

★ THE STUDENT'S ★
CIVIL WAR
 150TH ANNIVERSARY EDITION • 1861-1865

CIVIL WAR
RESOURCE
BOOK

by Carole Marsh



Battles, Battlefields
Diagrams of a Fort, Uniforms,
Insignia, How to Make Hardtack,

Great balls
of fire!

Southerners were polite in calling slavery a "necessary evil." I call slavery a "positive good." I stand by what I said in Congress—slavery is good for blacks!—**John C. Calhoun**, South Carolina senator, 1837

Boo!
Boo!

I was born a slave. I worked long and hard for my master 22 years. I finally ran away, and been hiding in a small space in my grandmother's attic for seven years. I'm trying to get to the North and gain my freedom. I finally have my chance. A boat is going to take me there tonight. Perhaps by morning, I'll be free!—**Harriet Jacobs**, North Carolina

How Come?
 When I was born I was black.
 When I grew up I was black.
 When I'm sick I'm black.
 When I go out into the sun I'm black.
 When I die I'll be black.

But you:
 When you were born you were pink.
 When you grow up you are white.
 When you get sick you are green.
 When you go out in the sun you are red.
 When you go out in the cold you are blue.
 When you die you turn purple.
 And you call me colored?

\$50 Reward!

Ranaway from the Subscriber, living in the county of Edgecombe, NC, about eight miles north of Tarborough, on the 24th of August last, a negro fellow named Washington, about 24 years of age, 5 feet and 8 or 10 inches high, dark complexion, stout built, and an excellent field hand, no particular marks about him recollected.

sesquicentennial: (noun) [ses-kwi-sen-ten-ee-uhl] a 150th anniversary or its celebration

Maybe he's on the railroad?

Runaways Held in the New Bern, NC, Jail

Two New Negro Men, the one named Joe, about 45 years of age...much wrinkled in the face, and speaks bad English. The

other is a young fellow...speaks better English than Joe, whom he says is his father, has a large scar on the fleshy part of his left arm.... They have nothing with them but an old Negro cloth jacket and an old

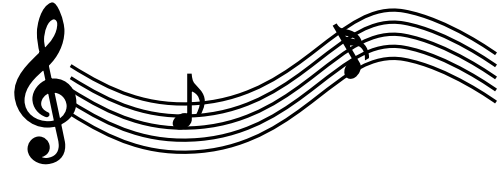
blue sailor's jacket without sleeves. Also...a Negro named Jack, about 23 years of age...of a thin visage, beary-eyed...has six rings of his country marks around his neck, his ears are full of holes.

I was born on a plantation near Fayetteville, North Carolina, and I belonged to J.B. Smith. He owned about 30 slaves. When a slave was no good, he was put on the auction block in Fayetteville and sold.
 —**Sarah Louise Augustus**

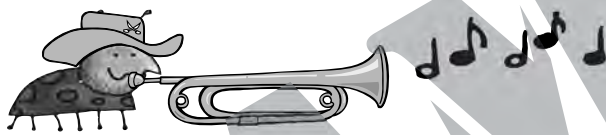
What man can make, man can unmake.—**Frederick Douglass**, abolitionist



Civil War Music



Much like today, music was very important and popular during the Civil War. Soldiers loved to sing, but they did not go on tour, play concerts, or win Grammys like today's artists! Music was used to send secret messages during battle and to announce daily activities from sunup to sundown. Happy songs were played to keep the soldier's spirits high during battle, while sad songs were sung when the soldiers were lonely and longed for home. Many times, if soldiers liked a tune they heard the enemy singing, they would write their own words and sing it themselves. That's why many Civil War songs have two sets of lyrics! When the soldiers weren't fighting, they would spend their evenings singing and writing songs. Men would sit by the campfire singing and playing along with guitars, banjos, drums, flutes, and harmonicas. Some soldiers even made their own instruments from string and wood boxes! "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," "Dixie," and "Here's Your Mule" were popular songs that both the Union army and Confederate army liked to sing.



ACTIVITY

Make your own campfire instrument just like the Civil war soldiers.

Supplies needed:
Empty tissue box
String
Tape

Cut string into three or four long pieces. Tape the string pieces over the tissue box hole. Make sure the strings are tight. If you want to add a handle, tape or glue a paper towel roll onto the tissue box. Now you have your own campfire guitar! Play along while the soldiers sing "Dixie!"

BATTLE OF THE BANDS

Did you know the first Battle of the Bands happened during the Civil War? In the winter of 1862-1863, the Union army and Confederate army both camped at Fredericksburg, Virginia with only a river separating them. One cold afternoon, the Union band started playing upbeat tunes to cheer the soldiers. When the song ended, they heard the Confederate army playing the same song from across the river. For hours, the Union army would play a song and the Confederates would try to play it better. Finally, the duel ended when both bands began playing "Home, Sweet Home," and all the men started to cheer!

Look away! Look away! Look away!
Dixie Land.



