## **Discover America** Course 14 - Teacher Guide



### The End of Slavery

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## 4th Grade Teacher Guide



#### **Key Themes**

- Freedom
- Dignity
- Self-determination

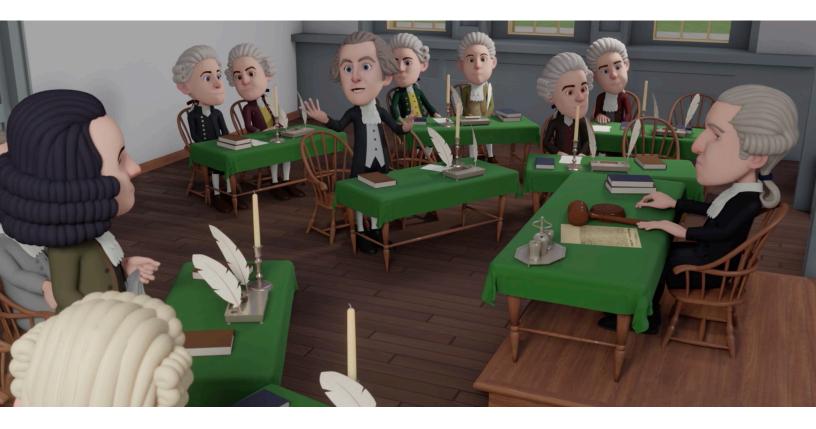
#### **Core Values**

- Faith
- Liberty
- Community
- Life

## Learning Objectives

#### Students will be able to:

- Identify origins of the word "slave"
- Provide examples of slavery throughout world history
- Describe Abraham Lincoln's role in the ending of slavery
- Describe the impact of the Emancipation Proclamation

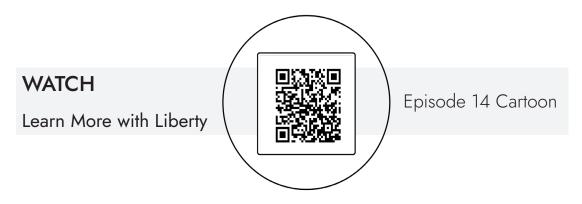


# The End of Slavery - 4th Grade

#### **TELL** Students

<u>Slavery</u> existed around the world long before it became an issue here in the United States. The word slave comes from the word "slav" which is what Eastern Europeans were called in the middle ages. Slavs were enslaved by the Ottoman Empire, and that is how we got the word "slave." Earliest records of slavery were around 6000 BC in Mesopotamia. In 1400 BC we see that the Isrealites were slaves. You may remember the story of Moses in the Bible. The Israelites were slaves to the Egyptians for 430 years. God told Moses to go to <u>Pharaoh</u>, the leader of the Egyptians, and tell him to set the Israelites free. He did not listen to Moses, and God caused horrible things to happen to Pharaoh and the Egyptians' families. One night, after the worst <u>plague</u> of all, the death angel. Pharaoh told Moses to gather his people and go. So that is exactly what Moses did. They fled as fast as they could out of Egypt, across the Red Sea, and towards the <u>Promised Land</u>.

Fast forward to Abraham Lincoln's first term as president. He was in a similar situation as Moses in that he was trying to convince the American people living in the southern states that slavery was wrong and they needed to free all slaves. As we continue the lesson, we will learn more about what Abraham Lincoln said and did to convince people that slavery should no longer be an acceptable practice in our country and that everyone deserves freedom.



