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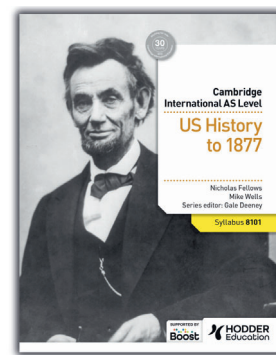
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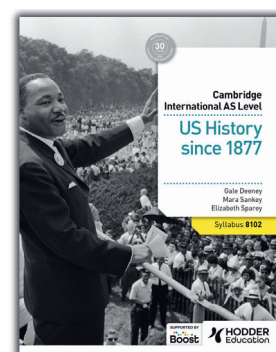
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The American Civil War and Reconstruction, 1846–77

The chapter covers three key questions about the American Civil War and Reconstruction:

- How and why did sectional divisions widen between 1846 and 1861, resulting in the American Civil War?
- How far did the Civil War transform the lives of Americans?
- What were the aims of Reconstruction and how successful was it?

KEY DATES

1848	Treaty of Guadeloupe Hidalgo
1850	Congressional compromise
1854	Kansas–Nebraska Act
1861 January–February	Formation of the Confederacy
1861 April	Confederate forces fire on Fort Sumter
1863 January	Emancipation Proclamation issued
1865 April	Confederate surrender
	Lincoln assassinated
	13th Amendment ratified
1867	First Reconstruction Act
1868	14th Amendment ratified
1870	15th Amendment ratified
1877	Compromise of 1877

5.2 How far did the Civil War transform the lives of Americans?

Americans and the military experience

Daily experiences of soldiers in the North and South

Americans had not had experience of massed armies with modern weapons. Forces in the Revolutionary War were relatively small and prior to 1860 the US army was a volunteer force. It was limited in size and it had not had significant experience of warfare. For the most part, the US army was more well-equipped than its opponents, with the exception of a brief war with Britain in 1812. Indigenous Americans lacked the resources of the USA's small but professional force and Mexican forces were no real match for the US. Military training was based on studies of the **Napoleonic Wars**, so training was based on the need for rapid movement, concentration of force and aiming for a decisive battle. Both sides had similarly trained leaders and both aimed to create trained forces capable of European style campaigns. This meant that volunteers and, later, conscript troops were trained in marching, firearms drills and military discipline. Military culture was a shock for many. Campaigns took them away from their homes and they were in an unfamiliar situation. They faced long marches, drilling, harsh discipline and often poor or inadequate food as both sides attempted to build up the means to equip and supply large forces. By modern standards little was done to create hygienic conditions and in poor quality tents or hastily established quarters many fell ill. Disease spread easily and more died as a result of illness than from battle wounds: about two-thirds of the 620,000 recorded military deaths in the Civil War were from disease.

Medical treatment was also poor by modern standards and infections spread rapidly even from minor wounds or accidents. Hospital facilities were often inadequate. Shelter was not always available so soldiers endured hardships from exposure to weather. To men unused to military service, there was the indignity of punishment or imprisonment as prisoners of war. By and large equipment was better for Union troops and many Confederate soldiers lacked uniforms and reliable boots.

KEY TERM

Napoleonic Wars

A series of conflicts fought between France and other countries, 1803–15.

There was a long period of warfare in Europe from 1793–1815 between France and many of the other powers. When the general Napoleon Bonaparte became the ruler of France in 1799 he introduced new tactics of warfare such as rapid movement and the concentration of artillery, often winning decisive victories. The generals of the Civil War hoped to use knowledge of the Napoleonic Wars, but failed to take into account the much more powerful weapons that had developed since 1815. There were few completely decisive battles in the Civil War and military strategy instead came to rely on sheer destruction of men and resources.

As in most conflicts, boredom and homesickness were usual in the period in which there was not active conflict. The large scale of many of the battles brought many of the horrors of a modern war. Wounds made by artillery could be devastating and improvements to muskets and rifles allowed soldiers to fire faster and from a greater distance than in previous conflicts. During the fighting there in July 1863, the streets of the small town of Gettysburg became choked with body parts and blood ran in streams.

Even those taken prisoner could not escape hardship. The infrastructure for housing prisoners was poorly developed and camps were often insanitary and overcrowded. The Confederate camp at Andersonville was notorious for maltreatment and starvation. The gap between the hideous reality of war and the romantic expectations of those at home caused considerable distress.

