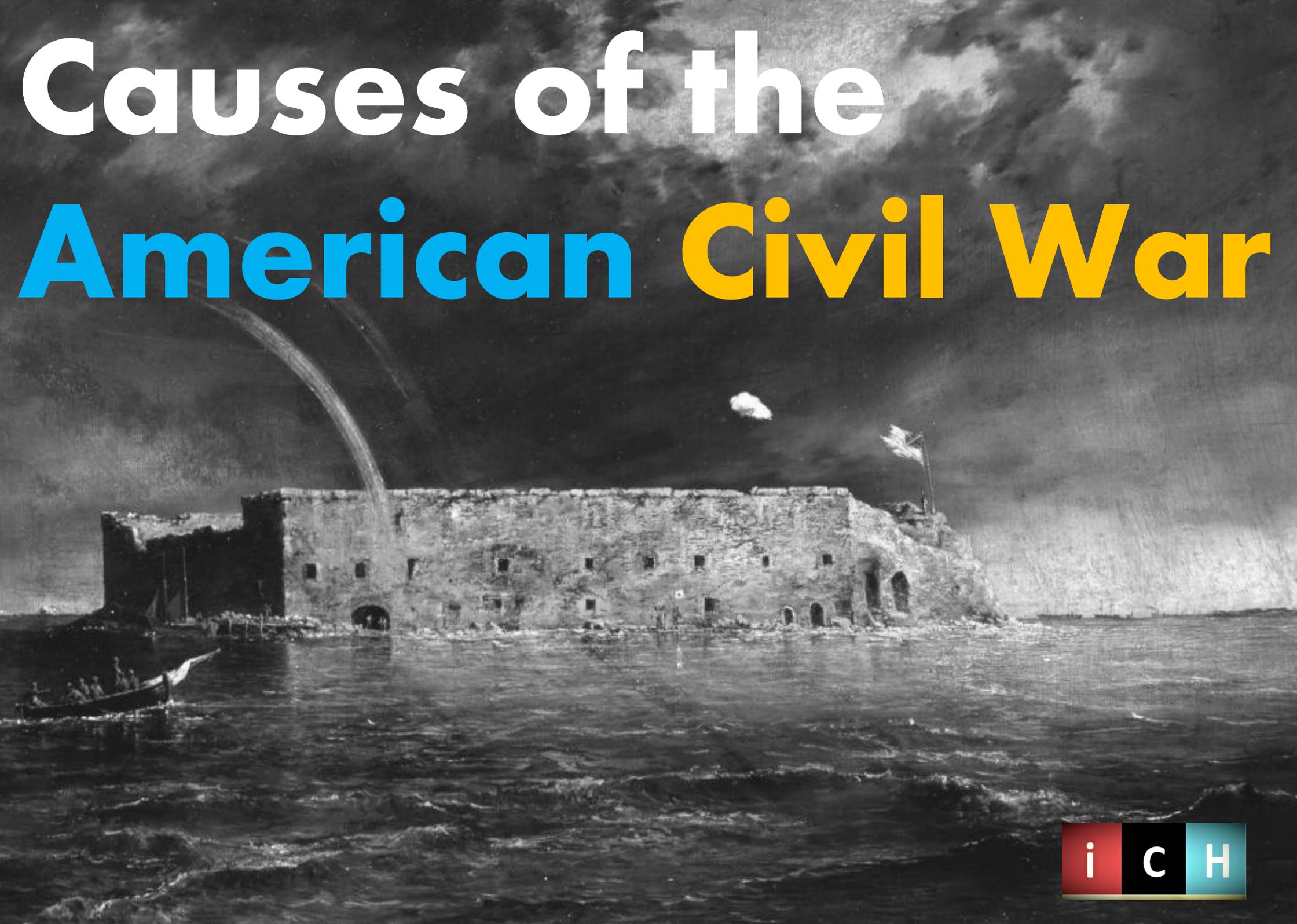
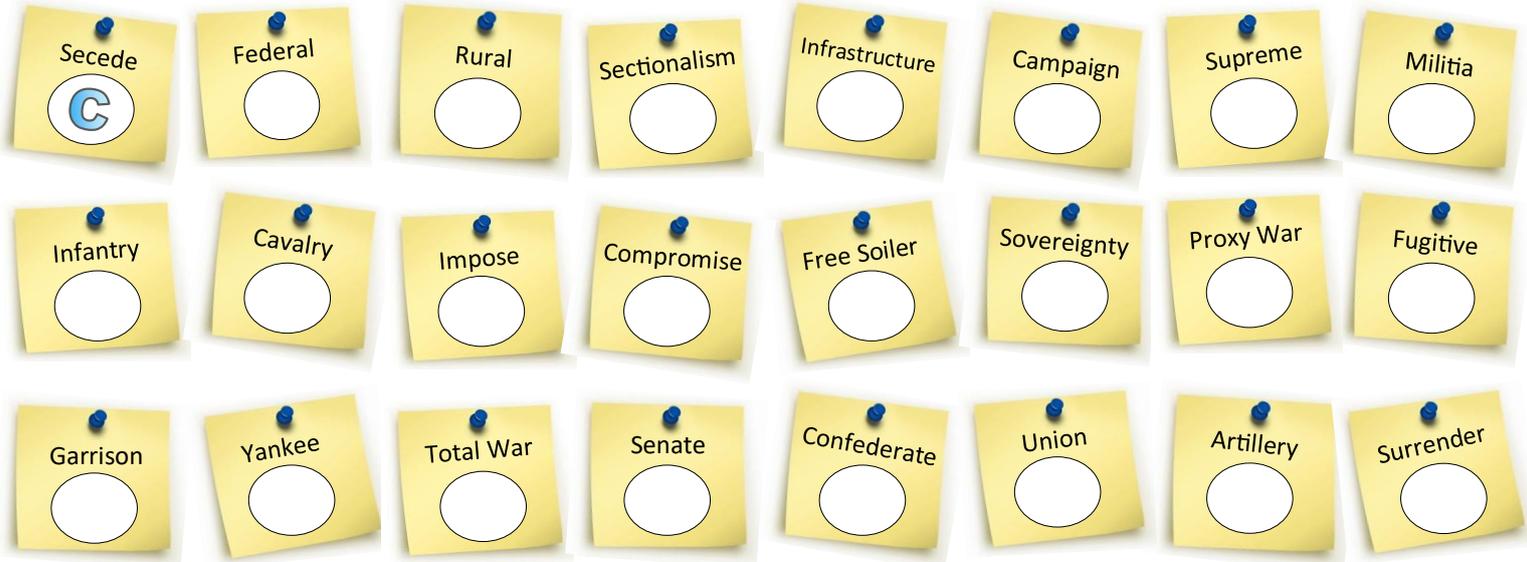


