InstructIonal suggestIons

1. QUESTIONS: Students will read the “Secession,” “Civil War,” and “Reconstruction” sections in “A Brief Sketch of Texas History” in the Texas Almanac and answer these questions:

   a. What happened to the Texas population between 1850 and 1860?

   b. What group of people controlled the wealth of the state and dominated the politics?

   c. What was an economic goal of the new immigrants?

   d. What was the platform of the Know-Nothing Party?

   e. Which political party was spurred to serious party organization as a result of the Know-Nothing successes?

   f. In 1857, who was dealt the only election defeat in his political career?

   g. How did most Texans feel about secession?

   h. Since the army could not control the Indian raids and Congress refused to provide aid, what government fell into disrepute?

   i. What was the result of the 1861 state election regarding secession?

   j. Why was Governor Sam Houston replaced by Lieutenant Governor Edward Clark?
Lesson 11 — Civil War and Reconstruction

2. **MAP & MARKERS:** Students will **locate these places** on a Texas Outline Map (see Appendix)

   - Brazos Santiago
   - Palmito Ranch
   - Brownsville
   - Sabine Pass
   - Galveston

   Students will then **create a historical marker for each place**, using the “Civil War” and “Reconstruction” sections of “A Brief Sketch of Texas History.”

3. **CROSSWORD PUZZLE:** Using the “Reconstruction” section of “A Brief Sketch of Texas History,” students will complete the **Reconstruction Crossword Puzzle**.

4. **INVITATION LIST & AUTOGRAPH LIST:** Students will participate in an **autograph party** with invited guests. Using the **Invitation List**, teachers will assign one guest to each student. They will use the “Secession,” “Civil War,” and “Reconstruction” sections in the Texas Almanac to research their person and write notable information on an index card.

   Using their index cards to introduce themselves as that invited guest, students will share their notable information with each other as they circulate the classroom. As they complete each interview with another guest, they will exchange autographs **in the correct place** on each other’s **Autograph List** until they have met all the other guests. Students should be instructed on introduction and etiquette skills.

**RESEARCHING GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS:** Students will **select notable individuals currently serving** in local, state, and national governments whom they would like to meet. After conducting research on their three individuals, students will justify their selections.

*Children play on a Civil War-era cannon on the grounds of the Texas State Capitol in Austin. Photo by Elizabeth Cruce Alvarez.*

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Reconstruction Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS CLUES

1. This was organized to help newly freed slaves: ___________________ __________________

4. This word means rebuilding: ________________________________

5. Members of this group were still not considered full citizens by 1866: ________________

6. This word means temporary: ________________________________

8. This person was elected governor of Texas in 1873: ________________

13. The purpose of the Thirteenth Amendment was to ________________ slavery.

14. He was president of the United States during Reconstruction: ________________

16. This governor’s administration was the most unpopular in Texas history: ____________

17. This was the name of the seceded Southern states: __________________________

DOWN CLUES

2. This word means the act of setting free: ________________________________

3. This was the Mexican president who fought against the French and Mexican royalty: ________________ ________________

7. This word means the act of withdrawing from the Union: ____________________

9. This general proclaimed the emancipation of slaves in Texas in 1865: ________________

10. The Convention of 1861 took no action on this amendment: ____________________

11. This was the commander of the Fifth Military District: _______________________

12. This political party controlled the Texas government by 1874: ________________

15. A citizens’ army is called a state __________________________.
Reconstruction Crossword Puzzle

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## Invitation List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>William H. Wharton</th>
<th>Sam Houston</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Jackson</td>
<td>Edward Clark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mirabeau B. Lamar</td>
<td>Paul O. Hebert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac Van Zandt</td>
<td>John B. Magruder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Tyler</td>
<td>Dick Dowling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James K. Polk</td>
<td>John S. “Rip” Ford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anson Jones</td>
<td>Robert E. Lee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zachary Taylor</td>
<td>Gordon Granger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mariano Paredes</td>
<td>A. J. Hamilton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winfield Scott</td>
<td>Andrew Johnson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John O. Meusebach</td>
<td>E. M. Gregory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardin Runnels</td>
<td>J. W. Throckmorton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John H. Reagan</td>
<td>E. M. Pease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abraham Lincoln</td>
<td>E. J. Davis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oran M. Roberts</td>
<td>Richard Coke</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Autograph List

1. ____________________________________ was Texas’ first representative in Washington with instructions to gain recognition of the new Republic’s independence.

2. ____________________________________ was the United States president who recognized the Republic of Texas.

3. ______________________________ was a Texas president who opposed annexation and dreamed of an empire to rival the United States for supremacy of the North American continent.

4. _______________________________ was ordered by President Houston to renew annexation negotiations with the United States.

5. __________________________________ was the United States president who supported annexation but worried about ratification in the United States Senate.

6. __________________________________ was the United States president when Texas was annexed.

7. __________________________________ was the last president of the Republic of Texas.

8. ________________________________ moved troops into the disputed area south of the Nueces River to the Rio Grande.

