

Clue # 1

- The Civil War was fought between the northern (Union) states and the southern (Confederate) states.
- The Civil War officially began in 1861 when Confederate States fired on Fort Sumter, South Carolina.
- The southern Confederate states did not want the North telling them what to do or making laws they didn't agree with.
- Many southern states decided to break away from the northern states to create their own country called the Confederacy.
- The Confederate States were slaveholding states that left, or seceded, from the United States.
- The Confederacy stated their legal right to own slaves was not being protected by the United States government.
- Republican Abraham Lincoln was elected as the 16th President in 1860. Southern states were not happy with the election results and feared that slavery would be abolished.
- The Union (northern states) wanted to stay together as one united country.

23 14 19

10 17 4 17 9

21 7 3

9 7 12 23 19 22

8 3 11 16

19 17 24 14 23 19 19 1

12 17 26 23 2

23 11

19 17 24 14 23 19 19 1

12 17 26 23 2

8 17 4 19

Clue # 2

- The actual war began on April 12, 1861.
- Taxes and the size of the government were areas of concern, on top of the issue of slavery.
- President Lincoln wanted to end slavery and keep the northern and southern states together.
- There were many differences between the Northern and Southern states.
- The North relied on industry or factories. The land and weather in the north were not beneficial for farming.
- The South had a lot of agriculture, or crops, on large plantations.
- The plantation owners relied on the work of slaves to tend the crops.
- The Civil War, fought mostly in the southern states, took the lives of more than 620,000.
- Many people died from diseases and wounds because there was not enough medical help.
- Clara Barton, a leading nurse during the Civil War, traveled from battle to battle taking care of wounded soldiers. She was very brave, often on the front lines, and she became known as the...

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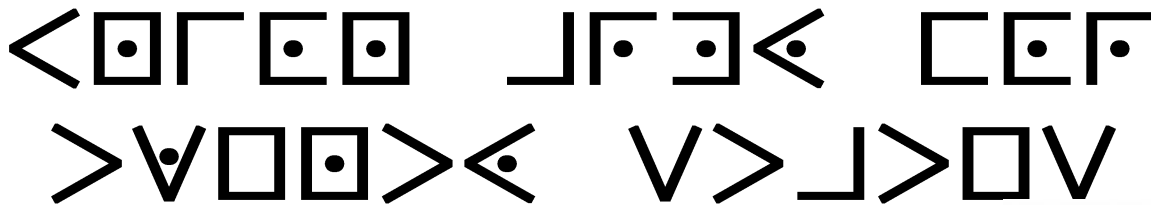
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Clue # 3

- As the United States expanded westward, each new state shifted power between the North and the South.
- Southern states began to fear they would lose their power and rights.
 - Every new state added became a battleground.
 - Rifles and cannons were used by both sides.
 - Railroads made a major impact on the war.
- The railroads allowed armies to quickly move in large numbers over long distances. There South had fewer railroad tracks.
 - The Confederate states (south) were led by Jefferson Davis.
 - Davis was viewed as the president of the southern states.
 - Robert E. Lee led the Confederate Army.
- The Confederate States were: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.
- Border states who chose not to leave the Union included Delaware, West Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland.
- Some major Civil War battles were the Battle of Bull Run, the Battle of Antietam, the Battle of Gettysburg and the Battle of Shiloh.
 - The Union (north) was led by Abraham Lincoln.
 - Ulysses S. Grant led the...





Clue # 4

Hint: \Rightarrow then \downarrow

- In 1863 President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation...

2532423132 1224515141

23113345 341311155134 4233

3443544432512433 344411445134

- Although the Emancipation Proclamation did not immediately free all slaves, it paved the way for future freedom. Eventually, the 13th amendment officially ended slavery.
 - In 1863, Lincoln also delivered the Gettysburg Address.
- The Gettysburg Address is one of the most important speeches in American history. His speech began with the famous words, "Four score and seven years ago..."
- In this speech Lincoln stated the Civil War was fought to keep a government "of the people, by the people, and for the people."
- The Civil War ended when General Robert E. Lee surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant at the Appomattox Courthouse in Virginia.
- After the war, Lincoln's Reconstruction began and lasted until 1877.
- This was a time to help former Confederate states to be readmitted to the Union.
 - Reconstruction also focused on rebuilding infrastructure and plantations that were destroyed in the war.



