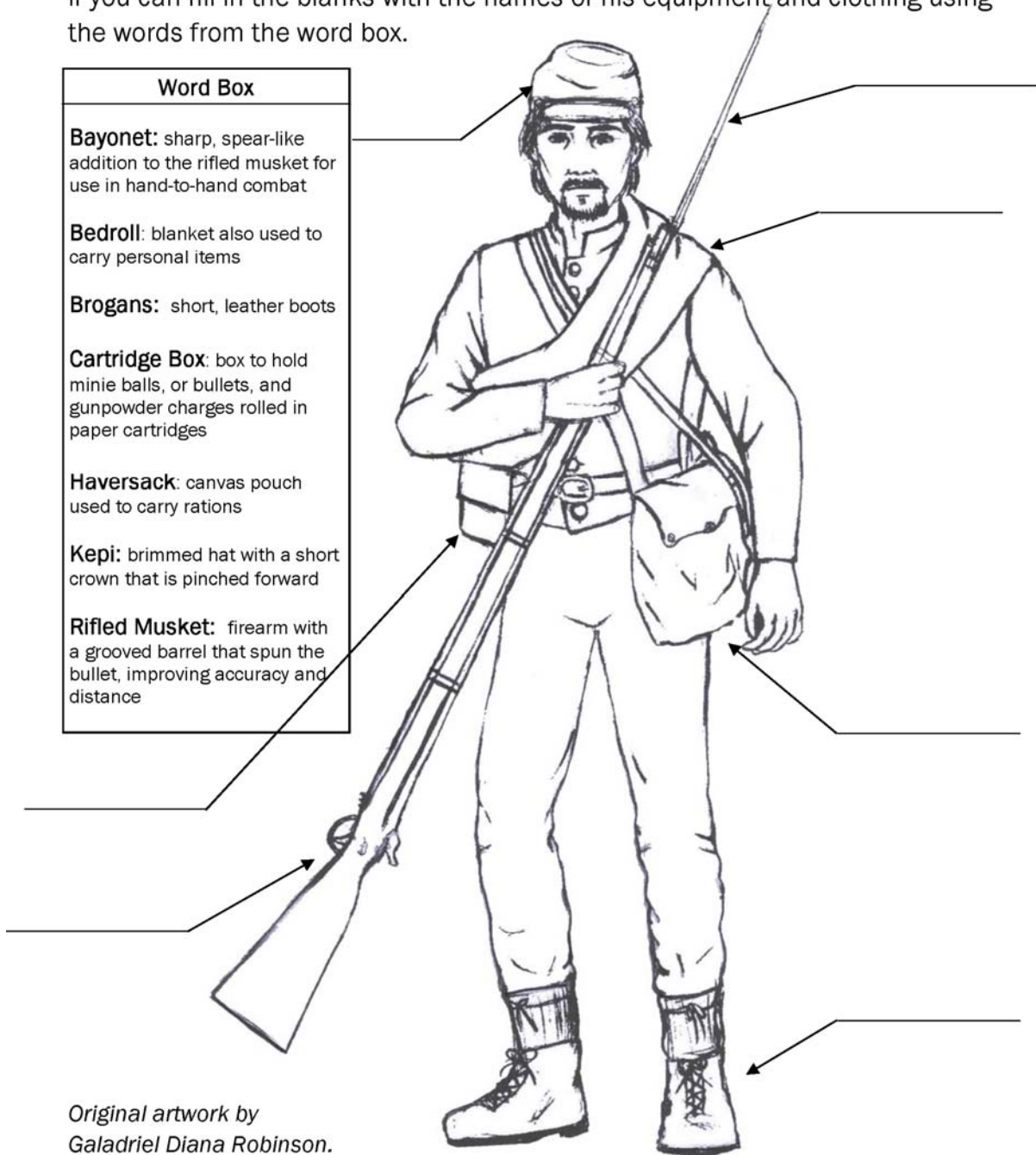


Confederate Infantryman

Color in the Confederate infantryman, who was a soldier fighting on foot. See if you can fill in the blanks with the names of his equipment and clothing using the words from the word box.

Word Box
Bayonet: sharp, spear-like addition to the rifled musket for use in hand-to-hand combat
Bedroll: blanket also used to carry personal items
Brogans: short, leather boots
Cartridge Box: box to hold minie balls, or bullets, and gunpowder charges rolled in paper cartridges
Haversack: canvas pouch used to carry rations
Kepi: brimmed hat with a short crown that is pinched forward
Rifled Musket: firearm with a grooved barrel that spun the bullet, improving accuracy and distance

