

GUIDED READING**CHAPTER 12: THE CIVIL WAR AND WEST VIRGINIA'S STATEHOOD MOVEMENT****Section 1: Early Events Set the Stage for Big Changes**

Directions: Use the information from pages 459-470 to complete the following statements.

Introduction

1. John Carlile had _____ the creation of a new state in western Virginia. After Virginia's vote to _____ from the Union, Carlile changed his position and decided to support _____ the government of Virginia.
2. Westerners believed that the government of Governor John _____ had acted _____ in seceding from the Union. Therefore, they had the right to form a new _____, one that would remain _____ to the Union.

"The Philippi Races"

3. Union General George B. _____, who had been reluctant to move into western Virginia, crossed the _____ River with 20,000 Union troops to protect the _____.
4. McClellan moved in from the _____, and Colonel Benjamin F. Kelley came to join him from the _____. Realizing he could be caught between Union forces, _____ leader Colonel George Porterfield moved to _____.
5. Kelley's forces _____ the Confederates. Because the southern soldiers _____ so quickly, the battle is often called "_____."
6. Philippi sometimes is considered to be the first _____ of the Civil War.
7. It demonstrated the North's commitment to securing the safety of the _____.

The Restored State of Virginia

8. The Second _____ Convention adopted a resolution _____ the government of Virginia to the _____.

Name: _____

Date: _____

9. The next day, the delegates nominated and elected Francis H. _____ from Marion County as the _____ of the _____ Government of the State of Virginia.
10. At this point, Virginia had _____ governments: one in _____ that supported the Confederacy and one in _____ that supported the Union.

The Battle of Rich Mountain

11. Union General McClellan decided to drive the Confederates completely out of the _____ Valley. Such a move would ensure Union control of an important section of the _____ and encourage the people in _____ Virginia to remain loyal to the _____.
12. On July 11, 1861, ten days after Governor _____ called together the restored _____, Confederate Lt. Colonel John Pegram was encamped atop _____ Mountain. General Rosecrans, with 2,000 _____ troops, was ordered to drive the _____ out of West Virginia.
13. In the battle, 20 _____ soldiers were killed and 40 were wounded. More than 100 _____ were killed, wounded, or captured.
14. The Battle of _____ changed the future of northwestern Virginia. McClellan's success in driving the Confederates out of the area allowed the _____ Government of the State of Virginia to operate safely and to push for _____ for western Virginia.

The Battle of Scary Creek

15. Sentiment for the South was strong in the _____ Valley. As a result, Confederate General Henry A. _____, who had been _____ of Virginia from 1856 to 1860, believed the _____ could take the region.
16. Since McClellan did not want Wise to launch a _____ attack on Union forces, he

Name: _____

Date: _____

ordered General Jacob D. Cox to come from near _____ to intercept Wise's army.

17. The two armies met on July 17, 1861, at the mouth of _____ . Wise

defeated _____, but then Wise suddenly _____ to Gauley Bridge.

18. Wise crossed the _____ River, burned the river's only _____, and continued on to White Sulphur Springs.

19. At White Sulphur Springs, Wise joined forces with another former Virginia governor, General John B. _____.

The Battle of Forks and Spoons

20. Rosecrans ordered Colonel Erastus B. Tyler and the Seventh _____ Infantry to occupy _____ Cross Lanes, near Summersville.

21. Confederate General Floyd sent General _____ to keep Union troops under General Cox occupied on _____ Mountain.

22. Floyd attacked Tyler's forces at Kesler's Cross Lanes during _____ on August 26, _____. His 2,000 troops completely routed the _____ troops.

23. The battle has been called the "Battle of _____" because those were the only _____ the Union troops had in their hands.

The Battle at Carnifex Ferry

24. General Rosecrans reacted to _____ victory by attacking the Confederates at _____.

25. The southern forces _____ to Carnifex Ferry on September 10, 1861.

26. _____ attacked Floyd with 6,000 troops. Because of the _____ terrain and the forest, the only thing the Union army could do was cross an open _____ and attack from the _____.

27. Each time the Union army went _____, however, they were driven back.

28. When _____ came, the Union forces drew back to plan for the next day's attack. For

Name: _____

Date: _____

some unknown reason, _____ decided to use the cover of darkness to _____ across the Gauley River.

29. The Battle of Carnifex Ferry marked the last significant fighting in the _____ Valley in 1861.

Robert E. Lee Visits Western Virginia

30. After General _____ was killed in northwestern Virginia, General Robert E. _____ brought his troops to the area, hoping to develop a plan to recapture the _____ Valley.

31. Everything appeared to be in Lee's favor, but _____ went well.

32. Those troops who were not demoralized by the _____ were _____.

33. Lee was transferred to _____ to examine the Confederate _____ defenses.

34. It has been said that the only _____ thing that happened to Lee during his time in western Virginia was that he found a _____ that became his faithful _____.

