

The War Between the States: America's Uncivil War

Chapter 19 – The West/1862/West/II

Summary:

As the year 1862 progressed, the Confederates were dominating the Eastern Theater, but the Federals had gradually gained the upper hand in the West, or at least that portion of it centered around the Mississippi River. Meanwhile, a whole separate campaign developed even further west, much further west, beyond Texas and toward the Pacific Ocean, in what would become known as the American Southwest. There, soldiers from all over the sparsely-settled Western half of the continent clashed in hot, dusty battles far from the great cities and capitals of America. Like much else, these exploits are mostly forgotten, but in their own way, they proved crucial to the outcome of the war, as the South desperately sought for natural resources and supply routes, and the North fought with equal determination to deny them. But fighting blazed on in every corner of the West, including in a border region comprised of Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, and the Indian Territory that was beginning to develop into one of the most brutal of the war. President Lincoln himself had long said no state held more importance in the war than Border State Kentucky. Now a Confederate army rose up to challenge the Federals for the state, and even, perhaps, cut the Union in two as the North was attempting to do to the Confederacy.

As death, disease, and sorrow multiplied in every direction, though, hope endured through the Christian faith of many of the participants, and a religious revival was growing in the armies themselves, especially in the East. In the West, men like E. M. Bounds, though suffering their own great wartime sorrows and misfortunes, doggedly proclaimed the gospel of salvation in word and deed to a generation that more than any before it in America, needed to hear it.

Identification:

1. Stand Watie
2. E. M. Bounds
3. Braxton Bragg

Completion:

1. Though the Confederates dominated the first day of the two-day battle of _____ in March, 1862, lack of ammunition, the loss of key generals, and the poise of Federal commander _____ led to a U.S. victory, which secured the state of _____ for the North.
2. Stand Watie's major philosophical and political foe within the Cherokee tribe, before and during the war, was 7/8 Scot and Chief _____.
3. In addition to Watie, American Indians such as _____ and _____ gained renown for their battle exploits.
4. Famed clergyman E. M. Bounds was a native of the state of _____.
5. General _____ and his 3,700 Texans won a series of victories in the Far West campaign in New Mexico and Arizona. Their when they gained the upper hand at the pivotal battle of _____, but _____ led a bold charge of Federals who hailed from the state of _____ and destroyed the Confederates' supply train.
6. Confederate General _____'s audacious, double-pronged plan to secure control of the key border state of _____ and sunder the Union states in two, failed when he did not have enough men to win the key October, 1862 battle of _____.
7. In November, 1862, Union General _____ began a campaign against the key Southern-held Mississippi River port of _____, which had prevented the Federals from possessing complete control of the river and splitting the Confederacy in two. The _____ armies won a series of battles early in the campaign.
8. Technical innovations spawned by the Federals during the war included _____ the first serious use of _____ weapons, as opposed to muskets; the first magazine-loading _____; and the use of _____ for observation.
9. Technical innovations spawned by the Confederates during the war included _____ ships such as the *Virginia*; _____ such as the *Hunley*; electrically-detonated battle

_____ ; and _____ to transport soldiers to battle.

Thought Questions:

1. What did you read in the Stand Watie feature that surprised you or particularly caught your attention about his and the other Indians' life before, during, and after the war?
2. Tell some of the events in E. M. Bounds's story that you found most sad, as well as how you saw God's Providential hand working in and through his life.
3. What Federal discussed in this chapter most interested you, and why?
4. Contrast the true background and meaning of the Confederate Battle Flag with its modern- day reputation.