Causes of the American Civil War



American Civil War - unit key words

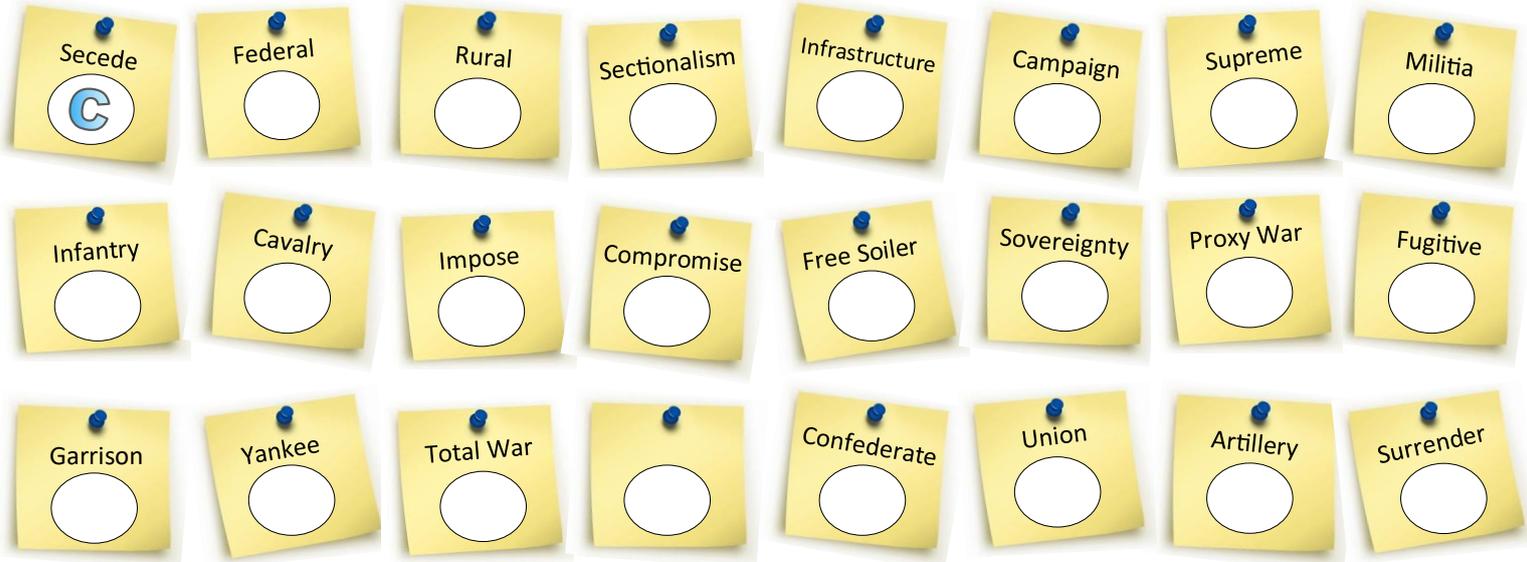
 **Mission:** to identify and match 24 key words and definitions



Words	Definitions	Similar Words	?
	A military force of civilians - often used to support the 'real' army		A
	Having full control - independence of 'our own' decisions	S ___ Determination	B
	To break away from	S _____	C
	Soldiers who fight on foot		D
	Conflict - those fighting have been influenced by more powerful forces		E
	Countryside / farmland	A _____	F
	Highest, best or most important		G
	A person who did not want slavery to be allowed in new territories		H
	Upper part of the U.S. Government (legislative = makes laws)		I
	A criminal who is 'on the run'		J
	To force something on someone		K
	Reference to a Northerner (New York) person		L
	The part of 'bigger' government that governs smaller states in a country		M
	The idea of winning by using all methods and at any cost	Scorched E _____	N
	Southerner - Southern soldier - the South in the Civil War	Confederacy	O
	To reach an agreement - both sides give a little ... to get a little		P
	Division and distrust due to difference of place and customs		Q
	Soldiers who fight on horses	M _____	R
	Major building works and services - such as roads, railways and bridges		S
	Refers to the North in the American Civil War		T
	Soldiers left to protect a specific place		U
	An organised - 'event' with a specific aim		V
	Cannons, bombs, heavy weaponry		W
	Give up	_____	X

American Civil War - unit key words

 Answers



Words	Definitions	Similar Words	?
Militia	A military force of civilians - often used to support the 'real' army		A
Sovereignty	Having full control - impence of 'our own' decisions	Self Determination	B
Secede	To break away from	Split	C
Infantry	Soldiers who fight on foot		D
Proxy War	Conflict - those fighting have been influenced by more powerful forces		E
Rural	Countryside / farmland	Agrarian	F
Supreme	Highest, best or most important		G
Free Soiler	A person who did not want slavery to be allowed in new territories		H
Senate	Upper part of the U.S. Government (legislative = makes laws)		I
Fugitive	A criminal who is 'on the run'		J
Impose	To force something on someone		K
Yankee	Reference to a Northerner (New York) person		L
Federal	The part of 'bigger' government that governs smaller states in a country		M
Total War	The idea of winning by using all methods and at any cost	Scorched Earth	N
Confederate	Southerner - Southern soldier - the South in the Civil War	Confederacy	O
Compromise	To reach an agreement - both sides give a little ... to get a little		P
Sectionalism	Division and distrust due to difference of place and customs		Q
Cavalry	Soldiers who fight on horses	Mounted	R
Infrastructure	Major building works and services - such as roads, railways and bridges		S
Union	Refers to the North in the American Civil War		T
Garrison	Soldiers left to protect a specific place		U
Campaign	An organised - 'event' with a specific aim		V
Artillery	Cannons, bombs, heavy weaponry		W
Surrender	Give up	Quit	X

Identifying Civil War Source Types

Discover: examples of American Civil War sources **Explore:** how to categorise these source.

A source is anything that gives us information about History. It could be a letter, a picture, an audio clip a computer game, a book, a film, a diary or an object. There are three main types of historical source.

