

# 2

## Take a Closer Look

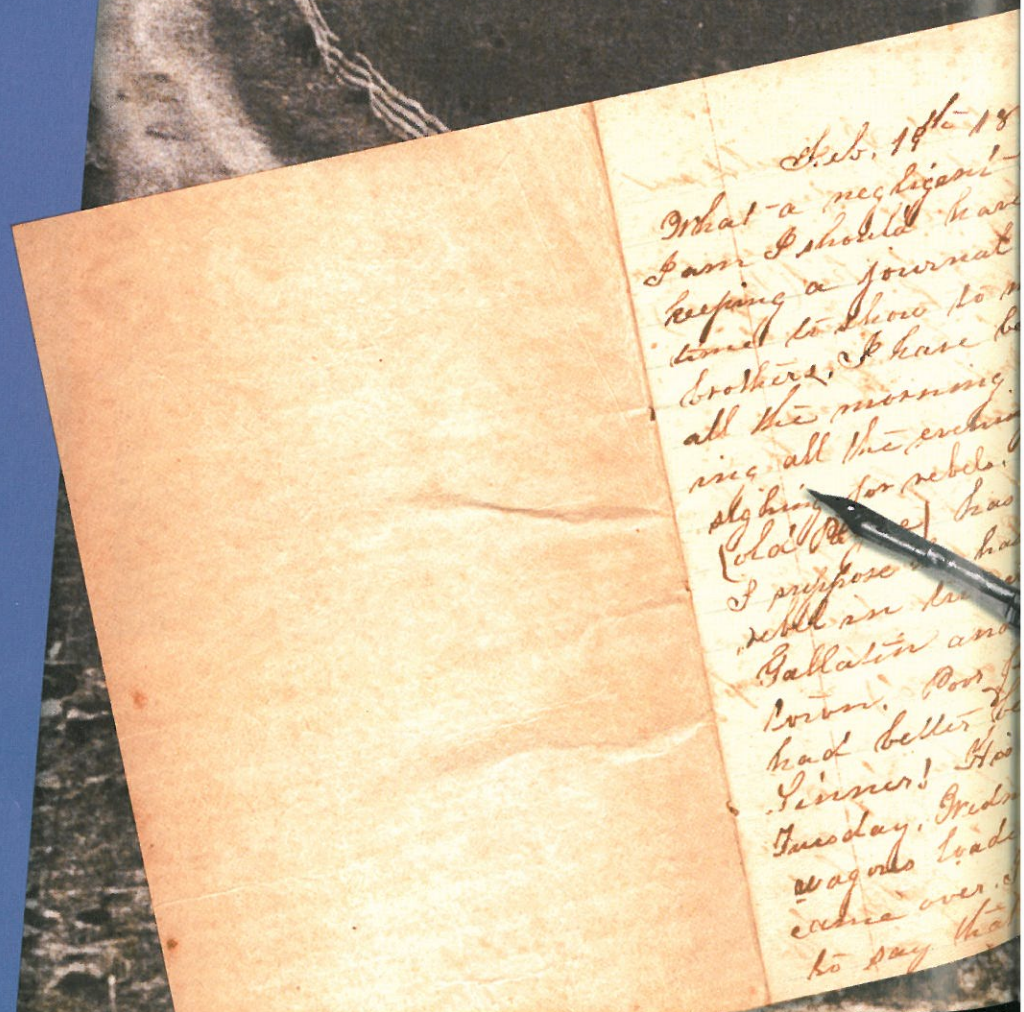
