

West Virginia Studies Resource Development

Title of Lesson: Civil War Battles in West Virginia Map Activity	
Grade level: 8th Grade	
Summary: In this activity the students will use a dry-erase map to find the location of the major civil war battles that took place in West Virginia.	
WV CCR Social Studies Standards:	
SS.8.13	Label the four major physical geographic regions, major rivers, landforms, natural/man-made borders, points of interest and bordering states on selected maps.
SS.8.14	Identify the 55 counties and major cities of West Virginia on a map and explain the reason for the development of the major cities in their respective locations.
SS.8.22	Demonstrate an understanding of the American Civil War including its causes, effects and the major events that led to West Virginia statehood. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the effect of key events leading to western Virginia’s separation from Virginia after secession (e.g., First and Second Wheeling Conventions and John Brown’s Raid). • Describe the moral, ethical and legal tensions that led to the creation of the new state of West Virginia and how these tensions were resolved (e.g., Virginia vs. West Virginia 1871). • Compare and contrast the military strategies of the North and South with regard to specific events and geographic locations in West Virginia (e.g., the Battle of Philippi, Rich Mountain, Droop Mountain, Battle of Scary Creek and Battle of Carnifex Ferry). • Identify significant contributions of men and women of West Virginia during the Civil War and identify the roles of ethnic and racial minorities.
Students will know and understand (content): The location and the importance of the many battles of the Civil War that took place in West Virginia.	
Students will be able to do (skills): Use different parts of the map to be able to understand location. List and Locate the many battles that took place in West Virginia.	
Materials & Resources: Laminated (Dry-Erase) road map of West Virginia and marker Map activity sheet	

Learning Plan:

Prior Learning- Students should complete the attached chart of battles that took place in West Virginia in the days leading up to this activity. This activity can be used as review to the Unit on the Civil War. Also, you will need to discuss the parts of a map (key, grid, grid index, scale)

1. The students will get out their chart of civil war battles in West Virginia.
2. Divide the students into small groups.
3. The students will get dry-erase travel maps and markers.
4. Review the different parts of the map the students will use.
5. The students will complete the activity following the directions on the sheet.

Checking for Understanding:

1. What part of the state did the majority of the battles take place? Why do you think?

Accommodations:

1. This project can be completed in groups. You can use a peer tutor for the students who are at lower levels.




Accellerated Students can complete Extended Projects.

1. Students can research other civil war battles that took place in West Virginia.

Name: _____

Battle	Date	County	Commanders	Victor	What Happened
Philippi Races					
Rich Mountain					
Scary Creek					
Kessler's Cross Lanes (Battle of the Forks and Spoons)					
Carnifex Ferry					
Keyser					
Droop Mountain					

Civil War Map Activity

1. Every map or chart needs a title. **Title this map “West Virginia during the Civil War”.**
2. Every map or chart also should have a key or legend to explain what all of the symbols mean. **Draw a box in the lower right-hand corner and label it “Key”.**
3. There were four major reasons why West Virginia was important during the Civil War.
 - a. The B&O Railroad ran through northern West Virginia. The Union wanted the B&O to efficiently move troops and supplies. The Confederates wanted to destroy the railroad so the Union could not move troops. **Draw the symbol _____ ##### where the B&O railroad ran through West Virginia. (Use your book or the internet for assistance) Make sure you run through the cities of Harpers Ferry, Martinsburg, Keyser, Grafton, Fairmont, and Wheeling. Place the _____ ##### symbol in the Key and Label it “Railroad”.**
 - b. The Shenandoah Valley in West Virginia was important because of the north-south turnpikes that were the easiest way to travel in those directions.
 - c. Along the Kanawha River were areas that produced large quantities of salt, a very important substance. **Trace the Kanawha River and place the symbol  along the banks near Charleston. Make sure you add that symbol for Saltworks to the key.**
 - d. The possibility of division over Virginia was important for both the Union and Confederates. The Union wanted Virginia to split to be a psychological blow to the Confederates because Virginia was the most powerful state in the Confederacy. The Confederacy wanted Virginia to remain whole.
4. In class we outlined 7 battles that took place in West Virginia. Use your chart and battle Map to assist with this activity. **Label the locations of the battle with the  symbol and write the name of the battle and the date next to each _____ . Once again don't forget to add the new symbol to the key.**
5. In class we also discussed two Confederate raids into West Virginia that attempted to disrupt the statehood movement, destroy, or damage the B&O railroad, and recruit help.
 - a. The Jenkins raid started on August 24, 1862 in Salt Sulphur Springs in Monroe County. He rode through Beverly (Randolph County), Buckhannon, Weston, Glenville, Spencer, Ripley, and Ravenswood. At Ripley, he captured 5,525 from a Union paymaster. In Spencer he captured 300 Union soldiers. In Buckhannon, he seized 5000 Stand of Arms. **Trace the route that Jenkins took through West Virginia. Make sure to hit the important cities listed. Use the symbol _____ for his raid. Mark each important capture with the symbol _____\$. Place both in the Key.**

b. The Jones-Imboden raid started on April 20, 1863 in Staunton, Virginia.

Jones left from Staunton and left for Moorefield (Hardy) and Terra Alta (Preston) with 1,300 cavalry. They went through Fairmont, where they burned Francis Pierpont's private library.

Imboden left with 3400 troops. He traveled through Beverly (Randolph), Weston, and Buckhannon. At Clarksburg, he was stopped.


Both ended in Buckhannon on May 2nd. They split up again.

Imboden went across the mountains back to Summersville (Nicholas).

Jones destroyed part of the Northwestern Virginia Railroad at Parkersburg and Grafton. His troops also burned 150,000 barrels of oil at Burning Springs in Wirt County. Then he also went back to Summersville.

Trace Imboden's journey by using the symbol — · — · —. Make sure you go through the cities listed above.

Trace Jones' journey by using the symbol Make sure you go through the cities listed above.

Place the  symbol for each attack that burned something. (library and oil)