

Overview

The student will be able to mark the route of Price's Raid and the location of the Battle of Mine Creek after reading expository text. The student will identify key states, cities, rivers, and battle sites on a map. The student will also be able to place the battle in the larger context of Bleeding Kansas and the Civil War by completing a sequencing activity that relies on the student's knowledge of text structure and signal words. The lesson is written for one class period.

Standards

Current standards can be found of kshs.org.

Objectives

Content:

- The student will explain two reasons for Price's Raid.
- The student will identify who won the Battle of Mine Creek and why.
- The student will explain the significance of the Battle of Mine Creek in Kansas history.

Skills:

- The students will use text structure clue words to sequence major national and Kansas events from 1854 to 1865.
- The students will map the route of General Sterling Price's raid.

Essential Questions

- Was the Battle of Mine Creek important to the outcome of the Civil War? Why or why not?
- Why did the battle take place in Kansas?

Activities

This activity uses the following *Read Kansas!* card:

- **Price's Raid and The Battle of Mine Creek**

Day 1

1. Introduce the topic of the Battle of Mine Creek as the only major Civil War battle to take place in Kansas.
2. Use **The Civil War Comes to Kansas Sequence Activity** to place the Battle of Mine Creek in the context of bleeding Kansas and the Civil War. Distribute one copy to every student with the instruction to cut apart the 13 events on the page. As they read the events, they are to use context clues and signal words to put the events in sequential order. When finished, place the Answer Key on a transparency so students can check their work, make corrections if necessary, and fill in the year the event took place. As an extended activity, students can create an illustrated time line of the 13 events. Each student can create his/her own time line or students can be paired up and given one event to illustrate. These drawings can be displayed as a large time line in the classroom.
NOTE: This exercise is also part of lesson M-16 and M-18.
3. Begin the next activity by reading the **Price's Raid and the Battle of Mine Creek *Read Kansas!*** card aloud to the class. Students need to raise their hands every time a cardinal direction (north, south, east, west) is mentioned. Ask students to listen to how the teacher paces reading. What does pace mean? How does pacing help someone better understand the story?
4. Divide the class into pairs. Provide each pair of students with one copy of the **Price's Raid and the Battle of Mine Creek** card and two copies of the **Mapping Price's Raid** graphic organizer. Have student pairs sit back to back. One student will read the card while the other student maps the route of Price's Raid. Then have the students switch roles and repeat the activity. Compare the student's graphic organizer with the map of the route provided in the **Filling in the Map** graphic organizer.
5. As an extended activity or as an assessment, give students a copy of the **Filling in the Map** graphic organizer and have them locate the states, cities, rivers, and battle sites provided in the word bank.

Assessment

1. Evaluate the student's ability to sequence the 13 events in **The Civil War Comes to Kansas Sequence Activity** in the proper order.
2. Evaluate the student's success at completing the **Mapping Price's Raid** graphic organizer.
3. (Optional) Evaluate the student's ability to correctly identify cities, battle sites, rivers, and states on the **Filling in the Map** graphic organizer.

For the Teacher

If you are using the textbook, *The Kansas Journey*, this lesson works well with the Kansas and the Civil War section found on pages 108 –113.

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Resources for this lesson are from:

- Kansas Historical Society Collections

Answer Key for The Civil War Comes to Kansas Sequence

1854	Kansas became a territory of the United States.
1856	After Kansas became a territory, there was fighting over whether slavery should be allowed to expand into Kansas Territory. Proslavery men burned Lawrence and threw a printing press in the Kansas River. Fighting continued in the territory, which led to Kansas' nickname, "Bleeding Kansas."
1856	Because of the burning of Lawrence during the Bleeding Kansas period, John Brown increased his violent activities. He led a raid killing five proslavery men. This event became known as the Pottawatomie Massacre.
1859	Many people opposed the brutality of the abolitionist John Brown and the Pottawatomie Massacre. Three years later, Brown left Kansas to begin a slave uprising at the federal armory at Harpers Ferry, Virginia. He was caught and hanged as a traitor.
1860	The year after the attack by John Brown at Harpers Ferry, Abraham Lincoln was elected president of the United States.
1861	Southern states started to secede from the Union after Lincoln was elected. Without Southern states to block the vote in Congress, Kansas was admitted as the 34th state.
1861	Just three months after Kansas became a state, the first shots of the Civil War were fired at Fort Sumter, South Carolina.
1862	There were many bloody battles after Fort Sumter. September 17 was the bloodiest single-day battle in the Civil War. The Battle of Antietam in Maryland resulted in almost 23,000 casualties.
1863	The Battle of Gettysburg in Pennsylvania became a turning point in the war. The three-day battle was a victory for the North. It occurred one year after Antietam.
1863	One month after the Battle of Gettysburg, William Quantrill and 400 to 500 Confederate guerilla raiders burned the sleeping town of Lawrence and killed more than 150 men and boys.
1864	The Battle of Mine Creek took place more than a year after the Battle of Gettysburg and six months before the Civil War ended. Mine Creek was the only major battle to take place in Kansas. On October 25 approximately 2,800 Union troops attacked and defeated about 8,000 Confederates along the banks of Mine Creek in Linn County.
1865	On April 9 General Robert E. Lee surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse in Virginia thereby effectively ending the Civil War.
1865	On April 15, only six days after the Civil War ended, President Lincoln died of an assassin's bullet.

