1863

1864

1865

1863

- Emancipation Proclamation
- Confederate forces surrendered at Vicksburg

1864

- Maximilian became emperor of Mexico

1865

- General Lee surrendered
- Abraham Lincoln assassinated



TEXAS HISTORY Online

Chapter Overview

Visit the texans.glencoe.com Web site and click on **Chapter 15—Chapter Overviews** to preview chapter information.

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Texas Secession

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

Abraham Lincoln was elected president in 1860. In 1861, Southern states, including Texas, formed the Confederate States of America.

Key Terms

states' rights, secede, sovereignty, ordinance, perpetual

Reading Strategy

Classifying Information As you read this section, complete a chart like the one shown here, comparing the views of the North and South on the following issues:

Issue	Union	Confederacy
Slavery		
States' Rights		
Tariffs		

Read to Learn

- what issues divided the North and the South.
- about events leading to the Civil War.

Section Theme

Economic Factors The two main issues that divided the Union and the Confederacy were states' rights and slavery.

Preview of Events

◆ 1860

November

Abraham Lincoln is elected president

December

Southern states begin to secede

◆ 1861

January

Texas Secession Convention meets in Austin

February

Confederate States of America is formed

March

Governor Houston is removed from office

A Texas Story



Civil War diary

Lucy Pier Stevens, a young, unmarried woman from Ohio, arrived at her aunt and uncle's home in Austin County on Christmas Day, 1859, for a long visit. When the Civil War broke out, she could not safely return to her home in Ohio. Her Texas relatives supported the Confederacy. Her Ohio family supported the North. Lucy had learned how to look at two sides of a question. In her diary, she had written, "[H]ow strange that some people can only look on one side of a question." Lucy, like millions of other Americans, was torn between two loyalties.

Many Issues Divide the Country

In 1861 Texas joined 10 other Southern states that withdrew from the United States to form the **Confederate States of America**. This action followed years of long-standing differences between the North and the South. The two sections disagreed on many issues—tariffs,

distribution of public lands, and **states' rights**. States' rights is the position that the federal government should not interfere with the states' exercise of their constitutional powers. Above all, the North and the South clashed over slavery. Every attempt to solve the question of slavery seemed only to further divide both sides.

The Republican Party Opposes Slavery

At one time, slavery existed in many Northern states, but leaders had taken steps over the years to stop it. The abolitionists wanted to end slavery everywhere. Not all Northern whites shared their view. Many, perhaps even the majority, were prejudiced against African Americans—both free African Americans in the North and slaves in the South. But even those who were not completely opposed to slavery did not want it to spread into new territories.

Many Northerners who were against slavery joined the new **Republican Party**. Slavery was not

the party's only issue, however. Many Northern business leaders and farmers believed that **Southern Democrats**—who supported slavery—were responsible for the economic depression of the late 1850s and that prosperity could be brought back by a high tariff, a homestead act, and internal improvements. Southerners were against these measures. They thought such policies would only benefit the North. For these reasons, most Southerners believed that victory for the Republican Party would mean the end of slavery and the Southern way of life.

 **Reading Check Explaining** Why did Southerners believe the Republican Party was the party of the North?

Southern States Vow to Secede

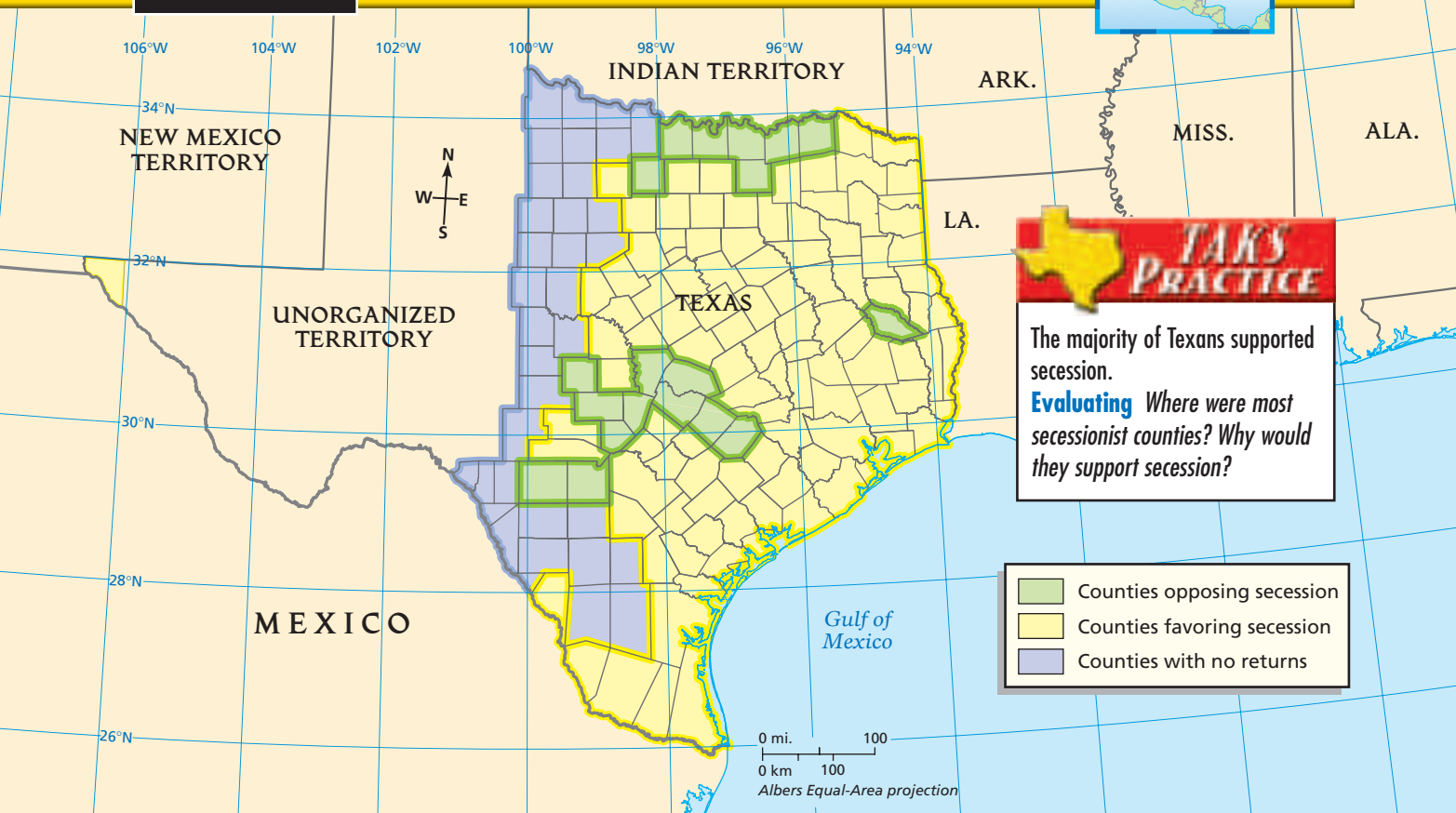
During the 1860 presidential campaign, some Southern leaders had threatened that if the Republicans won the election, the South would **secede**, or withdraw, from the Union. They argued that **sovereignty**, or supreme power,



History Through Art

Slave Auction of African Family by Taylor, 1852

Slave auctions were a common part of life in the South before the Civil War. Slaves often had to wear identification badges. **How did these auctions affect African American families?**



TAKS PRACTICE

The majority of Texans supported secession.