There were more positive aspects. Soldiers formed strong emotional bonds and the pride of serving a cause often allowed men to overcome hardships. For some, war revealed hidden strengths. A classic example is that of Joshua Chamberlain, a former classics professor who bravely held off Confederate attacks at a key position at Gettysburg and was important in altering the whole course of the battle.

What can you learn from this letter about the hardships of war for this soldier?

SOURCE 5.1

A letter from John Miller, a Union soldier, fighting in Georgia. The letter was written in 1864.

Dear Father, I received your letter this morning, you may be sure I was glad to get it, as I had not received a letter from home since I was at Chattanooga last April. We have a poor chance to write. Besides, writing material is very scarce and hard to obtain at any price. My health is excellent, we have had some very hard times. Now it is awful hot, hard marching. The rainy weather and short rations have made a great many sick men. I have frequently had nothing for 36 hours but a cup of coffee and a few green apples. We have had some fighting to do lately. Last Friday week the 17th we attacked the rebel lines and drove them about 3 miles. On the evening of the twenty 2nd the rebels charged our lines but they went back faster than they came up. The next day eight hundred rebels were buried just in front of our lines. Capt. Cowgill is hated by the whole company, he is a scoundrel.

John Miller

<http://www.civilwararchive.com>

Compare the information about the experience of war in source 4 with source 3.

SOURCE 5.2

A letter from Joseph Elkin, a Confederate soldier, written in 1861 July 21, 1861 Camp Pickens.

Dear Wife, I take this opportunity of writing you these few lines to inform you that I am well at this present time and when these few lines come to hand they may find you enjoying the same health. We had another great battle Sunday, it commenced at 6 o'clock and ended at 6 o'clock, it was the hardest battle that was ever fought in America. They had 10 to our one--we conquered them, we lost about 800 in killed and wounded. The Yankees lost about 5,000 and we took 1,300 prisoners and 125 horses, baggage wagons and 64 pieces of cannon besides a great many things. I was not in the battle but could hear the report of the cannons which was in very plain view and we was in site of the battlefield, it was a sad and dreary day. I never had spent such a sabbath in my life before I have seen the horror of war. I had to stand sentinel [duty] at the hospital door where I could see all the wounded soldiers. I stood from Sunday 12 o'clock till Monday night. -- I had to be up all night to guard the wounded--it was the saddest thing I ever saw to hear the moans of the wounded and dying. I saw the surgeons operating on them, it made me shed tears to see how they suffered, some had to have both of their arms cut off and some their legs. I saw all the surgeons' operations, it was a distressing sight to see them how they suffered-- We have completely routed them.

Joseph M. Elkin

<http://www.civilwararchive.com>

How useful is this source as evidence for why soldiers fought in the Civil War?

SOURCE 5.3

A letter from Major Sullivan Ballou to his wife a week before the First Battle of Bull Run in 1861. Ballou fought for the Union side. He was badly wounded in the battle and was left behind by the Union army. He died a week later.

Headquarters, Camp Clark

Washington, D.C., July 14, 1861

My Very Dear Wife:

If it is necessary that I should fall on the battlefield for any country, I am ready. I have no misgivings about, or lack of confidence in, the cause in which I am engaged, and my courage does not halt or falter. I know how strongly American civilization now leans upon the triumph of government, and how great a debt we owe to those who went before us through the blood and suffering of the Revolution, and I am willing, perfectly willing to lay down all my joys in this life to help maintain this government, and to pay that debt.

Sullivan

<http://www.civilwararchive.com>

KEY FIGURE**Frederick Douglass**

(1818–95) escaped slavery in Maryland and went on to become a leading member of the abolitionist movement. Self-taught, he was a fine orator and writer. His books, especially *My Bondage and My Freedom* (1855), were highly influential and challenged the Southern view of enslaved people as mentally inferior. He was a vigorous campaigner for African-American Civil Rights after 1865.

Contributions and experiences of African-American soldiers

Free African Americans were initially barred from joining the Union army under a federal law of 1792. However, by the middle of 1862 the need for troops and the number of ex-enslaved people who had escaped into Union territory led to a change. In July 1862, enslaved people whose owners were fighting in the Confederate army were declared free and slavery was abolished in the territories. After the Emancipation proclamation, African-American regiments were raised. Leaders such as **Frederick Douglass** urged volunteering as a way to secure full citizenship and, in May 1863, the Union established the Bureau of Colored Troops. The first organised unit of African-American troops was in Massachusetts in late January 1863. But, as the poster from 1862 (Source 5.4) shows, recruitment efforts were under way in the previous year.

