



# IMAGINE HISTORY

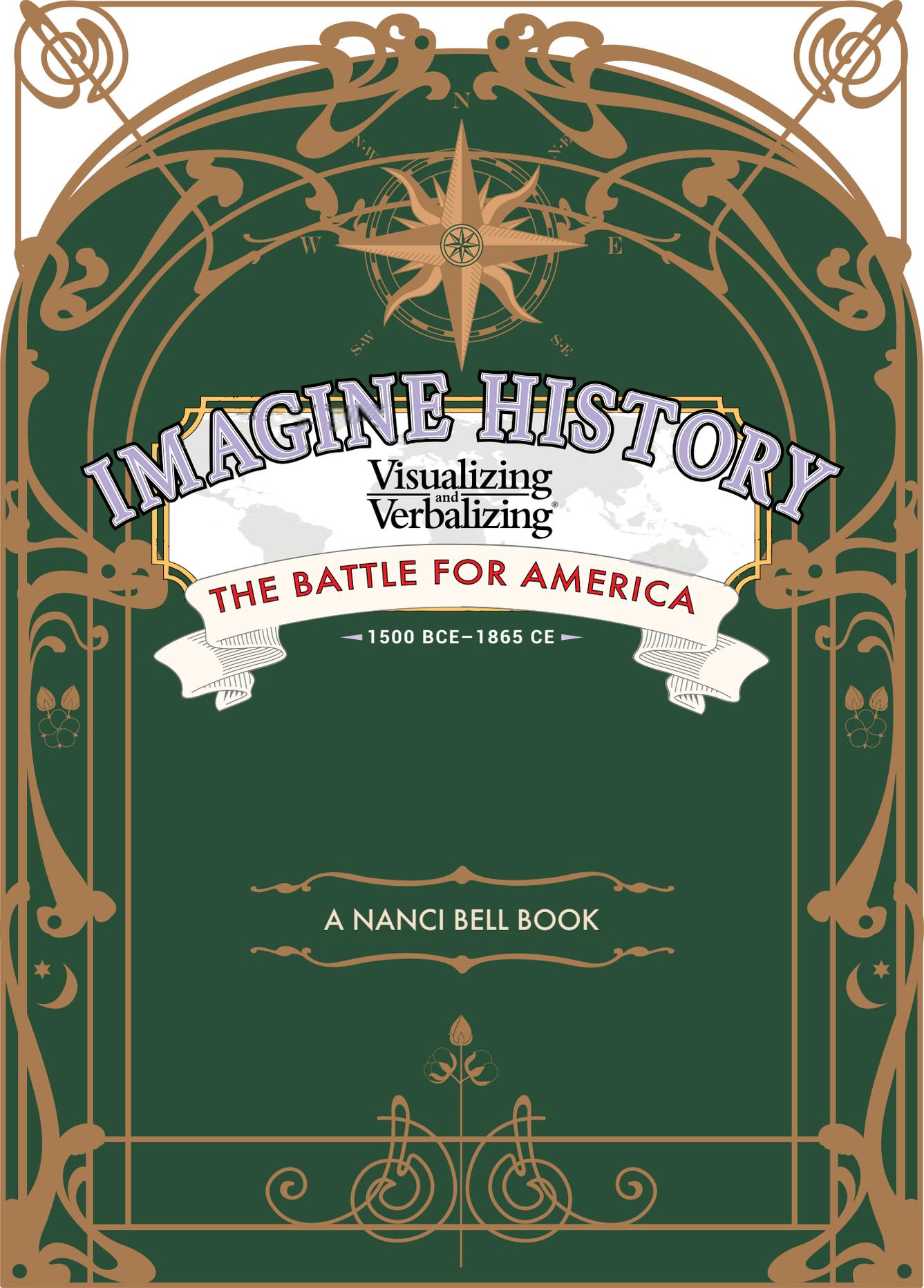
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and  
Verbalizing®

THE BATTLE FOR AMERICA

◀ 1500 BCE - 1865 CE ▶



A Nanci Bell Book



# IMAGINE HISTORY

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and  
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THE BATTLE FOR AMERICA

◀ 1500 BCE - 1865 CE ▶

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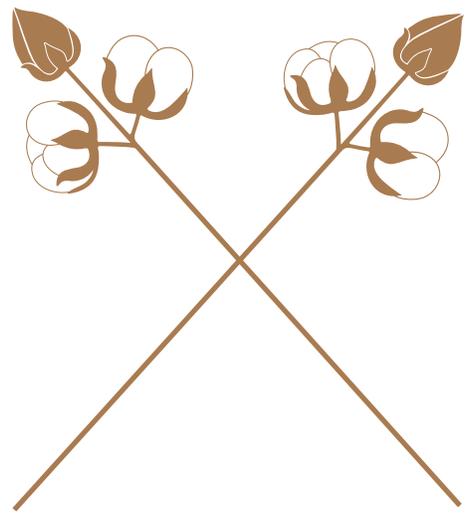
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# IMAGINE HISTORY

