



Mississippi History on Loan STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

The Mississippi Department of Archives and History established the Mississippi History on Loan film program to enhance classroom instruction on Mississippi history, literature, art, personalities, and places. The program has over 200 titles available year-round for grades 4-12. The videos are offered in VHS and DVD format.

Mississippi History on Loan presents *Struggle for Vicksburg*. Vicksburg is a city of commerce, industry, tourism, and was where a chapter of the Civil War played out in 1863. This documentary gives an instructional tour of the Vicksburg National Military Park, providing historical background information on the major struggles, memorials, battle sites, and soldiers who fought during the siege of Vicksburg. Established in 1899, the park now encompasses more than 1,800 acres with over 1,300 statues and monuments, and is one of the most heavily monumental battlefields in the world. This DVD provides special features such as a Vicksburg Quiz, chapter search, and interactive menus.

Produced by Finley-Holiday Films, 2002. 60 minutes, color.

The lesson plan includes the following:

- Curricular Connections for Common Core and Mississippi Department of Education Frameworks
- Fill in the Blank
- Multiple Choice
- Mapping the Campaign
- Analyzing Primary Sources
- North vs. South
- Writing about the War
- Military Park Monuments
- Vicksburg Online
- Vicksburg Online - Teacher Discussion Guide
- Mississippi's Civil War Sites
- Vocabulary
- Teacher Evaluation

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Curricular Connections

MDAH works to ensure our lessons and activities complement Common Core Curriculum and Mississippi Department of Education frameworks, competencies, and objectives. Each lesson and activity has been matched to the grade levels, subjects, competencies, and objectives.

Curricular Connections		
Common Core Language Arts	Grade 8	RI1; RI2; RI3; RI4; RI5; RI6; RI7; RI8; RI9; W2; W3; W4; W5; W7; W8; W9; SL1; SL2; SL3; SL4; SL5; SL6; LL1; L2; L3; L5; RH1; RH2; RH3; RH4; RH5; RH6; RH7; RH8; RH9; WHST2
	Grades 9-10	RI1; RI2; RI3; RI4; RI5; RI6; RI7; RI8; W2; W3; W4; W5; W7; W8; W9; SL1; SL2; SL3; SL4; SL5; SL6; L1; L2; L3; L5; RH1; RH2; RH3; RH4; RH5; RH6; RH7; RH8; RH9; WHST2
	Grades 11-12	RI1; RI2; RI3; RI4; RI5; RI6; RI7; W2; W3; W4; W5; W7; W8; W9; SL1; SL2; SL3; SL4; SL5; SL6; L1; L2; L3; L5; L6; RH1; RH2; RH3; RH4; RH5; RH6; RH7; RH8; RH9; WHST2
Social Studies	U.S. History from Exploration through Reconstruction	2e
	Mississippi Studies (9th Grade)	6b
Visual Arts	High School Visual Arts I	1a-c; 2; 3a; 4c; 6; 7; 8
	High School Visual Arts II	1a-b; 2; 3; 4c; 6; 7; 8
	High School Visual Arts III	1a-d; 2a-b,d; 3; 4b-c; 7
	High School Visual Arts IV	1a-c; 2; 3; 6a,c; 7; 8;



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Fill in the Blank

Name _____ Date _____

Directions: Using what you learn from the film, fill in the blanks with the appropriate term.

1. After surrounding Vicksburg, Union forces bombarded the town and Confederate defenses using _____.
2. The Siege of Vicksburg and earlier battles, such as the Battle of Raymond, are part of the larger Vicksburg _____.
3. General Grant began the _____ of Vicksburg, with the intention of cutting off supplies to the defenders and starving the city into surrender.
4. A _____ was responsible for the sinking of the USS Cairo.
5. When assaulting the fortifications at Vicksburg, Union forces usually equipped their rifles with _____.
6. _____ and _____ were important features of the Confederate fortifications at Vicksburg.
7. During the siege of Vicksburg the opposing forces occasionally agreed to a _____ to allow them to bury their dead.
8. The *USS Cairo* was a type of naval vessel known as an _____.
9. Due to the close proximity of Confederate defenses, Union forces used _____ to lob shells of the Confederate fortifications.
10. Union _____ were vulnerable to Confederate artillery batteries placed high on the bluffs overlooking the Mississippi River.
11. The _____ was the type of ammunition most often used in Civil War era rifles.



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Fill in the Blank **Answer Key**

1. artillery
2. Campaign
3. siege
4. torpedo
5. bayonets
6. redans, redoubts
7. truce
8. ironclad
9. mortars
10. flotillas
11. Minié ball



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STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

Multiple Choice

Name _____ Date _____

Directions: Using what you learn from the film, answer the following questions.

1. Today, Vicksburg is a center of the following?
 - A. Commerce
 - B. Industry
 - C. Tourism
 - D. All of the above
2. Vicksburg was called _____.
 - A. The Gibraltar of the Confederacy
 - B. The City that Never Sleeps
 - C. The Capitol of the South
 - D. The Crescent City
3. To the Confederacy, the loss of control of the Mississippi River would mean the loss of?
 - A. Supplies
 - B. Recruits
 - C. All of the above
 - D. None of the above
4. President Abraham Lincoln called Vicksburg _____.
 - A. The heart
 - B. The key
 - C. The lock
 - D. All of the above
5. Who commanded the Confederate forces in Mississippi?
 - A. General Robert E. Lee
 - B. General Ulysses S. Grant
 - C. General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson
 - D. General John C. Pemberton
6. Underwater mines were called _____ during the Civil War.
 - A. Mines
 - B. Bombs
 - C. Torpedoes
 - D. Missiles
7. How many miles is Jackson, Mississippi from Vicksburg?
 - A. 5
 - B. 25
 - C. 40
 - D. 100
8. What was the bloodiest battle of the Vicksburg Campaign?
 - A. Battle of Champion Hill
 - B. Battle of Raymond
 - C. Battle of Jackson
 - D. Battle of Gettysburg
9. Who was General Ulysses S. Grant's most trusted subordinate?
 - A. Admiral David Dixon Porter
 - B. General John A. McClernand
 - C. General William Tecumseh Sherman
 - D. General Edward Ord
10. What was the "soul" of an outfit during the Civil War?
 - A. The commanding officer
 - B. A mascot
 - C. The colors
 - D. Weapons



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Multiple Choice Continued

Name _____ Date _____

11. How long did the siege of Vicksburg last?
 - A. 2 weeks
 - B. 47 days
 - C. 6 months
 - D. 1 year
12. On what date did the Confederates surrender Vicksburg?
 - A. April 12, 1861
 - B. January 1, 1863
 - C. July 4, 1863
 - D. May 10, 1865
13. Who is mostly responsible for the creation of Vicksburg National Military Park?
 - A. Ulysses S. Grant
 - B. Robert E. Lee
 - C. John C. Pemberton
 - D. William T. Rigby
14. What year was Vicksburg National Military Park established?
 - A. 1863
 - B. 1866
 - C. 1899
 - D. 1963
15. What is not depicted on the Illinois Monument?
 - A. War
 - B. Abraham Lincoln
 - C. Ulysses S. Grant
 - D. List of Illinois soldiers
16. What year was the *USS Cairo* put on display?
 - A. 1862
 - B. 1866
 - C. 1963
 - D. 1985
17. At Vicksburg National Cemetery, what usually represents the grave of an unknown soldier?
 - A. A monument
 - B. A square block
 - C. A headstone
 - D. A cannon
18. What is unique about the Missouri Memorial at Vicksburg National Military Park?
 - A. It was the first monument built at the park.
 - B. It is the tallest monument at the park.
 - C. It depicts soldiers from both the Union and Confederacy.
 - D. None of the above.
19. How many casualties were there during the Vicksburg Campaign?
 - A. 1,000
 - B. 25,000
 - C. 58,000
 - D. 100,000
20. What significant battle ended the day before the end of the Siege of Vicksburg?
 - A. Battle of Bull Run
 - B. Battle of Gettysburg
 - C. Battle of Fredericksburg
 - D. Battle of Antietam
21. What portion of the Mississippi River did the Civil War focus on?
 - A. Vicksburg, MS
 - B. Minneapolis, MN to St. Louis, MO
 - C. Cairo, IL to the Gulf of Mexico
 - D. New Orleans, LA



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STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

Multiple Choice Continued

Name _____ Date _____

22. What is the only Civil War era structure still standing in the park today?
- A. Vicksburg Courthouse
 - B. Shirley House
 - C. Grant's Headquarters
 - D. The Confederate Fort
23. What was the CSS *Arkansas* designed to do?
- A. Ram
 - B. Submerge
 - C. Transport troops
 - D. Bombard
24. What was the first southern state to choose a site for a monument at Vicksburg?
- A. Georgia
 - B. South Carolina
 - C. Arkansas
 - D. Louisiana
25. What is the design of the Illinois Memorial based on?
- A. The White House
 - B. The Acropolis in Athens
 - C. The Lincoln Memorial
 - D. The Pantheon in Rome
26. What state had the first monument established at Vicksburg?
- A. Massachusetts
 - B. Mississippi
 - C. Alabama
 - D. Illinois
27. What is the tallest monument at Vicksburg National Military Park?
- A. Illinois Memorial
 - B. General Grant Monument
 - C. Mississippi Monument
 - D. US Navy Memorial
28. What comprises the Ohio Memorial at Vicksburg National Military Park?
- A. 37 small monuments
 - B. One monument
 - C. An obelisk
 - D. None of the above



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Multiple Choice **Answer Key**

1. D
2. A
3. C
4. B
5. D
6. C
7. C
8. A
9. C
10. C
11. B
12. C
13. D
14. C
15. A
16. D
17. B
18. C
19. C
20. B
21. C
22. B
23. A
24. D
25. D
26. A
27. D
28. A



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STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

Mapping the Campaign

Name _____ Date _____

Directions: Based on the following information, recreate the path of Union and Confederate forces during the Vicksburg Campaign on the map, supply the names and dates of the engagements, and indicate with arrows the path of soldiers during the Campaign.

After failed attempts to capture Vicksburg during the winter of 1862, General Ulysses S. Grant developed a bold strategy for capturing Vicksburg that focused on attacking it from the South and the East. Grant's final campaign began on April 29, 1863 when he ordered Admiral David Dixon Porter to attack the Confederate fortifications overlooking the Mississippi River at Grand Gulf, Mississippi. Grant hoped to land his troops at Grand Gulf but the Union naval force was not able to destroy the rebel fortifications there, forcing Grant to march further south to find a more suitable location to cross the Mississippi River.

In the largest amphibious operation in history until that point, Grant ferried his forces across the Mississippi River to Bruinsburg on April 30 and immediately engaged with the Confederates at Port Gibson on May 1. The Union Army quickly defeated the outnumbered Confederates (24,000 to 8,000) under General John S. Bowen at Port Gibson, forcing the Rebels to abandon both Port Gibson and their fortifications at Grand Gulf. With a Union foothold east of the Mississippi River firmly established, Grant decided to march toward the capital and cut the vital railway supply line between Vicksburg and Jackson.

Grant marched his troops north by northeast towards Jackson, and on May 12 Union forces were engaged by Confederates under the command of General John Gregg just outside the town of Raymond. Gregg underestimated the strength of the Union forces he was facing and although inflicting substantial casualties on the enemy, he was forced to retreat to Jackson. Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston had recently arrived in Jackson with a larger number of troops, but he elected to evacuate Jackson rather than fight against the much larger Union force. Grant's troops easily captured Jackson on May 14, after limited fighting with the rebel troops that were already withdrawing from the city.

After capturing Jackson, Grant turned his forces west and headed for Vicksburg. Confederate General John C. Pemberton, under orders from General Johnston to link up with his forces at Clinton, collided with Federal Forces at Champion Hill on May 16. After bloody fighting at Champion Hill, Pemberton began a full retreat to Vicksburg. On May 17, fighting resumed at the Big Black River Bridge, where a small force of Confederates remained to engage the Union Army and slow their advance towards Vicksburg.

By May 18, all of Pemberton's forces made it to the safety of the Vicksburg fortifications, with General Grant's army in rapid pursuit. After two costly and failed assaults on May 19 and 22, General Grant's troops began siege operations that would last forty-seven days and culminate in the surrender of Vicksburg on July 4, 1863.

