



THE Civil War Curriculum

by the CIVIL WAR TRUST | Civilwar.org/curriculum

GOAL 3 | LESSON PLAN | ELEMENTARY

1862: Antietam and Emancipation

GRADES: Elementary

APPROXIMATE LENGTH OF TIME: 50 minutes

GOAL: Students will be able to state the meaning and impact of the Emancipation Proclamation.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Students will be able to list the events leading up to the Emancipation Proclamation.
2. Students will be able to discuss the events leading to the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation and General Order 143.
3. After reading the documents, students will be able to discuss the meaning and significance of the Emancipation Proclamation and General Order 143.

MATERIALS:

1. Sticky Notes
2. Antietam and Emancipation PowerPoint
3. Battle of Antietam Summary
4. Emancipation Proclamation Excerpt
5. General Order 143 Excerpt
6. Emancipation Proclamation Activity
7. Emancipation Essay

VOCABULARY:

Emancipation – The act of freeing

Proclamation – a public announcement

Contraband – a slave from the Confederate states who left their owner to escape to Union lines or a Union state.

ANTICIPATORY SET/HOOK:

1. Write on the board or use slide three: What does “emancipation” mean?
2. As students enter the room, they will take a sticky note and write their answer on it.
3. Have students place the sticky note on the top corner of their desk or work space. This will be revisited at the end of class.

PROCEDURE:

Print out the *Antietam and Emancipation PowerPoint* with notes prior to class. There are notes included with the slides that can be on the printed slides, but won't be seen by your students during the presentation.

Activity 1

1. Use the *Antietam and Emancipation PowerPoint* to guide the lesson.
 - a. Hand out the *Antietam Summary*, *Emancipation Proclamation Excerpt*, *General Order 143 Excerpt*, and the *Emancipation Activity*.
 - b. These pages will be referred to in the PowerPoint. When they are, read and discuss at that time.

Activity 2

2. As a class, discuss how the Emancipation Proclamation was important at the time, as well as why it was important to the future of African Americans throughout America.
3. Discuss why it is important today and if it still has meaning today both in the United States and throughout the world.

CLOSURE:

1. Hand out the *Emancipation Essay*, and have students answer the question: Why do you think the Emancipation Proclamation is important today?

ASSESSMENT IN THIS LESSON:

1. Informal assessment through discussion questions within PowerPoint.
2. The statements from the Emancipation Proclamation placed in the correct order by students during the *Antietam and Emancipation Activity*.
3. Students will have written a paragraph describing the importance of the Emancipation Proclamation today on the *Emancipation Essay*.



Battle of Antietam Summary

LOCATION: Washington County, Maryland

DATE(S): September 17, 1862

COMMANDERS: Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan [United States] versus Gen. Robert E. Lee [Confederate States]

ESTIMATED CASUALTIES (DIED, INJURED, OR CAPTURED): 22,700 total

SUMMARY: In September 1862, Confederate general Robert E. Lee left the South and moved his army into Maryland. No one could be sure exactly what he planned to do, but in an incredible stroke of luck, a copy of Lee's plans (which had been wrapped around three cigars) was discovered by Union soldiers and given to Union general George B. McClellan. Knowing Lee's plan, on September 17, 1862, McClellan's army attacked Lee's army at Antietam Creek in Maryland.

The Battle of Antietam (also called the Battle of Sharpsburg) was the bloodiest single day in American history. Lee lost 10,300 men to death, injury, or capture, and McClellan lost 12,400. However, having limited reinforcements and supplies, Lee was forced to retreat, and the North declared the battle a Union victory. Even though the Union won, it did not continue to chase and fight Lee's army. Since Lee and his army got away, the war did not end here; more battles were to come.



Emancipation Proclamation

SEPTEMBER 22, 1862 | ABRAHAM LINCOLN

VOCABULARY:

1. **Year of our Lord**
counting years from the birth of Christ another way of saying A.D. or C.E.
2. **Designated**
a specific part
3. **Thenceforward**
from that time on
4. **Authority**
power
5. **Repress**
to keep under control
6. **Suitable**
appropriate or fitting
7. **Condition**
a life situation or state of being
8. **Contraband**
slave who escaped to the Union lines
9. **Garrison**
to man a fort
10. **Vessel**
floating naval transport such as a boat, or ship.
11. **Virtue**
because of
12. **Aforesaid**
already stated

EXCERPT:

Paragraph Two:

"That on the first day of January, in the **year of our Lord** one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or **designated** part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, **thenceforward**, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval **authority** thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to **repress** such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

Paragraph Six:

"And by **virtue** of the power, and for the purpose **aforesaid**, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States, and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons."

Paragraph Eight:

...And I further declare and make known, that such persons of **suitable condition** [freed **contraband**], will be received into the armed service of the United States to **garrison** forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man **vessels** of all sorts in said service.



General Order 143

MAY 22, 1863 | WAR DEPARTMENT

VOCABULARY:

- Bureau**
government department
- Adjutant general**
the chief administrative officer of the U.S. Army
- Consolidated**
to bring together in a single unified whole
- Battalions and regiments**
groups of enlisted soldiers from the same town, county, or state
- Seriatim**
in consecutive order; the order in which they were raised
- Determined**
decided
- Designated**
to mark or name

EXCERPT:

I -- A **Bureau** is established in the **Adjutant General's** Office for the record of all matters relating to the organization of Colored Troops....

VI -- Colored troops may be accepted by companies, to be afterward **consolidated** in **battalions and regiments** by the Adjutant General. The regiments will be numbered **seriatim**, in the order in which they are raised, the numbers to be **determined** by the Adjutant General. They will be **designated** Regiment of U. S. Colored Troops." (U.S.C.T.)

Other Unknown Words:



Emancipation Proclamation Activity

Cut out each of the following statements. Put the statements in the correct order and paste on a sheet of paper.

“And by virtue of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States, and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.”

The executive government will enforce the freeing of enslaved individuals.

“That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free;”

On the first day of January, 1862, all slaves in states in rebellion are free.

“And I further declare and make known, that such persons of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.”

Freed slaves will be allowed into the military.

