

Discover America

Course 12 - Teacher Guide



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5th Grade

Teacher Guide



Key Themes

- America is a nation worth fighting for
- Freedom and equality
- Overcoming past sins

Core Values

- Faith
- Liberty
- Community
- Life

Learning Objectives

Students will be able to:

- Explain the cause of the Civil War, the end result, and what laws changed afterwards
- Tell who Abraham Lincoln is and explain his role in the ending of slavery in America
- Describe the differences between the Union and the Confederate states and which “deals” were made to attempt to appease both sides



Lincoln's Legacy - 5th Grade

Introduction

TELL Students

When Abraham Lincoln became the 16th president of the United States, he found himself in a very serious position that would determine the future of our nation. Abraham Lincoln was faced with the monumental task of keeping America together as one, united nation and defending the rights and freedoms of every American – no matter where they came from or what they looked like.

ASK Students

You may have seen President Lincoln's picture on the penny or on the five-dollar bill, but do you know why he's still one of the most important leaders in America? President Lincoln led America during one of the most devastating and violent periods in our nation's history – the Civil War.

WATCH

Learn More with Liberty



Scan Me!

Lincoln's Legacy - 5th Grade

Review

TELL Students

The Civil War was fought from 1861-1865 between 20 northern states (known as the Union) and 11 southern states (the Confederacy). The remaining 5 states were known as the Border States. For four years, President Lincoln and the Union Army fought against Confederacy president Jefferson Davis and the Confederate Army. Though the Civil War ended in victory for the Union, it was the deadliest war in American history. In all, more than 2.6 million Union soldiers fought in the war and more than 600,000 died. Approximately one million Confederate soldiers fought in the war and nearly 500,000 died.

KEY Point

The two sides were fighting over slavery. The north wanted slavery to go away, but the south did not. When the Confederacy decided to break away from the United States and form their own country where they could keep their slaves, the Union responded with determination to keep America together as one nation. Let's find out why.

Lincoln's Legacy - 5th Grade

Key Terms

- 01 **Abraham Lincoln** — 16th President of the United States
- 02 **President** — The highest elected official of a country
- 03 **Monumental** — Massive
- 04 **Nation** — A group of people in a specific country
- 05 **Devastating** — Tending to be destructive and harmful
- 06 **The Civil War** — The war that happened between the north and the south in America
- 07 **Union** — 20 northern states that wanted slavery to end
- 08 **Confederacy** — 11 southern states that were in favor of slavery
- 09 **Jefferson Davis** — President of the Confederacy
- 10 **Slavery** — The cruel practice of people “owning” other people and forcing them to work
- 11 **Abolition** - Comes from the word “abolish” which means to get rid of
- 12 **Missouri Compromise** — Admitted Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state, and banned slavery in western Louisiana Purchase, lands above Missouri's southern border
- 13 **Kansas-Nebraska Act** - Reversed the Missouri Compromise and let the people of new territories determine if they wanted to be free or slave states
- 14 **Dred Scott v Sandford** —U.S. Supreme Court case that ruled that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional
- 15 **Republican Party** — Political party originally founded in response to the issue of slavery; its members did not support the expansion of this terrible evil

Lincoln's Legacy - 5th Grade

Abolition

TELL Students

Many people, on both sides, knew that slavery was just plain wrong. So, disagreements began to happen between the free (northern) and slave (southern) states as the anti-slavery movement, known as "abolitionism," began to form. The word "abolitionism" comes from the word abolish, meaning to get rid of. So, abolitionists were people who wanted to eliminate slavery. Several efforts were made to sweep the disagreements under the rug (**explain expression to students**).

About 40 years before the Civil War began, U.S. leaders passed a law to help pro-slavery and anti-slavery states get along. In 1820, the Missouri Compromise was passed to prevent further conflict between the north and the south. It admitted Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state and banned slavery in western Louisiana Purchase lands above Missouri's southern border. This acted as a way to balance the number of free and slave states joining the United States. But this unsteady compromise collapsed after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854 (which reversed the Missouri Compromise and let the people of new territories determine if they wanted to be free or slave states) and the Supreme Court's Dred Scott v. Sandford decision in 1857 (which ruled that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional).

As a result of these events, tensions reached a boiling point. This was because as Americans ventured west, there was a serious possibility that slavery would expand throughout our growing nation. As the debate about the expansion of slavery consumed our young country, both sides erupted in anger. The Republican Party was founded in response to the issue of slavery and its members did not support this expansion of this terrible evil. Abraham Lincoln, a self-taught and self-proclaimed "prairie lawyer," emerged to lead this new party. He would go on to save the Union from destroying itself from within and become the defender of freedom for all Americans.

