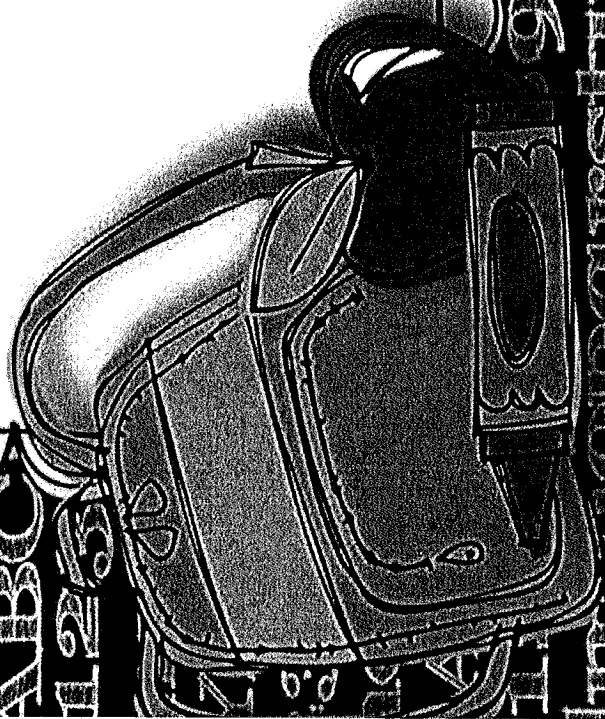
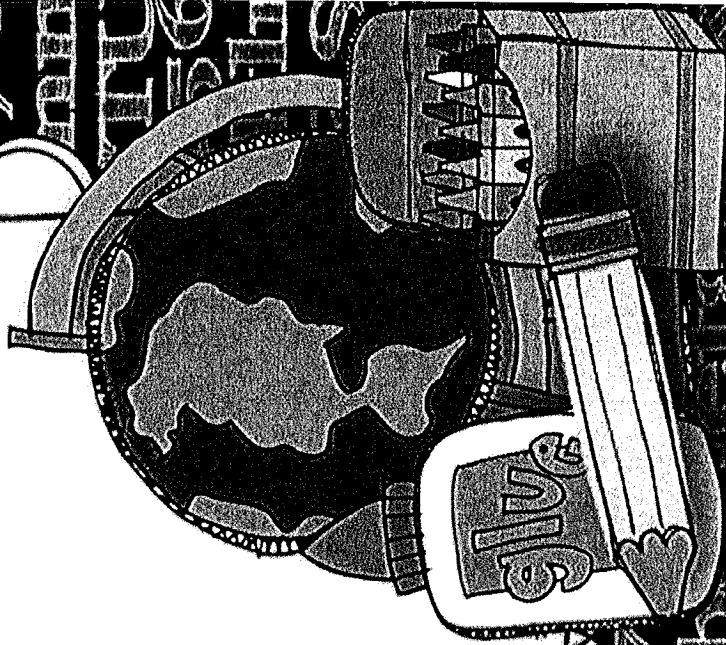


3rd
Grade

Social Studies

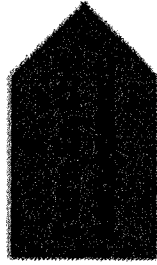
Days 8-10

The Civil War



Lesson Key

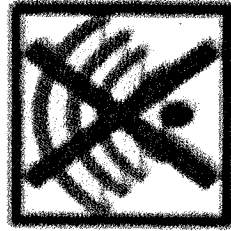
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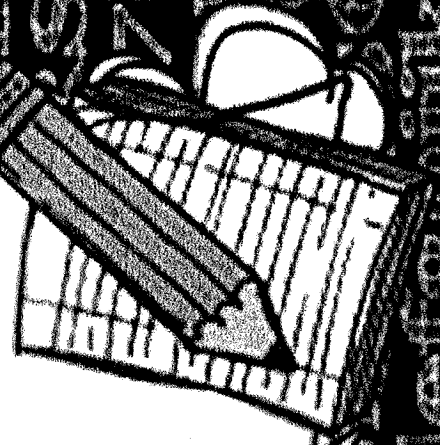
Activity is due to your teacher



Activity requires internet access



Activity does not require internet access



Social Studies Days 8-10

Standard: The student will demonstrate an understanding of life in the antebellum period, the causes and effects of the Civil War, and the impact of Reconstruction in South Carolina.

Indicator: Summarize the course of the Civil War in South Carolina, including the Secession Convention, the firing on Fort Sumter, the Union blockade of Charleston, the significance of the Hunley submarine; the exploits of Robert Smalls; and General William T. Sherman's march through the state. (3-4.4)

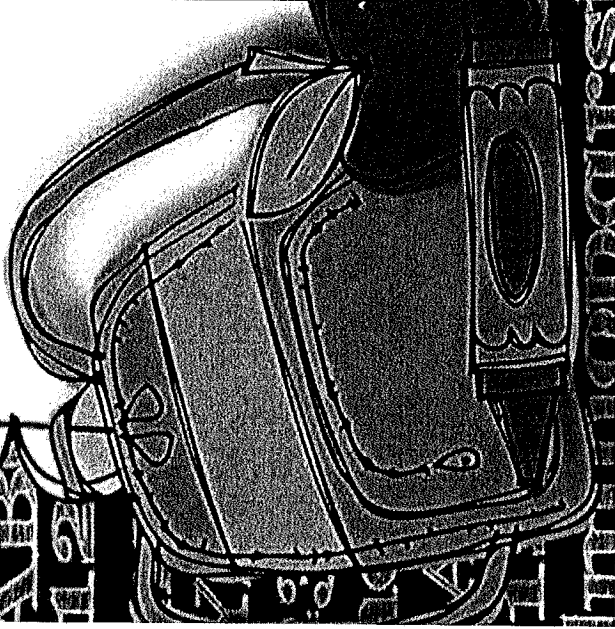


Social Studies Days 8-10

I can summarize the sequence of events that took place during the Civil War in South Carolina

I can explain the role played by Robert Smalls during the Civil War.

