



GOAL 8 | LESSON PLAN | MIDDLE SCHOOL
1865 & Beyond: Effects of the War

GRADES: Middle School

APPROXIMATE LENGTH OF TIME: 50 minutes

GOAL: Students will identify and discuss the effects of the American Civil War.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Students will be able to list and summarize the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments.
2. Students will be able to discuss John Wilkes Booth's reasons for assassinating President Lincoln.
3. Students will be able to define the term "reconstruction" and discuss the various ideas on reunification.
4. Students will be able to discuss the idea of liberty and the challenges facing the nation after the war as well as today.

COMMON CORE:

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.6-8.2

Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.6-8.7

Integrate visual information (e.g., in charts, graphs, photographs, videos, or maps) with other information in print and digital texts.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.WHST.6-8.1.B

Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, using credible sources.

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:

1. U.S. Constitutional Amendments Prior to 1864
2. Entrance Pass
3. U.S. Constitutional Amendments, 1870
4. The 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments
5. The 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments Teacher Version
6. Booth's Original Plan
7. Reconstruction PowerPoint
8. Reconstruction Cards
9. Reconstruction Cards Teacher Version

ANTICIPATORY SET/HOOK

1. Provide students with a copy of the *US Constitutional Amendments Prior to 1864* and the *Entrance Pass*.
2. Have students read their *Entrance Pass* first and quickly skim each Amendment.
3. Ask students to share their answers in the *Entrance Pass* upon completing the assignment.

PROCEDURE:

Activity 1

1. Discuss with your students the fact that before the Civil War there was no:
 - a. Protection against enslaving people or forced labor
 - b. Definition of citizenship
2. Hand out the *U.S. Constitutional Amendments, 1870*.
3. Read the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments as a class, discussing them in the context of this time in American history.
4. Hand out and have the students complete the *13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments* independently.

Activity 2

1. Hand out a copy of *Booth's Original Plan* to each student. Read the timelines together as a class.
2. Have students complete the questions independently.

Activity 3

1. Present the *Reconstruction PowerPoint*, providing a copy or notes copy to each student. Stop before the last slide, the 4 minute video.
2. Hand out the *Student Reconstruction Cards*; have them complete the sheet, placing the cards in the correct categories.

CLOSURE:

Watch the last slide – the Reconstruction in4 video. At the end of the video the historian states, “The period of formal Reconstruction came to a close even as struggles to redraw the boundaries of freedom continued, those struggles continue today.” What does this mean? What struggles did the nation face after the war and what do we face as a nation today when we think about freedoms and liberties?

ASSESSMENT IN THIS LESSON:

1. Completed *Anticipatory Set Entrance Pass* in which students will identify and write down three protected rights before 1864
2. Summarized 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments
3. Completed essay questions related to John Wilkes Booth, using *Booth’s Original Plan*
4. Categorized different reconstruction plans, using the *Student Reconstruction Cards*.
5. Informal assessment through the closure question.



AMERICAN
BATTLEFIELD
TRUST ★ ★ ★

PRESERVE. EDUCATE. INSPIRE.



US Constitutional Amendments Prior to 1864

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; of the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be

compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, not excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparate others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.¹⁴—The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.



Name: _____

Date: _____

Entrance Pass

List three rights protected by the U.S. Constitution before 1864.

1.

2.

3.



US Constitutional Amendments, 1870

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or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

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ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.



The 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments

According to the Constitution, Congress may amend the Constitution, given enough votes.

Vocabulary: Amend:-to change, add to, or subtract from the original.

13th

Date Added: _____

Summary: _____

14th

Date Added: _____

Summary: _____

15th

Date Added: _____

Summary: _____



The 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments

According to the Constitution, Congress may amend the Constitution, given enough votes.

Vocabulary: Amend-to change, add-to, or subtract from the original.

13th

Date Added: December 6, 1865

Summary: Abolished slavery in the United States

14th

Date Added: July 9, 1868

Summary: Defines citizenship, prevents states from interfering with the rights of citizens of the United States, individuals can no longer be represented by fractions of a number, individuals who took part in the rebellion cannot run for public office, the United States will not pay the debt incurred by emancipation.

