

# EXHIBIT GUIDE FOR TEACHERS



## THE NATIONAL CIVIL WAR MUSEUM

*IN ASSOCIATION WITH THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION*

1 Lincoln Circle in Reservoir Park  
Harrisburg, PA 17103

Telephone: 717-260-1861

[www.nationalcivilwarmuseum.org](http://www.nationalcivilwarmuseum.org)

*2012-2013 Edition*



# THE NATIONAL CIVIL WAR MUSEUM®

***Location & Address:*** 1 Lincoln Circle  
Reservoir Park  
Harrisburg, PA 17103

***Telephone:*** 717-260-1861

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**TEACHERS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME TO VISIT THE MUSEUM FOR FREE TO PLAN A FIELD TRIP!**

We will make every effort to have a staff member meet with you to discuss your needs and plan your field trip. However, it is recommended that you make an appointment to meet with a member of our staff beforehand. If you arrive unannounced, they may not be able to meet with you.  
We thank you for your cooperation!





## INTRODUCTION

The National Civil War Museum is the largest museum of its kind in the nation. It portrays the entire story of the American Civil War from start to finish, and on a national scale. Depictions of battles and leaders are impartial and factual, without a bias towards either the Union or Confederate causes. In many cases, the stories are the written and spoken words of the men and women who laughed and cried, lived and died in the American Civil War. It is the story of the war that pitted brother against brother, father against son, American against American.

The Museum experience is an intensely personal one. It is also a reminder that many of the issues that divided the nation in 1860 are with us today. Economic worries, prejudice, sectionalism, individual states' rights, the role of a central government, and the rights of the individual are all issues found on the front page of newspapers around the nation. By learning from the triumphs and tragedies of the past, we will be better prepared to tackle the struggles we face in our modern world.

The National Civil War Museum is an extension of the classroom. We are committed to helping teachers bring history to life.



### **“MOMENT OF MERCY”**

*This life-size sculpture greets visitors at the entrance to the Museum. It depicts Confederate Sergeant Richard Kirkland giving water to a wounded Union soldier of the 127th Pennsylvania Infantry after the Battle of Fredericksburg in 1862 – an American in gray helping an American in blue.*



# LAYOUT OF THE GALLERIES

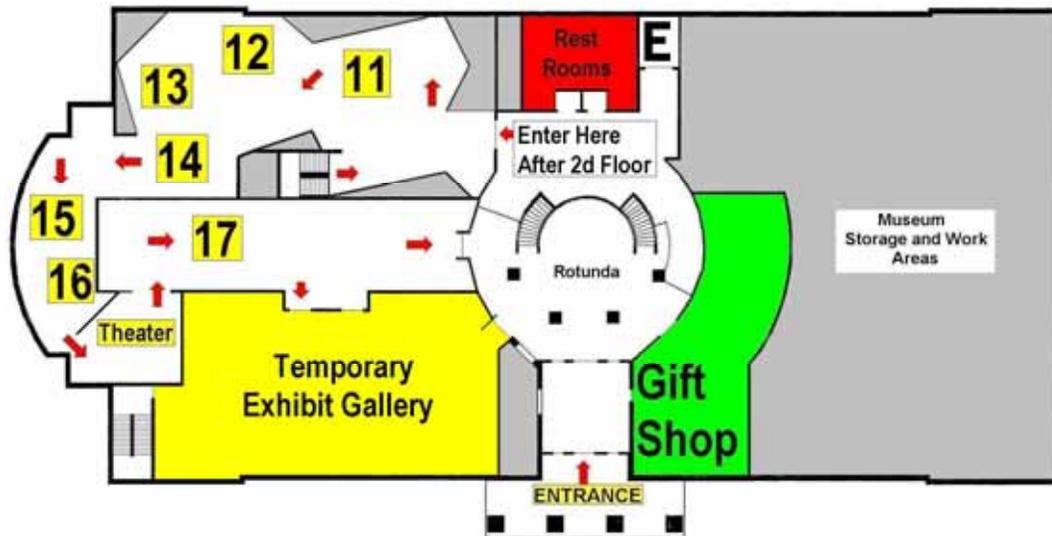


## SECOND FLOOR (Above)

- 1.) A HOUSE DIVIDED [Start Here]
- 2.) THE PECULIAR INSTITUTION
- 3.) FIRST SHOTS
- 4.) MAKING OF ARMIES
- 5.) WEAPONS & EQUIPMENT
- 6.) CAMPAIGNS OF 1862
- 7.) BATTLE MAP
- 8.) CAMP CURTIN
- 9.) WHY MEN FOUGHT
- 10.) CIVIL WAR MUSIC

