

Morgan's raid in Ohio



July 12 - 26, 1863

A Set of Lesson Plans
Prepared by the Ohio Historical Society



Unit: Morgan's Raid in Ohio

Instructional Objectives:

History Standard-

Political History-

Benchmark-

Recognize that the actions of individuals make a difference and be able to relate the story of people from diverse backgrounds have contributed to the heritage of the United States.

Grade Level Indicator-

2nd. Recognize the importance of individual action and character and explain how they have made a difference in others' lives with emphasis on the importance of social and political leaders in the United States.

Benchmark-

Analyze the cause and consequences of the American Civil War with emphasis on territorial expansion, slavery, reform, and reconstruction.

Grade Level Indicator-

8th. Explain the course and consequence of the Civil War.

Social Studies Skills and Methods-

Students demonstrate the ability to collect, organize, evaluate, and synthesize information from multiple sources and draw conclusions from this information from multiple sources and draw conclusions from this information about social studies issues. Students communicate this information using appropriate social studies terminology in oral, written, or multimedia form and apply what they have learned to societal issues in simulated or real world settings.

Obtaining Information-

Benchmark-

Obtain information from a variety of primary and secondary sources using the components of the source.

Grade Level Indicator-

4th. Use primary and secondary sources to answer questions about Ohio history.

5th. Differentiate between primary and secondary sources.

Methods and Materials:

This unit contains 5 separate activities that can be used to explore aspect of Morgan's Raid as an event in Ohio. The activities involve the use of primary documents and maps to allow students to work individually or collaboratively to analyze the events of Morgan's Raid.

Unit: Morgan's Raid in Ohio

Strategy:

The lessons are to point out the cause, effect, and impact of Morgan's Raid upon the citizens of Ohio. The activities are designed to engage students in mapping, chronological, and analytical activities as they examine primary and secondary sources involved in a study of Morgan's Raid.

Lessons:

Morgan's Raid

An introductory activity designed to show when and why Morgan invaded Ohio including its connection to the battle of Gettysburg.

Dates, Sites and Actions

A mapping activity using a chronological listing that plots the course of Morgan's Raids in Ohio.

Conflicts and Viewpoints

An examination of differences in the two drawings of *Morgan's Raid on Old Washington* allows the student to see influences that can affect the interpretation of an historical event.

Success or Failure?

Critical thinking as to the effect of Morgan's Raid on the North by examining an article from a contemporary newspaper.

Guest or Convict?

An analytical examination of the reception of John Morgan in Columbus to show how the events of the war was viewed during the Civil War.

Glossary

A special list of words is included to assist students in understanding the vocabulary of the Civil War era.

Historic Site Markers:

A list of the historic markers that one might visit. They mark the sites of many of the events that relate to the 1863 raid throughout Ohio of General Morgan and his cavalry.

Unit: Morgan’s Raid in Ohio

Lesson: Morgan’s Raid

Background: In the North, the anti-war sentiments of the Copperheads the distraction of draft riots in New York City shook the confidence of people. The hard fought victories at Vicksburg and Gettysburg renewed confidence in the Union. The South, reeling from the crushing setback at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania on July 3rd, and weakened by the long-fought defense at Vicksburg, Tennessee on July 4th, 1863, scrambled to recover.

Confederate General Braxton Bragg, to cover the retreat from Vicksburg, ordered General John Hunt Morgan and his cavalry of approximately 2,400 men to ride into Kentucky and break up the railroad. Setting out on July 2nd, just north of the Tennessee border, Morgan began his mission. However, he exceeded his directions and proceeded further North. On July 8th, he captured two steamboats to ferry his men across the Ohio River at Brandenburg and carried the war into Indiana. Falsely indicating he was heading for Indianapolis, he then veered east and headed into Ohio.

Anticipating conflict, on Sunday July 12, General Ambrose Burnside declared martial law at Cincinnati. At Columbus, Governor Tod called out the militia and alerted other military forces in the state. To gain advantage, Morgan, armed with an expert telegraph operator, used the local wire to intercept authentic information, and key in deceptive information. His destructive run across the state continued until July 26th.