Primary (contemporary) , **Secondary** and **Tertiary**.

Primary

Original information that originates / comes from that time in history.

Secondary

Information created after that time in history - or a copy, model, replica.

Tertiary

Created after the event but includes some primary information .

For each of the sources below decide if they are: Primary (P) Secondary (S) or Tertiary (T)

1

3

5

7

9

11

2

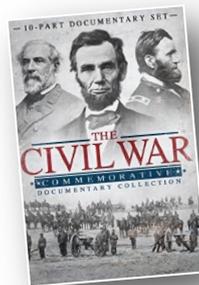
4

6

8

10

12

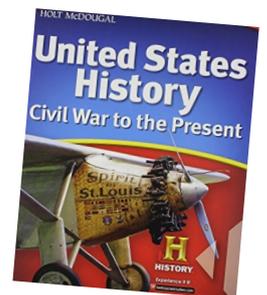


1: Modern Painting

2: Battlefield Site

3: Documentary

4: Soldier's Letter

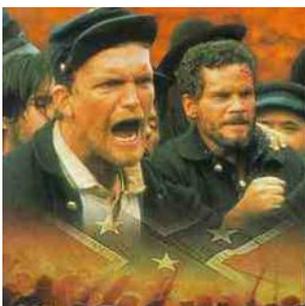


5: Battle Re-enactment

6: Cannonball

7: Toy Soldiers

8: School textbook



1

2

3

10

1

2

3

10

9: Civil War Movie

10: Collector

Rank reliability!

Rank usefulness!

The Causes Of The American Civil War

Optional Starter

1 My Guess

Answer

2 My Guess

Answer

3 My Guess

Answer

4 My Guess

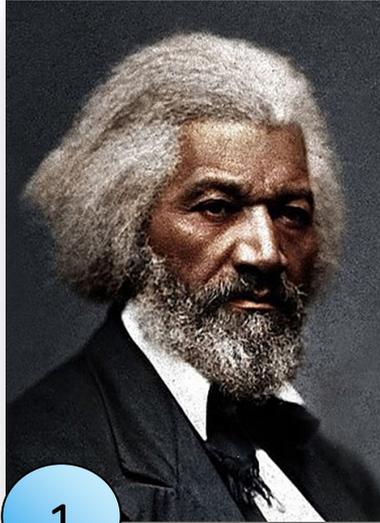
Answer

5 My Guess

Answer

6 My Guess

Answer



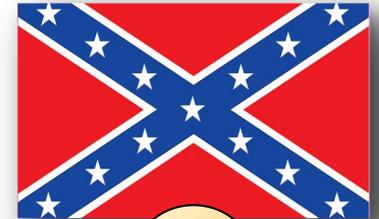
1



3



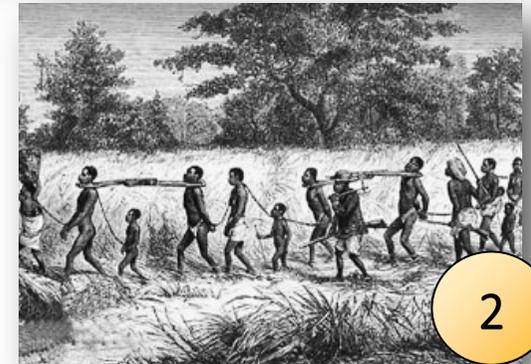
5



4



6



2

Causes Of The Civil War - a summary



 **Sum up** - six causes of the American Civil War **Explore** - their importance

Rank Importance

1 - The Abolitionists

What was Uncle Tom's Cabin ?

What did it reveal ?

What impact did it have ?

2 - Slavery

Complete the quote using the video link ..

Our government was founded on

Alexander Stephens
Confederate Vice President

3 - Westward Expansion

1820 Missouri Compromise	
1850 Compromise	
1854 Kansas Nebraska Act	
1854 Bleeding Kansas	

4 - Sectionalism

Add Northern Traits
Add Southern Traits

5 - The 1860 Election

Write down 3-5 questions about this election

6 - The Secession

States Committed To The Union
States That Were Initially Undecided
First States To Join South Carolina

Causes Of The Civil War - a summary



Sum up - six causes of the American Civil War Explore - relative importance

Rank Importance

1 - The Abolitionists



Take notes from the PPT slide and video link ...

2 - Slavery



Take notes from the PPT slide and video link ...

3 - Westward Expansion



Take note from the PPT slide and video link ...

4 - Sectionalism



Take note from the PPT slide and video link ...

5 - The 1860 Election



Take notes from the PPT slide and video link ...

6 - The Secession



Take note from the PPT slide and video link ...

Source Focus - The Caning of Charles Sumner



 Skill = source analysis and evaluation

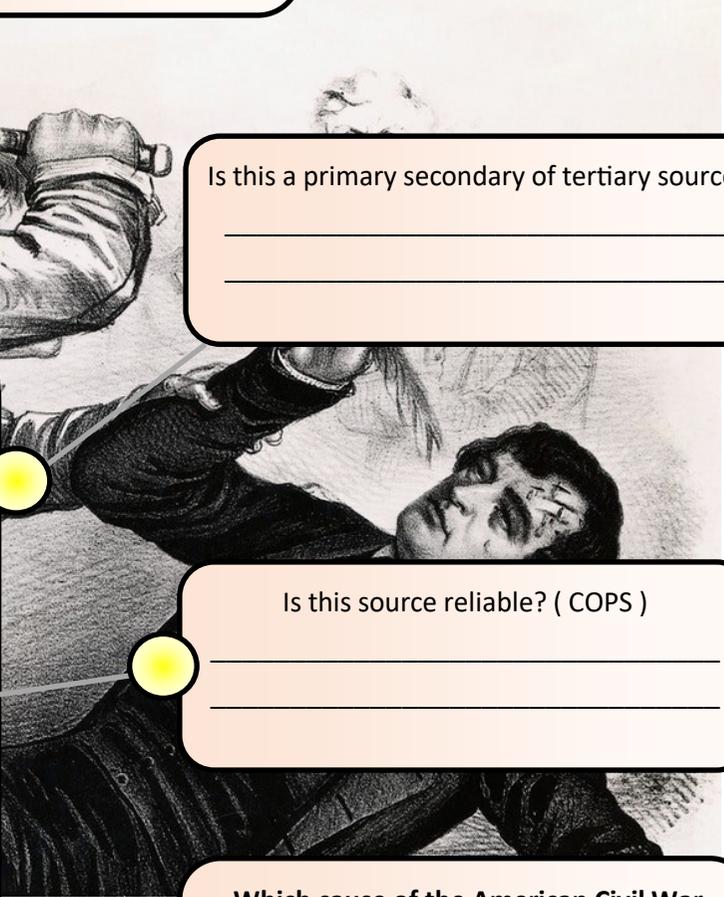
What happened to Charles Sumner?