Visualizing  
and  
Verbalizing<sup>®</sup>

THE BATTLE FOR AMERICA

1500 BCE-1865 CE



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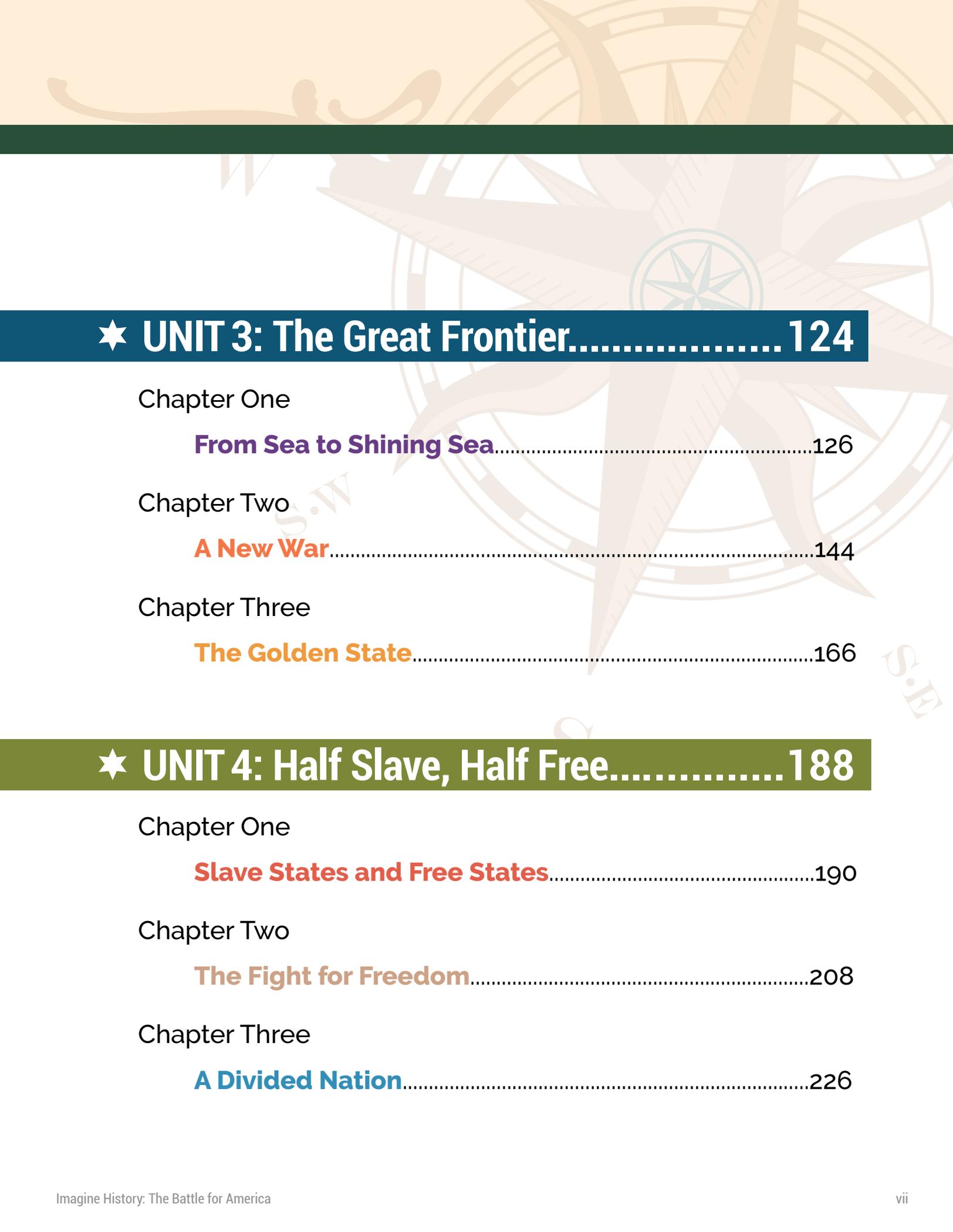