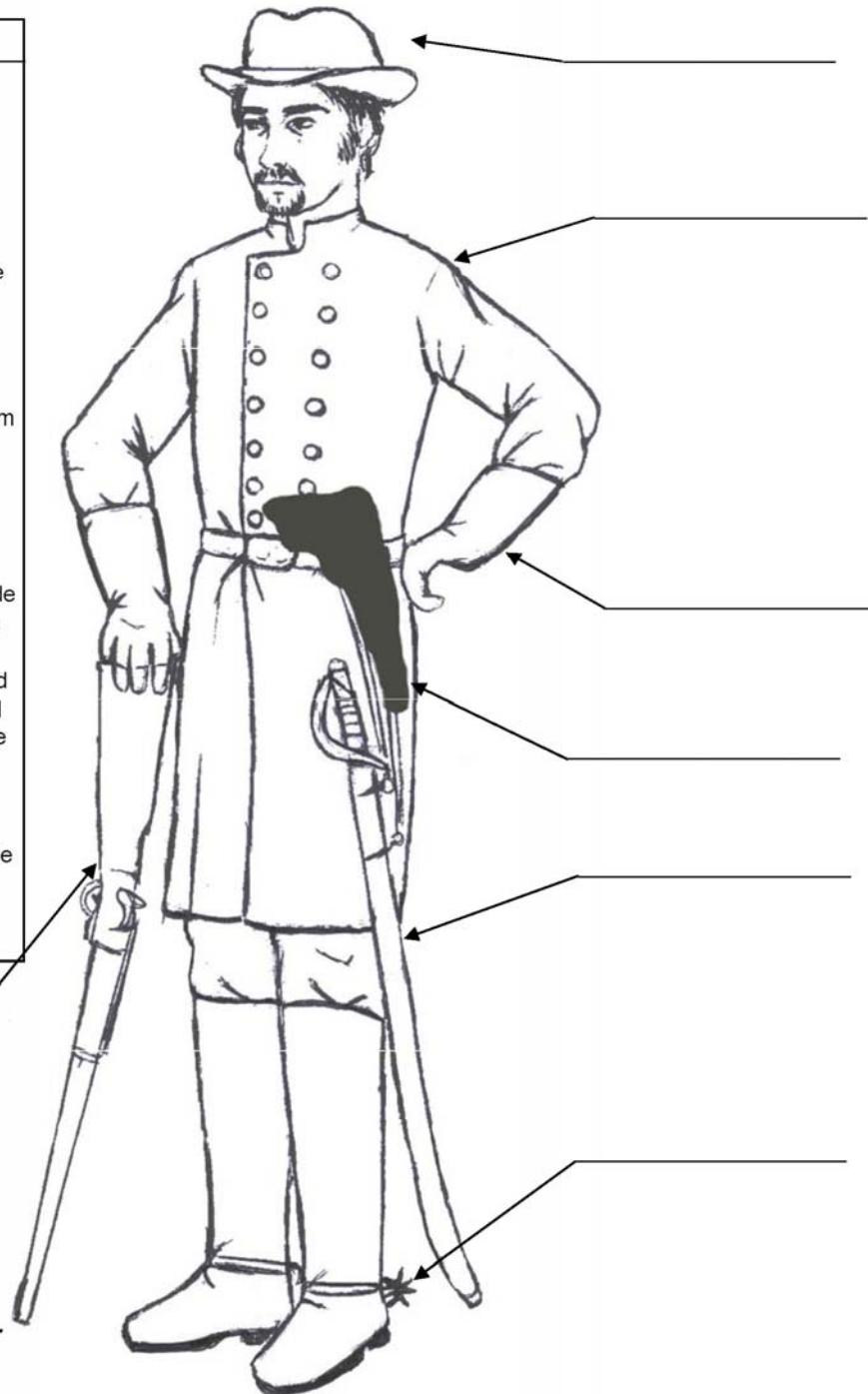


Original artwork by Galadriel Diana Robinson.

Union Cavalryman

Color in the Union Cavalryman, who was a soldier fighting on horseback. See if you can fill in the blanks with the names of his equipment and clothing using the words from the word box.

Word Box
Carbine: short-barreled firearm that was lighter and more easily handled than the rifled musket
Frock Coat: long jacket extending down to between the hip and knee
Gauntlets: leather gloves extending over the wrist and lower portion of the jacket's arm
Revolver: handgun, often carried in a leather holster attached to the belt
Slouch Hat: hat usually made of felt with a wide, flexible brim
Spurs: a metal spike or spiked wheel that attaches to the heel of a rider's boot to urge a horse forward
Saber: metal weapon with a long, slightly curved sharp blade and a hilt, or handle, on one end, designed to be used from horseback



Original artwork by
Galadriel Diana Robinson.

Drummer Boy

Drummer boys were often not old enough to join the army as soldiers but could play, or learn to play, the drums or bugle. Some were as young as 11 years old, and they were expected to play throughout the day, sounding off roll calls each morning, as well as meal times, drill times, and bed time.

They also had to play during the battles themselves and as the soldiers marched. Color in this drawing of a Federal drummer boy from the 8th Regiment, New York National Guard.



Image courtesy of Dover Publications.

Packing Your Knapsack

A knapsack was a simple backpack made of canvas with leather straps and metal buckles. It was used to carry the gear that a soldier would need. Knapsacks were standard issue for troops on both sides of the war. When full, they often weighed up to fifty pounds. Many knapsacks were covered with a black paint that melted in the sun and soiled everything it came in touch with. A soldier's knapsack carried everything needed for survival, plus reminders of home. The gear carried by a soldier might include:

A change of clothes	3 lbs.	Bible	1/2 lb.
Underwear	1 lb.	Comb and brush	1/4 lb.
Winter long johns	2 lbs.	Shaving tools	1/4 lb.
Coat	3 lbs.	Sewing kit	1/8 lb.
Cap	1/2 lb.	Soap	1/4 lb.
Photographs	1/8 lb.	Eating equipment	2 lbs.
Letters	1/4 lb.	Tobacco	1/2 lb.
Stationery and pencil	1/4 lb.	Pipes	1/4 lb.

In addition, troops carried muskets, ammunition, swords, a haversack, and a blanket or two. Don't forget a canteen full of water and probably a tent to carry weighing up to 12 pounds. What a load! As the war progressed, soldiers began to leave their knapsacks behind, carrying only what fit in their blankets.

1. How much did all of the knapsack equipment weigh?

2. What special keepsake would you add to this list?

3. What would you leave out to lighten your load? Why?

4. How would the weight of this knapsack affect your ability to walk or run?