Why did this happen?

Is this a primary secondary or tertiary source?

I witnessed the attack on Senator Sumner by Mr. Brooks of South Carolina in 1856. Sumner was sitting in his seat, addressing the speech to his audience when Mr. Brooks approached him from the front aisle (this was on the 22 of May) and said, "I have come over from the House to chastise you for the remarks that you made. I have read your speech, it is a libel (attack) on South Carolina and against my relative Senator Butler." At the same time raising his cane, and struck him three time on the head. Mr. Sumner arose from his seat and made an effort to take hold of Mr. Brooks, but the last blow brought him to the floor. It was all done in a minute. As soon as he fell Senator Cass, myself and Arthur Gorman lifted him up, and we led him out to the Reception Room of the Senate. I got towels and a basin of water. Washed his head. He walked back down to the front door of the Capitol, got a hack, and went to his lodgings. In the meantime, Brooks and his friends, Mr. Edmundson of Virginia and Mr. Keitt of South Carolina, returned to the House. The cane that Mr. Brooks used was broken in small pieces. I have a piece now in my possession. It was the speech that Mr. Sumner delivered on the 19 and 20 of May that caused Mr. Brooks to cane him.

Witness statement from - Mr. St. John.
He was one of the employees of the Senate.



Is this source reliable? (COPS)

Which cause of the American Civil War does this evidence support?

Connecting the Causes Of The American Civil War.

 Summarise : the causes of the American Civil War  Explore : the relationship between factors

1: The Abolitionists

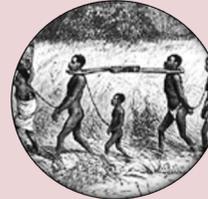


Attacked slavery

Angered the South

Links to: 2, 4 and

2: Slavery



Links to:

3: Westward Expansion



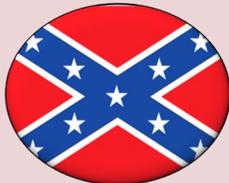
Links to:

6: Secession Of The South



Links to:

4: Sectionalism

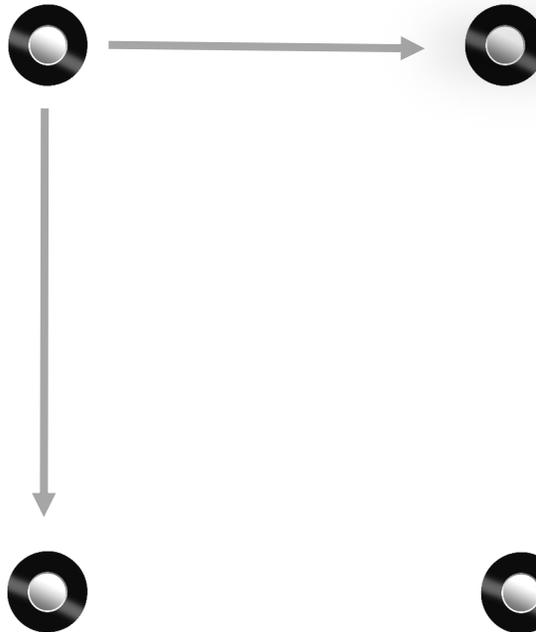


Links to:

5: The 1860 Election



Links to:



Cause of the Civil War - slavery or states' rights?



Mission: to analyse, evaluate and compare historical sources to find out the main cause of the American Civil War.



" When you go back and you look at the actual documents, many people have said since then that it was about states' rights, but really the only significant state right that people were arguing about in 1860 was the right to own what was known as slave property — property and slaves unimpeded — and to be able to travel with that property anywhere that you wanted to. So it's clear that this was really about slavery in almost every significant way, but we've sort of pushed that to the side because of course we want to believe that our country is a country that's always stood for freedom. And ... certainly it's difficult for some Southern Americans to accept that their ancestors fought a war on behalf of slavery. And I think that Northerners really, for the cause of national reconciliation, decided to push that aside — decided to accept Southerners' denials or demurrals."

A

B Our new (Confederate) government is founded upon exactly the opposite idea; its foundations are laid, its corner- stone rests, upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery subordination to the superior race is his natural and normal condition. This, our new government, is the first, in the history of the world, based upon this great physical, philosophical, and moral truth. This truth has been slow in the process of its development, like all other truths in the various departments of science.

Alexander Stephens - Vice President of the Confederacy

" South Carolina's secession noted "an increasing hostility on the part of the non-slaveholding States to the institution of slavery" and protested that Northern states had failed to "fulfill their constitutional obligations" by interfering with the return of fugitive (runaway) slaves. Other seceding states echoed South Carolina. "Our position is thoroughly identified with the institution of slavery — the greatest material interest of the world," proclaimed Mississippi in its own secession declaration, passed Jan. 9, 1861. "Its labor supplies the product which is by far the largest and most important portions of the commerce of the earth. A blow at slavery is a blow at commerce and civilization."

Washington Post Newspaper Article - 2011.

C



D

THE DIS-UNITED STATES—A BLACK BUSINESS

Source skills option = analyse, compare, interpret and evaluate.

Q1

What is the main point or message of source A?

Q2

Provide a sub-point or message from source A

Q3

How similar are the MAIN messages from sources B and C? Not similar: somewhat similar: very similar (Explain answer)

Q4

How similar are the sub-messages from sources B and C? Not similar: somewhat similar: very similar (Explain answer)

Q5

What is the main message of source D?

Q6

Give an example from source B, C or D that corroborates (supports) source A.