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STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

Mapping the Campaign Continued

Name _____ Date _____

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG
 begins on _____
 The Confederates surrender
 on _____

VICKSBURG
 Confederates arrive on _____
 First Union attack on _____
 Second Union attack on _____

Battle of _____ on
 May 17. The _____ slow the
 Union advance to _____

CLINTON

JACKSON
 Confederate General _____
 evacuates the city and it
 surrenders on _____

Union General _____
 _____ repulsed
 at _____
 on _____

On April 30 Union forces land at
 _____ with _____ troops

NATCHEZ

Confederates troops totaling
 _____ men
 abandon _____
 on _____

Battle of _____
 on May 16 between Union
 General _____
 and Confederate General _____

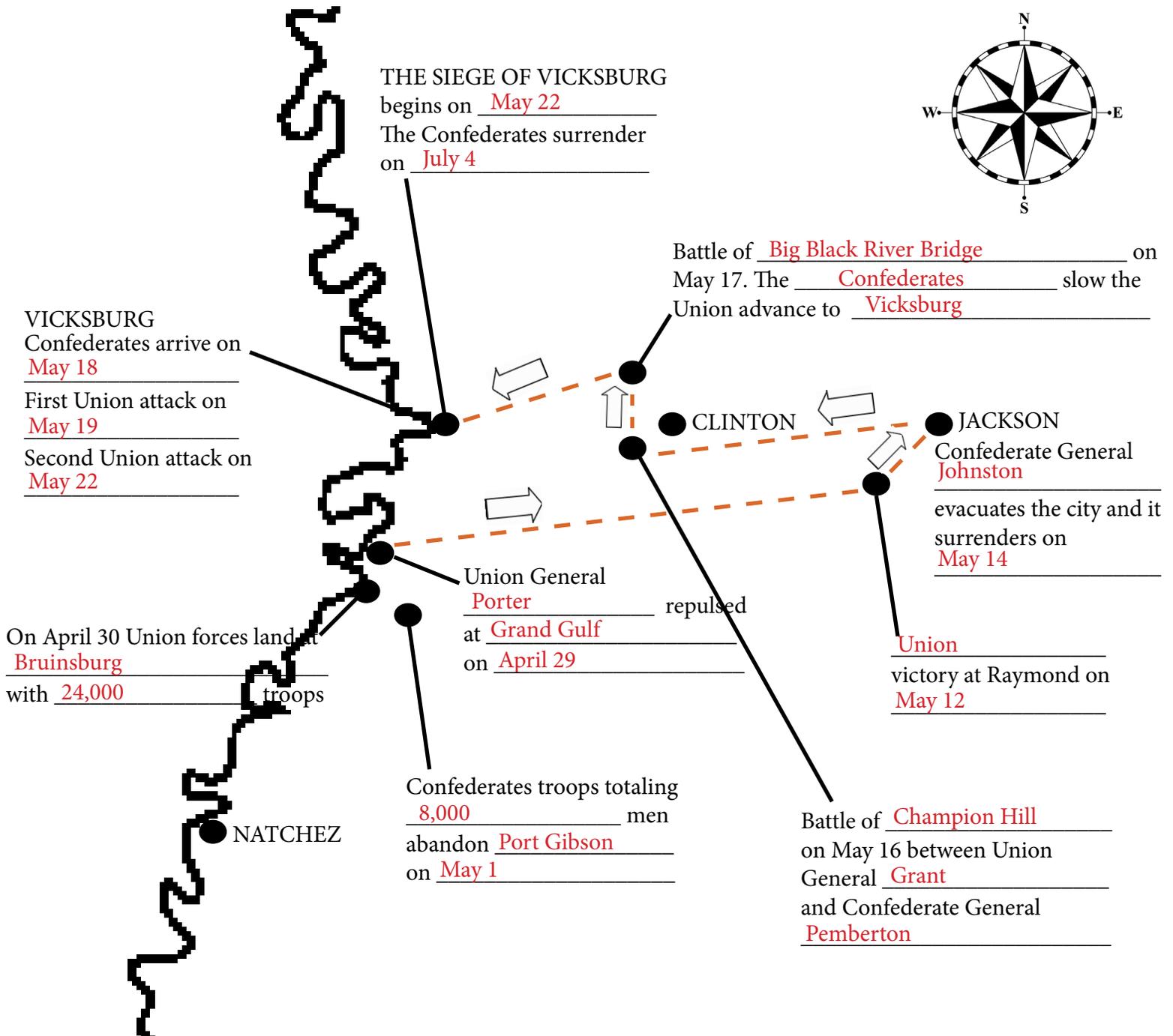
Victory at Raymond
 on _____

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Mapping the Campaign **Answer Key**

Name _____ Date _____





Mississippi History on Loan STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

Analyzing Primary Sources - A

Analyzing Primary Sources - A

Directions: Using the following excerpt from Vicksburg resident Emma Balfour's diary, have students analyze the primary source using the accompanying worksheet as a guide.

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STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

Analyzing Primary Sources - A

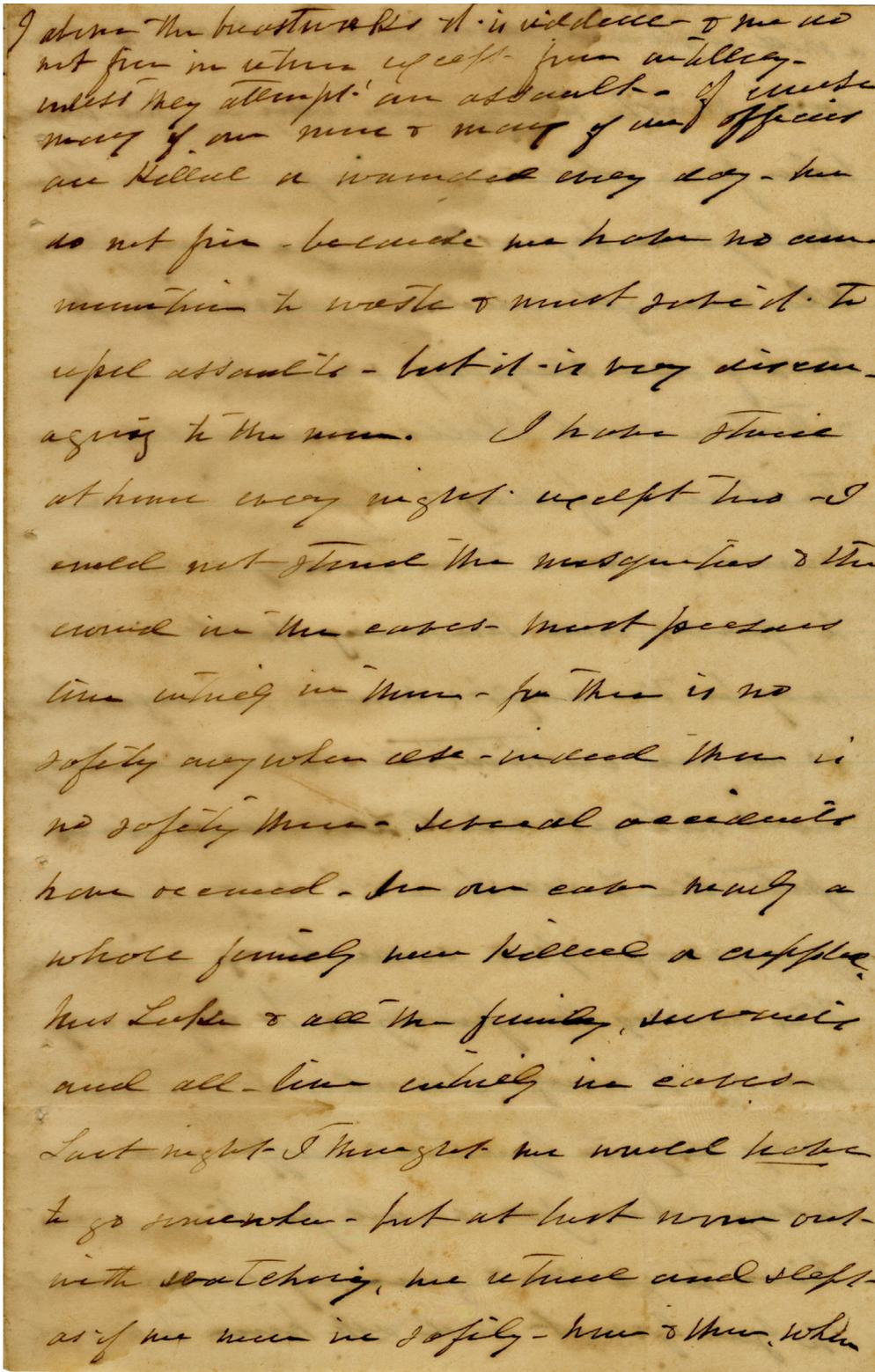
who were bringing the dead, that Perry
had whipped Rosencrans & Lee had
another battle & defeated Hood & but
we dont know whether to believe it or
not. we hear also from there that
Johnston is in the rear - but Gen.
Pemberton says he has had no news
from outside since the 18th Monday
week. The Yankees after leaving on
left & going to the right - yesterday
marched again in force to the left -
again - also many horse-pulls are
seen crossing Troops one & going
towards the Yazoo - but as we
can hear no reports out now we
know nothing of what is going on -
we evacuate Snyder's Bluff -
when we fall back to Vicksburg.
Wednesday - nothing from the outside
world yet. all day & all night. The
shells from the mortars are falling around
us - and all day from the guns around
the fortifications - no rest for our poor sol-
diers who have to stay close in the trenches
all day in the hot sun - It is a most dis-
couraging sort of warfare - The enemy shoot
from many muskets & parrot guns all
day - if a head - even a hand appears

Wednesday [May 27, 1863]
Nothing from the outside world yet. All day and all night the shells from the mortars are falling around us and all from the guns around the fortifications. No rest for our poor soldiers who have to stay down in the trenches all day in the hot sun. It is a most discouraging sort of warfare, the enemy shoot from [sharpshooter's] muskets and parrot guns all day; if a head, even a hand, appears

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Analyzing Primary Sources - A



I above the breastworks it is intended & we do not fire in return except from artillery - unless they attempt an assault - of course many of our men & many of our officers are killed & wounded every day - we do not fire - because we have no ammunition to waste & must save it to repel assaults - but it is very discouraging to the men. I have staid at home every night except two - I could not stand the mosquitoes & the crowd in the caves - most persons live entirely in them - for there is no safety anywhere else - indeed there is no safety there - several accidents have occurred - in one case nearly a whole family was killed or crippled Mrs. Luke & all the family survived and live entirely in caves - Last night I thought we would have to go somewhere - but at last worn out with watching, we retired and slept as if we were in safety - now & then when

above the breastworks it is fired upon, and we do not fire in return except from artillery unless they attempt an assault. Of course, many of our men and many of our officer are killed and wounded every day. We do not fire because we have no ammunition to waste and must save it to repel assaults, but it is very discouraging o the men. I have stayed at home every night except two. I could not stand the mosquitoes and the crowd in the caves. Most people live entirely in them, for there is no safety anywhere else, indeed there is no safety there. Several; accidents have occurred. In one cave nearly a whole family was killed or crippled. Mrs. Luke and all their family survived and live entirely in caves. Last night I thought we would have to go somewhere, but at last worn out with watching, we retired and slept as if we were in safety. Now and then when

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Analyzing Primary Sources - A



a shell exploded near than usual or the
house shook more than usual, we would
listen for a while & then sleep again - The
Dr. says he begins to realize now that
ells can get used to spinning. I
think of ones sleeping with these twelve
& thirteen inch shells, three inches in
thickness - falling & exploding all
around, now & then tearing a house
to pieces, and knowing that yours
may be the next; seems strange; but
so we are constituted - Poor Ned Camp
does not get used to it - and it is
pitrable to see him at every shell
jumping up & crouching with fear.
This morning the firing is heavy along
our right wing - I send out Sutcliffe
every day to Gen. Lee & staff - and yes-
terday when Joe came for it. I told
him to go on & give my compliments
to Gen. Grant and ask him to send

a shell exploded nearer than usual or the house shook more than usual, we would listen for a while and the sleep again. The Dr. says he begins to realize now that we can get used to anything - to think of one's sleeping with these twelve and thirteen inch shells, three inches in thickness falling and exploding all around, now and then tearing a house to pieces and knowing that yours may be the next; seems strange but so we are constituted.



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STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

Analyzing Primary Sources - A

Name _____ Date _____

1. What is the title of your source? _____

2. When was the source written? _____

3. Who is its author? _____

4. Who is the audience for the source? _____

5. What is the purpose of the source? _____

6. Why does Balfour describe the siege as a “discouraging sort of warfare”? _____

7. Why must they save ammunition? And what effect does it have upon those in the city? _____

8. What are conditions like in the caves? _____

9. How has the siege changed Balfour’s daily life? _____

10. Judging from Balfour’s tone do you think she is frightened? Why or why not? _____



Mississippi History on Loan

STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

Analyzing Primary Sources - A Answer Key

1. What is the title of your source? **The Diary of Emma Balfour**
2. When was the source written? **1863**
3. Who is its author? **Emma Balfour**
4. Who is the audience for the source? **Originally, the author. Unintended audience, anyone that would later read the dairy, the general public.**
5. What is the purpose of the source? **To document events and the author's personal experiences.**
6. Why does Balfour describe the siege as a "discouraging sort of warfare"? **The soldiers receive no rest in the trenches with no relief from the hot sun; anyone who appears above the breastworks is fired upon; and many are killed and wounded each day.**
7. Why must they save ammunition? And what effect does it have upon those in the city? **They have no ammunition to waste and must save it to repel assaults because they have no idea when they will receive more supplies. But the inability to fight back discourages the men.**
8. What are conditions like in the caves? **Crowded and full of mosquitoes. Balfour also states that they are unsafe, not only because of the shelling by the Yankees but also because of accidents.**
9. How has the siege changed Balfour's daily life? **She has adapted to shells and mortars falling around the city and shaking her house and has learned to sleep through nearby explosions.**
10. Judging from Balfour's tone do you think she is frightened? Why or why not? **She never writes that she is afraid. Her tone implies that she is resigned to a lengthy siege and to her fate, whether she is meant to live or die.**



Mississippi History on Loan STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

Analyzing Primary Sources - B

Analyzing Primary Sources - B

Directions: Using the following article from the *Vicksburg Daily Citizen*, have students analyze the primary source using the accompanying worksheet as a guide.

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Analyzing Primary Sources - B

THE DAILY CITIZEN.
J. M. SWORDS, Proprietor.
VICKSBURG, MISS.
THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1863.

177 Mrs. Cisco was instantly killed on Monday, on the Jackson road. Mrs. Cisco's husband is now in Virginia, a member of Moody's artillery, and the death of such a loving, affectionate, and dutiful wife will be a loss to him irreparable.

178 We are indebted to Major Gillespie for a steak of Confederate beef *à la* meat. We have tried it, and can assure our friends that if it is rendered necessary, they need have no scruples at eating the meat. It is sweet, savory, and tender, and so long as we have a mole left we are satisfied our soldiers will be content to subsist on it.