Lincoln's Legacy - 5th Grade

Flash Cards



**ABRAHAM
LINCOLN**

16th President
of the United
States

PRESIDENT

The highest
elected official
of a country

NATION

A group of
people in a
specific country



CONFEDERACY

11 southern states that were in favor of slavery

JEFFERSON DAVIS

President of the Confederacy

SLAVERY

The cruel practice of people "owning" other people and forcing them to work

MONUMENTAL

Massive



UNION

20 northern states that wanted slavery to end

ABOLITION

Comes from the word "abolish" which means to get rid of

REPUBLICAN PARTY

Political party originally founded in response to the issue of slavery; its members did not support this expansion of this terrible evil

MISSOURI COMPROMISE

Admitted Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state, and banned slavery in western Louisiana Purchase lands above Missouri's southern border



**KANSAS-
NEBRASKA
ACT**

Reversed the Missouri Compromise and let the people of new territories determine if they wanted to be free or slave states

**DRED SCOTT
V
SANDFORD**

U. S. Supreme Court case that ruled that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional

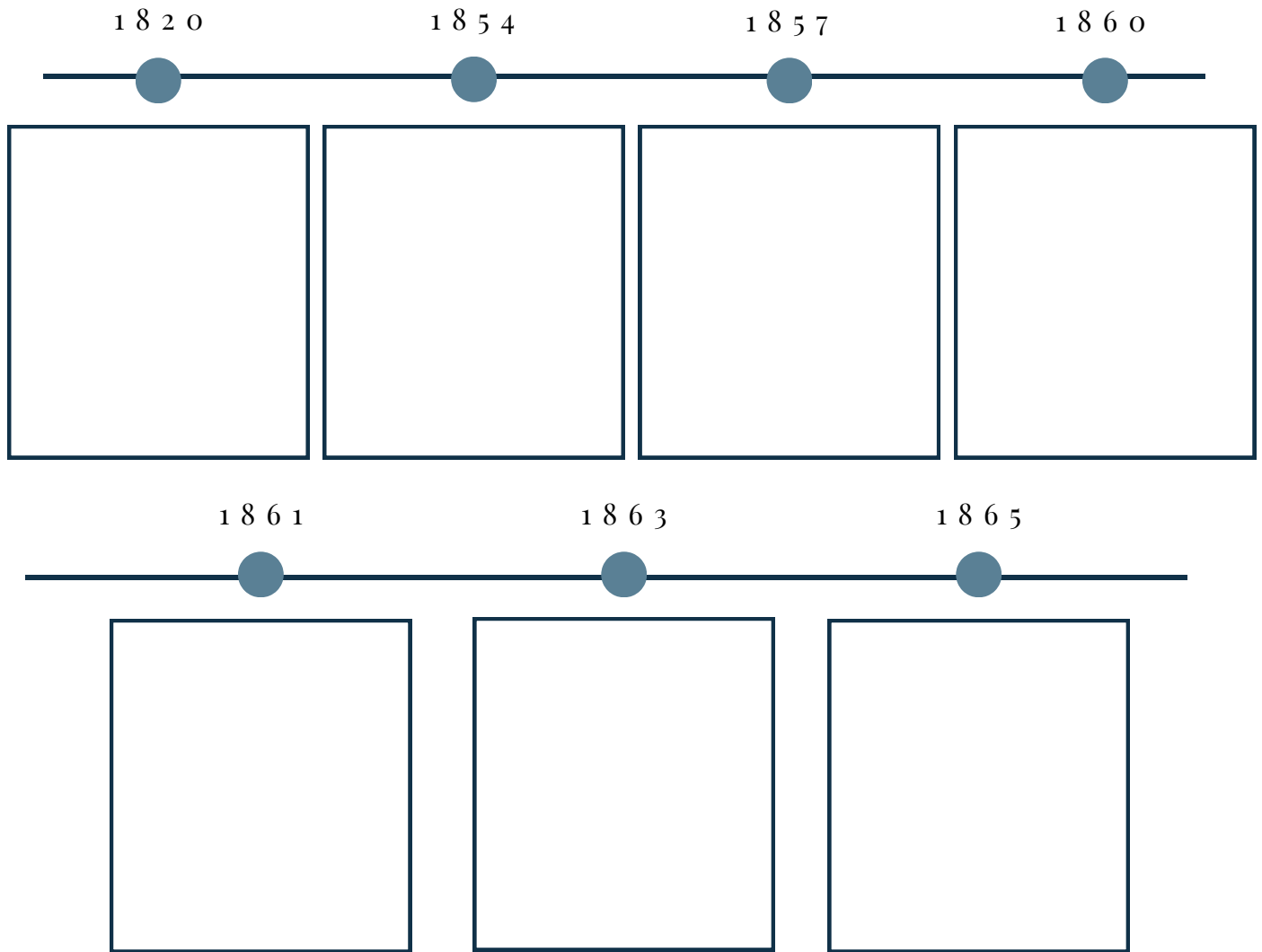
DEVASTATING

Tending to be destructive and harmful

THE CIVIL WAR

The war that happened between the north and the south in America

Lincoln's Legacy Timeline

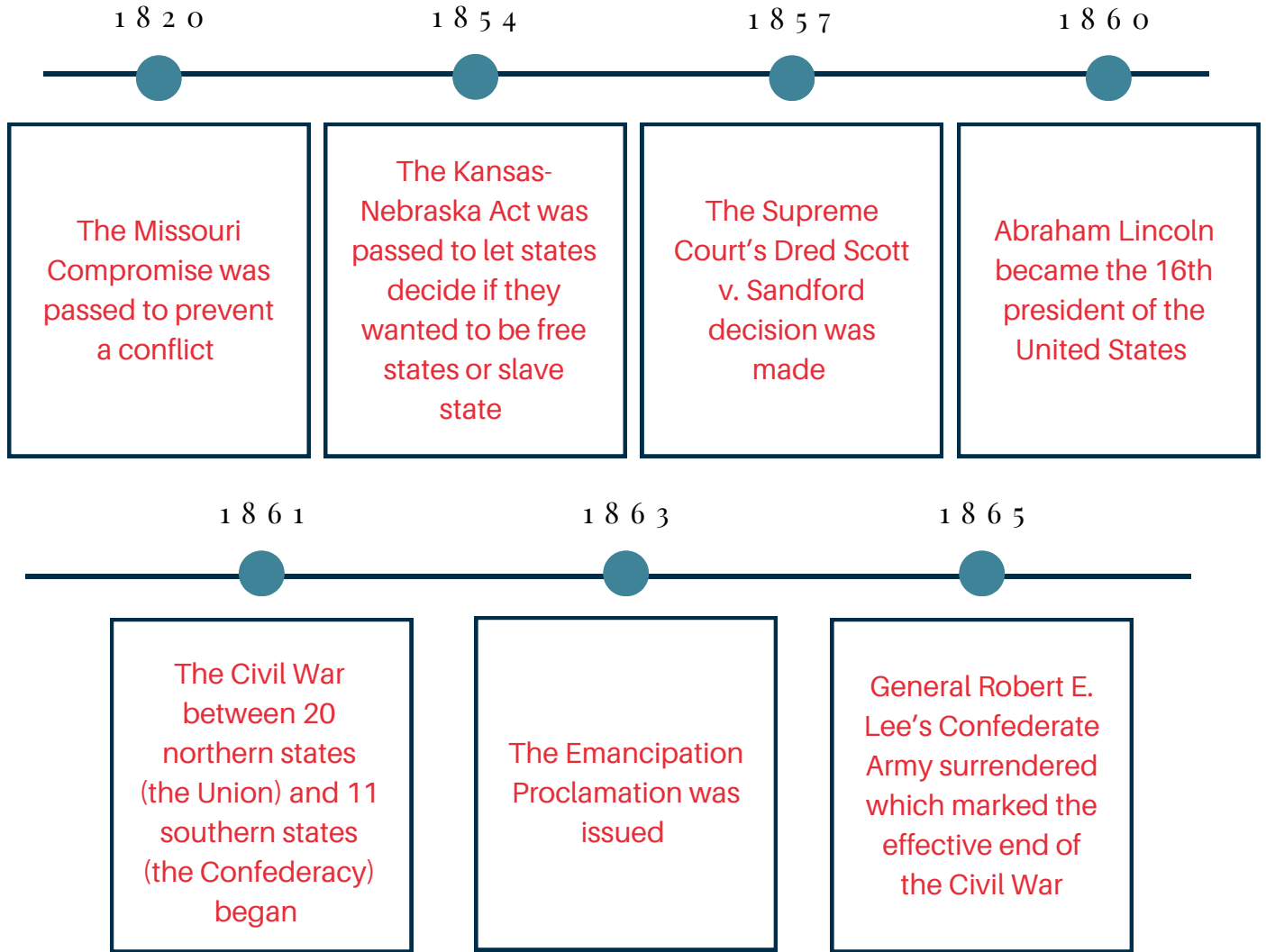


Using the blank timeline, fill in the following events in the order in which they occurred:

