

Texas and the Civil War

(1861–1865)

Thousands of Texans volunteered for the Confederate army.



Confederate troops regained control of Galveston in 1863.



February 1861 Texans vote, by more than three to one, to secede from the United States.

October 1861 Troops leave San Antonio for New Mexico, planning to capture the Southwest for the Confederacy.

October 1862 Union forces capture Galveston.

January 1861

July 1861

January 1862

July 1862

U.S. and WORLD



April 1861 The Civil War begins when Confederate forces open fire on Fort Sumter in South Carolina.

July 1861 Union and Confederate armies clash in the First Battle of Bull Run, the first major battle of the war.

April 1862 The Battle of Shiloh is fought.



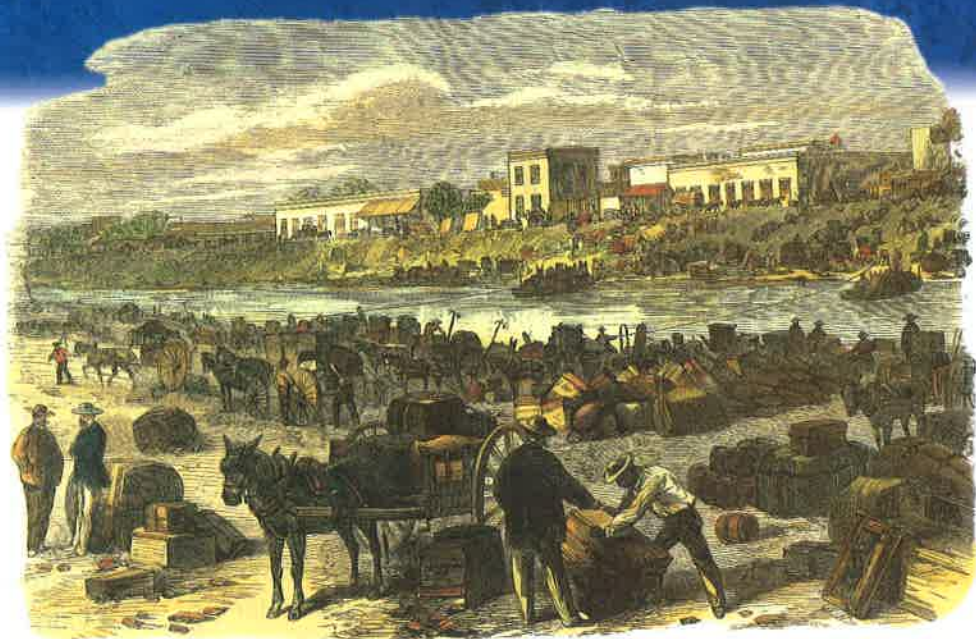
The first shot of the Civil War occurred at Fort Sumter.

Build on What You Know

In the 1850s slavery was firmly established in Texas and the South. Many northerners questioned whether slavery should be allowed anywhere in the United States. Soon, the whole nation was at war over issues that had divided the North and the South.



Some members of the Union cavalry wore uniforms such as this one.



During the Union advance on Brownsville, many Texans fled the community.

January 1863
President Lincoln issues the Emancipation Proclamation.

September 1863
A Union attempt to invade Texas is turned back at Sabine Pass.
November 1863
Union troops capture Brownsville.

April 1864
In a battle near Mansfield, Louisiana, Confederate forces stop a Union invasion of northeastern Texas.

May 1865 The last land battle of the war is fought at Palmito Ranch, Texas.

January 1863

July 1863

January 1864

July 1864

January 1865

July 1863 Union forces win major battles at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and Vicksburg, Mississippi.

September 1864 A Union army under General William Tecumseh Sherman captures Atlanta.

April 1865 General Robert E. Lee surrenders at Appomattox Courthouse.



The Museum of the Confederacy, Richmond, Virginia

Confederate general Robert E. Lee carried this sword in battle.

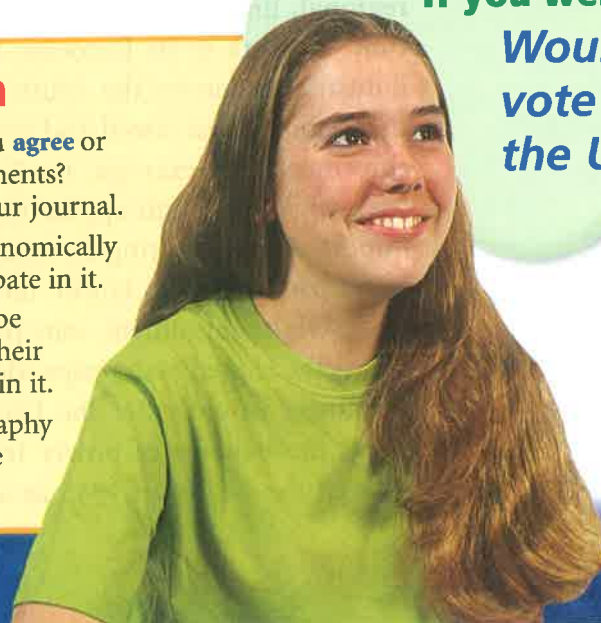
You Be the Historian



Themes Journal What's Your Opinion? Do you **agree** or **disagree** with the following statements? Support your point of view in your journal.

- **Economics** War is always economically destructive for those who participate in it.
- **Citizenship** Citizens should be allowed to oppose a war even if their government has decided to fight in it.
- **Geography** A region's geography has little effect on how battles are fought there.

If you were there . . .
Would you vote to leave the Union?



Slavery and States' Rights

Read to Discover

1. Why did the United States divide along sectional lines?
2. Why did many Texans want the state to leave the Union?

Why It Matters Today

Northerners and southerners disagreed about many issues. Use CNNfyi.com or other **current events** sources to learn about an issue that is important to a particular region today. Record your findings in your journal.

Define

- states' rights
- secede
- sovereignty

Identify

- Kansas-Nebraska Act
- *Dred Scott* decision
- Unionists
- Confederate States of America



The Granger Collection, New York

The Dred Scott decision outraged many abolitionists and led to increased tensions between the North and the South.

The Story Continues

After years of living as slaves, Dred and Harriet Scott faced a decision. They had lived in free territory for several years, and had recently been returned to the slave state of Missouri. White friends of the Scotts urged them to sue for their freedom. The Scotts decided to do so, believing that their residence in free territory had made them free. Dred Scott's case led to a landmark U.S. Supreme Court ruling.