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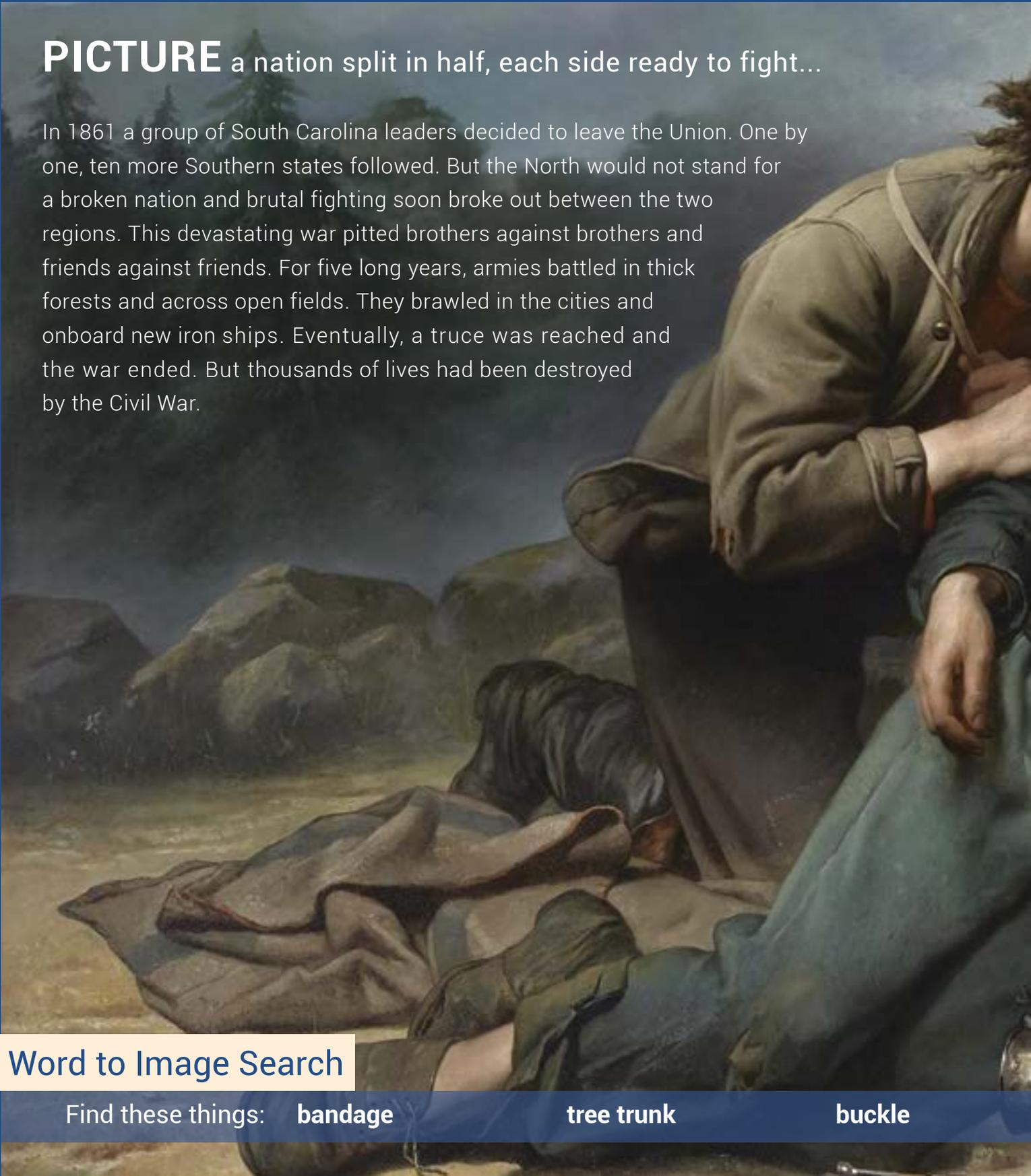
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**PICTURE** a nation split in half, each side ready to fight...