A = 7

N =

B =

O =

C = 10

P =

D = 22

Q =

E = 19

R = 3

F =

S =

G =

T = 23

H = 14

U = 6

I = 17

V =

J =

W =

K =

X = 26

L = 9

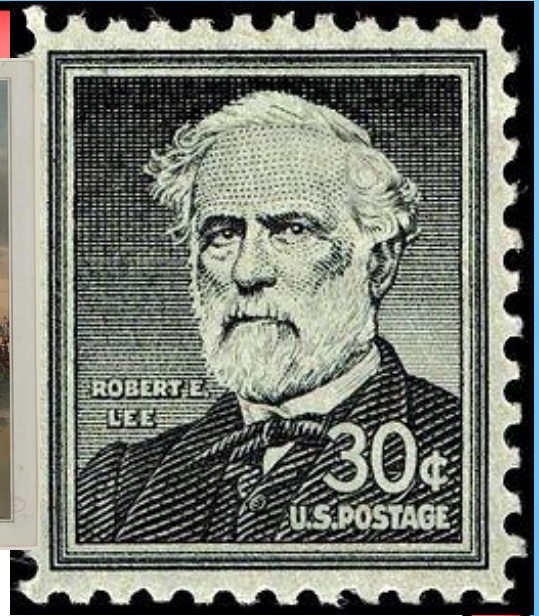
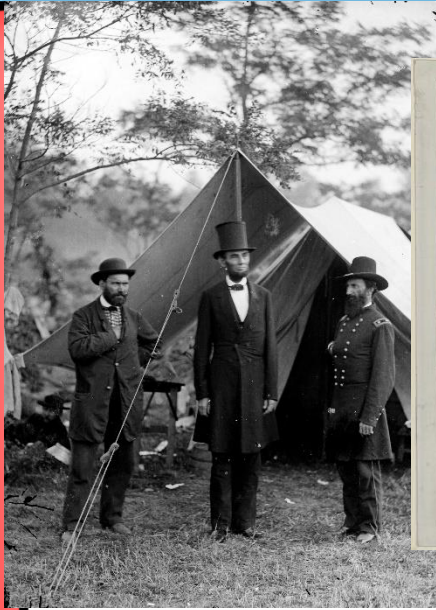
Y = 2

M = 16

Z =



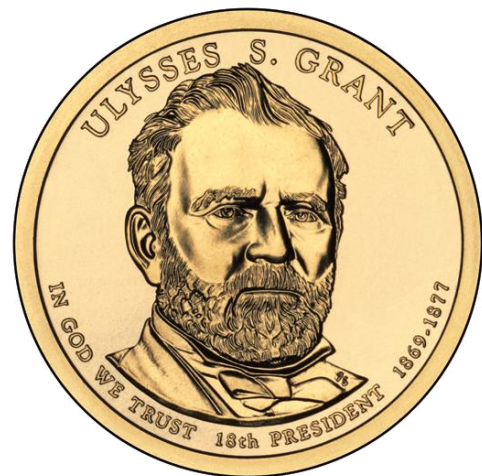
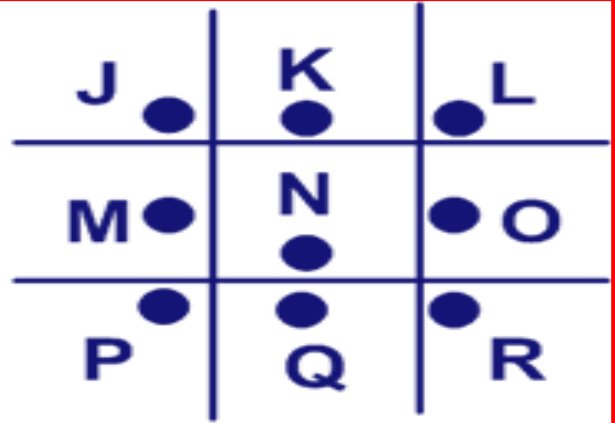
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A ● ———
 B ——— ● ● ●
 C ——— ● ——— ●
 D ——— ● ●
 E ●
 F ● ● ——— ●
 G ——— ——— ●
 H ● ● ● ●
 I ● ●
 J ● ——— ——— ———
 K ——— ● ———
 L ● ——— ● ●
 M ——— ———
 N ——— ●
 O ——— ——— ———
 P ● ——— ——— ●
 Q ——— ——— ● ———
 R ● ——— ●
 S ● ● ●
 T ———

U ● ● ———
 V ● ● ● ———
 W ● ——— ———
 X ——— ● ● ———
 Y ——— ● ——— ———
 Z ——— ——— ● ●

1 ● ——— ——— ——— ———
 2 ● ● ——— ——— ———
 3 ● ● ● ——— ———
 4 ● ● ● ● ———
 5 ● ● ● ● ●
 6 ——— ● ● ● ●
 7 ——— ——— ● ● ●
 8 ——— ——— ——— ● ●
 9 ——— ——— ——— ——— ●
 0 ——— ——— ——— ——— ———





	1	2	3	4	5
1	A	B		D	E
2	F		H	I/J	K
3	L	M	N		P
4	Q	R	S	T	
5		W	X	Y	Z

How to read a PigPen Cipher

A PigPen Cipher is a simple substitution cipher. There are 26 symbols, one for each letter of the alphabet. If you break it down, the letters below are represented by the corresponding symbol.