Evaluating Where were most secessionist counties? Why would they support secession?

- Counties opposing secession
- Counties favoring secession
- Counties with no returns

rested in the states. The sovereign states had entered the Union voluntarily, and they should be able to leave it voluntarily. When Republican candidate **Abraham Lincoln** won the 1860 presidential election, Southern leaders carried out their threat to secede. In December 1860 and January 1861, six states—**South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana**—voted to withdraw from the Union. Many Texans urged Governor Houston to issue a call for a convention to consider the secession of Texas.

The Convention Votes on Secession

Sam Houston opposed secession. He argued that Texas could better protect its interests by staying in the Union. Houston did not believe the South could win the war. He said:

“Let me tell you what is coming. After the sacrifice of countless millions of treasure and hundreds of thousands of lives you may win

Southern independence, but I doubt it. The North is determined to preserve this Union. They are not a fiery, impulsive people as you are, for they live in colder climates. But when they begin to move in a given direction, they move with the steady momentum and perseverance of a mighty avalanche.”

He refused to call a special session of the legislature so it, in turn, could recommend a secession convention. Without Houston’s approval, several Texans who favored secession called a convention. They argued that the citizens should decide whether Texas would remain with the Union or secede from it. They urged Texans to take part in electing delegates to the convention. Texans who were against secession argued that the convention was illegal. Many who wanted no part of secession refused to take part in the election. As a result, most delegates chosen to the convention favored secession.

When Governor Houston realized that the convention was going to meet with or without his backing, he called a special session of the legislature. He hoped the legislature would declare the convention illegal. Instead, the legislature supported the convention and gave it the authority to act for the people.

The **Texas Secession Convention** met in Austin on January 28, 1861. The delegates quickly adopted a decree called the **Ordinance of Secession**. This **ordinance**, or local law, declared that the United States government had abused its power in order to “strike down the interest and prosperity of the people of Texas.” Another part of this ordinance read, “Texas is a separate sovereign state, and . . . her citizens . . . are absolved [freed] from all allegiance to the United States.” Delegates also called for a vote by the people on the question of secession. On February 23, 1861, the people of Texas approved secession from the Union by a vote of 46,153 to 14,747. Texas became the seventh state to withdraw from the Union. During the next three months, **Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina** also seceded.

Reading Check Analyzing Why did Sam Houston believe the North would win the war?

The Confederacy Is Formed

The states that withdrew from the Union took steps to form a new nation at a convention in Montgomery, Alabama, on February 4, 1861. Confident that Texans would vote for secession, Texas sent seven delegates to the convention.

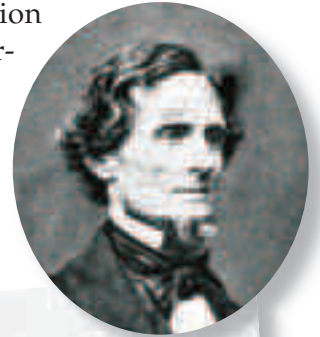
Members of the **Montgomery convention** formed the new nation, which was to be called the Confederate States of America, and drew up a constitution. This constitution was much like the Constitution of the United States, but there were important differences. Under the **Confederate constitution**, the states were given more power, and the federal government was given less. One section guaranteed the protection of slavery.

Delegates to the Montgomery convention also selected officers for the new government. **Jefferson Davis** of Mississippi was elected as president of the Confederacy. **Alexander H.**

Stephens of Georgia was chosen as vice president. A Texan, **John H. Reagan**, became postmaster general in President Davis’s cabinet. The Texas Secession Convention held a second session and quickly approved the Confederate constitution. It also prepared the Texas Constitution of 1861. This document replaced references to the United States with references to the Confederacy.

Houston Is Removed and War Begins

The Texas Secession Convention then ordered all state officials to take an oath of allegiance to the Confederacy. The oath taker promised to “serve [the Confederacy] honestly and faithfully against all enemies or opposers whatsoever.” When Governor Houston refused to take the oath, the convention declared the office of governor vacant. President Lincoln offered to send federal troops



Confederate President Jefferson Davis



Picturing History

This joint resolution by the Texas legislature on February 1, 1861, supported the right of the states to secede. **What alliance was formed by the Southern states?**



Picturing History

Sam Houston declined assistance from the United States government to keep him in office. **Why did he decline this offer?**

to Texas to keep Houston in office if he would head a government loyal to the Union. When some Texans urged him to accept Lincoln’s offer, Houston declined:

“Would you be willing to deluge [flood] the capital of Texas with the blood of Texans, merely to keep one poor old man in a position for a few days longer, in a position that belongs to the people? No! . . . Go tell my deluded friends that I am proud of their friendship, of their love and loyalty, . . . [but] to go to their homes and to conceal from the world that they would have been guilty of such an act.”

Lieutenant Governor Edward Clark, who had taken the oath to the Confederacy, replaced Sam Houston as governor. Houston retired to his home in Huntsville, where he lived quietly until his death in 1863.

The federal system, under which the U.S. government was formed, allowed for the sharing of power between the central government in Washington, D.C., and the various states. Problems arose when there was disagreement between the central government and the states, such as in the case of placing taxes on imported or exported goods. The Southern states believed they had the right to leave, or secede, from the United States, but President Lincoln noted that the Union was **perpetual**, or continuing forever. The Southern states, he said, had no right to leave it. He said he would carry out the law of the land in all states. Lincoln vowed that he would preserve the nation at all costs. Early in 1861, the Confederate states seized United States arsenals, forts, and navy yards within their borders. When, on April 12, 1861, United States troops refused to evacuate **Fort Sumter** in Charleston, South Carolina, Confederate forces opened fire. The firing on Fort Sumter marked the beginning of the Civil War.

 **Reading Check** **Comparing** What was the main difference between the U.S. and Confederate constitutions?

SECTION 1 ASSESSMENT

Checking for Understanding

- Using Key Terms** Write a short paragraph explaining how **sovereignty** relates to the issue of **states’ rights**.
- Reviewing Facts** Why did some Southern states secede from the Union when Lincoln was elected president?

Reviewing Themes

- Economic Factors** How did the South’s economic dependence on cotton affect politics with the North?

Organizing to Learn

- Sequencing** Create a time line like the one shown. Place letters of the the key events in their proper sequence.



