

GUIDED READING

A Place Called Mississippi

Chapter 6: Civil War and Reconstruction, 1860 - 1876

Section 1 General Grant at Oxford

Directions: Use the information from pages 153 - 159 to complete the following.

1. On February 4, 1861, South Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Texas established the _____
_____.
2. Jefferson _____ of Mississippi was named _____
of the Confederacy.
3. On April 12, 1861, _____ on the
_____ military _____ at _____
in the harbor of Charleston, _____.
4. After the firing on Fort Sumter, the Union _____ blockaded the southern
coastline [Atlantic Ocean].
5. This _____ (use of naval forces to isolate a seaport and prevent
ships from entering or leaving) prevented foreign ships from bringing
_____ into southern ports.
6. The _____ strategy was to _____ and
_____ large areas of the _____ by destroying the
southern _____ system and _____ southern rivers.

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7. In a complex _____ designed to _____ Vicksburg and to _____ the _____ River, _____ naval forces launched a coordinated _____ against the _____ of New Orleans and Memphis.
8. While these naval battles were taking place, _____ soldiers under General Ulysses S. _____ were marching through Tennessee and Mississippi on their way to Vicksburg.
9. General Grant's _____ assembled a supply _____ at Holly Springs and _____ (camped with little shelter) at Oxford in the fall of 1862.
10. After a _____ destroyed his supplies at Holly Springs, General _____ was _____ and could not move against Vicksburg.
11. In early April 1862, _____ troops _____ General Grant's army northeast of Corinth at _____, Tennessee.
12. The _____ lasted into the late afternoon, and _____ became one of the _____ of the _____.
13. On April 7, General Grant's _____, which had been reinforced during the night, _____ the _____ of battle _____ the Confederates.
14. The Confederates had 11,000 _____ (persons killed, wounded, or missing in battle) and the Union had 13,000.

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15. After the _____ of Shiloh, General Grant _____ his
_____ toward _____.
16. Vicksburg's strategic _____ on the high bluffs above a sharp bend in
the river gave its shore _____ (sets of big guns used for attack or
defense) _____ over the traffic up and down the _____
_____ [Mississippi].
17. David Farragut, a veteran flag officer, captured _____ on
May 1, 1862, and then sailed his fleet up the Mississippi River to capture
_____.
18. In December (1862), General Grant's army, which included troops under the
_____ of General William T. _____, moved south and
_____.

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Section 2 The Vicksburg Campaign

Directions: Use the information from pages 160 - 169 to complete the following.

1. On January 29, 1863, General _____ arrived at Young's Point, a landing on the Mississippi River just north of _____, and established his _____ there.
2. Having learned from David Farragut that Vicksburg could _____ from the _____ General Grant ordered General Sherman to _____ a _____ to connect the two main channels of the river where it made a _____ (sharp) bend at Vicksburg.
3. A canal would have _____ Union _____ to _____ the batteries of Vicksburg and would have _____ the great river to mid-western trade.
4. After the attempt to dig a canal _____, General Grant set in motion another movement to get part of his _____ in a position _____ of Vicksburg.
5. Grant ordered his men to _____ the _____ at a place called Yazoo Pass.
6. After the Yazoo Pass expedition _____, General Grant designed a bold, daring, and dangerous maneuver to _____ Vicksburg.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

7. Grant decided to _____ his men down the _____ side of the Mississippi River and _____ over into Mississippi _____ of Vicksburg.
8. It would be extremely difficult, however, for Grant to get his huge _____ from the _____ side _____ across the river into _____.
9. The only way Grant could accomplish that would be for Rear Admiral David Dixon Porter to _____ his _____ past the Vicksburg _____ and meet Grant south of the city.
10. The _____ was _____, not just because, by marching through Louisiana and crossing over into Mississippi, Grant would completely _____ his _____ from its _____ lines.
11. It was also dangerous because Rear Admiral Porter could possibly _____ his entire _____ while trying to pass the big guns of Vicksburg.
12. If the _____ army could _____ Vicksburg, the _____ would be _____ in _____.
13. Grant's grand maneuver was _____ on March 29, 1863.
14. To cover himself as well as possible, and to disguise his strategy, Grant devised several _____.
15. The most import diversion was a _____ that Colonel Benjamin Grierson conducted from La Grange, Tennessee, down through Mississippi, to Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