In the end, 179,000 African Americans had served in the army and another 19,000 in the navy. There were 80 black officers. African Americans fought in both artillery and infantry regiments and there were some cavalrymen; they also served in support units in all sorts of roles, from labourers to chaplains. Approximately 40,000 African-American soldiers died – mostly of disease (30,000). Battles involving African-American soldiers included Milliken's Bend and Port Hudson in Louisiana, Petersburg in Virginia and Nashville, Tennessee. The July 1863 assault on Fort Wagner, South Carolina saw heavy casualties among African-American soldiers.

Does this source support or challenge the idea that African Americans were welcome in the Union army?

SOURCE 5.4

A recruitment poster for African-American regiments in the Union army, published by the Supervisory Committee for Recruiting Colored Regiments, based in Philadelphia in 1862



Study sources 5.4 and 5.5. Compare the sources and note down one similarity and one difference between them.

SOURCE 5.5

A letter sent by Samuel Cabbie, a 21-year-old private in the 55th Massachusetts Infantry (Colored), to his wife in 1863. Cabbie had been enslaved before he joined the army

Dear Wife, I have enlisted in the army. I am now in the state of Massachusetts but before this letter reaches you I will be in North Carolina and though great is the present national difficulties yet I look forward to a brighter day when I shall have the opportunity of seeing you

in the full enjoyment of freedom. I would like to know if you are still in slavery. If you are, it will not be long before we shall have crushed the system that now oppresses you for in the course of three months you shall have your liberty. Great is the outpouring of the colored people that is now rallying with the hearts of lions against that very curse that has separated you and me, yet we shall meet again and oh what a happy time that will be when this ungodly rebellion shall be put down and the curses of our land is trampled under our feet. I am a soldier now and I shall use my utmost endeavor to strike at the rebellion and the heart of this system that so long has kept us in chains.

I remain your own affectionate husband until death – Samuel Cabbie

<https://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/blacks-civil-war/article.html>

There was segregation of African-American units, and these were mostly commanded by white officers. African-American troops were paid less and faced greater danger of maltreatment or execution if captured. In 1863, the Confederate Congress threatened to punish captured white officers of African-American units and to enslave black captives, and a massacre of African-American captives took place at Fort Pillow, Tennessee in 1864. For all the dangers and discrimination, the pride of fighting for freedom can be seen in many of the photographs of the period.

By the end of the war, African Americans had come to be important for both sides in the dogged and costly battles in Virginia. The largest body of African-American troops on the Union side was assembled to besiege and capture Petersburg in 1864. The black XXV Corps consisted of between 9000 and 16,000 men. The bravery of these troops was reflected in 15 out of 16 medals of honour being awarded to African Americans in this campaign.

For most of the war, African Americans were used in the South as support workers and labourers, but by the end of the war, they were being encouraged into actual fighting and, as in the North, the incentive was freedom. Virginia had over half a million black inhabitants and both enslaved people and freemen built the defences around Richmond. By 1865, General Robert E Lee was asking for 40,000 African Americans to replace the large numbers lost in President Ulysses S Grant's campaign of attrition. Military service would be a way out of slavery.

What is the message of this source?

SOURCE 5.6

An announcement in the *Petersburg Daily Express* newspaper on 1 April 1865

To the slaves is offered freedom and undisturbed residences at their old homes in the Confederacy after the war. Not freedom of sufferance, but honorable and selfwon by the gallantry and devotion which grateful countrymen will never cease to remember and reward.

Women's military contributions

The military contributions of women were significant. As nurses, they provided essential care to the wounded, often in harsh and dangerous conditions. Women also served as spies, gathering and relaying critical information. Some disguised themselves as men to fight as soldiers, demonstrating immense bravery. In military camps, women supported troops by cooking, laundering and providing emotional support. African-American and Native-American women made significant yet often overlooked contributions, highlighting the diverse and essential role of women in shaping the course of the Civil War. Women had also to provide emotional and practical support to soldiers returning with the horrific mental and physical wounds of modern warfare. In the face of tragedies they often offered ongoing support for both the Union and Confederate causes by fundraising, rallies and concerts as well as contributing to hospitals, medical care and supplying military camps with necessities.