## FIRST FLOOR (Below)

- 11.) BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG
- 12.) THE COSTS OF WAR
- 13.) WOMEN IN WAR
- 14.) THE NAVY
- 15.) CAMPAIGNS OF 1864-1865
- 16.) BATTLE MAP
- THEATER
- 17.) LINCOLN: WAR & REMEMBRANCE
- TEMPORARY EXHIBIT GALLERY
- E ELEVATOR



## PHOTOGRAPHY IN THE GALLERIES

Visitors may take pictures inside our exhibit galleries.  
However, to protect and preserve our artifacts, camera flash must be turned off.



# EXHIBIT GALLERIES

## SECOND FLOOR

1.) **A HOUSE DIVIDED** features a time line of incidents and issues in United States history prior to the Civil War. Comparisons of the Northern and Southern economies, John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry, the election of Abraham Lincoln, and a map showing the division of the country are also on display. Our *We the People* video series introduces you to ten Americans – Northerners and Southerners, men and women, white and black, military and civilian – who endured hardships and heartache during the four-year conflict. Visitors will come face-to-face with history and watch it come alive.

2.) **AMERICAN SLAVERY: THE PECULIAR INSTITUTION** presents slavery as seen through the eyes of 19th century Americans, including a dramatic depiction of a slave auction. Hear the words of those who supported and opposed the "peculiar institution" and see rare artifacts from the everyday life of those held in bondage. Visitors will feel the emotionalism of this highly sensitive issue.

3.) **FIRST SHOTS** depicts the firing on Fort Sumter, with lifelike mannequins manning a 10-inch seacoast mortar. A photographic mural, covering an entire wall, shows the destruction of the bombardment that led to the fort's surrender. Displays and artifacts highlight the war aims of the North and South, and show just how unprepared both sides were for war.

4.) **MAKING OF ARMIES** focuses on the recruitment, training and equipping of what would become the largest armies in America. The impact of the war on people is vividly portrayed in another set of chapters in *We the People*. Our characters share their thoughts and concerns as the war looms.

5.) **WEAPONS & EQUIPMENT** (below) continues the theme of how the armies were created, using the Museum's world class collection of firearms, swords, accoutrements, ammunition, and uniforms of the infantry, cavalry, artillery and navy of the Union and Confederate forces.



6.) **CAMPAIGNS AND BATTLES OF 1862** provides an overview of tactics, strategies and logistics that were practiced by the many officers who led the troops in the Civil War. Panels and artifacts highlight the Battles of New Orleans, Shiloh, Antietam, and Fredericksburg.

7.) Our first **BATTLE MAP** shows the widespread battles of 1862, including Ulysses S. Grant's capture of Forts Henry and Donelson and the disastrous Union assault at Fredericksburg. The map is accompanied by a video narration featuring noted Civil War historian, **Dr. James I. "Bud" Robertson, Jr.**

8.) **CAMP CURTIN** was the largest Union training camp of the Civil War, and it was located in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Over 300,000 men passed through its gates on the way to and from the war. Our largest life size diorama, with nine mannequins, presents a picture of how soldiers passed time in camp.

9.) **WHY MEN FOUGHT** explains the varied motivations of soldiers, including the many immigrants and African-Americans who took up arms for both sides.

10.) **CIVIL WAR MUSIC** inspired men in the Federal and Confederate armies. Listen to audio recordings of Northern and Southern tunes, spirituals, and bugle calls, and see examples of instruments and sheet music.