- Texas joins the Confederacy
- Attack on Fort Sumter
- Abraham Lincoln elected president
- Texas Secession Convention meets
- Sam Houston removed as governor
- South threatens secession during presidential campaign

Critical Thinking

- Evaluating** Do you think there is any situation in which a state or group of states should be allowed to secede from the United States? Explain your answer and provide two reasons why or why not.

TAKS PRACTICE

Distinguishing Fact From Opinion

Explain whether you think the quotation by Sam Houston on page 344 is an example of fact or of opinion. List key words that helped you decide.

SECTION 2

Texans Go to War

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

Defending Texas and its trade routes to international ports was vital for the Confederate economy.

Key Terms

conscription, Unionist, vigilante, preventive strike, blockade

Reading Strategy

Classifying Information As you read, describe the importance of each of these battles on a chart like the one shown.

Battle	Importance
Galveston	
Sabine Pass	
Laredo	
Red River	

Read to Learn

- Union supporters' role in Texas.
- about Texans' economic contributions.
- about Texas battles against Union forces.

Section Theme

Economic Factors Union forces tried to invade and blockade Texas to stop the flow of exports and supplies.

Preview of Events

◆ 1861

February

Volunteers take Union post at San Antonio

◆ 1862

April

Civil War begins

◆ 1863

April

Confederate Conscription Act is passed

◆ 1864

September

Confederate forces win Battle of Sabine Pass



Texas Brigade soldier

A Texas Story

Lucy Pier Stevens, a Northerner, was visiting relatives in Texas when war was declared. Her cousin Sammy enlisted on his 17th birthday. Her uncle James was exempt from the draft because he was postmaster at Travis. He enlisted in the militia anyway and went to guard Union prisoners at the Hempstead prison camp. By 1863, Lucy had written sadly in her diary, "We are tired of war." Like many Texas families, Lucy's family had to deal with the pain of loss and separation from loved ones during the Civil War.

Many Texans Become Soldiers

When fighting began, Confederate President Jefferson Davis called for volunteers. Although thousands of Texans immediately joined the army, more soldiers were needed by the end of the first year of the war. To meet



Disease was the first enemy new recruits faced. Healthy soldiers fell victim to illnesses that were spread by the large number of people in the camps, the unsanitary conditions, and the poor diet. Childhood diseases such as measles could devastate regiments, and many men succumbed to diarrhea and dysentery. Of the nearly 620,000 soldiers who died during the Civil War, two-thirds died not of bullets and bayonets but of disease and infection.

this need, the Confederate Congress passed the **Conscription Act** on April 16, 1862. **Conscription** is the forced enrollment of people into military service. This act required all men between the ages of 18 and 35 to serve in the armed forces of the Confederacy. However, the act excused some people and allowed the hiring of substitutes. In most areas of Texas, the Conscription Act met little resistance. In counties of central Texas, however, some German American settlers objected to fighting against the Union. Later, when more soldiers were needed, conscription acts extended age limits to men between the ages of 17 and 50.

Most Texans Support the South

Before the Civil War began, more than one-fourth of all Texans were against secession. After the fighting began, however, most people supported the Confederacy. **James W. Throckmorton** of Collin County was one of eight delegates at the Texas Secession Convention of 1861 who voted against secession. After the war began, however, he knew he could not fight against Texas and took an oath to support the Confederacy. Before the war ended, Throckmorton had risen to the rank of brigadier general in the Texas state troops. Texans elected Throckmorton governor in 1866.

More than 60,000 Texans joined the armed forces of the Confederacy. Nearly one-third fought in armies east of the Mississippi River. The others served along the coast and on Texas's borders, and in Louisiana, Arkansas,

New Mexico, Missouri, and Indian Territory. Some slaveholders brought along their slaves to serve as orderlies. Theophilus Perry of Harrison County took his slave Norfleet Perry. Norfleet's wife Fannie wrote, "I hope it will not be long before you can come home." Slaves also were forced to build fortifications.

Many distinguished Civil War officers came from Texas. **Albert Sidney Johnston** commanded the army of the Republic of Texas. He was the second-highest-ranking general in the Confederate army and commanded Confederate troops in Tennessee. Johnston was killed at the **Battle of Shiloh** in April 1862. His death was a severe blow to Texas and to the Confederacy.

For most Texas soldiers, this was the first time they had fought in battle. Many were teenagers. Private Isaac Dunbar Affleck was an 18-year-old serving with Terry's Texas Rangers. In a letter to his parents, Affleck described the Battle of Murfreesboro, or Stones River, which took place south of Nashville on December 31, 1862, and again on January 2, 1863.

Dear Mother & Father:

I take this opportunity of writing you to let you know that I came out safe, and unhurt from the battle which has been going on here for several days and in which we are again victorious, having driven the enemy back with heavy loss. So far we have taken about 7500 prisoners, killed about four thousand, and wounded about twenty thousand . . . Our killed and wounded is about half their number. We had a great many more wounded than killed. The rangers suffered more in this fight than they ever have yet, having had some fifteen or twenty killed and a great number wounded amongst whom were several of our best Lieutenants. Co. B. had six wounded, and our 2nd Lieut, who was mortally wounded . . . all the Washington Co. boys are safe.

Reading Check Explaining Why did the Confederate Congress pass the Conscription Act?

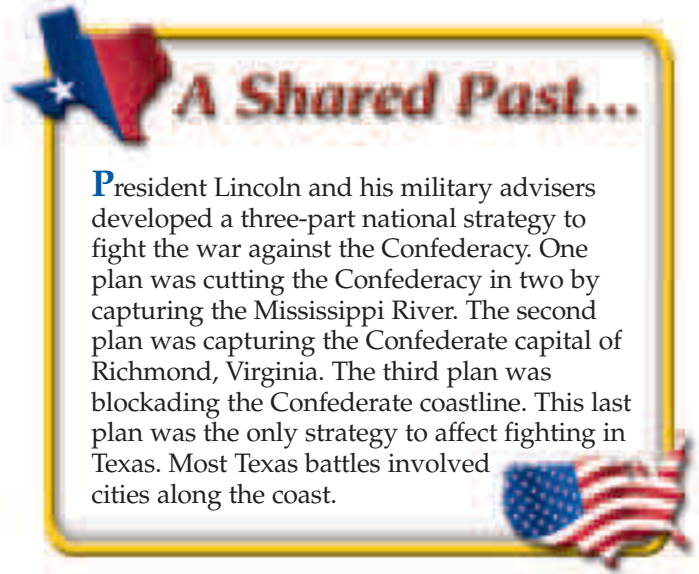


Some Texans Aid the Union

Slightly more than 2,000 Texas **Unionists**, or people who supported the Union cause, joined the Union army. Approximately 50 of the Unionists were African American soldiers. One African American Texan, **Milton Holland**, won the Medal of Honor, the highest American award for valor in action against an enemy force. Holland was cited for his bravery and valor on the battlefields of Virginia.

While some Mexican Americans fought under the command of **Colonel Santos Benavides** and in other units for the Confederate cause, others fought on the Union side. Often these Mexican Americans fought against the Confederacy to strike back at the Anglo society they blamed for taking away their lands.

