

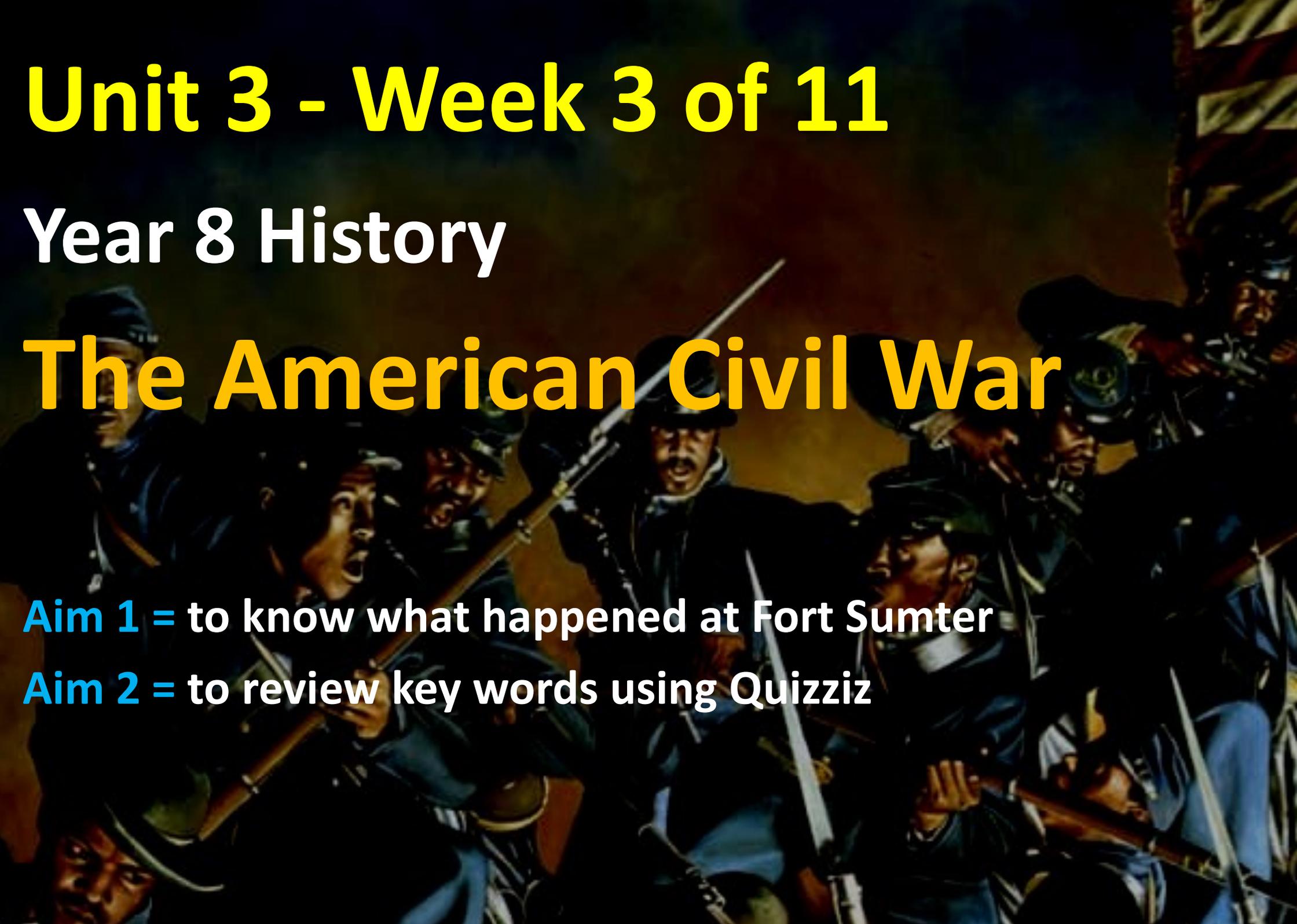
Unit 3 - Week 3 of 11

Year 8 History

The American Civil War

Aim 1 = to know what happened at Fort Sumter

Aim 2 = to review key words using Quizziz



Connecting the Causes Of The American Civil War.

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

1: The Abolitionists

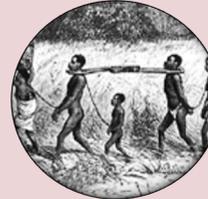


Attacked slavery

Angered the South

Links to: 2, 4 and

2: Slavery



Links to:

3: Westward Expansion



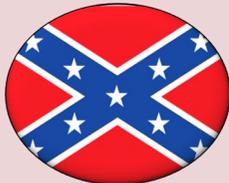
Links to:

6: Secession Of The South



Links to:

4: Sectionalism

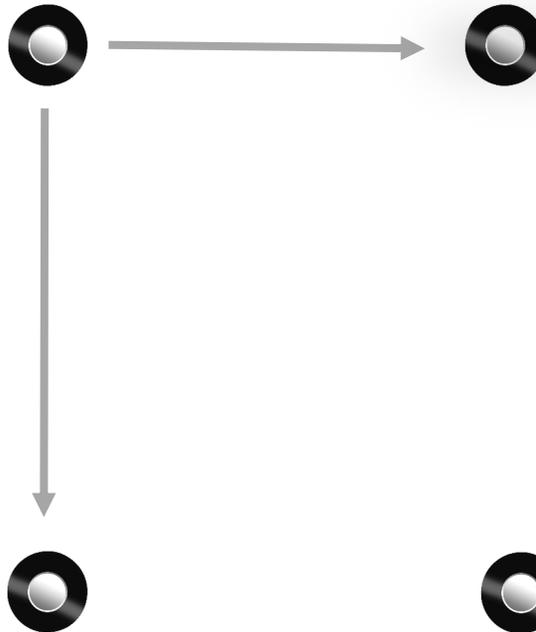


Links to:

