



GOAL 4 | LESSON PLAN | ELEMENTARY

## 1862: Antietam and Emancipation

**GRADES:** Elementary

**APPROXIMATE LENGTH OF TIME:** 50 minutes

**GOAL:** Students will be able to discuss the meaning and impact of the Emancipation Proclamation.

**OBJECTIVES:**

1. Students will be able to list and discuss the events leading up to the Emancipation Proclamation.
2. After reading the document, students will be able to discuss the meaning and significance of the Emancipation Proclamation.
3. Students will identify one way the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation impacted the war.

**COMMON CORE:**

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.5.1

Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.

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.

**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
- 9—Global Connections
- 10—Civics, Ideals, and Practices

**MATERIALS:**

1. Sticky Notes
2. Antietam and Emancipation PowerPoint
3. Timeline
4. Graphic Organizer
5. Battle of Antietam Summary
6. Emancipation Proclamation Excerpt
7. Emancipation Essay

**VOCABULARY:**

Emancipation – The act of freeing

Proclamation – a public announcement

Refugee – a person who left their home to find safety

**ANTICIPATORY SET/HOOK:**

1. Write on the board or use slide two: What does “emancipation” mean?
2. As students enter the room, they will take a sticky note and write their answer on it.
3. Discuss why this might be an important word during the Civil War.
4. Have students place the sticky note on the top corner of their desk or work space.

**PROCEDURE:**

Print out the *Antietam and Emancipation PowerPoint* with notes prior to class. There are notes included with the slides that can be on the printed slides, but won't be seen by your students during the presentation.

## Activity 1

1. Use the *Antietam and Emancipation PowerPoint* to guide the lesson.
  - a. Hand out the *Graphic Organizer*, *Timeline*, *Battle of Antietam Summary*, and the *Emancipation Proclamation Excerpt*.
  - b. Have students use the *Graphic Organizer* throughout the Power Point, the other pages will be referred to in the PowerPoint for activities.

**CLOSURE:**

1. Hand out the *Emancipation Essay*, and have students answer the question.

**ASSESSMENT IN THIS LESSON:**

1. Informal assessment through discussion questions throughout the PowerPoint.
2. Students will have written a paragraph describing one way the Emancipation Proclamation impacted the war.

# Timeline – Spring-Summer 1862

**1861** – First shots at Fort Sumter. First major battle at Bull Run (1<sup>st</sup>. Manassas). Some minor battles as states secede, volunteers are organized, leadership is organized and a blockade of southern ports is put into place.

**February, 1862** – Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, both in Tennessee, surrender to Union forces under Ulysses S. Grant.

**April, 1862** – Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee. Union victory.

**April, 1862** – Battle of Yorktown, Virginia. No real victor, the Confederate forces fall back.

**May-June, 1862** – Battle of Seven Pines, Virginia. No apparent victor, but Commanding Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston is severely injured.

**June 25 – July 1, 1862** – Robert E. Lee defends Richmond in what's known as The Seven Days Battles. Seven battles in seven days.

**September, 1862** – Robert E. Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia enter Maryland, which is not part of the Confederacy.

**January, 1862** – Battle of Mill Springs, Kentucky. Union Victory. Allowed for Union troops to move into Tennessee.

**March, 1862** – Battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas. Union victory

**Spring, 1862** – Peninsula Campaign begins. General George McClellan begins to move his Union troops from the southern peninsula in Virginia to the Confederate capital, Richmond, Virginia.

**May, 1862** – Battle of Williamsburg, Virginia. No real victor. Confederate forces continue to move back.

**June, 1862** – Robert E. Lee takes command of the Army of Northern Virginia.

**August, 1862** – Robert E. Lee begins his move north with Victories at the Battle of Cedar Mountain, Virginia and the Battle of Second Manassas, Virginia.

Events with a black border take place on the western front of the war, basically anywhere south or west of Virginia.



# Emancipation Proclamation

SEPTEMBER 22, 1862 | ABRAHAM LINCOLN

## VOCABULARY:

1. **Year of our Lord**  
*counting years from the birth of Christ another way of saying A.D. or C.E.*
2. **Designated**  
*a specific part*
3. **Rebellion**  
*A flight against a certain authority*
4. **Thenceforward**  
*from that time on*
5. **Authority**  
*power*
6. **Repress**  
*to keep under control*
7. **Suitable**  
*appropriate or fitting*
8. **Condition**  
*a life situation or state of being*
9. **Contraband**  
*slave who escaped to the Union lines*
10. **Garrison**  
*to man a fort*
11. **Vessel**  
*floating naval transport such as a boat, or ship.*

## EXCERPT:

### Paragraph Two:

"That on the first day of January, in the **year of our Lord** one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or **designated** part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in **rebellion** against the United States, shall be then, **thenceforward**, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval **authority** thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to **repress** such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

Summary: On January 1, 1863, all people held as slaves that live in a state, which is part of the Confederacy (or rebellion) will be considered by the United States to be forever free. The executive government and military will enforce the freeing of enslaved individuals.

### Paragraph Eight:

...And I further declare and make known, that such persons of **suitable condition** [freed **contraband**], will be received into the armed service of the United States to **garrison** forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man **vessels** of all sorts in said service.

Summary: Freed slaves will be allowed into the military.