Q7

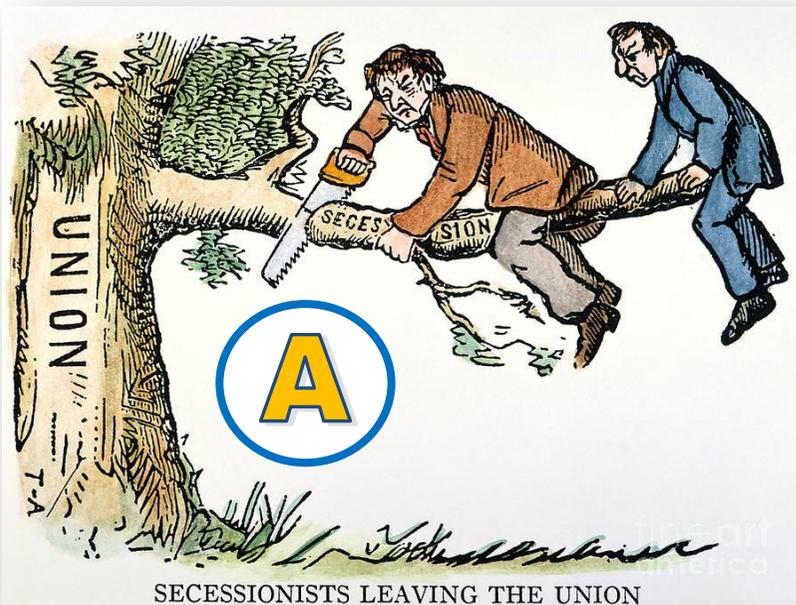
Give an example from source B, C or D that does NOT corroborate (support) source A.

Q8

How reliable is source A? Circle a score then explain your reason (Not Reliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Reliable)

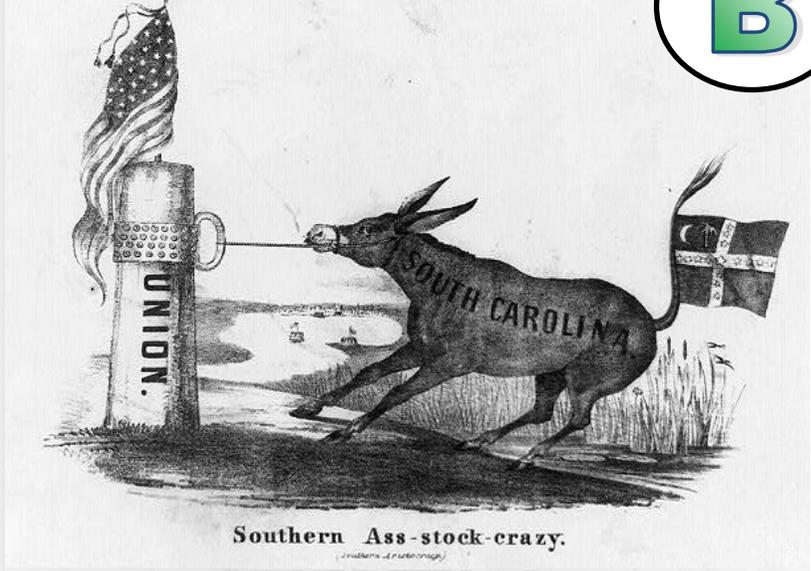
Comparing Cartoons

Task: to compare two cartoons use 'COP'



Northern Cartoon Published 1861

Northern Cartoon - Published 1861



How similar are sources A and B ?

Introduction: the sources are not similar, somewhat similar, largely similar.

Content 1: (what it shows) The MAIN messages are / are not similar.

Content 2: (what it shows) The sub-message are / are not similar.

Origin: is the (who, when, where) are / are not similar.

Purpose: (why / motive) the motives are / are not similar.

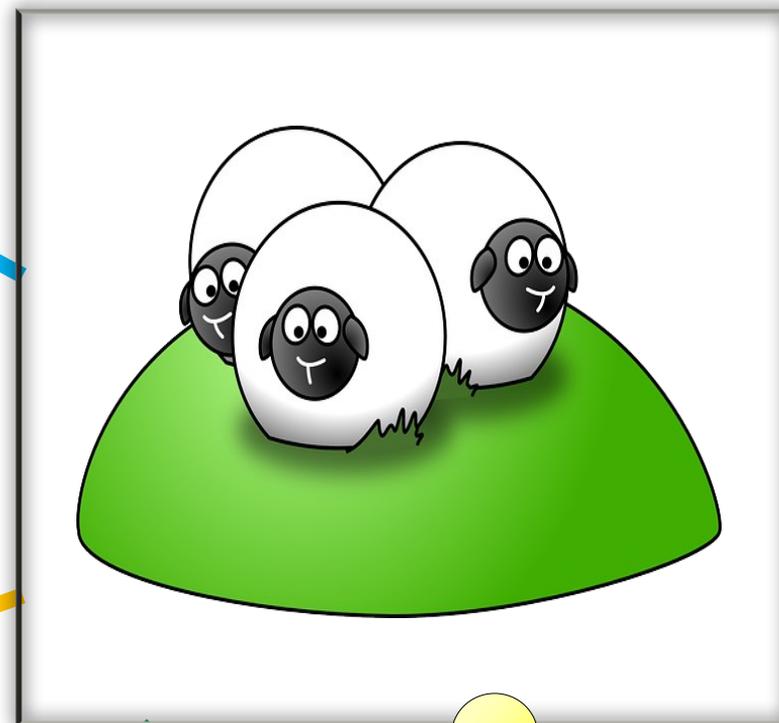
Activity - Follow Me Debate

How it works ...

Select 6 students - assign each, one of the causes of the ACW. Allow time to prepare (H/W ?) an opening argument to show why their given cause was **most important in causing the war** + find "evidence" to support this.

The Activity Outline ..

- 1: Captains present a concise opening argument to the other students.
- 2: Other students must join the most persuasive cause.
- 3: Continue the debate (round robin causes) now allowing all students to contribute.
- 4: Encourage students (not captains) to switch teams based on validity of arguments after each round.
- 5: Begin to eliminate the cause with the least followers after Round 4. All eliminated team members must join a remaining cause. Continue until only two teams remain.
- 6: Wrap up and discuss the outcome and process as a group.



Round Suggestion

- Round 1** = Opening statements
- Round 2** = "Evidence" (All join)
- Round 3** = Attack another cause
- Round 4** = Attack or defend (# now eliminate)
- Round 5** = A question for another cause #
- Round 6** = Links (how your causes created others #
- Round 7** = Open debate #
- Round 8** = Final statements - members from each team give their final thoughts. No interruptions or comments, Focus here is on listening.