In 1861 a group of South Carolina leaders decided to leave the Union. One by one, ten more Southern states followed. But the North would not stand for a broken nation and brutal fighting soon broke out between the two regions. This devastating war pitted brothers against brothers and friends against friends. For five long years, armies battled in thick forests and across open fields. They brawled in the cities and onboard new iron ships. Eventually, a truce was reached and the war ended. But thousands of lives had been destroyed by the Civil War.

**Word to Image Search**Find these things: **bandage****tree trunk****buckle**

# Brother Against Brother

1860 CE–1865 CE



coat

pack

leather pouch

rifle

# UNIT 5

## Chapter 1



### Word to Image Search

Find these things: **blanket**

**mule**

**barrel**

# Chapter One

## The Road to War



pipe

campfire

wagon

tent

# Images for Vocabulary

rifle



gunpowder



cannon



fort



# Images for Vocabulary

hoe



plow



bayonet



coffin



# Picture to Picture Imaging



*Use your words to help me picture the soldiers.*



**Use your Structure Words:**

- |              |               |            |          |
|--------------|---------------|------------|----------|
| ■ What       | ■ Size        | ■ Color    | ■ Number |
| ■ Shape      | ■ Where       | ■ Movement | ■ Mood   |
| ■ Background | ■ Perspective | ■ When     | ■ Sound  |

# Word Imaging



*What do you picture for these words? Don't forget to use your Structure Words!*

**bayonet**

**fort**

**plow**

**rifle**

## Term Imaging

*Picture these terms to help you create images for the chapter.*

**Civil War:** a war fought in the United States from 1861 to 1865 that pitted the Northern states against the Southern states over the controversy of slavery

Brother fought brother when the North and South fought the Civil War.

**Yankees:** During the Civil War and Reconstruction period, a term used for a Northerner  
The man from New York was called a yankee by everyone he met in South Carolina.

**rebel:** a person who works in opposition to an established government or ruler  
The Southern states had no shortage of rebels sign up to fight in their Confederate army.

**Confederate States of America:** the name for the Southern states that seceded from the United States during the Civil War

Once they seceded from the United States, the Southern states banded together to form the Confederate States of America.

# UNIT 5

## Chapter 1

# Chapter One

# The Road to War

1860–1861

**S**outherners were furious after hearing Abraham Lincoln was chosen to lead the Union. A few Southern leaders declared that their states were no longer a part of the US. Tall and imposing, Lincoln stood before a crowd of Northerners and swore to keep the nation together. But war loomed over the states like a dark shadow. Soldiers in the North and South loaded their muskets and sharpened their blades. A fight was coming, the men vowed. And nothing would stop a war from happening!



# Chapter One

## The Road to War

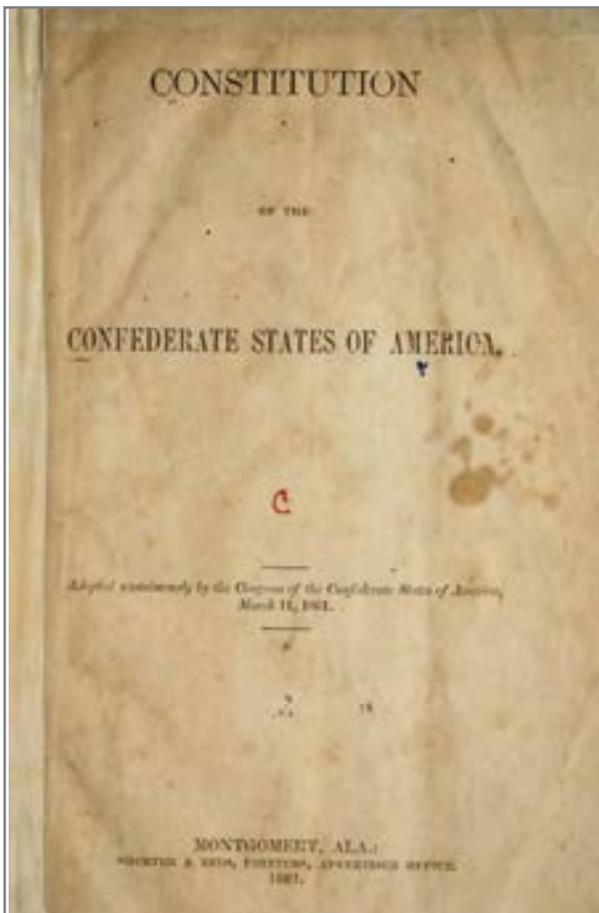
### Disunion

As 1860 came to an end, men and women in the South cheered when they heard news of South Carolina's departure from the Union. Many were angry with President Lincoln's election and shouted their own states should leave too. Soon Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and



