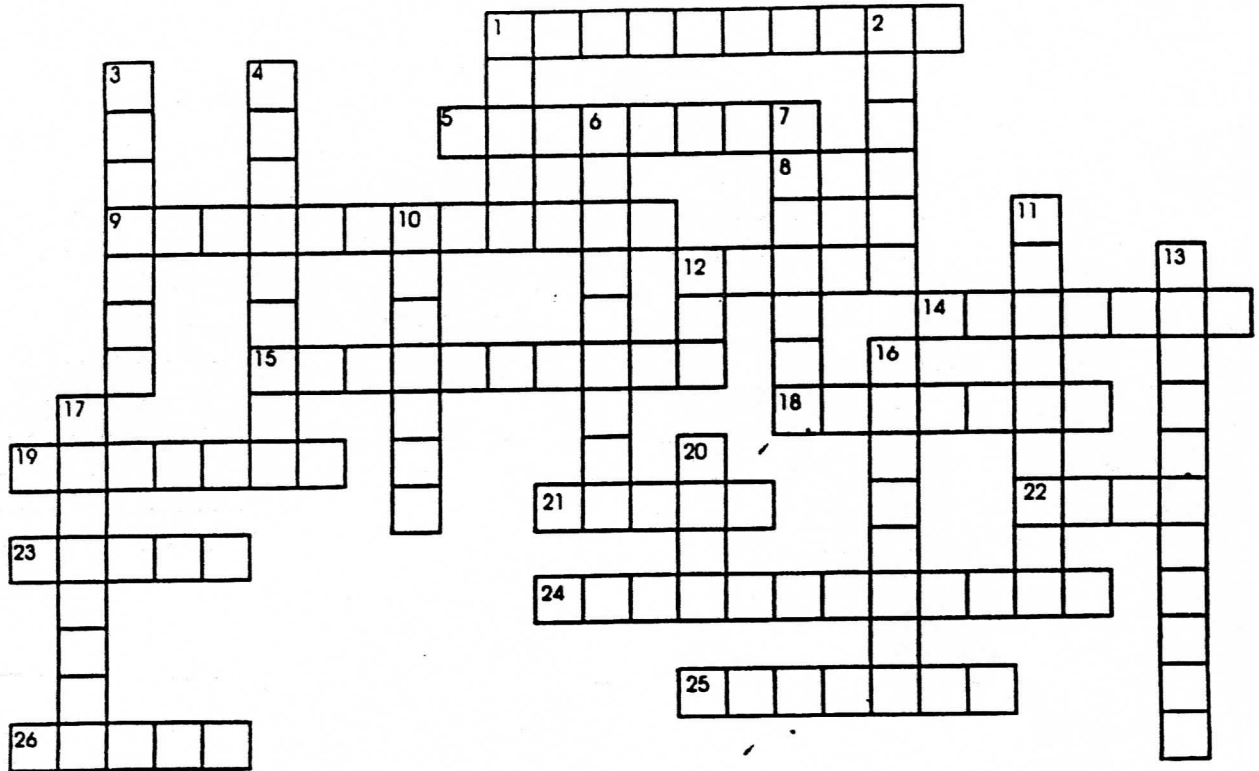


Civil War Crossword Puzzle

Use reference materials to complete this Civil War crossword puzzle.



ACROSS

- 1 site of July, 1863 battle
- 5 Southern name for Bull Run
- 8 surrendering Confederate general
- 9 Lincoln's famous Proclamation
- 12 President of the Confederacy
- 14 ironclad battleship
- 15 site of Lee's surrender
- 18 Northern soldiers
- 19 Union Presidential leader
- 21 opposed Confederacy
- 22 what happened to blood and tears during the Civil War
- 23 name for the South
- 24 what Lincoln hoped for and fought for
- 25 led march through Georgia
- 26 began during Civil War as a way to obtain soldiers

DOWN

- 1 victorious Union general
- 2 Southern soldiers
- 3 number one killer in Civil War
- 4 _____ Jackson
- 6 the end of slavery
- 7 a major cause of the Civil War
- 10 Washington-based Army of the _____
- 11 state of last major Southern victory
- 12 head of Union Army nurses
- 13 opposed Union
- 16 bloodiest day of Civil War
- 17 war between the states
- 20 site of first battle of the Civil War: _____ Sumter

Temperance Movement

The temperance movement of the 19th and early 20th centuries was an organized effort to encourage moderation in the consumption of intoxicating liquors or press for complete abstinence. The movement's ranks were mostly filled by women who, with their children, had endured the effects of unbridled drinking by many of their menfolk. In fact, alcohol was blamed for many of society's demerits, among them severe health problems, destitution and crime. At first, they used moral persuasion to address the problem.

