

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 447-458 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 Government of the State of Virginia

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

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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
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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 Knives and Forks

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 of 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

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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
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_____ 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 request for statehood must be approved by both houses of _____ and signed by _____
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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.

Focus on Culture: The Role of Southern Culture in West Virginia Today

57. Because West Virginia remained loyal to the _____ during the Civil War, many people consider it a _____ state, even though it is south of the _____ line.

58. The Mason-Dixon line has been considered a _____ line between northern and southern states.

59. Hospitality, a predominant _____ trait in the antebellum south, is found in all parts of West Virginia today.

60. Parts of West Virginia lie in the _____ Belt where evangelical Protestantism plays a strong role in _____ and _____.

61. The (2018) survey examined participants' views on the role of _____.

62. About 58 percent favored _____ government and 55 percent thought government _____ does more harm than good.

63. Its (West Virginia) citizens have _____ beliefs with other southern states today.