Why the Raid?

1. What major event took place in the adjoining state of Pennsylvania on the first four days of July 1863? _____
2. How might the loss at Gettysburg have caused Morgan to raid into Ohio? _____

3. What effect was Morgan trying to achieve by invading Ohio? _____

4. What actions show that Morgan caused great concern among the officials in Ohio? _____

Unit: Morgan's Raid in Ohio

Lesson: Dates, Sites, and Actions

Background: During the fourteen-day raid, General Morgan with his cavalry of 2400 galloped from the west to the east of Ohio through nineteen counties. The cavalry zigzagged to elude the approaching militia and to try to re-cross the Ohio River to safety. There were many military encounters along the way that reduced the number of his men. Morgan's cavalry caused stole property and destroyed railroads, buildings, bridges, farms, and towns, resulting in 4,375 claims that amounted to a recorded \$576,225 in damages.

1863 Date	Site	Military Action
July 8	Tennessee	Morgan left with a force of 2,400-mounted infantry.
July 12	Brandenberg	Morgan crossed the Ohio River.
July 14	Cincinnati	Morgan encounters Ohio militia near Camp Dennison. (Hamilton Co.)
July 17	Berlin	Morgan encounters Ohio militia. (Jackson Co.)
	Centreville	Morgan encounters 9 th Michigan Cavalry (Jackson Co.)
	Hamden	Morgan encounters Ohio militia. (Vinton Co.)
July 18	Pomeroy	Morgan encounters 23 rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry (Meigs Co.)
July 19	Buffington Island	Morgan encounters 14 th Illinois Cavalry; Henshw's Independent Light Artillery; 5 th Indiana Cavalry; Kentucky 1 st , 3 rd , 8 th , 11 th , and 12 th Cavalry; Ohio 2 nd and 7 th Cavalry; 45 th Ohio Volunteer Infantry; 2 nd Mounted Tennessee (Federal) Infantry; Ohio Militia, and two Federal gunboats and is turned back from river crossing by forces and two federal gunboats. (Meigs Co.)
July 20	Hockinport	Morgan encounters 23 rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry. (Athens Co.)
	Coal Hill	Morgan encounters 45 th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
	Cheshire	Morgan encounters 65 th Indiana Infantry. (Gallia Co.)
July 22	Eaglesport	Morgan encounters 86 th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. (Morgan Co.)
July 23	Rockville	Morgan encounters Ohio Militia.
July 24	Old Washington	Morgan encounters Ohio Militia. (Guernsey Co.)
	New Athens	Morgan encounters Ohio Militia. (Harrison Co.)
July 25	Steubenville	Morgan encounters 44 th Pennsylvania Militia. (Jefferson Co.)
	East Springfield	Morgan encounters citizens. (Jefferson Co.)
July 26	Salineville	Morgan encounters 9 th Michigan Cavalry. (Guernsey Co.)
	West Point	Morgan encounters 15 th Indiana Independent Battery of Light Artillery; Kentucky 1 st , 9 th , 11 th , and 12 th Cavalry; 8 th Michigan Cavalry and surrenders. (Columbiana County)

Unit: Morgan's Raid in Ohio

Worksheet: Dates, Sites, and Actions

Use a road map of today and the provided information in the lesson to outline the military encounters with General Morgan and his cavalry during the course of the raid through Ohio.

1. On the map provided below, label the locations of the cavalry's military encounters listed in the lesson.
2. Place month and date next to locations such as 7/12 at Brandenburg.
3. Connect locations in chronological order with a dotted line.



Along the way, the towns Morgan raided were Harrison, Glendale, Batavia, Williamsburg, Georgetown, Mt. Orab, Sardinia, Winchester, Ripley, West Union, Locust Grove, Jasper, Piketon, Jackson, Vinton, Berlin, Wilkesville, Chester, Portland, Reedsville, Valley Furnace, Hockingport, Cheshire, Eagle Furnace, Vinton Station, Zaleski, New Plymouth, Mt. Pleasant, Nelsonville, New Straitsville, Taylorsville, Eaglesport, Blue Rock, Cumberland, Campbell Station, Old Washington, Hendrysburg, Antrim, Harrisville, New Athens, Smithfield, New Alexandria, Wintersville, Richmond, East Springfield, Bergholz, Monroeville, Salineville, and West Point.