## FIRST FLOOR

11.) **GETTYSBURG** was the turning point of the war in the East. One video program presents a vivid picture of Civil War battles; two others show how the artillery and infantry loaded and fired their weapons. A huge mural depicts oncoming Confederates and a life-size diorama places you in the midst of the fabled Pickett's Charge.

12.) **COST OF WAR** looks at medicine and hospitals during the Civil War. A riveting scene, with life-sized mannequins, shows a surgeon preparing to amputate a soldier's leg. Displays include medical equipment used in the field and at hospitals, a complete Civil War ambulance, crutches and artificial limbs. Another display looks at the inhumane conditions in prisoner of war camps, both North and South. Once again, our video series brings the impact of war back to a personal level as our characters tell their stories of heartbreak and suffering.

13.) **WOMEN IN THE WAR** looks at the roles women during the Civil War, ranging from factory workers to nurses, and from farmhands to even spies and soldiers.

14.) **NAVY** artifacts remind visitors that not all of the war was fought on land. Northerners and Southerners faced each other on the high seas, along the blockaded coast, and on many inland rivers.

15.) **CAMPAIGNS AND BATTLES OF 1864-1865** covers the Overland Campaign, Sherman's March to the Sea, the Siege of Petersburg, the North Carolina Campaign, and Appomattox.

16.) Our second **BATTLE MAP**, again featuring Dr. James I. "Bud" Robertson, discusses the battles from Stones River to Appomattox.

Our **THEATER** presents *A Nation Endures*, a 16-minute video discussing the end of the war. The program shows the events and emotions following the surrender of Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia and the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln. Our *We the People* cast appears for the last time to relate their experiences and talk about their hopes for the future.

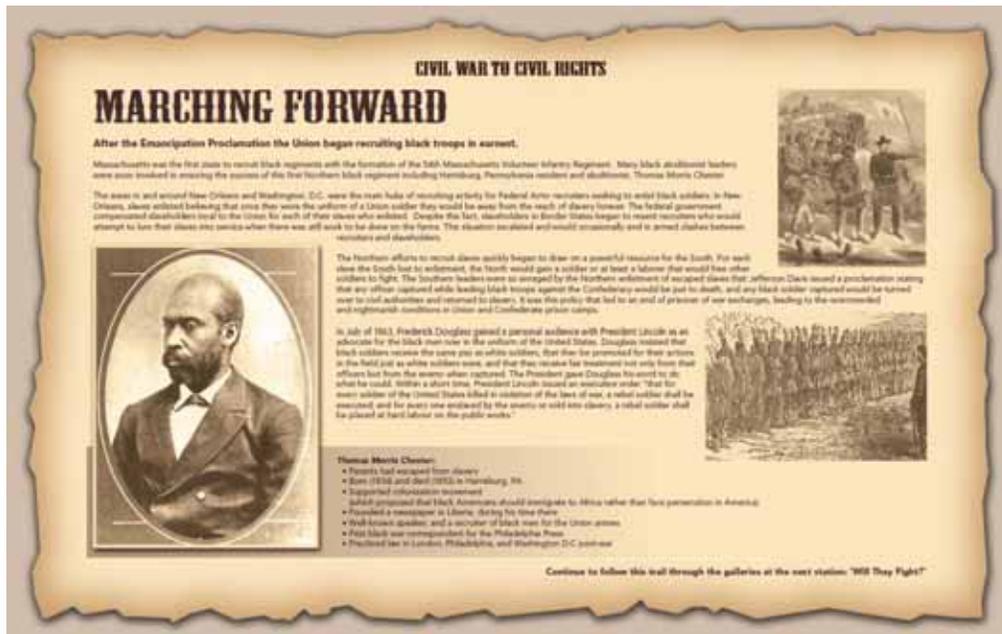
17.) **LINCOLN: WAR & REMEMBRANCE** looks at the impact of the Civil War on America – the post-war constitutional amendments, Reconstruction, westward expansion and technological advancement. It concludes with how we remember the war. The final video program of your tour shows newsreel footage of Civil War veterans – North and South – meeting on the battlefields of their youth 50 and 75 years later. Handshakes have replaced bullets. *Meet Mr. Lincoln* – an interactive exhibit that enables visitors to ask questions about war strategy, the evils of slavery and the high and low points of his career.

