



GOAL 8 | LESSON PLAN | ELEMENTARY

1865 & Beyond: Effects of the War

GRADES: Elementary

APPROXIMATE LENGTH OF TIME: 50 minutes

GOAL: Students will be able to state the effects of the Civil War.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Students will be able to discuss Lincoln's ideas on reunification and define Reconstruction.
2. Students will be able to discuss John Wilkes Booth's reasons for assassinating President Lincoln.
3. Students will be able to list the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments.
4. Students will be able to discuss the positive and negative outcomes of the Civil War.

COMMON CORE:

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.5.7

Draw on information from multiple print or digital sources, demonstrating the ability to locate an answer to a question quickly or to solve a problem efficiently.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.5.9

Integrate information from several texts on the same topic in order to write or speak about the subject knowledgeably.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.5.2

Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.

NCSS STANDARDS FOR SOCIAL STUDIES:

- 1—Culture
- 2—Time, Continuity, and Change
- 3—People, Places, and Environment
- 5—Individuals, Groups, and Institutions
- 6—Power, Authority, and Governance
- 10—Civics, Ideals, and Practices

MATERIALS USED:

1. Grant from West Point to Appomattox
2. What Did Lincoln Want?
3. Booth's Original Plan & Questions
4. Amendments Note Sheet
5. Reconstruction Amendment Timeline
6. Positive and Negative Outcomes
7. The Effects of War Essay

ANTICIPATORY SET/HOOK:

1. Put the engraving, *Grant from West Point to Appomattox*, either on your Smart Board or a transparency.
2. Have students review their knowledge of the Civil War by discussing the events from Grant's life pictured in the work.
3. Explain that now the class is going to look at what happened after Appomattox.

PROCEDURE:

Activity 1

1. Pass out *What Did Lincoln Want?*
2. Read over the sheet with your class, first discussing what Reconstruction is defined as.
3. Next, go over the three goals Lincoln hoped would make the return of the seceded states into the Union easier.
4. Have students complete the notes portion of the sheet.

Activity 2

5. Lincoln would not get to see the Reconstruction of the Nation. On April 14, 1865, he was shot by John Wilkes Booth. Lincoln died the next day.
6. Create a transparency of *Booth's Original Plan & Questions*.
7. Discuss this with the class. Ask students why Booth would want Lincoln dead.
8. Have students complete the questions on the second part of *Booth's Original Plan & Questions*.

Activity 3

9. Hand out a copy of the *Amendments Note Sheet* to each student.
10. On an overhead or a Smart Board, project the *Reconstruction Amendments Timeline*.
11. Discuss what each amendment meant to the people of the United States while students fill in their *Amendments Notes Sheet*.

CLOSURE:

1. Discuss *Positive and Negative Outcomes* as a group.

2. Hand out a copy of *The Effects of War Essay* to each student and have them complete the essay.

ASSESSMENT IN THIS LESSON:

1. Summary of Lincoln's words from his Reconstruction plan from the *What Did Lincoln Want?* worksheet.
2. Discussion of Booth's motives for killing Lincoln involving *Booth's Original Plan & Questions*.
3. Outline of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments using the *Amendments Note Sheet*.
4. Discussion of the outcomes of the American Civil War incorporating *The Effects of War Essay*.



AMERICAN
BATTLEFIELD
TRUST ★ ★ ★

PRESERVE. EDUCATE. INSPIRE.



Grant from West Point to Appomattox

The Battle of
Fort Donelson,
1862

Drilling his
Volunteers,
1861

In the Tower at
Chapultepec,
1847

Graduation
from West
Point, 1843

The Battle
of Shiloh,
1862

The Siege
of
Vicksburg,
1863

The Battle of
Chattanooga,
1863

Appointment
as
Commander-
in-Chief by
Abraham
Lincoln, 1864

The Surrender of General
Robert E. Lee at
Appomattox Court House,
1865





What Did Lincoln Want?