# The End of Slavery - 4th Grade **Key Terms**

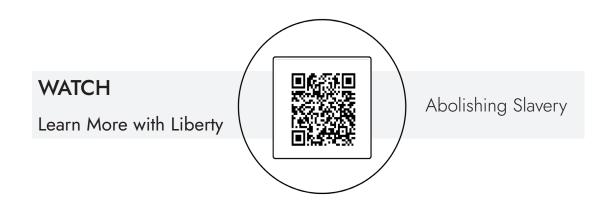
01	13th Amendment - states that no form of slavery shall exist within the United States		
02	Emancipation - to free someone from slavery		
03	<b>Slavery</b> - the cruel, horrible practice of people "owning" other people as property and forcing them to work		
04	The Civil War - the war that happened between the north and the south right here in America		
05	Union - 20 northern states that wanted slavery to end		
06	Confederate States - 11 southern states that were in favor of slavery		
07	<b>Prejudice</b> - thinking another person is "less than" because of a certain quality or characteristic, such as skin color, religious beliefs, or gender		
08	Abolish - to get rid of something		
09	<b>Emancipation Proclamation</b> - a speech made by President Abraham Lincoln declaring that all slaves were now free		
10	Pharaoh - the leader of the Egyptians		
11	Plague - something that causes great harm like disease or death		
12	Promised Land - the area of land God promised to Abraham and his descendants		

# The End of Slavery - 4th Grade

#### **TELL** Students

When our Founding Fathers were establishing this nation, they did not plan for slavery to be a permanent part of society. In fact, they thought it would eventually dissolve on its own. When Thomas Jefferson was writing the Declaration of Independence, he included a portion that was specifically against slavery. It was difficult to get everyone to agree to sign the Declaration of Independence with that section included, so it was decided that slavery would be dealt with later. Then, when it was time to write the Constitution, something similar happened and they decided to hold off again on including anything about slavery.

Lincoln recognized the moral evils of slavery, and seized the opportunity to end this horrific practice in America. On September 22, 1862, he announced his intent to free all of the slaves in the rebelling Southern states with the <u>Emancipation</u> Proclamation. On January 1, 1863, Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, meaning that millions of slaves in the southern United States were freed. This marked the beginning of the end of slavery in the United States. But, it was only the beginning.



# The End of Slavery - 4th Grade

#### **TELL** Students

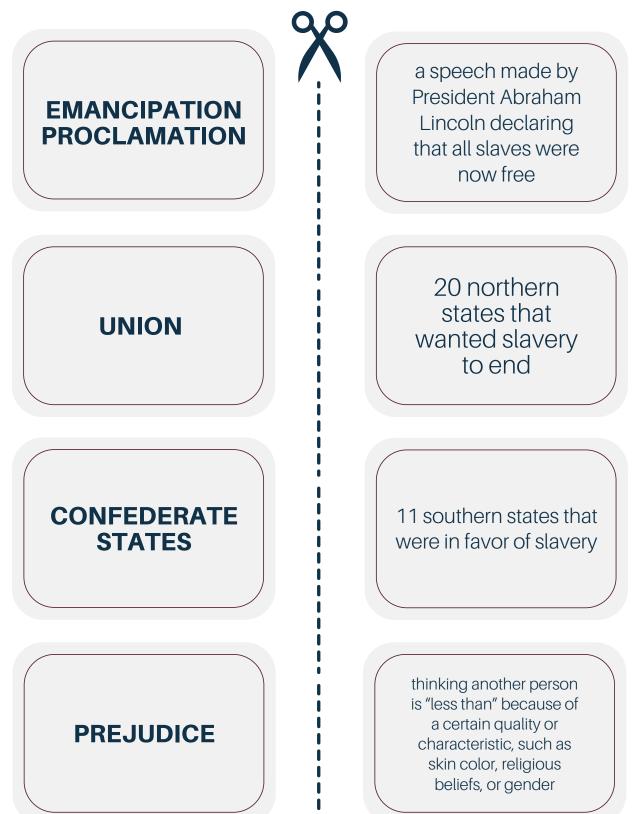
It took the <u>Civil War</u> in America to really bring an end to the practice of slavery. Fighting for the end of slavery became a central purpose of the Civil War. The war was not just about preserving the Union but was also about winning freedom for those unjustly enslaved. However, in order to enforce the <u>Emancipation</u> <u>Proclamation</u> in the states that were in rebellion (to which the measure applied) meant the Union had to win the war.

Recall that not everyone in the <u>Union</u> supported abolishing slavery. Take the Border States, for instance. The Border States didn't secede from the Union, but slavery still existed within these states, which remained sympathetic to the <u>Confederate</u> cause. Lincoln didn't want to ruffle any feathers and give the Border States a reason to leave the Union, so they were exempt from the Emancipation Proclamation.