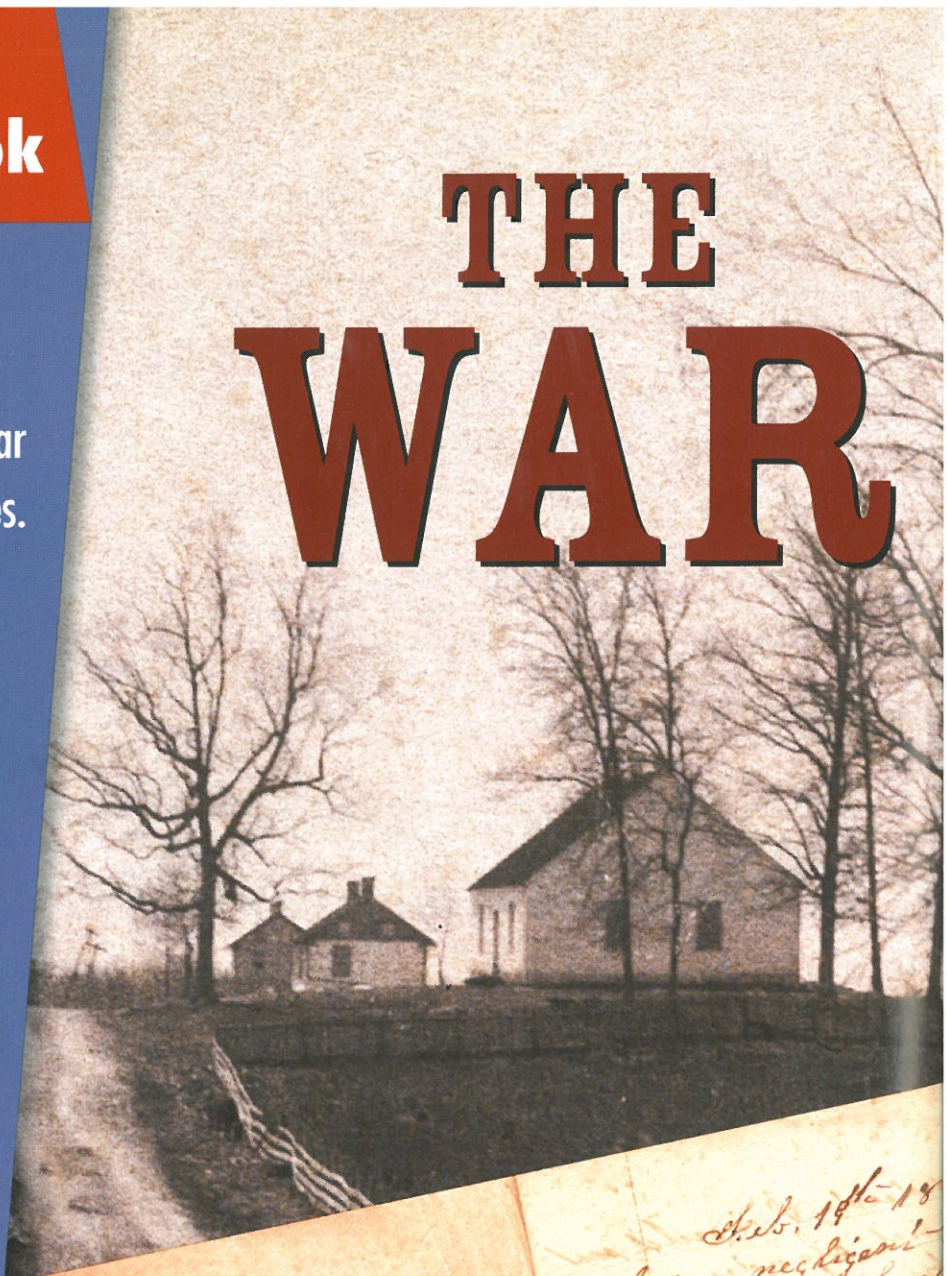
### Recap