Information Sheet



Reconstruction: The period following the Civil War in which Congress passed laws designed to rebuild the country and bring the Southern states back into the Union.

- A general amnesty (amnesty means that the government forgives past crimes) would be granted to all who would take an oath of loyalty to the United States and pledge to obey all federal laws, including those pertaining to slavery.
- High Confederate officials and military leaders were to be temporarily excluded from the process of amnesty.
- When a state had one out of every 10 people pledge their loyalty to the United States, then that state could elect representatives to the U.S. Congress.

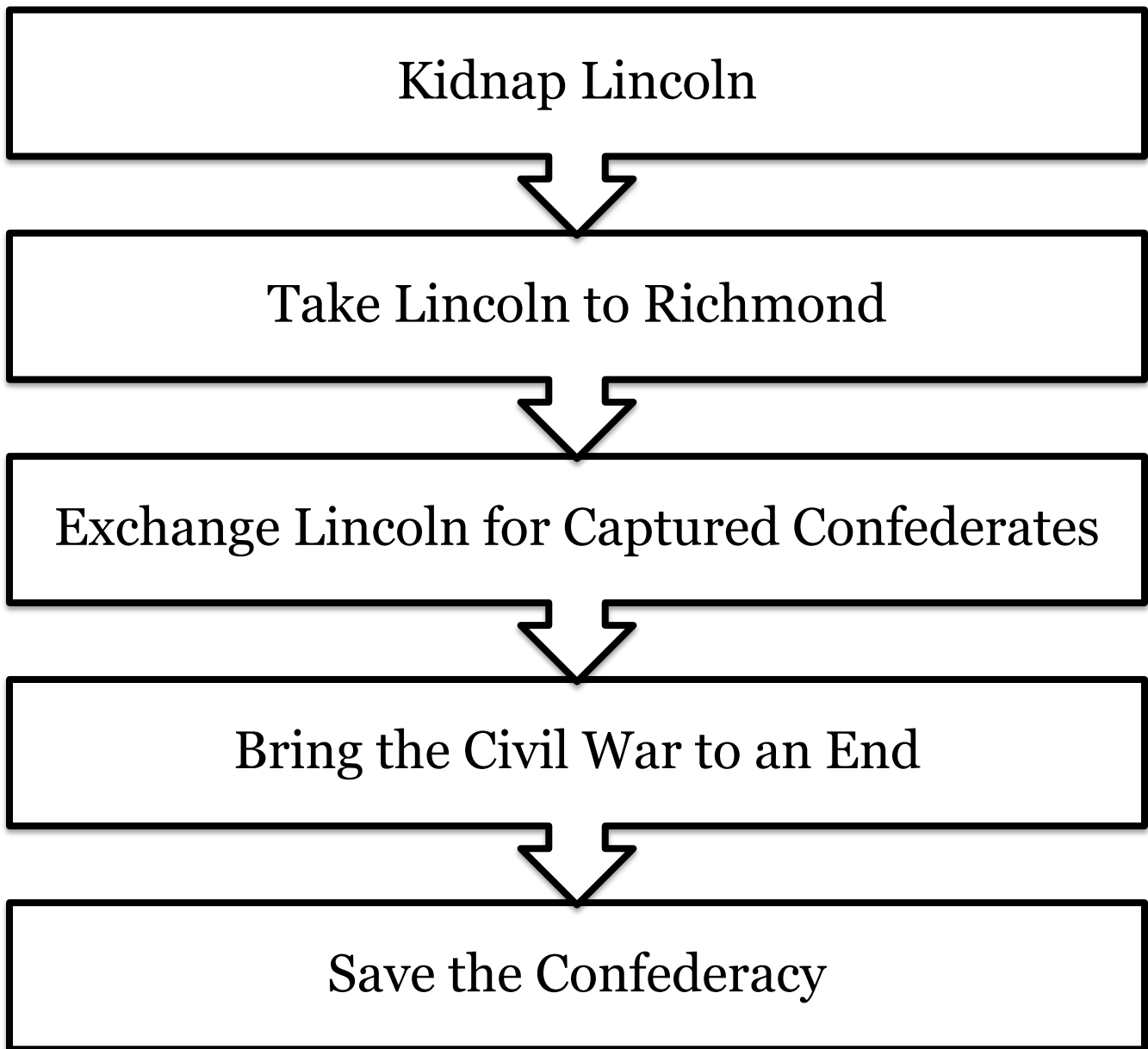
In Your Own Words--What Was Reconstruction?