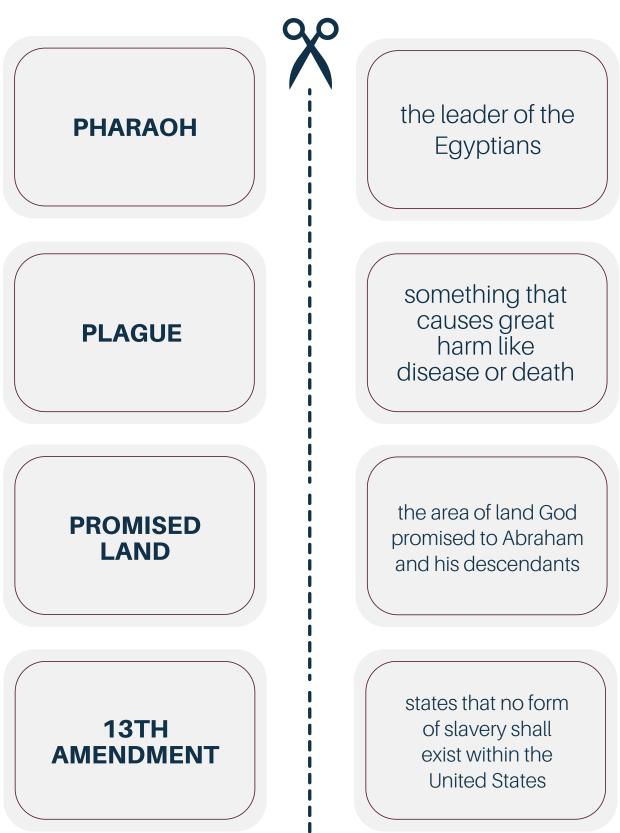
After winning re-election, in 1864, Lincoln led the political movement to pass the Constitution's <u>13th Amendment</u>. With the amendment's passage in Congress on January 31, 1865, (and formal ratification on December 6, 1865), the practice of slavery would be forever <u>abolished</u> in the United States of America. When General Robert E. Lee's Confederate Army surrendered on April 9, 1865, it marked the effective end of the Civil War.

At long last, Lincoln succeeded. The Union would become whole again, and slavery would not be a part of it.

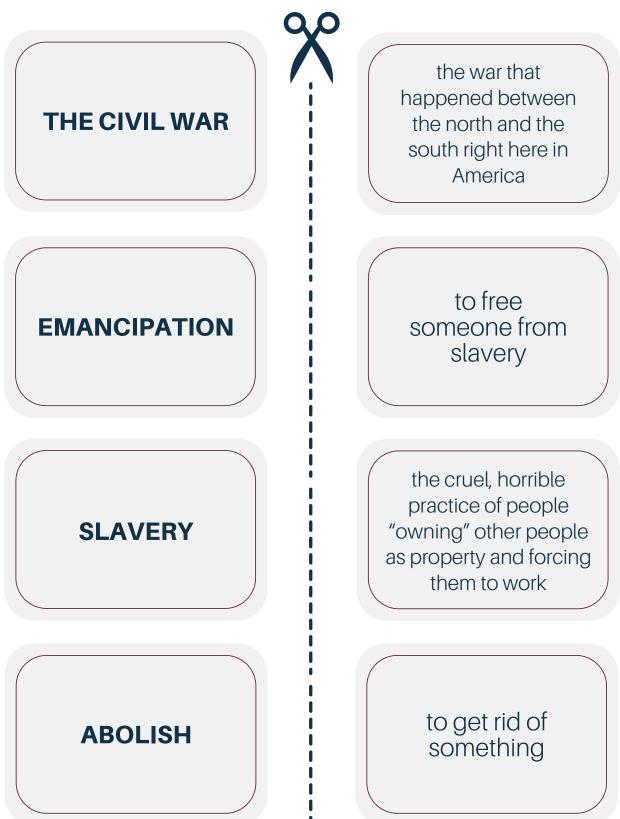
## The End of Slavery - 4th Grade Flash Cards



## The End of Slavery - 4th Grade Flash Cards



## The End of Slavery - 4th Grade Flash Cards



### The End of Slavery Crack the Code

Use the **CODE** to reveal the speech Lincoln made containing the declaration of **FREEDOM** below.

