

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

# TEACHER'S PACKET

GRADES K-4



MUMMA FARM EDUCATION CENTER



Maria  
Gentile



**Antietam National Battlefield  
Mumma Farm Education Center  
National Park Service  
P.O. Box 158  
Sharpsburg, MD 21782  
301-432-4567**

Dear Educator:

Thank you for your interest in Antietam National Battlefield. We are pleased to provide you with this teacher packet. This packet is intended for students 4<sup>th</sup> grade and under. This will:

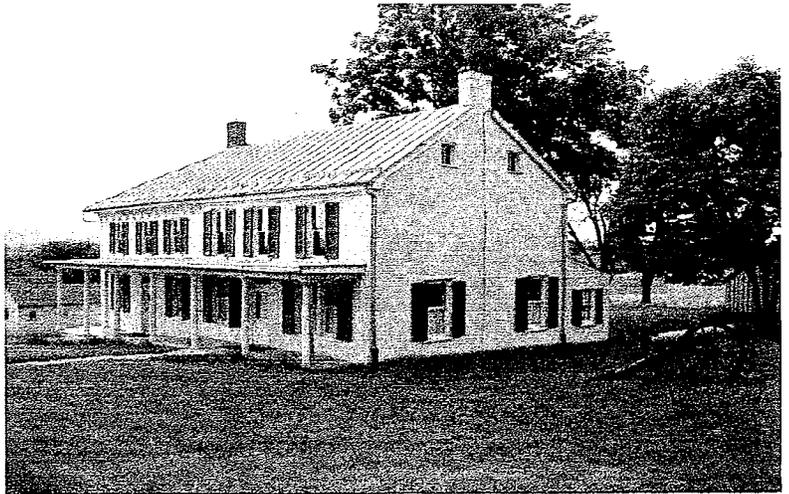
1. Provide you with information on visiting the battlefield,
2. Provide you with information about the Battle of Antietam, and
3. Provide you with lessons/activities that supplement your study of the battle.

For additional information or to schedule a curriculum based education program with a ranger, please call (301) 432-4567 or email [Christie\\_Stanczak@nps.gov](mailto:Christie_Stanczak@nps.gov).

We hope you will find this packet useful.

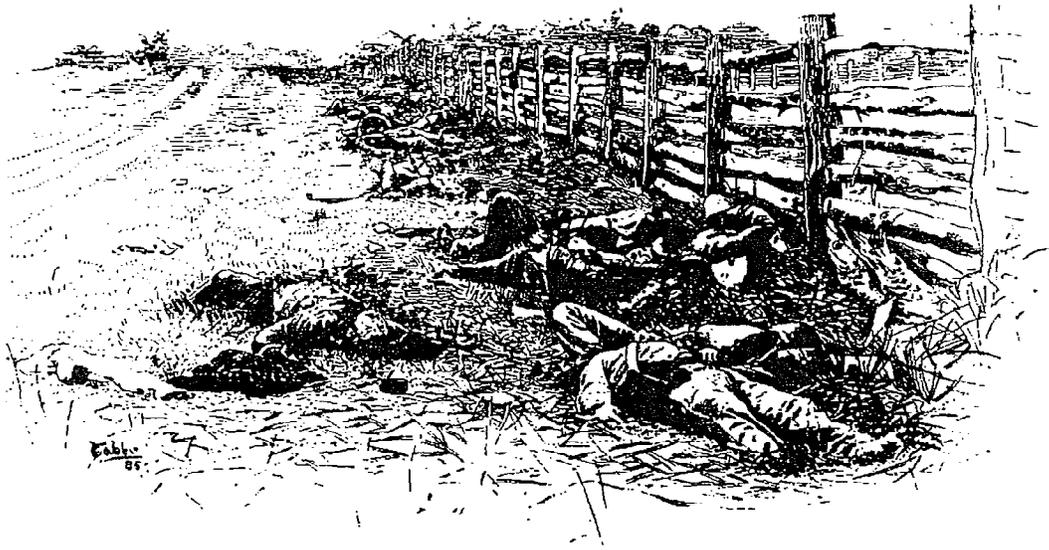
Sincerely,

Gordie Thorpe &  
Christie Stanczak  
Education Coordinators  
Antietam National Battlefield



*Mumma Farm Education Center*

# ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD



## INFORMATION PACKET

## PLANNING YOUR VISIT

**INTRODUCTION:** Fought on September 17, 1862, the Battle of Antietam was the bloodiest single day in American history. Although the battle was a tactical draw, it was a strategic Union victory. This battle stopped General Robert E. Lee's first invasion into the North and resulted in President Lincoln issuing the Emancipation Proclamation. This gave the war a two-fold purpose—to preserve the Union and end slavery.

**PARK LOCATION:** 1 mile north of Sharpsburg, MD on Maryland Route 65.

**PARK ADDRESS & PHONE NUMBER:** Antietam National Battlefield  
P.O. Box 158  
Sharpsburg, MD 21782  
Visitor Center (301) 432-5124  
Education Center (301) 432-4567  
Education Center Fax (301) 432-4942  
<http://www.nps.gov/anti>

### THE VISITOR CENTER:

-The Visitor Center is open year round, except Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day

-The Visitor Center houses the museum, 134 seat theatre, and bookstore.

-**AUDIOVISUAL PROGRAMS:** "Antietam Visit" a 26 minute movie, plays in our theatre on the hour and half hour, except from 12:00 to 1:00 when the one hour "Antietam Documentary" is shown.

**TOURING THE BATTLEFIELD:** The tour road is 8 ½ miles long, and is self-conducted. Parking spaces are available at all 11 tour stops. Additionally self contained audio tours are available in the bookstore.

**SCHOOL VISITATION TO PARK:** If you intend to bring your class to the battlefield, you will need to make a **RESERVATION**. Late spring tends to be the busiest. Education programs given by Park Rangers are available. These take place at the Mumma Farm Education Center, phone number (301) 432-4567. Please make your program reservations with the education coordinators as early as possible. A list of Ranger led education programs is available upon request.

Please remember there are no formal picnic areas, you may picnic any where on the grass. In case of bad weather, there is limited indoor space. Please **NO GUM!**

# ANTIETAM MUSEUM STORE

[WWW.ANTIETAMMUSEUMSTORE.COM](http://WWW.ANTIETAMMUSEUMSTORE.COM)

Dear Teacher,

If you anticipate bringing your students to the Antietam Museum Store located within the park's visitors' center, you might find the following hand-outs helpful in letting parents know about some of the low-cost educational materials we sell. We are a non-profit organization, and all the proceeds we make goes back into the park.

Dear Parent,

Your child will be visiting the Antietam National Battlefield in the near future. The Antietam Museum Store offers a wide range of products, including many items under \$5.00. Included are pencils (\$.60 ea.), pens (\$.95 ea.), flags (\$1.00 ea.), replica currency (\$2.00 ea.), pencil sharpener cannons (\$3.14 ea.), keychains (\$3.25 ea.), patches (\$4.20 ea.), postcards (\$.60 ea. or 4 for \$2.00), "Lincoln's Great Speeches" (\$2.00 ea.), and Antietam Coloring Book (\$3.95). Keep in mind that we are a non-profit organization so the money we make goes right back into the park. If you'd like to visit our online store the web address is [www.antietammuseumstore.com](http://www.antietammuseumstore.com). Thank you for your support!

Dear Parent,

Your child will be visiting the Antietam National Battlefield in the near future. The Antietam Museum Store offers a wide range of products, including many items under \$5.00. Included are pencils (\$.60 ea.), pens (\$.95 ea.), flags (\$1.00 ea.), replica currency (\$2.00 ea.), pencil sharpener cannons (\$3.14 ea.), keychains (\$3.25 ea.), patches (\$4.20 ea.), postcards (\$.60 ea. or 4 for \$2.00), "Lincoln's Great Speeches" (\$2.00 ea.), and Antietam Coloring Book (\$3.95). Keep in mind that we are a non-profit organization so the money we make goes right back into the park. If you'd like to visit our online store the web address is [www.antietammuseumstore.com](http://www.antietammuseumstore.com). Thank you for your support!

Dear Parent,

Your child will be visiting the Antietam National Battlefield in the near future. The Antietam Museum Store offers a wide range of products, including many items under \$5.00. Included are pencils (\$.60 ea.), pens (\$.95 ea.), flags (\$1.00 ea.), replica currency (\$2.00 ea.), pencil sharpener cannons (\$3.14 ea.), keychains (\$3.25 ea.), patches (\$4.20 ea.), postcards (\$.60 ea. or 4 for \$2.00), "Lincoln's Great Speeches" (\$2.00 ea.), and Antietam Coloring Book (\$3.95). Keep in mind that we are a non-profit organization so the money we make goes right back into the park. If you'd like to visit our online store the web address is [www.antietammuseumstore.com](http://www.antietammuseumstore.com). Thank you for your support!

## The Bloodiest Day of the Civil War

The Battle of Antietam (or Sharpsburg) on September 17, 1862, climaxed the first of Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee's two attempts to carry the war into the North. About 40,000 Southerners were pitted against the 87,000-man Federal Army of the Potomac under Gen. George B. McClellan. And when the fighting ended, the course of the American Civil War had been greatly altered.

After his great victory at Manassas in August, Lee had marched his Army of Northern Virginia into Maryland, hoping to find vitally needed men and supplies. McClellan followed, first to Frederick (where through rare good fortune a copy of the Confederate battle plan, Lee's Special Order 191, fell into his hands), then westward 12 miles to the passes of South Mountain. There on September 14, at Turner's, Fox's and Crampton's Gaps, Lee tried to block the Federals. But because he had split his army to send troops under Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson to capture Harpers Ferry, Lee could only hope to delay the Northerners. McClellan forced his way through, and by the afternoon of September 15 both armies had established new battle lines west and east of Antietam Creek near the town of Sharpsburg. When Jackson's troops reached Sharpsburg on the 16<sup>th</sup>, Harpers Ferry having surrendered the day before, Lee consolidated his position along the low ridge that runs north and south of the town.

The battle opened at dawn on the 17<sup>th</sup> when Union Gen. Joseph Hooker's artillery began a murderous fire on Jackson's men in the Miller cornfield north of town. "In the time I am writing," Hooker reported, "every stalk of corn in the northern and greater part of the field was cut as closely as could have been done with a knife, and the slain lay in rows precisely as they had stood in their ranks a few moments before." Hooker's troops advanced, driving the Confederates before them, and Jackson reported that his men were "exposed for near an hour to a terrific storm of shell, canister, and musketry."

About 7 a.m. Jackson was reinforced and succeeded in driving the Federals back. An hour later Union troops under Gen. Joseph Mansfield counterattacked and by 9 o'clock had regained some of the lost ground. Then, in an effort to extricate some of Mansfield's men from their isolated position near the Dunker Church, Gen. John Sedgwick's division of Edwin V. Sumner's corps advanced into the West Woods. There Confederate troops struck Sedgwick's men on both flanks, inflicting appalling casualties.

Meanwhile, Gen. William H. French's division of Sumner's corps moved up to support Sedgwick but veered south into Confederates under Gen. D. H. Hill posted along an old sunken road separating the Roulette and Piper farms. For nearly 4 hours, from 9:30 a.m. to 1 p.m., bitter fighting raged along this road (afterwards known as Bloody Lane) as French, supported by Gen. Israel B. Richardson's division, also of Sumner's corps, sought to drive the southerners back. Confusion and sheer exhaustion finally ended the battle here and in the northern part of the field generally.

Southeast of town, Union Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside's troops had been trying to cross a bridge over Antietam Creek since 9:30 a.m. Some 400 Georgians had driven them back each time. At 1 p.m. the Federals finally crossed the bridge (now known as Burnside Bridge) and, after a 2-hour delay to reform their lines, advanced up the slope beyond. By late afternoon they had driven the Georgians back almost to Sharpsburg, threatening to cut off the line of retreat for Lee's decimated Confederates. Then about 4 p.m. Gen. A. P. Hill's division, left behind by Jackson at Harpers Ferry to salvage the captured Federal property, arrived on the field and immediately entered the fight. Burnside's troops were driven back to the heights near the bridge they had earlier taken. The Battle of Antietam was over. The next day Lee began withdrawing his army across the Potomac River.

More men were killed or wounded at Antietam on September 17, 1862, than on any other single day of the Civil War. Federal losses were 12,410, Confederate losses 10,700. Although neither side gained a decisive victory, Lee's failure to carry the war effort effectively into the North caused Great Britain to postpone recognition of the Confederate government. The battle also gave President Abraham Lincoln the opportunity to issue the Emancipation Proclamation, which, on January 1, 1863, declared free all slaves in States still in rebellion against the United States. Now the war had a dual purpose: to preserve the Union and end slavery.

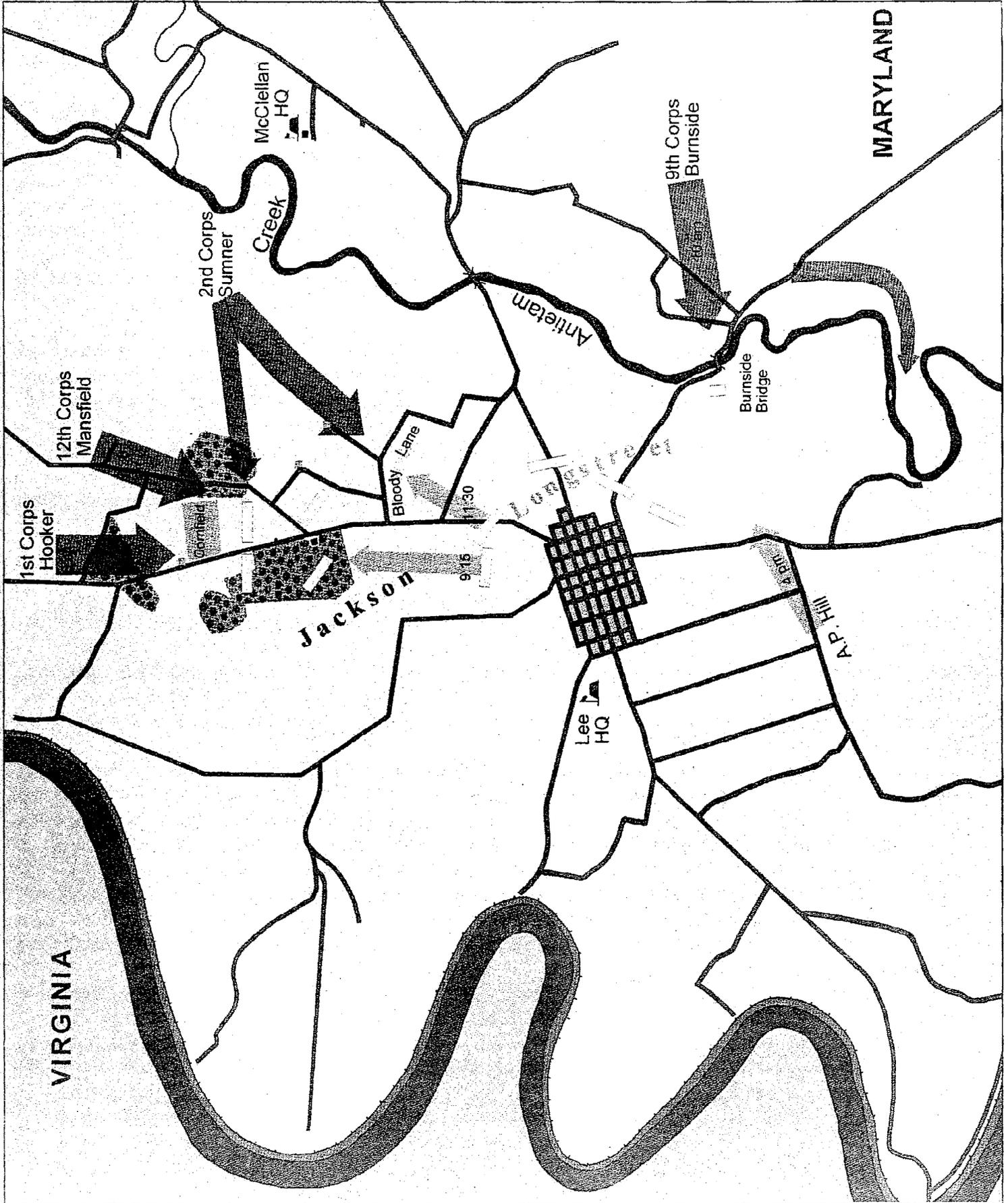
BATTLE OF ANTIETAM

SEPT 17, 1862



Union Attack

Confederate Counter-Attack



VIRGINIA

MARYLAND

1st Corps  
Hooker

12th Corps  
Mansfield

2nd Corps  
Sumner

McClellan  
HQ

Creek

Jackson

Bloody Lane

9:16

11:30

Lee  
HQ

Antietam

9th Corps  
Burnside

Burnside  
Bridge

A.P. Hill

## GEORGE BRINTON McCLELLAN

George Brinton McClellan was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on December 3, 1826. He attended prep schools and the University of Pennsylvania. In 1842, he entered West Point and graduated 2nd in a class of 59 students in 1846. This class contributed 20 full rank generals to the Union and Confederate Armies.