Skills

Persuasion
Debate
Listening

Adapt to

Any causes activity
Why the League of Nations failed

CAUSE 1

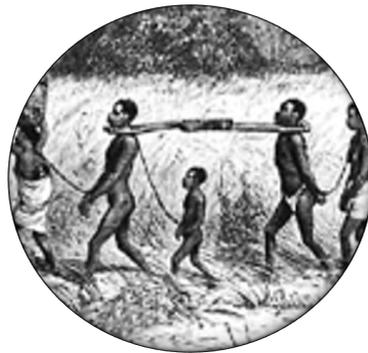
THE

ABOLITIONISTS



CAUSE 2

SLAVERY



CAUSE 3

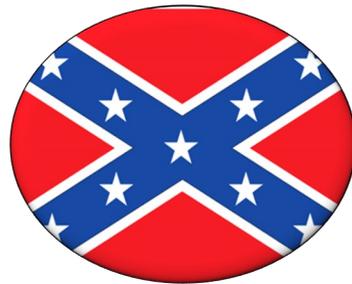
WESTWARD

EXPANSION



CAUSE 4

SECTIONALISM



CAUSE 5

THE 1860

ELECTION



CAUSE 6

THE

SECESSION





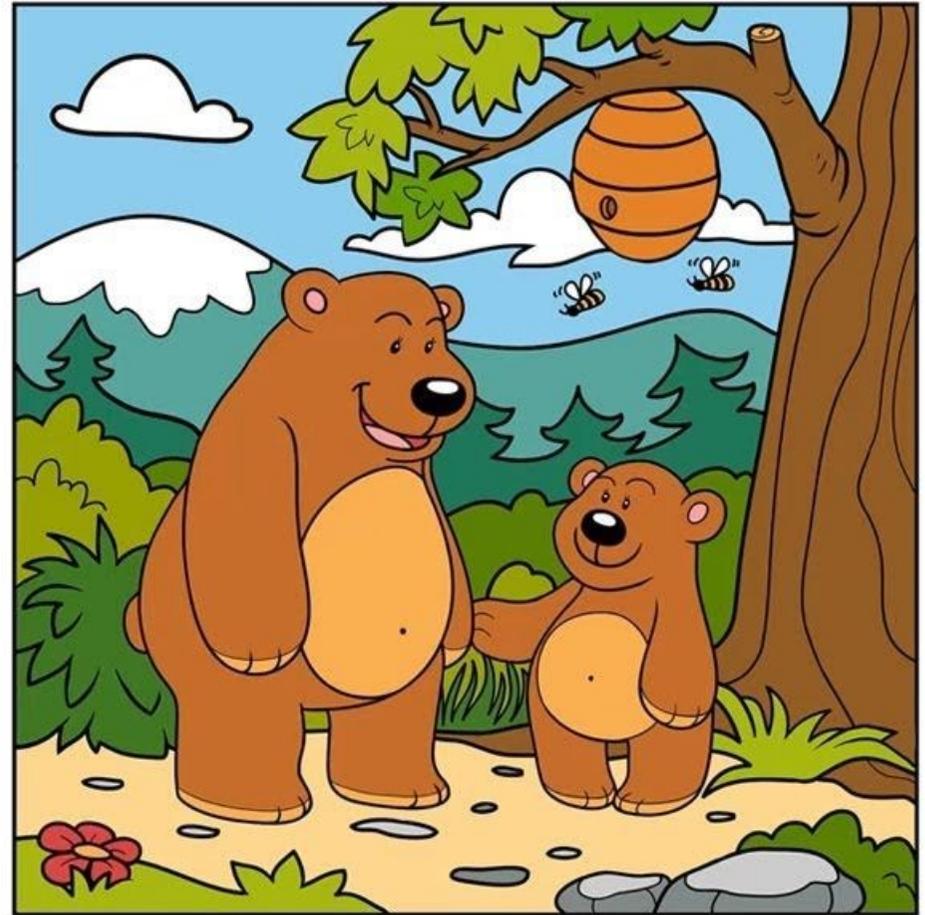
Meaning of
Evaluate?

Meaning of
Corroborate?

Meaning of
Bias?

How to **EVALUATE** sources using the **COPS**

NOT
Corroborated?



FIND THE 5 DIFFERENCES

Causes of the American Civil War ... States' Rights?



Mission: to evaluate (judge the reliability / truthfulness) of source A .

A

" In the year 1765, that portion of the British Empire embracing Great Britain, undertook to make laws for the government of that portion composed of the thirteen American Colonies. A struggle for the right of self-government ensued, which resulted, on the 4th of July, 1776, in a Declaration, by the Colonies, "that they are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do."

Declaration of the Immediate Causes Which Induce and Justify the Secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union - 1861.

- **Content** *What the source says*
- **Origin** *Who, when, where*
- **Purpose** *Why, motive, reason*
- **Supported** *Corroborated?*

B

Before the civil war began Mississippians had complained to the Federal Government that planners working in the North had not been allowed to bring their slaves to Manhattan. They argued that New York was taking the concept of states' rights too far. The South was pre-occupied with states rights' because it was preoccupied foremost with maintaining slavery.

Col TY. Seidule.
Head of History—West Point Military Academy.



**1. Is the content reliable?
(What the source says)**

The content is / not reliable ...

"Evidence" from the source?

- Strong / exaggerated or soft language?
- One sided view or more balanced?
- Boasts or seem more modest?
- More emotional, opinion or facts?
- Attacks, blames or takes responsibility?



**2. Source origin reliable?
(Who , When, Where)**

The origin is / not reliable..

- Good reason to trust the 'author' ?
- Reason not to trust the 'author'?
- When created (context) important?
- Could national bias be a factor?
- Gender, race, political belief be a factor?



**3. Source purpose reliable?
(Reason for = motive)**

The purpose is / not reliable..

- Any special reason to lie?
- Any reason to be truthful?
- Consider the intended recipients or audience - who for?
- Context important ?



**4. Source A supported by B ?
(Corroborated)**

Content is / isn't corroborated ..

Compare "evidence" from A + B

- Recap the content of source A.
- Is it corroborated by source B?
- Does your knowledge corroborate?

Corroboration is a sign of reliability.

