Lesson Plans for Rebecca Farr, Evans Middle School

Week of Monday, March 23, 2015

Monday, March 23, 2015 Day 122 Tuesday, March 24, 2015 Day 123

Wednesday, March 25, 2015 <u>Day 124</u> Thursday, March 26, 2015 <u>Day 125</u>

Friday, March 27, 2015 <u>Day 126</u>

Monday, March 23, 2015 Day 122	<u>Tuesday, March 24, 2015</u> <u>Day 123</u>	Wednesday, March 25, 2015 Day 124	<u>Thursday, March 26, 2015</u> <u>Day 125</u>	Friday, March 27, 2015 Day 126
Grade 8 Social Studies	Grade 8 Social Studies	Grade 8 Social Studies	Grade 8 Social Studies	Grade 8 Social Studies
effects of significant events, including Gettysburg while acting out parts of the battle.		Student Friendly Objective: Students can explain the roles played by significant individuals in the Civil War while writing notes on each individual.	Students will explain the economic, political and social problems during Reconstruction and evaluate their impact while summarizing the lesson visuals.	See Objectives from 3/26 Warm Up: STAAR Review Packet #2- New Republic Instructional Plan:
Warm Up: STAAR Review-Packet 2 Intro-Republic Instructional Plan:	Warm Up: STAAR Review Packet #2-Republic	Warm Up: STAAR Review Packet #2- Early Republic Instructional Plan:	STAAR Review Packet #2- Early Republic	8 Introduce Section 4 by projecting "The First Vote" in the presentation. Ask, • What details do you see in this image? • What seems to be happening here?
arrange the classroom into two opposing "camps." Designate half of the room as the Confederate camp and the other half as the Union camp. Set up the projector so that images can be seen clearly by students in both camps.	Using the text and clips from Montage Section 6- Technology Firsts, Vicksburg, Control of the Mississippi, Problems in the Confederacy Section 8- Total War, Reelection of	Begin by explaining the Cartoonography-see smartnotebook. Students will use the Ipads to access links with videos and summaries on each of the 6 individuals. The links will be on each	Instructional Plan: (2 day lesson) 1 Introduce the activity. Tell students they will analyze four images to evaluate how close African Americans came to full citizenship during Reconstruction.	How do these men differ from one another? How do you think each of these men feels about what is happening here? Overall, do you believe what is happening in this scene led African Americans closer to full citizenship? Explain.
2 Assign students to camps and introduce the Battle of Gettysburg. When students enter the room, have them go to their assigned camp—Confederate or Union.	Appomattox Courthouse, Results of the War	links to write notes on each of the people using the cartoonography format. Teachers will wrap up by going over them	presentation. Ask, • What details do you see on the left side of this image? The center? The right?	9 Have students read and complete the Reading Notes for Sections 4. Review the main points with the class.
Tell them to take paper and pencils with them. Then read the following background information about the Battle of Gettysburg. In May 1863, the Confederate	Assessment: Civil War/Reconstruction Thurs April 2	and clarifying or adding information where necessary. Assessment:	scenes on the left? The center? The right?	10 Have students prepare to bring the image to life. Place students in groups of four and distribute a copy of Student Handout 23: Creating an Act-It-Out for "The First Vote" to each group. Assign
commander, Robert E. Lee, made the decision to invade Union territory. By invading the North, Lee knew he could feed his hungry army by taking food from		Teachers can take up the	issued the Émancipation Proclamation. What types of changes does the artist envision for slaves after emancipation?	the act-it-out: Poll Worker (white man), Skilled Craftsman (black man), City Dweller (black man), Union Army Veteran
Northern farms that had been untouched by the war. Lee had just led his army to several key victories and was extremely confident that his soldiers could defeat the			3 Have students read and complete the Reading Notes for Sections 2. Review the main points with the class.	(black man), Southern Democrat (not
demoralized Union army. He also hoped that a decisive victory on Union soil would convince Northerners that it was useless to continue fighting and pressure President Lincoln into signing a peace treaty. By mid-June, Confederate forces			• Which, if any, of the changes envisioned	image, taking on their appropriate characters' postures and facial expressions. Acting as the on-scene
had marched into Northern territory. Two weeks later, the Confederate and Union armies finally faced off at the small town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.			period of Reconstruction? • What government agency assisted former slaves and made some of the changes depicted in the cartoon a reality?	reporter, ask the characters some of the questions from Student Handout 23. (Note: Consider conducting the act-it-out a second time with new actors.)
3 Select Union and Confederate officers and give them their orders. Promote two soldiers in each camp to become the Captain and First Lieutenant of their company. Select officers who will take the role seriously, give orders loudly and			• Overall, do you believe this period of Reconstruction brought African Americans closer to full citizenship? Explain.	 12 Introduce Section 5 by projecting "Worse Than Slavery" in the presentation. Ask, • What details do you see in this image? • What seems to be happening here? • What are the goals of the two figures
clearly, and have the respect of the soldiers in their company. Then give a copy of Student Handout A: Orders for Union Officers orStudent Handout B: Orders for Confederate Officers to the			5 Introduce Section 3 by projecting Collision on the Grand Trunk Columbia Railroad in the presentation. Ask,	shaking hands? What tactics are they using to fulfill their goals? 13 Have students read and complete the Reading Notes for Sections 5. Review the
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Captain and First Lieutenant of the respective camps. Briefly review the handout with the officers.