Following his graduation, he was appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers. He served during the Mexican War and received brevets of 1st Lieutenant and Captain for his zeal, gallantry, and ability to construct roads and bridges over routes for the marching army.

He returned to West Point and spent three years as an instructor. Later, he went on to survey possible trans-continental railroad routes, and was sent abroad to study and observe European army tactics during the Crimean War. He designed the "McClellan Saddle", which became standard equipment in the army until mechanization eliminated horses.

In 1857, he resigned his commission of Captain of the 1st Cavalry in order to become Chief Engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he lived in Cincinnati, Ohio and was president of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

On April 23, 1861, he became Major General of the Ohio Volunteers, commanding all of the forces of the state. McClellan had proven himself a charismatic, efficient, and capable organizer so that President Lincoln appointed him Major General in the Regular Army. Here, he was outranked only by General-in-Chief Winfield Scott.

Two prizes McClellan claimed were: (1) the ability to hold Kentucky to the Union, and (2) assuring the allegiance of the western part of Virginia by personally commanding the Rich Mountain Campaign which resulted in a victory for the Federal army and control of the B&O Railroad for the balance of the war. In addition, McClellan is credited with changing a chaotic assembly of soldiers into a well-organized and disciplined army, thus winning himself high regard by his men.

Despite these successes, McClellan's military operation would soon become a series of frustrating lost opportunities. This was especially true at the Battle of Antietam. He continually overestimated the opposition's strength, and carefully laid plans were poorly executed. Confederate Colonel William Allen said, "McClellan was not conspicuous for his energy and skill in handling large bodies of troops. He directed strategy, but left tactics entirely to his subordinates . . . "

After Antietam, Lincoln permanently relieved McClellan of his command. No longer on active duty, McClellan returned to his home in Trenton, New Jersey where he immersed himself in politics. In 1864, he was the Democratic candidate for president, but was defeated by Lincoln. From 1878 - 1881, he served as Governor of New Jersey. He died October 29, 1885, at Orange, New Jersey, and is buried in Riverview Cemetery in Trenton, New Jersey.

## GENERAL ROBERT EDWARD LEE

Robert Edward Lee was born on January 19, 1807, at "Stratford" in Westmoreland County, Virginia. He was the fifth child born to Henry "Lighthorse Harry" Lee and his second wife Ann Hill (Carter) Lee. He grew up in an area where George Washington was still a living memory. Robert had many ties to Revolutionary War heroes.

Educated in the Alexandria Virginia schools, he obtained an appointment to West Point in 1825. In 1829, Robert E. Lee graduated second in the class without a single demerit against his name. He was commissioned a brevet 2nd Lieutenant of Engineers.

On June 30, 1831, he married Mary Ann Randolph Custis. They had seven children. All three of their sons served in the Confederate Army. George Washington Custis and William Henry Fitzhugh ("Rooney") attained the rank of Major General, and Robert E. Lee Jr., that of Captain. The latter served as a private in the Rockbridge Artillery at the Battle of Antietam.

During the Mexican War, Robert E. Lee was promoted to Colonel due to his gallantry and distinguished conduct.

In 1852, he became Superintendent of the Military Academy. In 1855, Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis, transferred Lee from staff to line and was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel 2<sup>nd</sup> Cavalry. He was then sent to west Texas where he served from 1857-1861. In February of 1861, General Winfield Scott recalled Lee from Texas when the lower South seceded from the Union.

Politically, Robert E. Lee was a Whig. Ironically, he was attached strongly to the Union and the constitution. He entertained no special sympathy for slavery.

When Virginia withdrew from the Union, Lee resigned his commission rather than assist in suppressing the insurrection. His resignation was two days following the offer of Chief of Command of the U.S. forces under Scott. He then proceeded to Richmond to become Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces of Virginia. When these forces joined the Confederate services, he was appointed Brigadier General in the Regular Confederate States.

Lee returned to Richmond in March of 1862, to become military advisor to President Davis. Whenever he had a plan, General Lee took the initiative and acted at once. Cutting off supplies and reinforcements, executed by Jackson at Seven Pines was a successful Confederate venture. He also stopped McClellan's threat to Richmond during the Seven Day's Battles (June 26 - July 2, 1861). At the Battle of Second Manassas, Lee defeated Pope. At the Battle of Antietam, his northern thrust was checked by McClellan. However, he repulsed Burnside at Fredericksburg in December of 1862. In May of 1863, General Lee defeated General Hooker at Chancellorsville, but was turned to strategic and tactful defensive measures at Gettysburg in July. On April 9, 1865, Lee surrendered to Ulysses S. Grant at the village of Appomattox Court House.

After the surrender, Lee returned to Richmond, a prisoner of war. He assumed the presidency of Washington College (now Washington and Lee University). His example of conduct for thousands of ex-Confederates made him a legend even before his death on October 12, 1870. General Robert E. Lee is buried at Lexington, Virginia.

## **CLARA BARTON: Angel of the Battlefield**

**“In my feeble estimation, general McClellan, with all his laurels, sinks into insignificance beside the true heroine of the age, the angel of the battlefield.” Dr. James Dunn, Surgeon at Antietam Battlefield.**

Arriving at the northern edge of the infamous "Cornfield" at about noon, Clara Barton watched as harried surgeons dressed the soldiers' wounds with cornhusks. Army medical supplies were far behind the fast-moving troops at Antietam Battlefield. Miss Barton handed over to grateful surgeons a wagonload of bandages and other medical supplies that she had personally collected over the past year.

Then Miss Barton got down to work. As bullets whizzed overhead and artillery boomed in the distance, Miss Barton cradled the heads of suffering soldiers, prepared food for them in a local farmhouse, and brought water to the wounded men. As she knelt down to give one man a drink, she felt her sleeve quiver. She looked down, noticed a bullet hole in her sleeve, and then discovered that the bullet had killed the man she was helping. Undaunted, the unlikely figure in her bonnet, red bow and dark skirt moved on -- and on, and on, and on. Working non-stop until dark, Miss Barton comforted the men and assisted the surgeons with their work. When night fell, the surgeons were stymied again -- this time by lack of light. But Miss Barton produced some lanterns from her wagon of supplies, and the thankful doctors went back to work.

Miss Barton's timely arrival at the battlefield was no easy task. Only the day before, her wagon was mired near the back of the army's massive supply line. Prodded by Miss Barton, her teamsters drove the mules all night to get closer to the front of the line. Within a few days after the battle, the Confederates had retreated and wagons of extra medical supplies were rolling into Sharpsburg. Miss Barton collapsed from lack of sleep and a budding case of typhoid fever. She returned to Washington lying in a wagon, exhausted and delirious. She soon regained her strength and returned to the battlefields of the Civil War.

### **Shy Tomboy**

As Clara Barton moved briskly among the maimed and wounded soldiers at Antietam, few could imagine that she was once a shy, retiring child. Born in the central Massachusetts town of North Oxford on Christmas Day, 1821, Clarissa Harlowe Barton was the baby of the family. Her four brothers and sisters were all at least 10 years her senior. When she was young, Clara's father regaled her with his stories of soldiering against the Indians. Her brothers and cousins taught her horseback riding and other boyish hobbies. Although she was a diligent and serious student, Clara preferred outdoor frolics to the indoor pastimes "suitable" for young ladies of that time.

Despite her intelligence, Clara was an intensely shy young girl, so much so that her parents fretted over it. At times, Clara was so overwrought she could not even eat. But the demure girl overcame her shyness in the face of a crisis -- a pattern that would repeat itself during her lifetime. When her brother became ill, Clara stayed by his side and learned to administer all his medicine, including the "great, loathsome crawling leeches."

### **Trailblazer**

Throughout her life, Clara Barton led by example. In an era when travel was arduous, and many men and almost all women stayed close to home, Miss Barton traveled far and wide

looking for new challenges. After teaching for several years in her home town, she opted for additional schooling. After a year of formal education in western New York state, Miss Barton resumed teaching in Bordentown, N.J. Miss Barton taught at a "subscription school," where parents of the students chipped in to pay the teacher's salary. On her way to school, Miss Barton noticed dozens of children hanging around on street corners. Their parents could not afford the "subscription." Miss Barton offered to teach in a school for free if the town provided a building. The first day, six students showed up, the next day 20, and within a year there were several hundred students at New Jersey's first free public school.

Having lost her position as head of the school to a man simply because she was a woman, Miss Barton moved to Washington, D.C. She took a job as a clerk at the U.S. Patent Office, no mean feat for a woman in those days. Even more shocking, she earned the same salary as male clerks. With the outbreak of war and the cascade of wounded Union soldiers into Washington, Miss Barton quickly recognized the unpreparedness of the Army Medical Department. For nearly a year, she lobbied the army bureaucracy in vain to bring her own medical supplies to the battlefields. Finally, with the help of sympathetic U.S. Senator Henry Wilson of Massachusetts, Miss Barton was permitted to bring her supplies to the battlefield. Her self-appointed military duties brought her to some of the ugliest battlefields of 1862 -- Cedar Mountain, Va., Second Manassas, Va., Antietam, Md., and Fredericksburg, Va.

### **An Idea Is Born**

By 1863, the Army Medical Department was geared up for a major war, overwhelming any efforts made by a single individual such as Miss Barton. But she continued working at battlefields as the war dragged on. Miss Barton threw herself into her next project as the war ended in 1865. She helped with the effort to identify 13,000 unknown Union dead at the horrific prisoner-of-war camp at Andersonville, Ga. This experience launched her on a nationwide campaign to identify soldiers missing during the Civil War. She published lists of names in newspapers and exchanged letters with veterans and soldiers' families. The search for missing soldiers and years of toil during the Civil War physically debilitated Miss Barton. Her doctors recommended a restful trip to Europe.

Although still ailing, another crisis jolted Miss Barton into action. The outbreak of war in 1870 between France and Prussia (part of modern-day Germany) brought hardship to many French civilians. Miss Barton joined the relief effort, and in the process, was impressed with a new organization -- the Red Cross. Created in 1864, the Red Cross was chartered to provide humane services to all victims during wartime under a flag of neutrality.

### **A Life's Work**

Miss Barton returned to the United States and began her most enduring work -- the establishment of the American Red Cross. A reluctant U.S. government could not imagine the country ever again being involved in armed conflict after the Civil War. Finally, by 1881 at age 60, she persuaded the government to recognize the Red Cross to provide aid for natural disasters. Miss Barton continued to do relief work in the field until she was well into her 70s. But she was not a strong administrator, and political feuding at the American Red Cross forced her to resign as president in 1904.

Never married, Miss Barton was wedded to her convictions. She died in 1912 at age 90 in her Glen Echo home. She is buried less than a mile from her birthplace in a family plot in Oxford, Mass.

# FREEDOM AT ANTIETAM

**"If I could save the Union without freeing *any* slave I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing *all* the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that....I have here stated my purpose according to my view of *official* duty; and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed *personal* wish that all men everywhere could be free."**



## **Abraham Lincoln, August 22, 1862**

As the glowing sun set over the bloody fields of Antietam, the Civil War became a different war. Five days after the battle, armed with pen and paper, Abraham Lincoln changed the war when he issued the Emancipation Proclamation.

The proclamation reflected Lincoln's new way of thinking about the conflict. Until this time, it was seen as a rebellion, a fight to preserve the Union without touching slavery. Now Lincoln was threatening to crush the Confederacy by destroying slavery, the basis of its economy and society. Now the North was waging a moral crusade to free the slaves. While the Emancipation Proclamation reflected Lincoln's high-minded morality, the president was under great pressure to act. Congress was urging emancipation. Escaped slaves were fleeing to the Union army as it advanced in the South, complicating military operations. And the enlistment of black Americans as soldiers could give the Union's ailing war machine a much-needed boost.

## **Forever free, but when?**

Lincoln's preliminary proclamation, issued on September 22, 1862, declared that on New Year's Day 1863 slaves in areas then "in rebellion against the United States shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free." For areas not deemed to be in rebellion, slavery would be unchanged. The final proclamation, issued January 1, 1863, identified those areas "in rebellion." They included virtually the entire Confederacy, except areas controlled by the Union army. The document notably excluded the so-called border states of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, where slavery existed side by side with Unionist sentiment. In areas where the U.S. government had authority, such as Maryland and much of Tennessee, slavery went untouched. In areas where slaves were declared free -- most of the South -- the federal government had no effective authority.

By the summer of 1862, Congress was pushing hard for emancipation. Now Lincoln's proclamation, a vital step on the gradual path to freedom for American slaves, articulated emancipation as the government's new policy. Although his famous proclamation did not immediately free a single slave, black Americans saw Lincoln as a savior. Official legal freedom for the slaves came in December 1865 with the ratification of the 13th amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery.

## **Political Tightrope**

Like everything else in Lincoln's administration, the slavery issue was fraught with political pitfalls. On one hand, Lincoln was under pressure to attack slavery from Congress and from some of his own generals. But Lincoln was beholden to the Union border states of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, where some slave owners were loyal Union men. Lincoln was afraid to seize their private property (their slaves) and lose those states to the Confederacy, so he exempted them from his Emancipation Proclamation. The timing of the proclamation was also political. Lincoln penned his first copy in July 1862, when Union armies were losing one battle after another. But Secretary of State William Seward persuaded Lincoln that emancipation then would look like the last measure of an exhausted government. Lincoln decided to wait for a victory on the battlefield. Antietam gave him his opportunity.