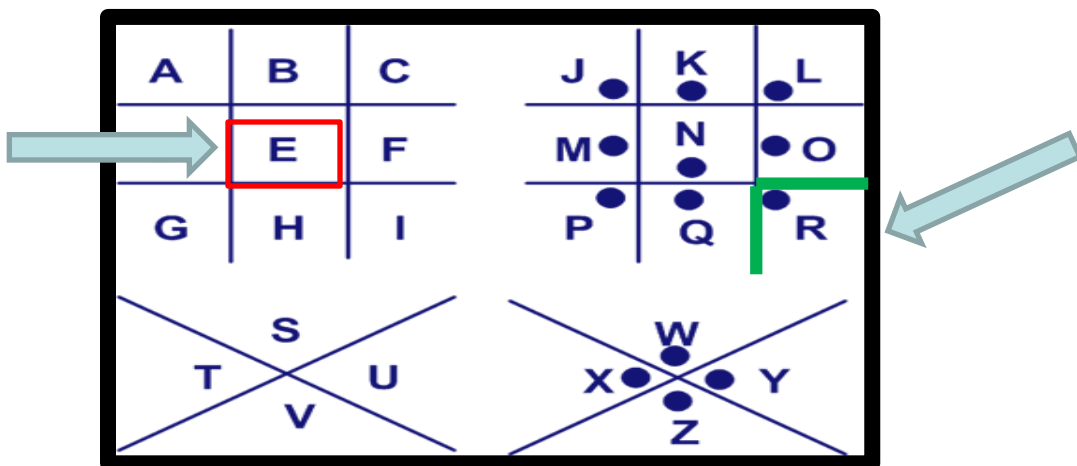
A=┘ B=┐ C=┌ D=└ E=◻ F=◻ G=┐ H=└ I=┘
 J=┘ K=┐ L=┌ M=└ N=◻ O=◻ P=┐ Q=└ R=┘
 S=┘ T=┐ U=┌ V=└ W=┘ X=┐ Y=└ Z=┘

Example #1:

The letter "E" would be found as the symbol in the red box below. The "E" is found in the middle so it is the symbol of a square.

Example # 2:

The letter "R" would be represented by the symbol in green found below. The letter "R" has a line above it and to the left of it with a dot in between the two lines.



How to read a Polybius Cipher

Polybius cipher, or Polybius Square, consists of replacing each letter of the alphabet by its coordinates, or position, on a grid (usually a square).

Step 1: Replace the missing letters reading across. You can see the "C" is missing in line 1 (row 1).

Step 2: Each letter is represented by TWO numbers. The first number indicates the number across the TOP (RIGHT). The second number indicates the number on the LEFT column (DOWN).

Example # 1: The letter "E" would be 51. Go across the top to the 5, then down 1.

Example # 2: The letter "R" would be represented by the number 24. Go across the top to 2 and down to the 4.

	1	2	3	4	5
1	A	B		D	E
2	F		H	I/ J	K
3	L	M	N		P
4	Q	R	S	T	
5		W	X	Y	Z

How to decode a cryptogram

BASIC SOLVING TECHNIQUES:

Fill in as many letters as you can. Once you determine a letter, you can use that letter over for every entry. For example: If you know the word is "THE" and the "H" is represented by the number 22, then every number 22 will be an "H".

- Scan through the cryptogram looking for single-letter words. They're almost always an *A* or *I*.
- Scan the numbers: The most frequent number is probably *E*. It could also be *T*, *A*, or *O*.
- Pencil in your guesses. Be prepared to erase and change your guesses!
- Look for apostrophes. They're usually followed by *D*, *S*, *T*, *M*, *RE* or *LL*.
- Look for a repeating pattern. They may be common letter groups, such as *SH*, *TH*, *RE*, *CH*, *TR*, *ING* or *ION*.
- Try to decode shorter words first.
 - The most common two-letter words are *OF*, *TO*, *IN*, *IS*, and *IT*.
 - The most common three-letter words are *THE*, *AND*, *FOR*, *WAS* and *HIS*.
 - The most common four-letter word is *THAT*.