M =		Y =	
P =	(A)		
O =		T =	C =
N =			

"ALL PERSONS held as slaves within any State SHALL BE then, thenceforward, and FOREVER FREE."



## The End of Slavery - 4th Grade **Assessment**

Use the words from the word bank to complete the facts below.						
Israelites	freed	January 1, 1863	Union	13th Amendment		
slavery	slave	Civil War	Emancipation Proclamation	Border States		
abolishing	exempt	abolished	January 31, 1865	Egyptians		

1. The word \_\_\_\_\_\_ comes from the word "slav" which is what Eastern Europeans were called in the middle ages.

2. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ for 430 years.

3. On \_\_\_\_\_\_, Lincoln issued the \_\_\_\_\_\_, meaning that millions of slaves in

the southern United States were \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Fighting for the end of \_\_\_\_\_\_ became a central purpose of the \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Not everyone in the \_\_\_\_\_\_ supported \_\_\_\_\_\_ slavery.

6. Lincoln didn't want to give the \_\_\_\_\_\_ a reason to leave the Union, so they were \_\_\_\_\_\_ from the Emancipation Proclamation.

7. After winning re-election, in 1864, Lincoln led the political movement to pass the Constitution's

8. The practice of slavery would be forever	_ in the United States of America because of the 13th
Amendment's passage in Congress on	

## The End of Slavery - 4th Grade Assessment Key

Use the words from the word bank to complete the facts below. 13th freed **Israelites** January 1, 1863 Union Amendment Emancipation Proclamation **Border States** slavery slave Civil War abolishing abolished January 31, 1865 Egyptians exempt

1. The word slave comes from the word "slav" which is what Eastern Europeans were called in the middle ages.

2. The Israelites were slaves to the Egyptians for 430 years.

3. On January 1, 1863, Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, meaning that millions of slaves in the southern United States were freed.

4. Fighting for the end of slavery became a central purpose of the Civil War.

5. Not everyone in the Union supported abolishing slavery.

6. Lincoln didn't want to give the Border States a reason to leave the Union, so they were exempt from the Emancipation Proclamation.

7. After winning re-election, in 1864, Lincoln led the political movement to pass the Constitution's 13th Amendment.

8. The practice of slavery would be forever abolished in the United States of America because of the 13th Amendment's passage in Congress on January 31, 1865.

### The End of Slavery Resource List

- 01 https://www.nps.gov/inde/learn/historyculture/stories-libertybell.htm
- 02 https://librarycompany.org/geniusoffreedom/northern-blacks-and-the-reconstruction-amendments/
- 03 https://www.whitehouse.gov/about-the-white-house/our-government/the-legislative-branch/
- 04 https://bensguide.gpo.gov/j-ways-to-amend-constitution
- 05 https://nmaahc.si.edu/explore/stories/13th-amendment-constitution-united-states
- 06 https://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/documents/republican-party-platform-1864
- 07 https://nmaahc.si.edu/explore/stories/13th-amendment-constitution-united-states
- 08 https://bible.org/seriespage/5-moses-leads-people-out-egypt-exodus-14
- 09 https://www.senate.gov/civics/constitution\_item/constitution.htm
- 10 https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/us-history/civil-war-era/slavery-and-the-civil-war/a/ the-emancipation-proclamation
- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_https://www.gilderlehrman.org/history-resources/spotlight-primary-source/ratifying-thirteenth-amendment-1866
- \_\_\_\_\_12 https://www.archives.gov/exhibits/american\_originals\_iv/sections/preliminary\_emancipation\_proclamation.html
- \_\_\_\_\_13 https://www.senate.gov/about/origins-foundations/senate-and-constitution/senate-passes-the-thirteenth-amendment.htm

### Notes