## **Military Necessity**

After the proclamation, Union troops became an army of liberation as they advanced in the South. During the war, one out of every seven Confederate slaves (about 500,000) escaped to the Union army. The South was thus deprived of desperately needed labor to till fields, build forts and fix railroads. The Emancipation Proclamation also paved the way for the enlistment of black Americans as soldiers. During the summer of 1862, as Lincoln pondered emancipation, the North was facing a shortage of soldiers. Lincoln even offered volunteers enlistments for only nine months instead of the usual three years, hoping that a shorter enlistment would attract more recruits. One solution: Enlist black Americans, whether free men from the North or freed slaves from the South.

Despite deep and widespread prejudice, the Union began recruiting black Americans in earnest in early 1863. Believed to be physically and spiritually unfit as fighting men, they were initially confined to non-combat jobs. But African-American soldiers proved their mettle on the battlefield. They distinguished themselves in May 1863 when they bravely attacked across open ground against Port Hudson on the Mississippi River in Louisiana. A month later, black troops made another valiant charge when they stormed Fort Wagner near Charleston, S.C. This famous attack was depicted in the movie "Glory". About 186,000 African-Americans served in the Union army, making up about nine percent of Union army forces. The North's advantage in military manpower was a critical factor in its victory in the Civil War. Some northerners supported Lincoln's measure on moral grounds. But many endorsed emancipation because they favored any action that would help defeat the enemy and end the war. "At last the outspread wings of the American eagle afford shelter and protection to men of all colors, all countries, and all climes," said Frederick Douglass, the black American statesman, "and the long oppressed black man may honorably fall or gloriously flourish under the Star - Spangled Banner."

*Emancipation Proclamation, 1863*

*Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:*

*That on the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixtythree, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any effort they may make for their actual freedom.*

*That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be, in good faith, represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such States shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States."*

*Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander in Chief, of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of armed rebellion against authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days, from the first day above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:*

*Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. Johns, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourches, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans), Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, (except the forty eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northhampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princes Anne, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth); and which excepted parts are for the present, left precisely as is, this proclamation were not issued.*

*And by virtue of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States, and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons. And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self defense; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages. And I further declare and make known, that such persons of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service. And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgement of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.*

*In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.*

*By the President:*

*Abraham Lincoln*

## "LEE'S LOST DISPATCH"

SPECIAL ORDERS,  
No. 191

HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA  
September 9, 1862

1. The citizens of Fredericktown being unwilling while overrun by members of this army, to open their stores, in order to give them confidence, and to secure to officers and men purchasing supplies for benefit of this command, all officers and men of this army are strictly prohibited from visiting Fredericktown except on business, in which cases they will bear evidence of this in writing from division commanders. The provost-marshal in Fredericktown will see that his guard rigidly enforces this order.
2. Major Taylor will proceed to Leesburg, Va. and arrange for transportation of the sick and those unable to walk to Winchester, securing the transportation of the country for this purpose. The route between this and Culpeper Court-House east of the mountains being unsafe, will no longer be traveled. Those on the way to this army already across the river will move up promptly; all others will proceed to Winchester collectively and under command of officers, at which point, being the general depot of this army, its movements will be known and instructions given by commanding officer regulating further movements.
3. The army will resume its march tomorrow, taking the Hagerstown road. General Jackson's command will form the advance, and, after passing Middletown, with such portion as he may select, take the route toward Sharpsburg, cross the Potomac at the most convenient point, and by Friday morning take possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, capture such of them as may be at Martinsburg, and intercept such as may attempt to escape from Harpers Ferry.
4. General Longstreet's command will pursue the same road as far as Boonsborough, where it will halt, with reserve, supply and baggage trains of the army.
5. General McLaws, with his own division and that of General R.H. Anderson, will follow General Longstreet. On reaching Middletown will take the route to Harper's Ferry, and by Friday morning possess himself of the Maryland Heights and endeavor to capture the enemy at Harpers Ferry and vicinity.
6. General Walker, with his division, after accomplishing the object in which he is now engaged, will cross the Potomac at Cheek's Ford, ascend its right bank to Lovettsville, take possession of Loudoun Heights, if practicable, by Friday morning, Key's Ford on his left, and the road between the end of the mountain and the Potomac on his right. He will, as far as practicable, cooperate with General McLaws and Jackson, and intercept retreat of the enemy.
7. General D.H. Hill's division will form the rear guard of the army, pursuing the road taken by the main body. The reserve artillery, ordnance, and supply trains, &c., will precede General Hill.
8. General Stuart will detach a squadron of cavalry to accompany the commands of Generals Longstreet, Jackson, and McLaws, and, with the main body of the cavalry, will cover the route of the army, bringing up all stragglers that may have been left behind.
9. The commands of Generals Jackson, McLaws, and Walker, after accomplishing the objects for which they have been detached, will join the main body of the army at Boonsborough or Hagerstown.
10. Each regiment on the march will habitually carry its axes in the regimental ordnance-wagons, for use of the men at their encampments, to procure wood &c.

By command of General R.E. Lee  
R.H. Chilton, Assistant Adjutant-General



# ANTIETAM NATIONAL CEMETERY

*The muffled drum's sad roll has beat  
The soldier's last tattoo;  
No more on life's parade shall meet  
That brave and fallen few.*

(From the poem "Bivouacs of the Dead,"  
Located in the center of the cemetery)

## INTRODUCTION

The Battle of Antietam, or Sharpsburg, on September 17th, 1862 was the tragic culmination of Robert E. Lee's first invasion of the north. That one fateful day over 23,110 men were killed, wounded or listed as missing. Approximately 4,000 were killed and in the days that followed, many more died of wounds or disease. The peaceful village of Sharpsburg turned into a huge hospital and burial ground extending for miles in all directions.

Burial details performed their grisly task with speed, but not great care. Graves ranged from single burials to long shallow trenches accommodating hundreds. For example, William Roulette, whose farm still stands behind the visitor center today, had over 700 soldiers buried on his property. Grave markings were somewhat haphazard, from stone piles to rough hewn crosses and wooden headboards. A few ended up in area church cemeteries. In other cases, friends or relatives removed bodies from the area for transport home. By March of 1864, no effort had been made to find a suitable final resting place for those buried in the fields surrounding Sharpsburg. Many graves had become exposed, something had to be done.

## ESTABLISHING A PLAN

In 1864, State Senator Lewis P. Firey introduced to the Maryland Senate a plan to establish a state, or national cemetery for the men who died in the Maryland Campaign of 1862. On the 23rd of March 1865, the state established a burial site by purchasing 11¼ acres for \$1,161.75.

The original Cemetery Commission's plan allowed for burial of soldiers from both sides. However, the rancor and bitterness over the recently completed conflict and the devastated South's inability to raise funds to join in such a venture persuaded Maryland to recant. Consequently, only Union dead are interred here. Confederate remains were re-interred in Washington Confederate Cemetery in Hagerstown, Maryland; Mt. Olivet Cemetery in Frederick, Maryland; and Elmwood Cemetery in Shepherdstown, West Virginia. Approximately 2,800 Southerners are buried in these three cemeteries, over 60% of which are unknown.

## AN ARDUOUS TASK

In an effort to locate grave sites and identify the occupants, no one was of more value than two area men: Aaron Good and Joseph Gill. In the days, months and years following the battle, these men freely gave of their time and gathered a large number of names and burial locations. The valuable service provided by these men cannot be overstated. The dead were identified by letters, receipts, diaries, photographs, marks on belts or cartridge boxes, and by interviewing relatives and survivors. Contributions totaling over \$70,000 were submitted from eighteen northern states to the administrators of the Antietam National Cemetery Board. With a work force consisting primarily of honorably discharged soldiers, the cemetery was completed by September, 1867.

## DEDICATION

On September 17, 1867, on the fifth anniversary of the battle, the cemetery was ready for the dedication ceremonies. The ceremony was important enough to bring President Andrew Johnson and other dignitaries.

President Johnson proclaimed, *"When we look on yon battlefield, I think of the brave men who fell in the fierce struggle of battle, and who sleep silent in their graves. Yes, many of them sleep in silence and peace within this beautiful enclosure after the earnest conflict has ceased."*

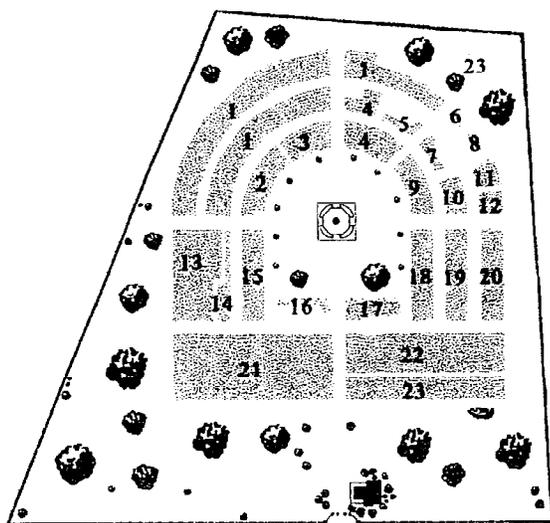
## PRIVATE SOLDIER MONUMENT

The colossal structure of granite stands in the center of the cemetery reaches skyward 44 feet- 7 inches, weighs 250 tons and is made up of twenty seven pieces. The soldier, made of two pieces joined at the waist, depicts a Union infantryman standing "in place rest" facing homeward to the north. The soldier itself is 21½ feet tall, and weighs about thirty tons. Designed by James G. Baterson of Hartford, CT, and sculpted by James Poletto of Westerly, RI, for a cost of over \$32,000, the "Private Soldier" first stood at the gateway of the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, PA in 1876. It was disassembled again for the long journey to Sharpsburg.

On September 17, 1880, the statue was finally in place where it was formally dedicated. The journey of "Old Simon" as he is known locally had been delayed for several months when the section from the waist up fell into the river at Washington, D.C. When retrieved, it was transported on the C&O Canal, and dragged by using huge, wooden rollers through Sharpsburg to the cemetery.

## THE CEMETERY TODAY

Antietam National Cemetery is one of the 130 cemeteries of the National Cemetery System, a system that began during the Civil War. There are 4,776 Union remains (1,836 or 38% are unknown) buried here from



the Battle of Antietam, South Mountain, Monocacy, and other action in Maryland. All of the unknowns are marked with small square stones. These stones contain the grave number, and if you look close on a few stones, a small second number represents how many unknowns are buried in that grave. There are also a few of the larger, traditional stones that mark unknown graves. In addition, more than two hundred non-Civil War graves are also buried here. Veterans and their wives from the Spanish American War, World War I and II, and Korea were buried here until the cemetery closed in 1953. If you walk to the back of the cemetery you will notice a few separate graves. Ironically, on the battlefield that led directly to Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, African-American graves from WW I were segregated to this out of the way corner.

### Key to the Cemetery

1-Unknown	2-MI	3-MD	4-WV	5-RI	6-MN	7-NH
8-IA	9-VT	10-NJ	11-IL	12-DE	13-OH	14-CT
15-MA	16-Officers	17-US Regs.	18-IN	19-WI	20-ME	21-NY
22-PA	23-Post Civil War					

# The Dunker Church

## A Battlefield Shrine

---

The Battle of Antietam, fought September 17, 1862, was one of the bloodiest battles in the history of this nation. Yet, one of the most noted landmarks on this great field of combat is a house of worship associated with peace and love. Indeed, the Dunker Church ranks as perhaps one of the most famous churches in American military history. This historic structure began as a humble country house of worship constructed by local Dunker farmers in 1852. It was Mr. Samuel Mumma, owner of the nearby farm that bears his name, that donated land in 1851 for the Dunkers to build their church. During its early history the congregation consisted of about half a dozen-farm families from the local area.

---

### Who Are The Dunkers

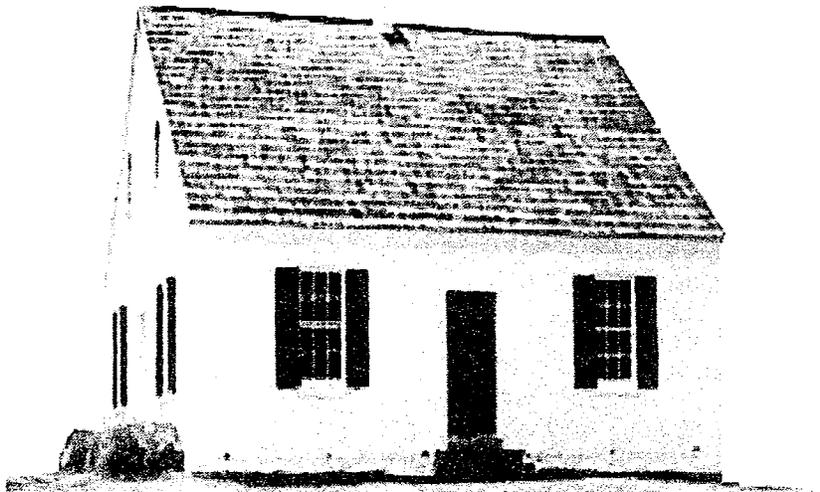
The Dunker movement began in Germany in the early eighteenth century. They practiced baptism by full immersion. The name Dunker derives from this method of baptism. However they were more commonly known as the German Baptist Brethren.

The Dunkers were not the dominant religious denomination in the Sharpsburg area. Actually, they were a very visible, yet prominent minority. The original settlers to this region in the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century, were the so called "Pennsylvania Germans" or "Deutsche" (Pennsylvania Dutch). One misnomer concerning the Germans is that they were all "Plain People" or "Sect People" (Members of the Dunker, Mennonite or Amish sects). While it is true that the

first sizable influx of Germans were Mennonites, these so-called "Sect People" were a minority.

The large majority, as many as 90%, of the Germans that came to the New World were known as the "Church People," members of the Lutheran and Reformed Church. So it was with the citizens of Sharpsburg and the surrounding countryside. Thus, while some noted area families such as the Mummas were Dunkers, most of the other farm families were not.

Dunkers practiced modesty in their dress and general lifestyle. Other Christian principles which the Dunker's stress are: pacifism, members both North and South refused military service; the brotherhood of man, including opposition to slavery; and temperance, total abstinence from alcohol. A typical Dunker church service supported their beliefs in simplicity. Hymns were sung with no musical accompaniment from organ, piano or other instruments. The congregation was divided with men seated on one side and women on the other. The churches were simple with no stained glass windows, steeple or crosses.



## During The Battle

On the eve of the Battle of Antietam, the members of the Dunker congregation, as well as their neighbors in the surrounding community, received a portent of things to come. That Sunday, September 14, 1862, the sound of cannons booming at the Battle of South Mountain seven miles to the east was plainly heard as the Dunkers attended church. By September 16 Confederate infantry and artillery was being positioned around the church in

anticipation of the battle that was fought the next day.

During the battle of Antietam the church was the focal point of a number of Union attacks against the Confederate left flank. Most after action reports by commanders of both sides, including Union General Hooker and Confederate Stonewall Jackson, make references to the church.



MGen Joseph Hooker



MGen Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson

At battles end the Confederates used the church as a temporary medical aid station. A sketch by well known Civil War artist Alfred Waud depicts a truce between the opposing sides being held in front of the church on September 18, in order to exchange wounded and bury the dead. At least one account states that after the battle the Union Army used the Dunker Church as an embalming station. One tradition persists that Lincoln may have visited the site during

his visit to the Army of the Potomac in October 1862.

As for the old church, it was heavily battle scarred with hundreds of marks from bullets in its white washed walls. Likewise artillery had rendered serious damage to the roof and walls. By 1864 the Church was repaired, rededicated and regular services were held there until the turn of the century.