Unit: Morgan's Raid in Ohio

Lesson: Conflicts and Viewpoints

Background: Often in historical engravings or sketches the same event will be seen through different eyes. Just as writers or historians may have different views of the same event, so may artists.



Morgan's Raid at Old Washington

figure 1



Morgan's Raid at Old Washington

figure 2

Unit: Morgan's Raid in Ohio

Worksheet: Conflicts and Viewpoints

Examine the two artist depictions of the same event, *Morgan's Raid at Old Washington*, and answer the following questions.

1. How are the soldiers entering in figure 1? _____

2. How are the soldiers entering in figure 2? _____

3. How are the citizens reacting in figure 1? _____

4. How are the citizens reacting in figure 2? _____

5. Which drawing (1 or 2) illustrates fear among the citizens? _____
6. Which drawing (1 or 2) illustrates citizens not being alarmed at the forces? _____
7. Which drawing (1 or 2) can be used to create fear in the minds of other Ohio citizens?

Brain Teasers:

1. Why might there be differences in the two drawings? _____

2. What groups of people might be shown each figure and what reaction would that create? ____

Unit: Morgan's Raid in Ohio

Lesson : Success or Failure?

Background: The purpose of Morgan's Raid into Ohio was to create fear in Northern cities that Confederate forces could be able to attack Union states and their forces might not be able to protect them. The battle of Gettysburg had been the first move into the North by the Southern forces. Even though the defeat of the Confederates at Gettysburg had stopped the invasion, many people in the North still feared such an attack. Morgan's Raid into Ohio helped to create and reinforce that fear.

The Marietta Republican
July 16, 1863

**MORGAN'S GREAT RAID
IN INDIANA & OHIO
Railroads Torn up and Steamships Seized and
Destroyed.**

On Wednesday last, Morgan crossed the Ohio River at Brandenburg. He first seized the steamer *John B McComb* and with her seized and boarded the *Alice Dean*, one of the finest boats on the river. By the aid of the steamers, Morgan crossed with his whole force, consisting of about 4000 cavalymen, with battery of guns. After crossing, he burned the *Alice Dean*.

They first destroyed a bridge on the Indianapolis and Jeffersonville Railroad, where they were met by small forces. The track was torn up on both roads for a considerable distance and the bridge at Seymour on the Ohio and Mississippi road destroyed.

Our mails from Cincinnati having been cut off since Monday evening, we are without reliable intelligence as to the exact tenor of events in that region. We learn, however, by telegraph that Morgan's forces have passed around Cincinnati, destroying Camp Dennison, and tearing up the track and otherwise injuring the Little Miami and the Marietta and Cincinnati roads, from fifteen to thirty miles out of Cincinnati. The latest reports assert them to be coming up this way, probably striking for the river about Maysville, so as to re-cross into Kentucky.

His forces, entirely of cavalry, Morgan can effectually elude pursuit, at least for a short time. The country having been completely stripped of soldiers, the Militia has been called out to arrest his progress. Until an overwhelming force is obtained, he may ride around at will but any attempt to re-cross the river must be extremely hazardous and almost impracticable.

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Unit: Morgan's Raid in Ohio

Worksheet: Success of Failure?

Read the article printed in *The Marietta Republican*, dated Wednesday, July 16, 1863, provided in the lesson, and answer the following questions.

1. When this article appeared in the newspaper, how many days had passed since the first day of Morgan's Raid? _____

2. Did Morgan's Raid achieve its purpose? _____

3. Give examples of the kinds of fear created by Morgan's Raiders on the residents of Ohio.

4. How was Morgan's Calvary described in this article? _____

Unit: Morgan's Raid in Ohio

Lesson: Guest or Convict?

Background: On orders from Major General Henry Halleck, Morgan and his surviving officers were taken by train to Columbus to be placed in the Ohio Penitentiary.

