Unit 9: Civil War and Reconstruction

Content Area: **Social Studies**
Course(s): **U.S. History 1 CP, U.S. History 1 Honors**
Time Period: **May**
Length: **15 blocks**
Status: **Published**

Transfer Skills

- Leadership of the Union and the Confederacy contributed to the bloodiest war in American history.
- Lincoln changed the goal of the Union and the hopes of the Confederacy with the Emancipation Proclamation.
- Attrition and total war strategies stuck the final blow required to defeat the Confederacy and end the war.
- Lincon's assasination altered the lenient plans for reconstructing the south and opened the debate over who would control reconstruction.
- Reconstruction resulted in Constitutional Amendments for free blacks including emancipation, citizenship and voting rights.
- The change in southern society and increasing southern political control led to the rise of Jim Crow laws which subjected free blacks to further discrimination and segregation for the next 80 years.

Enduring Understandings

Big Idea: Near Destruction of the Nation; Civil War

- The US continues to evolve in implementing true equality from the ideals stated in the Declaration of Independence.
- Effective military leadership is essential in waging war, but it is also necessary to have effective political leadership that works in conjunction with the military in order to win.
- Military strategy provides the overall plan for winning a war; it includes the decision to fight battles offensively or defensively, effectively using the terrain and any technology appropriately in order to win.
- The diversity the North’s economy provided an immense advantage over the South in waging the Civil War. The war helped the South the Slavery Plantation Economy ended and opened the region to the diversity that existed in the North. This transformation came at a heavy expense along with the overall cost of the War.
- The broader acceptance of African Americans in the Union allowed them to contribute through the forming of all-black regiments which fought throughout the war; in contrast, the Confederacy delayed their use of African American troops until the end of the war which limited their contributions to the home front.
- The Civil War is deemed as America’s costliest war as every loss, from either side, cost the US as a whole; many other nations have experienced this same sense of loss.

Big Idea: Victory and its Aftermath; Reconstruction.

- The Civil War is deemed as America’s costliest war as losses from either side, cost the US as a whole; many other nations have experienced this same sense of loss.
- Lincoln’s plan for reconstruction not being accepted by congress and Congress’s plan for reconstruction being vetoed by Lincoln caused delays in effectively reconstructing the south.

- Despite the war ending and slavery being outlawed, African Americans still faced many discriminatory actions and laws in the years to come. The ending of slavery caused further economic troubles for the south and caused southern landowners and lawmakers to resort to desperate measures to get African Americans to return to the fields and keep them subservient. Continued mistreatment of African Americans led to a suffrage movement for African Americans, Civil Rights legislation, and increased social services for African Americans in the south.
- Reconstruction laws passed during the Johnson presidency led to hostilities in Washington and throughout the country that went as far as impeachment of the President.
- The Right to vote granted to African Americans by the 15th Amendment effectively moved them from "the auction block to the Ballot Box"
- Economic struggles in the North, led to the rise of Jim Crow laws in the south and the Supreme Court ruling on Plessy v Ferguson destroyed the progress of African Americans and subjected them to further discrimination and segregation for the next 80 years.

Essential Questions

- In what ways do the American archives demonstrate the evolution of the nation's concept of democratic equality?
- How does the importance of military leadership compare to that of political leadership in waging and winning a war?
- What role do geography, technology and strategy play in war?
- How did the different economies of the North and South affect each section's ability to wage war and how did the Civil War positively and negatively affect the US economy as a whole?
- How did the contributions of African Americans on both sides of the war affect the war's outcome and life in different sections of the country in the aftermath and today?
- Was slavery the primary cause of the Civil War?
- Did the various compromises over slavery delay the inevitable?
- What are the regional differences and events that led to the Civil War?
- Can legislative compromises solve moral issues?
- Was the Civil War inevitable?
- How was propaganda used during the abolitionist Movement?

