

The student will demonstrate an understanding of the causes, the course, and the effects of the American Civil War (4 - 6).

Standard:

Indicator(s):

Explain the <u>specific events and issues that led to the Civil War</u>, including <u>sectionalism</u>, <u>slavery in the territories</u>, <u>states' rights</u>, the <u>presidential election of 1860</u>, and <u>secession</u>.

I Can:

- I can explain the specific events and issues that led to the Civil War.
- I can explain how the events related to westward expansion led to the Civil War.
- I can explain that sectionalism was the result of growing cultural and economic differences between the North and the South.
- I can sequence the events leading to the Civil War.

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Essential Question(s):

How did sectionalism outweigh the interest of the country as a whole? (4-6.3)

Materials and Resources

Paper and pencil

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Article: What was sectionalism in America before the Civil War?

Learning Plan

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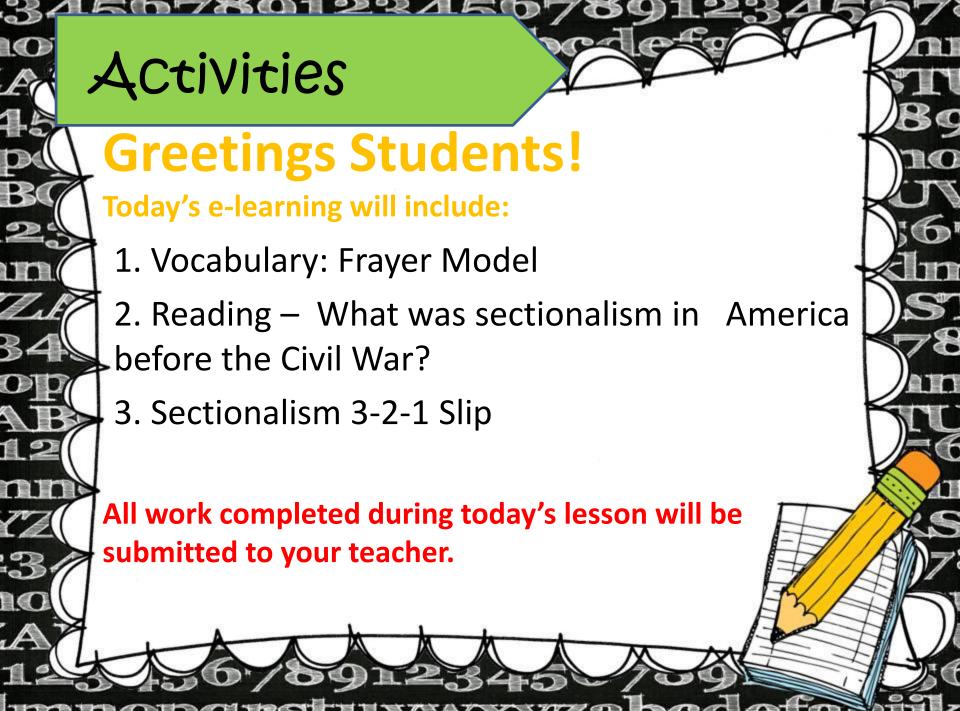
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Greetings! Today, we will explore the one of the main issue of the Civil War which is sectionalism.