Women as soldiers

Officially, women were not allowed to serve as soldiers but the casual nature of recruitment meant that it was possible for women to disguise themselves as male soldiers and take a full part in military life. Some fought for years without being discovered. This was common

enough to be talked of and written about at the time. There might have been several hundred women who fought as soldiers in the war in this way: possibly 200 served with the Confederacy and 500 with the Union.

Women decided to fight as soldiers for a variety of reasons. Some joined the army for the pay, others as an opportunity to escape from the restrictions of nineteenth-century expectations for women. Others would have been motivated by patriotism and strong personal beliefs.

A good example of a woman soldier is that of Sarah Emma Edmonds, who emigrated from Canada to the USA in 1857 to escape her abusive father and an arranged marriage, travelling disguised as a man and assuming the name Franklin Thompson. She enlisted in the Union army (the 2nd Michigan Infantry) in May 1861, saw action in several battles, undertook duties as a hospital attendant, stretcher bearer and courier and, according to her memoirs, as a spy. Afraid that she would be discovered as a woman after she became ill and needed medical care, she deserted in 1863, then worked as a nurse until the end of the war. In 1867, her fellow soldiers helped her to clear her record and get an army pension. She was buried with military honours.

There are many other examples. Francis Budwin enlisted with her husband and both were captured and imprisoned in the notorious Andersonville camp by the Confederates, where her husband died. The famous Pickett charge at Gettysburg had one woman participant, discovered when Union troops found her body. At least one soldier was discovered to be female after they gave birth – in this case following a promotion for bravery in battle. Albert Cashier, who was born as Jennie Irene Hodgers, enlisted in 1862 and fought in 40 battles until being honourably discharged in 1865. Cashier, who lived as a man at a time when people did not accept the idea that people may have identified themselves differently from how they were born, spent their last years in a home for ex-soldiers.

SOURCE 5.7

A photo of Sarah Emma Edmonds, taken in the 1870s. Edmonds served in the 2nd Michigan Infantry



How useful are Sources 5.7 and 5.8 for understanding Americans and the military experience of the Civil War?

SOURCE 5.8

A photo of Albert Cashier taken in 1864. Cashier served in Company G of the 95th Illinois Infantry



KEY TERM

Contraband A term used to refer to enslaved people who escaped from Confederate territories and sought refuge with Union forces. Union General Benjamin Butler first coined the term in 1861, declaring that these individuals were 'contraband of war', meaning they were considered captured enemy property and therefore not returned to their enslavers.

Women as nurses and as contributors to military camps

There were over 20,000 women who served as nurses, cooks, matrons, laundresses, seamstresses, waitresses and chambermaids on Union payrolls and 10,000 employed by the Confederate forces. Some of these were enslaved or **contraband** women but in the South, rural white women found employment from the army to help with family income. Middle-class women volunteers here were a minority and in the South, perhaps a fifth of support was provided to the army by enslaved women hired by their owners.

Most support workers were paid. Some attached themselves to camps along with their husbands as they had no means of support. Some contraband women worked in camps and hospitals. Middle-class literate women were designated as 'nurses' but often had to do cleaning and laundry. Poorer women or enslaved women designated as cleaners, laundresses and so on often had to undertake nursing duties.

In the North, middle-class women formed organisations to help with medical supplies which became known as the US Sanitary Commission. There was no equivalent overall organisation in the South though individuals and local organisations did try to offer support. However, as casualties mounted and forces grew in size, the role of voluntary organisations became less important as government on both sides had to make more regular arrangements.

Women took on a variety of public roles in camps and hospitals and this boosted support for women's rights after the war. However, class, gender and racial antagonism and distrust were often seen. Male medical staff were distrustful of interference from women; in both northern and southern camps African-American women were looked down on and often given menial work; middle-class women often took higher positions and looked down on poorer women. After the war most of the women who had worked in hospitals went back to their domestic lives. There were lasting impacts, however. Several of the women who became leaders of the temperance and suffrage movements in the 1870s and 1880s had gained experience in the Civil War, for example from organising and campaigning for fundraisers. It is true that these were generally better-educated, higher-status women, but a concept of the 'new woman' that emerged in the late nineteenth century partly comes from women's Civil War experience.