Truce at the Dunker Church after the battle by Alfred Waud



---

## After the War

The congregation built a new church in the town of Sharpsburg. Souvenir hunters took bricks from the walls of the church and a lack of adequate maintenance weakened the old structure. In 1921 a violent storm swept through the area flattening the church.

The land and church ruins were put up for sale and purchased by Sharpsburg resident Elmer G. Boyer. He salvaged most of the undamaged material of the

building and in turn sold the property. The new property owner built a home on the foundation of the old church and in the 1930's operated a gas station and souvenir shop on the site. This structure was removed in 1951 when the property was purchased by the Washington County Historical Society. They in turn donated the site, then just a foundation, to the National Park Service.

---

## The Mumma Bible

Daniel Miller donated the leather bound volume to the Dunker congregation in 1853. After the battle Sergeant Nathan Dykeman, 107<sup>th</sup> New York, took the bible. It remained in his home in Schuyler County, New York until his death in 1903.

Dykeman's sister decided to return the bible to its rightful owners and sold it to the veterans organization of the

107<sup>th</sup> New York. They in turn gave it to Mr. John T. Lewis, an African-American who had moved from Maryland to New York. Lewis returned the bible to the Sharpsburg congregation in 1903. It eventually was acquired by the Washington County Historical Society and donated to the National Park Service. Today the Mumma Bible is on display in the visitor center

---

## The Church Today

A visit to the Dunker Church today is like a step back into time. Take a seat inside and contemplate the sacrifice of the people of 1862. Note the simplicity of the church with its plain windows, crude wooden benches on which you

may have sat for hours during the services in bygone years, and the simple table at the front where the elders of the church would have read from the old Bible.

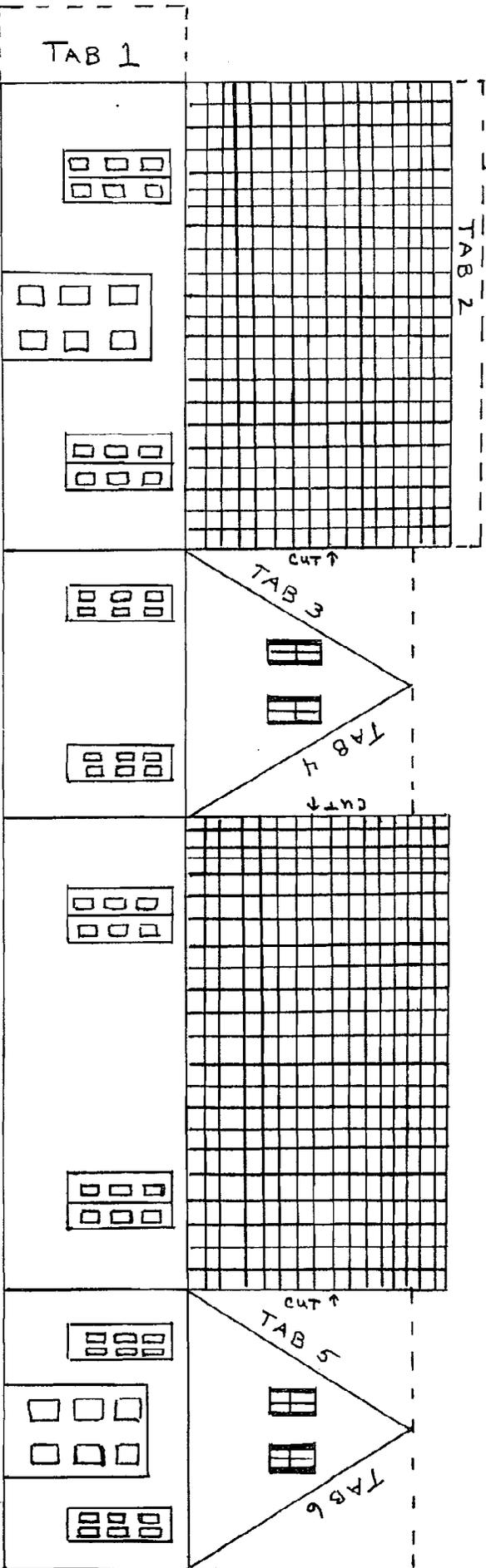


## DIRECTIONS

1. Cut along the edges of the model (including tabs).
2. Tabs 3,4,5, and 6 should remain attached to the sides of the triangle, but should be cut along the roof side.
3. Fold the model to form the sides of the building (make sure the tabs are on the inside).
4. Glue the tabs to the model.

## SUGGESTIONS

1. You may want to enlarge this model when photocopying for your students—135% will fit on an 8 1/2" by 14" sheet of paper.
2. Have students color the roof (black) prior to cutting the model.



## **Antietam National Battlefield Soldier's Expressions**

"Another day's march brought us to Hagerstown where the cornfields and orchards furnished our meals. The situation, in a sanitary point, was deplorable. Hardly a soldier had a whole pair of shoes. Many were absolutely bare-footed, and refused to go to the rear. The ambulances were filled with the foot-sore and sick."

Pvt. Alexander Hunter, Company A, 17th Virginia Infantry

Excerpts from "Letter From a High Private," in Southern Historical Society Papers, Vol. 10, p. 504.

"On the forenoon of the 15th, the blue uniforms of the Federals appeared among the trees that crowned the heights on the eastern bank of the Antietam. The number increased, and larger and larger grew the field of the blue until it seemed to stretch as far as the eye could see, and from the tops of the mountains down to the edges of the stream gathered the great army of McClellan."

Lt. Gen. James Longstreet, CSA, Commander, Longstreet's Corps, Army of Northern Virginia,

"The Invasion of Maryland," Battles and Leaders, Vol. II, p. 667.

"We were massed `in column by company' in a cornfield; the night was close, air heavy...some rainfall...The air was perfumed with a mixture of crushed green corn stalks, ragweed, and clover. We made our beds between rows of corn and would not remove our accouterments."

Pvt. Miles C. Huyette, Company B, 125th Pennsylvania Infantry

The Maryland Campaign and the Battle of Antietam, Buffalo, 1915, pp.27-28. Quoted in September Echoes, John W. Schildt, p. 68.

"As night drew nearer, whispers of a great battle to be fought the next day grew louder, and we shuddered at the prospect, for battles had come to mean to us, as they never had before, blood, wounds, and death."

Mary Bedinger Mitchell, (Resident of Shepherdstown) "A Woman's Recollections of Antietam," Battles and Leaders, Vol. II, p. 690.

"...I began to feel wretchedly faint of heart, for it seemed timely that the coming of battle meant my certain death."

Pvt. Ezra E. Stickley, Company A, 5th Virginia Infantry, "Wounded at Antietam," Confederate Veteran Magazine, Vol. XXV, No. 9, September 1917, p. 399.

"The stillness of the night is broken by the hostile picket shots close to the front. What are the thoughts that fill the minds of the men as they lie there, anxiously awaiting the morning? Who can describe them?"

Cpl. Arthur S. Fitch, Company B, 107th New York Infantry

"Sunday Tidings," Elmira, New York, reprinted in The Mail, (newspaper) Hagerstown, Maryland, September 1885, "Revisiting the Scene of Conflict."

"Suddenly a stir beginning far up on the right, and running like a wave along the line, brought the regiment to its feet. A silence fell on everyone at once, for each felt that the momentous `now' had come."

Pvt. David L. Thompson, Company G, 9th New York Volunteers, Battles and Leaders, Vol. II, p. 661.

"A man lying upon the ground asked for drink--I stooped to give it, and having raised him with my right hand, was holding the cup to his lips with my left, when I felt a sudden twitch of the loose sleeve of my dress--the poor fellow sprang from my hands and fell back quivering in the agonies of death--a ball had passed between my body--and the right arm which supported him--cutting through the sleeve, and passing through his chest from shoulder to shoulder."

Clara Barton, "Clara Barton," from Library of Congress, Manuscript Division.

"...two of our army surgeons came into the room and began to tie up my arteries to stop the bleeding, which possibly saved my life. Before they got through, however, several shells struck the house and they left me alone."

Pvt. Ezra E. Stickle, Company A, 5th Virginia Infantry

"Wounded at Sharpsburg," Confederate Veteran Magazine, Vol. XXV, No. 9, September 1917, p. 400.

"When night came we could still hear the sullen guns and hoarse, indefinite murmurs that succeeded the day's turmoil. That night was dark and lowering and the air heavy and dull. Across the river innumeral campfires were blazing, and we could but too well imagine the scenes that they are lighting."

Mary Bedinger Mitchell, (Resident of Shepherdstown), "A Woman's Recollections of Antietam," Battles and Leaders, Vol. II, p. 691.

"All were calling for water, of course, but none was to be had. We lay there until dusk--perhaps an hour, when the fighting ceased. During that hour, while the bullets snipped the leaves from a young locust tree growing at the edge of the hollow and powdered us with fragments, we had time to speculate on many things--among others, on the impatience with which men clamor, in dull times, to be led into fight."

Pvt. David L. Thompson, Company G, 9th New York Volunteers

Battles and Leaders, Vol. II, p. 662.

"Both before and after a battle, sad and solemn thoughts come to the soldier. Before the conflict they were of apprehension; after the strife there is a sense of relief; but the thinned ranks, the knowledge that the comrade who stood by your side in the morning never will stand there again, bring inexpressible sadness.

Charles Carleton Coffin, Army Correspondent, Boston Journal

"Antietam Scenes," Battles and Leaders, Vol. II, p. 685.

"I have seen more than I ever expected to see. I have layed on the field in front of the enemy, where the dead and wounded were laying in heaps around us."

Sgt. Jacob Fryberger, Company K, 51st Pennsylvania Infantry

From a letter to his sister, written near Sharpsburg, October 6, 1862.

"Before the sunlight faded, I walked over the narrow field. All around lay the Confederate dead...clad in 'butternut'...As I looked down on the poor pinched faces...all enmity died out. There was no 'secession' in those rigid forms nor in those fixed eyes staring at the sky. Clearly it was not their war."

Pvt. David L. Thompson, Company G, 9th New York Volunteers

Battles and Leaders, Vol. II, p. 558.

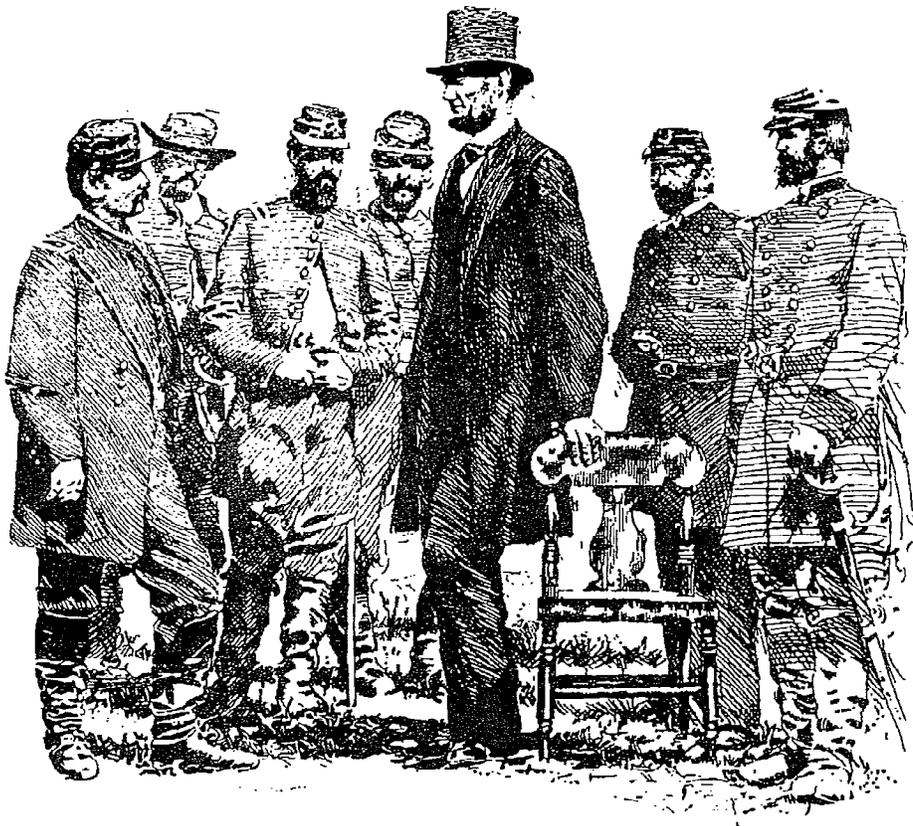
# Antietam Bibliography for Teachers

- Adelman, Garry E. & Timothy H. Smith. *Antietam: Then & Now*. Gettysburg, PA: Thomas Publications, 2005. 53 pages.
- Antietam Expedition Guide*. Travelbrains, Inc., 2004. (Battlefield Audio Tour CD, Guidebook, and CD-ROM).
- Bailey, Ronald H. *The Bloodiest Day: The Battle of Antietam*. Alexandria, VA: Time-Life Books, 1984. 176 pages.
- Ernst, Kathleen A. *Too Afraid to Cry: Maryland Civilians in the Antietam Campaign*. Mechanicsburg, PA: Stackpole Books, 1999. 300 pages.
- Frassanito, William. *Antietam: The Photographic Legacy of America's Bloodiest Day*. Gettysburg, PA: Thomas Publications, 1978. 304 pages.
- Gallagher, Gary W. (ed.) *The Antietam Campaign*. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1999. 335 pages.
- Griffith, Paddy. *Battle Tactics of the Civil War*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1989. 239 pages.
- Library of Congress. *Time Line of the Civil War, 1862*. <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/cwphtml/tl1862.html>.
- McPherson, James M. *Battle Cry of Freedom: The Civil War Era*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1988. 909 pages.
- McPherson, James M. *Crossroads to Freedom: Antietam, the Battle That Changed the Civil War*. New York: Oxford University Press, Inc., 2002. 203 pages.
- Murfin, James. *The Gleam of Bayonets: The Battle of Antietam and Robert E. Lee's Maryland Campaign, September 1862*. Baton Rouge, LA: Louisiana State University Press, 2004. 451 pages.
- National Archives. *Teaching With Documents Lessons Plans: Civil War and Reconstruction (1850-1877)*. <http://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/civil-war-reconstruction.html>.
- National Park Service. *Antietam National Battlefield Website*. [www.nps.gov/anti](http://www.nps.gov/anti).
- National Park Service. *Teaching With Historic Places Website*. <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/twhp>.
- National Park Service. *Teaching With Museum Collections Website*. <http://www.cr.nps.gov/museum/tmc/index.htm>.
- Sears, Stephen. *Landscape Turned Red: The Battle of Antietam*. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1983. 431 pages.
- Stotelmyer, Steven. *The Bivouacs of the Dead: The Story of Those Who Died at Antietam and South Mountain*. Baltimore, MD: Toomey Press, 1992. 148 pages.