Our **TEMPORARY EXHIBIT GALLERY** features special exhibits on a variety of topics, and is changed approximately every six months. Past exhibits have included Union Army Flags, the Civil War artwork of Mort Künstler, the battlefield photography of Christopher Heisey, Buffalo Soldiers, and The Underground Railroad. Check with the Museum staff for the topic of the current exhibit.



# CIVIL WAR TO CIVIL RIGHTS

A recent addition to The National Civil War Museum, **Civil War to Civil Rights** discusses the struggle of African-Americans during the years before, during, and after the American Civil War. The hard work, sacrifice, and sheer determination of abolitionists, freedmen and women, and the enslaved helped transform a war to preserve the Federal Union into a war to ensure the freedom and liberty of every American, regardless of their race.



A series of text panels, like the one pictured here, are placed throughout the galleries. They act as a “trail” throughout the Museum that can be viewed along with the rest of the exhibits, or as a separate exhibit on their own. In addition to telling a dramatic story, each panel highlights a prominent African-American of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, telling their personal history alongside the larger historical tale.

The panels may be found throughout the Museum as follows:

## SECOND FLOOR

**Gallery 1.) CIVIL WAR TO CIVIL RIGHTS** sets the stage for the trail. Background information on American slavery, and early attempts to limit or outlaw it, are discussed. By the start of the Civil War, the debate over the “peculiar institution” had reached the boiling point, with abolitionists and anti-slavery societies placed directly in the center of it. **Highlighted Figures:** *Frederick Douglass and Harriet Tubman*

**Gallery 3.) A NEW ARMY** explores the complexities both North and South faced in their attempts to recruit (or avoid recruiting) African-American soldiers for their causes. Abraham Lincoln feared recruiting black soldiers would anger those in the Border States, while the Confederacy recruited slaves, but few freedmen, into their service. **Highlighted Figure:** *Pinckney B.S. Stewart – the first non-white Governor of Louisiana*

**Gallery 6.) MARCHING FORWARD** takes the story to the aftermath of the Emancipation Proclamation, when recruitment of black soldiers into the Union Army soared. While abolitionists and prominent African-Americans assisted in the enlistment for the U.S. Colored Troops, angry Confederate supporters vowed that any black Federal soldier they captured would be returned to slavery. **Highlighted Figure:** *Thomas Morris Chester – a child of former slaves who recruited black soldiers, and later became an accomplished reporter and lawyer in America and England*

**Gallery 9.) WILL THEY FIGHT?** This was the question on the minds of many Northern whites when black soldiers began to enter the Federal Army. African-American soldiers were initially limited to non-combat roles, but their courage and valor on the battlefield made military commanders reconsider their decision. **Highlighted Figure:** *Sgt. William H. Carney – color bearer of the 54<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts, who was awarded the Medal of Honor for his courage at the Battle of Battery Wagner in 1863. He was the first African-American to receive the award*

## FIRST FLOOR

**Gallery 11.) LOOKING TOWARD THE FUTURE** discusses the various options facing black citizens in the United States. Some suggested establishing a state or country specifically for African-Americans out West. Others suggested a return to Africa. Still others suggest that black Americans forge a life in the United States – the country where the vast majority had been born. Despite years of struggle for freedom, the question of what to do once freedom was attained puzzled many. **Highlighted Figure:** *Martin Delany – the first African-American to become a high-ranking officer (specifically a Major) in the U.S. Army*

**Gallery 17.) AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION** highlights the changes made to the laws of the land after the Civil War. The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments guaranteed freedom and civil liberties for African-Americans, but enforcing those new policies would be easier said than done. **Highlighted Figure:** *Octavius Catto – a well known college professor, army recruiter, and manager of an African-American baseball team, the Pythians*

**Gallery 17.) RECONSTRUCTING AMERICA** in the years following the Civil War posed its own unique challenges. The South, devastated by four years of conflict, underwent an entire change of culture and society, with newly freed slaves playing a central role in the new government and cultural policies. However, the heavy hand of some Federal plans served only to further anger an already frustrated Southern population. **Highlighted Figure:** *Robert Smalls – born a slave, he became a famous Union Navy ship's captain, and served five terms as a Congressman during Reconstruction*