★ Growing National Divisions

Slavery was one of the issues that divided the nation along sectional, or regional, lines. The North's population was growing as immigrants came to work in its factories. In contrast to the North's increasingly industrial economy, the South had an agricultural economy that used slave labor. These social and economic differences led to sectional disagreements. For example, the North wanted tariffs to protect its industries, while the South opposed tariffs because they increased the cost of imported items. During the tariff dispute, some southerners argued that states had a right to ignore tariffs and other federal laws. Under this **states' rights** argument, state power was greater than federal power.

As the United States expanded westward, Congress debated whether territories would enter the Union as free or slave states. This would affect the balance of power in Congress. After much debate, Texas entered the Union in 1845 as a slave state. Then under the Treaty of

Guadalupe Hidalgo of 1848 the United States gained vast stretches of land from Mexico. In the Compromise of 1850, Congress created a way for the new territories to become states. The compromise included a new Fugitive Slave Act, which made it a crime to assist runaway slaves. This act, along with Harriet Beecher Stowe's 1852 antislavery novel, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, greatly increased support for the abolition movement.

In 1854 Congress passed the **Kansas-Nebraska Act**. This act allowed the Kansas and Nebraska Territories to decide whether to be free or slave states. Many northern members of the Whig Party were angry because this violated the 1820 Missouri Compromise, which prohibited slavery above the 36°30' line. They helped form the Republican Party in 1854 to stop the spread of slavery. Sam Houston, then serving in the U.S. Senate, was one of the few southerners who opposed the Kansas-Nebraska Act. Houston's stand was unpopular in Texas—even many of his old friends refused to speak to him.

In 1857 the U.S. Supreme Court dealt antislavery forces a blow with the **Dred Scott decision**. The Court ruled that African Americans were not citizens, and therefore could not sue in federal court. The Court also ruled that Congress could not ban slavery in any federal territory. The ruling shocked many northerners. Sectional tensions increased in 1859 when an abolitionist named John Brown led a raid on a federal armory in Harpers Ferry, Virginia, to start a slave revolt. He and his followers were hanged for treason.

 **Reading Check Summarizing** Explain why divisions arose between the North and the South.

Interpreting the Visual Record

Slavery in the South. Slaves spent many hours working in fields to produce cotton and other cash crops. What characteristics of slave life does this image show?





The Museum of the Confederacy, Richmond, Virginia


A Confederate soldier's cap

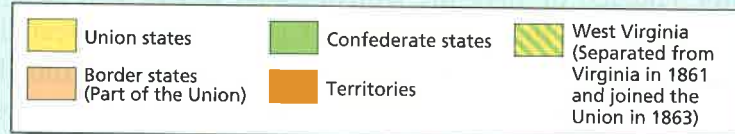
The Union and the Confederacy, 1861

Interpreting Maps Texas joined the southern states that formed the Confederate States of America.

TAKS Skills

1. Human Systems List the states that made up the Confederacy.

2. Drawing Inferences and Conclusions What do you think Texas had in common with other Confederate states? 



★ Texas Joins the Confederacy

In 1860 Republican Abraham Lincoln won the presidential election. He received no electoral votes from the South because many southerners feared that he would support abolition. After the election, South Carolina chose to **secede**, or formally withdraw, from the Union. Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana also seceded.

Many Texas leaders called for a special meeting of the legislature to consider secession. This angered **Unionists**—people who wanted to stay in the Union and work out differences over slavery. About one out of four Texans were Unionists, including Sam Houston, Elisha M. Pease, David G. Burnet, Andrew J. Hamilton, and James W. Throckmorton. Houston, who had won the governor's election in 1859, urged Texans to stay in the Union.

★ Analyzing Primary Sources

Drawing Inferences and Conclusions Why does Houston describe the South's chance of independence as "a bare possibility"?

Texas Voices

“Let me tell you what is coming. Your fathers and husbands, your sons and brothers, will be herded at the point of the bayonet. You may, after the sacrifice of countless millions of treasure and hundreds of thousands of lives, as a bare possibility, win Southern independence . . . but I doubt it. The North is determined to preserve this Union.”

—Sam Houston, quoted in *The Raven*, by Marquis James

Houston tried to delay the legislative meeting, hoping the calls for secession would fade. Pro-secession leaders ignored him. They organized a secession convention to meet on January 28, 1861, adopting an ordinance, or order, of secession on February 1. The delegates voted 166

to 8 to leave the Union. They then scheduled a statewide vote on the issue. On February 23, 1861, Texans voted for secession by 46,153 to 14,747. A majority of people voted against it in only a few counties. On March 2, 1861, Texas became the seventh state to secede from the United States.

★ Reading Check Analyzing Information Describe the actions taken by the state's pro-secession leaders to have Texas join the Confederacy.

★ The Confederacy

In February 1861 Texas sent seven delegates to Montgomery, Alabama. There representatives from the seceding states formed a government called the **Confederate States of America**, or the Confederacy. The representatives wrote a constitution that was similar to the U.S. Constitution. It differed in several ways, however. The Confederate constitution emphasized the **sovereignty**, or supremacy, of the states and the right of people to hold slaves. The delegates elected a president, Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, and other officials to run the Confederacy. They chose Texan John H. Reagan as postmaster general.

On March 5, 1861, the Texas Secession Convention reassembled to write a new state constitution. The new document was basically the 1845 constitution with references to the Confederacy replacing references to the United States. When Governor Houston refused to take an oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, the delegates removed him from office. He was replaced with Lieutenant Governor Edward Clark. Sam and Margaret Houston left Austin and retired to Huntsville, where he died on July 26, 1863.

★ Reading Check Finding the Main Idea Why was Sam Houston removed from the governor's office in 1861?

Citizenship and You

Serving during the War

On the brink of the Civil War, Texans had to decide where their civic duty lay—with their state or with their country. Thousands of Texans served in the Confederate army. Others joined the Union army. Those who were neutral sometimes provided aid to the wounded of both sides. After the war, veterans of both armies assumed leadership positions in the state. Edmund J. Davis, who had organized a Union cavalry unit and eventually became a brigadier general, won election as governor in 1869. Today Texans fulfill their civic duties in many ways. **How do people in your community serve Texas and the nation?**



Recruiting posters urged Union supporters to volunteer for combat.



Section 1 Review



Questions 2, 3, 4a, 4b, 5



Homework Practice Online

keyword: ST3 HP18

1 Define and explain:

- states' rights
- secede
- sovereignty

2 Identify and explain:

- Kansas-Nebraska Act
- *Dred Scott* decision
- Unionists
- Confederate States of America

3 Sequencing

Copy the time line below. List in order the events of 1861 that led to the secession of Texas.