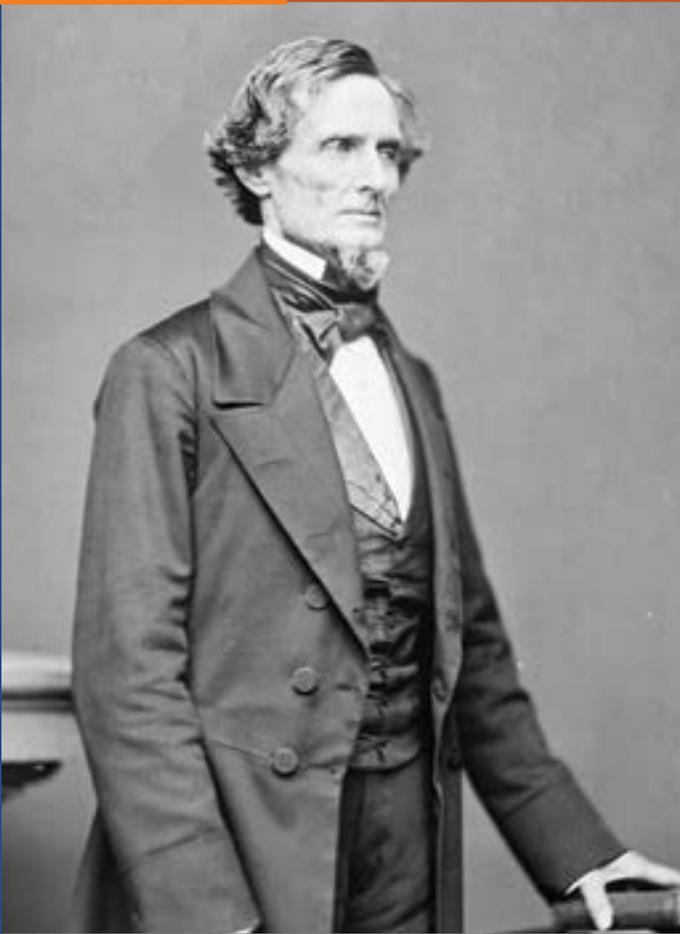
The Confederate leaders

### The Confederate Constitution



Texas also broke away from the Union. Snow thawed in February 1861 as men from the Deep South met in Montgomery, Alabama. Many grumbled as they feared Lincoln would outlaw slavery. The Southerners wanted to make their own rules without having to agree with the men and women of the North.

The delegates filed into a large brick building and took their seats. Days of heated debate passed in a crowded meeting chamber. The determined men coldly vowed to stand up for their "rights." They drafted a document with words that mirrored those of the Union's Constitution. But they made sure to include that slavery was legal within their borders. Then the men signed their names at the bottom of their constitution. The seven **seceding** states became the **Confederate**



Jefferson Davis

**States of America.** Southern leaders, like **Alexander Stephens**, were content with their new government. They believed their new laws would protect their planters' rights to own slaves. Stephens stated, "Its foundations are laid, and its **cornerstone** rests, upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery, subordination to the superior race, is his natural and moral condition." Other Southerners nodded their heads. These men wrongfully believed that people with darker skin could never be their equal. They kept African American men, women, and children under their masters' lash.

The new Confederates wanted to elect a president who would protect their rights. On February 9, 1861, they chose a former Mississippi senator named **Jefferson Davis**. A dark look crossed Davis' stern face when the Southern lawmakers told him their choice. Davis thought that becoming this "other president" was dangerous. But he heaved a deep sigh and forced a smile. He met crowds of cheering Southerners and vowed to protect the new Confederate states' way of life.



*From what you pictured...*

1. What did you picture for **Disunion**?
2. Why do you think Jefferson Davis did not want to be president of the Confederacy?

# The Road to War



Soldiers would have used pistols like this Colt revolver.

## Defend the South!

Davis feared that the Northerners saw the Confederates as **rebels**. He felt the looming threat of war and began to

prepare for the worst. Meanwhile, Lincoln stated many times that there would be no war unless the South struck first. He tried to find a peaceful way to keep the nation together. Though he hated slavery, Lincoln was willing to leave it in place until the tensions cooled. But Lincoln's abolitionist allies rounded on him. They argued that if Lincoln believed that slavery was wrong, he should strike to end it.

Feeling threatened, the Southerners decided to raise a new army. Former Union soldiers grabbed as many guns as they could carry. They stole barrels of **gunpowder** and wheeled heavy iron **cannons**. Soon they had stocked enough deadly weapons. Men across the South left their homes and farms. Some were old and some were young. They swore to fight as Confederate soldiers.

## Raising Armies

As Davis rallied his men and raised money in the South, President Lincoln creased his forehead in worry. He feared a war would do **irreparable** damage to the country. But he felt that he could not allow Davis and the rest of the Confederates to rebel and break away from the Union.

Union soldier's uniform





A group of Union soldiers musters in Minnesota.

Lincoln heaved a great sigh and called upon his trusted circle of generals. If there was to be a war, then they must be ready!

In 1861 the Union Army was mostly made up of volunteers rather than trained soldiers. Hundreds of thousands of men pledged their lives to the Union Army. These **Yankees** came from big industrial cities in the Northern states. Few of the new recruits had ever fought in battle. But they were used to following orders at their old factory jobs. They quickly understood the army's strict **discipline** in the training camps. The men learned to shoot, march, and follow all orders.