# Antietam Bibliography for Students

- Anderson, Maxine. *Great Civil War Projects You Can Build Yourself*. White River Junction, VT: Nomad Press, 2005. 140 pages.
- Appleseeds Magazine, March 2001*. "Clara Barton." Peterborough, NH: Cobblestone Publishing. 32 pages.
- Brenner, Martha. *Abe Lincoln's Hat*. New York: Step into Reading, Random House, 1994. 48 pages.
- Catton, Bruce. *Banners at Shenandoah: A Story of Sheridan's Fighting Cavalry*. Queens House, 1976. 254 pages.
- Chang, Ina. *A Separate Battle: Women and the Civil War*. New York: Puffin Books, 1996. 104 pages.
- Chorlin, Meg, (ed.). *Cobblestone Magazine, December 1999*. "Children in the Civil War." Peterborough, NH: Cobblestone Publishing. 48 pages.
- Copeland, Peter F. *From Antietam to Gettysburg: A Civil War Coloring Book*. New York, Dover Publications, Inc., 1983. 49 pages.
- Crane, Stephen. *The Red Badge of Courage*. Prestwick House Inc.; Student edition, 2004. 152 pages.
- DIG Magazine, February 2004*. "Civil War Battlefields." Peterborough, NH: Cobblestone Publishing. 32 pages.
- Hale, Sarah Elder, (ed.). *Antietam: Day of Courage and Sacrifice*. Peterborough, NH: Cobblestone Publishing. 48 pages.
- Hughes, Chris. *The Battle of Antietam*. Woodbridge, CT: Blackbirch Press, 2001. 32 pages.
- Hunt, Irene. *Across Five Aprils*. Berkley; Reissue edition, 2002. 224 pages.
- Keith, Harold. *Rifles for Watie*. Harper Trophy, 1987. 352 pages.
- Levine, Ellen. *...If You Traveled on the Underground Railroad*. New York: Scholastic, 1993. 64 pages.
- Monsell, Helen A. *Rebort E. Lee: Young Confederate, (Childhood of Famous American's Series)*. New York: Aladdin Paperbacks, 1986. 192 ages.
- Moore, Kay. *If You Lived at the Time of the Civil War*. New York: Scholastic, 1994. 64 pages.
- Mosher, Kiki. *Learning about honesty from the Life of Abraham Lincoln*. New York: PowerKids Press, 1996. 24 pages.
- Stevenson, Augusta. *Clara Barton: Founder of the American Red Cross, (Childhood of Famous Americans Series)*. New York: Aladdin Paperbacks, 1986. 192 pages.

# TEACHING MATERIALS



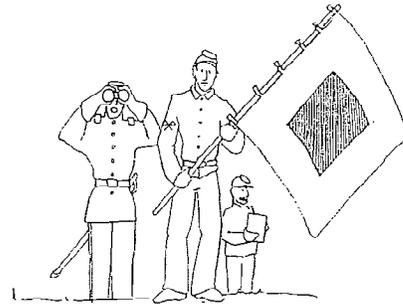
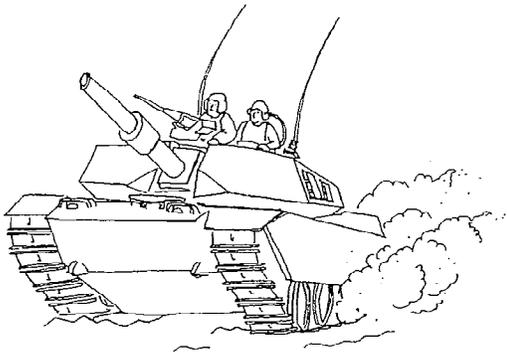
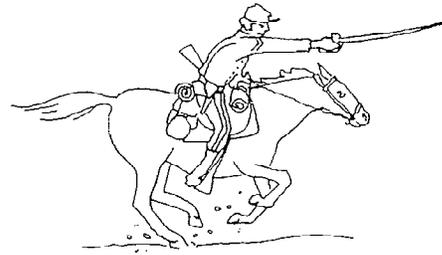
McClellan and Lincoln at Antietam



# THEN AND NOW

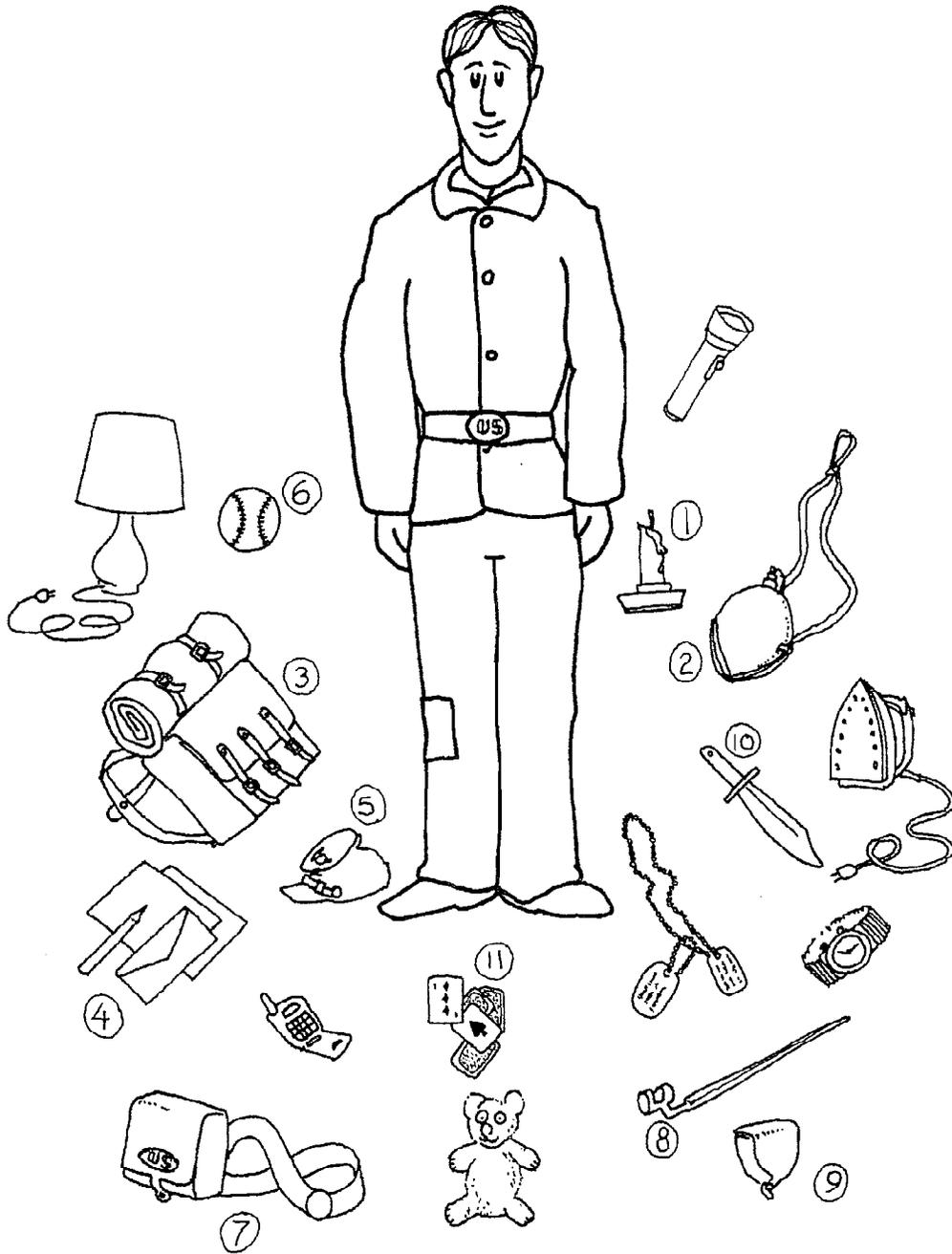
When the Battle of Antietam took place, many things were different from today. New tools make it easier for soldiers to do some jobs.

The pictures on the right side show how soldiers did their job during the Battle of Antietam. The pictures on the left side show how soldiers do the same jobs today. Draw a line to connect each job on the left with the same job on the right.





**CIRCLE THE ITEMS THE SOLDIER MIGHT HAVE TAKEN WITH HIM.**



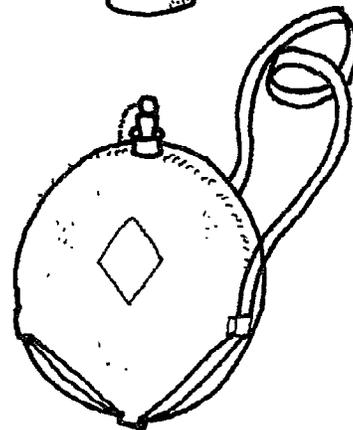
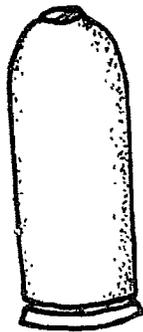
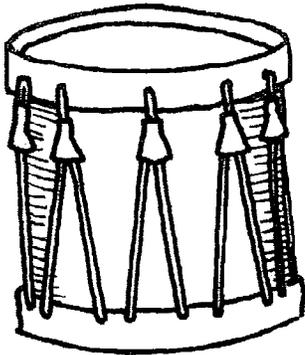
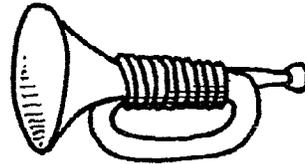
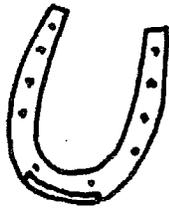
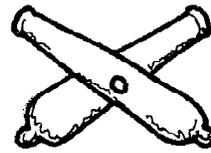
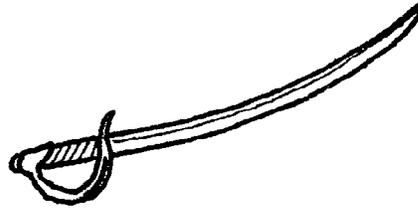
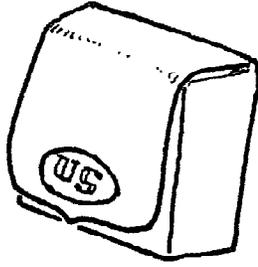
**ANSWERS:**

1. Candle
2. Canteen
3. Knapsack
4. Items for writing letters home
5. Forage Cap or Kepi
6. Baseball (baseball was a popular game during the Civil War)

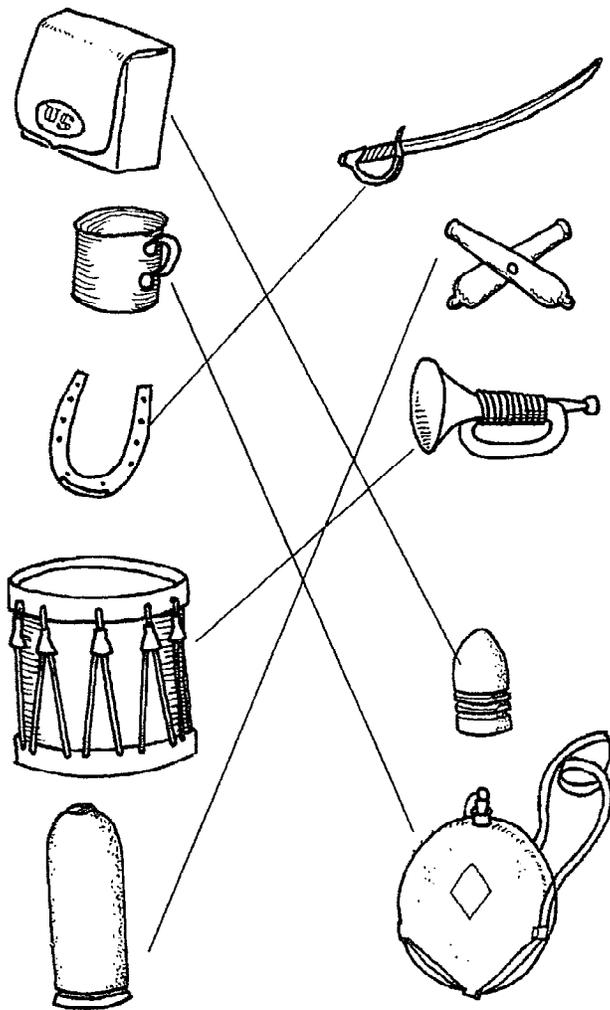
7. Cartridge Box
8. Bayonet
9. Cap Box
10. Knife
11. Playing Cards

\*It may surprise you to know dog tags (I.D. tags for soldiers) were very rare during the Civil War and would probably not have been carried by a soldier.

**Draw a line from an item on the left side to something it goes with on the right.**



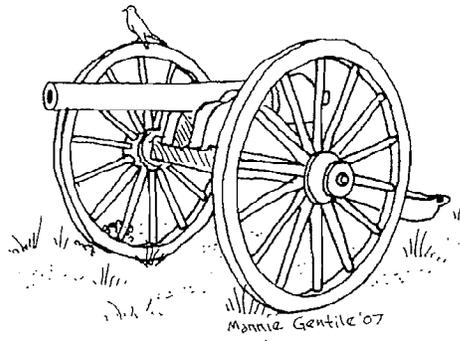
**Draw a line from an item on the left side to something it goes with on the right.**



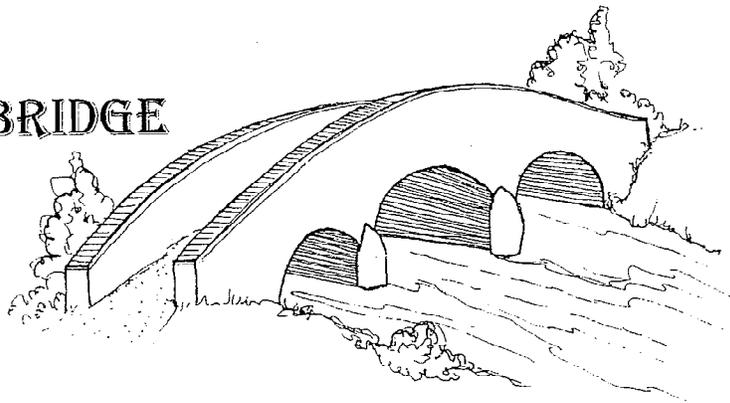
**Answers:**

- The cartridge box held the soldier's ammunition (which consisted of a paper cartridge with a bullet (Minie ball) and gunpowder inside).
- The tin cup held the water from the canteen.
- The horseshoe is from the horse that carried the cavalry officer who used a sword. (Crossed swords are still the emblem of the cavalry, but horses have been replaced with tanks).
- Drums and bugles both relayed orders to soldiers in battle.
- The artillery shell is one type of ammunition for a cannon.