Some Texas Unionists did not want to fight for one side or the other. For many, this meant leaving Texas. Many managed to leave Texas early in the war. Still, the risk of getting caught trying to flee was great. In August 1862, a large group of German settlers attempting to flee to



A Shared Past...

President Lincoln and his military advisers developed a three-part national strategy to fight the war against the Confederacy. One plan was cutting the Confederacy in two by capturing the Mississippi River. The second plan was capturing the Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia. The third plan was blockading the Confederate coastline. This last plan was the only strategy to affect fighting in Texas. Most Texas battles involved cities along the coast.

Mexico was killed by Confederate cavalry near the Nueces River.

Some Texas Unionists remained in the state. Many hid to escape conscription officers. Some were captured and arrested. Others were forced into the Confederate army. Still others were killed. **Vigilantes**, citizens who act as the

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

The Union and the Confederacy, 1863



TAKS PRACTICE

Texas was the westernmost state in the Confederacy.
Analyzing How was this both an advantage and a disadvantage for the state?

CONTENTS

unauthorized police power for an area, hanged about 40 suspected Unionists at Gainesville in 1862. Sometimes the vigilantes even had the approval of the authorities.

Texans on the Attack

The first task of the newly organized army under the Confederacy was to take over Union garrisons and capture their supplies and equipment. A company of volunteers took the federal post in San Antonio in February 1861. Other forts in the west surrendered within the next month. United States army troops were permitted to leave Texas unharmed until the opening shots of the Civil War on April 12, 1861. After that, about 600 were held as prisoners of war.

At the end of the year, Texans launched an offensive against United States forces in New Mexico. This was a **preventive strike**, undertaken to prevent a possible future attack by Union forces. It was also an attempt to capture Santa Fe and New Mexico. **Brigadier General Henry H. Sibley** led the New Mexico campaign. Although he captured Santa Fe, he made some crucial mistakes, and by late spring 1862, the Confederacy abandoned the campaign.

Fighting for Galveston

Texas was a vital link in the Confederate chain of supplies. The Union navy used its ships to **blockade** all Texas ports to prevent goods and supplies from leaving and entering by water. The navy could not, however, control the flow of cotton over land to Mexico. From there, cotton was sent to Europe in exchange for manufactured goods and war materials.

Early in the war, Union naval commanders stationed ships near **Galveston**. Union leaders realized that Galveston was weakly defended because many of the large guns in the city's forts had been removed for use in other campaigns. In October 1862, Union forces easily captured the city.

Confederate leaders realized that the war effort would suffer a serious blow if Galveston,

the state's busiest seaport, remained in Union hands. **General John B. Magruder**, a new Confederate commander for Texas, assumed his duties in November and immediately made plans to retake Galveston. Two river steamers, the *Bayou City* and the *Neptune*, were refitted as gunboats. Soldiers placed bales of cotton on the decks to protect the gunners from enemy fire. The two ships moved down Buffalo Bayou from Houston and attacked the Union vessels in **Galveston Harbor**. At the same time, over 500 Confederate soldiers crossed the railroad bridge from the mainland to the island and attacked the Union soldiers.

The daring Confederate attack, made during the early morning of January 1, 1863, was a complete success. Several hundred Union soldiers and a Union vessel surrendered. Another



Picturing History

This image from *Harper's Weekly* in 1863 illustrates the battle at Galveston Harbor in January of 1863 where the Confederates were victorious over the Union. **How does this image contrast with modern day images of wars?**



ship was blown up by its own crew after it ran aground. Although Union forces had been unable to keep control of Galveston, they imposed a blockade around its port. By 1864, Galveston was one of the few open ports still available to the Confederacy. Slipping through Union blockades became increasingly significant as these vessels brought much-needed supplies to Texas. These ships were known as blockade runners and played a very important role in the war effort. The *Denbigh* was one of the most successful of the blockade runners of the war until it was destroyed by Union naval vessels in 1865. The arrivals and departures of blockade runners always caused great excitement at the port.

 **Reading Check** **Interpreting** Why was recapturing Galveston important to the Confederacy?

Texans Defend Sabine Pass

Later in 1863, Union forces made another try at invading Texas—this time by sailing up the Sabine River. Union transport vessels carrying 4,000 soldiers and 4 gunboats sailed from New Orleans, by now under Union control, to the southeastern coast of Texas. **Major General William B. Franklin**, the Union commander, planned to land his troops near Sabine Pass at the mouth of the river and march overland to capture Beaumont and Houston.

Any vessels sailing up Sabine Pass had to travel past **Fort Griffin**. A company of 47 soldiers, commanded by **Dick Dowling** and called the **Davis Guards**, was stationed at the fort. When the Union gunboats tried to sail past

Fort Griffin, the Confederates opened fire. In a brief battle, the Guards took about 350 Union soldiers prisoner and captured 2 Union ships. General Franklin gave up the attempt to land, and the Union fleet returned to New Orleans.

**TEXAS
HISTORY
Online**

Student Web Activity Visit the texans.glencoe.com Web site and click on **Chapter 15—Student Web Activity** to learn more about blockade runners.

CLICK HERE



Picturing History

The Battle of Sabine Pass was an important victory for the Confederacy. **How was this battle significant?**



The **Battle of Sabine Pass** was an important victory for the Confederacy. Union plans to launch a major campaign against Texas were dashed. Both General Magruder and Confederate President Davis praised the courage of the Davis Guards and awarded them medals.

Forces Battle Near Brownsville

Although Union forces continued the blockade of Texas cotton by patrolling the Gulf of Mexico, traders could ship cotton out of Matamoros on foreign ships, which could not be stopped by the Union. Wagon trains also carried supplies and goods across South Texas from Brownsville near the mouth of the Rio Grande. Hoping to cut off this overland supply line, Union strategists focused on capturing the supply center of Brownsville.

In November 1863, a Union force took the city and then moved up the Rio Grande, until it was stopped near Laredo by Colonel Santos Benavides. Confederate troops, commanded by **Colonel John S. Ford**, drove the Union army back and recaptured Brownsville in July 1864. The Union troops were limited to occupying the port of Brazos Santiago on Brazos Island at the mouth of the Rio Grande.




Picturing History

The Taylor brothers were teenage members of Hood's Texas Brigade. **What might have motivated these young brothers to join Hood's Texas Brigade?**

(40 km) from the Texas border. In some of the heaviest fighting of the western campaigns, the smaller Confederate army routed the Union forces, taking more than 2,000 prisoners. Among Texans who fought was Tom Green, a former member of the congress of the Republic and a veteran of the Battle of San Jacinto and the Mexican–American War.

Many Texas military units also fought in battles far from the boundaries of their state. Between 15,000 and 20,000 Texans served in armies east of the Mississippi—in Virginia, Tennessee, and Georgia.