**Gallery 17.) THE CHALLENGES TO RECONSTRUCTION** came as new Federal policies gripped the former Confederacy. With the newly freed suddenly made their equals, many Southerners sought to limit the rights gained by African-Americans. Despite having attained their civil rights under the law, organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan and the White League used violence and intimidation to hamper the social equality of African-Americans in the South. **Highlighted Figures:** *“Patience on a Monument” – a fearsome cartoon from Harpers Weekly that illustrates the struggles faced by black Southerners during Reconstruction. Carpetbaggers – Northern citizens who took part in the reconstruction of the South, many of whom came with mixed motives.*

**Gallery 17.) AN UNCERTAIN FUTURE** was faced by African-Americans in the South following the end of Reconstruction. Without Federal troops to enforce new civil rights laws, most black Southerners became disenfranchised. Yet the Amendments that had been added to the Constitution during the years of Reconstruction would form the basis for the civil rights struggles of the late-19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Key events from these time periods are also listed on this panel.

At the end of the Museum galleries, pamphlets highlighting other prominent figures of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Civil Rights Movement are available for all of our visitors. Please inform the staff if none are available. We would be happy to provide some for you!



## *WE THE PEOPLE VIDEO SERIES*

The National Civil War Museum's award-winning video, *We the People*, tells the story of ten characters during the Civil War – Northerners and Southerners, men and women, military and civilian, black and white. History is not merely names and dates and lines on maps. It is the story of people. Real people faced, what Abraham Lincoln called, “the fiery trial” of the Civil War. You will meet these people five times as you pass through our galleries. Listen as they describe their thoughts and experiences during the years 1861 to 1865.

The first four segments of the videos play continuously in Galleries 1, 4, 9 and 13. You do not have to see the segments from the beginning. Watch each video when you come to them and move on when they begin to repeat. All of our videos are captioned so that students can hear and read the dialog. The last video is shown in the Theater on the first floor, just past the Battle Map. It begins every 20 minutes and last 16 minutes. This video program begins with *The Nation Endures*, the story of the period from Lee's Surrender to Lincoln's Assassination, and then concludes with the final chapter of the *We the People* characters. It is best to see this video from the beginning.



### THE CHARACTERS (in order of appearance in the first video)

#### **SIMON PRESCOTT**

Simon is a runaway slave living in Boston. As a slave, he learned blacksmithing and now uses his skills to earn and save money to buy the freedom of his wife and sons. He also learned to read and is very proud of that fact. During the war, he joins the U.S. Colored Troops and fights for the Union. He survives the war and reunites with his wife and son.

#### **LUCY PRESCOTT**

Lucy, Simon's wife, is a slave in Virginia. She is a house servant and has been a caretaker of her master's children. Despite having genuine affection for her master's family, Lucy yearns to be free and wants a life with Simon and her two sons. After the Emancipation Proclamation, her mistress frees her and she finds work in Washington, D.C. as a washerwoman. Her prayers for her husband are answered and the family is reunited in 1865.

### **CAROLINE KEMBLE**

Caroline is the wife of a New Jersey Congressman. She is a self-confident woman, well educated, well informed about the issues of the day and has definite opinions. She opens her home in Washington to war casualties and assists greatly with the U.S. Sanitary Commission.

### **JONATHAN REED**

Jonathan is a Northern newspaper editor. He is a Republican who supports the abolition of slavery, but initially has a low opinion of Lincoln. Eventually, he joins Lincoln's administration and works in the White House telegraph office. As the war progresses, his views of Lincoln change dramatically.

### **GEORGE KILPATRICK**

George is a farmer in western North Carolina. He has two slaves and works in the fields beside them. George fears and dislikes the looming conflict, calling it "a rich man's war and a poor man's fight." He has nothing but contempt for the rich planters who are eager to secede, but hates the thought of Northern interference in Southern affairs.

