



CSI: SOCIAL STUDIES



Terminology (make flashcards & practice):

Uncle Tom's Cabin: book written by Harriet Beecher Stowe about slavery

Tension: building conflict

Gettysburg: in 1863, turning point of the Civil War

Union (North): wore blue uniforms, northern free states

Confederate (South): wore gray uniforms, 11 southern slave states

Border States: Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware- slave states that stayed with the Union.

Tariff: tax on imported goods

Civil War: (1861-1865), a war between the northern United States (called the Union) and the Southern United States (called the Confederacy)

Atlanta Campaign: Sherman burned down the south destroying resources, buildings, etc. including the city of Atlanta

Sherman's March to the Sea: Sherman marched his army from Atlanta to the coast of Georgia.

Savings Account: a place in banks to save money

States' rights: the idea that states, not the federal government, should make the final decisions about matters that affect each state.

Emancipation: freedom for slaves- President Lincoln wrote the Emancipation Proclamation in 1862 ordering all states to free slaves.

Appomattox Court House: on April 9, 1865, General Grant and General Lee met at the village of Appomattox Court house, Virginia. General Lee surrendered the Confederate Army to General Grant, ending the Civil War.

Fort Sumter: the first shot was fired at Fort Sumter to start the Civil War on April 12, 1861.

Abolitionist: a person who fought against slavery (or something they felt was wrong)

Fugitive: a runaway slave

Secession: to leave

Sectionalism: loyalty to one section, or part, of a country

Cotton Gin: an invention to make picking cotton faster and more productive.

Antislavery: against slavery

Proslavery: for slavery

Discrimination: the unfair treatment of particular group of people

Underground Railroad: a series of escape routes and hiding places for runaway slaves making their way north to freedom.

Telegraph: used to send messages quickly along wires.

Casualties: wounded or dead soldiers

Draft: government selects people to serve in the military without a choice.

Civil War

Students will:

Fifth Grade 2 of 10

History:

- Trace the events that led up to the Civil War including Uncle Tom's Cabin, John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry, the issue of states' rights, and slavery
- Describe the Battles of the Civil War
- Identify Important figures during the Civil War
- Describe the effects of the war on both the North and the South

Geography:

- Be able to identify important places on the map including: Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Fort Sumter, Sherman's March, Atlanta

Economics:

- Describe the different types of economy in the North and South United States during the Civil War
- Describe the function of banks to providing accounts and loans

Key Individuals	Importance	Character Traits
John Brown	-an abolitionist -in 1859 he started a rebellion against slavery and attacked a U.S. Army post at Harpers Ferry, Virginia -he was tried for treason	Courage
Robert E. Lee	-Confederacy General -surrendered to General Grant	Excellent Military Leader Courage
Ulysses S. Grant	-Union General -defeated General Lee	Excellent Military Leader Courage
William Tecumseh Sherman	-Union General	Excellent Military Leader Courage
Jefferson Davis	President of the Confederacy (Southern seceded states of America)	Excellent Military Leader Courage
Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson	-Confederacy General -Attacked Atlanta	Excellent Military Leader Courage
Abraham Lincoln	-16 th United States President from 1861-1865, during the Civil War	Patriotism Courage
Harriett Beecher Stowe	-Wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin	Fairness
Harriet Tubman	-escaped from slavery in Maryland -helped lead more than 300 escaped slaves on the Underground Railroad to freedom over 19 trips	Courage Fairness Trustworthy
Dred Scott	-Supreme Court Case in 1857 -an enslaved man from Missouri as the court for his freedom because his owner had moved/lived in a free state, Illinois. -courts denied him his freedom, stated that he was "property"	Courage
Clara Barton	-female nurse -founded the American Red Cross in 1881 after the Civil War	Caring Compassion

Civil War CSI continued

	Who wrote it?	How was it written?	Why was it necessary?	Response
The Liberator 1831	William Lloyd Garrison	an antislavery newspaper that collected stories told by Frederick Douglass, Sojourner Truth, Sarah Grimke, etc. about discrimination and slavery	Garrison wrote his newspaper as a demand that all enslaved people be freed.	This newspaper began to open people's eyes about the many different facets of slavery.
Uncle Tom's Cabin 1852	Harriet Beecher Stowe, a New England writer	Sold 300,000 copies in one year	Stowe wrote this novel to protest the Fugitive Slave Laws and bring awareness of the cruelty of slavery.	Uncle Tom's Cabin helped bring about awareness of slavery issues and moved America towards the Civil War and abolition.
Emancipation Proclamation January 1, 1863	Abraham Lincoln	It was written as a law in order to further Lincoln's goal of keeping the Union together.	The North wanted to end slavery and Lincoln decided that to further his goal of keeping together the Union, he would need to end slavery.	North/Union supported Lincoln's decision. South/Confederacy ignored this new law.
Gettysburg Address November 1863	Abraham Lincoln	as a short 2 minute speech	Lincoln wanted to say that purpose of the Union fighting was to make sure that American democracy would survive.	Helped encourage the Union after many losses and casualties