Jan 28	+
Feb 1	+
Feb 23	+
Mar 2	+

4 Finding the Main Idea

- Why was the United States divided along sectional lines?
- Why did Texas secede?

5 Writing and Critical Thinking

Identifying Points of View Imagine that you live in Texas in the 1850s. Write a letter to a friend explaining how Texans are reacting to sectional tensions.

Consider the following:

- the Texas economy
- Texans' support of slavery



The Civil War Begins

Read to Discover

1. How did Texans respond to the call to arms?
2. How did Texans prepare for war?
3. What were the main strategies and battles of the first half of the Civil War?

Why It Matters Today

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

Define

- regiments
- cotton diplomacy
- ironclads

Identify

- Terry's Texas Rangers
- Hood's Texas Brigade
- Ross's Texas Brigade
- Albert Sidney Johnston

The Story Continues

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



When the federal soldiers surrendered at Fort Sumter, this flag was lowered and a Confederate flag was raised.

★ A Call to Arms

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

Thousands of Texans responded to the Confederate call to arms. Even many Texas Unionists supported the Confederacy once the war began. “The North will never subdue [conquer] the South. Never, never!” vowed one Texas volunteer. By the end of 1861, some 25,000 Texans

were in the Confederate army. Confederate president Jefferson Davis welcomed the first Texas troops in 1861.

Texas Voices

“Texans! The troops from other States have their reputation to gain, but the sons of the defenders of the Alamo have theirs to maintain. I am sure you will be faithful to the trust.”

—Jefferson Davis, address to Texas troops

Texas troops soon gained a reputation for spirit and daring in battle. Texans usually joined **regiments**—units of around 1,000 soldiers—from their hometowns or counties. The units took the names of the people who organized them. **Terry’s Texas Rangers**, a cavalry unit organized by B. F. Terry, fought in battles throughout the Civil War. **Hood’s Texas Brigade**, under the command of John Bell Hood, became a lead unit in the Army of Northern Virginia. It fought in some of the most important battles of the war. **Ross’s Texas Brigade**, headed by Lawrence Ross, fought in Georgia, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

Texas also contributed many officers to the Confederacy. **Albert Sidney Johnston** was the second-highest-ranking officer in the army until his death in battle. Unionist James W. Throckmorton became a brigadier general. Texans Tom Green, Samuel Bell Maxey, Felix H. Robertson, and John Wharton were other key Confederate officers.

★ TEKS **Reading Check** Making Generalizations and Predictions How do you think the war will affect Texans?

Analyzing Primary Sources

Identifying Points of View
Why did Davis think that the Texan volunteers were different from soldiers of other southern states?

Interpreting the Visual Record

Terry’s Texas Rangers. *Texas volunteers were known for their fighting skills and daring in battle. What particular skills does this painting of Terry’s Texas Rangers show?* **★ TEKS**



Courtesy of the Witte Museum, San Antonio, Texas

GLOBAL CONNECTIONS

Global Trade and the Civil War

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




The South traded cotton for guns and other supplies.

The Museum of the Confederacy,
Richmond, Virginia

★ Texas Readies for War

Many of the Texas troops were ill-equipped, reporting with a variety of weapons, uniforms, and supplies. One Texas soldier remembered that “most of our blankets were pieces of carpets taken from floors.” The Texans needed all the supplies they could get. Even before the state had officially seceded, the Texas government moved to seize federal property. In February 1861 a force led by Ben McCulloch surrounded the U.S. commander's headquarters in San Antonio. U.S. Army general David E. Twiggs quickly surrendered all federal property in Texas. Without firing a shot, the Texas militia captured more than \$1 million in military supplies.

Texans also established new industries to get ready for the war. Thomas Anderson ran a gunpowder mill near Austin. A factory in Tyler made cannons and ammunition, while iron foundries opened in Jefferson and Rusk. Prisoners at Huntsville made 3 million yards of cloth during the war. Texas businesses made saddles, tents, uniforms, and wagons. The state's plentiful resources of cattle, cotton, and food crops such as corn were also a great help to the Confederacy.

 **Reading Check Summarizing** How did preparation for war affect the Texas economy?

★ Resources and Strategies

The North had a number of advantages at the beginning of the conflict. With a larger population, it could recruit more soldiers. Because the North had more railroads, it could move troops and supplies more easily. The North had far more factories than the South did, so it could produce more weapons and supplies. The North also had an established government ready to conduct and raise money for the war.

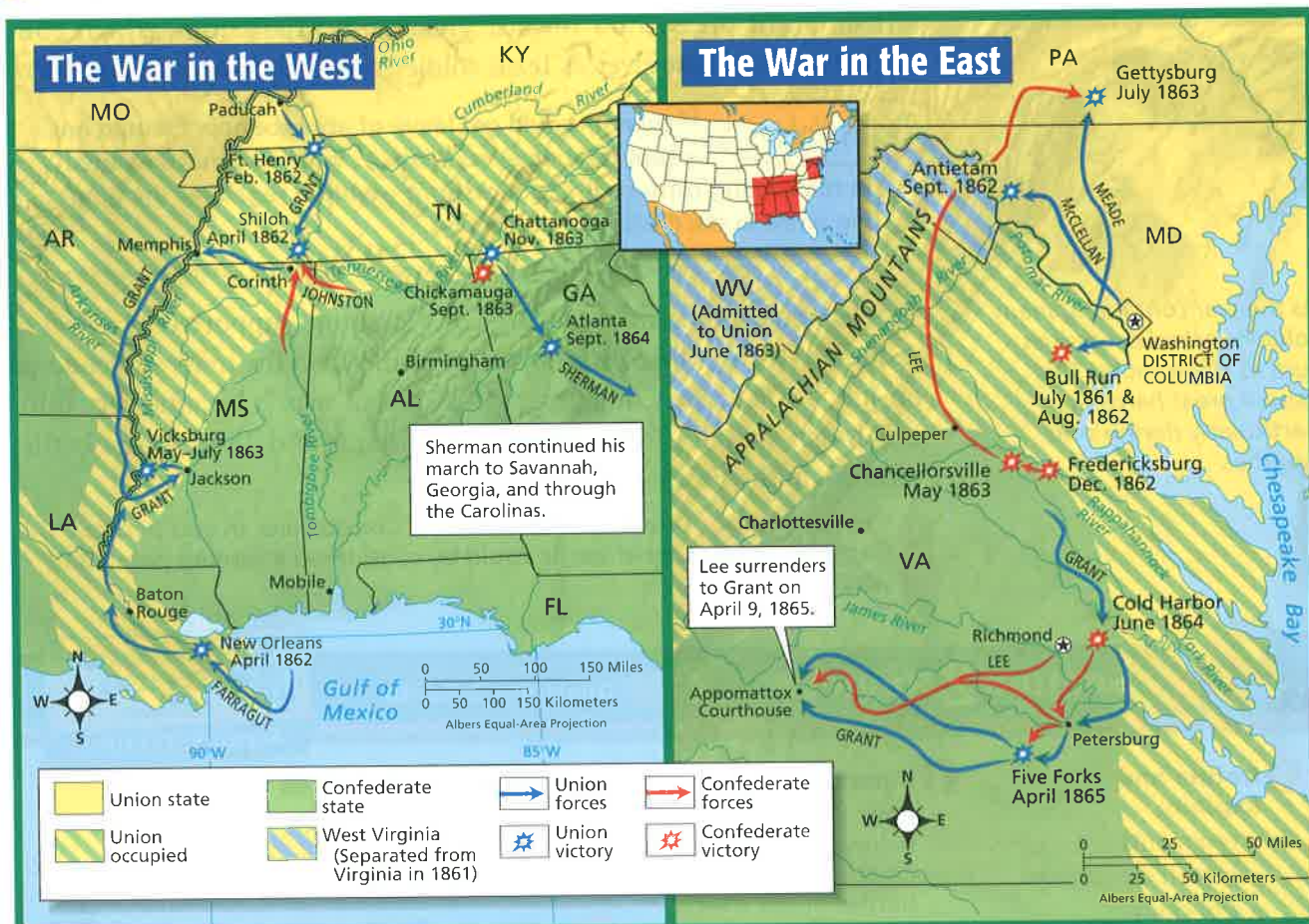
The South did have some advantages. It had experienced military leaders, many of whom had served in the U.S. Army during the Mexican War. Many southerners, particularly Texans, were experienced in riding horses and using firearms. By the end of 1861, two thirds of Texans serving in the Confederate army were in the cavalry. A British observer noted Texans' preference for fighting on horseback. “No Texan walks a yard if he can help it.”