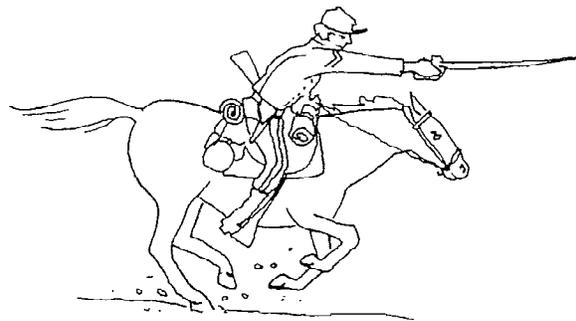
# A RTILLERY



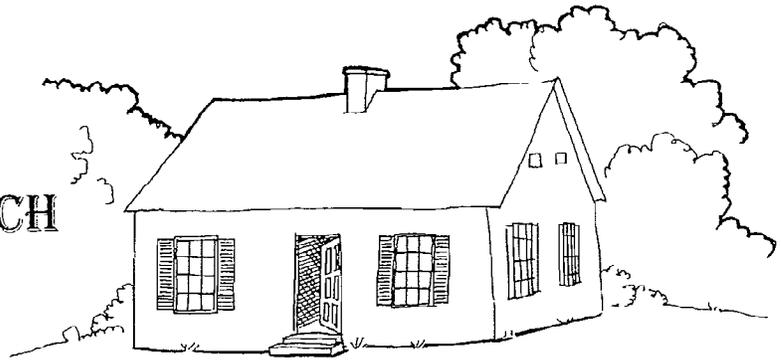
# BURNSIDE BRIDGE



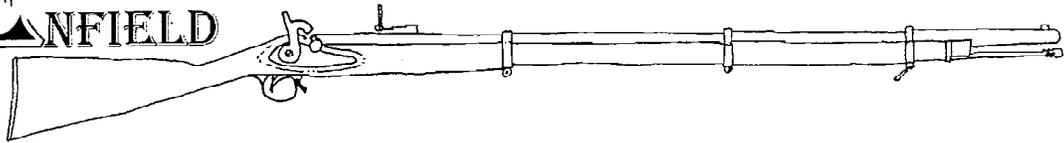
# C AVALRY



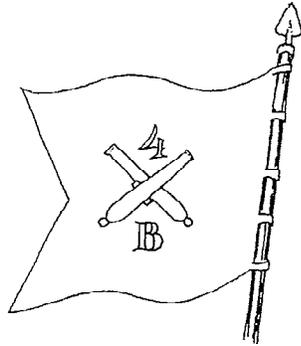
**D**UNKER CHURCH



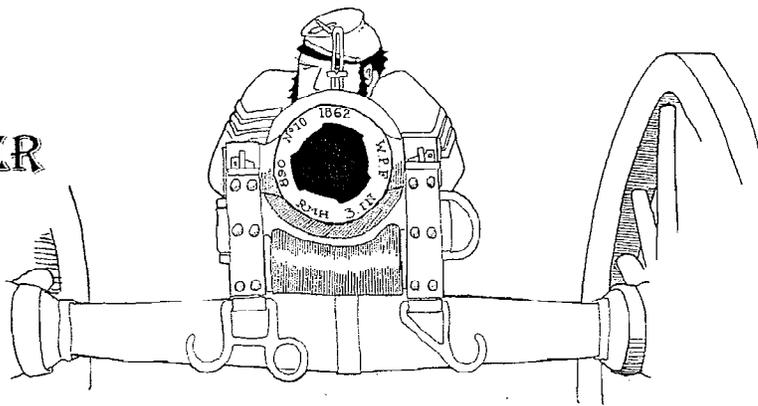
**E**NFIELD



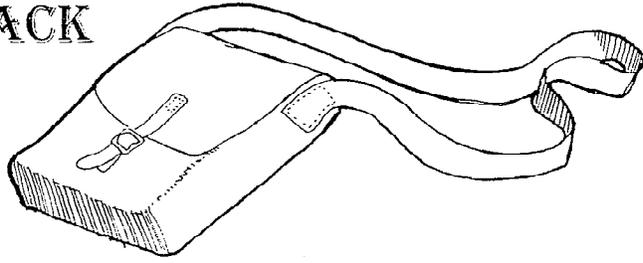
**F**LAG



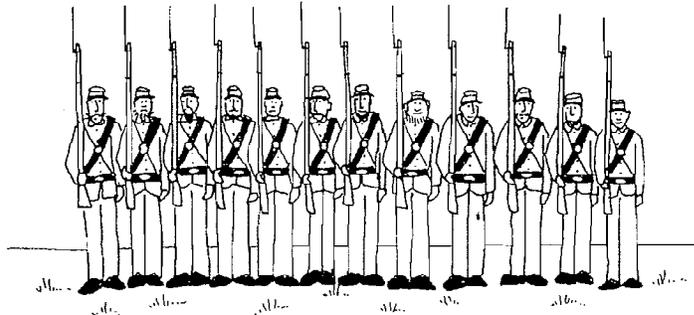
**G**UNNER



**H**AVERSACK



**I**NFANTRY



**J**ACKSON



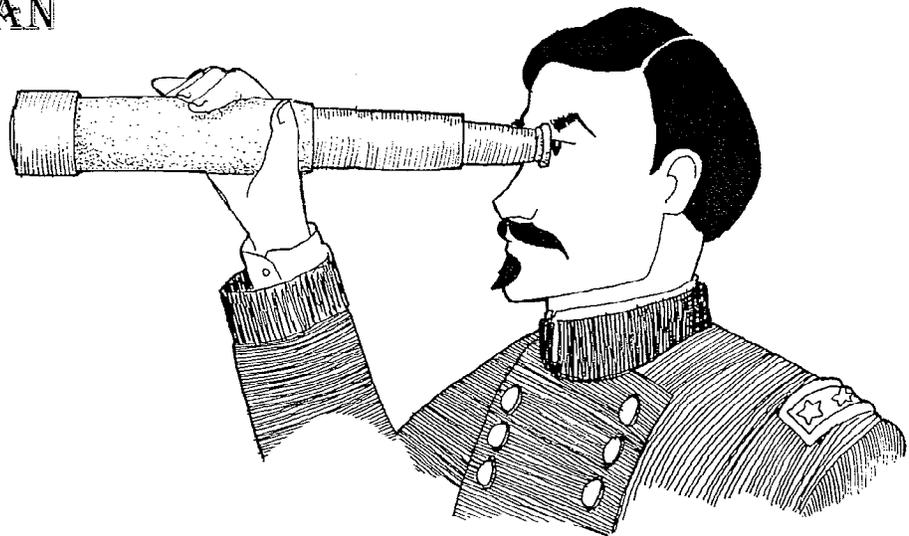
**K**NAPSACK



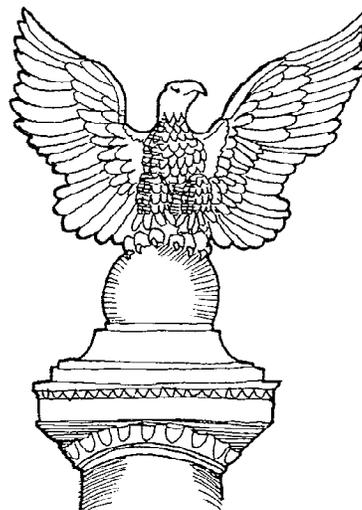
LEE



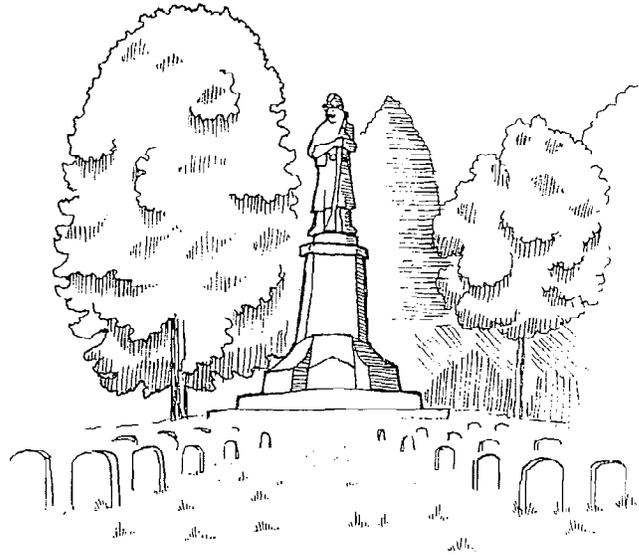
McCLELLAN



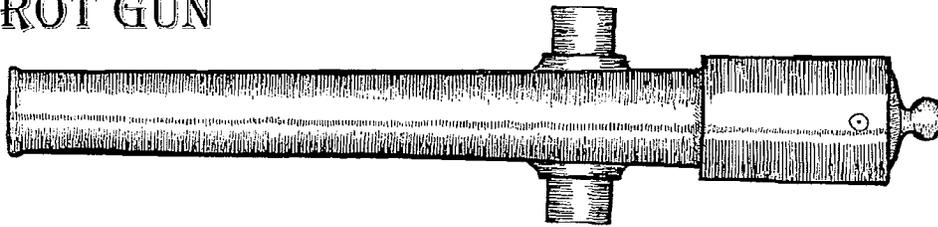
NEW YORK MONUMENT



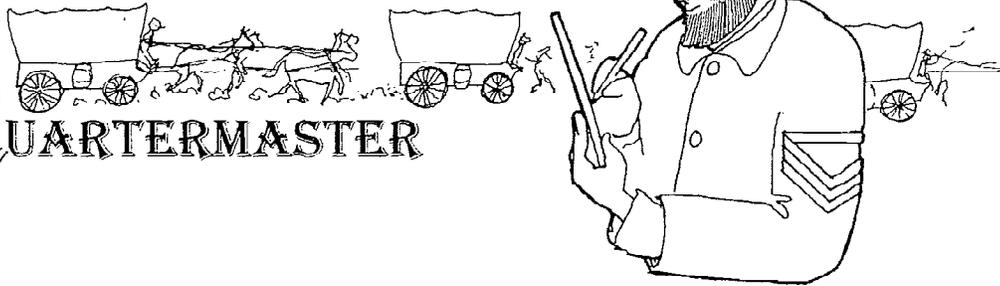
**O**LD SIMON



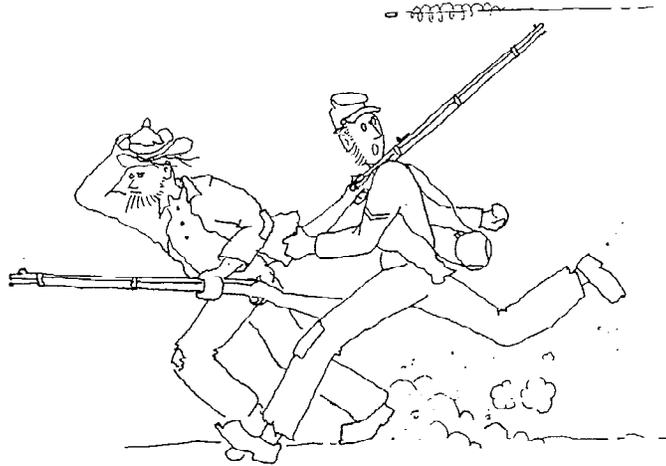
**P**ARROT GUN



**Q**UARTERMASTER



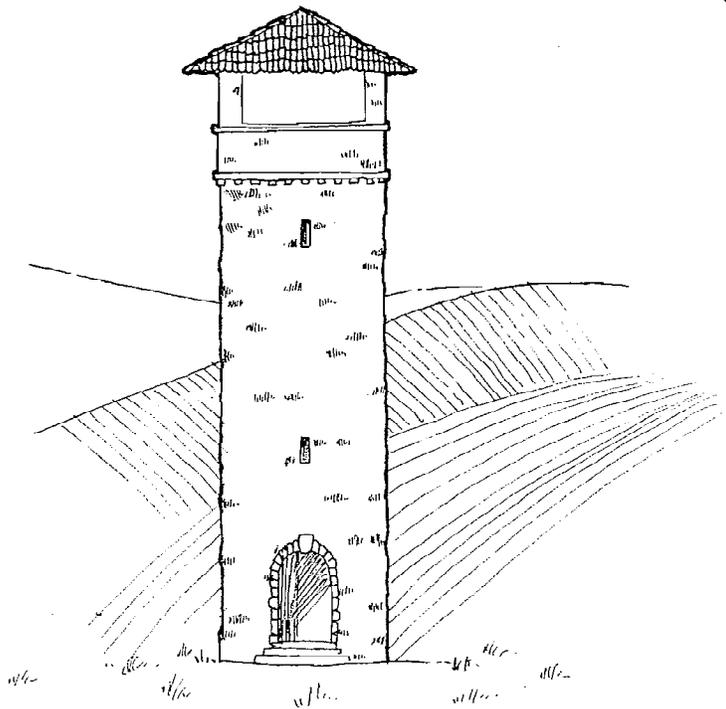