Morgan and six of his officers escaped from the Ohio Penitentiary on November 27, 1863 and returned to Kentucky. Morgan was killed in action on September 24, 1864 at Greeneville, Tennessee.

Telegram

I CAPTURED JOHN MORGAN
TODAY AT TWO O'CLOCK P.M.
TAKING 336 PRISONERS, 400
HORSES, AND ARMS.

-Major George W. Rue
9th Kentucky (Federal) Cavalry

Ohio State Journal

The noted raider, John Morgan, received a very handsome reception yesterday at the depot--- at least so far as numbers are concerned. The desire to see the one who has given the citizens of Ohio as much trouble as this Rebel has could hardly have been greater than to see President Lincoln. The hero came on a special train, accompanied by General Shackleford and staff, and several other Union officers. The excitement ran high, and a rush was made for the train. The crowd in front feasted their eyes and made way for others eager to see him. The Governor, General Mason and portions of their staffs were introduced to Morgan and shook hands with him, after which they paid their respects to General Shackleford.

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Unit: Morgan's Raid in Ohio

Worksheet: Guest or Convict?

Read the article provided in the lesson from *The Ohio Statesman*, July 1863, and answer the following questions.

1. What people were present at the arrival of John Morgan in Columbus would make you think Morgan was a famous person? _____

2. What characteristics about the crowd make you think he was famous or a hero? _____

3. Why was Morgan being placed in the penitentiary? _____

4. What finally happened to Morgan? What does his end tell us about him? _____

Brain Teasers:

1. What does this reception of John Morgan tell you about the views of war during the Civil War? _____

2. What about the Civil War might cause the reception received by Morgan in Columbus? _____

Glossary for Morgan's Raid in Ohio

- Buffington Island.** An island in the Ohio River near Meigs county.
- Camp Dennison.** A Civil War camp near Cincinnati, Ohio used for recruitment and training.
- cavalry.** Troops mounted on horseback.
- chronological.** Arrange in the order in which events happened.
- citizen.** A persons who is not a soldier. A civilian.
- Civil War.** The war between the northern and southern United States.
- confederate.** A follower of the Confederacy or the South.
- conflict.** Armed hostility, including undeclared war.
- convict.** A person serving a prison sentence for a crime.
- county.** A district within a state. Ohio has 88 counties.
- draft.** Compulsory registration into military service. Conscription.
- encounter.** To have contact or battle with an enemy.
- engagement.** Battle or encounter with an enemy.
- evade.** To get away from, to avoid.
- Governor.** The official elected leader of a State of the United States.
- historic site marker.** A sign marking a significant historic event.
- infantry.** Armed foot soldiers.
- invade.** To assault or take over an enemy territory.
- location.** A place or position.
- loot.** To rob, plunder, or sack.
- militia.** Military troops liable for call only during an emergency, usually civilians.
- officer.** A commissioned military person.
- Ohio River.** A river which flows from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania to the Mississippi River.
- penitentiary.** A prison for criminals.
- raid.** Sudden attack by an enemy.
- skirmish.** A brief inconclusive battle.
- surrender.** A formal declaration and acceptance of defeat.
- Union.** The states that remained loyal to the federal government during the Civil War.
- volunteer.** A person who joins the military of his/her own free will.

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Lesson: Historic Site Markers

Adams County:

At Wickerham Inn
Peebles, OH

Adams County:

On State Route 136
Winchester, OH

Columbiana County:

Site of surrender

Franklin County:

Spring Street
Columbus, OH

Hamilton County:

Site of Entry into Ohio
Brandenburg, OH

Meigs County:

State Route 248
Chester, OH

Meigs County:

State Route 124
Langsville, OH

Meigs County:

SR 7 & Hiland & Laurel Cliff Roads
Pomeroy, OH

Meigs County:

County Road 5

Meigs County:

Basham Road
Racine, OH

Meigs County:

Second and Mulberry Streets
Pomeroy, OH

Morgan County:

Adjacent to Lock
Rokeby, OH

Vinton County:

Near Big Raccoon Creek Park
Route 160

Vinton County

Village Square, Main Street
Wilkesville, OH