Temperance efforts existed in antiquity, but the movement really came into its own as a reaction to the pervasive use of distilled beverages in modern times. The earliest organizations in Europe came into being in Ireland in the 1820s, then swept to Scotland and Britain. Norway and Sweden saw movements rise in the 1830s. In the United States, a pledge of abstinence had been promulgated by various preachers, notably John Bartholomew Gough, at the beginning of the 1800s. Temperance associations were established in New York (1808) and Massachusetts (1813). The American Society for the Promotion of Temperance (1826) was interdenominational. Thanks largely to the lead from the pulpit, some 6,000 local temperance groups in many states were up and running by the 1830s.

The movement existed in a matrix of unrest and intellectual ferment in which such other social ills as slavery, neglect and ill-treatment of marginalized people, were addressed by liberals and conservatives alike. Sometimes called the First Reform Era, running through the 1830s and '40s, it was a period of inclusive humanitarian reform.

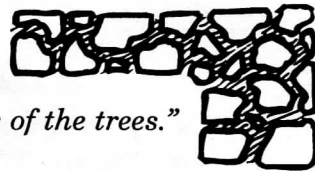
One of the temperance movement's characteristics was international cooperation. Some believe the first U.S. group that acquired that dimension was the Order of the Good Templars founded in Utica, New York (1851), which eventually boasted chapters in many parts of the world. Also in the United States, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union (1874) and the Anti-Saloon League (1895) quickly picked up steam. As these groups gathered political power, their strategy changed from moral persuasion to agitation for government control of liquor, using social, educational and political tactics. In fact, they succeeded in getting many liquor laws passed nationwide, partly thanks to backing from churches as well as industrialists who faced poor worker productivity and absenteeism. The WCTU became international in scope in the 1880s. Some of the most notable figures associated with the U.S. temperance movement were Susan Be Anthony, Frances Willard and Carry A. Nation

The temperance movement crested when the 18th Amendment to the Constitution (text) (Prohibition, 1919-33) was passed and ratified. The frank failure of Prohibition (repealed by the 21st Amendment) sealed the movement's fate as it lost steam.

The lifespan of the temperance movement reached a second reform era, Progressivism. This period was characterized by maturing social and governmental efforts to reform society, whose roots lay in the 19th century. These reforms included women's suffrage and equal pay, birth control, child labor reform, the eight-hour day and environmental conservation, among others.



Stonewall Jackson



"Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees."

Stonewall Jackson

Thomas Jonathan Jackson was born in Clarksburg, Virginia, on January 21, 1824. He was orphaned as a child and was raised by his mill owner uncle, Cummins Jackson, near Weston, West Virginia. Young Thomas received little education, but by sheer determination and hard work he passed the West Point entrance exam and graduated in the upper third of his class in 1846.

Jackson was assigned to the artillery and served under Robert E. Lee in Mexico City during the Mexican War. He became a major in less than a year, but resigned from the army in 1851 to become a teacher at the Virginia Military Institute in Lexington, Virginia, where he stayed for ten years. He was not an extremely successful teacher, and his students made fun of his strict ways and lack of humor. He was, in fact, painfully shy, which made him appear cold and reserved. He married Elinor Junkin in 1853, but she died in childbirth in 1854. After years of grieving, he married Mary Ann Morrison in 1857.

