BHS Social Studies Department Curriculum Grade 11 United States History Unit 4 – The Civil War

Essential Understandings	 The significant political, social, and economic differences between the defined regions of North and South led to various political compromises and confrontations that occurred between the regions concerning slavery and states rights. States' rights disagreements, differences in the cultures and economics of the North and South, and slavery disputes were key causes of the Civil War. The result of conflict can be change or continuity. The diverse interests of individuals, groups, and institutions determine the degree to which change or continuity results form conflict. The Civil War and Reconstruction resulted in continuity and change of government, economic, and social systems. Like today, citizens in the era of the Civil War and Reconstruction were struggling with the role of government, human rights, equality, deep-seated societal problems, and the stratification of society.
Essential Questions	 How did the regions of the US known as the North and the South differ? What compromises were attempted between the North and the South? What major confrontations occurred between the North and the South? How did the industrialization of the nation contribute to sectionalization? Why did Lincoln issue the Emancipation Proclamation? What did it do? In what ways can conflict provide avenues for change? How is the American ideal of equality brought to reality? How is unity preserved in a pluralistic society? In what ways can minority opinions sometimes control the majority? How have people justified laws that promote prejudice and discrimination? Which side, Union (North) or Confederate (South), was better capable of winning the Civil War?
Essential Knowledge	 Industrialization and innovation contributed to sectionalism. The North and the South had extremely different political, economic, and social makeups. Many events contributed to the disagreement over slavery. There were many attempt at compromise, such as the Missouri Compromise, the Compromise of 1850, and the Kansas-Nebraska Act. There were many varied confrontations leading to the Civil War, such as the incidents related to "Bloody" Kansas, the Sumner-Brooks caning, the Dred Scott Decision, and John Brown's raid of Harpers Ferry. Black rights were attempted to be upheld through this period through the actions of the 54th Massachusetts and the Freedman's Bureau, and through the legislative measures of the Wade-Davis Bill, the Emancipation Proclamation, the 13th Amendment, the 14th Amendment, and the Civil Rights Bill of 1866. Some of the most important people in American history lived and were instrumental during this time period, for example, Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, Gen. Robert E. Lee, Gen. George Brinton McClellan, Ambrose E. Burnside, Ulysses S. Grant, John Wilkes Booth, the Radical Republicans, and Andrew Johnson. Selected battles of the Civil War have historical importance, such as 1st Bull Run, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Petersburg, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Fort Sumter, 2nd Battle of Bull Run, Gettysburg, Sherman's March to

	 the Sea, Merrimac and Monitor, the Anaconda Plan, the Peninsula Campaign, and Pickett's charge. There were many important legislative documents during this era, such as the Gettysburg Address, the Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction, the institution of Black Codes, Jim Crow laws, Plessy v. Ferguson, Amnesty Act of 1872, and the Tenure of Office Act. Suggested examples: industrialization, innovations, compromise, confrontation abolitionism, MO Compromise, popular sovereignty, Compromise of 1850
Vocabulary	 Underground Railroad, Fugitive Slave Act Kansas-Nebraska Act, Bleeding Kansas Sumner-Brooks caning incident Dred Scott Decision, Lincoln-Douglas Debates, Harpers Ferry muzzle-loaders, civil war v. revolutionary war, breech-loading rifles ironclads, conscription (draft), bounty jumpers, sharecropping disenfranchisement, understanding clause, poll tax scalawags, carpetbaggers, Copperheads
Essential Skills	 read and interpret primary sources memorize and retell required material memorize and label map locations perform expository writing with primary sources on quizzes and tests apply notetaking skills identify the elements, successes, and shortfalls of compromise attempts
Related Maine Learning Results	 Applications of Social Studies Processes, Knowledge, and Skills: A1- b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i,j; A2- b Civics and Government: B1- a; B2- a,b,c,d,e; B3- a,b Economics: C1- a,b,c,d,e; C2- a Geography: D1- a,b,c,d; D2- a,b History: E1- a,b,c,d; E2- a,b
Sample Lessons And Activities	 notes textbooks readings and questions debate: North v. South, pro-slavery v. abolitionists review game
Sample Classroom Assessment Methods	 oral questioning during class discussions reading questions essay writing quizzes review game
Sample Resources	 Publications: Emancipation Proclamation Lincoln's "Gettysburg Address" Fuller, Rev. Richard, "A Christian Defense of Slavery" Ingram, J. H., "Cotton and Negroes are the Constant Theme" Truth, Sojourner, "And Ain't I a Woman?" Videos: North and South

	Glory The Blue and The Gray Cold Mountain Gettysburg
Technology Link	 The American Civil War Homepage <u>http://sunsite.utk.edu/civil-war/</u> The American Civil War <u>http://library.thinkquest.org/3055/netscape/</u> The Civil War Home Page <u>http://www.civil-war.net/</u> A Nation Divided: The US Civil War <u>http://www.historyplace.com/civilwar/index.html</u> The American Civil War <u>http://oncampus.richmond.edu/academics/education/projects/webquests/civilwar/</u>