Hood's Texas Brigade and **Terry's Texas Rangers** were among the better-known Texas units serving east of the Mississippi. Both units were cited for their bravery and courage. Hood's Brigade fought in many of the great battles in Virginia. General Robert E. Lee, who commanded Confederate troops in Virginia, called Hood's men his "finest soldiers." Terry's Texas Rangers, officially the Eighth Texas Cavalry Regiment, fought in more battles than did any other cavalry regiment in the Civil War.

 **Reading Check Analyzing** Why did Union forces need to control Texas ports?

Red River and Beyond

Early in the war, Union forces captured New Orleans and occupied southern Louisiana. From there they launched an invasion of northeastern Texas in the spring of 1864. An army of 25,000 Union soldiers moved up the **Red River** in Louisiana and marched overland toward East Texas. Confederate leaders hastily called in troops from Texas, Louisiana, Missouri, and Arkansas. The troops, commanded by **Richard Taylor**, son of former U.S. President Zachary Taylor, set out to block the incoming Union forces. The two armies met near **Mansfield, Louisiana**, only 25 miles

SECTION 2 ASSESSMENT

Checking for Understanding

- Using Key Terms** Use the vocabulary terms that follow to write a short paragraph about a Civil War battle: **preventive strike**, **blockade**.
- Reviewing Facts** Why was the Battle of Sabine Pass an important victory for the Confederacy?

Reviewing Themes

- Economic Factors** Why were Union forces determined to blockade the export of Texas cotton?

Organizing to Learn

- Summarizing** The major battles fought in Texas were attempts to block supply and trade routes. Add details to the chart shown here about each of these three strategic locations.

Location	Reasons for Importance
Galveston	
Sabine Pass	
Laredo	

Critical Thinking

- Evaluating** Do you think that conscription laws should be passed to force people to fight in a war, even if they are opposed to fighting? Explain your answer.

TAKS PRACTICE

Summarizing the Main Idea In your own words, write the main idea of Private Isaac Dunbar Affleck's letter on page 348.

Texas LITERATURE

A.C. Greene



A.C. Greene has worked as a book reviewer, a bookstore owner, a university instruc-

tor, and a columnist. Greene also wrote a series of short biographical columns he called "Texas Sketches." One of these mentioned a powerful, fast-charging Texas & Pacific locomotive that was 90 feet long and 10 feet wide. A typographical error changed this to "90 feet long and 100 feet wide." He told another columnist, Bill Whitaker, that "one woman wrote and said, 'Well, at least it could've paid for itself—100 feet wide, going down the right-of-way, mowing down all those tall East Texas pines!'"

Read to Discover

As you read this story about an early Texas pioneer, form an opinion of how you think she must have viewed her disability. Why do you think the author felt the pioneer was a heroine?

Reader's Dictionary

mere: nothing more than

insurmountable: impossible to overcome

treadle: foot pedal that drives a machine

The following describes pioneer life for one remarkable woman born just before the Civil War.

Pioneer Heroine

by A.C. GREENE

Amanda Jane Crawford was two years old when her family moved to the Flower Mound Community. Amanda Jane Crawford Raines would have been a **mere** name on a list of settlers had it not been for an unfortunate occurrence in her childhood. When she was six years old, the little girl was stricken with polio. She was never able to walk or use her feet again.

For a 19th century farm child, the handicap would have seemed **insurmountable**, but not for Amanda Jane. As a youngster she learned to do housework on her hands and knees, sharing in all the difficult labor of a frontier farm home: she literally scooted in her work. She attended school by means of a specially built box hitched to her pony, which she drove by herself . . . After she married, to make her family's clothes, she disconnected the **treadle** so that she could operate a sewing machine with one hand and guide the cloth with the other. She drove her six children wherever they needed to go, becoming an expert with wagons and buggies . . .

Amanda Jane died in 1949, nearing the age of 95. Her surviving children agreed nothing had kept her

from leading a full life—but *they* placed more emphasis than *she* did on something that happened on her 50th birthday. On that occasion, after half a century of scooting around on hands and knees, Amanda Jane Crawford Raines became the owner of a wheel chair.



ANALYZING LITERATURE

1. Recall and Interpret

Describe two ways that the subject of this article showed cleverness in managing her disability.

2. Evaluate and Connect Do you agree with the author that Amanda Jane Crawford Raines was a "pioneer heroine"? Why or why not?

Interdisciplinary Activity

Interview Write a column based upon an interview of an individual that you believe overcame a disability—physical or otherwise.

Home Front Hardships

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

Confederates took control of local and state government. All Texans were forced to make lifestyle changes and sacrifices because of the war.

Key Terms

homespun
quinine

Reading Strategy

Classifying Information As you read this section, complete a table like the one below, listing how women's roles changed during the war.

The Changing	1.
Role of Women	2.
During the War	3.
	4.

Read to Learn

- how shortages and other hardships affected Texans during the war.
- what events led to the end of the Civil War.

Section Theme

Economic Factors The war caused shortages of food, medicine, and other goods, which affected the lives of all Texans.

Preview of Events

♦ 1863

August

Pendleton Murrah is elected governor of Texas

♦ 1864

April

General Robert E. Lee surrenders at Appomattox Courthouse

♦ 1865

April

President Lincoln is assassinated

June

Andrew J. Hamilton becomes provisional governor



Civil War soldier's shoes

A Texas Story

During the Civil War, the Union blockade of Southern ports was successful. While in Texas, Lucy Pier Stevens had to put up with high prices and shortages of many goods. In 1864, she wrote in her diary, "My \$30.00 worth of paper came tonight—24 sheets of paper and 1 and 1/2 packages of envelopes." One woman is said to have paid \$180.00 for twelve candles, a pair of shoes, and some cloth. Although Texans were clever in finding substitutes, the shortages produced great hardships.

Texas Confederates Take Charge

Confederate leaders were now in power at every level of state and local government. Lieutenant Governor Edward Clark completed Houston's term as governor in 1861. Clark sought reelection in August but was

defeated by **Francis R. Lubbock**. Lubbock, a South Carolina native, previously had held several political offices in Texas, including lieutenant governor. In 1863 Governor Lubbock entered the Confederate army and did not seek reelection. **Pendleton Murrah**, a lawyer from Marshall, was elected governor in 1863. Murrah served as governor until the closing days of the Civil War. Both Lubbock and Murrah devoted much of their time as governor to working for the Confederate war effort.

War Changes Women's Roles

Texas suffered less physical damage than did other Confederate states because few battles were fought in the state. No Union army swept a path of destruction through Texas's farms and towns as had happened in Georgia. Life on the plantations with slaves doing the work remained much the same as before the war. On many smaller farms, however, there were no men to work the crops or tend the livestock. It is estimated that during the war, four out of five adult white men were away from home at some time. Women, children, and slaves did almost all the farm work.