The Civil War Comes to Kansas

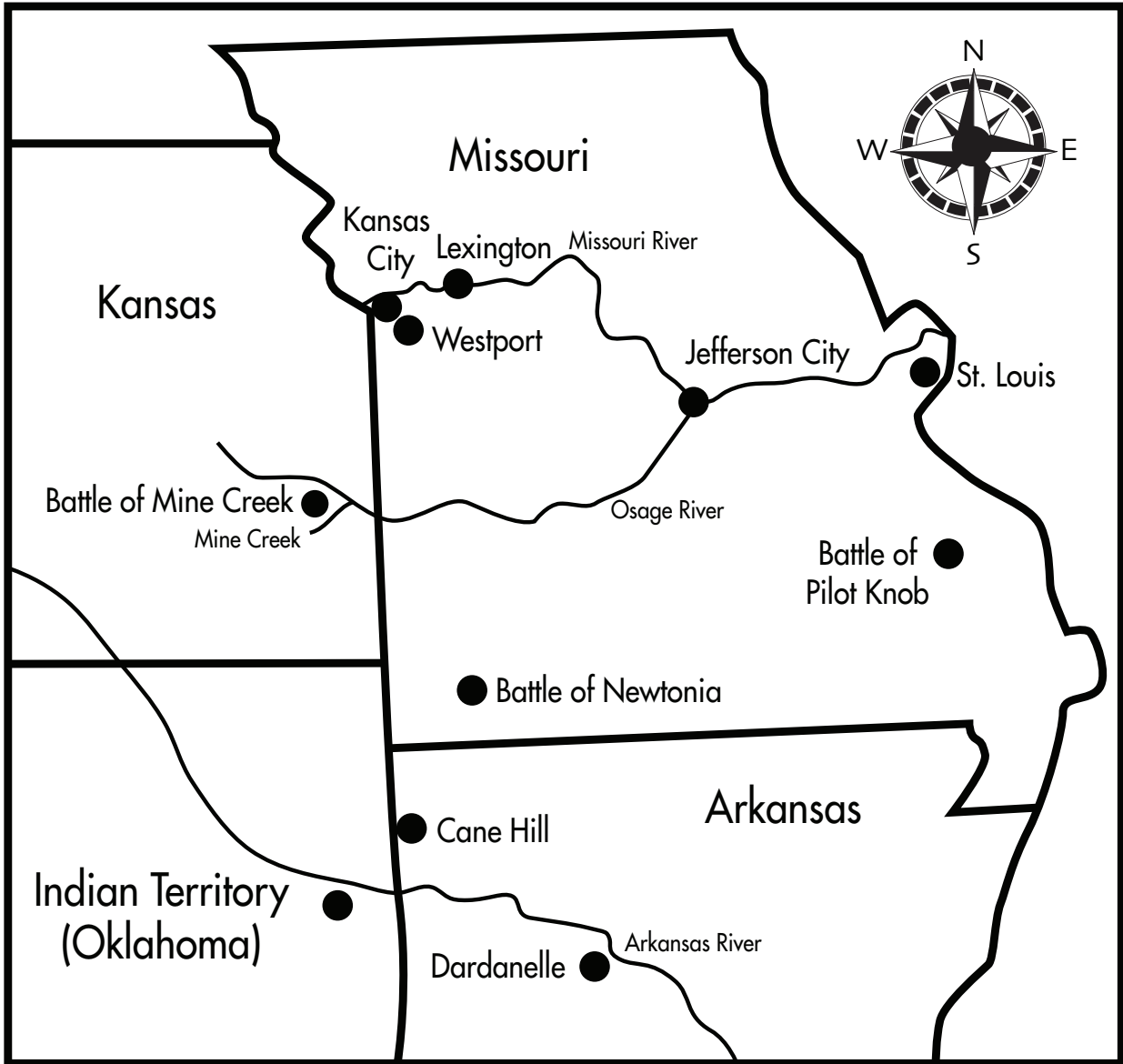
Sequence Activity

Sequence these 13 events. Begin by cutting them apart and using clue words to organize in chronological order. The first and last dates are provided.