At the beginning of the war, the Confederacy planned to stay on the defensive and wear down the Union's will to fight. The South hoped to maintain its ability to fight by getting war supplies from Europe. Southern leaders tried to gain foreign support, particularly from Great Britain, through the use of **cotton diplomacy**. The Confederacy withheld cotton shipments to British textile mills, hoping to force Britain to offer help. This strategy failed, partly because European storehouses had been fully stocked before the war.

The North faced the difficult task of having to conquer large amounts of enemy territory. The Union used a naval blockade to cut off southern seaports and prevent the Confederacy from importing war supplies. The blockade eventually extended from Virginia to Florida on the Atlantic coast and from Florida to the southern tip of Texas on the Gulf Coast. At the same time, Union forces planned to take control of the Mississippi River and cut the Confederacy in two. This would separate the important food-producing areas of Arkansas, Texas, and most of Louisiana from other southern states. Union forces also planned to capture Richmond, Virginia, the capital of the Confederacy.

These strategies resulted in three theaters, or regions, of war. The first theater was in the East, centered around Washington and Richmond. A second developed in Tennessee and Mississippi, and the third was west of the Mississippi River. Texans fought in all three theaters.

★ Reading Check Evaluating How do you think the northern strategy of taking control of the Mississippi River would affect Texas?



Major Battles of the Civil War

Interpreting Maps Union forces tried to divide the Confederacy by gaining control of the Mississippi River. Meanwhile, Union forces in the East tried to capture the Confederate capital.

TAKS Skills Physical Systems How did rivers affect the location of battles?

That's

Interesting!

Snowball Wars

Heavy snowfalls around eastern battlefields did not just make Texas soldiers shiver. It gave them the chance to do something they could rarely do in Texas: have snowball fights. One such snowball fight began after a battle in 1862. Almost 10,000 Confederate soldiers, including those in Hood's Texas Brigade, battled one another with snowballs.

The Museum of the Confederacy, Richmond, Virginia



As the war continued, many soldiers lacked necessities such as these shoes. This caused great hardship, particularly during cold weather.



The Major Battles of the Civil War

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

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

Texas Voices

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

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

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



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



Section 2 Review



Questions 2, 4a, 4b

go
hrw
.com

Homework
Practice
Online

keyword: ST3 HP18

1 Define and explain:

- regiments
- cotton diplomacy
- ironclads

2 Identify and explain:

- Terry's Texas Rangers
- Hood's Texas Brigade
- Ross's Texas Brigade
- Albert Sidney Johnston

3 Summarizing

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

Battle	Significance

4 Finding the Main Idea

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

5 Writing and Critical Thinking

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

Consider the following:

- cotton diplomacy
- the blockade



Campaigns in Texas and the Southwest

Read to Discover

1. What campaigns were fought in and near Texas?
2. What did the Confederacy hope to accomplish in the fighting in and around Texas?
3. How did geographic factors affect the battles?

Why It Matters Today

Many Texans served in the military during the Civil War. Use cnnfyi.com or other **current events** sources to learn about men and women who serve in our nation's military today. Record your findings in your journal.

Define

- cottonclads

Identify

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



The Story Continues

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



The Museum of the Confederacy, Richmond, Virginia

Some Confederate soldiers wore gray jackets such as this one in battle.

★ The New Mexico Campaign

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

Sibley's 2,000 troops won a battle against 2,500 Union soldiers at Valverde, New Mexico. The Texas force then seized Albuquerque and Santa Fe. Gradually the army was weakened by disease and lack of food and water. One soldier remembered the march through the desert region. “We had suffered a lot, had gone hungry, and did not have



The Civil War in Texas, 1862–1865

Interpreting Maps Union forces targeted Texas ports to limit Confederate trade.

TAKS Skills **Locate** What Texas towns experienced conflict during the Civil War? **★ TEKS**

enough water. We sweated during the day and froze at night.” Union troops met part of Sibley’s force in the **Battle of Glorieta Pass** in New Mexico, on March 28, 1862. A Texas soldier recalled the battle.

Analyzing Primary Sources

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

Texas Voices

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

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

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

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

★ Fighting at Galveston Island

The Union navy had blockaded Texas ports by the summer of 1862. When a Union fleet sailed into Galveston Harbor in October, the

small Confederate force there retreated. Galveston was vital to the Confederacy. If left in Union control, northern forces could easily sweep into Texas. General John B. Magruder, the commander of Confederate forces in Texas, made plans to recapture it.

