






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)