9. ________________________________ was the Mexican president who announced the beginning of a defensive war against the United States in 1846.

10. ________________________________ was the U.S. general who captured Mexico City in 1847.

11. ________________________________ led Germans to settle Fredericksburg in 1846.

12. ____________________________________, when elected governor of Texas, dealt Sam Houston the only election defeat in his political career.

13. ________________________________ was elected to one of Texas’ two congressional seats in 1859.

14. ________________________________, in 1860, was the United States presidential candidate whose name did not appear on the ballot in Texas.

15. ________________________________ encouraged counties to elect delegates to a convention in Austin in 1861 in support of secession.

16. __________________________________ was the Texas governor who refused to take an oath of loyalty to the Confederacy.

17. ________________________________ replaced Sam Houston as governor when Houston refused to take an oath of loyalty to the Confederacy.

18. ________________________________ was the Confederate commander of the Department of Texas.

19. ________________________________ was the Confederate commander who retook Galveston on January 1, 1863.

20. ________________________________ was a Confederate lieutenant who successfully defended Sabine Pass.

21. ________________________________ was the commander of Texas troops that pushed Union soldiers out of Brownsville.

22. ________________________________ was the general who surrendered at Appomattox in April 1865.
Lesson 11 – Civil War and Reconstruction

STUDENT ACTIVITY

Autograph List

23. _______________________________ was the commander who began Union occupation of Texas and proclaimed the emancipation of slaves in Texas.

24. __________________________________ was a Unionist and former congressman who was named provisional governor of Texas.

25. ____________________________ was the United States president during early Reconstruction.

26. _____________________________ was the Union general who began the Freedman’s Bureau.

27. ________________________________ was a Unionist who became chairman of the Constitutional Convention of 1866.

28. __________________________________ was a Unionist who was named provisional governor of Texas by the military authorities.

29. __________________________________ was Texas governor from 1870–1874.

30. __________________________________ was Texas governor when Reconstruction ended in Texas.

Civil War re-enactment at the Dallas Heritage Village in Dallas’ Old City Park. Photo courtesy of Dallas Heritage Village.
Results of referendum on Feb. 23, 1861:

- Counties in which a majority voted to leave the Union.
- Counties in which a majority voted to remain in the Union.
- Counties not reporting voting results. Many of these counties had just been created in 1850s and were not yet organized.
### Timeline of Secession and the Civil War

#### ★ 1861 ★

**Feb. 1** — The *Secession Convention* approves an ordinance withdrawing Texas from the Union because “the power of the Federal Government is sought to be made a weapon with which to strike down the interests and prosperity of the people of Texas and her Sister slaveholding States”; the action is ratified by the voters on Feb. 23 in a referendum vote. Secession is official on March 2.

**Feb. 13** — Robert E. Lee is ordered to return to Washington from regimental headquarters at Fort Mason in West Texas to assume command of the Union Army. Instead, Lee resigns his commission; he assumes command of Confederate forces by June 1862.

**March 1** — Texas is accepted as a state by the provisional government of the *Confederate States of America*, even before its secession from the Union is official.

**March 5** — The *Secession Convention* approves an ordinance accepting Confederate statehood.

**March 16** — Sam Houston resigns as governor in protest against secession.

#### ★ 1862 ★

**March 28** — Battle of Glorieta. Gen. H.H. Sibley’s brigade is forced to return to Texas, ending the attempt to take New Mexico.

**Aug. 10** — About 68 Union loyalists, mostly German immigrants from the area of Comfort in Central Texas, start for Mexico in an attempt to reach U.S. troops; 19 are killed by Confederates on the Nueces River. Eight others are killed on Oct. 18 at the Rio Grande. Others drown attempting to swim the river. (The loyalists’ deaths are commemorated in Comfort by the Treue der Union [True to the Union] monument.)

**Aug. 16–18** — U.S. Navy bombards Corpus Christi, attempts to take the city are repulsed.

**Oct. 8** — Federal forces capture Galveston.

**October** — Forty-two men thought to be Union sympathizers are hanged at various times during October in Gainesville.

#### ★ 1863 ★

**Jan. 1** — Confederate forces retake Galveston.

**July 26** — Sam Houston dies in Huntsville from pneumonia at age 70.

**Sept. 8** — The *Battle of Sabine Pass*. Federal forces are repulsed by a unit led by Lt. Dick Dowling.

**Nov. 2–6** — Federal forces take Brownsville.

#### ★ 1864 ★

**July 30** — Confederate forces reoccupy Brownsville.

#### ★ 1865 ★

**May 13** — The *Battle of Palmito Ranch* is fought near Brownsville, the last land battle of the Civil War. After the Confederate’s victory, they learned the western rebel states had authorized the disbanding of armies and accepted a truce with the Union forces a few days later.

*For more information about the Civil War in Texas, see the Handbook of Civil War Texas at [www.tshaonline.org/handbook/civil-war](http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/civil-war).*