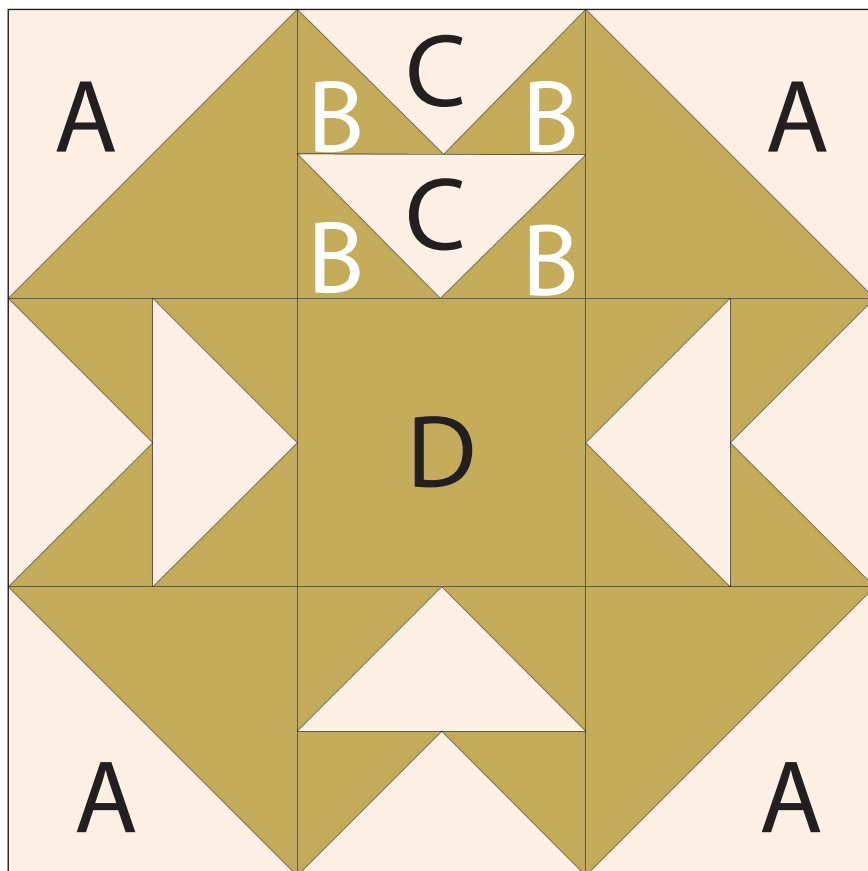
When Virginia seceded from the Union in 1861, Jackson was commissioned as a colonel in the Confederate army. After earning the rank of brigadier general at Falling Waters, Virginia, Jackson led his men east to Manassas Junction, Virginia. At the First Battle of Bull Run, Jackson and his men stood firm on a hill and would not break their line. Union General Bernard Bee shouted, "There's Jackson standing like a stone wall!" and the nickname, "Stonewall," stayed with him.

After the victory at Bull Run came his triumph in the Shenandoah Valley Campaign in the spring of 1862. When one of his men asked him how they were going to beat the Yankees, Stonewall made his famous reply, "Kill 'em. Kill 'em all." He would win again at the Second Battle of Bull Run, Antietam, and Chancellorsville. He never lost a battle.

Jackson's success was due to the secrecy of his plans, great sweeping flank marches, and pounding attacks. Robert E. Lee and Jackson understood each other perfectly, and represented the old style of warfare—fighting for the honor of their homeland, regardless of the odds.

Stonewall had many eccentricities. He was fanatically religious and a hypochondriac. He was comfortable only when sitting in an upright position when his organs "rested naturally" on top of each other. Jackson believed that his body was "out of balance" when riding his horse, so he rode into battle with one arm raised over his head to let the blood flow down his body and establish an equilibrium. His amputated left arm lies in a marked grave near Chancellorsville.

Jackson's greatest military victory came at Chancellorsville on May 2, 1863. However, that evening, Jackson rode out ahead of his line to scout. One of his men mistook him for a Yankee, and shot Jackson in the left arm. When Lee heard that Jackson's arm had been amputated, he said, "He may have lost his left arm, but I have lost my right arm." Jackson seemed to be recovering well from the surgery, but on May 7 he contracted pneumonia. His wife was summoned and was by his side on May 10, 1863, when he said, "Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees," and died. Stonewall Jackson was thirty-nine years old.



Block is 9"

A Unit

Cut 3½" strip of light and dark. Make 4 triangle sets with Good Measure® Half Square ruler (GMHS)

B Unit

Cut 2" strip. Use GMHS ruler

C Unit

Cut 2" strip. Use quarter square ruler (GMQS). Make eight flying geese for B&C units.

D Unit

Cut 3½" square

Cut border 5½". Quilt is 9 blocks.

Quilt will finish 37 x 37"

This quilt block was sometimes used as a fund raiser for the WCTU. We hope you have many hours of enjoyment piecing and studying this block.

@accuquilt

6" Cube

A - #3

B - #5

C - #4

D - #1

Traditional

A - 3⅞"

B - 2⅞"

C - 4¼"