Women served as nurses during the Civil War. **Rosanna Osterman** turned her luxurious Galveston home into a hospital. She and her helpers used carpets to make slippers and sheets to make bandages. In 1865 Mary Sweeny went to Matagorda to help restore the Union garrison to health. As a reward for her services, the Union commander sent a wagonload of medical supplies to Brazoria County to aid the Southern ill and wounded.

War Changes the Economy

The war brought economic changes. Farmers were encouraged to plant more corn and wheat for the war effort. As a result, cotton production declined in all the Southern states throughout the war years. Texas opened small factories in Austin and Tyler to manufacture cannons and ammunition. Other factories made needed items such as wagons, ambulances, blankets, shoes, tents, cloth, and saddles. In addition to

their work on the farms, women also contributed to the war economy by making uniforms and other clothing for the soldiers. In Austin, the Ladies Needle Battalion sewed items for the soldiers. Women also took jobs usually performed by men. They became teachers, shopkeepers, and drivers.

Shortages Make Life Difficult

The people of Texas were forced to make many sacrifices during the war. The Union blockade of Confederate ports stopped many goods from reaching the South. Clothes, manufactured in the North, disappeared from the stores. Many Texans wore a coarse, loosely woven, homemade fabric called **homespun** that was similar to cloth worn in colonial days. Governor Lubbock wore a homespun suit to his inauguration.

Getting coffee and tea was nearly impossible. Among the ingredients Texans used as coffee substitutes were parched sweet potato and parched corn beverages. One mixture, called



Picturing History

Nurses aided wounded soldiers on both sides of the war. **What are some ways nursing has changed since the Civil War?**



TAKS PRACTICE

Most of the major battle sites were located along the southern and eastern borders of Texas.
Explaining Why did these battles take place in these regions?

Lillie Barr Munroe recalled some of the hardships caused by the war and what her family life was like in Austin during the war:

Confederate coffee, was made of peanuts, okra, barley, corn, and sweet potatoes. It was a common, if not well-liked, replacement. Texans tried substitutes for imported Asian tea as well. People learned to use native plants as alternatives to imported goods.

Salt, baking soda, and paper were also scarce. Some women dug up the floors of their smokehouses to recover the salt drippings from the dirt. Several newspapers suspended publication because they had no paper. Some people used wallpaper torn from walls as writing paper. Civilians often had to do without medicines and hospital supplies because these were needed on the battlefield. **Quinine**, an imported drug for fighting malaria and other fevers, could not be obtained. The shortages of all items became worse as large numbers of refugees fleeing the Union armies came to Texas.

“It was just before we left the house on the flat . . . that Civil War was declared, and I can recall many pictures in *Harper’s Weekly* then of the rising of the war cloud . . .

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

Reading Check Explaining Name some of the ways that Texans sacrificed for the war effort.

The Civil War Ends

For four years the armies of the South fought against great odds. The North had more soldiers, more money to finance the war, and more factories making war materials. By the spring of 1865, the weary Confederate armies could hold out no longer. On April 9, 1865, **General Robert E. Lee** made a difficult decision. The Army of Northern Virginia, the largest Confederate military force, surrendered to **General Ulysses S. Grant** at **Appomattox Courthouse** in Virginia. Within weeks Confederate President Jefferson Davis was captured, and the remaining armies in the South surrendered.

The last land battle of the Civil War took place on May 13, 1865, at **Palmito Ranch**, near Brownsville. Here Confederate forces led by John S. Ford defeated a Union force trying to invade the mainland from Brazos Island. From their captured prisoners, the Texans learned that General Lee had surrendered a month earlier. The Texas troops had not yet received word of the war's end.

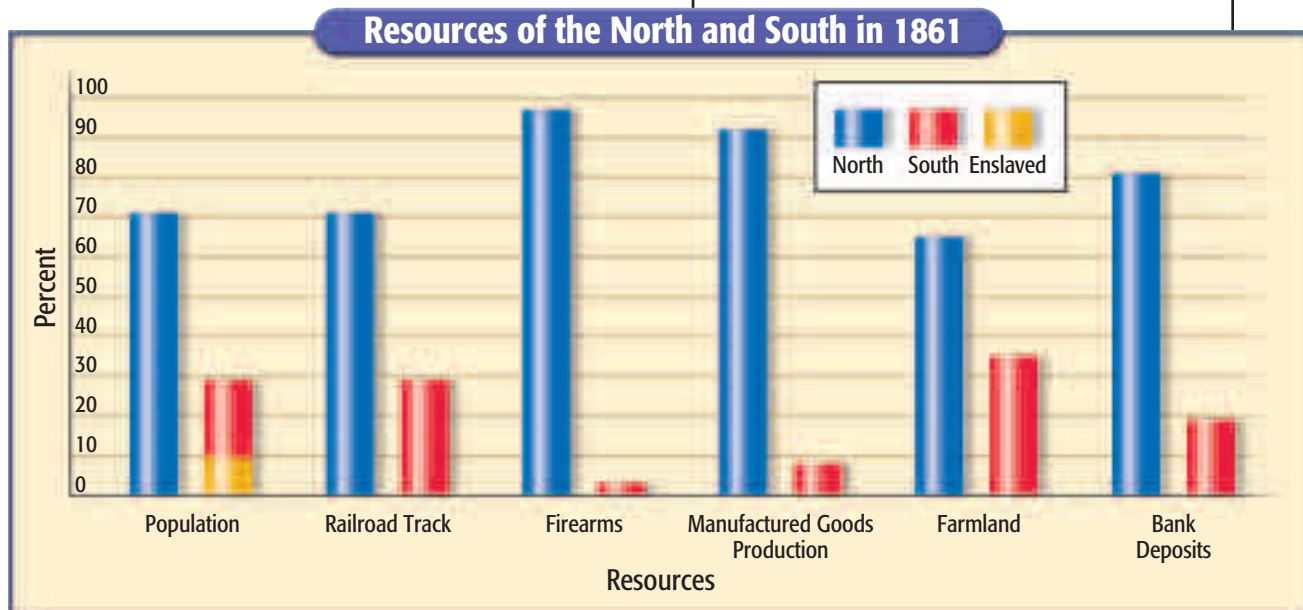
The end of the Civil War marked a turning point for Americans. They faced the task of rebuilding the nation. Sorrow had touched nearly every family. Millions of soldiers fought in the conflict. More than 600,000 Northerners and Southerners died. This number almost equals the number killed in all other American wars combined.

The North's victory meant the Union had been preserved. It also brought an end to slavery. During the war President Lincoln had issued the Emancipation Proclamation, freeing enslaved people in the Confederate states. Once the war ended, federal officials began to enforce the proclamation in all the defeated states. Lincoln did not live to see all the slaves freed. The Thirteenth Amendment—which abolished slavery—was not ratified until late 1865, after President Lincoln's assassination. He was shot and killed five days after Lee's surrender by **John Wilkes Booth**, an actor who believed he was helping the Confederate cause.