- The Civil War between 20 northern states (the Union) and 11 southern states (the Confederacy) began
- The Missouri Compromise was passed to prevent a conflict
- The Kansas-Nebraska Act was passed to let states decide if they wanted to be free states or slave state
- The Supreme Court's Dred Scott v. Sandford decision was made
- The Emancipation Proclamation was issued
- Abraham Lincoln became the 16th president of the United States
- General Robert E. Lee's Confederate Army surrendered which marked the effective end of the Civil War



Lincoln's Legacy Timeline



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Lincoln's Legacy - 5th Grade Assessment

1. Who was the president during the time of The Civil War?
- a. Abraham Lincoln
 - b. Steven A. Douglas
 - c. John Wilkes Booth
 - d. Robert E. Lee

2. The north and the south were fighting about _____.
- a. Plantations
 - b. Slavery
 - c. Machinery
 - d. Agriculture

3. What is it called when someone forces another person to do work for them?
- a. Economy
 - b. Servant
 - c. President
 - d. Slavery

4. Which part of the United States did NOT want slavery?
- a. The north
 - b. The south
 - c. The east
 - d. The west

5. America's Founding Fathers believed all people are _____.
- a. Slaves
 - b. Hard workers
 - c. American
 - d. Equal

6. Which part of the United States had machines to help with their hard work?
- a. The north
 - b. The south
 - c. The east
 - d. The west

7. Which part of the United States needed slaves to work on their very big farms?
- a. The north
 - b. The south
 - c. The east
 - d. The west

8. Legislation that ruled that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional.
- a. Missouri Compromise
 - b. Emancipation Proclamation
 - c. Dred Scott v. Sanford
 - d. Kansas-Nebraska Act

9. The war fought between the Union (north) and the Confederacy (south) was called the _____.
- a. The Civil War
 - b. The Confederate War
 - c. The Battle of Gettysburg
 - d. The Republican War

10. In what year did The Civil War end?
- a. 1860
 - b. 1861
 - c. 1864
 - d. 1865

Lincoln's Legacy - 5th Grade Assessment

Fill in the Blank

11

What is it called when someone forces another person to do work for them?

12

Reversed the Missouri Compromise

13

Banned slavery in western Louisiana
Purchase lands

14

Highest elected official of a country

15

Massive

16

A group of people in a specific country

17

The word _____ comes from the word "abolish" which means to get rid of.

Lincoln's Legacy - 5th Grade Assessment Key

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Nation

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The word _____ comes from the word "abolish" which means to get rid of.

Abolition

Lincoln's Legacy

Resource List

- 01 www.nps.gov/civilwar/facts.htm
- 02 www.nps.gov/liho/learn/historyculture/slavery.htm
- 03 www.thirteen.org/wnet/slavery/experience/freedom/history.html
- 04 www.history.com/topics/industrial-revolution/industrial-revolution
- 05 www.oyez.org/cases/1850-1900/60us393
- 06 www.battlefields.org/learn/biographies/abraham-lincoln
- 07 www.kids.nationalgeographic.com/history/article/abraham-lincoln
- 08 www.battlefields.org/learn/biographies/abraham-lincoln
- 09 www.whitehouse.gov/about-the-white-house/presidents/abraham-lincoln/
- 10 www.constitutioncenter.org/media/files/lincoln_facts.pdf
- 11 www.nps.gov/liho/learn/historyculture/slavery.htm
- 12 www.loc.gov/collections/civil-war-glass-negatives/articles-and-essays/time-line-of-the-civil-war/1861/
- 13 www.avalon.law.yale.edu/19th_century/lincoln1.asp
- 14 www.history.com/topics/american-civil-war/american-civil-war-history
- 15 www.nps.gov/civilwar/facts.htm
- 16 www.history.com/topics/american-civil-war/black-civil-war-soldiers
- 17 www.loc.gov/resource/rbpe.24404500/?st=text