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

Texas Voices

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

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

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

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



The Battle of Sabine Pass

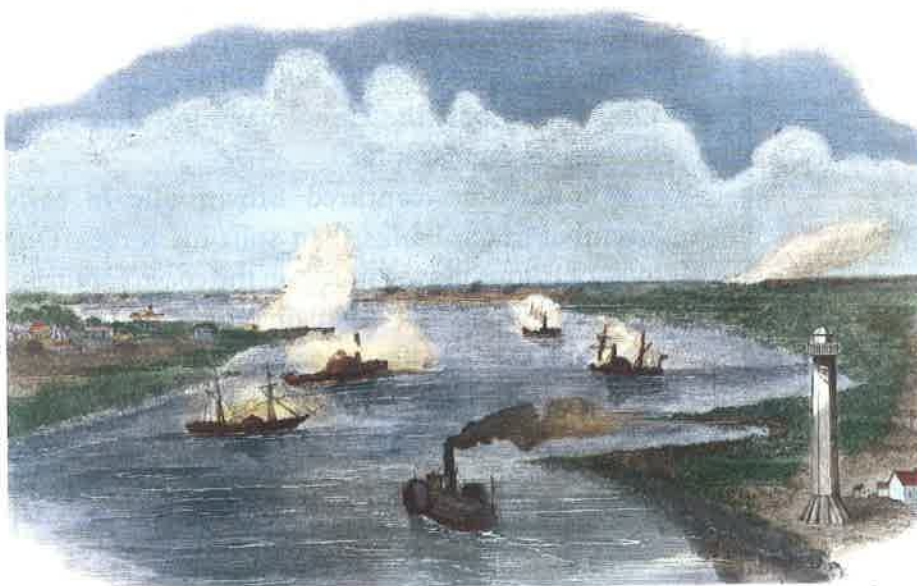
The Union did not intend to leave Galveston in Confederate hands. In September 1863, Union troops set sail from New Orleans, which had been captured by the North in April 1862. General William B. Franklin and about 4,000 troops planned to invade Texas through Sabine Pass, march overland to Houston, and then capture Galveston. Confederate lieutenant **Richard Dowling** and about 45 soldiers in an all-Irish unit

Biography



Richard Dowling (1838–1867)

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



Interpreting the Visual Record

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

known as the **Davis Guards** were to protect the pass. They manned a small post called Fort Griffin, surrounded only by trenches and earthen mounds. The fort had six cannons, which the soldiers had used to practice hitting targets in the pass.

Union forces attacked on September 8, 1863. General Franklin planned to use gunboats to destroy Fort Griffin's cannons so that his troops could land. Union forces shelled the fort for more than an hour. The Davis Guards held their fire until the gunboats were close by. Dowling then ordered his men to fire. The Confederate gunners fired fast and accurately. They quickly crippled two gunboats and halted the Union attack. The rest of the Union ships turned back, but not before the Guards captured more than 300 Union soldiers. The victory excited

people in Texas and the rest of the South. The Confederacy had lost two major battles that summer, and the **Battle of Sabine Pass** helped restore southern confidence. Lieutenant Dowling and the Davis Guards received special medals for their actions.

Texas Cities



Brownsville

History: Spanish settlers arrived in the area of Brownsville in the late 1700s. In 1846 the U.S. Army established a post there. Over time Brownsville became an important trading post.

Population in 2000: 139,722

Relative location: Southern edge of the South Texas Plains

Region: South Texas Plains

County: County seat of Cameron County

Special feature: Brownsville has a twin city—Matamoros—across the Rio Grande in Mexico.

Origin of name: Originally a fort named Fort Brown, established at the beginning of the Mexican War

Economy: Brownsville's economy is based on agriculture, shipping, tourism, and the manufacture of a variety of goods, including garments, metal goods, and petrochemicals.



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

★ The Coast and South Texas

Despite the Confederate victories at Galveston and Sabine Pass, Union forces once again attacked Texas. Two months after the Battle of Sabine Pass, Union forces commanded by General Nathaniel Banks captured Brazos Island off the mouth of the Rio Grande. They wanted to take Brownsville and stop trade between Texas and Mexico. Texans like Sarah “Sally” Scull led wagon trains loaded with cotton across the border to Matamoros. From there, Texans shipped the cotton overseas and purchased supplies for the Confederacy. The Union wanted to cut off this supply route. This route was important as the blockade tightened. Ships known as blockade-runners sometimes slipped past the Union navy, but they could not carry on regular trade.

Union troops captured Brownsville in early November 1863. Banks then split his forces. One group of troops moved north up the coast, capturing Matagorda Island and occupying Indianola. Colonel Edmund J. Davis of Texas, leading the other column of Union troops, captured Rio Grande City. But his attack on Laredo failed. Texas troops led by Colonel

Santos Benavides, the highest-ranking Mexican American to serve in the Confederate army, turned back the attack. After Union forces were called away from Brownsville, Colonel John S. Ford quickly recaptured the town for the Confederacy. Although Union troops controlled Brazos Island, none remained on the mainland of the lower Texas coast.

★ Reading Check Finding the Main Idea What geographic feature made South Texas strategically important, and what was the goal of Union forces attacking the region?

★ The Red River Campaign

The Union troops had left Brownsville to take part in the **Red River Campaign**. Union leaders wanted to invade northeastern Texas from Louisiana along the Red River. They planned to attack in the spring, when the river was usually deep enough for boats. In March 1864 General Banks and 27,000 men began moving up the river, supported by a fleet of ironclads. Banks hoped to link with a smaller Union army of 15,000 men moving south from Arkansas.

On April 8, 1864, Confederate units commanded by General Richard Taylor intercepted Banks at Sabine Crossroads near Mansfield, Louisiana. The Confederate forces totaled fewer than 9,000 men, but in a stunning blow they forced Banks to turn back. Meanwhile, unusually low water levels on the Red River slowed the Union gunboats. They narrowly escaped destruction while retreating. The Union army moving south from Arkansas had no better luck. On April 18, Confederate forces defeated it at Poison Springs, Arkansas. Confederate troops had again turned back Union attacks in Texas.

★ Reading Check Analyzing Information How did the depth of the Red River affect General Banks's invasion of Texas?

Daily Life

Camp Life

"I am sick of war," a Texas officer wrote to his wife in 1863. Many soldiers probably agreed with this officer. Soldiers spent far more time sitting in camp than fighting. Soldiers had to live with bad weather, disease, poor food, and a lack of supplies. Texans were quite creative, however, at getting food, as noted by General Lee.

"When you Texans come about the chickens have to roost mighty high."

What problem did Texas soldiers face in camp?



Some soldiers took quinine to treat disease.