179 Jesse Askew, one of our most esteemed merchant-citizens, was wounded at the works in the rear of our city a few days since, and breathed his last on Monday. Mr. Askew was a young man of strict integrity, great industry and an honor to his family and friends. He was a member of Cowan's artillery, and by the strict discharge of his duties and his obliging disposition, won the confidence and esteem of his entire command. May the blow his family have sustained be mitigated by Him who doeth all things well.

180 Grant's forces did a little firing on Tuesday afternoon, but the balance of that day was comparatively quiet. Yesterday morning they were very still, and continued so until early in the afternoon, when they sprung a mine on the left of our centre, and opened fire along the line for some distance. We have not been able to ascertain anything definitely as to our loss, but as our officers were on the lookout for this move of the enemy, the expectations of the Yankees were not realized by a great deal.

181 Among many doles we hear spoken of with pride by our citizens, we cannot refrain from mentioning the case of Mr. F. Kiser. This gentleman, having more corn than he thought was necessary to last him during the siege of this place, portioned off what would do him for the brief interval that must ensue before the arrival of succor to our garrison, and since that time has relieved the wants of many families free of charge. May he live and prosper and the name be handed down to posterity with honor. The siege of Vicksburg is written, as one in whose breast the "milk of human kindness" had not dried up.

182 Porter is enjoying a season of rest, and his men are doubtless obliged to him for his kind consideration for their welfare. On Tuesday he fired a few shells from his parrots, and kept his men tolerably busy sharp-shooting across the river, with no other result than might be expected. The mortars have not been used for nearly forty-eight hours. Poor fool, he might as well give up the vain aspiration he entertains of capturing our city or exterminating our people, and return to his master, to receive the reward such a gasconading doer will meet at the hands of the unappreciating Government at Washington.

DEATH OF LIEUT.-COL. GRIFFIN.—General Smith's impetuous division seems singularly unfortunate. He has lost many gallant men, whose valor and worth the siege has fully developed, and whose death is a great public calamity. Lieut.-Col. Griffin, commanding the 81st Louisiana regiment, was killed on Saturday. He was a popular and efficient officer. Gifted by nature with undaunted courage, indomitable resolution and energy, he was also possessed of quick determination, keen glance and coolness in danger, which are the most essential qualities of an officer, while by his mingled firmness and clemency of his conduct, he won the confidence and good will of his men. May the soft south winds murmur sweet requiescens o'er his manes, and the twilight dew fall gently like an angel's tear-drop and moisten his turfy bed.

183 If aught would appeal to the heart of stone of the extortioner with success, the present necessities of our citizens would do so. It is needless to attempt to disguise from the enemy or our own people that our wants are great but still we can conscientiously assert our belief that there is plenty within our lines, by an exercise of prudence, to last until long after succor reaches us. We are satisfied there are numerous persons within our city who have breadstuffs secreted, and are doling it out at the most exorbitant figures, to those who had not the foresight or means at their command to provide for the exigency now upon us. A rumor has reached us that parties in our city have been, and are now, selling flour at five dollars per pound! molasses at ten dollars per gallon and corn at ten dollars per bushel. We have not as yet proved the fact upon the parties accused, but this allegation to the subject may induce some of our citizens to ascertain whether such prices have been paid, and to whom; and if so, let a brand not only be placed upon their brow, but let it be sealed into their very brain, that humanity may scorn and shun them as they would the portals of hell itself.

184 Our Dr.—That the great Ulysses—the Yankee Generalissimo, surnamed Grant—has expressed his intention of dining in Vicksburg on Saturday next, and celebrating the 4th of July by a grand dinner and so forth. When asked if he would invite Gen. Jo. Johnston to join he said, "No; for fear there will be a row at the table." Ulysses must get into the city before he dines in it. The way to cook a rabbit is "first catch the rabbit," &c.

VICTIMIZED.—We learn of an instance wherein a "knight of the quill" and a "disciple of the black art," with malice in their hearts and vengeance in their eyes, ruthlessly put a period to the existence of a venerable felino that has for time, not within the recollection of the "oldest inhabitant," faithfully discharged the duties to be expected of him to the terror of sundry vermin in his neighborhood. Poor, defenseless Thomas was then prepared, not for the grave, but the pot, and several friends invited to partake of a nice rabbit. As a matter of course, no one would wound the feelings of another, especially in these times, by refusing a cordial invitation to dinner, and the guests assisted in consuming the poor animal with a relish that did honor to their epicurean taste. The "sold" assure us the meat was delicious, and that prury must look out for her safety.

185 The Federal General McClelland until recently outside the rear of our city has been superseded. He and Grant could not run in the same harness. He was for splurging and Grant for gassing, both got the loggerheads. So poor McCle had to leave, and Grant has all his own way.

186 The Tanks outside our city are considerably on the sick list. Fever, dysentery and disgust are their companions, and Grant is their master. The boys are deserting daily and are crossing the river in the region of Warmton, crossing Grant and abolitionists generally. The boys are down upon the earth delirious, the burrowing, the bad water, and the hot weather.

187 GOREY OUR.—The National Intelligencer of Washington has closed its long career in a suspension and a sale of its effects at auction. It has been highly respectable and very mischievous in its day and generation. An old union prop falls with it. If we had the writing of its epitaph we should say, "Old Griener is dead."

NOTE.

JULY, 4th, 1863.

Two days bring about great changes. The banner of the Union floats over Vicksburg. Gen Grant has "caught the rabbit," he has dined in Vicksburg, and he did bring his dinner with him. The "Citizen" lives to see it. For the last time it appears on "Wall-paper." No more will it eulogize the luxury of mule-meat, and frittered kiltens—urge Southern warriors to such diet never more. This is the last wall-paper edition, and is, excepting this note, from the types as we found them. It will be valuable hereafter as a curiosity.

The Vicksburg Daily Citizen, July 2, 1863. MDAH Archives and Records Services.



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STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

Analyzing Primary Sources - B

Name _____ Date _____

1. What is the title of your source? _____
2. When was the source published? _____
3. Who is its author? _____
4. Who is the audience for the source? _____
5. What is the purpose of the source? _____
6. What evidence is there in the excerpts that Vicksburg citizens and soldiers are struggling with adequate food supplies? _____

7. How does the author describe Union soldiers and officers in comparison to Confederate ones? _____

8. Does the author give any indication of the impending surrender? _____

9. Does the author present a pro-Union or pro-Confederacy bias? How so? _____

10. What can be assumed from the final note of July 4th, 1863? _____



Mississippi History on Loan

STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

Analyzing Primary Sources - B Answer Key

1. What is the title of your source? *The Daily Citizen*
2. When was the source published? **Thursday July 2, 1863**
3. Who is its author? **J.M. Swords**
4. Who is the audience for the source? **Vicksburg citizens**
5. What is the purpose of the source? **To provide news to Vicksburg citizens**
6. What evidence is there in the excerpts that Vicksburg citizens and soldiers are struggling with adequate food supplies? **One excerpt discusses Confederate soldiers resorting to eating mule meat. The author is trying to convince his audience that the meat tastes good if prepared properly.**
7. How does the author describe Union soldiers and officers in comparison to Confederate ones? **The author describes Admiral Porter as a fool and dolt, and Grant as the master of Union troops that are sickly and deserting in great numbers. In contrast, Confederate soldiers expect Union tactics and the author writes a poignant eulogy for Lieut-Col. Griffin. He uses the words “undaunted courage, indomitable resolution and energy,” “quick determination,” and “coolness in danger,” when describing Griffin.**
8. Does the author give any indication of the impending surrender? **The author writes this piece only two days before the surrender of the city. He makes mention of the difficult conditions, specifically when referring to the lack of food, the shelling by Union forces, and death of Confederate officers. The author also makes mention of Grant’s prediction to dine in Vicksburg on July 4th, which ends up being the day the city falls.**
9. Does the author present a pro-Union or pro-Confederacy bias? How so? **The author is writing for a southern newspaper and can be presumed to be pro-Confederate. He describes Confederates in glowing terms but is insulting when referring to Union forces, leading one to believe that the author’s newspaper is mainly full of propaganda and conjecture. For example, when referring to a Union officer who troops have “fired a few shells from his parrots,” the author writes “Poor fool, he might well give up the vain aspiration he entertains of capturing our city or exterminating our people, and return to his master, to receive the reward such a gasconading dolt will meet at the hands of the unappreciating Government at Washington.”**
10. What can be assumed from the final note of July 4th, 1863? **It can be assumed that the Yankees have entered Vicksburg and claimed the city and have brought with them vital supplies such as food. The excerpt also alludes to the fact that the *Citizen* had been printed on wallpaper during the siege due to a lack of paper and that the problem of obtaining basic supplies such as that would no longer be a problem.**



Mississippi History on Loan STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

Analyzing Primary Sources - C

Analyzing Primary Sources - C

Directions: Using the following article from the *New York Times*, have students analyze the primary source using the accompanying worksheet as a guide.



Mississippi History on Loan

STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

Analyzing Primary Sources - C

The Surrender of Vicksburgh.

The State of Mississippi passed its ordinance of secession on the 9th day of January, 1861. Four days afterward the Governor of the State ordered artillery to Vicksburgh, "to hail and question passing boats on the Mississippi River." From that time until the Fourth of July, 1863—a period of nearly two years and a half—there has been no passing of that point on the great river, except by the sovereign pleasure of the rebels, or under a tempest of fire that threatened annihilation. For the last four days the passage has again been free to the American flag, without batteries opened, or questions asked, and so it will remain until the end of time.

We may now, in fact, consider the entire Mississippi substantially open. Though Port Hudson still held out against Gen. BANKS at the latest advice, its fall was daily expected. The surrender of Vicksburgh forthwith settles its fate. When the stronghold succumbs, the outworks have no alternative. The desperate defence which the rebels have made, both at Vicksburgh and the smaller post, is the best proof of the transcendent importance which they attached to the command of the river. They have fought as if the very life of the Confederacy turned upon the issue there; and it was the foreboding that this issue must go against them that excited that desperation which impelled the reckless dash of LEE into Pennsylvania. No man has understood better than JEFF. DAVIS, whose own home is on the banks of the Mississippi, that the power which holds that "inland sea," as Mr. CALHOUN termed it, rules the continent; and that this lost—even if all else were won—the independence of the Confederacy would be but a name. He has done his best, both by proclamations and through Congressional resolutions, to propitiate the Northwest into some sort of an acquiescence in his possession, by promises of a joint free navigation of the river. What cajolery failed to do, he has done his best to make good by defiance. There has never been a fortification on the continent—if Quebec, perhaps, be excepted—at all to be compared in strength with that which has so long and so marvellously withstood the National armies and navies on the Mississippi. Every resource of the most consummate engineering skill was expended to make the work absolutely impregnable. And in fact it is still doubtful whether even

GRANT'S army, than whom there are no better soldiers in the world, could have taken it by any series of assaults, however often repeated. Deficiency in supplies, if we are to judge from our present information, alone compelled the garrison to capitulate—the same agency upon which all investing armies have to rely when all other means fail. The Confederate Government perhaps may find some little solace for their pride, that Vicksburgh at last yielded to the necessities of physical nature, rather than to the overwhelming rush of serried battalions. But the surrender is to them none the less fatal, while to us there is the exceeding gratification of reflecting that this substantial result was secured at comparatively little sacrifice of life.

This is a proud day for Gen. GRANT. It may well, too, be a proud day for President LINCOLN, who has so firmly stood by him through good report and evil report. There has been no such indomitable resolution, since this war, as that exercised by GRANT in his long work of reducing this rebel Sebastopol. Nothing like it. There is not a man in a million who would not have been disheartened by the long succession of failures. Every conceivable expedient had been thoroughly exhausted, except the last one, which was so desperate on its face, that even the stoutest-hearted might well have been appalled

by it. We look in vain through all history, for another instance of such a passage of vessels in the face of miles of the heaviest batteries, as that by which Gen. GRANT'S transports were taken below Vicksburgh. And we hardly remember another such instance of an army launching, itself with but two or three days' rations, into an enemy's country, with too small numbers to make even the attempt to keep its communications in the rear open, without any definite knowledge of the topography of the country, or of the location of its adversaries, or of the fortified works it might find in its path, certain only that the region somewhere contained hostile forces far outnumbering its own. Such an inland enterprise would heretofore have been deemed quite as rash as the other one on the water. And yet the result of all this terrible daring has been a success which overtops every other that the war has presented, or, indeed, can present, for it is decisive of the fate of the war. GRANT, for the last year, at least, has as completely ignored the word *impossible* as NAPOLEON boasted that he did through his whole career. If he should lay down his sword to-morrow, he would already have earned an imperishable name in American history. But no sword can be reckoned upon with more confidence than his to the end of the war; and, unless we grandly mistake, it will make many a notable mark yet.

The New York Times, July 2, 1863. Jackson Hinds Library System.



Mississippi History on Loan

STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

Analyzing Primary Sources - C

Name _____ Date _____

1. What is the title of your source? _____
2. When was the source published? _____
3. Who is its author? _____
4. Who is the audience for the source? _____
5. What is the purpose of the source? _____
6. When did the Governor of Mississippi first order artillery to Vicksburg? _____
7. What does the author cite as proof of the importance of the Mississippi River? _____

8. What does the author believe forced the Confederates at Vicksburg to surrender? _____

9. Is the author likely to have the full details of the surrender of Vicksburg? Why or why not? _____

10. Does the author present a pro-Union or pro-Confederacy bias? How so? _____



Mississippi History on Loan

STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

Analyzing Primary Sources - C **Answer Key**

1. What is the title of your source? **“Surrender of Vicksburg”**
2. When was the source published? **July 8, 1863**
3. Who is its author? **A writer for the *New York Times***
4. Who is the audience for the source? **The public, readers of the *New York Times***
5. What is the purpose of the source? **To provide an opinion and assessment of the Vicksburg Campaign**
6. When did the Governor of Mississippi first order artillery to Vicksburg? **January 13, 1861**
7. What does the author cite as proof of the importance of the Mississippi River? **The desperate Confederate defense of Vicksburg and the smaller outpost (Port Hudson).**
8. What does the author believe forced the Confederates at Vicksburg to surrender? **A deficiency in supplies**
9. Is the author likely to have the full details of the surrender of Vicksburg? Why or why not? **The author is not likely to have the full details of the surrender because it only occurred four days earlier. It takes time for news and information reports to travel the distance from Vicksburg to New York.**
10. Does the author present a pro-Union or pro-Confederacy bias? How so? **The author is writing for a northern newspaper and can be presumed to be pro-Union. While they acknowledge the strong defense and fighting spirit of the Confederates, the author heaps high praise upon General Grant and his army.**



Mississippi History on Loan STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

Analyzing Primary Sources - D

Analyzing Primary Sources - D

Directions: Using the following 1898 Congressional Report about the creation of a National Military Park near Vicksburg, have students analyze the primary source using the accompanying worksheet as a guide.