Explain how the Civil War divided the United States.

### Set Purpose

Read to learn how the Civil War affected a girl living in the South.

# THE WAR





## YANKEES IN GALLATIN

**April 2, 1864** Today Yankee troops marched into town. The Union troops will rule us like they were kings. I sure wish Pa was here. Or my brother Joe. They would show the Yanks a thing or two.

**April 8, 1864** Some Yanks took Pa's horse today. They said it was theirs. We all know that is a lie, but what can we do?

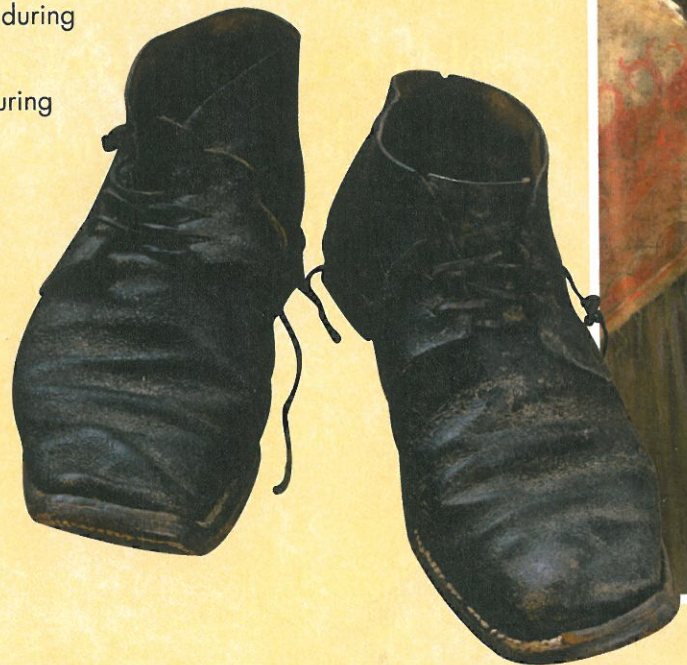
**April 14, 1864** Today I heard some Yank officers down at the square. They were talking about bushwhackers. Bushwhacking is what the Rebels are doing to the Yankees. Our men attack at night or surprise the Yanks from behind. That is bushwhacking.

The Yanks say it will go hard if they catch the bushwhackers. I worry about Joe and hope he is not one of them. Or if he is, I pray he will not get caught.

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**Yankee** – a soldier for the North during the Civil War

**Rebel** – a soldier for the South during the Civil War

► These boots were worn by a Civil War soldier.



**May 1, 1864** This is the dullest May-day holiday ever. Usually May-day is a fun time. The whole town comes out to celebrate spring. Not this year, though.

All of the men are gone to fight. Those of us left do not have much to celebrate. The good news is the Yanks do not seem to be having any fun, either.

▼ Yankee soldiers march through the South.



## LIFE CHANGES

**May 3, 1864** The Yankee troops set free all the slaves in east Tennessee! Gallatin is filling up with “freedmen.” They are freed slaves.

**May 9, 1864** There is a new school in town. The Yankees built it to teach freed slaves in. Now I might work there. Ma says we need the money.

**May 16, 1864** The Yankee schoolteacher is not so bad. I even shared my pencils with a freed slave girl named Swanda.

.....  
freedman – a freed slave

▼ Freedmen attend their own school.



**May 20, 1864** I had to do work at home today. Me and Ma do all of the stuff Pa and Joe used to do. Ma says the Yankees have been behaving badly again. Best for us to stay near home and get some work done.

**May 29, 1864** Yanks showed up and wanted lunch. We gave it to them. They ate just about everything in sight. I thought they would never leave, but finally they did. They took our best sofa and two chairs with them! Ma said to be quiet. We are lucky they did not hurt us.

▼ **Soldiers sit in a Union camp.**



## WAR IN THE BACKYARD

**June 10, 1864** There are many Yanks in the area. They are camped in the woods in front of us. They have already paid us several visits. They killed sheep, goats, and chickens. Our Yankees are not very neighborly! Some came today and demanded their dinner at two o'clock. We did not give it to them. We do not have much food left.

**July 13, 1864** The war came almost to our backyard yesterday! The Yanks chased some bushwhackers into our neighbor's barn. I took some milk and cereal out to them before the shooting started.

**July 26, 1864** Word came that my brother Joe was captured. Yanks took him to a prison in Indiana. It is called Camp Morton. Joe was not with the bushwhackers. They say he will be okay. He is still a prisoner of war, though. I am worried about him.



▲ A Union leader's hat



**July 31, 1864** Got a letter from Joe! He is sad, but says he is treated okay. Still no word on Pa. We think he is fighting out east.

**August 14, 1864** Heard there is bad fighting in Atlanta. That is in Georgia. Everyone says it hurts our cause. How I wish this war would end.

▼ **Union soldiers take prisoners during the Civil War.**



**Stop and Think!**

**How** did the Civil War change life for people at home?



# Greenbacks

Did you know that the use of paper money in the United States began during the Civil War? Before that time, the government paid for items with gold. But banks began to run out of gold during the war.

In 1862, the government began printing paper money to use instead of gold. The bills were printed on only one side with green ink. People called them “greenbacks.” They became very popular.

▼ This 1862 greenback was worth ten cents.



▲ This 1896 greenback was worth one dollar. It shows Martha Washington and George Washington.