★ Section 3 Review

★ TEKS Questions 4a, 4b, 5

Go to www.hrw.com Homework Practice Online
keyword: ST3 HP18

1 Define and explain:

- cottonclads

2 Identify and explain:

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

3 Analyzing Information

Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to list three of the Confederacy's goals for fighting in and around Texas.

Confederacy's Goals for Texas

- _____
- _____
- _____

4 Finding the Main Idea

- What battles were fought in and near Texas, and what was their significance?
- What effects did geographic factors have on military campaigns in the region?

5 Writing and Critical Thinking

Supporting a Point of View Imagine that you are a Union or Confederate officer. Write a memorandum to your superior explaining why controlling Brownsville is important.

Consider the following:

- trade and transportation routes to Mexico
- the use of Brownsville as a launching point for an invasion of Texas



The Texas Home Front

Read to Discover

1. What was life like for Texans during the Civil War?
2. How did the Civil War and the draft affect Unionists?

Define

- draft
- martial law

Why It Matters Today

The Civil War affected many people, even those who did not fight in it. Use CNNfyi.com or other **current events** sources to learn about a person who has been affected by war today. Record your findings in your journal.



Texans relied on harnesses and other equipment to keep their farms productive during the war.

The Story Continues

While her husband was in the army, Rebecca Adams ran the family's plantation and cared for nine children. Adams somehow found time to knit rabbit-fur gloves for her husband, Dr. Robert Adams. She summed up her situation in a letter to him. "I had to attend to your part of the work and mine too."

★ The Wartime Economy and the Draft

Although Texas suffered less than other Confederate States because few battles were fought in the state, Texans experienced many hardships. Goods became scarce and very expensive. Many newspapers stopped operation because of a lack of paper. Shortages were also created because supplies, particularly medicines, were sent to Confederate armies. Texans adapted to the wartime shortages, using thorns for pins and wallpaper as writing paper. When coffee became scarce, people used corn, okra, parched peanuts, or sweet potatoes to make drinks. Texans also made more homespun clothing.

To feed the army, farmers grew more corn and wheat and less cotton. Crop production also increased as slaveholders in other states sent slaves to Texas to prevent their being freed by Union occupation forces. Women and children ran farms and plantations, as did men who were unable to serve in the army. Women on the home front also worked in small factories, made items at home, and organized special groups to support the war effort. These groups made uniforms, bandages, and medical supplies. They also provided aid to the families of soldiers.

The state's political activity also focused on the war effort. All officeholders strongly supported the Confederacy. Francis R. Lubbock, who had been elected governor in 1861, joined the Confederate army in 1863. Pendleton Murrah was elected governor of Texas in 1863. Like Lubbock, Murrah struggled with state debts, defending the frontier against raids by American Indians, and raising troops for the Confederacy.

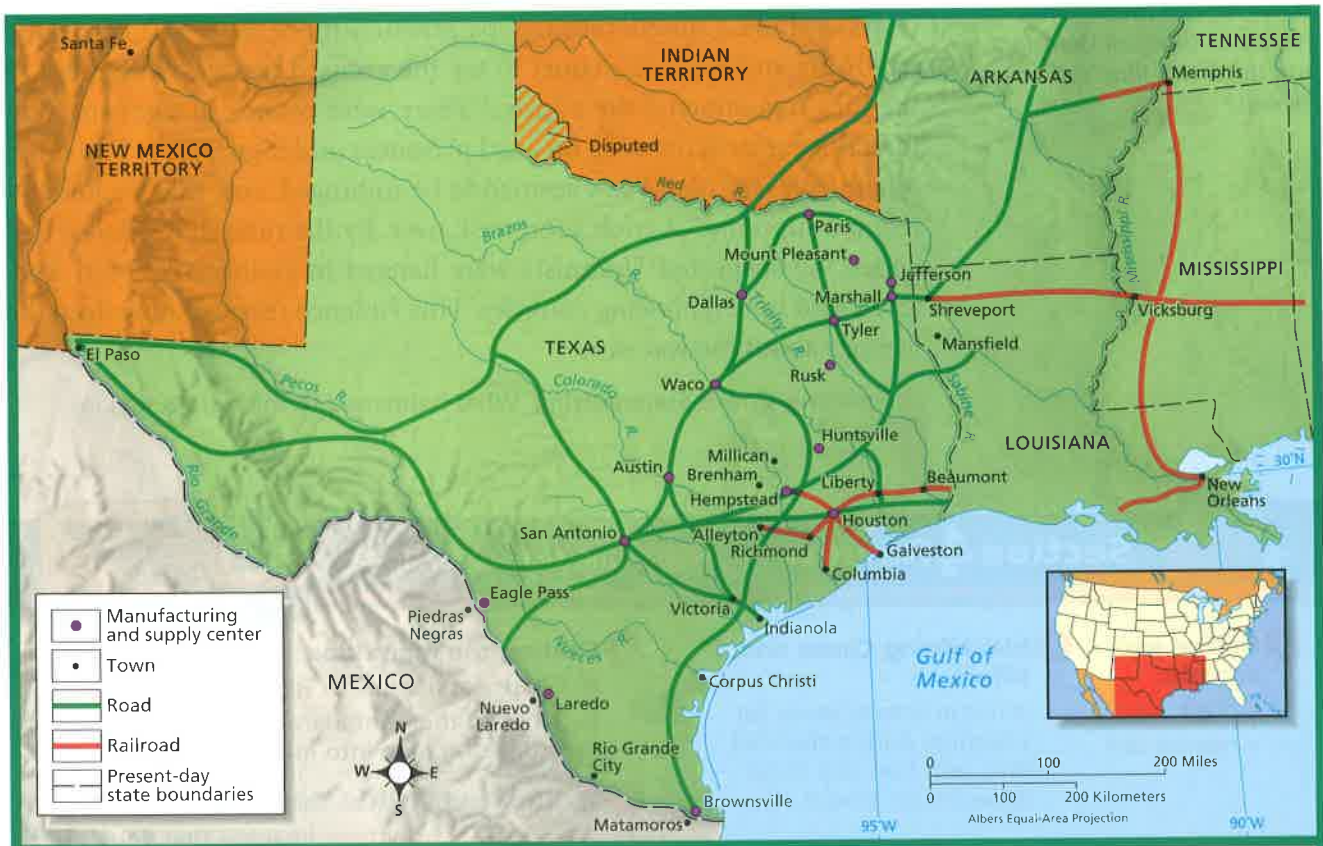
Although thousands of men had volunteered at the beginning of the war, they were not enough. In April 1862 the Confederate Congress passed a **draft**, or requirement of military service. All white males between the ages of 18 and 35 had to serve. The age limits were later broadened to 17 and 50. However, there were several loopholes in the law. People with certain key jobs were exempt. Men could also buy their way out of service or provide a substitute. Because of these loopholes, some southerners complained that the conflict was a "rich man's war, poor man's fight." Even with a draft, the Confederacy struggled throughout the war to put enough soldiers in the field.