As Southern armies surrendered, the state government of Texas collapsed. Governor Murrah and other state officials fled to Mexico in June 1865 to escape Union troops. For some weeks Texas had no state government. Lawless armed bands roamed the countryside. Order was restored only after President Andrew Johnson appointed **Andrew Jackson Hamilton** provisional governor in June 1865. Now Texans faced the task of rejoining the Union.

TAKS PRACTICE

Evaluating Resources The North had greater amounts of resources than the South during the Civil War. *The South possessed the least amounts of which two resources?*





People of Texas

Santos Benavides 1823-1891



Santos Benavides was the highest-ranking Mexican American to serve in the Confederacy. His great-great-grandfather was the founder of Laredo, where Santos was born. As a political and military leader, Benavides worked hard to bring this region

closer to the mainstream of Texas politics. When Texas seceded, he supported the Confederacy.

Benavides's greatest triumph was his defense of Laredo. However, his most important contribution to the Southern cause came when he arranged

for the safe shipment of cotton along the Rio Grande to Matamoros and ports in Europe.

In recognition of his achievements, Benavides was appointed Texas delegate to the World Cotton Exposition in 1884.

A Texas Story Continued

Lucy Pier Stevens, trapped in Texas when the war broke out, could stand it no longer! She would go home no matter what the risk. In April of 1865 she wrote in her diary,

“My journey is fraught with too many dangers for me to anticipate much pleasure. I realize fully what I am undertaking. If it were not toward home I could not make up my mind to start such a trip.”

Lucy went to Galveston and boarded a blockade runner. The ship took her to Havana, where she caught a steamer for New York City. While in Havana she learned of President Lincoln's assassination. When she arrived in New York, she knew the war was over. Both her personal ordeal and the nation's ordeal of war had come to an end.

Reading Check Analyzing Why did the battle at Palmito Ranch occur after the war had ended?

SECTION 3 ASSESSMENT

Checking for Understanding

- Using Key Terms** Use these terms in complete sentences: **homespun**, **quinine**.
- Reviewing Facts** Why did Texas suffer less physical damage during the war than other Confederate states?

Reviewing Themes

- Economic Factors** Give two reasons why there were widespread shortages of goods in Texas during the Civil War.

Organizing to Learn

- Summarizing** Using a chart like the one below, list the goods that were scarce in Texas during the Civil War. Describe the substitutes that were found for these items.

Items in Short Supply During the War	
Item	Substitute

Critical Thinking

- Analyzing** Why did the state government of Texas collapse after the Civil War? Explain your answer.

TAKS PRACTICE

Comparing and Contrasting The Civil War caused daily work to change for all Texans. Compare and contrast the changes that each of the following would have experienced: a plantation with slaves; a small, family-run farm; and a store in town.



Critical Thinking TAKS Skillbuilder



Recognizing Ideologies

Why Learn This Skill?

An “ideology” is a set of key beliefs or values that guide the actions of a person or a group. Organizations with particular ideologies can influence important issues. People in environmental groups, for example, take certain actions such as recycling waste materials.

Learning the Skill

Here are some ways to recognize ideologies:

- Identify the values or beliefs of the group.
- Analyze statements or actions to see if they express the view of a particular ideology.
- Separate the facts from the opinions.
- Check any facts in statements for accuracy.

Practicing the Skill

Here is a short summary of some important ideologies in Texas history.

- Proslavery—Slavery is necessary for the economy; slavery is protected by the Constitution.
- Antislavery—Slavery is morally wrong and should be abolished; all people are created equal; slavery degrades both blacks and whites.
- Secession—States have the right to secede if the federal government threatens their constitutional rights.
- Pro-Union—The Union is perpetual and must be preserved at all costs; disagreements over rights must be settled by constitutional means.

Read the following primary source statements.

Determine which ideology each statement is expressing.

- 1 “Suppose I should seize you, rob you of your liberty, drive you into the field, and make you work without pay as long as you live, would that be justice and kindness or injustice and cruelty?”



Slavery supported an economic system.

- 2 “If by your [free soil] legislation you seek to drive us from the territories of California and New Mexico . . . and to abolish slavery in [the District of Columbia], thereby attempting to fix national degradation upon half the states of this Confederacy, I am for disunion.”



TAKS PRACTICE

Which opinion, proslavery or antislavery, is most probably represented below? Why do you think so?

Popular sovereignty for the territories will never work. Under this system, each territory would decide whether or not to legalize slavery. This method was tried in the territory of Kansas and all it produced was bloodshed and violence.

Glencoe’s **Skillbuilder Interactive Workbook**, Level 1, provides instruction and practice in key social studies skills.



Chapter Summary

The Civil War

1860

- ★ Abraham Lincoln is elected president.
- South Carolina secedes from the Union.

1861

- Texas and other Southern states secede from the Union.
- The Confederate States of America is formed.
- ★ Sam Houston is removed as governor of Texas.
- The Civil War begins with the firing on Fort Sumter.

1862

- The Conscription Act is passed.
- Forty Texas Unionists are hanged in Gainesville.
- Union forces capture Galveston.

1863

- ★ Texas and Confederate forces retake Galveston.
- Union forces are defeated at Sabine Pass.
- Pendleton Murrah is elected governor.

1864

- Union forces are defeated near Red River.

1865

- General Lee surrenders to General Grant.
- President Lincoln is assassinated.
- The last Civil War battle is fought at Palmito Ranch near Brownsville.

Reviewing Key Terms

Examine each group of terms below. Explain why one term in each group does not belong with the others.

- sovereignty, states' rights, perpetual, conscription
- preventive strike, vigilante, blockade
- ordinance, secede, Unionists

Reviewing Key Facts

- Why did the Southern states support states' rights?
- Who were the abolitionists?
- Why did most Southerners oppose the Republican Party?
- What was Sam Houston's belief about Texas secession?
- Why did many German settlers fight conscription?
- Why did Texas attack Union forces in New Mexico?
- What was the importance of the Battle of Sabine Pass?
- What was one way Texans on the home front suffered during the war?
- What happened in Texas immediately after the South surrendered?