*Lyrics and performances of Civil War songs can seen/heard at <http://www.civilwarmusic.net/songs.php>



Civil War Money

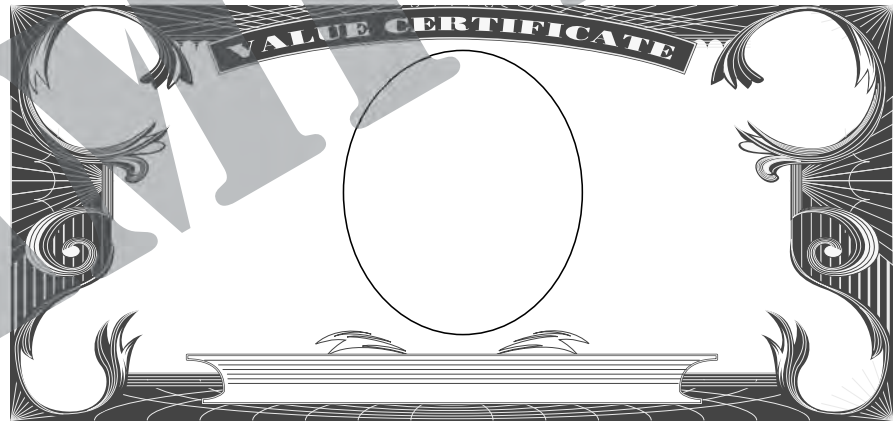


The Confederate States of America began to issue its own currency only two months after its formation. Since none of the Southern states had gold or silver, money was backed by cotton. The Confederates believed that when they won the war, their money would gain worth. The pictures on their money were not of Abraham Lincoln or the White House. They had pictures of “President” Jefferson Davis, “Vice President” Alexander Stephens, General “Stonewall” Jackson, and of slaves. As the South began to lose the war, their money began to lose value. By the end of the war, a bar of soap cost \$50! When the Confederacy surrendered, their money was completely worthless and could not buy anything. Rich plantation owners became poor overnight!

ACTIVITY

Make your own currency!

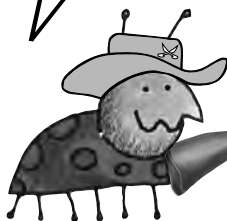
Draw your own paper bills. You can draw whatever you want on your money—even your dog! Make the bill worth anything from one dollar to 1,000 dollars!



QUIZ

- Can Confederate money be used to buy something at the store today?
- How much is Confederate money actually worth today?

Keep away from our cotton!



Oh yeah? Stay away from our gold!



A Day in the Life of a Civil War Infantry Soldier!



Time	Activity
5:00 AM	Reveille & Roll Call: Drums or bugles awakened soldiers out of small canvas "dog tents" to start a long, arduous day.
5:30 AM	Breakfast: Hardtack and coffee cooked over open campfire.
6:00 AM	Sick Call: Sick and ailing soldiers reported to surgeon's tent for medical attention and elixirs.
7:00 AM	Marching Drills: Squads and companies practiced formations to drumbeats and drum signals.
8:00 AM	Manual of Arms: Soldiers cleaned, primed, and practiced loading muskets and rifles.
9:00 AM	Camp Upkeep: Various jobs performed around camp such as digging latrines (yuck!), chopping wood, building log huts in the winter months, mending uniforms, rationing food.
11:00 AM	Free Time: Soldiers had long periods of boredom and leisure time in camps (ironically wedged between periods of fear and terror on the battlefield). Men passed the time playing cards, dice, baseball, writing letters home, reading, pitching horseshoes, cheering on lice races, and sleeping.
12:30 PM	Mail Call! A celebratory event for all soldiers! Men would read and re-read letters from home. The very lucky ones received care-packages from home filled with baked goods, toiletries, new socks or shirts. No member of camp was happy if the mail arrived to camp late!
1:00 PM	Battle: Short battles between small groups of soldiers could last only five or six hours. But most battles lasted at least one or two whole days!
6:00PM	Bury Dead: After battle, living soldiers had to bury the dead in order to prevent disease. Union soldiers were usually buried in trenches, while Confederate soldiers were usually buried in a mass grave.
7:00PM	Dinner: Soldiers were given food rations at the beginning of the week. For three days, this was all the food soldiers had to eat. They had to make it last. Men were given pork, rice, peas, beans, potatoes, and dried fruit.
8:00PM	Church Service: Many soldiers attended church service on a regular basis. Many regiments had a chaplain that would travel with the army. Chaplains would hold services for the soldiers, work in hospitals comforting the sick and wounded, and write letters home for those who could not write.
8:30PM	Campfire Singing: During the evenings soldiers loved to sit around the campfire and sing. They sang songs about battles, their country, and home.
9:00 PM	Guard Duty: One of the most dreaded duties assigned to soldiers. Why? Because of the fear of falling asleep while on duty! Falling asleep on guard duty or other such offenses drew serious punishment from commanding officers—such as beatings, "bucking and gagging," or performing embarrassing tasks.