16. The _____ of Grierson's Raid was to cause General Pemberton to _____ part of his _____ in pursuit of Colonel Grierson, and to _____ the _____ lines that connected Vicksburg with the eastern part of the Confederacy.
17. In the dark of night on April 16, 1863, Rear Admiral Porter's fleet of eight gunboats and two transports _____ the big guns at Vicksburg and _____ (came together at an appointed place) with _____ south of the city.
18. In anticipation of a Union _____ against Vicksburg, President Jefferson Davis _____ ten thousand Confederate _____ under General Joseph E. Johnston to reinforce General Pemberton.
19. When _____ learned that the Confederate _____ were on their way to Jackson, he _____ the city to _____ General Johnston from linking his troops with Pemberton's forces.
20. General Pemberton was ordered to concentrate his troops _____ Vicksburg and Jackson to _____ Grant from moving into _____.
21. On May 16, the _____ armies _____ at Champion Hill in what has been called the _____ of the Vicksburg campaign.
22. When Pemberton _____ his army _____ the city, he made a fatal _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

23. General Grant concentrated his _____ on the _____ of the city and placed Vicksburg under siege.
24. A _____ is a tactic where armed forces try to capture a fort or fortified town by surrounding it and preventing supplies from reaching it.
25. The siege of _____ lasted forty-seven days.
26. Finally, on July 3, 1863, General Pemberton met with General Grant, who demanded unconditional _____.
27. After General Pemberton refused the terms of unconditional surrender it was agreed that all the _____ troops would be _____ (set free with conditions) upon signing an oath that they would _____ against the _____ until they were formally exchanged for Union prisoners.
28. _____ [Union] military leaders realized that _____ forces in Mississippi were still a _____ to _____ control of the southeastern United States.
29. Therefore, General _____ was _____ to _____ the _____ from Vicksburg to Meridian and to _____ other Confederate _____ lines.
30. On January 1, 1863, _____ Abraham _____ issued the _____, which _____ all the _____ in those states in rebellion against the United States.
31. As Union forces penetrated into Mississippi in the fall of 1862, _____ operations were almost totally _____, and thousands of _____ were _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

32. They [slaves] soon began _____ the _____
_____ who provided them with food and clothing.
33. _____ troops distinguished themselves in the Battle of Milliken's Bend, and convinced Union military leaders that they were _____ and capable _____.
34. The _____ of Vicksburg was a great psychological loss to the Confederacy.
35. Vicksburg had become the _____ of the war, and the _____ considered it an " _____ (unconquerable) fortress."
36. When it [Vicksburg] _____ to the Union, the _____ suffered a _____ to its morale.
37. Making the shock of the fall of Vicksburg even more disheartening was the news of General _____ at _____ on July 3, 1863.
38. On April 9, 1865, General Lee _____ his army to General Grant at _____,
- _____.

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Chapter 6: Civil War and Reconstruction, 1860 - 1876

Section 3 Reconstruction and Reunion

Directions: Use the information from pages 170 - 180 to complete the following.

1. In Mississippi, there were two phases of _____ (the time of rebuilding the South and restoring southern states to the Union after the Civil War).
2. The first period is known as _____ Reconstruction because the _____ and _____ by which Mississippi would be reconstructed and restored to the Union were implemented by the _____.
3. After President _____ was _____, Vice President _____ became president and continued those policies and procedures.
4. However, _____ and other _____ did _____ cooperate with the president.
5. Eventually, _____ took _____ of Reconstruction and _____ the Reconstruction _____ that _____ (took away the vote from) most southern whites and conferred the rights of full _____ on the former _____.
6. _____ Mississippians _____ the rights of full citizenship for blacks.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