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Mapping Price's Raid

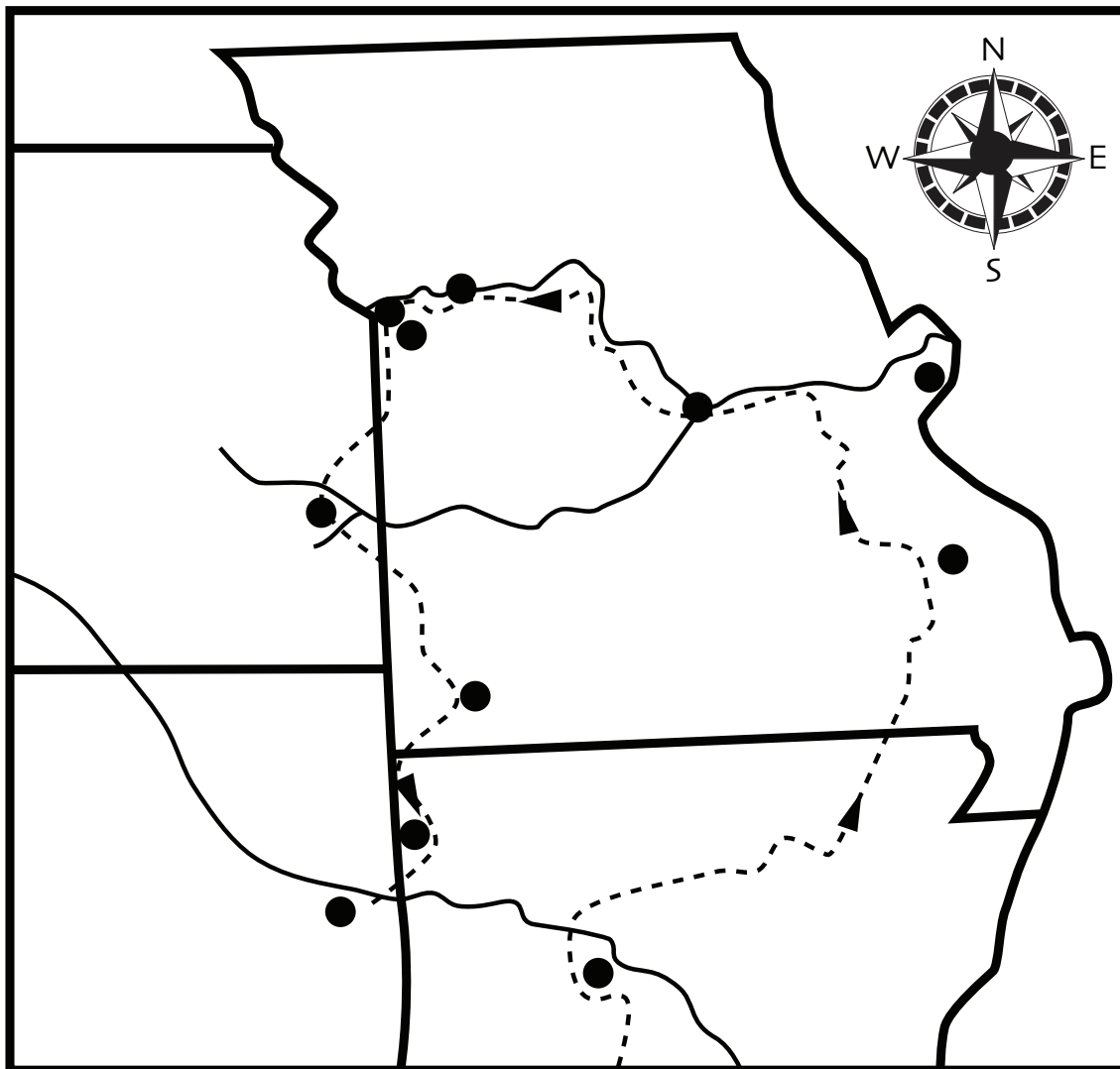
Mark the route of Price's Raid based on the information that is read to you from the **Price's Raid and the Battle of Mine Creek** card.



Name _____

Filling in the Map

Locate on this map the states, cities, rivers, and battle sites provided in the word bank. These are key locations on Price's Raid during the Civil War.



Word Bank:

Missouri

Arkansas

Kansas

Indian Territory (Oklahoma)

Battle of Pilot Knob

St. Louis

Jefferson City

Kansas City

Lexington

Westport

Battle of Mine Creek

Battle of Newtonia

Cane Hill

Arkansas River

Missouri River

Mine Creek

Dardanelle