

History(Civil War and Reconstruction)

Grade 8 SS Grade 8 SS

Start Date: December 11, 2013

End Date : December 20, 2013

<p>Unit Overview</p> <p>Students will learn that disputes over the nature of federalism, complicated by economic development in the United States, resulted in sectional issues, including slavery, which led to the American Civil War.</p>	<p>Content Elaborations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">* Federal System of government created under the U.S. Constitution raised questions during the first half of the 19th century over the power of the federal government versus the powers reserved to the states.* Sections from country's expansion took different positions on key political issues* Northern entrepreneurs favored high tariffs to protect their businesses and avoid competition from foreign products. Southerners wanted low tariffs.* Northerners favored the operations of national bank, western farmers tended to be poor and distrusted banks.* Westerners favored government programs to enhance internal improvements such as roads and canals.* Southerners tended to object the expense associated with building internal improvements.* Westerners, many poor, favored cheap sale of public lands as a way to acquire more	<p>Unit Resources</p> <p>Instructional Strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Small groups and have students discuss the precedent of secession by comparing the causes of the American Revolution, as stated in the Declaration of Independence <p>Instructional Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Lesson Plan: Factor vs. Plantation in the North and South (Website)
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	<p>farmland.</p> <p>*Southerners viewed slavery as vital to their agricultural way of life and favored the extension of slavery into the territories as cotton cultivation moved west. Northerners who did not rely on slaves for a workforce objected slavery as a moral wrong and opposed its extension into the territories.</p> <p>*Civil War was fought to resolve the issues of state's rights versus federal union, and whether or not the nation would continue to embrace slavery.</p>	
<p>Unit Vocabulary Fort Sumter, border states, Winfield Scott, cotton diplomacy, Thomas Stonewall Jackson, First Battle of Bull Run, George B. McClellan, Robert E. Lee, Seven Days Battle, Second Battle of Bull Run, Battle of Antietam, ironclads, Ulysses S. Grant, Battle of Shiloh, David Farragut, Siege of Vicksburg, Emancipation, Emancipation Proclamation, contrabands, 54th Massachusetts Infantry, copperheads, habeas corpus, Clara Barton, Battle of Gettysburg, George Pickett, Pickett's Charge, Gettysburg Address, Wilderness Campaign, William Tecumseh Sherman, Appomattox Courthouse</p>	<p>Enduring Understandings (Big Ideas)</p> <p>*Civil War broke out between the North and South in 1861.</p> <p>*Confederate and Union forces faced off in Virginia and at sea.</p> <p>*Fighting in the Civil War spread to the western United States.</p> <p>*The lives of many Americans were affected by the Civil War.</p> <p>*Union victories in 1863, 1864, and 1865 ended the Civil War.</p>	<p>Connections English language arts class could do lessons on persuasive essays as they relate to the debates on federalism prior to Civil War</p>

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Student Assessment	Unit Reflection
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