Content

Vocabulary:

Total War, King Cotton, Copperheads, Union, Confederacy, Border States, Yankee, Rebel

Significant People/Events:

Clara Barton, William Seward, Edwin Stanton, Trent Affair, Draft Riots, John Wilkes Booth, Robert E Lee,

Thomas Jackson, Ulysses Grant, George McClellan, William Sherman, George Meade, Salmon Chase, *Merrimac, Monitor*, *Virginia*, Emancipation Proclamation, 1st Bull Run, 7 Day Campaign, Antietam, Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville

Vocabulary

Reconstruction, 13th Amendment, Black Codes, Fourteenth Amendment, Fifteenth Amendment, Reconstruction Acts, Freedmen's Bureau, Enforcement Acts, redeemers, Panic of 1873, Jim Crow Laws

Significant people/events:

Lincoln's 2nd Inaugural speech, Wade-Davis Bill, Andrew Johnson, Radical Republicans, Thaddeus Stevens, Frederick Douglass, Civil Rights Act of 1866, Ulysses S Grant, William Lloyd Garrison Ku Klux Klan, Panic of 1873, Civil Rights Act of 1875, Samuel J Tilden, Rutherford B Hayes, Compromise of 1877, Plessy v. Ferguson, Madame CJ Walker, Booker T Washington, Ida B Wells

Skills

- Analyze the Declaration, Emancipation and Gettysburg Address ad define the changing definitions of equality.
- Compare and contrast the 18th, 19th, and 21st definitions of equality and trace how they have evolved.
- Compare and contrast the military and political leadership of the Union and Confederacy during the Civil War, then determine the qualities necessary to win in each category.
- Examine the new technology used during the Civil War and analyze the effectiveness of the Anaconda Plan.
- Utilize maps to determine the most effective battle strategies and how geography can be used to win a battle.
- Determine the factors that led to the Union victories at Vicksburg and Gettysburg and why they are considered the turning points.
- Explain the positive and negative effects of the Civil War on the regional and national economies.
- Compare and contrast the contributions of African American in the Union and the Confederacy.
- Identify the costs of the Civil War to the US and compare to another Civil War in the world.
- Compare Lincoln's plan of reconstruction to the congressional plan
- Chart problems and solutions for African American post-civil war
- Analyze post civil war laws, policies, and practices
- Compare & Contrast Johnson Impeachment to Clinton Impeachment
- Examine progress that was occurring in South during reconstruction
- Determine why progress was halted during the reconstruction period.

Resources

Standards

SOC.6.1.12.A.4.c	Judge the effectiveness of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments in obtaining citizenship and equality for African Americans.
SOC.6.1.12.B.4.a	Use maps and primary sources to assess the impact that geography, improved military strategies, political and military decisions (e.g., leadership), and new modes of transportation had on the outcome of the Civil War.
SOC.6.1.12.B.4.b	Analyze the impact of population shifts and migration patterns during the Reconstruction period.
SOC.6.1.12.C.4.b	Compare and contrast the immediate and long-term effects of the Civil War on the economies of the North and South.
SOC.6.1.12.C.4.c	Explain why the Civil War was more costly to America than previous conflicts were.
SOC.6.1.12.D.4.a	Compare and contrast the roles of African Americans who lived in Union and Confederate states during the Civil War.
SOC.6.1.12.D.4.b	Compare and contrast the impact of the American Civil War and the impact of a past or current civil war in another country in terms of the consequences for people's lives and work.
SOC.6.1.12.D.4.c	Analyze the debate about how to reunite the country, and determine the extent to which enacted Reconstruction policies achieved their goals.
SOC.6.1.12.D.4.d	Relate conflicting political, economic, social, and sectional perspectives on Reconstruction to the resistance of some Southern individuals and states.
SOC.6.1.12.D.4.e	Analyze the impact of the Civil War and the 14th Amendment on the development of the country and on the relationship between the national and state governments.