Mississippi History on Loan

STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

Analyzing Primary Sources - D

55TH CONGRESS, } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { REPORT
2d Session. } { No. 596.

NATIONAL MILITARY PARK NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS.

MARCH 1, 1898.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GRIFFIN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 4382.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4382) to establish a national military park to commemorate the campaign, siege, and defense of Vicksburg, having had the same under consideration, would respectfully report thereon as follows:

The purpose of this measure is to convert into a national military park the historic ground in and near the city of Vicksburg upon which occurred the most prominent operations of the Union and Confederate armies during the investment, siege, and defense of that city.

The area of territory which it is proposed to secure for such purpose is about 1,200 acres, consisting of a strip of land $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length by one-half mile in width, located within the following limits, viz, from a point about 80 rods north of the place where the graveyard road, now known as the City Cemetery road, crosses the line of the Confederate earthworks, and extending southerly to a point about 40 rods south of Fort Garrott, also known as the "Square Fort;" also two strips of land, each 264 feet in width, covering the remainder of the lines of attack and defense, and extending to the rivers north and south on either side of the main portion of the park, as described above.

It should be borne in mind that the lines run from the north, in a south and southwesterly direction, to the Mississippi River, below the city.

The total appropriation carried by the bill is \$65,000, of which not more than \$40,000 is to be applied to the purchase of the land, and the remaining \$25,000 is designed to be used in making accurate surveys of the lines occupied by the Union and Confederate armies, building roads, clearing the ground, and, so far as may be, restoring the various forts, redoubts, and intrenchments connected with that memorable siege and defense, and also in paying the necessary expenses of those who may have the work in charge.



Mississippi History on Loan

STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

Analyzing Primary Sources - D

2

NATIONAL MILITARY PARK NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS.

The limit fixed as to price and quantity of land to be included in the proposed park has the approval of the association of Union and Confederate veterans who participated in the siege and defense, and also the Secretary of War, and are so restricted with the view of minimizing the expense of completing the project and the subsequent care of the park, while also accomplishing the desired object.

The general plan and scope of the bill is similar to that pursuant to which the Chickamauga National Park was established, except that the entire expense of the proposed park will not be much more than a tithe of the cost of the former.

The campaign of General Grant, which terminated in the capitulation of the "Gibraltar of the South," from the landing of the first of his troops on the east bank of the Mississippi River at Bruinsburg on April 30, 1863, until the complete investment of the city twenty days later, was not only one of the most remarkable of that war, but has been justly assigned a place among those affording the greatest interest to the student of the military history of the past. It has been said that "it destroyed all military maxims and precedents," and owing to the ultimate success of the campaign it may be properly prized as a valuable contribution to military science.

Vicksburg was recognized as the key to the opening of the Mississippi River, which consideration greatly increased its strategic importance and the consequent desire on the part of both armies for its possession. So many attempts were made for its capture during the first two years of the war by the land and naval forces, with ill-success, that it became quite exceptional as a position much coveted by the Union forces, and also for the reason that the naval flotilla under Admiral Porter was in constant cooperation with the land forces in the final campaign, a feature not present in any other campaign of equal importance. It is but just, however, to say that persistent and energetic as were the besiegers, the besieged were not wanting in any of that heroic devotion and valor which characterized their entire faith in the prowess of their arms. The importance of the various actions in and around the city, culminating in its siege and surrender, whereby was removed the last obstacle to the flow of the waters of that mighty river unvexed to the sea and the rending in twain of the Confederate territory and forces East and West is appropriately referred to in dispatches of General Halleck to General Grant under dates of March 20, April 9, and August 1, 1863 (see War Records, vol. 24, pt. 1, pp. 22, 23, and 63), as follows:

In my opinion the opening of the Mississippi River will be to us of more advantage than the capture of forty Richmonds.

In my opinion this is the most important operation of the war.

Your report dated July 6, of your campaign in Mississippi ending in the capitulation of Vicksburg, was received last evening. Your narrative of this campaign, like the operations themselves, is brief, soldierly, and in every respect creditable and satisfactory. In boldness of plan, rapidity of execution, and brilliancy of results, these operations will compare most favorably with those of Napoleon about Ulm. You and your army have well deserved the gratitude of your country, and it will be the boast of your children that their fathers were of the heroic army which reopened the Mississippi River.

H. W. HALLECK, *General in Chief.*

General Pemberton, page 272 of same volume, says:

The evacuation of Vicksburg! It meant the loss of the valuable stores and munitions of war collected for its defense, the fall of Port Hudson, the surrender of the Mississippi River, and the severance of the Confederacy. These were mighty interests, which, had I deemed the evacuation practicable in the sense in which I interpreted General Johnston's instructions, might well have made me hesitate to execute them.



Mississippi History on Loan

STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

Analyzing Primary Sources - D

NATIONAL MILITARY PARK NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS. 3

The estimates thus contributed at the time by Union and Confederate officers respecting the military consequence of those operations have since been amply confirmed by the judgment of the best generals and historians of that war.

Four of the great battlefields of the war—Antietam, Chickamauga, Gettysburg, and Shiloh—have, by Congressional action, been dedicated and set apart as national parks, as they had before been consecrated by the best blood of the American youth serving in both armies.

The importance of the campaign and siege of Vicksburg is not inferior to any of the fields now thus dedicated. It is located farther south and west; the city towers like a silent sentinel above that majestic river which wends its course across the mighty empire of the West.

The siege and operations connected therewith were participated in by troops from the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, being 25 of the then 35 States of the Union.

The legislatures of the following States have memorialized Congress for the establishment of the park, viz: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin.

These States in 1890, according to the Federal census, contained a population of over 32,000,000.

This action of the State legislatures has been supplemented by like action of the Grand Army of the Republic at its national encampments in 1895, 1896, and 1897, and by the department encampments of that great soldier organization in the following States, viz: Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Wisconsin, and the Department of the Potomac, and also by the commanderies of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States in the following States, viz: California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Washington, and Wisconsin; also by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at its meeting held at St. Louis on November 19, 1896, and also by petition of 142 citizens of Lynnville, Tenn., transmitted to Congress under the auspices of John H. Woodbridge Camp No. 586, United Confederate Veterans.

The measure has the approval of Gen. John B. Gordon, commanding the United Confederate Veteran's Association, who issued a very earnest and patriotic appeal in behalf of that organization for the establishment of the park.

The request for the proposed legislation, therefore, appears to be sufficiently and amply supported to justify the passage of this bill.

We should not view Vicksburg and Gettysburg in a dual light, for each is a complement of the other. Negotiations for the capitulation of the one was pending while the fire of shot and shell was raging at the other—the one in the distant South and West, the other in the North and East. The contest in the one case was participated in largely by Western and in the other by Eastern soldiers on both sides, and armed strife in both practically terminated on the same day; hence, not only in historical association are the two inseparable, but also in point of influence on the events of the war epoch in our history.

It would be impossible to justly weigh the significance of Gettysburg without associating Vicksburg with it. To the arms of the Union side



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STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

Analyzing Primary Sources - D

4 NATIONAL MILITARY PARK NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS.

the result of the contest in the one case was negative in character, while in the other it was positive, and by bringing the two into the proper relation of contemporaneous association the resultant sequence is at once fully appreciated.

Shall Vicksburg, then, be forgotten or denied just recognition while Gettysburg is preserved and perpetuated? As they are of coincident importance, your committee is of the opinion that equal justice can only be extended by preserving both as historic fields.

Gettysburg is an accomplished fact, and the work at Vicksburg should at least be inaugurated and the proper markings and record made while the survivors still live to point out the different locations of the various lines.

A similar measure was favorably reported in the Fifty-fourth Congress.

Your committee therefore recommend that the following amendments be made to the bill, and that, when so amended, the bill do pass, viz:

1. Strike out the word "fifty" where it occurs in line 49 of section 1 and insert in lieu thereof the word "forty," so that the cost of the land shall be limited to a sum not exceeding \$40,000, in lieu of \$50,000.

2. Amend section 2 of the bill so that it will read as follows:

SEC. 2. That the establishment of the Vicksburg National Military Park shall be carried forward under the control and direction of the Secretary of War; and the Secretary of War shall, upon the passage of this act, proceed to acquire title to the same by voluntary conveyance or under the act approved August first, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, entitled "An act to authorize the condemnation of land for sites of public buildings, and for other purposes," or under act approved February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act to establish and protect national cemeteries," as he may elect or deem practicable; and when title is procured to all of the lands and roads within the boundaries of the proposed park, as described in section one of this act, he may proceed with the establishment of the park; and he shall detail an officer of the Engineer Corps of the Army to assist the commissioners in establishing the park.

3. Strike out the words "whereby he may lease," where they occur in line 2 of section 3, and insert in lieu thereof the words "of leasing."

4. Strike out the words "occupying owners," where they occur in line 3 of said section 3, and insert in lieu thereof the word "occupants."

5. Add at the end of said section 3 the following:

Provided, That the United States shall at all times have and retain full right, power, and authority to take possession of any and all parts or portions of said premises and to remove and expel therefrom any such occupant, tenant, or other person or persons found thereon whenever the Secretary of War or the commissioners shall deem it proper or necessary; and such right, power, and authority shall be reserved in express terms in all leases and agreements giving or granting such occupant or tenant the right to remain in possession as herein contemplated; and thereupon said occupant or tenant or other persons who may be required to vacate said premises shall each and all at once surrender and deliver up the possession thereof.

6. Insert after the word "work," where it occurs in line 7 of section 7, the word "intended."

7. Strike out the word "ornament," where it occurs in said line 7 of section 7, and insert in lieu thereof the word "ornamentation."

8. Strike out the word "shrubbery," where it occurs in line 10 of said section 7, and insert in lieu thereof the word "shrub."

9. Strike out the word "seventy," where it occurs in line 9 of section 8, and insert in lieu thereof the word "sixty," so that the total amount proposed to be appropriated by the bill shall be reduced from \$75,000 to \$65,000.

○



Mississippi History on Loan STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

Analyzing Primary Sources - D

Name _____ Date _____

1. What is the title of your source? _____
2. When was the source published? _____
3. Who is its author? _____
4. Who is the audience for the source? _____
5. What is the purpose of the source? _____
6. What will the appropriated funds be used for? _____

7. What are some of the reasons the author gives for the creation of the park? _____

8. What is the relationship between Vicksburg and Gettysburg? _____

9. Why is it important to inaugurate the work of a Vicksburg Military Park? _____

10. Does the author present a pro-Union or pro-Confederacy bias? How so? _____



Mississippi History on Loan

STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

Analyzing Primary Sources - D Answer Key

1. What is the title of your source? *National Military Park Near Vicksburg, Miss.*
2. When was the source published? *March 1, 1898*
3. Who is its author? *M. Griffin, from the Committee on Military Affairs*
4. Who is the audience for the source? *The House of Representatives*
5. What is the purpose of the source? *To convince Congressmen to create a National Military Park near Vicksburg, Mississippi, to commemorate the 1863 Civil War campaign, siege, and defense there and to lay out plans and particulars of the park.*
6. What will the appropriated funds be used for? *To purchase land for the park, make an accurate survey of the Union and Confederate lines, building roads, clearing ground, restoring forts, redoubts, and entrenchments and paying salaries for the people employed to do the work.*
7. What are some of the reasons the author gives for the creation of the park? *The importance of the capture of Vicksburg for the Union and the importance of control of the Mississippi River to both sides; the difficulty in capturing the city during the first two years of the war; it is equal to the four other battlefields set aside as national parks and further south and west than any of them; troops from 25 states were involved in the siege and may of those state governments are in favor of the park; and state organizations of the Grand Army of the Republic are in favor of the park, as is the United Confederate Veteran's Association.*
8. What is the relationship between Vicksburg and Gettysburg? *While Vicksburg was preparing to surrender, the battle at Gettysburg was still raging.*
9. Why is it important to inaugurate the work of a Vicksburg Military Park? *There are still survivors of the battle who can help identify locations of events and various defense lines.*
10. Does the author present a pro-Union or pro-Confederacy bias? How so? *The author gives a neutral assessment of the siege, praising the Union forces and military leaders for their brilliant military strategy and praising the Confederate troops for their "heroic devotion and valor."*



