

S.S.8th - Unit 3 Toward Civil War (Grade 8)

Content Area: **Social Studies**
Course(s): **Generic Course**
Time Period: **Marking Period 3**
Length: **# days**
Status: **Published**

Established Goals/Standards

Please choose the appropriate Goals/Standards from the Standards tab above.

SOC.5-8.6.1.8.B.5.a	Determine the role of geography, natural resources, demographics, transportation, and technology in the progress and outcome of the Civil War.
SOC.5-8.6.1.8.D.4.c	Explain the growing resistance to slavery and New Jersey's role in the Underground Railroad.
SOC.5-8.6.1.8.D.5.a	Prioritize the causes and events that led to the Civil War from different perspectives.
SOC.5-8.6.3.8.1	Recognize the causes and effects of prejudice on individuals, groups, and society.
SOC.5-8.6.3.8.2	Recognize the value of cultural diversity, as well as the potential for misunderstanding.
SOC.5-8.6.3.8.3	Critically analyze media to assess different viewpoints and detect bias, opinion, and stereotypes.
SOC.5-8.6.3.8.4	Listens open-mindedly to views contrary to their own.
SOC.5-8.6.3.8.5	Collaboratively develop and practice strategies for managing and resolving conflict.
SOC.5-8.6.3.8.D.1	Engage in simulated democratic processes (e.g., legislative hearings, judicial proceedings, elections) to understand how conflicting points of view are addressed in a democratic society.
SOC.5-8.6.3.8.10	Accept decisions that are made for the common good.

Essential Questions

Please add your Essential Questions by clicking on the Lists tab above.

- Did the compromises that Congress made effectively address slavery and sectionalism?
- How did popular sovereignty lead to violence?
- What role did the Election of 1860 play in southern secession?
- What role did the theory of states' rights play in the outbreak of the Civil War?
- What was the significance of the Dred Scott decision?

Enduring Understanding

Please add your Enduring Understandings by clicking on the Lists tab above.

- States' rights led many states to believe that they had the right to secede from the Union.
- The compromises that Congress made to address slavery and sectionalism were not effective.
- The Dred Scott decision turned many Northerners against the idea of slavery in the South.

- The Election of 1860 caused southern states to secede from the United States of America.
- The slavery issue was so contentious that popular sovereignty led to violence.

Content

- Fearing that President Lincoln would not protect Southern rights, first South Carolina and then other southern states voted to leave the Union.
- Opponents of slavery from different political parties came together to form the new Republican Party.
- The Civil War began when Confederate troops attacked the federal Fort Sumter in South Carolina.
- The Compromise of 1850 addressed several issues, including slavery in the territories.
- The Fugitive Slave Act required all citizens to help catch runaway slaves, yet many Northerners refused to cooperate.
- The Kansas-Nebraska Act resulted from another dispute over slavery in Congress.
- The Lincoln-Douglas debates placed the little known Lincoln into the national spotlight.
- The Missouri Compromise temporarily resolved the issue of whether new states would be admitted to the Union as slave or free states.
- The Supreme Court's decision in the Dred Scott case dealt a severe blow to antislavery forces and further divided the nation.

Resources

- "America the Story of Us" - www.history.com
- ActivBoard Flipcharts
- Biographies
- Chapter Powerpoints
- Discovery Ed streaming
- Google Earth
- Guided reading and critical thinking skill builder activities
- Maps, graphs, charts, and diagrams
- National Geographic Online
- The American Journey: Early Years online textbook program (glencoe)
- Various primary sources
- Various websites