Road to war	Summary of events	feelings/reactions
Nat Turner's Rebellion 1831	Nat Turner, an enslaved African American, led a rebellion against slave owners in Virginia in 1831. 59 people were killed before Nat Turner and his followers were stopped by local militia.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> new southern laws were created and passed to control both enslaved and free blacks The issue of slavery became a deep conflict between the northern and the southern states.
Economy of the North and South	Northern Economy: becoming more industrial with factories and cities, very few farmers Southern Economy: agricultural, dependent on slavery and plantation production	
States' Rights	High Tariffs increased tension between the north and south. The North agreed with the High Tariffs because they were making money on exported goods, whereas the South was importing more than exporting. The South argued against high Tariffs leading to southern states arguing for States' Rights to choose their own tariffs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issues over tariffs and States' Rights increased sectionalism between the North and South.
Slavery	Southern States argued that slavery was necessary for the production of cotton on plantations. Antislavery argued that slavery was wrong and should end.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slavery issues divided sectionalism between the Northern and Southern states even more.
Kansas-Nebraska Act 1854	Kansas and Nebraska were given popular sovereignty (the right to make political decisions). People flocked to Kansas and Nebraska to argue the issue of slavery. Each side wanted Kansas and Nebraska to vote either for or against slavery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abolitionists opposed this law because it allowed slavery north of line created during the Missouri Compromise. Because of the fighting Kansas became known as "Bloody Kansas"
Fugitive Slave Laws 1850	These laws said that fugitive slaves (or runaways) who had escaped to the North had to be returned to slavery. Citizens on both sides were tasked with capturing and returning slaves.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many people refused to participate in capturing or returning slaves Created many new bounty hunters Many freed blacks were captured and forced into slavery just because of their skin color, even if they were not previously a slave
Secession	11 Southern States seceded (or left) the Union states to create the Confederate States of America: South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Arkansas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Southern states felt this was the only way to keep slavery Northern states were upset at breaking up the Union

Battles	Summary of events/battles	Outcome
Fort Sumter April 12, 1861	Fort Sumter was a federal fort in Charleston, South Carolina. Lincoln refused to give it to the Confederacy. Confederate leaders took his refusal as an act of war and ordered cannons to fire on the fort. The first shots of this attack official started the Civil War. The fort was forced to surrender after 34 hours.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Abraham Lincoln wanted the Union to be whole again- this was his main goal during the Civil War • Civil War began • Confederacy Won • Arkansas, N. Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia joined the Confederacy • Lincoln called for 75,000 Union soldiers to fight against the Confederacy
Battle at Bull Run 1861,1862	On July 21, Confederate and Union armies fought at a stream called Bull Run, near the town of Manassas, Virginia.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thomas Jackson received the nickname "Stonewall" Jackson • Confederate army won • People realized the war would not be an easy victory for either side and would likely last for years.
Antietam September 17,1862	Robert E. Lee fought a Union army at the Battle of Antietam. General Lee had been winning battles against the Union until now. This was the first battle he lost. It was also a bloody battle with thousands of casualties for both sides.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both armies together had over 23,000 casualties • Union won, sending General Lee back to Virginia
Shiloh 1862	General Ulysses S. Grant led a Union army south capturing many different Confederate forts along the way. At the Battle of Shiloh he defeated a large Confederate army. While General Grant fought at Shiloh, the Union Navy sailed up the Mississippi River to try to cut the South off from using the Mississippi River.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Union won
Gettysburg July 1863	General Lee attempted to attack the Union near Gettysburg. This 3 day battle was considered the turning point of the Civil War. The Union started to defeat the Confederacy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Union won • Turning point of the Civil War • Over 7,000 Confederate casualties
Vicksburg July 1863	General Grant's army surrounded Vicksburg and fired cannons for six weeks. On July 4, Vicksburg surrendered to the Union. This gave the Union control of the Mississippi River.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Union won • Cut off trade routes for the Confederacy along the Mississippi River
Atlanta Campaign May 1864	Union General Sherman attacked the city of Atlanta. The city was the center for southern supplies, factories, and railroads. Union soldiers burned down or destroyed everything. Sherman captured the city in September 1864.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Union won • Encouraged President Lincoln, the Union, and abolitionists
Sherman's March to the Sea	Union General Sherman took his army and marched from Atlanta, Georgia to Savannah, Georgia destroying anything southerners needed for war. The stole food, killed animals, wrecked railroads, buildings, and factories.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sherman wanted to make Southerns tired of fighting, moving the North closer to victory
Appomattox Court House, Virginia April 9, 1865	On April 9, 1865, General Grant and General Lee met at the village of Appomattox Court house, Virginia. General Lee surrendered the Confederate Army to General Grant, ending the Civil War. Even though this ended the Civil War, some fighting lasted until into June.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil War ended • Union won