Mississippi History on Loan

STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

North vs. South

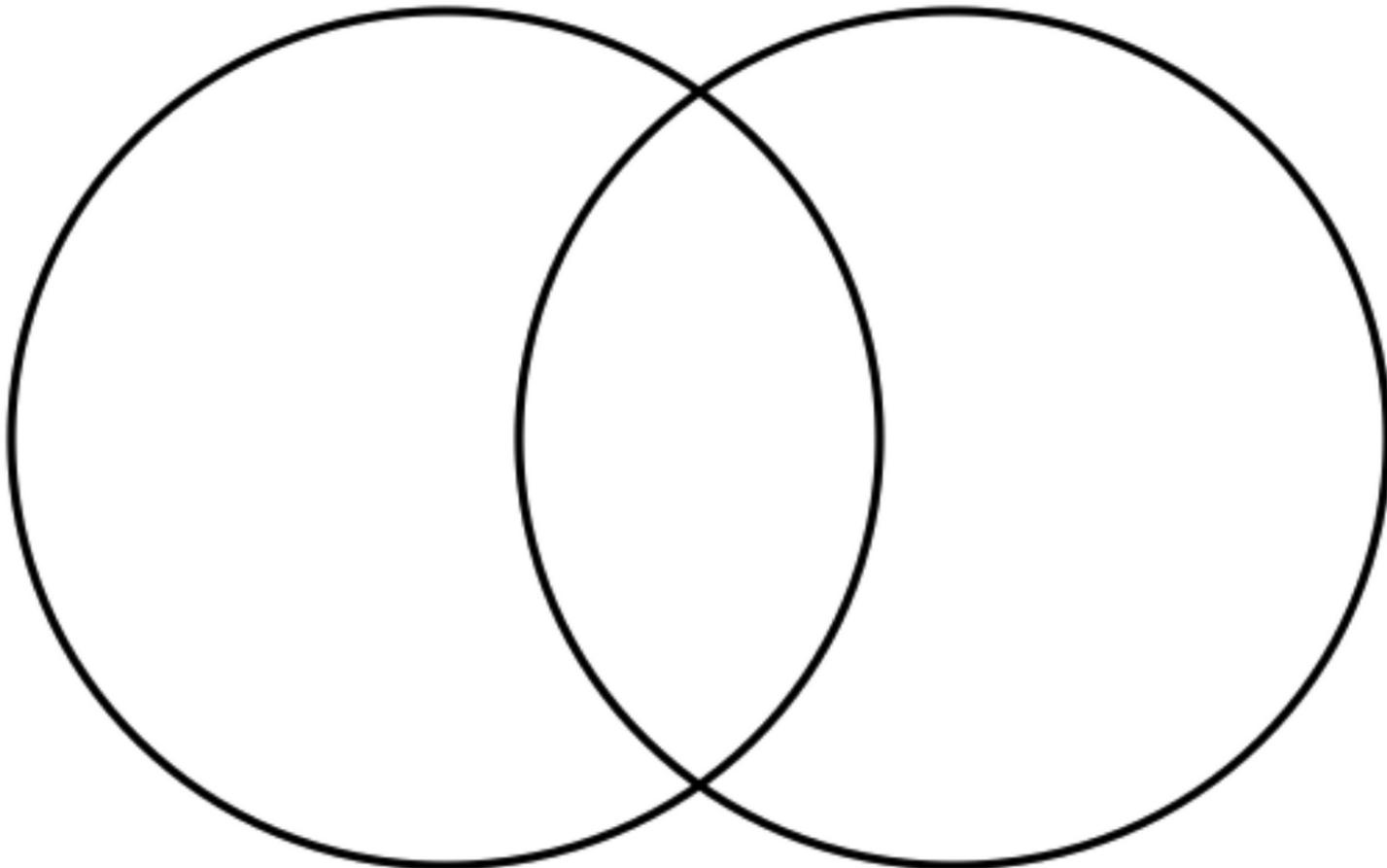
Name _____ Date _____

Introduction: Daniel P. Clore of Washington County, Mississippi, served with the First Mississippi Light Artillery, Company G, and William Ferrell Hollingsworth served in Company C, 11th Regiment, Indiana Volunteers. Both men were present at Vicksburg during the siege of the city from May 18 through July 4, 1863, and maintained diaries during that time.

Directions: Read the excerpts of Clore and Hollingsworth's diaries on the following pages. Then use the Venn diagram below to identify aspects of their experiences that were the same and different. If desired and time allows, complete the Primary Source Analysis worksheets for the Clore and Hollingsworth diaries. (**Note:** "Sic" is a Latin abbreviation indicating that the quoted text has been transcribed exactly as it was found in the original, complete with any grammatical or spelling errors.)

W.F. Hollingsworth, USA

Daniel P. Clore, CSA



Mississippi History on Loan

STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

North vs. South: The Hollingsworth Diary

P58 Friday May 22
Shelling at intervals all knight at 7am
our Divishion moved up to suport
Ostrehouse a bout 8am we got our
posician the fight was kept all day
during the day three divisions caryed
the rebels works but after holding
them sum ten hours they were forsed
to give them up the rebels slautered
our men badly kild and wounded
a bout 2000 Belonging mostly to Car
and Logan the rebel loss was but
light we had 2 men wounded

MDAH Archives and Records Services.

Friday May 22

Shelling at intervals all knight (sic) at 7AM our Divishion (sic) moved up to suport (sic) Ostrehouse (sic) a bout 8AM we got our posician (sic) the fight was kept all day during the day three divisions caryed (sic) the rebels works but after holding them sum ten hours they were forsed (sic) to give them up the rebels slautered (sic) our men badly kild (sic) and wounded a bout 2000 Belonging mostly to Car (sic) {Probably Brig. Gen. Eugene A. Carr} and Logan {Maj. Gen. John A. Logan} the rebel loss was but light we had 2 men wounded

Mississippi History on Loan

STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

North vs. South: The Hollingsworth Diary

Saturday May 23
Last Knight about half our after dark our
Regt and the 29th Wis was ordered to
the right to suport a batry of seig
guns after climing over hills and
hollows for a bout half of the Knight
we fond our plase and halted for the
Knight the firing was kept up from
booth sides nearly all Knight Early this
morning our batrys opened sloly on the
rebel works hevy firing at the river
from our boats about sunset the
Batries comensed sheling the town

MDAH Archives and Records Services.

Saturday May 23

Last knight (sic) about half our (sic) after dark our Regt and the 29th Wis was ordered to the right to suport (sic) a batry (sic) of seig (sic) guns after climing (sic) over hills and hollows for about half of the knight (sic) we fond (sic) our plase (sic) and halted for the knight (sic) the firing was kept up from booth (sic) sides nearly all knight (sic) Early this morning our batrys (sic) opened sloly (sic) on the rebel works hevy (sic) firing at the river from our boats about sunset the Batries (sic) comensed (sic) sheling (sic) the town

PICTURE
START

Mississippi History on Loan

STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

North vs. South: The Hollingsworth Diary

Monday May 25

firing comensed at daylight and was kept up untill 3 p.m when a flag of truse was sent out for bury the ded the rebels fired one shot after the flag of truse was raised and wounded one man in our regt and one in the 1st U.S Regt. there was no more firing from that time untill 8 p.m. Our men and the rebs met and buried the ded there was men that was wounded in the Chargeon on the 22nd May that had not bin got off of the field they were a dredful sight

P 62 Our men could not git to them to take care of them without the rebels shoting them so all that was wounded to bad to git of them -relves had to lay there without any care or any thing to eat they were a terable sight the flise had blowed ther wounds and they were full of magots this was a terable spair. But it could not be helped Grant sent in a flag of truse on the 23 Asking permission to take care of his kild and wounded but the rebels rejected it so we had to suate for there one time

Mississippi History on Loan

STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

North vs. South: The Hollingsworth Diary

Monday May 25

Firing comensed (sic) at daylight and was kept up untill (sic) 3 pm when a flag of truse (sic) was sent out for bury the ded (sic) the rebels fired one shot after the flag of truse (sic) was raised and wounded (sic) one man in our regt and one in the 1st U.S. Regt. there was no more firing from that time untill 8 p.m. Our men and the rebs met and buried (sic) the ded (sic) there was men that was wounded in the charge on the 22nd May that had not bin (sic) got off the field they were a dredful (sic) sight

Our men could not git (sic) to them to take care of them without the rebels shoting (sic) them so all that was wounded to (sic) bad to git of them-selves (sic) had to lay there without any care or anything to eat they were a terable (sic) sight the flise (sic) had blowed (sic) ther (sic) wounds and they were full of magots (sic) this was a terable (sic) afair (sic). But it could not be helped Grant sent in a flag of truse (sic) in the 23 asking permission to takare (sic) of his kild (sic) and wounded but the rebels rejected it so we had to wate (sic) for there one time

P64 Wednesday May 27
firing continued at 7 am we moved to the left and releaved the second Bregade we then sent out two companys at a time as sharp shooters Releaving Each company Every 2 hours none of our Boys was hurt during the day we were kept purty Busy all the time that we were in the pits rebels shot prety closte to us over our heds and sumtimes nocking the dirt in our faces. But luckily did not hurt any of us The day was very hot wether Dry

MDAH Archives and Records Services.

Wednesday May 27

Firing continued at 7AM we moved to the left and releaved (sic) the second Bregade (sic) we then sent out two companys (sic) at a time as sharpshooters Releaving (sic) Each company Every 2 hours none of our Boys was hurt during the day we were kept purty (sic) Busy all the time that we were in the pits rebels shot prety (sic) closte (sic) to us over our heds (sic) and sumtimes (sic) nocking (sic) the dirt in our faces. But luckily did not hurt and of us the day was very hot wether (sic) Dry

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STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

North vs. South: The Hollingsworth Diary

P 71 Thursday June 4
firing was kept up all Knight quite
brisk at 7 A.M we moved our camp
up within a bout 4 hundred yards of
the rebel works at 8 A.M our company
went in to the riffle pits and stayed until
12 A.M we had one man kild

firing was kept up pretty study while we
were in the pits I fired 70 rounds and
did not shoot very often unles I had a
prety fair shot firing was kept prety
brisk all evening from booth side wether
very hot

MDAH Archives and Records Services.

Thursday June 4

Firing was kept up all knight (sic) quite brisk at 7AM we moved our camp up within about 4 hundred yards of the rebel works at 8A.M our company went in to the riffle(sic) pits and stayed until (sic) 12 AM we had one man kild (sic) firing was kept up pretty study(sic) while we were in the pits I fired 70 rounds and did not shoot very often unles (sic) I had a prety (sic) fair shot firing was kept prety (sic) brisk all evening from booth (sic) sids (sic) wether (sic) very hot

Mississippi History on Loan

STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

North vs. South: The Hollingsworth Diary

MDAH Archives and Records Services.

Wednesday June 10
very heavy shelling from our mortar Boats
all knight it comsened raining at 7 a m
and rained hard untill about 11 a m. when
it slacked for a spel at 2 P.M. it comensed
and rained all the Evening nothing ocured
during the day all very quiet

Wednesday June 10

Very hevvy (sic) shelling from our mortar (sic) Boats all knight (sic) it comsened (sic) raining at 7AM and rained hard untill (sic) about 11AM. when it slacked for a spel (sic) at 2P.M. it comensed (sic) and rained (sic) all the Evening nothing ocured (sic) during the day all very quiet.

MDAH Archives and Records Services.

Thursday J 18
Last night our Batrys threwed Redhot
shot in to VicksBurg and burnt several
houses it caused a larg fire but we
cold not tell what damage they dun
the rebel sharpshooters kept up a brisk
fire al day

Thursday J(sic) 18

Last night our Batrys (sic) threwed (sic) Redhot (sic) shot in to VicksBurg (sic) and burnt (sic) several houses it caused a larg (sic) fire but we cold (sic) not tell what damage they dun (sic) the rebel sharpshooters kept up a brisk fire al (sic) day

Mississippi History on Loan

STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

North vs. South: The Hollingsworth Diary

Thursday June 25
there was no firing on our line last night our boys beat the rebels last night and got position of the ground before the rebels got there pickets out and held the ground there was but little firing in the forenoon at 3 p.m Logan got a fort undermin and redy to blow up a bout 3 pm they tutchted her off which was a signal for the hole line of artilery to open in less than a minute the hole line was one dense smoke Our boys comensed charing and the rebels thought we was charging and they all rased clear above there works Our boys lit a volly in to them which soon made them hide again the firing was kept up purty brisk for an our to of our boys was wounded

MDAH Archives and Records Services.

Thursday June 25

There was no firing on our line last night our boys beat the rebels last night and got position (sic) of the ground before the rebels got there pickets out and held the ground there was but little firing in the forenoon (sic) at 3 p.m Logan got a fort undermin (sic) and redy (sic) to blow up about 3 pm they tutchted (sic) her off which was a signal for the hole (sic) line of artilery (sic) to open in less than a minute the hole (sic) line was one dense smoke Our boys comensed (sic) charing (sic) and the rebels thought we was charging and they all rased (sic) clear above there (sic) works Our boys lit a volly (sic) in to them which soon made them hide again the firing was kept up purty (sic) brisk for an our (sic) to (sic) of our boys was wounded

Mississippi History on Loan

STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

North vs. South: The Hollingsworth Diary

P 88 Sunday June 28th
Last night the rebs and our men met and shook hand on our picket line our boys sent and got sum whisky and treated the rebs they says that they could not drink to our success but they hoped for beter times the night was passed without any firing Our men worked a way all nite we went in to the riffle pits at 8 a.m. firing was very slow all day our working partys was kept at work all day

MDAH Archives and Records Services.

Sunday June 28

Last night the rebs and our men met and shook hand on our picket line our boys sent and got sum (sic) whisky (sic) and treated the rebs they says that they could not drink to our success but they hoped for better time the night was passed without any firing Our men worked away all nite (sic) we went in to the riffle (sic) pits at 8 a.m. firing was very slow all day our working partys (sic) was kept at work all day

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STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

North vs. South: The Hollingsworth Diary

MDAH Archives and Records Services.