## Battle of Antietam Summary

**LOCATION:** Washington County, Maryland

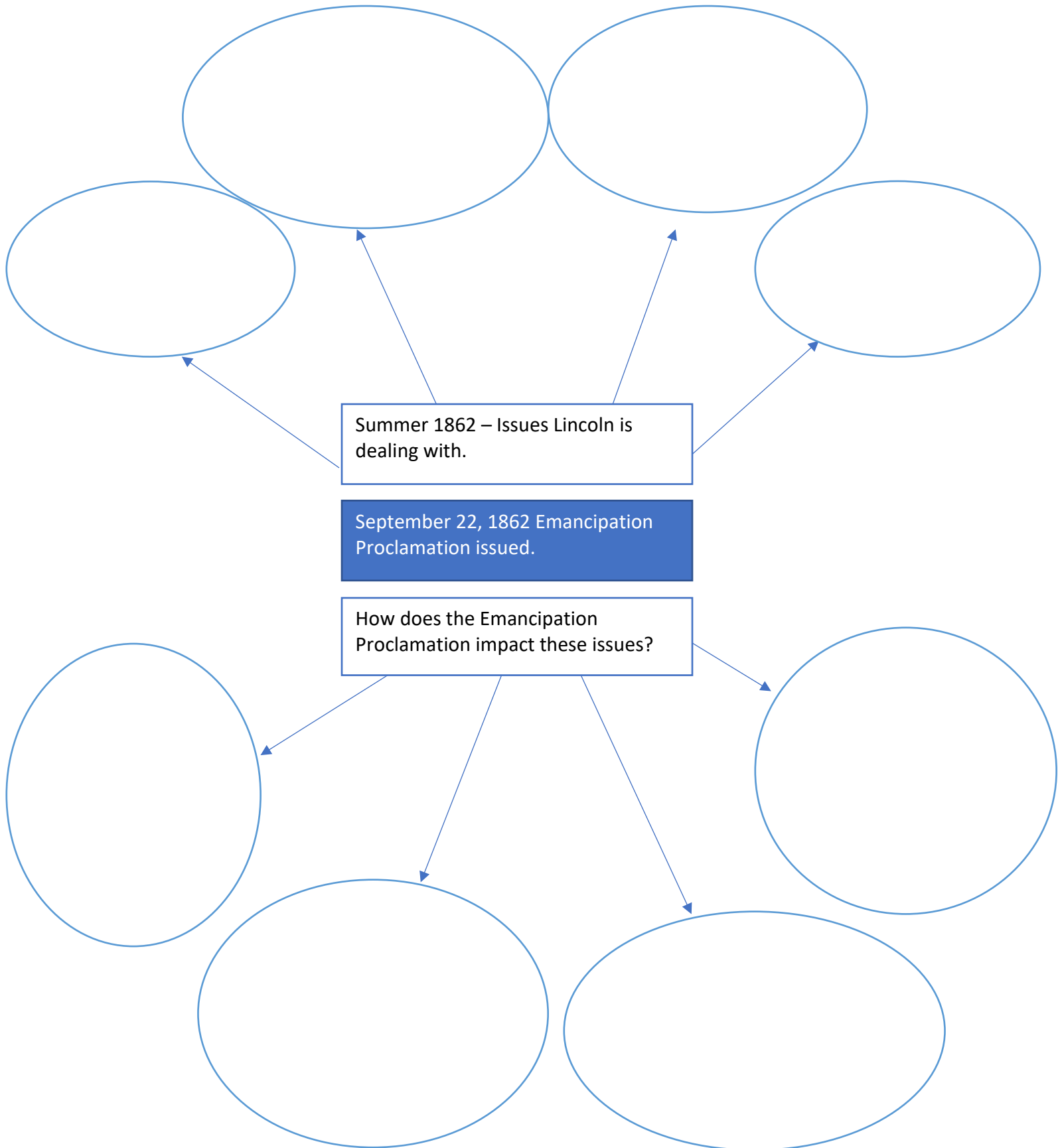
**DATE(S):** September 17, 1862

**COMMANDERS:** Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan [United States] versus Gen. Robert E. Lee [Confederate States]

**ESTIMATED CASUALTIES (DIED, INJURED, OR CAPTURED):** 22,700 total

**SUMMARY:** In September 1862, Confederate general Robert E. Lee left the South and moved his army into Maryland. No one could be sure exactly what he planned to do, but in an incredible stroke of luck, a copy of Lee's plans (which had been wrapped around three cigars) was discovered by Union soldiers and given to Union general George B. McClellan. Knowing Lee's plan, on September 17, 1862, McClellan's army attacked Lee's army at Antietam Creek in Maryland.

The Battle of Antietam (also called the Battle of Sharpsburg) was the bloodiest single day in American history. Lee lost 10,300 men to death, injury, or capture, and McClellan lost 12,400. However, having limited reinforcements and supplies, Lee was forced to retreat, and the North declared the battle a Union victory. Even though the Union won, it did not continue to chase and fight Lee's army. Since Lee and his army got away, the war did not end here; more battles were to come.



Increasing pressure  
from abolitionists  
seeking  
emancipation

Large numbers of slaves  
are leaving their owners  
and entering Union army  
camps as refugees

Loss of battles leads to  
less war support from  
US citizens

Risk of foreign  
involvement

With the success  
at Antietam and  
Robert E. Lee's  
retreat, support  
for the war has  
increased

Antietam shows the  
Union's ability to win.  
Now that the war  
includes freeing the  
slaves, Europe decides  
not to get involved

Abolitionists see the  
Emancipation Proclamation  
as a step in the right  
direction for emancipation  
for all slaves

For refugees, it is now  
officially the military and  
navy's responsibility to,  
"recognize and maintain the  
freedom of said persons."



## Emancipation Essay

Discuss one way the Emancipation Proclamation changed the war.

Be sure to use a direct quote from the Emancipation Proclamation in your essay.



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