### **THE BURNHAM BROTHERS**

*The Burnham family owns a huge farm in Kentucky, along the Ohio River, across from Indiana. They also own hundreds of slaves. Each of the three brothers will take a different path during the Civil War.*

#### **DANIEL BURNHAM**

Daniel is the oldest brother. A graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, he has spent ten years in the U.S. Army, rising to the rank of Captain. He's married and now runs the family plantation. Daniel is not enthusiastic about the war, but he feels duty bound to join the Union cause if the conflict escalates. He has an almost mystical attachment to the "Federal Union" and disapproves of secession. As a professional soldier, he will recognize much of the stupidity in how the war is conducted.

#### **HENRY BURNHAM**

Henry is the middle brother. He's bitter because his older brother inherited the farm, and he sees no future for himself in Kentucky. Mistrustful of both sides, Henry goes west in search of gold and does not fight in the war. He is horrified by the slaughter he reads in newspapers. When he returns to Kentucky, he finds himself an outcast by Union and Confederate supporters.

#### **ANDREW JACKSON "A.J." BURNHAM**

A.J. is the youngest brother. He has a devil-may-care attitude and sees war as a great adventure. He is resentful of the way his oldest brother orders him around and does not agree with Daniel about the war. He joins the Confederate cavalry. His eagerness to fight is soon overcome by the sight of dead friends, but he is dedicated to preserving what he sees as the special Southern way of life that emphasizes "honor, dignity and beauty."

### **JULIE LEGRAND STRONG**

Julie is from Mississippi but lives in New York City. She married a New York banker, who did business in the South before the war. Julie's marriage was "arranged" as part of a business deal by her father. Her husband, like most businessmen, deplors the coming war because it will be bad for business. She is distinctly pro-Southern, but her husband urges her to keep her opinions private. She is untouched by the war, except for the impact on her parents in Mississippi.

### **NICOLE LEGRAND**

Nicole, Julie's mother, lives in Mississippi on her husband's huge cotton plantation. She is baffled by the coming war, and the "mad rush" towards it doesn't make any sense to her. Her husband, however, wants to secede and form a separate country that will conquer the North and make all its factory workers slaves. During the war, their plantation is ravaged. Nicole's husband is killed and she resorts to asking her daughter's husband for money to help rebuild the property. After the war's end, to keep the plantation going, she will resort to using a sharecropper plan with her former slaves.



## LIFE-SIZED DIORAMAS

The National Civil War Museum's life-sized dioramas feature incredibly detailed figures that captivate the imaginations of our visitors and dramatize incidents of the Civil War. Each scene emphasizes the real people behind the historical facts.

### SLAVE AUCTION (Gallery 2)

Slavery polarized the nation in the years before the Civil War. The auction depicted here occurred before the war, in the District of Columbia, within sight of the White House. Listen to the auctioneer, the bidders, and a woman and her child on the auction block. Also hear the comments of unseen passersby who encounter the scene. Listen to the slaves in the nearby cell awaiting their turn to be sold. Come face-to-face with a man looking out from a barred window, touch his hands and imagine the impact of slavery on a human being's life.



### FIRING ON FORT SUMTER (Gallery 3)

The Civil War began before sunrise on April 12, 1861. That moment is depicted as the South Carolina militiaman in gray pulls the lanyard on the 10-inch mortar to send the first shell at Fort Sumter in the middle of Charleston harbor. Note that the officer, still wearing a U.S. blue uniform, is looking at his watch with a Civil War version of a flashlight. On the opposite wall is a post-battle photograph, showing the destruction caused by the bombardment. The flag being raised is the first national flag of the Confederacy, which looks remarkably similar to the United States' flag.

### CAMP CURTIN (Gallery 8)

Camp Curtin, located in Harrisburg, was the largest Federal Army training camp of the Civil War. Over 300,000 men passed through its gates on their way to and from the conflict. Most of a soldier's time was spent in a camp. Listen and see soldiers discussing army paperwork, complaining about food, singing songs, gambling, and writing letters home. The man with the wagon is a Sutler, a merchant authorized to sell items to soldiers that the army did not supply.