# R ETREAT



# S HARPSBURG



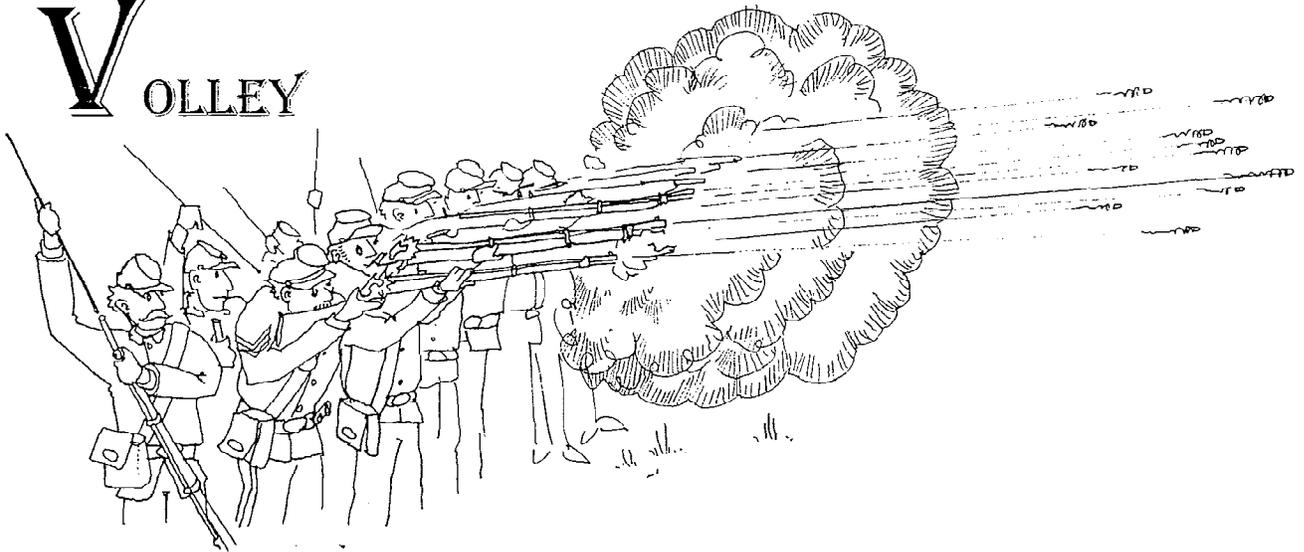
# T OWER



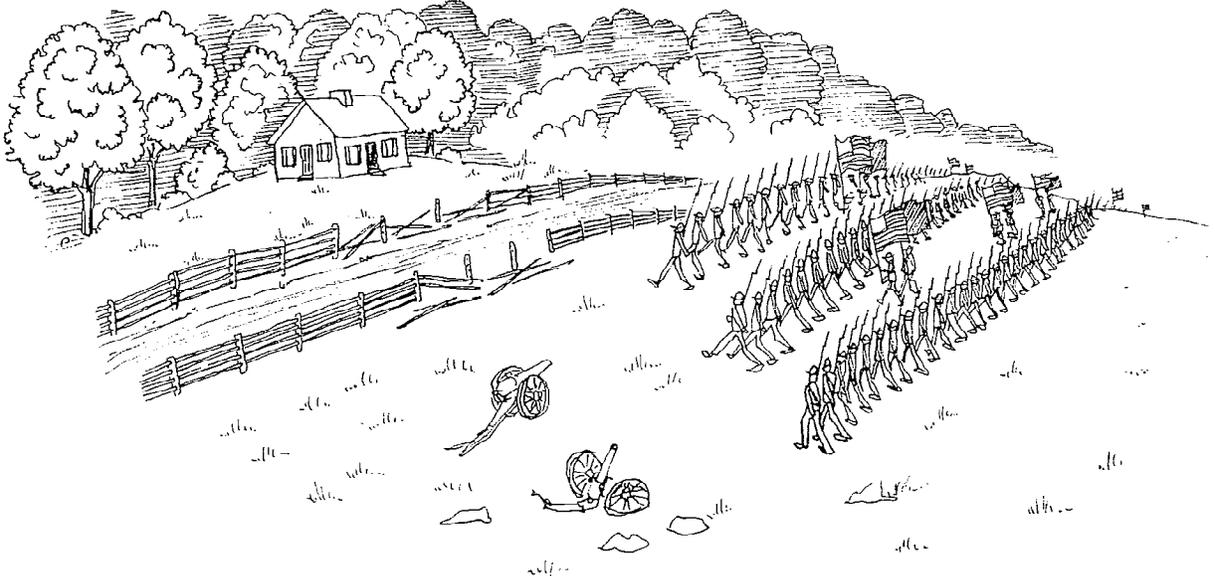
# U NIFORMS



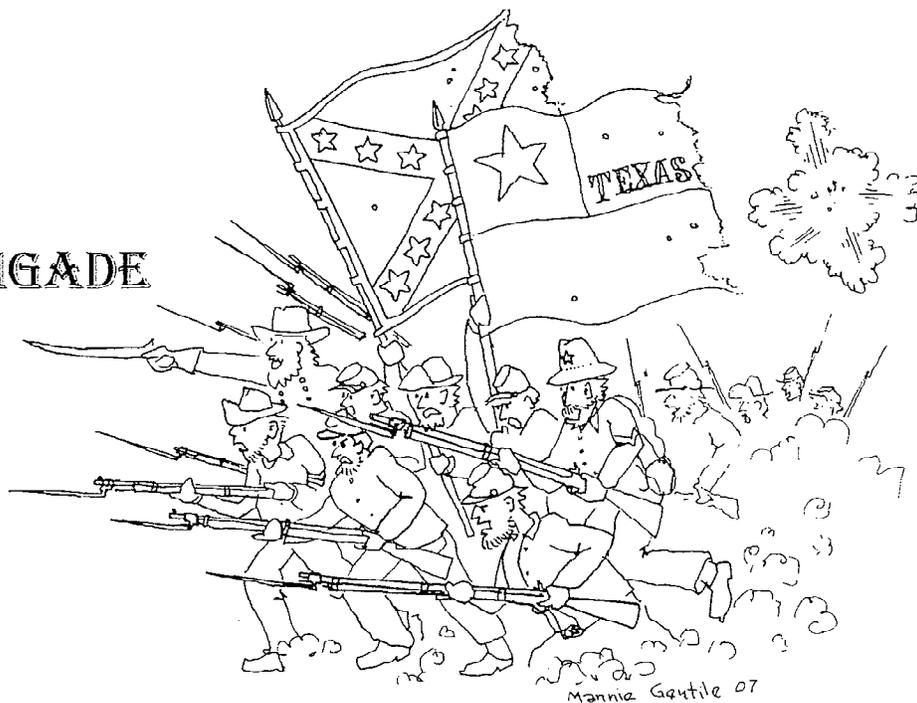
# V OLLEY



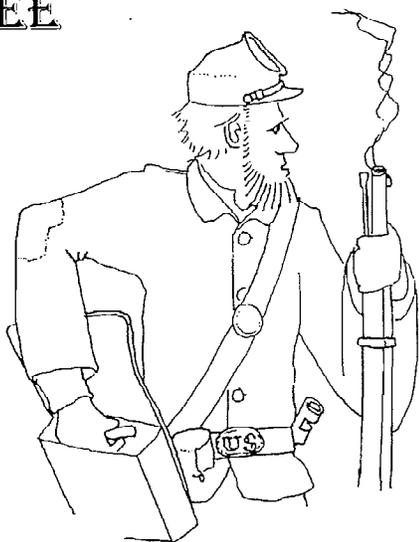
# W EST WOODS



TEXAS BRIGADE



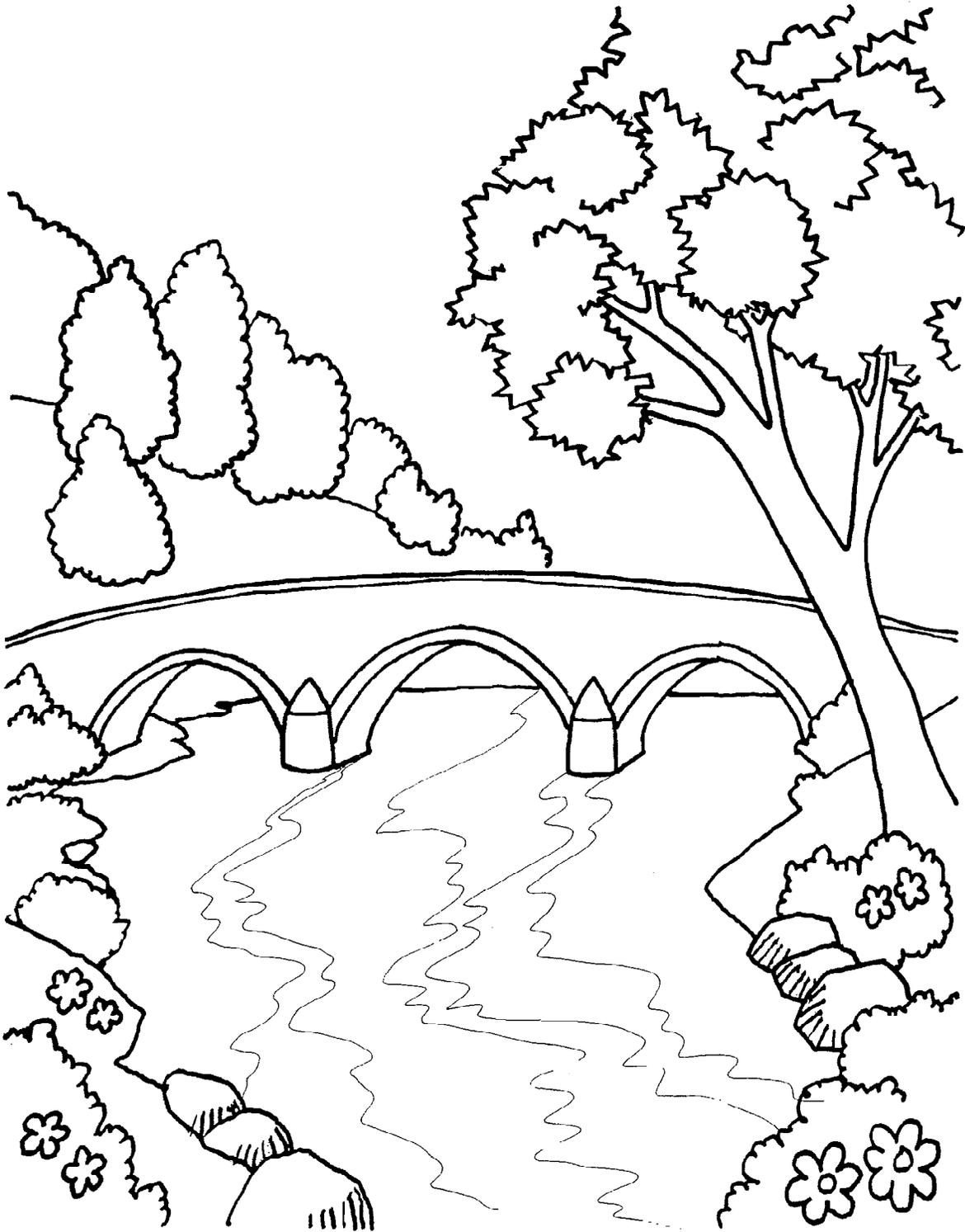
YANKEE



ZOUAVE

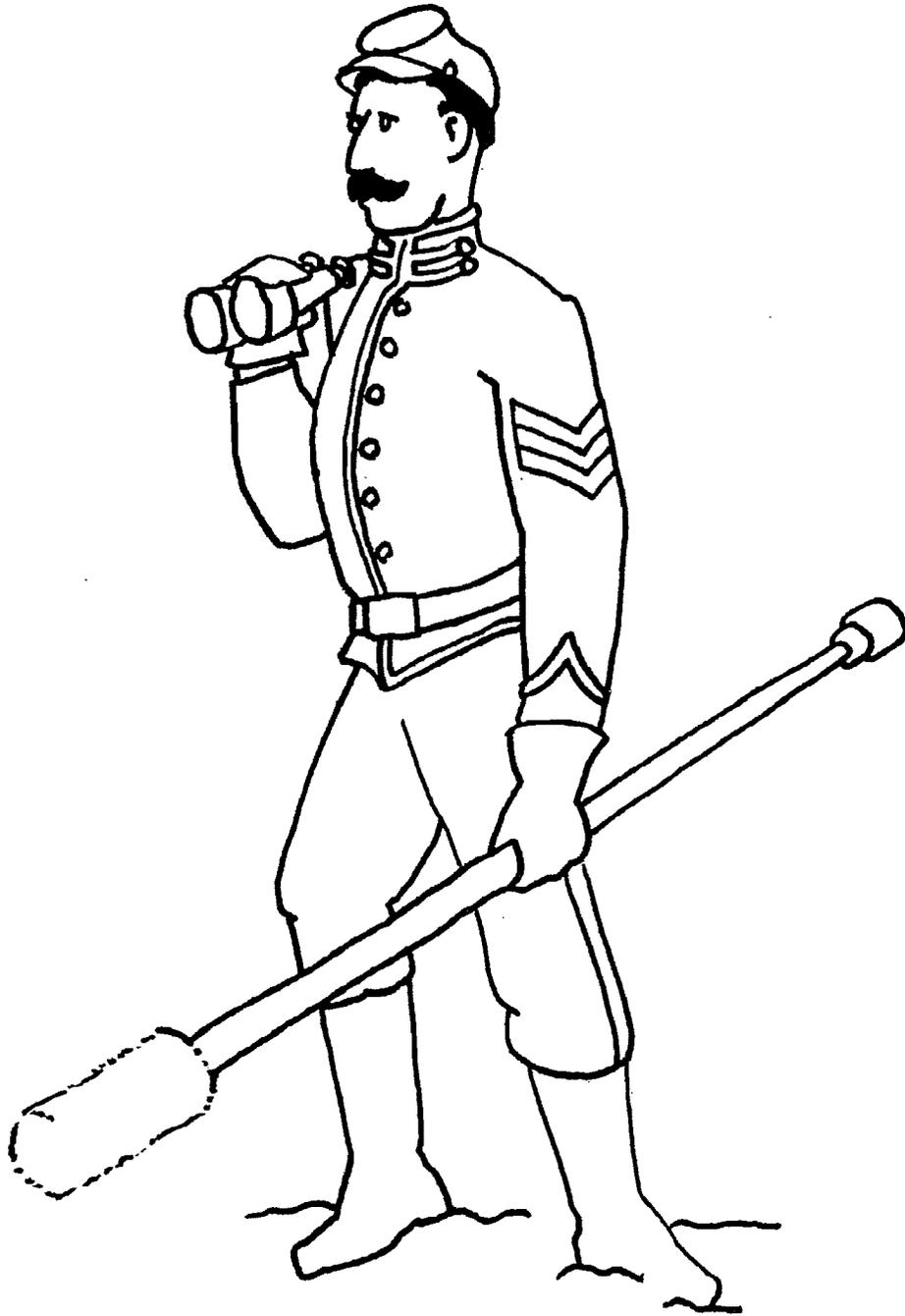


# THE BURNSIDE BRIDGE



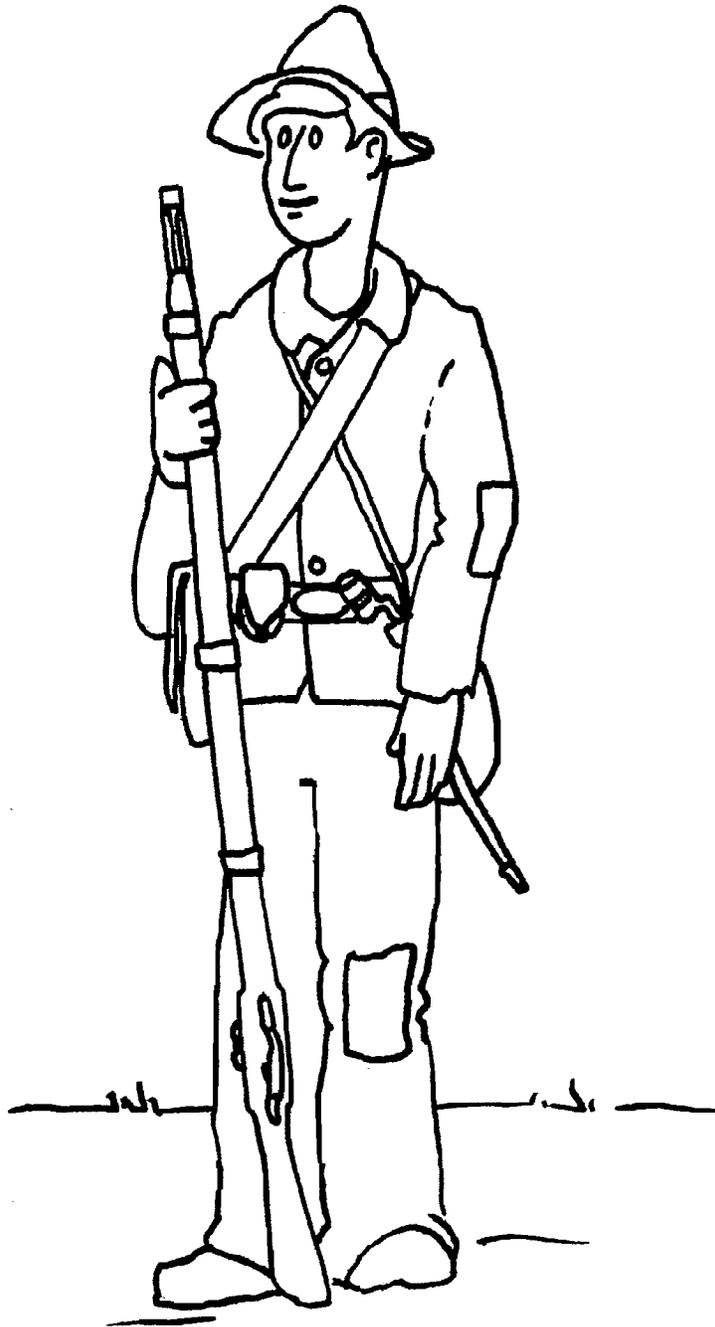
One of the most difficult parts of the battle was when the Union soldiers had to fight their way over Burnside Bridge. The bridge is made of **brown** and **gray** stones. It crosses over the bubbling, **blue** Antietam Creek. Color the flowers, trees, and shrubs the most **beautiful colors of nature**. Bonus: Add some wildlife to the picture.

