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| **Primary Source A**Sam Houston’s Thoughts on Secession |

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| I declared myself in favor of peace, of harmony, of compromise, in order to **obtain** a fair expression of the will of the people…. I still believe that secession will bring ruin and civil war. Yet if the people **will** it, I can bear it with them…. I would not of my own choice give up the banner beneath which I have fought, the Constitution which I have **revered**, or the Union which I have cherished as the glorious heritage **bequeathed** to me by my fathers … Thus believing, I cannot vote for secession.”* Sam Houston, published in the Tri-Weekly Alamo Express, February 18, 1861. The Portal to Texas History.
 | ***Obtain:*** Get, achieve***Will:*** Want***Revered:*** respected and admired***Bequeathed:*** Given, or passed down |

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| **Primary Source B**Vice President of the Confederate States of America, Alexander Stephens, discussing why the Confederacy was founded. |

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| . . .[W]e are passing through one of the greatest **revolutions** in the annals of the world. Seven states have within the last three months thrown off an old government and formed a new….  The new constitution has put at rest, forever, all the agitating questions relating to our peculiar institution—African slavery as it exists amongst us— … This was the immediate cause of the late **rupture** and present revolution…. The prevailing ideas entertained by [Thomas Jefferson] and most of the leading statesmen at the time of the formation of the old Constitution, were that the enslavement of the African was **in violation of** the laws of nature; that it was wrong in principle, socially, morally, and politically…. Our new government is founded upon exactly the opposite idea; its foundations are laid, its **corner-stone** rests, upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery, subordination to the superior race, is his natural and normal condition.”* Alexander Stephens Speech, Public and Private, with Letters and Speeches, before, during and since the War, published 1866.
 | ***Revolution:*** A significant change in government, replacing old institutions with new ones.***Rupture:*** A severe break***In violation of:*** Going against, not following.***Corner stone:*** The first part of a building that provides the foundation for the rest of the structure.***Subordination:*** Being lower in rank or position |

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| **Primary Source C***Reports of Maj. Gen. William B. Franklin, U. S. Army, commanding Expedition.* HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, *September* 11, 1863. |

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| “ I made a **reconnaissance** of the Texas shore; small boats grounded in mud about 125 feet from the shore. The shore itself is a soft marsh, and parallel to it, and about 50 feet inside of it, is a narrow strip of sand, on which is a road. This road strikes the water and high ground about one-half mile below the fort, at which point there is an old fort. Sailors wading sank into the mud above their knees; soldiers loaded with **muskets** and rations would have sunk to their middle…. The stock of fresh water was nearly **exhausted**, and the animals were already on short allowance of water; the men were living on uncooked **rations**, and there was no fuel on shore for cooking. No fresh water could be obtained unless the fort was in our possession, and the day's experience had taught me that no attack which I could make with the troops which I had been able to get across the **bar** could possibly succeed.”* Union Maj. Gen. William B. Franklin, military report on the Battle at Sabine River, Texas. The Portal to Texas History.
 | ***Reconnaissance:*** A military observation of the land to locate the enemy.***Muskets:*** A long rifle from the time period.***Exhausted:*** Run out, finished.***Rations:*** A specific amount of food allowed each day.***Bar:*** A high mound of sand limiting passage through a river. |

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| **Primary Source D**A message from Texas Major general William C. Young to the people of the Texas Frontier |

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|  “Sherman, Texas, May 20 ’61. To the Citizens of the Northwestern Frontier of Texas.”[The Chickasaw Nation] were very much **alarmed**, (when the U.S. troops left) and were scattering… The Commissioners reached Fort Cobb some time since, but several of the tribes had already left — messengers were **dispatched** after them. The tribes at Fort Cobb appear anxiously to preserve friendly relations with Texas. It is desirable that our fellow-citizens on the frontier; while they keep a close and constant watch to prevent Indian **incursions** will not cross Red River with a view to make any attack upon the reserve tribes.* The Standard. (Clarksville, Tex.)Saturday, June 1, 1861. The Portal to Texas History
 | ***Alarmed:*** Worried, frightened***Dispatched:*** Sent***Incursions:*** Invasions |

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| **Primary Source E** An article thanking the Tejano leader, José Quintero, for his work in support of Texas |

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|  “We take great pleasure in informing the public that, through the influence of our Commissioner to Monterey, the Hon. J. A. Quintero… the **tariff** which was imposed on Mexican products exported to this market from Matamoros, has been **repealed**, and our market is again relieved from distress… The people on this frontier owe Mr. Quintero a heavy debt of **gratitude**, for he has smoothed many complications which might, in less cautious hands, have led to **quarrels** between our people and the Mexican authorities. Not the least important of these favors is the present repeal of the local tariff in Matamoros, which is almost entirely due to his representations to Gov. Vidsurri.”* The Tri-Weekly Telegraph (Houston, Tex.) Friday, May 30, 1862. The Portal to Texas History
 | ***Tariff:*** A tax placed on items coming into the country.***Repealed:*** Ended, taken away.***Gratitude:*** Thanks***Quarrels:*** Fights |

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| **Primary Source F**A Texas woman’s call to help Texan soldiers fighting in the Civil War. |