P95 Saturday July 4
there was no firing during the night
Every thing was very quit all night
at half past nine in the morning the
white flag was hoisted clear a
round the rebel flag - at 11 A.M. the
rebels marched out sid of there works
and stacked arms and we took
posision at 12 O A.M. Received marching
orders to bee redy at 5 O clock p.m.
But did not march at 5

Saturday July 4

There was no firing during the night Every thing was very quit (sic) all night at half past nine in the morning the white flag was hoisted clear a round the rebel flag - at 11AM the rebels marched out sid (sic) of there (sic) works and stacked arms and we took posision (sic) at 12 O A.M. Received Marching orders to bee (sic) redy (sic) at 5 Oclock p.m. but did not march at 5



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STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

North vs. South: The Hollingsworth Diary Analysis

Name _____ Date _____

1. What is the title of your source? _____
2. When was the source written? _____
3. Who is its author? _____
4. Who is the audience for the source? _____
5. What is the purpose of the source? _____

6. What does Hollingsworth say the Yankee and Rebel sharpshooters kept up? _____

7. What was the worst part of the truce on May 25th? Why? _____

8. What event occurs on June 28th? _____

9. How does the author describe the July 4th surrender? _____

10. How does the author view his enemy? _____



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STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

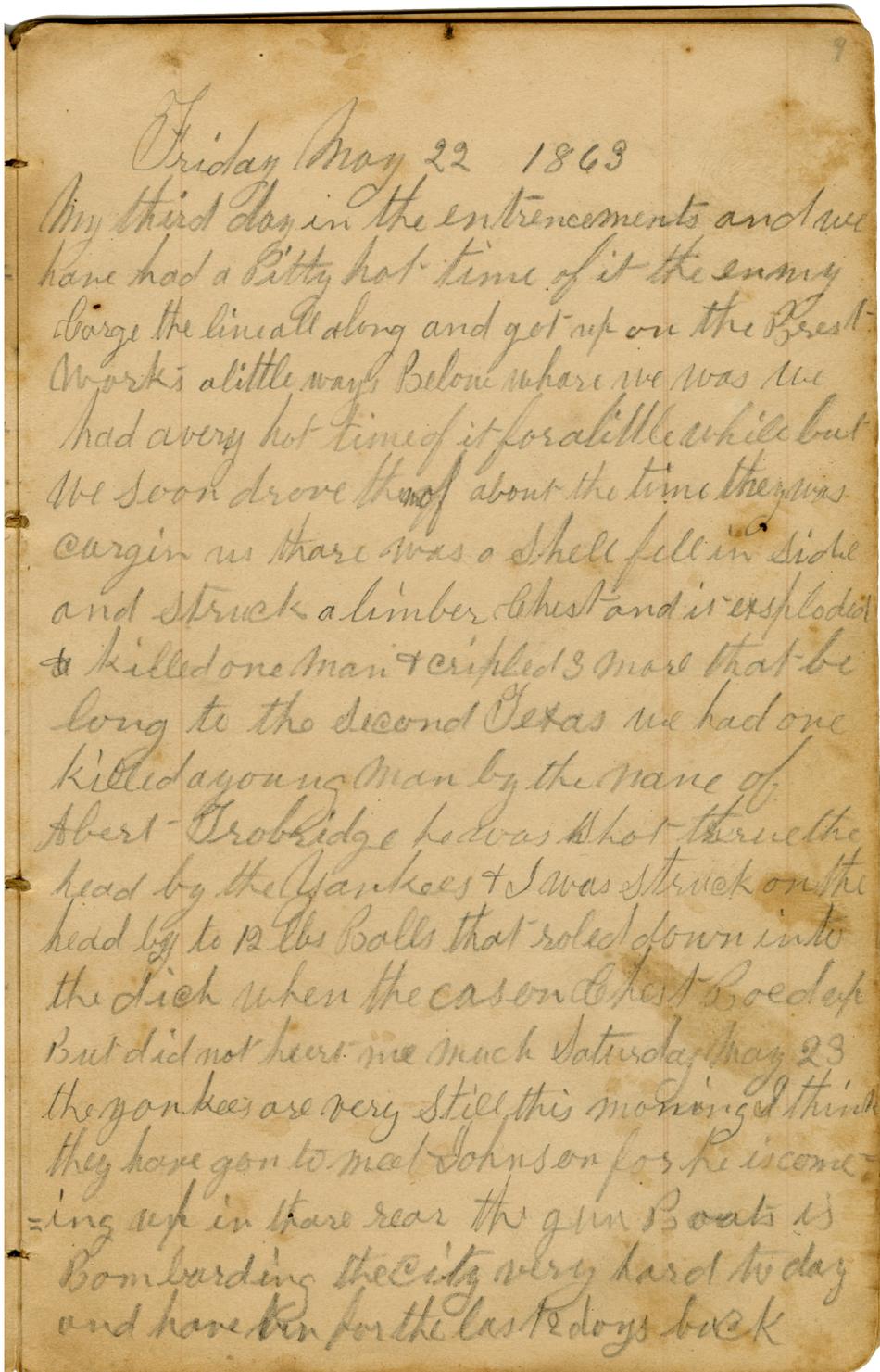
North vs. South: The Hollingsworth Diary Analysis **Answer Key**

1. What is the title of your source? **The Diary of William F. Hollingsworth**
2. When was the source written? **1863**
3. Who is its author? **William F. Hollingsworth**
4. Who is the audience for the source? **Originally, the author. Unintended audience, anyone that would later read the diary, the general public.**
5. What is the purpose of the source? **To document events and the author's personal experiences.**
6. What does Hollingsworth say the Yankee and Rebel sharpshooters kept up? **A constant shooting on May 27th by the Yankees and by the Rebels on June 18th.**
7. What was the worst part of the truce on May 25th? Why? **Seeing the condition of the Yankee corpses that had been left on the battlefield for days. He specifically mentions the fact that the wounded on the field had had no care or food for many days and that their wounds were at the mercy of flies and maggots.**
8. What event occurs on June 28th? **The Yankees and Rebels meet on the picket line to shake hands and drink whiskey for the hopes of better times.**
9. How does the author describe the July 4th surrender? **Hollingsworth says that there had been no firing the night before and that the Rebels hoisted a white flag early in the morning. By 11 am he says they were marching out of their earthworks to turn in their weapons and give the Yankees control of the city.**
10. How does the author view his enemy? **He doesn't seem to show them any special animosity, only relating his personal experience. The events of June 28th indicate that during a truce he was perfectly friendly towards them.**

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STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

North vs. South: The Clore Diary



Friday May 22 1863
My third day in the entrenchments and we
have had a pretty hot time of it the enemy
charge the line all along and got up on the breast
works a little ways below where we was we
had a very hot time of it for a little while but
we soon drove them off about the time they was
charging in there was a shell fell in side
and struck a limber chest and it exploded
& killed one man & crippled 3 more that be
long to the second Texas we had one
killed a young man by the name of
Albert Trobridge he was shot through the
head by the Yankees & I was struck on the
head by 12 lbs balls that rolled down into
the ditch when the cason chest boed up
but did not hurt me much Saturday May 23
the yankees are very still this morning I think
they have gon to meet Johnson for he is come
ing up in there rear the gun boats is
Bombarding the city very hard today
and have bin for the last 12 days back

MDAH Archives and Records Services.

May 21: Heavy skirmishing all day
and

Friday May 22 1863:

My third day in the trenches and
we have had a pretty hot time of
it the enemy (charge?) the line all
along and got up on the breastworks
a little ways below where (sic) we
was we had a very hot time of it
for a little while but we soon drove
them off about the time they was
(charging?) us there was a shell fell
inside and struck a limber chest and
exploded and killed one man and
crippled 3 more that belong to the
Second Texas we had one killed a
young man by the name of (Albert
Trobridge?) he was shot through
the head by the Yankees and I was
struck on the head by to (sic) 12 lbs
balls that rolled down into the ditch
when the cason chest (exploded?)
but did not hurt me much

Saturday May 23

The Yankees are very still this
morning I think they have gon (sic)
to meet Johnson for he is coming
up in there rear. The gun boats
is bombarding the city very hard
today and have been for the last 12
days back.

Mississippi History on Loan

STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

North vs. South: The Clore Diary

11
1863

We all went back to the entrenchments about 9 o'clock in the night and had over a good night's rest (Monday May 25) we are all back to the breast works all safe and every thing is very still except a little firing from the sharpshooters the Yankees still keep shelling the city from the Gun's Boats. it is a Quite a site to go around town & see Women & children In thar caves to keep out of danger of the Shell. ever families has thare ~~own~~ caves dug in the side of the hills around town 3 o'clock A.M. there was a flag of truce from the Yankee to bury thare dead & it lasted till 7 o'clock A.M. & we had the chance of going over the Battle field it was an dreadful site to see the dead Yankee's aling(?) all over the field and the most of them had been thare ever since Friday last & thare face was all decade. It was the most horrid site I ever seen & In my travel over the field I met an old negatence by the name

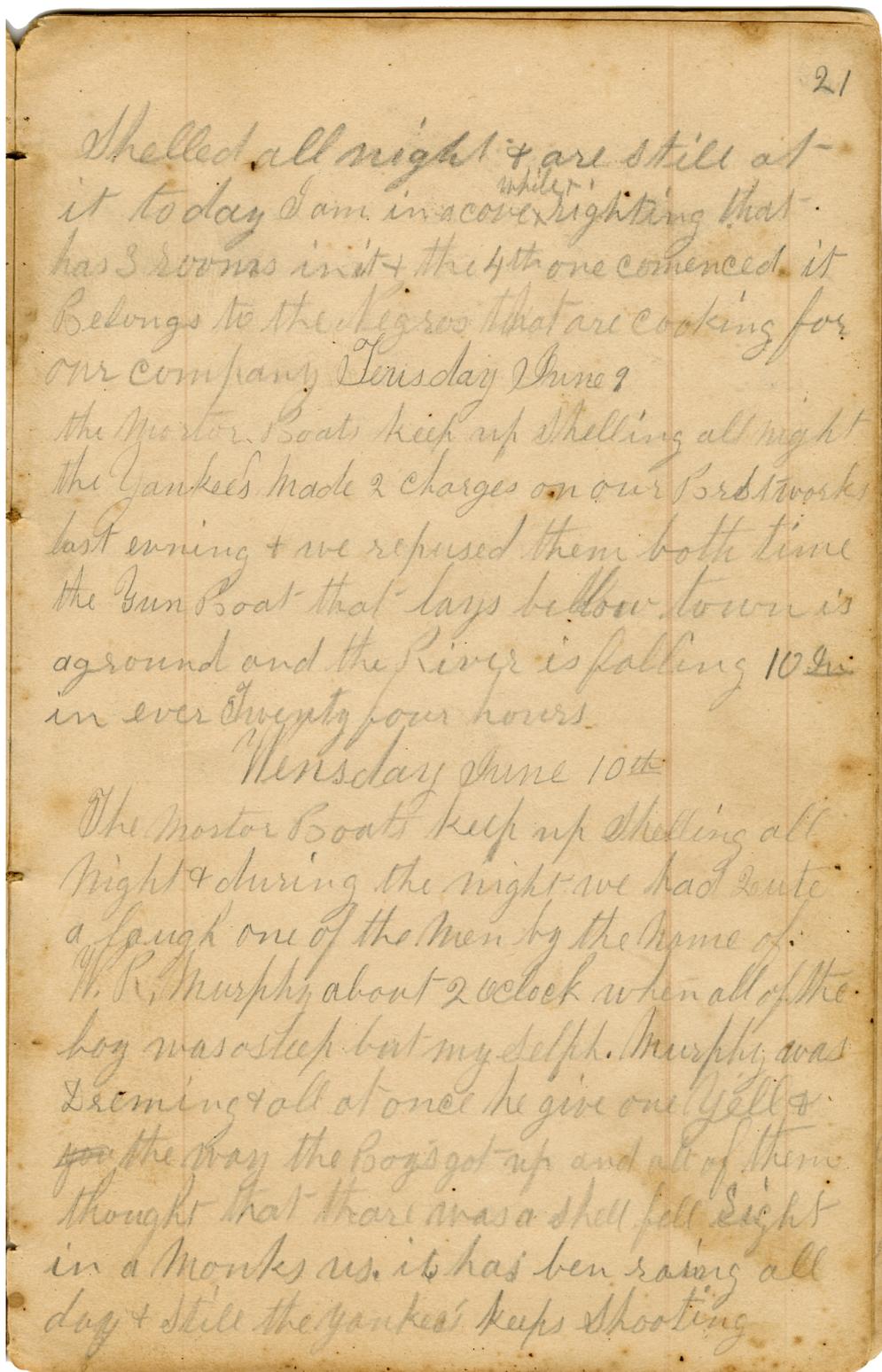
Monday May 25

We are all back to the breastworks all and every thing is very still except a little firing from the sharpshooters the Yankees still keep shelling the city from the gunboats. It is quite a site {sic} to go around town & see women & children in thar (sic) caves to keep out of danger of the shell. (Every?) family has there caves dug in the side of the hills around town. 3 o'clock A.M. there was a flag of truce from the Yankee to bury thare (sic) dead & it lasted till 7 o'clock A.M. & we had the chance of going over the battlefield it was an dreadful site (sic) to see the dead Yankee's aling(?) all over the field and the most of them had been thare ever since Friday last & thare face was all decade (sic). It was the most horrid site (sic) I ever seen.

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STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

North vs. South: The Clore Diary



Wednesday June 9th
The mortar boats keep up shelling all night & during the night we had quite a laugh. One of the men by the name of W.R. Murphy about 2 o'clock when all of the boys was asleep by myself (sic). Murphy was dreaming & all at once he give one yell & the way the boys got up and out of there thought that there (sic) was a shell fell right in a monks (sic) us. It has ben (sic) raining all day & still the Yankee's keeps shooting.

Wednesday June 10th
The mortar boats keep up shelling all night & during the night we had quite a laugh one of the men by the name of W.R. Murphy about 2 o'clock when all of the boy was asleep but myself. Murphy was dreaming & all at once he give one yell & the way the boys got up and all of them thought that there was a shell fell right in a monks us. It has ben raining all day & still the Yankee's keeps shooting.