What Lincoln Wanted	What You Think It Means
<p>A general amnesty would be granted to all who would take an oath of loyalty to the United States and pledge to obey all federal laws pertaining to slavery.</p>	
<p>High Confederate officials and military leaders were to be temporarily excluded from the process.</p>	
<p>When a state had one out of every 10 people pledge their loyalty to the United States, then that state could elect representatives to the U.S. Congress.</p>	



Booth's Original Plan & Questions

John Wilkes Booth's original plan was to kidnap President Lincoln. When Lee surrendered to Grant, the plan changed to assassination.



When Lee surrendered to Grant, the plan changed...

While John Wilkes Booth becomes frustrated over the surrender, Lincoln plans to go to the theater.

Booth finds out that Lincoln will be at the theater and sets out to kill him. Another man sets out to kill the vice president, and another man to kill the secretary of state.

Booth shoots Lincoln in the back of the head during a play. The other men fail to assassinate their targets.

Booth runs to the Maryland countryside and hides.

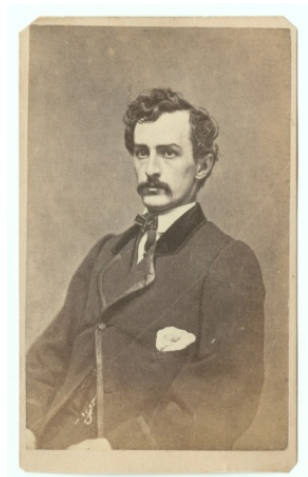
Lincoln dies in Washington, DC.

After 12 days on the run, Booth is discovered at a farm in Virginia, where he is shot and killed after refusing to surrender.

Why did John Wilkes Booth assassinate President Lincoln?

“I have ever held the South were right. The very nomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, four years ago, spoke plainly, war - war upon Southern rights and institutions.”

- *John Wilkes Booth*



Based on John Wilkes Booth’s quote above, what do you think his reason was for assassinating Lincoln?

What “Southern rights and institutions” do you think he was talking about?