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



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)

The South Attacks Fort Sumter

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

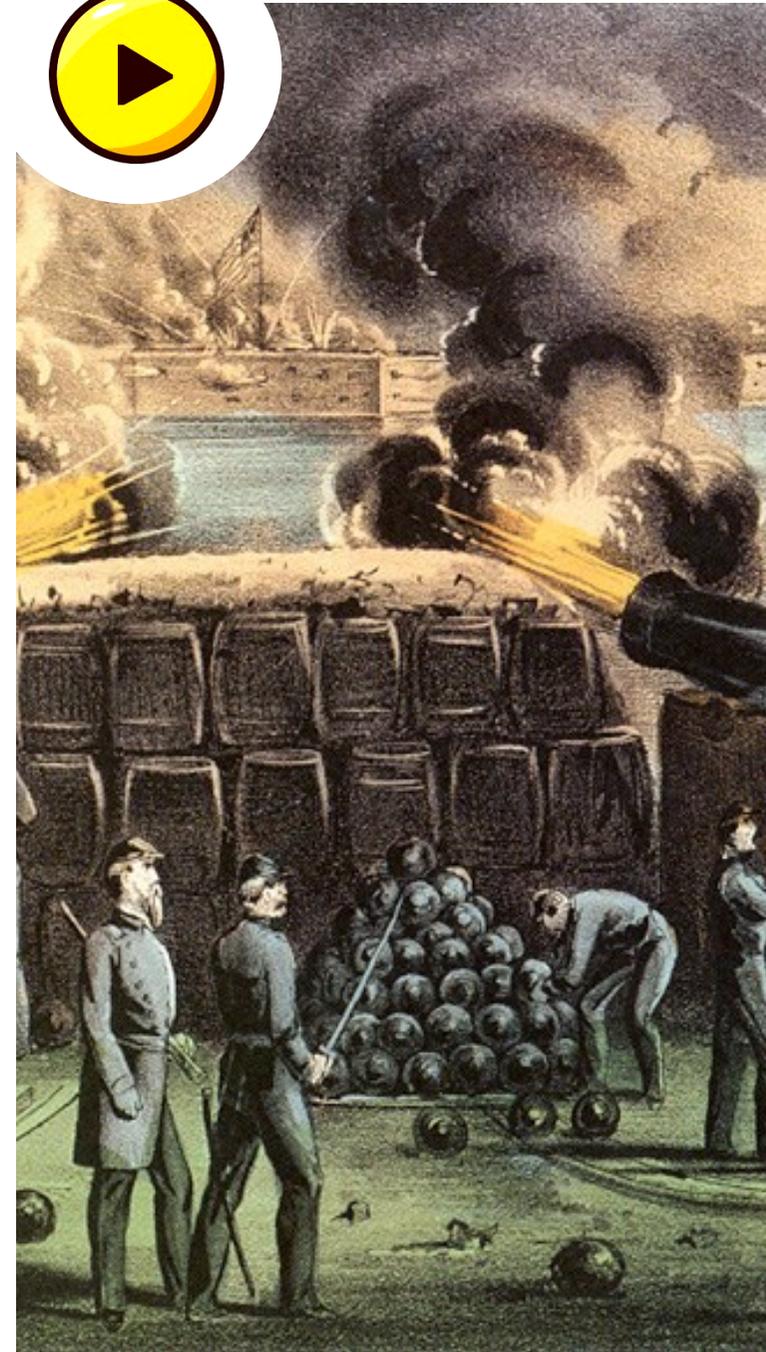
The election of Abraham Lincoln in November of 1860 brought to a head the issue of slavery in the United States. In response to Lincoln's election as president, seven southern states seceded from the Union rather than continue to negotiate and compromise over the future of slavery in America.

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?

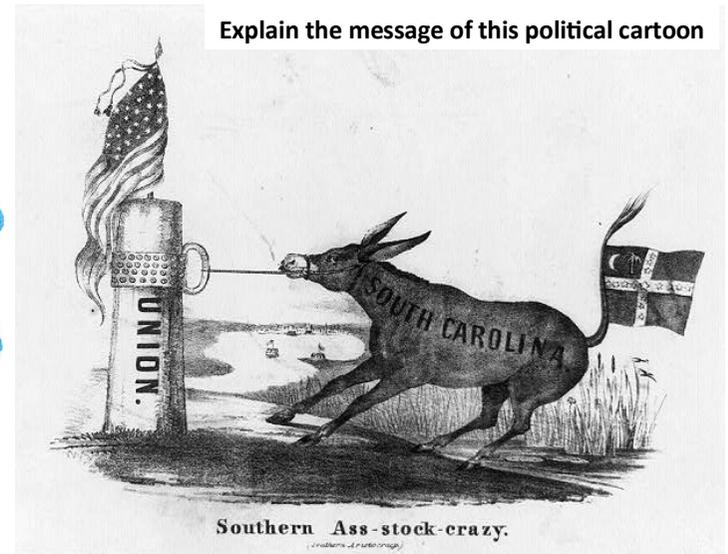
What did you see as you flew towards your target.

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

End of **Week 3 of 11**

Reminder / homework / assignment ...

Key word and basics assessment next week

Review your key words using Quizziz and your classwork.

Understand the basics of the causes of the Civil War.

Review primary, secondary and tertiary sources.