Women as spies

Hundreds of women acted as spies and passed information to the armies of both sides. Many were African Americans and the most famous was Harriet Tubman who before the war had helped people escape slavery. During the war she organised a network of spies in South Carolina and led a raid by Union soldiers to free enslaved people. Mary Bowser, an enslaved person, worked with her owners (who supported the Union) in Virginia, helping Union prisoners

KEY TERM

Hispanic The term Hispanic is used here to refer to any person who has at least one ancestor from Spain, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Cuba or Central or South America.

to escape. The actress Pauline Cushing was nearly hanged for spying on Confederate forces in Nashville. Confederate spies included Bella Boyd who passed messages to Confederate generals before being arrested. She fell in love with a Union officer who had guarded her and married him. The Washington socialite Rose Greenhow passed information on Union forces and was arrested. She died at sea trying to smuggle gold from Europe to help the Confederacy. Though these individuals gained fame, there were many more women who aided both North and South.

Hispanic Americans' military contributions on both sides

Around 20,000 **Hispanic** Americans took part in the war, which was around 13 per cent of all Hispanic Americans: a high proportion. Some Hispanic Americans found themselves in the USA when boundaries were expanded, and others were immigrants from Spain and Latin America. Most lived in the Southeast and Southwest and 81 per cent were of Mexican origin. Some fought for the Union and some for the Confederacy.

Hispanic Americans came from a variety of backgrounds and fought for a variety of different reasons, including regional loyalty, personal convictions and the hope of personal improvement. Many of Spanish ancestry lived in the Gulf Coast region of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana-lands that had once been Spanish West Florida and Louisiana. They often supported the Confederacy and many benefited from slavery. Not all were descendants of established Spanish settlers and there had been immigration from the Spanish Canary Islands in the late eighteenth century.

Early in the war, 800 Hispanic volunteers joined a local militia to keep order in New Orleans. The brigades known as the Louisiana Tigers, which included men from Spain, Cuba and Mexico, took part in major battles and fought under General Lee at Antietam and Gettysburg. The Spanish Guard of Alabama fought at Vicksburg, Atlanta and Nashville for the Confederacy. The Florida 2nd Infantry contained many Hispanic troops and also fought at Antietam and Gettysburg.

More recent Spanish immigrants to Florida from the Balearics were divided, with some joining the Union army. Hispanic communities in Northern cities contained immigrants from Spain and Portugal as well as Latin America and many joined the Union army to be accepted as US citizens.

Figure 1 A photo of Luis F Emilio, the son of Spanish immigrants, in April 1863, immediately after he was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the 54th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, one of the first black regiments to fight in the Civil War



What is the view of the writer of Source 5.9 about the contribution of African Americans to the Civil War?

How useful is this source for understanding the motivations of African Americans for fighting in the Civil War?

SOURCE 5.9

An extract from *A Brave Black Regiment: History of the Fifty-Fourth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, 1863–1865*, by Luis F Emilio, published in 1891

At twilight on a calm, hot July day in 1863, a thousand black soldiers assembled on the sandy beach of Morris Island, South Carolina. Many of them were from New York City, which a few days earlier had exploded in a bloody four-day riot, the worst racial violence in American history. The working-class whites of New York, mostly Irish immigrants, had rebelled against conscription into a war to free the slaves, venting their wrath on the city's Negroes, whom the rioters feared and hated. The Union government had been unable to protect Negro citizens in New York, but black soldiers in South Carolina stood ready to give their lives for the Union.

<https://archive.org/details/braveblackregime0000unse/page/n5/mode/2up>

Although most Hispanic soldiers were in the lower ranks, some rose to prominent positions. Lieutenant Colonel Henry Pleasants, for example, had been born in Argentina and came to the United States aged 13 and later became a mining engineer. Becoming a senior Union officer, he planned to break the Confederate siege of Petersburg in 1864 by mining under the front line. Though the plan failed, he was promoted to Brigadier General.

Hispanic sailors made a major contribution to the Civil War. Many Hispanic sailors served on Confederate ships trying to break the Union blockade of southern ports. Of the many Hispanic Union sailors, the most eminent was David Farragut whose father was Spanish. He led a naval expedition against New Orleans which was of great importance in controlling the Mississippi. At the Union victory at Mobile Bay in 1864 his cry 'Damn the Torpedoes, full steam ahead' became famous and he was the highest-ranking naval officer in the USA in 1866.