After weeks of military drills, the Union men, clad in navy coats, started to look and feel like trained soldiers. They marched with chests puffed out and shoulders back. They imagined the Confederate soldiers were a group of **bumbling** farm boys. Those Southern men could not shoot a rifle, they thought. They believed the rebels would be crushed quickly, and the country would be united once again. But they were wrong.

Unlike the city dwellers of the Union Army, most of the Confederate soldiers were farmers. They had spent

Confederate soldier's uniform



# The Road to War

their lives growing crops like cotton or rice. But as news of a war with the Union spread, the men traded in their gardening **hoes** and iron **plows** for sharp **bayonets** and **rifles**. The independent men hadn't always answered to



The Confederate soldiers were proud.

authority figures. Still they learned to respect their generals and captains when reminded why they were fighting. In time, the **feisty** men were ready for battle.

But the Southern army never had enough supplies for their men. Their light gray coats were often patched and too short or long. They slung old muskets or rifles across their backs. Few had enough juicy meat or hearty vegetables to fill their aching bellies. Yet the Confederate soldiers continued to stomp through the muddy ground with their hearts full of pride. They believed they were fighting for a just cause. They held their red flag with a large blue "X" and white stripes high in the air.



*From what you pictured...*

1. What did you picture for **Raising Armies**?
2. How do you think the new Union and Confederate soldiers were alike? Explain.



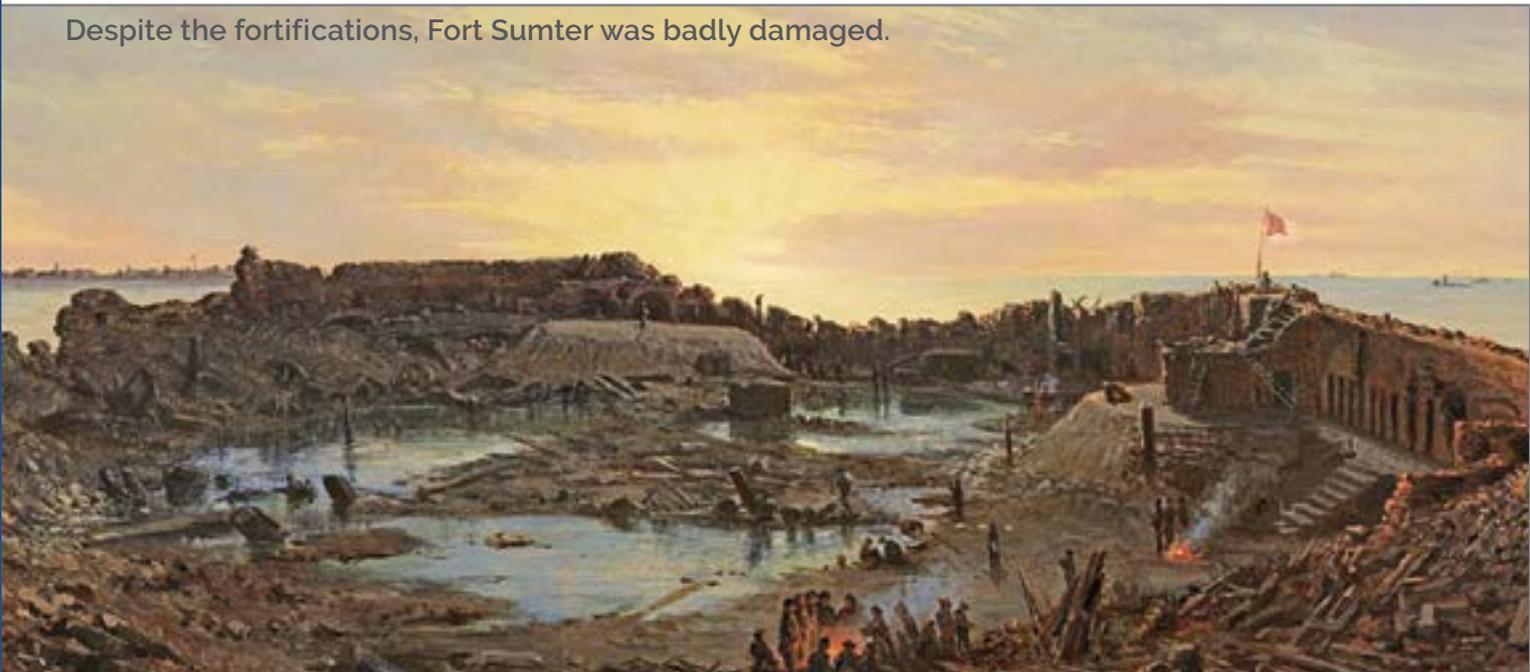
Picture this  
for fun!