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STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

North vs. South: The Clore Diary

27
Morning Old Admarie Porter
has open with his mortar boats this
morning & he is throwing shells
rather brisk nothing new from
Johnson Thursday June 25
I am on guard at this time (9 o'clock)
and ever thing is very quiet along
the line Old Porter is shelling the
town pretty hard from his boat
we have a glass in the fort so we can
see all around with it It is very warm
out in the sun where I had to set
in the fort 5 o'clock am the yankee set
up every heavy firing all along the line
as if they was charging & we let in on them &
fired six shots & the Gunner was sitting
the gun to give the 7th there was a shell bursted
in the port hole and shot his arm & a piece of
a piece went in to his arm & was a sad time
in the company for he was loved by all in
the company ~~his name is Arthur~~

Thursday June 25

I am on guard at this time (9 o'clock) and everything is very quiet along the line Old Porter is shelling the town pretty hard from his boats we have a glass in the fort & I can see all around with it - It is very warm out in the sun where I had to set in the fort - 5 o'clock am(?) the yankee set up a very heavy firing all along the line as if they were charging & we set in on them & fired six shots & the gunner was sitting the gun to give the 7th there was a shell bursted in the port-hole(?) and set his arm _____ of & a piece went in to his arm & was a sad time in the company for he was loved by all in the company.

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STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

North vs. South: The Clore Diary

80
Thursday July 2nd 1863
I worked last night until 10 o'clock
on our Breastworks amidst the whistling
of Minnie Balls & Old Porter keep
throwing shells all night. This is the
hottest day of the season & there is hardly
a gun to be heard anywhere around the
line
Friday July 3
The Gun Boats keep up shelling all
night 8 o'clock P.M. there was a flag
of truce came out of town from
Pemberton I did not learn what
it was for we have a very nice time
all day there has been no firing &
we had a good chance to walk around
Saturday July 4
I woke from my slumber & to
my surprise everything was still
and not a gun to be heard along
the line 8 o'clock P.M. the Yankees
gave a salute with blank charge
& every thing is still once more

Saturday July 4

I woke from my slumber & to my surprise everything was still and not a gun to be heard along the line. 8 o'clock P.M. (?) the Yankees gave a salute with blank (cartridges/charges?) & every thing is still once more.

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STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

31

The flag of truce will not be over until 11 o'clock P.M. I cannot find out what it is for. 10 o'clock we surrendered Vicksburg up to the Yankee on condition that we were to all be perrol'd on the ground Officers & all we march in to to camp about 1 mile below town to be perrol'd.

Sunday July 5th
We are still in camp waiting our destination I went up to the Steam Boat & went aboard of the City of Madison & seen Capt Collins & had a very nice dinner & plenty to drink & coming back to camp in the evening I met D. Thorn & Brown & E. Harrison of

Monday July 6th
I ran all over town & enjoyed myself the best I could & at night Sargent Coffin & my self went on the S. S. H. Thomas & staid all night.

The flag of truce will not be over until 11 o'clock P.M. I cannot find out what it is for. 10 o'clock we surrendered Vicksburg up to the Yankees on condition (sic) that we was to all be perrol'd (sic) once the general officers & all we march in to camp about 1 mile below town to be perrol'd (sic).

Sunday July 5

We are still in camp waiting our destination I went up to the steam boat and went aboard (sic) the City of Madison & seen Capt Collin & had a very nice dinner & plenty to drink & coming back to camp in the evening I met D. Thorn L. Brown & E Harrison.



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STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

North vs. South: The Clore Diary Analysis

Name _____ Date _____

1. What is the title of your source? _____
2. When was the source written? _____
3. Who is its author? _____
4. Who is the audience for the source? _____
5. What is the purpose of the source? _____

6. How was Daniel P. Clore injured during the battle? _____

7. What was the worst part of the truce on May 25th? _____

8. Did the author experience any funny or laughable moments during the siege? How so? _____

9. Did the author expect the surrender of Vicksburg on July 4th? _____

10. How did the author's living conditions change the day after the surrender? _____



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STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

North vs. South: The Clore Diary Analysis **Answer Key**

1. What is the title of your source? **The Diary of Daniel P. Clore**
2. When was the source written? **1863**
3. Who is its author? **Daniel P. Clore**
4. Who is the audience for the source? **Originally, the author. Unintended audience, anyone that would later read the dairy, the general public.**
5. What is the purpose of the source? **To document events and the author's personal experiences.**
6. How was Daniel P. Clore injured during the battle? **Daniel Clore was injured when he was hit in the head by 12 lbs balls that had rolled down the trench after a cason exploded.**
7. What was the worst part of the truce on May 25th? **Seeing the condition of the Yankee corpses that had been left on the battlefield for days.**
8. Did the author experience any funny or laughable moments during the siege? How so? **On June 10 the author and his compatriots are awoken in the middle of the night by a comrades nightmare and they all assume that a shell had landed amongst them. As this was not the case, the men were able to have a good laugh about it.**
9. Did the author expect the surrender of Vicksburg on July 4th? **No, the author writes that he was surprised upon waking up and finding that everything was still and not a gun was firing. The author was also unsure what the truce was about.**
10. How did the author's living conditions change the day after the surrender? **The author is in a camp and writes that he went aboard a steamboat and had a nice dinner and plenty to drink.**

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STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

North vs. South Answer Key

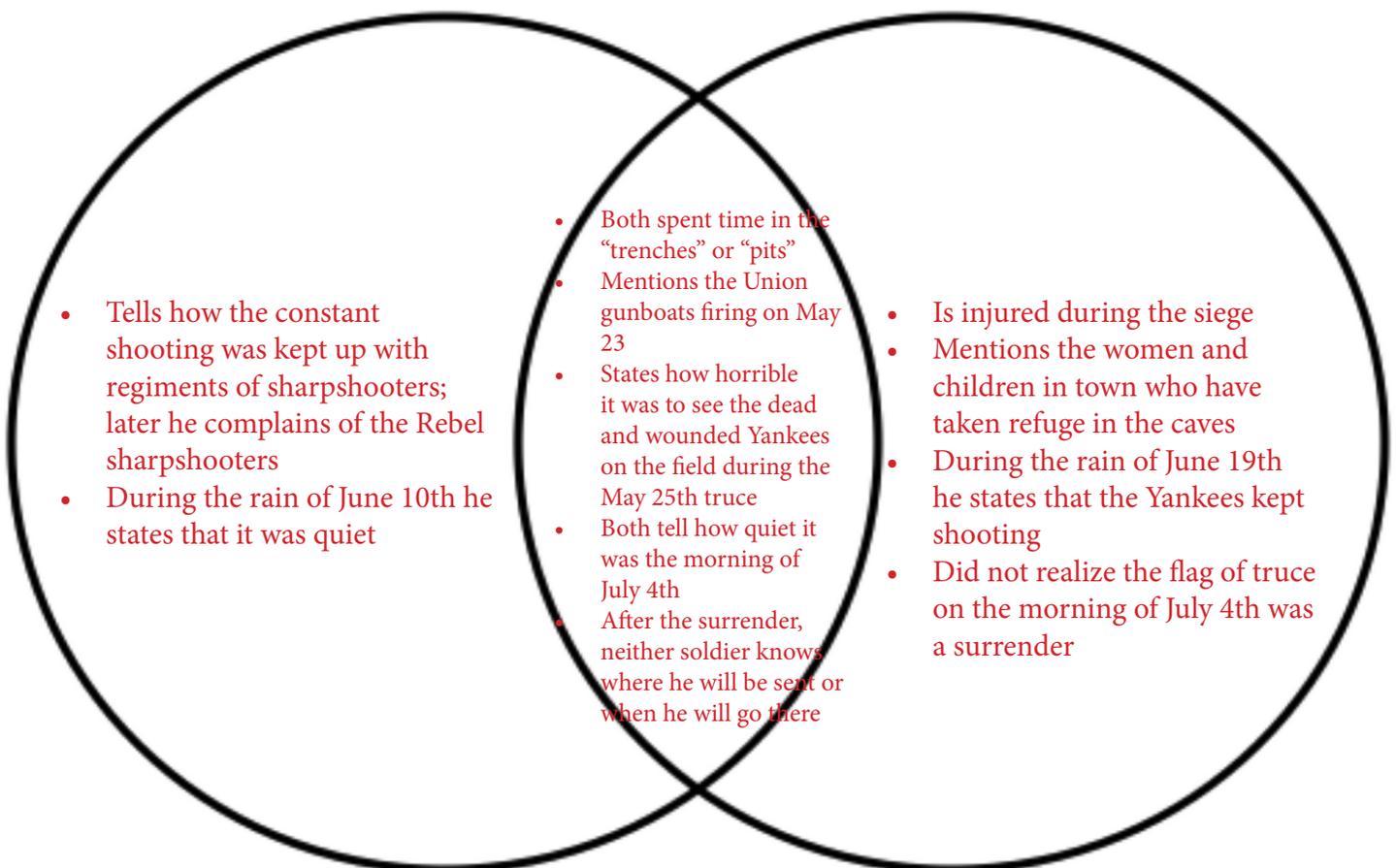
Name _____ Date _____

Introduction: Daniel P. Clore of Washington County, Mississippi, served with the First Mississippi Light Artillery, Company G, and William Ferrell Hollingsworth served in Company C, 11th Regiment, Indiana Volunteers. Both men were present at Vicksburg during the siege of the city from May 18 through July 4, 1863, and maintained diaries during that time.

Directions: Read the excerpts of Clore and Hollingsworth's diaries on the following pages. Then use the Venn diagram below to identify aspects of their experiences that were the same and different. If desired and time allows, complete the Primary Source Analysis worksheets for the Clore and Hollingsworth diaries. (**Note:** "Sic" is a Latin abbreviation indicating that the quoted text has been transcribed exactly as it was found in the original, complete with any grammatical or spelling errors.)

W.F. Hollingsworth, USA

Daniel P. Clore, CSA



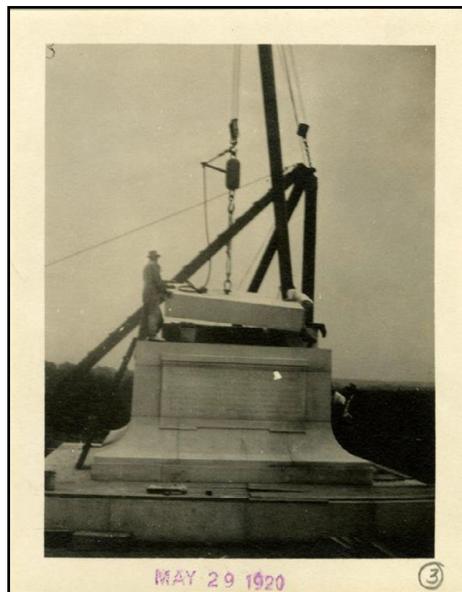
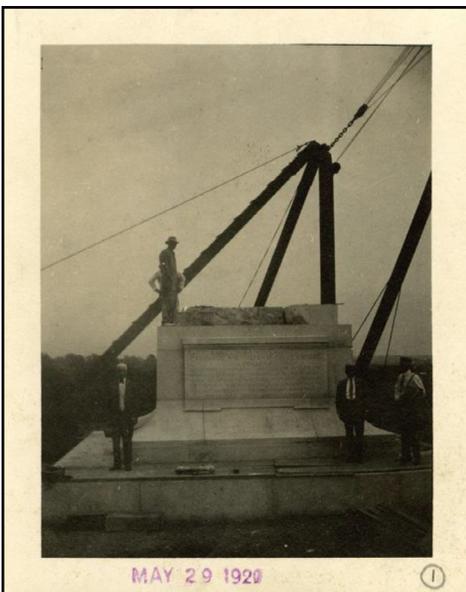
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STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

Military Park Monuments

Name _____ Date _____

A monument is something erected in memory of a person or event such as a building, pillar or statue. Over 1,350 monuments have been placed inside Vicksburg National Military Park since its founding in 1899. Ninety-five percent of them were placed before 1917 but new monuments have continued to be added to the park through the twenty-first century. Dedicated to individual soldiers and entire regiments from both the North and South, featuring designs characteristic of the late nineteenth-century and today, they not only commemorate the past but encourage people in the present to remember and honor history.



Above: Construction of the Louisiana Monument, May 29, 1920. Vicksburg Military Park Photographs Digital Archives. MDAH Archives and Records Services. Below: The Louisiana Monument today. MDAH Museum Division Education.

Learn more about the Vicksburg monuments and the artists who created them at <http://www.nps.gov/vick/historyculture/vnmp-state-memorials.htm> and <http://www.nps.gov/vick/historyculture/vicksburg-monument-artists.htm> To see early photographs of the park, along with drawings of proposed monuments and monuments under construction, view the Vicksburg National Military Park Photographs from the Mississippi Department of Archives and History Digital Archives at http://www.mdah.ms.gov/arrec/digital_archives/series/573





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STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

Military Park Monuments: Teacher Discussion Guide

Directions: Using the questions below and the modern-day photographs on the following pages, conduct a class discussion about monuments in the Vicksburg National Military Park.

1. Who or what does the monument commemorate?
2. How will different groups of people interpret or respond to it?
3. How do the size, colors, and materials of the monument help communicate its message?
4. How does the monument adapt to its location or how does its environment interact with it?
5. Is the monument designed in an old-fashioned or modern style? How can you tell?
6. What is the relationship between when the monument was built and what it commemorates?
7. What are the differences between monuments dedicated to a single individual versus an entire military company or state?
8. What symbols are included in the monument? What do they mean?
9. Who do you think commissioned or designed the monument?