The greatest participation of Hispanic Americans was in the fighting in the Southwest. More than 100,000 Mexicans lived on these lands and with the stroke of a pen became citizens of the USA. These residents of Texas, California, Arizona and New Mexico soon found themselves immersed in a national dispute over the expansion of slavery into the West. When war erupted, they had to choose sides. Some opposed slavery, while others depended on enslaved Native Americans for labour and sympathised with the South. Those who resented the US annexations of 1848 supported the Confederacy. Texas joined the Confederacy, but California did not. Southern troops went into the territory between and occupied what became Arizona. Hispanic residents had to rely on Confederate troops for protection against bandits when the Union troops retreated. In New Mexico many Hispanic men joined the Union governor as volunteers in a battle for control of the territory. On 28 March 1862 there was a major battle at the Glorieta Pass.

Union forces, predominantly Hispanic, under Lieutenant Colonel Manuel Chavez, defeated the Confederate troops of General Sibley. This decisive encounter prevented Southern control of New Mexico and an attempt to establish a routeway from Texas to attack California. It has been called 'the Gettysburg of the West'. Aided by Hispanic volunteers from California, the Union forces established control of Arizona. Fighting in Texas saw Hispanic Texans (Tejanos) fight on both sides. Some Mexican Texans established bases in Mexico and raided Confederate Texas under General Emiliano Zapata to be driven back by Confederate Hispanic forces in what was a civil war within a civil war. A larger Union invasion of Texas was beaten back by the Hispanic Confederate General Benavides in 1864. One of the last actions of the war saw a successful counter-attack in Texas by Confederate Hispanic troops at Palmito Ranch.

Indigenous peoples and the Civil War

Indigenous soldiers, Indigenous alliances with Union and Confederacy

Twenty thousand Indigenous Americans took part in the war, fighting on both sides. There was a distinction between the indigenous nations and tribes displaced to Indian Territory in the 1830s and indigenous people in the East. Support for the Union was stronger in the East with some indigenous leaders hoping that support for the Union would help with acceptance and citizenship. Some nations and tribes, such as the Pamunkey and Lumbee people of Virginia, took the Union side despite being in Confederate states. As well as serving formally as volunteers – the 170 Delaware Native Americans took their tomahawks with them when they joined Union forces – others served as guides, river pilots and spies. The Iroquois, for example, gave help and support to the Union Army of the Potomac.

Among the so-called 'Five Civilised Tribes' of the Midwest there was more division and more support for the Confederacy. Experiences of war varied. Indigenous troops on both sides took part in some of the costly battles in the East such as Antietam and the Wilderness. Native Americans were often part of the so-called 'Colored' regiments and fought in the same European-style warfare as white troops. A famous Union unit, Company K of the First Michigan Sharpshooters, were in the trenches during the siege of Petersburg. They captured 600 Confederate troops in an attack. However, they were almost all killed while surrounded and short of ammunition at the Battle of the Crater on 30 July 1864. Members of Company K included men from the Ottawa, Delaware, Huron, Oneida, Potawatomie and Ojibwar nations. On the Confederate side Cherokee soldiers were defending Petersburg and experiencing the hardships of trenches, heavy artillery and modern rifles and carbines. Famously, the Union General Seneca Lee, who was a lawyer of Native American descent, drew up the terms of the armistice between Union and Confederate generals, Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee at Appomattox in April 1865.

Indigenous people supporting the Confederacy – particularly those from the Cherokee and Muscogee (Creek) Nations – also fought in pitched battles in the West. As regular Confederate companies these indigenous soldiers won a victory at Wilson's Creek in August 1861 and endured defeat at an important battle at Pea Ridge, Arkansas in August 1862 which opened up Indian Territory to an invasion by the Union army. Most fighting used guerrilla tactics relying on fast moving raids and skilled horsemanship were more in contrast to the in the slaughter in the Eastern sector battles. One Cherokee Nation leader, **Stand Watie**, was promoted to Brigadier-General in the Confederate army because of his guerilla warfare skills.

KEY FIGURE

Stand Watie (1806–1871), a Chief from the Cherokee Nation, was educated in a school run by the religious Moravians. He worked as an administrator before being forced to move under the 1830 Indian Removal Act to the so-called Indian Territory. An influential figure, he supported the Confederacy in 1861 and became a general in the Confederate Army. He waged effective guerrilla war and was instrumental in persuading the Cherokee leadership to support the South. After the war, his businesses failed and he died bankrupt in 1871.

ACTIVITY

- 1 List examples of Indigenous American nations and tribes who chose to a) support the Union and b) support the Confederacy in the Civil War.
- 2 Use the information above to create a timeline of Civil War battles with involvement from indigenous peoples. Annotate each battle to show which indigenous peoples from your list were involved.

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