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|  “Who Will Help? Our soldiers are sadly in need of blankets, or something to shield them from the **severity** of the coming winter. I can **furnish** material for several comforts, but need the cotton.  If some of the planters will furnish this, (and a few pounds from your ten, twenty, fifty, or hundred bales would not be missed) much might be done to relieve the sufferings of our brave soldiers during the approaching winter… Already the severity of the cold is telling upon the health of our **thinly-clad** troops in Virginia, Kentucky, and Arkansas, many of whom have not a blanket to cover them, when they seek the cold hard earth for rest, after days of marching and **toil**. Who will, or rather who will not help?”* “Texas Republican. (Marshall, Tex.) Saturday, November 8, 1862. The Portal to Texas History
 | ***Severity:*** Being severe, harsh, intense.***Furnish:*** Provide***Thinly-clad:*** Not having much to wear.***Toil:*** Hard work |

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| **Primary Source G** William Williston Heartsill, A Texas Ranger and cavalry soldier’s journal of his time in Arkansas during the Civil War. |

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|  ““Nov 24. Marched 15 miles and camped 5 miles west of Pine Bluff. This is ‘Camp Clough,’ named in honor of Lt. Col. J. M. Clough of Marshall, who was killed at **Ft**. Donaldson. For the past two days there is a decided improvement in the country, larger and richer plantations, with fine **residences**, and there is every **indication** of **industry**, wealth and refinement. Every day we meet **refugees** with hundreds of Negroes, on their way to Texas; **thus** we see that as the war is **depopulating** and ruining this country, it is building up the ‘Lone Star State.’”* Fourteen hundred and 91 days in the Confederate army. A journal kept by W. W. Heartsill, for four years, one month, and one day: or, Camp life; day-by-day, of the W. P. Lane rangers, from April 19th, to May 20th, 1865. [Marshall, Tex.: W. W. Heartsill, 1876] Library of Congress.
 | ***Ft.*** : Fort***Residences:*** Homes***Indication:*** Sign***Industry:*** Economic activity***Refinement:*** Elegant culture***Refugees:*** People running from a bad situation to seek safety***Thus:*** So, therefore***Depopulating:*** Decreasing the population |

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| **Primary Source H** An account of the Confederate attack on German Unionists in the Texas hill country.  |

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|  “On the 5th of August, 1862, a **party** of 64 Union men, all Germans except four or five, met on Turtle Creek, in Kerr county, and proceeded to leave the State by way of the Mexican border. This was the **advance band** of some 300 Union men who had determined to leave the State rather than take the **Confederate** **oath** or take sides against the United States government… The night of the 9th of August the camp was all **glee**; the boys sang and danced, not dreaming of the **dreadful** morning that awaited them… Half an hour before daylight on the 10th the Confederates having crawled within easy rifle shot of the sleeping camp, poured in a murderous fire. Several Unionists were killed… The Union men retreated into the cedar brakes, and after incredible suffering…finally returned to the settlements in the mountains, where they were hunted like wild animals by the Confederates.”* The Plumed Knight (San Antonio, Tex.) Saturday, August 16, 1884. The Portal to Texas History.
 | ***Party:*** Group***Advance band:*** A smaller group in the front of a larger group.***Confederate Oath:*** A promise to be loyal to the Southern states***Glee:*** Happiness***Dreadful:*** Terrible |

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| **Primary Source I**The 1937 interview of a formerly enslaved Texas man named Martin Jackson  |

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|  “I was here in Texas when the Civil War was first talked about. I was here when the War started and followed my young master into it with the First Texas **Cavalry**… I was official lugger-in of men that got wounded, and might have been called a Red Cross worker if we had had such a **corps** connected with our company… Just what my feelings was about the War, I have never been able to figure out myself. I knew the **Yanks** were going to win, from the beginning. I wanted them to win and **lick** us Southerners, but I hoped they was going to do it without wiping out our company… My father was always counseling me. He said, 'Every man has to serve God under his own vine and fig tree.' He kept pointing out that the War wasn't going to last forever, but that our forever was going to be spent living among the Southerners, after they got licked.”* Martin Jackson,  “Slave Narratives,” Genealogy Trails History.
 | ***Cavalry:*** Soldiers on horseback.***Corps: /core/*** a military unit or group with a specific purpose.***Yanks: “***Yankees” or Northerners.***Lick***: Beat, defeat.  |

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| **Primary Source J**Ann Raney Coleman describes her experience during the Battle of Galveston.  |

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|  “I was staying with my daughter in a house where behind the house was a **battery** of nine guns, and on this account we were **obligated** to leave the house during the time of **bombardment**, as it would not have been safe for us to have remained…We went one mile out of town and occupied another house, thinking ourselves protected from all danger here… Whilst I was enjoying myself with [coffee] there came a **shell** right over the house and landed in the garden about twenty yards from the house. I did not wait for a second one, but ran quick as I could to the ditch which was already full with about fifty ladies in it with their children…  A Confederate officer rode up to the ditch and said, “Ladies, you must leave here immediately and go further up the coast. The enemy spies my men, the **reserve**, and are firing at them.” As they were hid in the bushes not ten steps from us, we flew, some one way and some another. I caught my daughter’s little boy, Joseph Marks Henry by the hand, a child of five years old, and my daughter with her baby only a few months old in her arms, and we ran as fast our feet would carry us up the beach on the bay.”* Ann Raney Thomas Coleman, Victorian Lady on the Texas Frontier : The Journal of Ann Raney Coleman.
 | ***Battery:*** A group of large weapons like cannons. ***Obligated:*** forced***Bombardment:*** An attack consisting of a series of bombs launched from a distance. ***Shell:*** A projectile, or object launched like a bomb. ***Reserve:*** Armed forces waiting to provide support to the main fighting force in a battle. |