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STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

Military Park Monuments: Examples

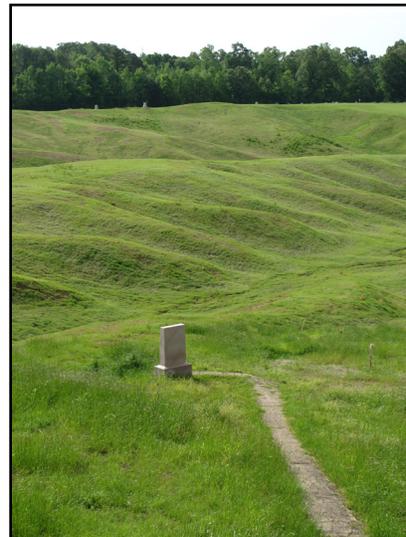


All Photos MDAH Museum Division Education.

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STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

Military Park Monuments: Examples

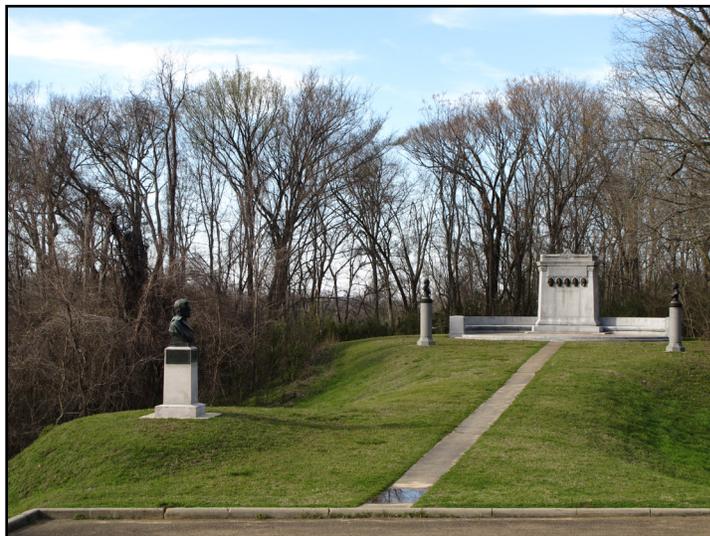


All Photos MDAH Museum Division Education.

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STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

Military Park Monuments: Examples



All Photos MDAH Museum Division Education.



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STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

Military Park Monuments

Name _____ Date _____

Directions: In the space below create a monument for Vicksburg National Military Park. As you do so, think about the following: who or what the monument commemorates; how different groups of people would interpret and respond to it; size, colors, and materials; imagery and text; and where the monument would be located within the park.



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STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

Vicksburg Online

There are many ways to experience the Vicksburg Campaign online! Check out the sources below for more information about the struggle for Vicksburg:

- National Parks Service: Vicksburg National Military Park, Mississippi <http://www.nps.gov/vick/index.htm>

The NPS website not only allows you to plan an on-site visit to Vicksburg but also to access lesson plans, education guides, and virtual tours of the museums dedicated to the battle and the *USS Cairo*. Lessons and activities cover a wide range of topics including women during the Civil War, medicinal plants, music, and mathematical codes.

- The Civil War Trust <http://www.civilwar.org/battlefields/vicksburg.html>

It's easy to search for Vicksburg, Champion Hill, Raymond, or any other Civil War battle on the Civil War Trust's website. You will be able to read articles about the battle, its military leaders, the events leading up to siege, and its consequences. View videos that give overviews about the battle and the park as well as maps – battle maps created by the Civil War Trust, historical maps, and narrated animated maps describing troop movements. Lesson plans for all grade levels provide tools to help teachers integrate Mississippi's Civil War history with that of the nation.

- Mississippi Department of Archives and History Digital Archives: Vicksburg National Military Park Photographs, Series 573 http://www.mdah.ms.gov/arrec/digital_archives/series/573

This collection contains 328 items, primarily photographs taken in Vicksburg National Military Park from its inception in 1899 until 1923. The materials, collected and maintained by park commissioner William T. Rigby, document the design and construction of the park and its many monuments to the Confederate and Union units and soldiers who fought there. Included are images of battlefield terrain, sites, roads, bridges, buildings, monuments, memorials, forts, batteries, dedication ceremonies, park commissioners and officials, visiting dignitaries, and veterans attending reunions. Use the Teacher Discussion Guide on the following page to discuss specific images and themes with students.



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STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

Vicksburg Online - Teacher Discussion Guide

Directions: Use images from the MDAH Digital Archive entitled “Vicksburg National Military Park Photographs” (found at http://www.mdah.ms.gov/arrec/digital_archives/series/573) to lead your class in a discussion analyzing and interpreting the following images:

Type “Covert” in the “search for keyword” box. What is the man in this image showing the children? What does this tell you about the legacy of the Civil War in Vicksburg over 30 years later?

The man is showing the children motor shells and cannonballs. The fact that these items were still on the Vicksburg battlefield over 30 years after the battle took place give you an idea of how much shelling and firepower was used in the battle, how (despite the best of efforts) it was impossible to completely remove all traces of the battle from the landscape, and demonstrates the importance of teaching young people the history of such a significant event.

Type “Vicksburg Evening Post” in the “search for keyword” box. From this article what can you learn about the importance of the Vicksburg Campaign to the men who were a part of it?

The veterans reunited 54 years after the battle. All were elderly and it couldn't have been easy for some of them to make such a lengthy journey from places such as Chicago and Minneapolis. They also came to place a bronze portrait tablet nearby the Shirley House in memory of a comrade who had been killed there on June 25, 1863. This shows a respect for the men they served with, both alive and dead.

Type “restoration” in the “search for keyword” box. What role did the Shirley House play in the siege of Vicksburg that made it an important building to restore when the battlefield became a park?

The Shirley House (also known as the White House by Union soldiers) was owned by James and Adeline Shirley. On May 18, 1863, soldiers were ordered to burn it but were killed before they could do so. Mrs. Shirley, her son, and several servants were trapped in the house during the cross-fire. After three days they tied a white sheet to a broom handle on the upper front porch and were escorted to the safety of a cave by Union soldiers. After the siege the home and surrounding property were so destroyed the family had to move into Vicksburg. It is the only wartime structure remaining inside Vicksburg Military Park.

Type “peace” in the “search for keyword” box. Why would the figure of Peace be an appropriate statue in Vicksburg Memorial Park?

After the Civil War, people throughout the country worked to reunite the country. The figure of Peace (as it had throughout history) became a symbol of that reunification.

Type “dedication” in the “search for keyword” box. What can you infer from the photographs depicting the dedications of various monuments throughout the park?

Dedications were important events that were well-attended by both the public and important (often political) figures. Speeches by politicians and orators were commonplace and patriotism is evident by the presence of American flags. While there are more photographs of monument dedications by northern states than southern, all seem to have been given equal fanfare.

Type “conceptual drawing” in the “search for keyword” box. How would a conceptual drawing help in the planning of a new monument?

A drawing could help in revising a monument to fit a specific location in the park and immortalize a specific group of people or idea. A drawing that was shown to potential donors or published in a local newspaper could help its builders raise funds for its construction.

Type “multiple view card souvenir” in the “search for keyword” box. Do you think these would have been a popular souvenir of someone's visit to Vicksburg? Why or why not?

Mississippi History on Loan

STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

Mississippi's Civil War Sites

Name _____ Date _____

Have you considered visiting a Civil War site near you? Located all over the state, battle fields, landmarks, and monuments can be found in every Mississippi county. Use the list below to begin exploring in your area!

- Big Black River Bridge
- Brices Crossroads
- Champion Hill
- Chickasaw Bayou
- Corinth and Shiloh
- Fort Massachusetts, Gulfport
- Grand Gulf
- Holly Springs
- Iuka
- Jackson
- Meridian
- The Natchez Trace
- Okolona
- Port Gibson
- Raymond
- Tupelo
- Ship Island
- Snyder's Bluff
- Vicksburg



The railroad crossing at Corinth was an important supply depot for Confederate and Union troops. Today the depot houses the Crossroads Museum and is located not far from Corinth National Military Park. MDAH Museum Division Education.



Brices Crossroad National Battlefield features interpretive signage and walking trails. MDAH Museum Division Education.



The Manship House in Jackson was home of Civil War era mayor Charles Henry Manship. MDAH Manship House Museum.



Confederates at Fort Wade destroyed their ammunition magazine on the morning of May 3, 1863, before Union troops could arrive from Port Gibson. MDAH Museum Division Education.



The U.S.S. Cairo at Vicksburg. MDAH Museum Division Education.



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Vocabulary

Artillery: mounted projectile-firing guns, mobile or stationary, light or heavy, as distinguished from small arms; cannon or other large caliber firearms; a branch of the army armed with cannon.

Barrage: a heavy barrier of artillery fire to protect one's own advancing or retreating troops or to stop the advance of enemy troops.

Battery: the basic unit of soldiers in an artillery regiment, similar to a company in an infantry regiment. Batteries included 6 cannon (with the horses, ammunition, and equipment needed to move and fire them), 155 men, a captain, 30 other officers, 2 buglers, 52 drivers, and 70 cannoneers. A battery can also be the position on a battlefield where cannon are located.

Bayonet: a dagger-like steel weapon that is attached to or at the muzzle of a gun and used for stabbing or slashing in hand-to-hand combat.

Bivouac: a temporary military encampment made with tents or improvised shelters that could be quickly assembled.

Blockade: the isolating, closing off, or surrounding of a place, as a port, harbor, or city, by hostile ships or troops to prevent entrance or exit.

Bluffs: a cliff, headland, or hill with a broad, steep face.

Breastworks: a defensive work, usually breast high that protected soldiers from enemy fire.

Campaign: a series of military operations for a specific objective.

Colors: the flag of a nation or military unit; carried by a "color bearer" during battles.

Earthwork: a construction such as a trench or mound formed chiefly of earth for protection against enemy fire, used in both offensive and defensive operations.

Entrenchments: an earth breastwork or ditch for protection against enemy fire.

Flotilla: a group of small naval vessels, especially a naval unit containing two or more squadrons.

Ironclad: a wooden warship of the middle or late 19th century having protective iron or steel armor plating.

Lunette: a fortification in the shape of a half-moon that presented two or three sides to the enemy but with the rear open to friendly lines.



Mississippi History on Loan

STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

Vocabulary

Minié Ball: the standard infantry bullet of the Civil War. The bullet was designed for muzzle-loading rifle-muskets and could be quickly loaded. It was invented by two Frenchmen, Henri-Gustave Delvigne and Claude-Étienne Minié (pronounced “min-ee-ay”).

Mortar: a cannon very short in proportion to its bore, for throwing shells at high angles, such as over the walls of enemy fortifications.

Parapet: a defensive wall or elevation, as of earth or stone, in a fortification.

Redan: a V-shaped work, usually projecting from a fortified line; a fortification with two parapets or low walls whose faces unite to form a salient angle towards the enemy. That is, they form a point that juts out past the rest of the defensive line of works.

Redoubt: an isolated work forming a complete enclosure of any form used to defend a prominent point; an enclosed field work - without redans - which had several sides and was used to protect a garrison from attacks from several directions. While redoubts could be very useful, one key weakness was that each protruding angle was a salient. This meant that the redoubt would be susceptible to fire. A redoubt could also extend from a permanent fortress.

Salient: a salient angle or part, as the central outward-projecting angle of a bastion or an outward projection in a battle line; a part of a defensive line of works or a fortification that juts out from the main line towards the enemy. Salients can be very vulnerable because they may be attacked from multiple sides.

Sap: a deep, narrow trench constructed so as to form an approach to a besieged place or an enemy's position.

Siege: the act or process of surrounding and attacking a fortified place in such a way as to isolate it from help and supplies, for the purpose of lessening the resistance of the defenders and thereby making capture possible.

Torpedo: any of various submarine explosive devices for destroying hostile ships, such as a mine. They floated below the surface of the water and exploded when the hull of a ship brushed against them.

Trench: a long, narrow excavation in the ground, the earth from which is thrown up in front to serve as a shelter from enemy fire or attack.

Truce: a suspension of hostilities for a specific period of time by mutual agreement of the warring parties; cease-fire; armistice.



Mississippi History on Loan STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

Teacher Evaluation

COMPLETE BOTH SIDES AND PLEASE MAIL OR FAX TO THE ADDRESS ON THE NEXT PAGE. THANK YOU!

TEACHER NAME _____

SCHOOL NAME & ADDRESS _____

EMAIL (OPTIONAL) _____

TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS _____ GRADE LEVEL _____

1. In your opinion, did this unit elicit better than average student response; if so, how?

2. Which segments of the unit exceeded your students' attention span?

3. Will this unit be of assistance to you in developing future classroom activities; if so, how?

4. How did this unit add to your earlier teaching on the same subject?

5. Would this teaching unit be handier to use as a:

___single-day unit

___multi-day unit

___multi-week unit

___other

6. Were the activities and lessons appropriate for your students? How?

Mississippi History on Loan

STRUGGLE FOR VICKSBURG

Teacher Evaluation

Please rate the following lesson materials and activities by circling the appropriate number.

4=excellent, 3=good, 2=average, 1=inadequate

Directions and Notes	4	3	2	1
Curricular Connections	4	3	2	1
Student Worksheets	4	3	2	1
Fill in the Blank	4	3	2	1
Multiple Choice	4	3	2	1
Mapping the Campaign	4	3	2	1
Analyzing Primary Sources	4	3	2	1
North vs. South	4	3	2	1
Writing about the War	4	3	2	1
Military Park Monuments	4	3	2	1
Vicksburg Online	4	3	2	1
Vicksburg Online - Teacher Discussion Guide	4	3	2	1
Mississippi Civil War Sites	4	3	2	1
Vocabulary	4	3	2	1
Overall Lesson	4	3	2	1

We would appreciate any additional comments on this teaching unit and any suggestions for improvement. Comments may be entered in the space below.

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