35. Traveller, whose original name was _____, was bred in Blue Sulphur _____.

36. It was in the Palmetto State that Lee had a _____ encounter with the grey _____ that he had so admired in western Virginia.

37. When he became the horse's _____ in February _____, Lee changed the horse's name to _____ because of his rapid, springy _____.

The Constitutional Convention

38. On August 6, 1861, before the battles of Kesler's Cross Lanes and _____, the _____ Wheeling Convention reconvened.

39. On August 20, it passed an ordinance to create a new state named "_____."

40. Those charged with writing a new _____ faced three major issues: the

Name: _____

Date: _____

_____ of the state, the _____ of the new state, and the question of _____.

41. When the final vote was taken, the name “_____” received thirty-nine votes; “_____,” one vote; “_____,” two votes; and “_____,” nine votes.
42. The delegates recommended that Berkeley, Frederick, Hampshire, Hardy, Jefferson, Morgan, and Pendleton _____ be included in _____.
43. These eastern _____ were added for one reason: the _____.
44. When the delegates voted on the proposal, they approved the addition of all the counties except _____.
45. One delegate, Gordon _____, worked hard to secure a constitutional provision that would abolish slavery _____. That proposal was defeated.
46. The delegates finally adopted a _____ that would not allow _____ or _____ to enter the state after the new _____ became law. This provision, however, was unacceptable to _____.
47. The constitutional convention also took steps to separate West Virginia from its Virginia _____.
48. The new constitution was indeed approved by a vote of _____ to _____.
49. Governor _____ recommended that the General Assembly _____ the constitutional convention’s request for _____.
50. On May 13, 1862, the General Assembly of the _____ government authorized the _____ of the state of West Virginia.

The New State Receives Approval

51. A quest for statehood must be approved by both houses of _____ and signed by

Name: _____

Date: _____

the _____.

52. It was evident that West Virginia's _____ bill would not be approved without some definitive statement about _____.

53. Senator _____ offered a solution that became known as the _____.

54. The amendment withdrew the provision that _____ free blacks from _____ the new state.

55. Specifically, it stated that all slaves in West Virginia under the age of _____ on July 4, _____, would be _____ when they reached twenty-one years of age.

56. After the _____ gave its approval, the _____ approved the bill in December 1862 by a vote of 96 to 55.

Special Feature: The Great Gold Robbery

57. The new government lacked an important ingredient—it had no _____ to operate.

58. Presley Hale, who attended the _____ Wheeling Convention, approached Governor Francis _____ with a unique idea.

59. There was \$27,000 in _____ in a bank in his hometown. Hale urged Pierpont to _____ the money and use it for the Restored Government of the State of Virginia.

60. (Colonel Erastus) Tyler arrived in _____ early in the morning of June 30. He marched his troops down the town's main _____.

61. The troops marched straight to the house where the _____ occupied three rooms on the _____ floor.

62. Robert McCandlish, the bank's _____, had a room on the _____ floor.

63. Colonel Tyler ordered him to turn over the _____ immediately.

64. The money, which was in the bank's _____, was in leather _____.

65. In Wheeling, the Reorganized Government used the money to establish a _____.

GUIDED READING**CHAPTER 12: THE CIVIL WAR AND WEST VIRGINIA'S STATEHOOD MOVEMENT****Section 2: The Final Days of the War and a New Day for West Virginia**

Directions: Use the information from pages 471-482 to complete the following statements.

The Battles for Control of the Railroad

1. _____ forces held the upper hand at the beginning of 1862.
2. The new commander for western Virginia, General John C. _____, decided to attack the rebel forces in the Valley of _____.
3. When Fremont's forces were badly defeated by the army under General Thomas "_____," _____, the Union general _____ his command.
4. Union forces soon regained control of the _____ and set about protecting the repaired _____.
5. In September 1862, General Jackson made a move toward _____. On the way, Jackson destroyed the _____ around Martinsburg.
6. In October, the _____ gained control of the rail line again and destroyed over _____ miles of track.

The Jenkins Raid

7. A daring plan developed by Confederate General William W. _____ tested Union forces in the _____ Valley.
8. What was to become known as the "_____ " began on August 24, 1862.
9. Jenkins, leading nearly six hundred _____, left Salt Sulphur Springs.
10. He rode through Beverly, Buckhannon, Weston, Glenville, Spencer, Ripley, and finally _____, where he crossed into _____.
11. Returning to his native _____ County, Jenkins followed the _____ River to Raleigh County.
12. His most important seizure was five thousand stands of _____ at Buckhannon.

Name:

Date:

13. Jenkins's raid alarmed the _____ forces.
14. On the other side, the raid convinced Confederate General _____ that he could take the _____ Valley.
15. As a result, he attacked Union General Joseph A. J. _____ at Fayetteville. Lightburn retreated, leaving thousands of dollars of _____ behind. _____ fell to Loring three days later. Union troops soon _____ control of the territory.