Texas women made pillows and many other items for troops who were away fighting.

The Museum of the Confederacy, Richmond, Virginia

★ Reading Check Analyzing Information Why do you think the Confederacy had to pass a draft law?




Civil War Trade, 1861-1865

Interpreting Maps Texas served the Confederacy as a supply center, providing farm goods for southern troops.

TAKS Skills *Places and Regions* In what region were most manufacturing and supply centers located? **TEKS**



Interpreting the Visual Record

Conflict at the Nueces. Blood was shed when militia soldiers caught up with some fleeing Unionists at the Neuces River. What effects of the Civil War do you think this illustration reveals? 


★ Unionists in Texas

The Confederate draft sparked fierce opposition from some Unionists. Although many had joined the southern war effort, some refused to fight for either side. Many German Americans and Mexican Americans remained neutral. When the draft was passed, however, Texans had to choose sides. Some Unionists fled Texas to avoid the draft.

Confederate officials regarded many Texas Unionists as potentially dangerous traitors. Officials placed some areas with a large Unionist population under **martial law**, or rule by armed forces. Some Unionists were violently attacked. In August 1862 about 60 German Texans tried to flee to Mexico rather than be drafted into the

Confederate army. The Texas militia caught and attacked them near the Nueces River, killing many. When German communities in Central Texas organized to protest, Confederates hanged 50 protesters.

Confederate leaders also worried about Unionists in North Texas. In October 1862 Confederate troops arrested more than 150 suspected Unionists and formed a court to try the accused people. A member of the jury remembered the events. “There were crowds in sight in every direction, armed, pressing forward prisoners under guard. . . . The mind of almost every man I saw seemed to be unhinged, and wild excitement reigned supreme.” A mob soon took over. By the time the violence had ended, 40 suspected Unionists were hanged in Gainesville. Men were also killed in neighboring counties. This violence revealed how deep the feelings about the war ran.

 **Reading Check Summarizing** What happened to some Unionists in Texas?



Section 4 Review



Questions 2, 3a, 3b, 4

 Homework Practice Online


keyword: ST3 HP18

- 1 Define and explain:**
- draft
 - martial law

- 2 Identifying Cause and Effect**
- What problems arose for Unionists during the Civil War, and how did these issues affect them?



- 3 Finding the Main Idea**
- What was life like in Texas during the war?
 - Why did the Confederate government start drafting men into military service?

- 4 Writing and Critical Thinking** 
- Analyzing Information** Imagine that you are living in Texas during the Civil War. Write a journal entry describing what your life is like. Consider the following:

- what you eat
- what you wear

The End of the War

Read to Discover

1. What were the final events and battles of the Civil War?
2. How was Texas affected by the Civil War?

Identify

- March to the Sea
- Emancipation Proclamation

Why It Matters Today

The Civil War left much of the South in ruins. Use CNNfyi.com or other **current events** sources to learn more about a nation or group today that is rebuilding after a war. Record your findings in your journal.

The Story Continues

The Union advance had become unstoppable. General William T. Sherman's army pushed relentlessly through the South toward the Atlantic coast, destroying whatever lay in its path. After one battle, Texan Oscar Alexander rode out to look at the Georgia countryside. An elderly woman on crutches looked up at Alexander. "I do not know where those two little children and I are going to stay," she said. Alexander had no response. All he could see in every direction was the smoke of burning houses.



The Union army used drums to set the pace of their marching.

★ The War Draws to a Close

After the Battle of Gettysburg and fall of Vicksburg in July 1863, Union forces moved steadily into the South. In 1864 President Lincoln ordered General Ulysses S. Grant to take command in the eastern theater. Grant moved his army into eastern Virginia and engaged General Lee's troops in a series of battles. Lee's army was now on the defensive. Both sides suffered heavy losses, but Grant's army greatly outnumbered the Confederate forces. He continued to drive toward Richmond.

Meanwhile, Union general William Tecumseh Sherman led an army south from Tennessee toward Atlanta, an important railroad center. After capturing Atlanta in September 1864, Sherman set out across Georgia to Savannah. As he marched through the state, his army destroyed crops, livestock, railroads—any resources that could help the South. General John Bell Hood of Texas was unable to stop Sherman.



Interpreting the Visual Record

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

Sherman completed his **March to the Sea** when he reached Savannah in December. A Texas soldier remembered the ruin that Sherman's army left behind. "On Gen. Sherman's 'destruction' to the sea . . . the Yanks had burned and destroyed everything."

While Sherman marched on to the Carolinas, Grant was pursuing Lee. In April 1865, Union forces surrounded Lee's army near the town of Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia. With few options left, Lee met with Grant on April 9 and agreed to the Union's terms of surrender.

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

★ Battle at Palmito Ranch

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

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

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

★ Consequences of the War

About 620,000 Americans lost their lives in the Civil War, making it the deadliest conflict in U.S. history. Some 90,000 Texans served, and thousands were killed or wounded. Many soldiers suffered serious injuries such as the loss of an arm or leg. One Texas soldier remembered how he felt after the war. “I came home in May, 1865, not . . . scrappy as I started out, but . . . well versed [familiarized] in hardships, privations [loss], dangers and the art of war. . . . All I wanted in this life was some old clothes and something to eat.”

Although Texas suffered few battles, the war left the state’s economy in shambles. The cotton trade had nearly stopped. The deaths of many men placed hardships on Texas businesses, farms, and plantations. Fields needed to be plowed, and businesses needed to be reopened. Much work needed to be done to rebuild the state. When Governor Murrah and other officials fled to Mexico at the end of the war, the state’s government had collapsed. No one seemed to know who was in charge. It took some time before Union forces could move in and restore order.

Enslaved Texans saw the war as a struggle for freedom. African American William Adams remembered, “we sure didn’t want the South to win.” After the war African Americans in Texas wondered about their future. In 1863 President Lincoln had issued the **Emancipation Proclamation**. This stated that slaves were free in those areas rebelling against the United States. As the Union army advanced into a Confederate state, slaves were freed. But the 250,000 freed slaves in Texas were uncertain what would happen next.



The Emancipation Proclamation freed all slaves in areas “in rebellion against the United States.”

★ **Reading Check Summarizing** How did the Civil War affect the Texas economy?