7. After regaining control of _____ government in 1876, they [Mississippians] established a one-party system and racial _____.
8. When Lincoln initiated Reconstruction, he issued a proclamation of _____ (pardon granted to a large group of individuals) to all _____ who would swear an _____ of _____ to the United States.
9. Under Lincoln's plan, a Confederate _____ would be _____ to the Union if _____ percent of its _____ took the oath of allegiance and formed a state _____ that promised to be _____ to the _____.
10. President _____ wanted to _____ Mississippi and other southern states to the Union as _____ and as easily possible.
11. President Johnson _____ William L. _____ provisional _____ of Mississippi.
12. President Johnson _____ Governor Sharkey to assemble a constitutional _____ in Jackson to _____ the Ordinance of _____ and to extend the rights of full citizenship to former slaves, who were then identified as _____.
13. The convention _____ secession but declared that it would leave the _____ of _____ for freedmen to the _____ that would convene on October 16, 1865.
14. The problems facing the Mississippi legislators in 1865 not only included economic and physical recovery, but they also had to deal with the fact that _____ slaves were _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

15. The status of _____ in America had not been determined. They were _____, but were they citizens _____ to the same _____ as _____ citizens?
16. After much discussion, debate, _____, and compromise, the Mississippi legislature passed the _____, a set of _____ that governed and _____ the _____ of freedmen in Mississippi.
17. In addition to _____ the Black Codes, the Mississippi legislature also _____ to _____ the Thirteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which _____ slavery.
18. When other former Confederate states also _____ the Thirteenth Amendment and _____ to give freedmen the _____ of citizenship, the United States _____ passed the _____ Acts.
19. These laws _____ the Presidential Plan and transferred the authority for reconstructing the former Confederate states to _____.
20. After President Johnson tried to _____ the implementation of the Reconstruction Acts, _____ impeached the president in 1868.
21. _____ is a formal charge brought against an elected official.
22. The Reconstruction Acts divided the South into five _____ districts, each of which was placed under a _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

23. _____ Mississippians who joined the _____ Party and _____ the rights of citizenship for _____ were called _____ by Mississippians who _____ racial equality.

24. Another group of loyal men were _____ (northerners who remained in the south or moved to the South after the war).

25. Some carpetbaggers were _____ politicians, but most were conscientious public officials.

26. The third category of loyal men [loyal to the United States] were _____ Mississippians.

27. Most black _____ were honest and diligent in the _____ of their duties, and their jobs were made even more _____ by _____ who often _____ to _____ with black politicians.

28. The Reconstruction Acts _____ Mississippi to adopt a new state _____, the Mississippi Constitution of 1868, that _____ blacks _____ and _____ under the law.

29. The state was also required to conduct an _____ of _____ and _____ officials.

30. President Ulysses S. Grant signed the resolution on February 23, 1870, _____ Mississippi to its proper relations within the _____.

31. The most important _____ of Reconstruction was the establishment of a _____ system of public _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

32. As the opposition to _____ intensified, several _____ were formed among _____ Mississippians to _____ blacks from _____ school and to intimidate northern teachers.
33. The most prominent of these groups was the _____, a secret organization with special handshakes, passwords, and disguises to hide their identity.
34. At first, _____ Klansmen rode through the countryside at night _____ and hollering.
35. When those scare tactics did not prove effective, a _____ element took over the Klan and resorted to _____.
36. The _____ of Reconstruction in Mississippi was the _____ of Governor Adelbert _____ in 1873.
37. In the summer of 1874, during city elections in Vicksburg, _____ disturbances were frequent and eventually culminated in a full-scale _____.
38. The _____ riot occurred after a predominantly _____ grand _____ the black sheriff and several other county officials.
39. Because of the extensive _____ during the campaign, the election of 1875 is known as the "Revolution of 1875."
40. Governor Ames activated several companies of the state _____ to maintain law and order.
41. However, because most of the militia companies were composed of _____,

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

this action intensified _____.

42. The state was on the brink of _____.

43. After Governor Ames _____ the militia, _____ officials drew the " _____ line" and devised a _____ that would guarantee _____ in the fall elections.

44. The Democratic strategy was known as the _____ Plan.

45. The Democrats [who had gained a two-thirds majority in the state House of Representatives] had the votes necessary to _____ and _____ Republican officials they _____ to be corrupt or incompetent.

46. After the Revolution of 1875, the _____ Party _____ all statewide offices and most county and municipal governments.

47. To minimize the _____ of blacks in congressional elections, the Democratic legislature placed all the _____ majority _____ along the Mississippi River in the Sixth Congressional district, which became known as the _____ District.

48. The Democratic leaders who _____ and _____ the Revolution of 1875 were called _____.