Lincoln's Dilemma

16. Having cleared _____, West Virginia's statehood now depended on _____.
17. Lincoln sought the advice of his _____. His _____ was of little help because they too were _____ over the issue.
18. He (Lincoln) believed the new state was _____ because the people of the state had _____ for it.
19. Lincoln rationalized that actions taken in _____ would not necessarily be taken in times of _____.
20. On December 31, _____, the president finally _____ the bill.
21. Since Congress had amended the original bill by adding the _____, the West Virginia _____ convention had to vote on the revised bill. The convention _____ the amendment on February 18, _____.
22. On March 26, 1863, the voters approved the bill by a vote of _____ to _____.
23. On June 20, 1863, a _____ star was added to the _____ of the United States.

The Jones-Imboden Raid

24. Two Confederate generals, John D. _____ and William E. _____, led the _____ major action of the Civil War in western Virginia.
25. The Jones-Imboden Raid had three objectives: (1) to _____ the Restored

Name: _____

Date: _____

Government of the State of Virginia, (2) to completely destroy the usefulness of the _____
_____, and (3) to acquire _____ and recruit _____.

26. Jones's troops inflicted over _____ casualties and destroyed a _____ across the
_____ River at Albright, but they failed to destroy the longest _____ in the
world.

27. At Fairmont, Jones burned Governor Francis H. _____ private _____.

28. The Confederate raid was a military _____. The raid did not, however, achieve the
_____ objective of overthrowing the _____ Government of the State of
Virginia and thus stopping the West Virginia _____ movement.

Finally—Statehood!

29. One month before West Virginia became a _____, leaders held a convention in
_____ to nominate state _____.

30. The convention nominated Arthur I. _____ of Parkersburg for _____.

31. With the establishment of the _____, all three branches of government—executive,
_____, and _____—were in place.

32. Governor Boreman called the new _____ into session on June 20 at a
temporary capitol at the _____ in Wheeling. The first state legislature
included twenty _____ and fifty-one _____. All members were simply
_____.

33. Both Governor _____ of the Restored Government of the State of Virginia and West
Virginia Governor _____ spoke at the opening day of the new state _____.

34. After the creation of _____, the Restored Government of the State of
_____ had to find a new place to conduct business.

35. Pierpont and other government officers moved to _____, Virginia.

36. Berkeley and Jefferson counties were given _____ to vote on joining West

Name: _____

Date: _____

Virginia or staying with Virginia. Both counties chose to join _____.

The War Moves out of West Virginia

37. After the Jones-Imboden Raid, General Lee moved into _____ where the southern forces were defeated at _____.
38. After that time, except for battles around _____ and _____, the Civil War passed from West Virginia.
39. _____, where Union General William W. Averell defeated Confederate General John Echols on November 6, was actually one of the _____ battles fought in West Virginia.
40. Droop Mountain _____ State Park, dedicated in 1928, was the _____ West Virginia state park.
41. The formation of the new state, which resulted in the _____ of the most powerful state in the _____, was a tremendous psychological _____ to Virginia and the whole South.
42. During the Civil War, an estimated 10,000 West Virginians served in the _____ army. West Virginia provided an estimated 32,000 regular troops to the _____ army.

West Virginia Portraits: Martin Delany

43. Martin Delany was born a _____ on May 6, 1812, in _____.
44. When he was ten years old, Martin and his _____ made their way to Chambersburg, _____, after it was discovered that the Delany children were learning to _____.
45. From 1847 to 1849, Martin edited *The North Star*, an _____ newspaper. Delany then entered _____ Medical School, studied to become a _____, and opened a practice in _____ in 1852.
46. In 1854, he helped organize the National _____ Convention, at which his proposal for the _____ of blacks to _____ was discussed.

Name: _____

Date: _____

47. When the Civil War began, he _____ blacks for the famous 54th Massachusetts _____, for which he served as a _____.
48. President _____ appointed him a _____, the first black field officer of high rank.

Special Feature: The Civil War Discovery Trail

49. There are _____ sites in West Virginia along the Civil War Discovery Trail.
50. Camp Allegheny in Bartow is one of the _____ camps built during the Civil War.
51. Jackson’s Mill Historic Area near _____ is the site of Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson’s _____ home.
52. The Bulltown Historic Area in _____ was the site of Union fortifications overlooking a _____ over the Little _____ River.
53. The _____ House in Martinsburg was the childhood residence of the famous Confederate _____.
54. Many of the buildings of the Shepherdstown Historic District were used as Confederate _____ after the Battle of _____.
55. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park is the site of _____ raid in 1859.
56. West Virginia _____ Hall (Ohio County) was the site of the meetings and debate that led to _____.