Amendments Note Sheet

Name: _____
Date: _____

_____th
Amendment

1865 Abolished
_____ and
involuntary
servitude.

_____th
Amendment

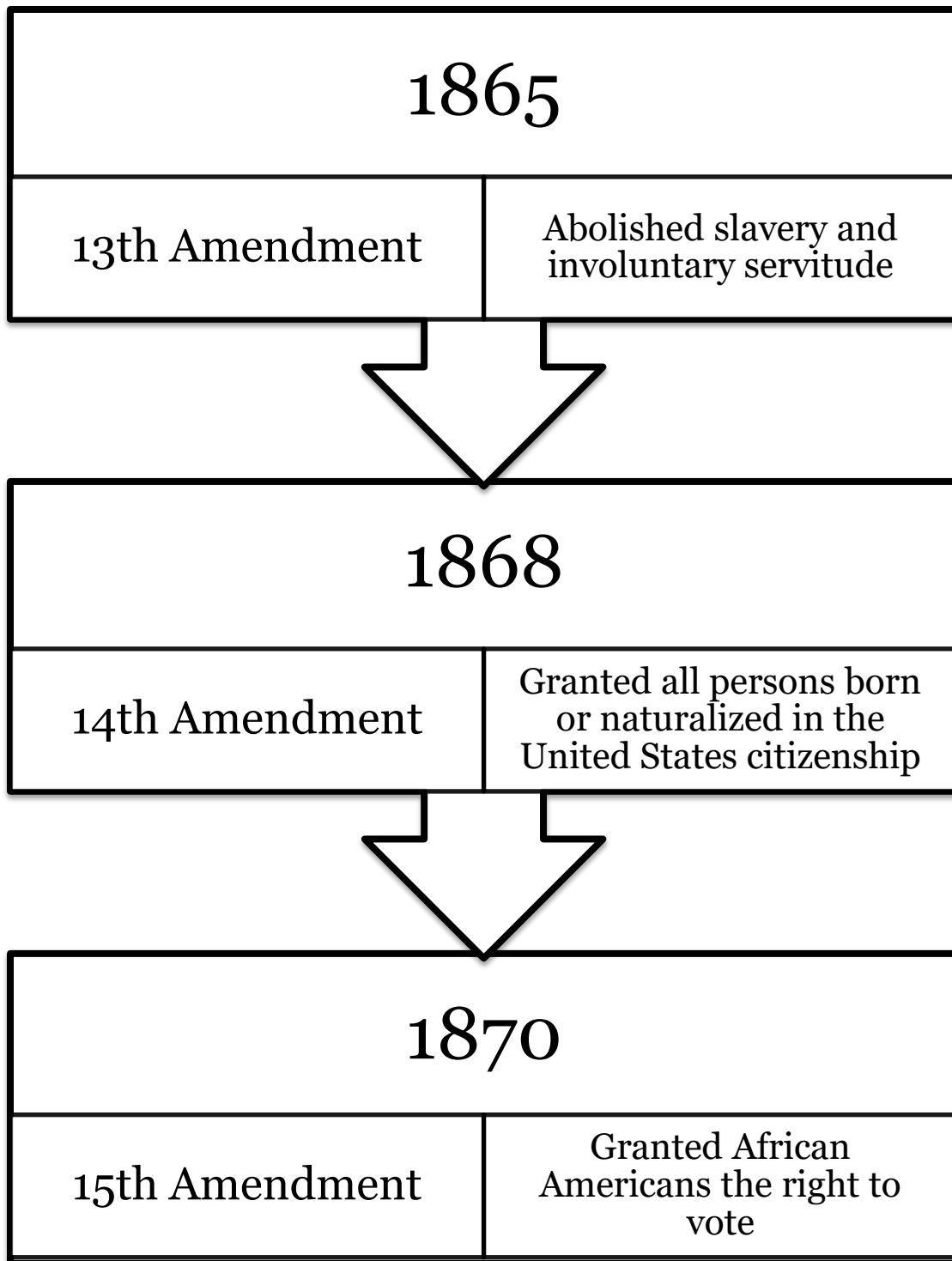
1868 Granted all
persons born
or naturalized
in the United
States

_____th
Amendment

1870 Granted
African
Americans the
right to _____



Reconstruction Amendments Timeline





Positives and Negatives Outcomes of the Civil War

Name: _____
Date: _____

Positive

- Freedom for 3.5 million slaves
- New Technology
- Photography
- New roles for women
- Advances in Medicine
- 13th, 14th, 15th Amendments

Negative

- Hundreds of thousands of Men Killed
- Women and Children Struggle to Survive
- Lincoln Assassinated
- Poverty and Destruction, especially in the South & among freed people



Effects of the War Essay

Discuss something that changed during or because of the American Civil War.

Examples: medicine, nursing, photography, photojournalism, the US Constitution, legal slavery, etc.

Be sure to discuss:

- What was happening in this area (or on this subject) before the war.
- What happened during the war to cause this change or development.
- The outcome and, if possible, how we see it in our world today.

Your Essay Should:

- Introduce the topic clearly.
- Develop the topic with facts, details, quotations, or other information and examples related to the topic.
- Use precise language and vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic.
- Provide a concluding statement.