Critical Thinking

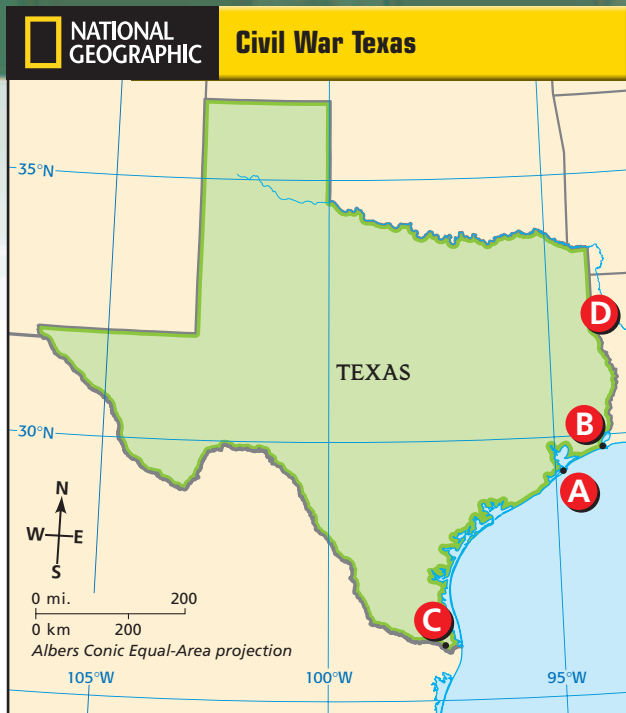
- Identifying Main Ideas** What political and economic changes were brought about in Texas by the Civil War?
- Summarizing** Describe the social effects of the Civil War on Texas.
- Citizenship** Why do you think Governor Houston declined President Lincoln's offer of military aid to help him stay in office? How was this action in keeping with what you have learned about Houston's character?
- Making Inferences** Although one-fourth of all Texans opposed secession before the Civil War began, most of them supported the Confederacy after the fighting started. Why do you think this happened?
- Analyzing** Why was it important for Union troops to control the flow of goods over the Rio Grande boundary?
- Understanding Cause and Effect** What effect did the Civil War have on enslaved African Americans in Texas? Use a web like the one below to help organize your answer.

BEFORE

WAR

AFTER





Geography and History Activity

Refer to the map above to identify where each of the events listed below took place. Place the correct letter with the military event.

19. Capture of Brownsville
20. Red River Campaign
21. Capture of Galveston in October 1862; Battle and Recapture of Galveston in January 1863
22. Battle of Sabine Pass



Portfolio / TAKS Writing Activity

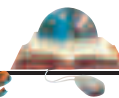
23. **Making Predictions** After reflecting on the ideas and information presented in the chapter, write a paragraph describing how our lives might be different today if the South had won the Civil War. Save your work for your portfolio.



Building Technology Skills

24. **Using the Internet or Library for Research** Work with another student to research one of the battles described in this chapter. After you have completed your research, develop a multimedia presentation of the information, using charts, graphs, photos, maps, and narration. (You might use computer presentation software, if available.) Share your presentation with the rest of the class.

TEXAS HISTORY Online



Self-Check Quiz

Visit the texans.glencoe.com Web site and click on **Chapter 15—Self-Check Quizzes** to prepare for the chapter test.



CLICK HERE

Cooperative Learning Activity

25. **Journalism** As a class, produce a newspaper that describes what was going on in Texas during a critical week of the Civil War.

Economics and History Activity

26. **Wartime Economics** Review the chapter to identify two economic activities that began because of the Civil War and eventually benefited the Texas economy.

Practicing Skills

27. **Recognizing Ideologies** Ideologies, or belief systems, are a part of everyday life. Discussions of ideologies appear in newspapers, magazines, and TV programs. The belief in a democratic system of government is an ideology that is accepted by most Americans. Identify an excerpt from an article in a newspaper or magazine that is an ideology.



Use your knowledge of Texas history to answer the following question.

Texas's location was important during the Civil War because

- A the frontier of Texas was vulnerable to Native American attacks.
- B Texas controlled the Mississippi River.
- C control of the Gulf of Mexico was vital to Civil War victory.
- D Texas linked supplies from western states with Confederate troops.

Test-Taking Tip:

The word *location* is important in this question. It signals that you will need to think about geography and the role it plays in history. Eliminate any answer choices that are wrong either because they are not true or because they do not offer good geographical explanations.

Economics & History

Surviving Under Slavery

The plantations of eastern Texas produced much of what Texas citizens needed for their survival. Landowners planted corn, peas, sweet potatoes, wheat, rye, and oats for their own use and for sale to others, but cotton was the main crop. Raising cotton provided cash for plantation owners, and the cotton industry created jobs for many Texans. Storeowners furnished supplies to the plantations, ranchers sold horses needed for heavy labor, and freighters hauled away the harvest.

The Slavery System in Texas

Enslaved Africans who labored on the plantations received few benefits for their contribution to the successful industry. Far from accepting slavery, many enslaved Africans fought the slave system as much as possible. They were able to control, to some extent, the pace of their work by sometimes feigning illness or breaking tools. Some enslaved men and women even risked beatings in an effort to exert some control over their lives.

Others tried to escape, but few succeeded in remaining free for long.



Carding paddles were used to separate cotton fiber.



The majority of enslaved laborers worked in the fields. These African Americans are picking cotton with an overseer behind them supervising their labor.

Taking Initiative

Within the slavery system, some African Americans sought to improve their personal condition. Slaves found ways to make money from their hard work and acquired skills. With the consent of their owners, they would “hire



In 2001, *Black Enterprise* magazine named Houston as the “best city” for African Americans, a fact which made Mayor Lee Brown (right) very pleased.

out” to others. Both the plantation owner and the laborer benefited from this plan. The slave paid the plantation owner part of the wages earned and kept the rest. For plantation owners, this agreement helped to provide additional income; for the slave, wages were used to buy household items. Some enslaved workers hired out to local plantations where temporary help was needed. Others took jobs in town as blacksmith helpers, carpenters’ assistants, loaders at freight depots, and similar jobs. One woman described her father’s attitude toward hard work:

“My father was Jack Mickens, the hardest working slave on Major Jackson’s Texas plantation. He was the blacksmith and even before the slaves was made free my father earned outside money that his master allowed him to keep. He had money when he was set free.”

—1930s interview with Alice Rawlings
(age 80)

Enslaved African Americans also sought to earn income for themselves by raising farm animals for food or for trade. Additionally, they planted vegetable gardens and sold what they grew.

The greater effort that slaves put forth to improve their patches of land proved that people will work harder when they believe it will benefit them in some way. Enslaved African Americans used torchlight to tend their own garden plots past sundown. While not all slaves had the opportunity, some were motivated by knowing that the money made from their efforts belonged to them.

Economic Conditions

Because the little money they earned had to cover most of their needs, slaves economized. Basic items, like food and fabric, were provided by plantation owners. Slaves learned to be creative with the small amounts of corn and pork they were given. Out of necessity, African Americans became skilled at preparing meals to both suit their tastes and feed an entire family. From the small amount of cloth they were given, they made long-lasting work clothing, and they used leftover material for special-occasion garments. Homespun cotton they were given was put to use making shirts, pants, or dresses to use for barter.

Under slavery, African Americans had little control over their financial circumstances. They did, however, use whatever resources they could to ease their poverty and to exert some control over their lives. This resourcefulness shown by some of the enslaved African Americans is a trait that is common to many Texans, whatever their place of origin or economic condition. It is a goal of people everywhere to improve life for themselves and for their families.

TAKS PRACTICE

- 1. Making Generalizations** Can you think of other kinds of workers who are not paid for their labor? Explain.
- 2. Drawing Conclusions** How does your family economize to meet everyone’s needs?
- 3. Writing About Economics** Write a paragraph that develops the following theme:
People take initiative to improve their lifestyle.