### THE DEATH OF LIEUTENANT CUSHING (Gallery 11)

Lt. Alonzo Cushing's Battery A of the 4th U.S. Artillery was the focal point of Pickett's Charge during the climax of the Battle of Gettysburg. As Confederate troops approached his position, he had his last cannon loaded and shouted "Fire!" At that instant a bullet passed through his mouth and took the life of a promising young officer, who had graduated from West Point just two years before. Across the room, a mural depicts the oncoming Confederate line. (*This is the only diorama without an audio program.*)

### SURGEON'S TENT (Gallery 12)

This scene depicts the reality of war as a surgeon amputates a soldier's leg in an effort to save his life. Although the patient has a piece of rope in his mouth to bite on to fight the pain, most surgery by Union surgeons was performed under at least some type of anesthesia. Listen to the quotes from surgeons, patients, hospital stewards, and nurses and learn the true cost of war.



## BATTLE MAPS

Two large wall maps, with video narrations by **Dr. James I. "Bud" Robertson, Jr.**, Virginia Tech's noted Civil War historian, present the widespread campaigns of the war. Blue lights for Union and red lights for Confederates show troop movements and flashing yellow lights indicate battles. Dr. Robertson's brief narration of each battle is informative and moving. Like all our videos, these are also captioned.



### MAP 1 (Second Floor)

Forts Henry and Donelson  
Shiloh  
Pea Ridge  
Capture of New Orleans  
Shenandoah Valley Campaign  
Sevens Days Campaign  
Second Bull Run  
Antietam  
Perryville  
Fredericksburg

### MAP 2 (First Floor)

Stones River  
Chattanooga  
The Wilderness  
Spotsylvania  
Cold Harbor  
Siege of Petersburg  
Franklin  
Nashville  
Fall of Richmond  
Appomattox



## MUSIC STATION

Music was an important part of the Civil War. It inspired troops in combat, it entertained civilians and soldiers alike, it evoked political passions, and it raised the spirits of a war-weary populace. Our music station allows students to listen to samples of various kinds of music, including Northern and Southern Songs, Spirituals, Soldier's Songs, Bugle Calls and Songs about Lincoln. The display also includes instruments, sheet music and photographs of musicians.



### TUNES INCLUDE:

- *Battle Cry of Freedom*
- *Dixie*
- *Swing Low Sweet Chariot*
- *Bonnie Blue Flag*
- *Tenting on the Old Camp Ground*
- *Taps*
- *We Are Coming Father Abraham*
- *The Yellow Rose of Texas*
- *Battle Hymn of the Republic*
- *Lincoln and Liberty*



## THE WAR OF FIRSTS

The Civil War saw great innovations. Throughout the Museum are “**War of Firsts**” plaques that describe various equipment, ideas, and concepts used for the first time during the years 1861 to 1865. These advancements are summarized in our final gallery. The “**Fifty Years in Five**” exhibit describes technological and administrative progress during the war.

### THESE “FIRSTS” INCLUDE:

- *African-American appointed staff officer in U.S. Army*
- *Ambulance Corps*
- *Balloons for aerial observation in warfare*
- *Battle between ironclad steam-driven warships*
- *Corps Badges*
- *Income Tax*
- *Land Mines*
- *Medal of Honor*
- *National Paper Money*
- *Official army policy on chaplains*
- *Photographs of battlefield casualties*
- *Policy for non-combatant, conscientious objectors*
- *Railroad Artillery*
- *Railroads used for troop movements*
- *Repeating Rifles*
- *Standardized sizes for ready-made clothing*
- *Successful rapid-fire gun first used in warfare*
- *Successful submarine attack on warship*
- *Taps as the bugle call for “lights out”*
- *“Wigwag” Signal Flag Communication*



## INFANTRY, ARTILLERY, & BATTLE VIDEOS



In our Gettysburg Gallery, there are two videos showing how weapons were loaded and fired. The **Infantry** video covers the nine-step process for loading and firing the rifled musket, the most common weapon of the Civil War. It also shows the various firing techniques when the soldiers were in a formation, including the company volley, firing by rank, and firing by file. The **Artillery** video shows how horse teams moved cannons and the various steps required to load

and fire the guns. Another video in the Gettysburg Gallery depicts **Scenes of Battle** from various movies and reenactments. These film clips show the tactics, large numbers of men, and clouds of white gun smoke that were common on Civil War battlefields.



