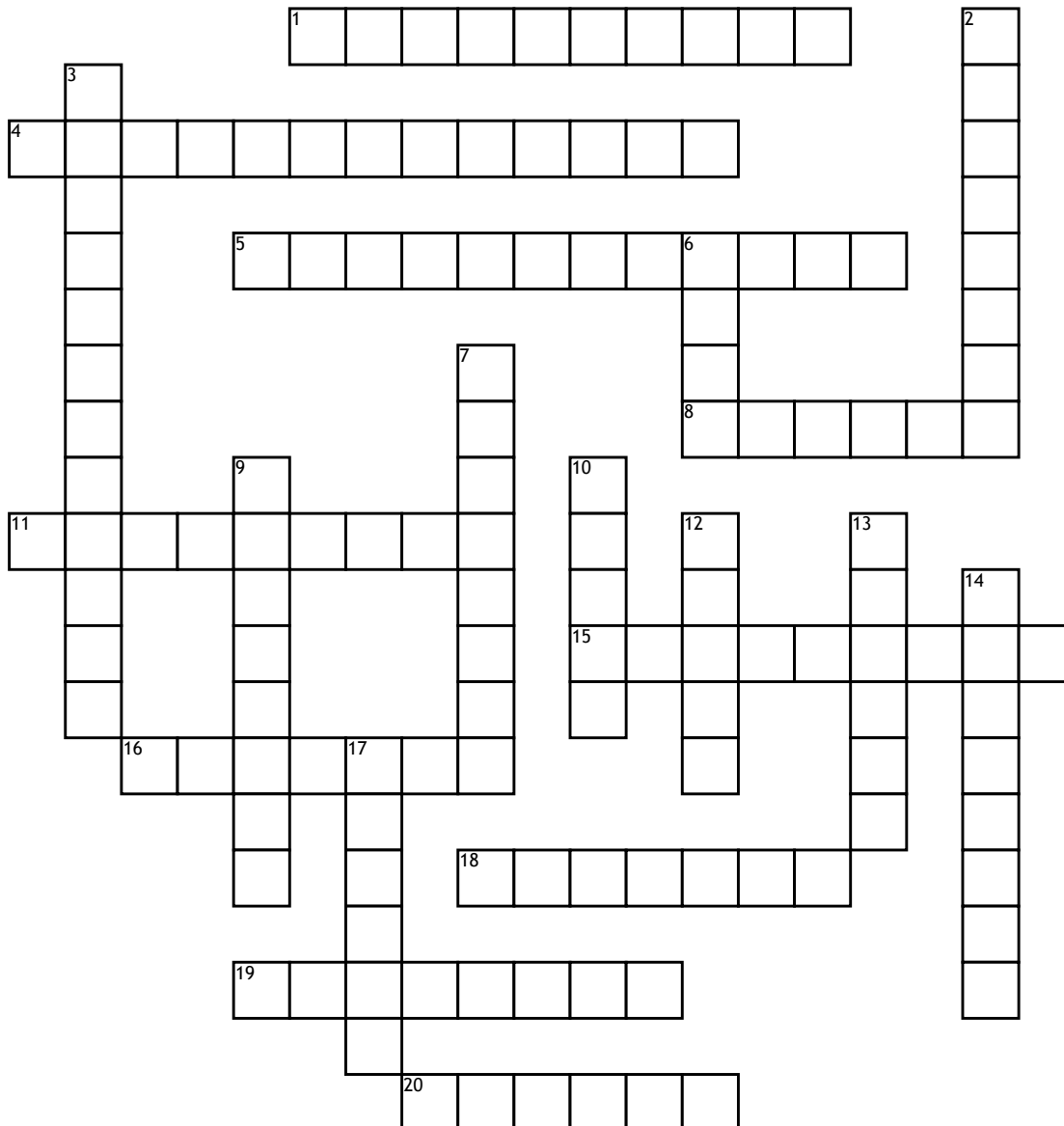


# Civil war



## Across

1. Term for a Northerner who opposed the war effort.  
 4. Something that makes a defensive position stronger, like high mounds of earth to protect cannon or spiky breastworks to slow an enemy charge. Fortifications may be man-made structures or a part of the natural terrain. Man-made fortifications could be permanent (mortar or stone) or temporary (wood and soil). Natural fortifications could include waterways, forests, hills and mountains, swamps and marshes.  
 5. Someone who wishes to abolish or get rid of slavery.  
 8. A Northerner; someone loyal to the Federal government of the United States. Also, Union, Federal, or Northern.  
 11. A common Southern term for "peanut".  
 15. Land within the mainland boundaries of the country that had not yet become a state by 1861. Nevada Territory, Utah Territory, and Colorado Territory had basically the same boundaries they have today as states; Washington Territory encompassed today's states of Washington and Idaho; Dakota Territory is now the states of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and the northern part of Wyoming; Nebraska Territory today is the southern part of Wyoming and the state of Nebraska; New Mexico Territory included the states of Arizona and New Mexico; and the remaining unorganized land, also called the Indian Territory, filled the approximate boundaries of Oklahoma.  
 16. The lowest rank in the army.

18. Loyal to the government of the United States. Also known as Union, Yankee, or Northern.  
 19. The cruel killing of a number of helpless or unresisting people.

20. A large gap or "hole" in a fortification's walls or embankments caused by artillery or mines, exposing the inside of the fortification to assault.

## Down

2. The effort by the North to keep ships from entering or leaving Southern ports.  
 3. Small submersible vessels with long wooden spars mounted on the bow for ramming enemy ships. Torpedoes were lashed to the tip of the spar to explode on impact.  
 6. A branch of the military using ships to conduct warfare. During the Civil War, "blue water" ships cruised the oceans and "brown water" boats floated up and down the rivers.  
 7. A fortified location where powder or supplies were stored.  
 9. The term used to describe new soldiers.  
 10. Also called the Confederacy, the Confederate States of America, or (by Northerners) the Rebel states, the South incorporated the states that seceded from the United States of America to form their own nation. Southern states were: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

12. Also called the Union or the United States the North was the part of the country that remained loyal to the Federal government during the Civil War. Northern states were: Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. West Virginia became a Northern state in 1863 and California and Oregon were also officially Northern but they had little direct involvement in the War.  
 13. To destroy the enemy piece by piece – by attacking smaller segments one at a time – instead of attacking the entire force all at once.  
 14. The term used for military supplies, such as weaponry and ammunition.  
 17. To lie in wait for an unexpected attack.