- 4 Conduct Gettysburg Experience 1. Tell soldiers that it is the morning of the most important battle of the Civil War. Remind them to stay in character throughout the activity. Project Waiting for Battle in the presentation and follow these steps:
- Tell the Union Captain to give Order 1. Then tell the Confederate Captain to give Order 1.
- Play "The Battle of Gettysburg: Days One and Two" in the presentation • When the recording ends, tell the Confederate Captain to give Order 2. Then tell the Union Captain to give Order 2. Give soldiers two to three minutes to write their letters home.
- 5 Conduct Gettysburg Experience 2. Project Marching into Battle in the presentation, and follow these steps: Tell the Union Captain to give Order 3. Then tell the Confederate Captain to give Order 3.
- Play "The Battle of Gettysburg: Day Three" in the presentation.
- When the recording ends, tell the Union Captain to carry out Order 4. Then tell the Confederate Captain to carry out Order 4. Encourage soldiers on both sides to cheer.
- 6 Condense Gettysburg Experience 3 Play "The Aftermath of the Battle of Gettysburg" in the presentation and then distribute role cards. Explain that students will use these cards to gather information, rather than acting out a field hospital. Ask the doctors and stretcher bearers to summarize their responsibilities. Call on various students to describe their wounds. Ask which students have an X on their cards, and explain that these represent soldiers who will die. Discuss conditions at the field hospital with students. Then ask, What generalizations can you make from this information?
- 7 Debrief the activity. After Civil War Experience 3, or the next day, ask students the following questions: What did you write in the letters to your family or friends back home? What do you think soldiers wrote about in these kinds of letters? (Many wrote about how much they loved their families or how proud they were to be able to fight for their ideals,

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- · What seems to be happening here?
- What or who might each of these men represent?

6 Have students read and complete the Reading Notes for Sections 3. Review the Section 5 to find information that helps main points with the class.

7 Have students reexamine Collision on they learned in Section 3 to answer these use evidence from the reading to explain auestions:

- Who is each of these men? How can you What is the artist's message in this
- How does this political cartoon illustrate the relationship between Congress and the president during this period of Reconstruction? Give examples of this relationship from Section 3.
- Overall, do you believe this period of Reconstruction brought African Americans 7. Review the main points with the class. closer to full citizenship? Explain.

Assessment: Civil War/Reconstruction Quiz on Thurs April 2.

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main points with the class.

14 Have students reexamine "Worse Than Slavery" in the presentation. Place students in pairs and have them review them further understand the cartoon. Ask four or five volunteers to come forward and place a sticky note over a significant the Grand Trunk Columbia Railroad in the detail in the image. Remove the notes one presentation. Encourage them to use what by one, each time asking the volunteer to that detail. Finally, ask the class,

- cartoon?
- Overall, do you believe this period of Reconstruction brought African Americans closer to full citizenship? Explain.
- 15 Have students read and complete Reading Notes for Sections 6 and

16 Debrief the activity. Ask,

- Which events brought African Americans closer to full citizenship during Reconstruction?
- Which events brought African Americans further from full citizenship during Reconstruction?
- To what extent did Reconstruction bring African Americans closer to full citizenship? Explain.

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even if they died.)

- How did you feel as you were preparing for battle? What do you think soldiers worried about just before going into battle? (Many worried about whether they would be injured or die. New soldiers often worried about how they would react in a real battle.)
- How did it feel to be waiting on the battlefield for medical attention? How did it feel to be a doctor or stretcher bearer attending to wounded soldiers? Why do you think the number of casualties (dead and wounded) during the Civil War was so high? (New weapons were more efficient at causing casualties among soldiers, but unsanitary conditions caused many more soldiers to die of infections they received during medical treatment.)
- Based on your experiences, how do you think events like the Battle of Gettysburg affected soldiers? How might they have affected civilians?
- 8 Have students read and complete the Reading Notes for Sections 5

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