A shabby castle lies at the edge of a small island in Charleston Harbor. Loose and broken bricks sit on the crumbling walls of a once strong **fort**. A widowed father and his teenage daughter care for the castle. One day a group of soldiers in gray uniforms show up on their doorstep. The eager man and his daughter happily give the castle over to the South. Confederate men go to work building up the walls with fresh clay and hard bricks. New iron bars are fixed to the doorways of each room. Soon Castle Pinckney looks more like a prison than a fort!

## First Shots Fired

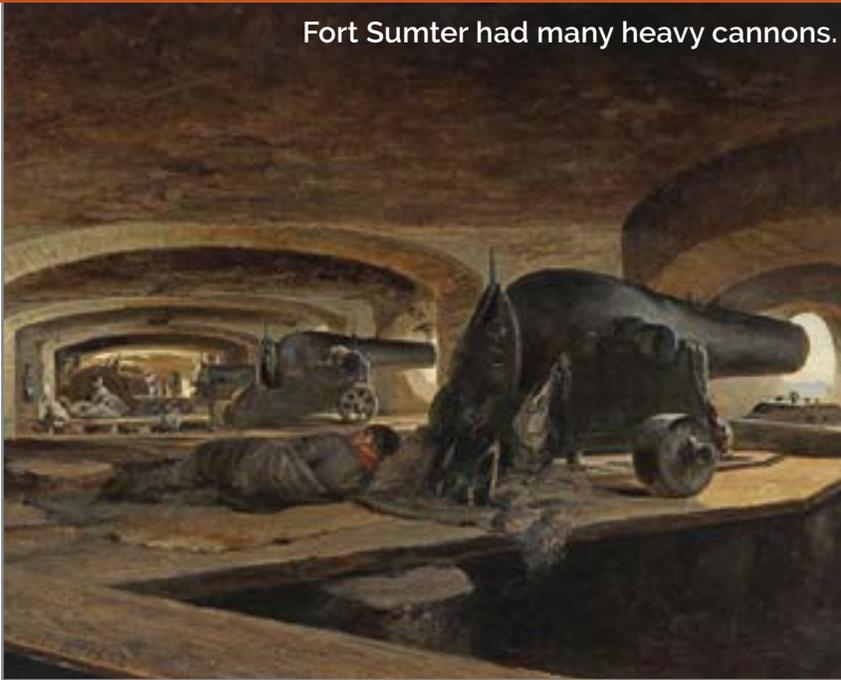
Davis wanted to take quick action and protect against an impending Union attack. He frowned whenever he looked to the sea. He feared that the Union's large naval ships would surround the South. In the early spring of 1861, Davis ordered his new soldiers to capture forts along the eastern shores. The men chose to take a major fort in Charleston Harbor. **Fort Moultrie** stood on a small rocky island at the mouth of the bay. Hundreds of Union soldiers once paced along the wide stone **ramparts**. Now,

Despite the fortifications, Fort Sumter was badly damaged.



# The Road to War

Fort Sumter had many heavy cannons.



many of the Southern soldiers were happy South Carolina had broken from the Union.

But the man who oversaw the fort, **Major Robert Anderson**, shook his head. He raised his right hand and swore loyalty to Lincoln and the Union. Most soldiers at the fort sneered and spat at Anderson's feet. They jabbed their fingers into

Anderson's chest and pressed him to join the Confederate Army. Anderson and eighty-five loyal soldiers feared for their lives. One night, they loaded their weapons and supplies onto a few wooden boats. Then they snuck out of the fort under the cover of darkness. They headed for the newly-built **Fort Sumter**, which stood on a man-made island in the middle of the harbor.

Fort Sumter was giant with four thick brick and stone walls. The walls had several slits for many unused cannons. The fort was empty when Anderson and his men shuffled behind the fort's walls. They brought two weeks' worth of heavy sacks of flour, salted pork, and dried vegetables. They loaded their



# UNIT 5

## Chapter 1

# The Road to War

guns and waited for the Confederates to come. The Union men growled that they would not give up their stronghold.

Within a few days of Anderson's daring move, the Confederates took action. They built new earthen fortifications along the beaches that surrounded Fort Sumter. The men shouted and demanded that Anderson and his men give up their post. But



A Union soldier's drum

Scouts scope out the battlefield.



the Union men behind the walls only gripped their weapons tighter. After a few days, the Southerners grew tired of waiting for Anderson to **evacuate** the fort. They wheeled cannons down to the pebbly beaches. On April 12, 1861, the Confederates fired zooming cannonballs at Fort Sumter's thick stone walls.

Anderson and his men fired back at the men along the beaches. But the small group did not have enough weapons to fight back for long.

