



### **Ask a Military Doctor to help you fill in the blanks**

Two thirds  $\frac{2}{3}$  of all the soldiers who died during the Civil War, died due to \_\_\_\_\_.

Many of the childhood diseases we no longer fear today, were deadly epidemics in the military camps. Two of these diseases were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

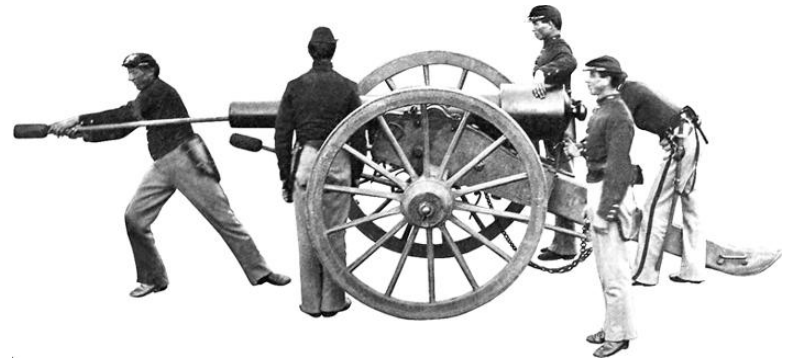
Due to the horrific damage the mine ball caused to the human body, the only option the surgeon had to save a soldier's life was \_\_\_\_\_.

A triangular shaped wound that was almost impossible to suture, was made by the \_\_\_\_\_.

The surgeon used \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ to anesthetize the patient before operating.

After receiving initial medical attention, the survival rate of soldiers was determined by the risk of \_\_\_\_\_.

The surgeon would wash his medical instruments only when they were \_\_\_\_\_.



### **Ask a Artilleryman to help you fill in the blanks**

Six field pieces (cannons) with their supporting limbers, caissons, and artillerymen was known as a \_\_\_\_\_.

Each artilleryman of the \_\_\_\_\_ member gun crew had a specific assigned position.

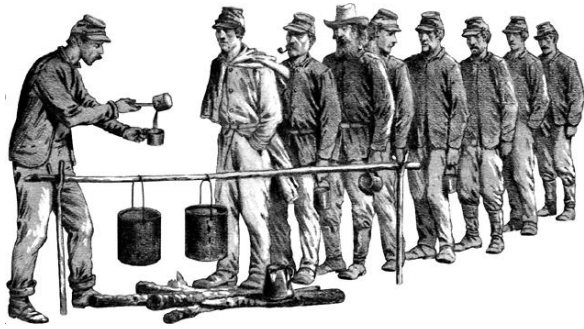
The majority of the field pieces used during the war were \_\_\_\_\_ bore \_\_\_\_\_ loaders.

A very popular muzzleloader used during the war was the M1857 12-POUNDER (Napoleon). The Napoleon could fire a \_\_\_\_\_. (weight of the projectile) solid shot.

However, a few field pieces used in the war were breechloaders, where the projectile was loaded in the \_\_\_\_\_, not in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the tube.

The field pieces fired a wide range of projectiles. One of the projectiles produced an effect similar to firing a large shotgun. This projectile was called \_\_\_\_\_.

An artilleryman can be distinguished from the infantryman by the \_\_\_\_\_ piping on his jacket, and \_\_\_\_\_ on his cap.



### **Ask an Infantryman to help you fill in the blanks**

The standard uniform of the Union soldier was made of \_\_\_\_\_ and dyed \_\_\_\_\_.

Because the Mc Dowell hat was occasionally used as a temporary bucket, soldiers “unofficially” renamed it the \_\_\_\_\_.

Throughout the Civil War, the .58 cal. \_\_\_\_\_ rifled musket was issued to the Union infantrymen.

The \_\_\_\_\_ was the name of the shoulder bag soldiers wore that contained food, letters, and other personal items.

\_\_\_\_\_ was the name of the hard army bread that looked like a large hard square cracker.

Soldiers often carried a sewing kit known as a \_\_\_\_\_ in their Haversack.

The Shelter Tent, was shared with a fellow soldier (pard) out in the field, was also known as a \_\_\_\_\_.

The wooden matches used during the war before safety matches were invented were called \_\_\_\_\_.



### **Ask a Civilian to help you fill in the blanks**

The cookware Civilians and Soldiers used over the fire was made of \_\_\_\_\_ and/or \_\_\_\_\_.

Two manufacturers of canned & bottled food products introduced during the Civil War and are still in production today include \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

Ladies wore a \_\_\_\_\_ to make their dresses fuller, and a \_\_\_\_\_ to make their waist appear thinner.

The \_\_\_\_\_ was a Civilian organization which provided fresh vegetables, fruit, books, candles, and writing material to the soldiers in the field.

Another Civilian organization which tried to limit or totally prohibit the consumption of alcohol beverages was the \_\_\_\_\_.

At formal (balls) dances ladies and gentlemen (both military & civilian) always wore a pair of \_\_\_\_\_.

The Virginia Reel was a popular \_\_\_\_\_ performed during the Civil War.