

Ordering/Sequencing



A common text structure illustrates the main idea and supporting details in an **ordered** or **sequenced** pattern. Sequencing is generally learned at an early age — as early as when a child learns *first*, *next*, and *last*. Sequencing is important to the study of history because students need to comprehend the order in which events happened. The sequencing of events often leads to an examination of more complex comprehension skills, such as compare/contrast, cause/effect, and problem-solving.

When examining text structure for sequencing, look for words like *first*, *last*, *second*, *another*, *then*, *additionally*, *finally*, *before and/or after*, *next*, *initially*, *when*, *preceding*, *following*. Sequencing may be chronological or ordered. The use of years, months, etc. indicates a reading is sequenced chronologically; while the use of words like *next*, *following*, *preceding*, *before*, and *after* denotes an ordering of information.

Ordering/Sequencing

Selection 8 - The Civil War in 1863

The Civil War was fairly quiet during the early part of 1863. Major fighting did not begin again until the spring and summer. Key Confederate victories included the Battle of Chancellorsville in May, under the direction of General Robert E. Lee, and the Battle of Chickamauga in September. There were many more Union victories. The Battle of Gettysburg in July was the last battle on northern soil. All other battles were in the South.

After the Battle of Vicksburg in Mississippi, 31,277 southern soldiers were listed as dead, wounded, or missing. This battle gave the Union control of the Mississippi River. The Confederacy was cut in half and any hope for Confederate victory ended.

While Union forces led by General U. S. Grant were taking Vicksburg, Union General William Rosecrans and his army moved against Chattanooga, Tennessee. Chattanooga was a major railroad center from which supplies and munitions were sent to southern troops.

On September 19 and 20, Rosecrans's troops met Confederate General Braxton Bragg seven miles south of Chattanooga at Chickamauga Creek. The Indian meaning of *Chickamauga* is "river of death." On September 19 and 20, 17,804 Confederate and 15,851 Union troops were killed, wounded, or missing. The Union made several mistakes, so Bragg and his forces won the battle and forced the Union army back into Chattanooga. Bragg did not follow the Union troops northward into Tennessee and, by November, General Grant arrived with more soldiers. The Battle of Chattanooga, fought on November 23-25, placed the area in the hands of the Union. Bragg retreated to Dalton, Georgia.

Graphic Organizer 10

Putting Things In Sequence