TEKS

★ Section 5 Review

★ TEKS Questions 2, 4

Go to hrw.com Homework Practice Online

keyword: ST3 HP18

- 1 Identify and explain:**
- March to the Sea
 - Emancipation Proclamation

- 2 Summarizing**
- Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to show the effects of the Civil War on Texas.



- 3 Finding the Main Idea**

- Describe the final events and battles of the Civil War.
- Why do you think some Texas soldiers continued to fight even after Lee surrendered?


- 4 Writing and Critical Thinking**

Making Generalizations and Predictions Imagine that you are a Confederate or Union soldier who has returned to Texas after the war. Write a letter to a friend explaining what you think is in store for Texas. Consider the following:

- the condition of the state’s economy
- the condition of the state’s government

TAKS

The Chapter at a Glance

Examine the following visual summary of the chapter. Then use the visual to write a one-page story about the role of Texas in the Civil War. Use standard grammar, spelling, sentence structure, and punctuation to describe the battles in and near Texas and life on the Texas home front during the war. 

Texas in the Civil War

Texans voted to secede from the Union and join the Confederacy.



Many Texans contributed to the Confederacy by manufacturing goods and shipping supplies. Some Texans, however, supported the Union.



Fighting during the Civil War spread to Texas. Conflicts erupted along the Texas coast at places such as Galveston and Sabine Pass.

The war took a heavy toll on both sides. Many Texans were killed or wounded in the fighting.



Identifying People and Ideas

Use each of the following terms or people in historically significant sentences.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. secede | 7. Battle of Sabine Pass |
| 2. states' rights | 8. Santos Benavides |
| 3. Unionists | 9. Red River Campaign |
| 4. regiments | 10. Emancipation Proclamation |
| 5. Terry's Texas Rangers | |
| 6. Albert Sidney Johnston | |

Understanding Main Ideas

Section 1 (pp. 372–375)

1. What significant events took place in Texas in 1861?

Section 2 (pp. 376–380)

2. What preparations did Texans make for war?
3. What were the North's and the South's strategies for fighting the war?

Section 3 (pp. 381–385)

4. How did geographic factors affect the military campaigns at Sabine Pass and the Red River?

Section 4 (pp. 386–388)

5. How did the Civil War affect life in Texas?

Section 5 (pp. 389–391)

6. How did the Civil War affect the Texas economy?

You Be the Historian

Reviewing Themes

1. **Economics** Why did Texas suffer less from the war than other areas of the South?
2. **Citizenship** How did some Texas Unionists lose their civil rights during the war?
3. **Geography** Why did most of the Union forces invade Texas by attacking coastal ports?



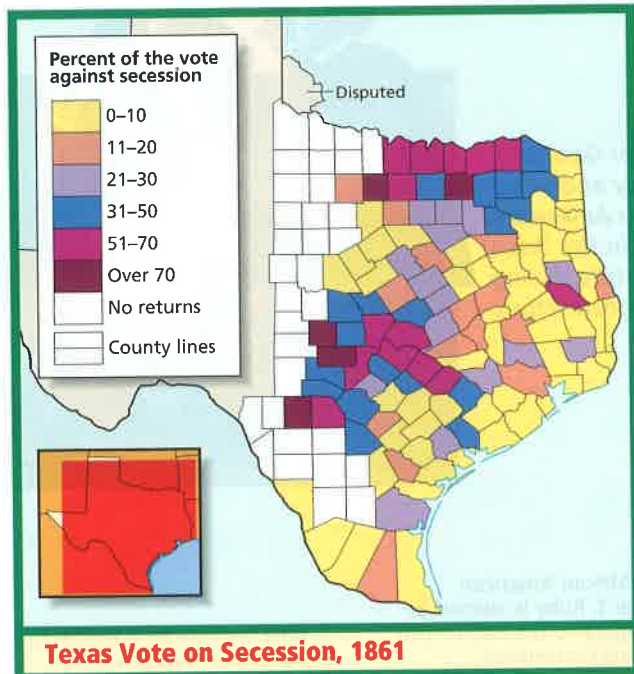
TAKS

Practice: Thinking Critically

1. **Identifying Points of View** What were the points of view of abolitionists and southern leaders on the slavery issue?
2. **Summarizing** Describe the defining characteristics of the Civil War era in Texas history.
3. **Categorizing** List the political, economic, and social effects of the Civil War on Texas.

Interpreting Maps ★TEKS

Study the map below. Then use the information on the map to answer the questions that follow.



- Which of the following statements describes the pattern of voting on the secession issue?
 - Few slaves lived in East Texas.
 - Most plantations were in North Texas.
 - Cotton grew well in the Hill Country.
 - White Texans in good cotton-growing regions were likely to vote for secession.

- Why do you think many counties in North Texas opposed secession?

Analyzing Primary Sources ★TEKS

Read the following quote by Texas soldier Ralph Smith. Then answer the questions.

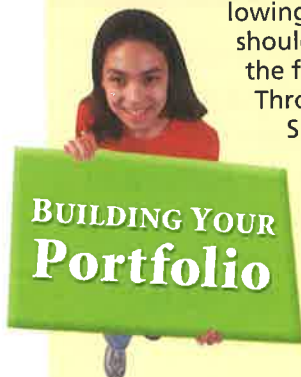
"In great battles with thousands on each side . . . privates are like little screws in the wheel of a giant machine. All I remember for the first few minutes . . . was a terrible noise[,] great smoke, incessant [continual] rattling of small arms, infernal [terrible] confusion and then I realized that the whole line of the enemy was in disorderly retreat."

- Which of the following statements best describes the author's point of view?
 - His memory of the first few minutes of the battle is very clear.
 - Individual soldiers often do not make a significant difference in large battles.
 - He was always able to keep track of the battle's progress.
 - He believes the enemy retreated in an orderly fashion.
- What do you think Smith meant when he described privates as screws in a giant machine?

Alternative Assessment

Cooperative Learning ★TEKS

Work with a small group to complete the following activity. Each person in your group should select a significant individual such as the following: a) Sam Houston b) James W. Throckmorton c) John Bell Hood d) Albert Sidney Johnston e) Richard Dowling. You may want to select someone who lived in your county. Each member should research information about the person. Then work with your group to create a time line that shows the person's activities before, during, and after the war.



Internet connect

Internet Activity: go.hrw.com
 KEYWORD: ST3 TX18 ★TEKS

Access the Internet through the HRW Go site to research the role of Texas in the Civil War. Then create a collage, diorama, or model that shows how the Civil War affected politics, the economy, and society in Texas. Write captions explaining your creation. Be sure to use standard grammar, spelling, sentence structure, and punctuation.

