

Andrew's Raiders: The Great Locomotive Chase and the Roles of Civilian Spies

Grade Level: 5 – 8

Time to Complete: 5 – 10 hours

Standard(s) Covered:

8.10

Students will analyze the multiple causes, key events, and complex consequences of the Civil War.

7.

Explain how the war affected combatants, civilians, the physical environment, and future warfare.

Major Objective(s): Students will

- Understand that civilians played a major role in the Civil War
- Understand that civilians fought bravely and suffered great losses
- Learn that civilians did not receive pay or acknowledgement
- Learn that without civilian spies, the outcome of the war could've been very different

Understand that the Medal of Honor was created to award bravery, during the Civil War

Major Points to Teach:

When the south fired on Ft. Sumter, S.C., in 1861, American civilians wanted to do more than just wait at home for their brave men folk to come home. In both North and South, women wanted to help the war effort.

In the North, civilians organized “sanitary fairs” to ship medical aid, food, and suitable reading material to the boys in blue.

Many Northern women, and older civilians, found themselves running farms and small businesses as their men left for the front. Still, other Northern women went to work in factories.

In the South, civilians also found themselves rolling bandages and making clothes, for the boys in gray. They, too, took over farms, plantations, and small businesses and went to work in armories, providing weapons of war.

In both areas, there were women who wanted to do more, and they went off to nurse those wounded in action. Some women actually enlisted, using men's names, and fought with Union or Rebel armies.

Civilians aided the war effort as spies. Espionage was considered disreputable for men, at the start of the war. But, the need for good intelligence was crucial, and men overcame their revulsion when good, accurate information began coming in from civilian spies.