# The Road to War

Tall orange flames sprang up all around the island. Anderson and his men hurried to fill wooden buckets with seawater. They ran with the heavy buckets and dumped the water on the hot flames. But as the fire grew, Anderson and his men knew they had to give up. They waved a small white flag and surrendered. This attack on Fort Sumter is now known as the beginning of the devastating **Civil War**.



*From what you pictured...*

1. What did you picture for **First Shots Fired**?
2. Why do you think the attack on Fort Sumter is known as the beginning of the Civil War?

## Bloody Battle at Bull Run

After the first shots at Fort Sumter, four more states broke from the Union. In May 1861 Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina hung Confederate banners from their flag poles. The Northerners were outraged and demanded action! They saw the attack as a crime against the Union. By July Lincoln ordered 35,000 men to attack the new Confederate capital of Richmond. The men marched from the crowded streets of Washington, D.C. and trudged into Virginia. But to get to the rebel city, the Union forces had to cross a small stream called Bull Run.

When they heard a battle was likely, some **civilians** decided to watch from a nice green hillside. Men donned fine dark suits and silk neckties. Women wore frilly white and blue dresses. The couples carried picnic baskets and spread out blankets on the hill. They sat on their blankets and stared at the advancing Union Army, as if they were watching a play or sports game. They cheered for the brave soldiers and waited to see an easy Union victory.

# The Road to War



Soldiers left their families behind when they went to battle.

But the Union men met a massive force of about 30,000 Confederate soldiers in light gray uniforms. Many wheeled cannons along the river's mushy clay banks. Once they saw their enemies' blue coats, the

Confederates opened fire. Gunshots cracked through the humid air. The Union soldiers charged with their rifles and pistols clutched in their fists. Both armies shot and stabbed at one another for hours. The picnickers cried out as hundreds of bodies lay strewn on the blood-soaked riverbanks.

Frustrated, but not yet beaten, the Union forces kept fighting to cross Bull Run. But Confederate **General Thomas Jackson** would not let them. Standing in a long gray coat with a dark grizzled beard, Jackson clutched his curved sword. Jackson ordered his men to tighten their ranks around the rolling hills in front of Bull

The lucky soldiers got to return home at the end of the war.



# The Road to War

Run. Jackson's men formed an unbreakable wall of feisty soldiers on the battlefield. This order later earned the general the nickname "Stonewall" Jackson.

The Confederates managed to break through the Union lines and force the men to retreat. Men in blue coats fled from the rebel fighters. Some rode on the backs of galloping horses. The men and women who had come to watch the fight now scrambled into their carriages and wagons. Their screams of unexpected fear filled the air as they ran away. But the Confederates howled and cheered. They had won the first Battle of Bull Run.



*From what you pictured...*

1. What did you picture for **Bloody Battle at Bull Run**?
2. Do you think the Union believed victory would be easy? Why or why not?

## Broken Families

Those that didn't fight watched their loved ones march off to war. Tears filled their eyes and sobs lurched from their throats when a wooden **coffin** returned. Thousands of dead men were returned to heartbroken families within the first year alone. Family members grew desperate to see their loved ones safely return. Worried men and women waited for a scrap of news saying their brave soldiers were not hurt. Some even wrote letters begging the men to desert the army. But the men continued to fight on.

Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson



## UNIT 5

### Chapter 1

# The Road to War



A soldier's kit might include a twist of tobacco, sacks of coffee and sugar, a water can, an oil lamp, and a *housewife* or sewing kit.

It seemed no family was safe from the war's destruction. Many Americans had friends or family that lived in both the North and the South. Many of these men were forced to decide what side they would fight for. Family members sometimes fought against each other on the battlefield. Brothers, fathers,

and sons cast their family ties aside and chose to see each other as enemies. They vowed to kill one another for their cause.

Union troops flee the Battle of Bull Run.





# From what you pictured...

*Use your imagery to help you answer the questions!*

- 1.** What is the main idea of this chapter?
- 2.** Why do you think Southerners formed the Confederate States of America?
- 3.** Why do you think the Confederates formed their own army?
- 4.** Why did Major Robert Anderson and his men sneak away from Fort Moultrie?
- 5.** Why might it be strange that picnickers went to watch the first Battle of Bull Run?
- 6.** What was the name of the general who led the Confederates to victory at Bull Run?
- 7.** Why do you think it seemed no family was safe from the war's destruction?

## *Picture yourself writing...*

You are a young Confederate soldier at training. You have one more night before you march out for battle. You lean over a piece of paper to write a letter to your family. You want to tell them about your time in training. You might want to tell them about your fears or remember good times in the past. The flame of the candle flickers as you put your pen to paper.

**Use your Structure Words to help you write your letter.**