



GOAL 4 | LESSON PLAN | MIDDLE SCHOOL

1862: Antietam and Emancipation

GRADES: Middle School

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 issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation.
2. After reading the document, students will be able to summarize and discuss the meaning of the Emancipation Proclamation.
3. Students will be able to identify one impact the Emancipation Proclamation would have on the war.
4. Students will be able to support their argument using a direct quotation from a primary source document.

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.

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. Timeline
3. Graphic Organizer
4. Antietam and Emancipation PowerPoint
5. Battle of Antietam Summary
6. Emancipation Proclamation Excerpt
7. Emancipation Proclamation Quiz (This is online)
8. Antietam and Emancipation Essay

VOCABULARY:

Emancipation-the act of freeing

Proclamation-a public announcement

Refugee - a person who leaves home in search of safety

ANTICIPATORY SET/HOOK:

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

PROCEDURE:

Print out the 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 *Timeline*, *Graphic Organizer*, *Battle of Antietam Summary*, and *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.
 - c. The Quiz is mentioned in the PowerPoint. The link is <https://www.battlefields.org/learn/quizzes/how-well-do-you-know-emancipation-proclamation>

CLOSURE:

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

ASSESSMENT IN THIS LESSON:

1. Informal assessment through discussion questions within PowerPoint.
2. Summaries in the *Emancipation Proclamation Excerpt*.
3. Answers to the Quiz
4. Students will have written a paragraph describing two ways the Emancipation Proclamation impacted the war.



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 while 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.



Emancipation Proclamation

SEPTEMBER 22, 1862 | ABRAHAM LINCOLN

VOCABULARY:

- Year of our Lord**
counting years from the birth of Christ another way of saying A.D. or C.E.
- Designated**
a specific part
- Rebellion**
A flight against a certain authority
- Thenceforward**
from that time on
- Authority**
power
- Repress**
to keep under control
- Suitable**
appropriate or fitting
- Condition**
a life situation or state of being
- Contraband**
slave who escaped to the Union lines
- Garrison**
to man a fort
- 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:

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:

Timeline – Spring-Summer 1862

1861 – First shots at Fort Sumter. First major battle at Bull Run (1st. 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.