Social

Studies



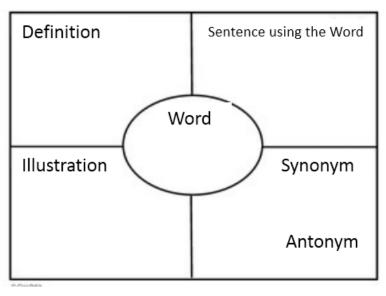
Assignment

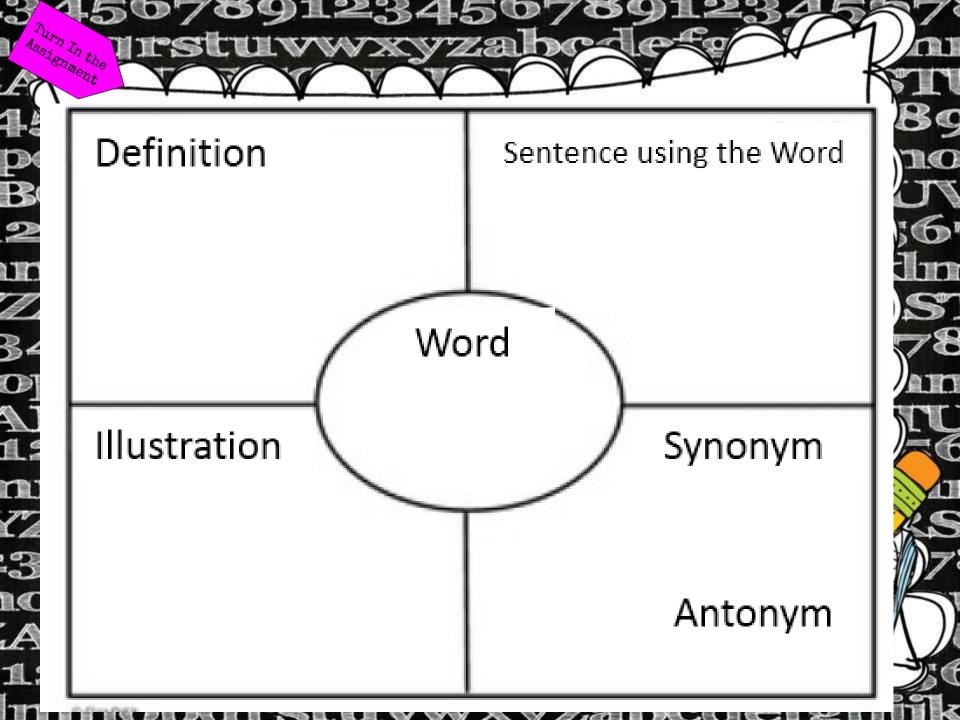
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Activity 1: Vocabulary Turn In the

Create a frayer model using for the term associated with issue of the Civil War

sectionalism





Activity 2: Reading

Read the following text about the issue Sectionalism and then complete the questions.

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What was sectionalism in America before the Civil War?

You can think of sectionalism as one big neighborhood dispute, and the neighborhood was the United States in the mid-1800s. The nation was divided by its interests, attitudes, and overall lifestyles. Northerners focused on fast-paced business and industry, spending their days manufacturing, shipping, and trading goods. By contract, the Southern economy relied on slow and steady agricultural growth. Planting and picking crops was the work of slaves who supported plantation owners' with their labor.

Slavery was the big issue between the North and the South. Abraham Lincoln summed up the consequences of what he saw coming when he said, "A house divided against itself cannot stand." As the country expanded to the west, the edges defining the North and South sections of the nation became razor sharp. Southern states depended on slavery to continue cheap production of cotton, and they wouldn't give up their "rights" to slaves without a fight.

Sectionalism served Abe Lincoln well in the presidential election of 1860. All of the Northern states opposed slavery, so the popular vote went with like-minded Lincoln. The victory spurred 11 Southern states to secede from the union and form the Confederate States of America.

In April 1861, President Lincoln responded to a Confederate Army attack by declaring war. Four years and 600,000 fatalities later, the Confederates surrendered. During the same year as the halt of the Civil War — 1865 — slavery ended officially with the ratification of the 13th Amendment and an assassin cut short the life of Abraham Lincoln.

Sectionalism Questions

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Read and answer each question below using complete sentences. Record your answers to submit to teacher.

1. What was sectionalism?

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- 2. How did sectionalism had impact on the North and South?
- 3. Why do you think Abraham Lincoln used the statement following statement? "A house divided against itself cannot stand."
- 4. The author stated that the "North and South sections of the nation became razor sharp." Explain what the author meant by "razor sharp."

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