# AUDIO-VISUAL PROGRAM LENGTHS

The National Civil War Museum uses a variety of audio-visual presentations that are sure to keep your students' attention.

- ✓ The *We the People* and *The Nation Endures* videos follow the lives of ten typical Americans in the days before, during, and after the Civil War (These videos are marked with an asterisk below).
- ✓ Other videos depict the use of weapons, battle scenes, and veteran reunions.
- ✓ Two narrated and lighted maps present the widespread campaigns of the war.
- ✓ Five life-size dioramas depict important themes of the Civil War.

A tour of the Museum will take about two to four hours if your students watch or listen to all of these presentations.

## SECOND FLOOR

		<u>GALLERY</u>	<u>APPROX.</u>
Video Program 1:	<i>We the People 1*</i>	1	13 min.
Diorama 1:	Slave Auction	2	5 min.
Diorama 2:	Firing on Fort Sumter	3	5 min.
Video Program 2:	<i>We the People 2*</i>	4	7 min.
Map Program 1:	1862 Campaigns	7	14 min.
Diorama 3:	Camp Curtin	8	10 min.
Video Program 3:	<i>We the People 3*</i>	9	7 min.
Music Station	Music of the Civil War	10	15 min.

## FIRST FLOOR

		<u>GALLERY</u>	<u>APPROX.</u>
Video Program 4:	Infantry Firing Demo	11	5 min.
Video Program 5:	Artillery Firing Demo	11	4 min.
Diorama 4:	Death of Cushing	11	no audio
Video Program 6:	Civil War Battle Scenes	11	6 min.
Diorama 5:	Surgeon's Tent	12	8 min.
Video Program 7:	<i>We the People 4*</i>	13	13 min.
Map Program 2:	1864-65 Campaigns	16	14 min.
Video Program 8:	<i>A Nation Endures*</i>	Theater	16 min.
Video Program 9:	Veteran Reunions	17	6 min.

NOTE: *The Nation Endures* is the only video that needs to be seen from the beginning for best understanding. There is a four-minute break between each showing. All other videos run continuously and will repeat as visitors move on.



## EDUCATIONAL PRESENTATIONS

All educational presentations at The National Civil War Museum comply with standards set forth by the **National Center for History in the Schools (NCHS)**. In addition, our presentations are **HANDS-ON** based, and make the most of high quality historical reproductions!

### *EXAMPLES OF PRESENTATIONS WE OFFER MAY BE FOUND BELOW:*

#### THE TECHNOLOGY OF WARFARE

Why did Civil War soldiers fight shoulder-to-shoulder? You mean there's more than one use for a bayonet? Students will be introduced to the weapons and tactics used by Civil War infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

#### CAMP LIFE

After a hard day of marching or fighting in a battle, what's a soldier to do? Students will learn what Civil War soldiers did to pass the time in their camps.

#### THE LADIES OF THE WAR

The Civil War era wasn't just a man's world! Students will learn about what women did to contribute to the war effort, such as farming, spying, nursing, and even fighting!



#### UNIFORMS OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH

Clothing makes the soldier - whether it's blue or gray! Students will examine the types of uniforms and equipment worn by soldiers in the Union and Confederate armies.



## CUSTOM PRESENTATIONS

If none of our presentations will fit your needs, we will gladly work with you to create a custom presentation for your students. **Please note:** Advanced notice is required for custom presentations, as the presentation will take time to develop and create.



## SCAVENGER HUNTS

To better enhance your students' exploration of The National Civil War Museum, we have created Scavenger Hunts appropriate for all age levels! Scavenger Hunts are available electronically by request. We will email you a Scavenger Hunt and an Answer Key for you to copy and distribute to your students. The Scavenger Hunts are a challenge – but not impossible. As one young student told us, “The answers aren't hard to find, but you have to actually read!”

*Thank you for your interest in  
The National Civil War Museum!*



*We look forward to your visit!*

THE NATIONAL  
CIVIL WAR  
MUSEUM<sup>®</sup>  
IN ASSOCIATION WITH THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

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