Score Overall Source Reliability: 1 = Very Unreliable

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

10 = Very Reliable

The South Attacks Fort Sumter

 **Mission:** to be able to describe the attack of Fort Sumter

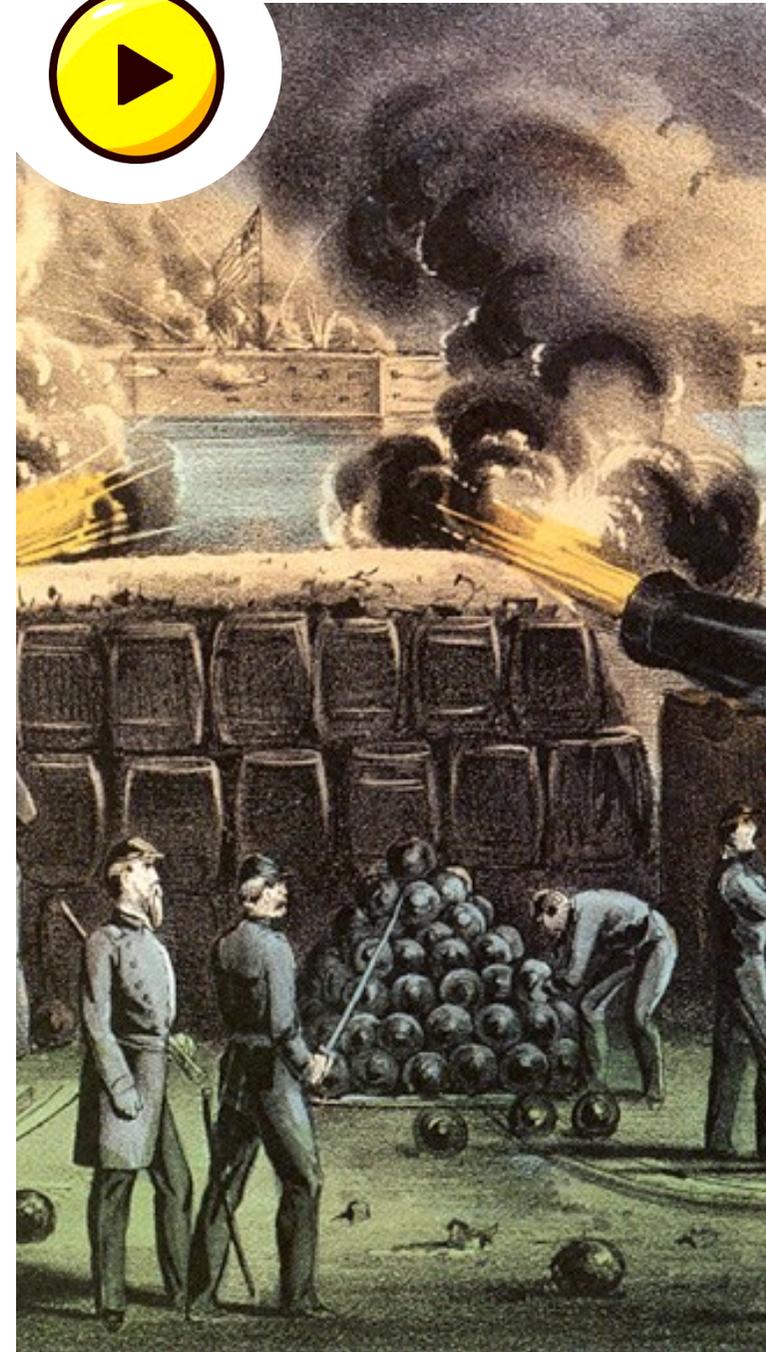
The election of Abraham Lincoln in November of 1860 brought to a head the issue of slavery in the United States. In response to Lincoln's election as president, seven southern states seceded from the Union rather than continue to negotiate and compromise over the future of slavery in America.

The first state to secede was South Carolina on December 20, 1860. By February 1861, six more states had joined the new Confederate States of America. With their secession declarations came the demands that all United States property be turned over to those states, including military property, and said installations abandoned by United States soldiers, sailors, and marines. The new Lincoln administration sought not to provoke armed conflict but refused to surrender Federal installations to the Confederates. Instead, Lincoln chose to resupply Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor and other forts when required. No arms, munitions, or troops would be sent to the garrisons. Rather, supply ships with food, fodder, and other necessities of life were sent south.

One attempt to resupply Sumter took place in January but the ship, the *Star of the West*, was turned away by Confederate guns. Negotiations continued in Charleston between Confederate General Pierre Beauregard, in command of the Confederate forces there and Major Robert Anderson, the Fort Sumter garrison commander. The talks failed to resolve tensions. On April 9, Confederate President Jefferson Davis and the Confederate cabinet decided to “strike a blow!” The next day, Davis ordered Beauregard to reduce Fort Sumter. Early on the morning of April 12, 1861, Confederate guns around the harbor opened fire on Fort Sumter. At 2:30 pm on April 13th, Major Robert Anderson, garrison commander, surrendered the fort and it was evacuated the next day.

With the firing on Fort Sumter, the American Civil War was officially upon both the North and the South. A war that lasted four years and cost the lives of more than 620,000 Americans and freed 3.9 million people from the bondage of slavery.

Source = [Battlefields.org](https://battlefields.org)



Attack on Fort Sumter Activities

 **Mission:** to choose one or more activity options.

'As the situation worsened, the Southerners began to make plans for the attack on the fort. The honor of firing the first shot was initially given to Virginia congressman Roger Pryor. But at the 11th hour, Pryor demurred, and military veteran James volunteered for the job. Although there is some question as to whether James physically yanked the lanyard that began the Civil War, at minimum he gave the order that initiated hostilities.'

Battlefields.org

Read sources A + B.

Explain ... who fired the first shot of the war.

How certain can you be of your answer?

A



Press play then give the video a 1 - 10 review. Explain your score in less than 50 words.

Complete me!

The American Civil War began following the election of Abraham _____ in 1860. The first state to s _____ from the United States was South _____, soon followed by six other southern states. These states demanded that the f _____ government hand over military bases and weapons in those states. Lincoln refused.

President Lincoln did not want to provoke a fight - instead of sending soldiers to help those trapped in F___ Sumter (South Carolina) he sent food and supplies instead. However, the much needed supplies were b _____ by the rebel soldiers.

Major Anderson, commander of the g _____ at the fort and southern General Beauregard tried but failed to negotiate a peaceful outcome. On April 12th, 1861 Beauregard ordered his _____ to fire on the fort, thus starting the American Civil War. Major Anderson and all of his men left the fort the following day.

