

Essential Understandings	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The Civil War, its antecedents, and aftermath can be understood through the concepts of power, conflict, and justice.
Essential Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ How did cultural, political, and economic issues create bitter divisions between the North and the South?▪ How did the issues of states' rights and slavery increase sectional tension between the North and South?▪ What did the political map look like after secession?▪ Who are the leaders of the Civil War and what were their contributions?▪ What are the critical events of the Civil War?▪ How did conflict lead to innovation?▪ What hardships were experienced during the Civil War?▪ How did the Civil War change the lives of soldiers, women and slaves?▪ What are the basic provisions of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments?▪ What were the Reconstruction policies for the South?

Essential Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The North, a mainly industrial society, and the South, a mainly agrarian society, found it difficult to agree on social and political issues. ▪ Slavery and agriculture shaped southern life. ▪ Issues and events that divided the nation included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ States' rights vs. central government ○ Slavery ○ Dred Scott Decision ○ <u>Uncle Tom's Cabin</u> ○ John Brown's Raid ▪ Attempts to balance states' rights and the authority of the federal government included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Missouri Compromise ○ Compromise of 1850 ○ Kansas-Nebraska Act ▪ Conflict divided the nation into several categories of states and territories which included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ states that seceded ○ states that remained in the Union as slave states ○ free states ▪ Leaders of this era included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Abraham Lincoln ○ Jefferson Davis ○ U. S. Grant ○ Robert E. Lee ○ Henry Clay ○ Daniel Webster ○ John Calhoun ○ Stephen Douglas ▪ There were major differences in the North and South which included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Available resources of the North and South ○ Military strategies of the North and South ▪ Some critical events during the Civil War that supported the goals of the North or South included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fort Sumter ○ Bull Run ○ Naval action (i.e., Monitor, Merrimack) ○ Antietam ○ Emancipation Proclamation ○ Vicksburg ○ Gettysburg ○ Gettysburg Address ○ Total War ○ Appomattox Courthouse
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Power, Conflict, and Justice

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Union and the Confederacy faced many hardships during the war both on and off the battlefield: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Families and friends were pitted against each other. ○ The South suffered complete devastation. ○ Disease and starvation was rampant in the camps and the battlefield. ○ Medical care was crude. ○ Technological innovations of the time changed the way war was fought. ▪ The prolonged and difficult war had several effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ passage of the draft law ○ riots in the cities ○ implementation of income tax ○ establishment of the American Red Cross ○ inflation ▪ The nation needed to mend its wounds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ten Percent Plan ○ Wade-Davis ○ Freedmen's Bureau ○ Johnson Plan ○ Reconstruction Act ▪ Many problems arose during Reconstruction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Assassination of Lincoln ○ Radical Republicans ○ Impeachment of Johnson ○ Economy of the South ○ Black codes ○ Opposition to Reconstruction in the South ▪ Following the war the Constitution was changed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 13th amendment banned slavery throughout the nation ○ 14th Amendment granted citizenship to all persons born in the United States ○ 15th Amendment ensured all citizens the right to vote ▪ After the Civil War racial segregation became an issue: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Jim Crow laws—legalized discrimination characterized by unequal opportunities in housing, work, education and government.
<p style="text-align: center;">Vocabulary</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Terms:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ sectionalism, states' rights, popular sovereignty, fugitive, civil war, arsenal, martyr, confederate, Confederate States of America, emancipate, ironclad, civilian, draft, siege, total war, freedmen, Reconstruction, slave codes, black codes, scalawag, carpetbagger, sharecropper, citizen, segregation, poll tax, Jim Crow, literacy test, grandfather clause, suffrage, cede, secede, inflation

**Essential
Skills**

- Recognize the differences between the North and South that led to conflict.
- Describe how slavery and agriculture shaped southern life.
- Identify and explain some issues and events that divided the nation.
- Analyze the attempts to balance states' rights and the authority of the federal government.
- Distinguish the several categories of states and territories prior to the Civil War.
- Identify leaders of this era and their significant contributions.
- Compare and contrast the differences in the North and South.
- Demonstrate how critical events during the Civil War supported the goals of the North or South.
- Describe the many hardships the Union and the Confederacy faced during the war both on and off the battlefield.
- Identify the effects of the prolonged and difficult war.
- Outline the plans the nation took to mend its wounds.
- Describe problems that arose during Reconstruction.
- Summarize how and why the Constitution changed following the war.
- Analyze issues after the Civil War.

<p style="text-align: center;">Related Maine Learning Results</p>	<p><u>Social Studies</u> <u>Civics and Government</u> A. Rights, Responsibilities, and Participation 4. Identify ways in which citizens in a pluralistic society manage differences of opinion on public policy issues. 5. Explain the functions of and relationships among local, state, and national governments. C. Fundamental Principles of Government and Constitutions 2. Examine civil rights, liberties, and responsibilities established in the United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights. <u>History</u> A. Chronology 1. Describe the effects of historical changes of on daily life. 2. Identify the sequence of major events and people in the history of Maine, the United States, and selected world civilizations. B. History 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the causes and effects of major events in United States history and the connections to Maine history with an emphasis on events up to 1877, including but not limited to: the Declaration of Independence, Westward Expansion, Civil War, The Constitution, Industrialization) 2. Demonstrate an understanding of selected themes in Maine, United States, and world history (e.g., revolution, technological innovation, migration). C. Historical Inquiry, Analysis, and Interpretation 3. Use information from a variety of primary and secondary sources to identify and support a point of view on a controversial historical topic. <u>Geography</u> A. Skills and Tools 3. Understand United States social, political, and economic divisions and the more significant social and political divisions in world geography.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Sample Lessons And Activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop a table of the strengths and weaknesses of the North and South. ▪ Create a newspaper depicting the headlines during the Civil War from a northern or southern perspective. ▪ Write a letter home from a sailor aboard the Monitor. ▪ Create diary entries from the perspective of a person on the battlefield (i.e., soldier, doctor, nurse, etc.)

Sample Classroom Assessment Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Choose an activity (written report, oral report, song, poem, political cartoon, etc) to demonstrate your understanding of the causes of the Civil War.▪ Complete quizzes and tests.▪ Organize an exhibit of Civil War images.▪ Write a speech convincing a jury to acquit or convict John Brown.
Sample Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <u>Publications:</u><ul style="list-style-type: none">○ <u>American Nation</u> - Prentice Hall○ <u>American History: The Modern Era</u> - Glencoe○ <u>Magazine of History</u>, January 2004○ "Our Peculiar Institution" - M. J. Hesse○ "Slavery must be abolished" - Janet Morris○ <u>Uncle Tom's Cabin and the Abolitionist Movement</u> – Julie Carlson▪ <u>Video:</u><ul style="list-style-type: none">○ <u>Uncle Tom's Cabin</u>
Technology Link	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ http://www.brunswick.k12.me.us/curriculum