

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

Introduction

TELL Students

Slavery 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 Israelites 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 Pharaoh, 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 plague 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 Promised Land.

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.

WATCH

Learn More with Liberty



Episode 14 Cartoon

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 **Slavery** - 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 **Prejudice** - 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 **Emancipation Proclamation** - 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

Lesson Guide

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 Emancipation 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.

WATCH

Learn More with Liberty



Abolishing Slavery

The End of Slavery - 4th Grade

Lesson Guide

TELL Students

It took the Civil War 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 Emancipation Proclamation 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 Union 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 Confederate 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 13th Amendment. 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 abolished 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



**EMANCIPATION
PROCLAMATION**

a speech made by
President Abraham
Lincoln declaring
that all slaves were
now free

UNION

20 northern
states that
wanted slavery
to end

**CONFEDERATE
STATES**

11 southern states that
were in favor of slavery

PREJUDICE

thinking another person
is "less than" because of
a certain quality or
characteristic, such as
skin color, religious
beliefs, or gender

The End of Slavery - 4th Grade

Flash Cards



PHARAOH

the leader of the Egyptians

PLAGUE

something that causes great harm like disease or death

PROMISED LAND

the area of land God promised to Abraham and his descendants

13TH AMENDMENT

states that no form of slavery shall exist within the United States

The End of Slavery - 4th Grade

Flash Cards



THE CIVIL WAR

the war that happened between the north and the south right here in America

EMANCIPATION

to free someone from slavery

SLAVERY

the cruel, horrible practice of people "owning" other people as property and forcing them to work













ABOLISH

to get rid of something













The End of Slavery













Crack the Code

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

M = 	Y = 	L = 
P = 	E = 	R = 
O = 	T = 	C = 
N = 	I = 	A = 

"**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

- The word _____ comes from the word “slav” which is what Eastern Europeans were called in the middle ages.
- The _____ were slaves to the _____ for 430 years.
- On _____, Lincoln issued the _____, meaning that millions of slaves in the southern United States were _____.
- Fighting for the end of _____ became a central purpose of the _____.
- Not everyone in the _____ supported _____ slavery.
- Lincoln didn’t want to give the _____ a reason to leave the Union, so they were _____ from the Emancipation Proclamation.
- After winning re-election, in 1864, Lincoln led the political movement to pass the Constitution’s _____.
- 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.				
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 **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>
- 11 <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>