Imagine you are the first cannonball fired at Fort Sumter.

What is it like to be a cannonball?

Your hopes + dreams for the future?

Possible career path?

What did the Confederate soldiers says as they put you into the cannon?

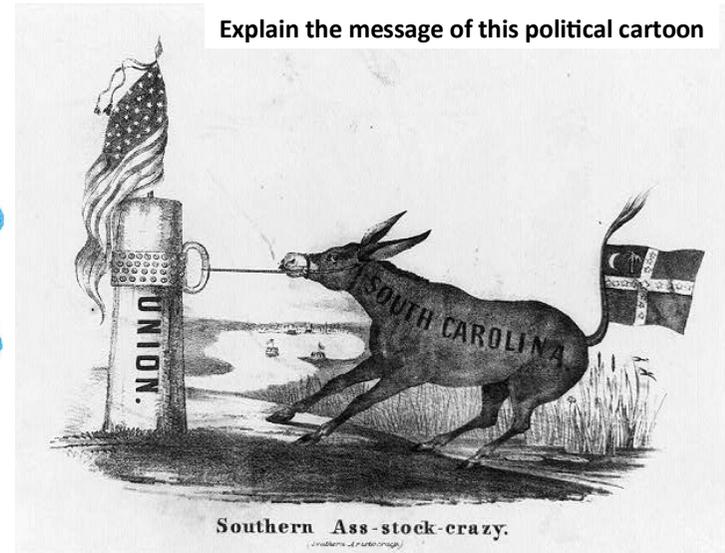
What did you see as you flew towards your target.

BOOM!!! - what happened next?

Do you remember anything?

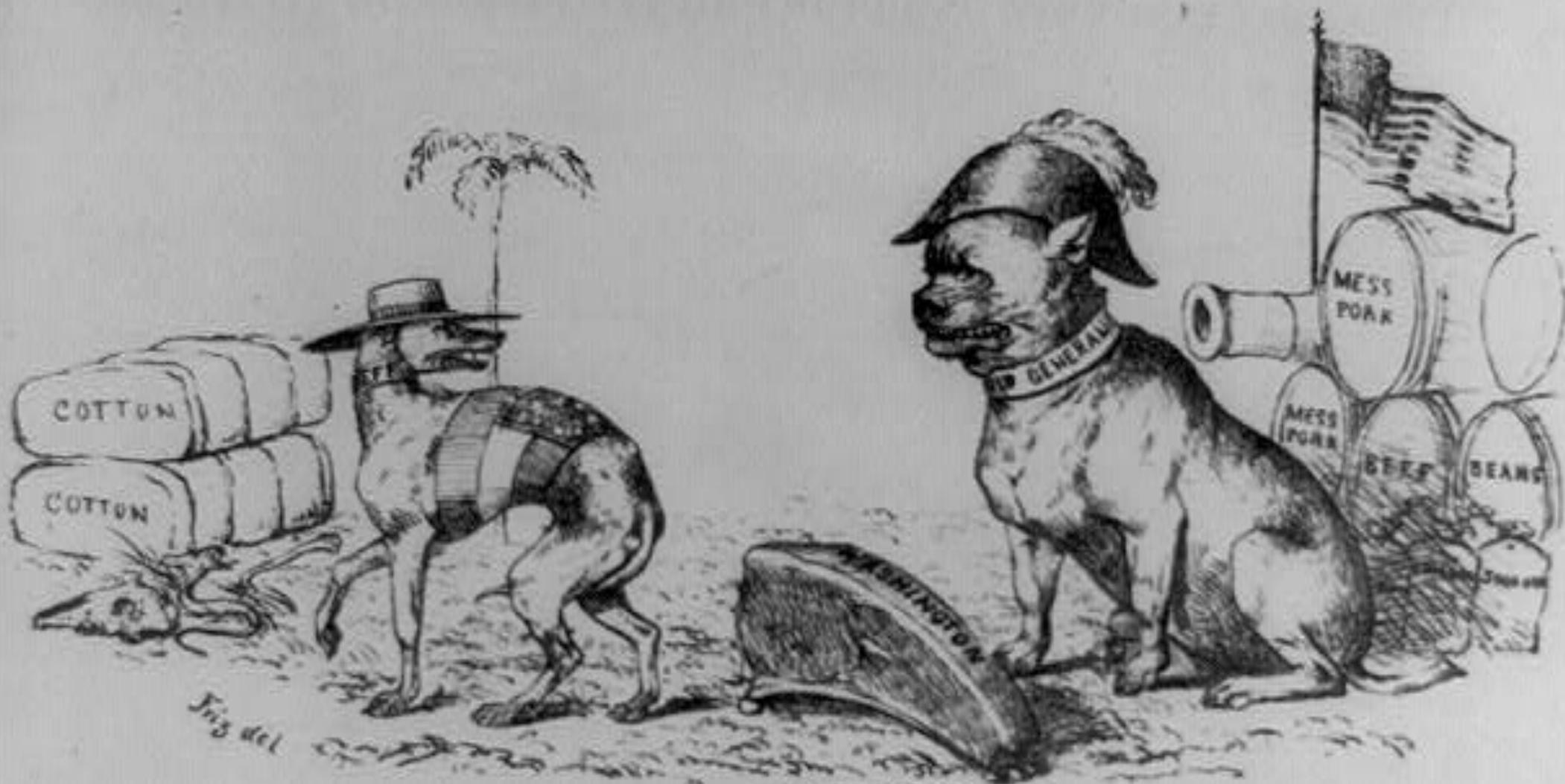
B

Explain the message of this political cartoon



'It was then 4 A.M. Captain James at once aroused his command, and arranged to carry out the order. He was a great admirer of Roger A. Pryor, and said to him, 'You are the only man to whom I would give up the honor of firing the first gun of the war'. Pryor, on receiving the offer, was very much agitated. With a husky voice he said, 'I could not fire the first gun of the war.' His manner was almost similar to that of Major Anderson as we left him a few moments before on the wharf at Fort Sumter. Captain James would allow no one else but himself to fire the gun.'

Eyewitnessstohistory.com



why dont you take it?

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1862 by J. G. Del. in the Clerk's office in the Southern District of Ohio

The American Civil War Part 1 of 3

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icHistory Full Site Pass = www.icHistory.com



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