**Unit 4 plan: 10-23 to 11-15**

**Explore the relationship between slavery, growing north-south divisions, and westward expansion that led to the outbreak of the Civil War.**

a. Explain the impact of the Missouri Compromise on the admission of states from the Louisiana Territory.

b. Examine James K. Polk’s presidency in the fulfillment of Manifest Destiny including the Texas annexation and Oregon.

c. Analyze the impact of the Mexican War on growing sectionalism.

d. Explain how the Compromise of 1850 arose out of territorial expansion and population growth.

e. Evaluate the Kansas-Nebraska Act, the failure of popular sovereignty, *Scott v. Sanford*, John Brown’s Raid on Harper’s Ferry, and the election of 1860 as events leading to the Civil War.

**SSUSH9 Evaluate key events, issues, and individuals related to the Civil War**

a. Explain the importance of the growing economic disparity between the North and the South through an examination of population, functioning railroads, and industrial output.

b. Discuss Lincoln’s purpose in using emergency powers to suspend habeas corpus, issuing the Emancipation Proclamation, and delivering the Gettysburg and Second Inaugural Addresses.

c. Examine the influences of Ulysses S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson, William T. Sherman, and Jefferson Davis.

d. Explain the importance of Fort Sumter, Antietam, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, and Atlanta, as well as the impact of geography on these battles.

**SSUSH10 Identify legal, political, and social dimensions of Reconstruction.**

a. Compare and contrast Presidential Reconstruction with Congressional Reconstruction, including the significance of Lincoln’s assassination and Johnson’s impeachment.

b. Investigate the efforts of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands (the Freedmen’s Bureau) to support poor whites, former slaves, and American Indians.

c. Describe the significance of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth amendments.

d. Explain the Black Codes, the Ku Klux Klan, and other forms of resistance to racial equality during Reconstruction.

e. Analyze how the Presidential Election of 1876 marked the end of Reconstruction.

***Standard 8:***

**The student will identify key events, issues, and individuals relating to the causes, course, and consequences of the Civil War.**

* Explain the Kansas-Nebraska Act, the failure of popular sovereignty, Dred Scott case, and John Brown's Raid.
* Describe President Lincoln's efforts to preserve the Union as seen in his second inaugural addresses and the Gettysburg speech and in his use of emergency powers such as his decision to suspend habeas corpus.
* Describe the role of Ulysses Grant, Robert E. Lee, "Stonewall Jackson," William T.Sherman, and Jefferson Davis.
* Explain the importance of Fort Sumter, Antietam, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, and the Battle for Atlanta.
* Describe the significance of the Emancipation Proclamation.
* Explain the importance of the growing economic disparity between the North, and the South through an examination of

population, functioning railroads, and industrial output

***Standard 9:***

**The student will identify legal, political, and social dimensions of Reconstruction.**

* Compare and contrast Presidential Reconstruction with Radical Republican Reconstruction.
* Explain efforts to redistribute land in the South among the former slaves, provide advanced education such as
* Morehouse College, and the Freedmen's Bureau.
* Describe the significance of the 13th, 14th , and 15th amendments.

* Explain Black Codes, the Ku Klux Klan, and other forms of resistance to racial equality during Reconstruction.
* Explain the impeachment of Andrew Johnson in relationship to Reconstruction

*Standard 10*

**Describe the impact of the railroads in the development of the West, including the transcontinental railroad, and the use of Chinese labor**.

**The student will describe the growth of big business and technological innovations after Reconstruction**

**ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS:**

**The student will understand that when there is conflict between or within societies, change is the result.**

What are the two basic divisions of the North and South in the years leading to the Civil War?

1. How did the abolitionist movement lead to conflict between the North and South?
2. What effect did westward expansion have on the background leading up to the American Civil War?
3. How did the creation of popular sovereignty in the new territories result in additional conflict?
4. How does the Compromise of 1850 and the Kansas-Nebraska Act lead to conflicts between the North and South?
5. Explain how the Battle of Vicksburg and the Battle of Gettysburg are turning points in the Civil War?

**The student will understand that the actions of individuals, groups, and/or institutions affect society**

**through intended and unintended consequences.**

1. How did the election of 1860 make the Civil War inevitable?

How do the Northern viewpoints and the Southern viewpoints to the causes of the Civil War differ?

1. What strategies did both the North and the South use in their attempt to win the American Civil War?
2. What are the conditions of the soldiers behind the lines fighting in the Civil War?
3. How did President Lincoln increase the power of the Presidency in order to win the Civil War?
4. Who were the major personalities of the Civil War and how did they affect the major battles?

**The student will understand that distribution of power in government is a product of existing documents**

**and laws combined with contemporary values and beliefs.**

How does Presidential Reconstruction compare to Congressional Reconstruction?

1. What laws were passed during Reconstruction to ensure that Southern power was limited?
2. What was the reaction by southerners to the Reconstruction laws?
3. What events led to the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson?

**VOCABULARY:**

**Standard 8:**

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| * Missouri Compromise\* * Louisiana Territory * Henry Clay * James K. Polk\* * Manifest Destiny\* * Texas Annexation\* * Oregon Territory \* * Mexican American War\* * Gadsden Purchase * Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo | * Compromise of 1850\* * Wilmot Proviso * Kansas-Nebraska Act\* * Bleeding Kansas * Popular Sovereignty\* * Stephen Douglass * Abraham Lincoln\* * *Scott v. Sanford\** * John Brown\* * Raid on Harper’s Ferry\* * Election of 1860\* |

**Standard 9:**

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| * Abraham Lincoln\* * Secession * Border States * States’ Rights * Habeas Corpus\* * Copperheads * Emancipation Proclamation\* * Executive Order * Gettysburg Address\* * Second Inaugural Address\* | * Ulysses S. Grant\* * Robert E. Lee\* * Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson\* * William T. Sherman\* * Jefferson Davis\* * Battle of Fort Sumter\* * Battle of Antietam\* * Battle of Vicksburg\* * Battle of Gettysburg\* * Battle of Atlanta\* |

**Standard 10:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * Presidential Reconstruction\* * Congressional Reconstruction\* * Radical Republicans * Lincoln’s Assassination\* * Johnson’s Impeachment\* * Tenure of Office Act * The Freedmen’s Bureau\* * 13th Amendment\* * 14th Amendment\* | * 15th Amendment\* * Black Codes\* * Ku Klux Klan\* * Ulysses S. Grant * Presidential Election of 1876\* * Compromise of 1877 * Rutherford B. Hayes * Carpetbaggers * Scalawags * Military Districts |