# UNION ARTILLERYMAN



A Union Artilleryman (a soldier who loaded and fired cannons) wore a **dark blue** hat and **dark blue** jacket with **red** trim. His pants were **light blue** with a **red** stripe. His belt, binoculars, and boots were **black**. His buttons, gloves, and belt buckle were **yellow**. The sponge head and rammer in his left hand that he used to load the cannon was **olive green**. Extra credit: Add some dirt and gunpowder to his gloves and sponge head.

# CONFEDERATE INFANTRYMAN



A Confederate Infantryman (a soldier who fought on foot) wore a **brown (butternut) or gray** jacket. His pants were **gray or light blue**. His shoes were **brown**. His leather gear (belt and cartridge box) were **brown or black**. His hat was **charcoal gray or brown**. His belt buckle and buttons were **yellow or gold**. The wooden parts of his rifle are **dark brown** and the metal parts are **dark gray or dark blue**. His haversack was **black**. Bonus: Color the fabric patches on the soldier's knee and elbow a beautiful pattern or color.

# Civil War Word Search



Antietam  
Blue  
Cannon  
Cemetery  
Church

Civil War  
Gray  
Maryland  
Musket  
North

Nurse  
Park  
Rebel  
South  
Union

# CIVIL WAR MATH

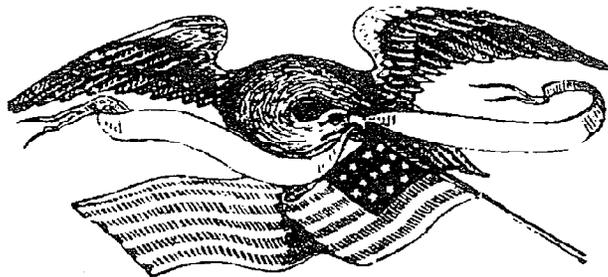


<p>Six horses are used to pull each cannon. There are four cannons. How many total horses?</p> <p><math>6 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}</math> Horses</p>	<p>The soldier had twelve apples and gave three to his friend. How many apples does he have left?</p> <p><math>12 - 3 = \underline{\quad}</math> Apples</p>	<p>General Lee's hen, Nelly lays three eggs a week. How many eggs does she lay in four weeks?</p> <p><math>3 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}</math> Eggs</p> <p>*Bonus how many eggs does she lay in a year?</p>
<p>Clara Barton had one-hundred bandages. She used fifty of them to help the soldiers. How many did she have left?</p> <p><math>100 - 50 = \underline{\quad}</math> Bandages</p>	<p>The first soldier loaded his musket in sixty seconds. The second soldier loaded his in thirty seconds. How many seconds faster was the second soldier?</p> <p><math>60 - 30 = \underline{\quad}</math> Seconds</p>	<p>The soldiers ate five pigs valued at two dollars each. How much money did they owe the farmer?</p> <p><math>2 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}</math> Dollars</p> <p>*Bonus: It cost the farmer two dollars to feed the pigs. How much money was owed in total?</p>
<p>If the soldier eats twenty pieces of hardtack in five weeks, how many pieces of hard tack does he eat per week?</p> <p><math>20 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}</math> Pieces of hardtack</p>	<p>General Burnside's whiskers grew an inch a year. In 1862 they were five inches long. If he didn't cut them for twenty years how long would they be in 1882?</p> <p><math>5 + 20 = \underline{\quad}</math> Inches</p>	<p>The soldier could shovel six bushels of mule manure in a day. How many could he shovel in a week? (He didn't have to shovel manure on Sundays).</p> <p><math>7 - 1 = \underline{\quad}</math> Days</p> <p>Days <math>\times</math> 6 = <math>\underline{\quad}</math> Bushels</p>

You are a soldier in the Confederate or Union Army. Over the past month, you marched north and west into Maryland. During the time you witnessed many events. Today you were lucky enough to survive the Battle of Antietam. Describe who you are, where you're from, what you saw, what happened to you and your unit, and how you felt before, during, and after the battle.

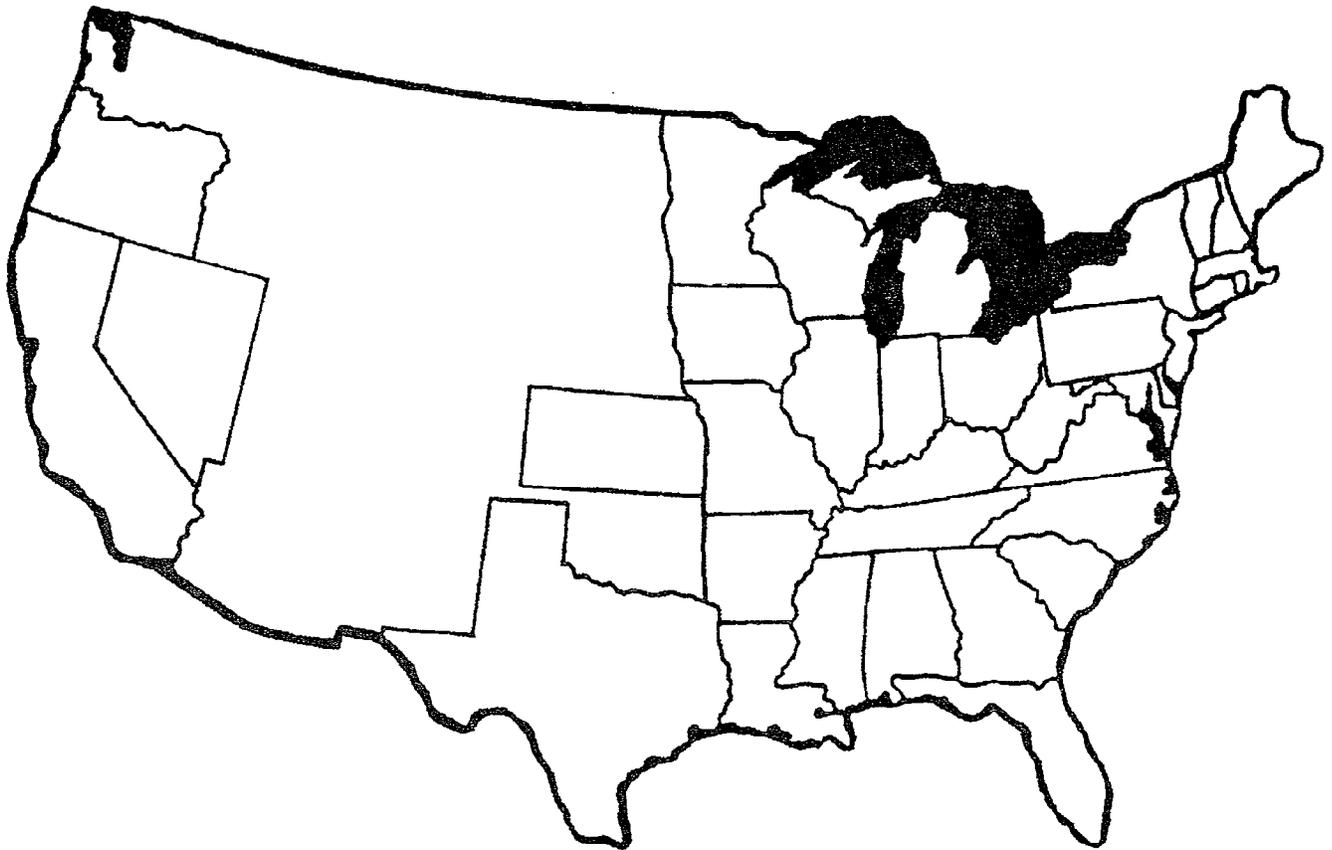
Personal Journal of \_\_\_\_\_

Date: September 17, 1862



## A NATION DIVIDED

Today there are fifty states in the United States of America. When the Civil War began there were only thirty-four states. When the nation divided over political issues, twenty states remained in the Union and eleven states seceded. Those eleven states joined the Confederate States of America. Three states were called Border States. The Border States were slave states located between the North and South that stayed in the Union.



### Instructions

Identify the states by writing the name (or abbreviation) with a ballpoint pen on or near the correct location.

Color the Union States blue.

Color the Confederate States gray.

Color the Border States green.

## A NATION DIVIDED

Blue: There were twenty (20) states that remained in the Union: Maine, New Hampshire; Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kansas, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Oregon and California.

Gray: There were eleven (11) states joining the Confederacy: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas.

Green: The three (3) Border States were: Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri.

Note: Delaware may be considered a Union state or a border state. Although Delaware had only Union regiments it was a slave state.

## A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A CIVIL WAR SOLDIER FROM 1861-1865

Imagine you are no longer a student. You have joined the army as a private in the artillery. As a private in the Confederate army, you will be paid \$132 a year, or \$11 each month. You will be paid \$156 a year, or \$13 each month, if you are a Union soldier. Your enlistment (joining) in the army will last for five years.

Shortly after enlisting, you are sent to a place called the Camp of Instruction (basic training). At the camp you are issued a uniform. This uniform includes the following items: a wool coat, wool trousers with suspenders, wool socks, leather shoes, a cotton shirt (and a wool shirt to wear in the winter), ankle-length drawers (long Johns or underwear), a kepi ["KEP-E"] (hat), and a great coat (winter overcoat). Be careful and take good care of your uniform. If you don't, the army can make you pay for any clothing or equipment issued to you that is lost or damaged.

The Camp of Instruction will last several weeks. In the Camp, you will learn the School of the Soldier. This means instructors (teachers) will teach you how to stand at attention, salute, march, and perform many of the other duties of a soldier. As an artillery soldier, you will receive special training on how to load, fire, and take care of cannons.

As a soldier, you are on duty 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Monday through Saturday your day at the fort will generally go like this:

- 5:00 a.m. - A bugler will sound (play) "reveille" on a bugle. Everyone must get up, get dressed and prepare (wash your face and shave) for morning roll call. In the winter "reveille" is played at 6:00 a.m.
- 5:15 a.m. - The bugler sounds "assembly" and everyone (except those who are sick or on guard duty) falls in for roll call. When the sergeant calls your name, you answer, "Here, Sergeant!" After roll call, announcements, assignments, and instructions for the day are issued. Once this is completed you are dismissed.
- 6:00 a.m. - The next bugle call is "breakfast call." You will have one hour to eat.
- 7:00 a.m. - "Fatigue call" is played telling the soldiers to prepare for inspection. You must make sure your musket, uniform, bunk, and barracks are clean.
- 8:00 a.m. - After inspection, the bugler plays "drill call." For the next four hours, until noon, you will practice all the things you learned at the Camp of Instruction.
- 12:00 a.m. - "Dinner call" is sounded and you are allowed to eat your lunch.
- 1:00 p.m. - "Drill call" is sounded again. Until 4:00 p.m. you drill, drill, and drill.
- 4:00 p.m. - You will spend this time cleaning your equipment, barracks, cannons, and the fort.
- 6:00 p.m. - "Attention" is called to give you a few minutes to get ready for roll call. Next, the bugler plays "assembly" and everyone falls in for dress parade roll call. This means everyone is in full uniform. You are carrying your musket

and wearing all your equipment. After answering to roll call, the guard duty assignments are made and then you are dismissed.

7:00 p.m. - The bugler now plays "assembly of the guard." Those soldiers assigned to guarding the fort begin performing this duty. The remaining soldiers eat their evening meal and relax.

8:30 p.m. - "Attention" is played followed by "assembly." At this time roll call is taken and you are dismissed.

9:00 p.m. - "Tattoo" is sounded. This means everyone must go to bed. Your day is finally over.

On Sunday the routine is the same except for drill. In the place of drill, everyone spends the morning hours polishing and cleaning everything, and then attend church services. In the afternoon, everyone prepares for a dress parade. Everyone wears their best uniform and marches back and forth on the fort's parade ground (like you see in a parade today). After doing this for a couple of hours, you are dismissed and have the rest of the day as free time.



## Common Soldier Activity

Instructions: You are a Civil War soldier getting ready for your first major campaign. You may be "on the road" for several months—sometimes marching over 20 miles/day, perhaps fighting several major battles with the enemy. The army has issued you a U.S. Model 1861 "Springfield" Rifle-Musket, bayonet, belt, bayonet scabbard, cap box, cartridge box, haversack and canteen. These weigh 13 1/2 pounds. In addition, you will be expected to carry 5 pounds of ammunition. From the list of personal items, decide what else you will take with you on your marches. (Answers will vary).

### List of Personal Items

Item	Weight of Item	Multiply	Quantity	Equals	Total Weight
Pants	1 lb.	X		=	
Forage cap	1/2 lb.	X		=	
Shirt	1/2 lb.	X		=	
Jacket	3 lbs.	X		=	
Socks	1/2 lb. (pair)	X		=	
Shoes	2 lbs.	X		=	
Cup	1/4 lb.	X		=	
Utensils	1/4 lb.	X		=	
Cooking Pan	1 lb.	X		=	
Canteen	4 lbs.	X		=	
Soap	1/4 lb.	X		=	
Shaving razor	1/4 lb.	X		=	
Comb	1/8 lb.	X		=	
Dice	1/8 lb.	X		=	
Blanket	3 lbs.	X		=	
Housewife	1/4 lb.	X		=	
Candle	1/4 lb.	X		=	
Playing Cards	1/8 lb.	X		=	
Bible	1/2 lb.	X		=	
Book	1/2 lb.	X		=	
Stationery	1/4 lb.	X		=	
Pencil	1/8 lb.	X		=	
"Dog" Tent	12 lbs.	X		=	
Lantern	3 lbs.	X		=	
Knife	1/4 lb.	X		=	
Coat	4 lbs.	X		=	
Candle Holder	2 lbs.	X		=	
				<b>Subtotal</b>	
Rifle, cartridges, etc. required by Army				<b>+ (add)</b>	18 lbs.
<b>TOTAL WEIGHT</b>					

How much are you going to carry? If you would like, use a scale, backpack, and weights (books?) and load your total weight into a backpack and walk around the room to see what it would feel like to be a common soldier on the march. (Imagine marching 20 miles with that weight on your shoulders).

# Civil War Word Bank

Use the names and words listed on this page as a resource for Civil War research projects, oral reports, writing assignments, and other activities.

## Project Ideas:

- 1) You are a Civil War Soldier. Write a letter home and tell them about your experiences at Antietam. What did you see and do? How did you feel?
- 2) You live on a farm near Sharpsburg. What did you and your family do before, during, and after the battle? What did your farm look like after the battle? How did this make you feel?
- 3) You are a Civil War doctor or nurse. You have to give General McClellan a detailed report about the condition of the field hospitals and the patients. What would you tell him? What would you ask for?

### People

Clara Barton  
Abraham Lincoln  
Robert E. Lee  
George B. McClellan  
Johnny Cook  
Charlie King  
Ambrose E. Burnside  
John Bell Hood  
John B. Gordon  
J.E.B. Stuart  
Samuel Mumma  
The Dunkers  
Sara Emma Edmonds  
Isaac Peace Rodman  
Surgeons  
Farmers

### Places

Sharpsburg  
South Mountain  
Harpers Ferry  
The Cornfield  
Bloody Lane  
Dunker Church  
Mumma Farm  
Burnside Bridge  
West Woods  
Pry House  
Field Hospital  
West Woods  
Maryland  
Snaveleys Ford  
Antietam Battlefield  
Hagerstown

### Things

Antietam Creek  
Potomac River  
Cannons  
Graves  
Fences  
Barn  
Emancipation Proclamation  
Border State  
Musket  
Flag  
Rifles  
Ammunition  
Canteen  
Uniform  
Infantry  
Cavalry