15th

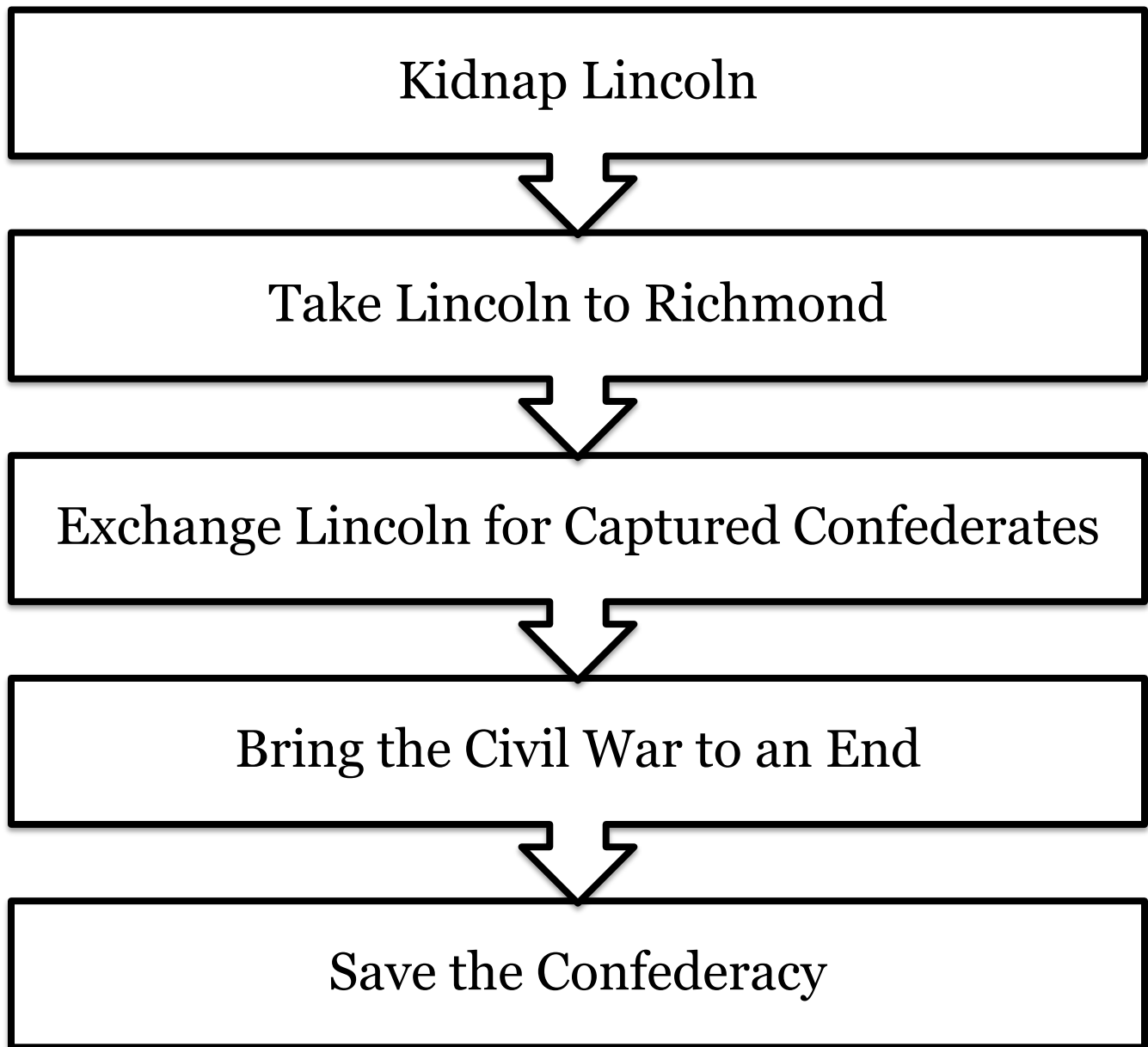
Date Added: February 3, 1870

Summary: Extended the right to vote to African American men.



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.

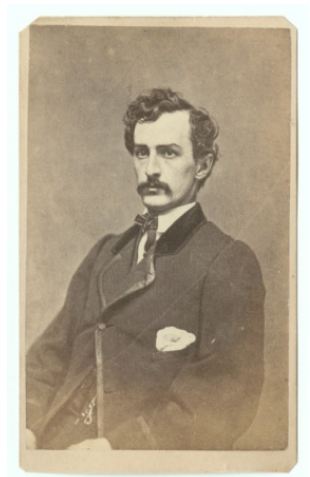
Lincoln dies in Washington, DC.

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?



Reconstruction Cards Worksheet

Name: _____
Date: _____

Cut out the following cards and paste under the appropriate corresponding plan.

PROPOSED BY:
RADICAL
REPUBLICANS
(1867)

PROPOSED BY:
PRESIDENT
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
(1863)

PROPOSED BY:
REPUBLICANS IN
CONGRESS
(1864)

PROPOSED BY:
PRESIDENT
ANDREW JOHNSON
(1865)

Cut out the following Conditions cards and paste under the appropriate corresponding plan.

10 PERCENT OF
THE VOTERS MUST
SWEAR LOYALTY
OATH TO THE
UNION

AFRICAN
AMERICANS MUST
BE ALLOWED TO
VOTE

FORMER
CONFEDERATE
OFFICIALS MAY
VOTE AND HOLD
OFFICE

FORMER
CONFEDERATE
VOLUNTEERS
CANNOT VOTE OR
HOLD OFFICE

MUST DISBAND
STATE
GOVERNMENTS

MAJORITY OF THE
WHITE MEN MUST
SWEAR LOYALTY

MUST ABOLISH
SLAVERY

MUST ABOLISH
SLAVERY

MUST RATIFY THE
13TH AMENDMENT

MUST WRITE NEW
CONSTITUTIONS

MUST RATIFY THE
14TH AMENDMENT

MAJORITY OF THE
WHITE MEN MUST
SWEAR LOYALTY

Name: _____

Plan	Ten Percent Plan	Wade-Davis Bill	Johnson Plan	Reconstruction Act
Proposed By				
Conditions to rejoin the Union				



Reconstruction Cards (Teacher Version)

Ten Percent Plan	Wade-Davis Bill	Johnson Plan	Reconstruction Act
President Abraham Lincoln (1863)	Republicans in Congress (1864)	President Andrew Johnson (1865)	Radical Republicans (1867)
10 percent of voters must swear loyalty oath to Union Must abolish slavery	Majority of white men must swear loyalty Must abolish slavery Former Confederate volunteers cannot vote or hold office	Majority of white men must swear loyalty Must ratify the 13 th Amendment Former Confederate officials may vote and hold office	Must disband state governments Must write new constitutions Must ratify the 14 th Amendment African Americans must be allowed to vote