I can explain the purpose and effects of Sherman's March.

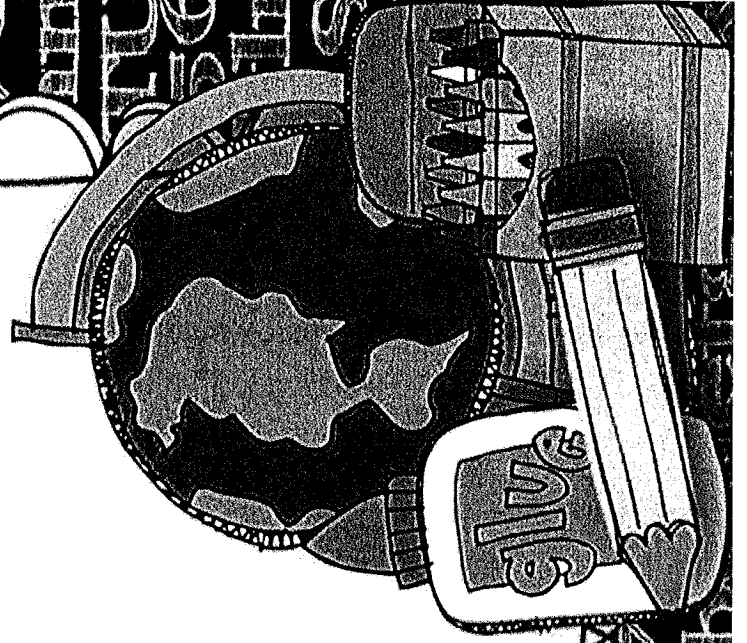


Essential Question:

What role did South Carolina play in the Civil War?

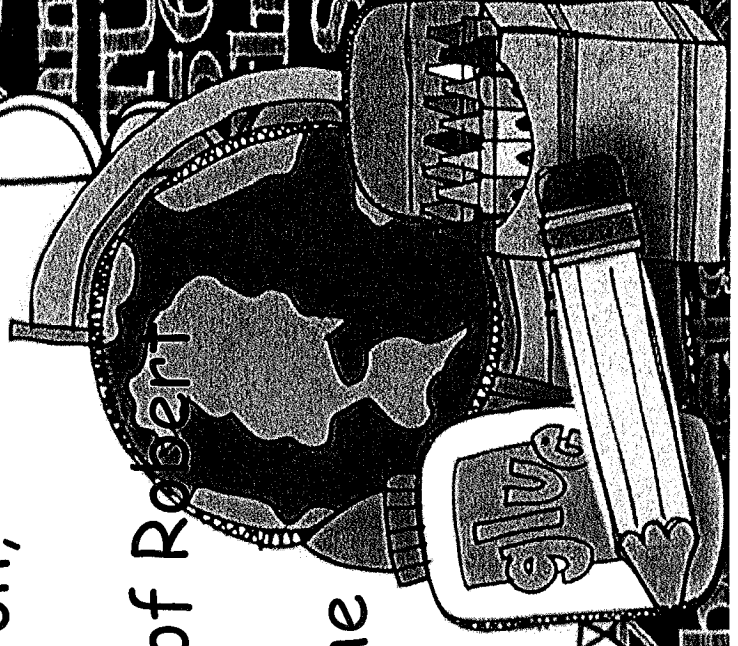
Materials and Resources

- ✓ Pencil
- ✓ Paper



Learning Plan

Greetings! Today we will summarize the course of the Civil War in South Carolina, including the Secession Convention, the firing on Fort Sumter, the Union blockade of Charleston, the significance of the Hunley submarine; the exploits of Robert Smalls; and General William T. Sherman's march through the state.



Activities

Greetings Students!

Today's e-learning will include:

1. Read a News Article and answer the questions.
2. Vocabulary Three Column Notes
3. Quick Write Paragraph Activity
4. Formative Assessment

All work completed during today's lesson will be submitted to your teacher.



Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States in the fall of 1860. As a result of a disconnect between Lincoln's stated position regarding slavery in the South and what many southerners believed he would actually do once in office, citizens in South Carolina believed the election of Lincoln to be a threat to their social, political, and economic way of life. Prior to Lincoln being sworn in as President, a Secession Convention was held in Charleston in December of 1860. Almost all members of the convention voted to secede from the United States. They signed the Ordinance of Secession to declare their intentions. South Carolina was the first state to secede from the Union.

Other states soon joined South Carolina in seceding from the Union and formed a new country called the Confederate States of America. They wrote a constitution and elected Jefferson Davis of Mississippi as president. The Confederacy also formed an army to take over forts, including Fort Sumter located in Charleston harbor, and other properties located in the South that belonged to the national government. The Confederate government ordered the Union soldiers to leave Fort Sumter. The United States army refused to obey the orders of the Confederate States of America. President Lincoln would not recognize the Confederate split from the Union and sent supplies to the federal troops at Fort Sumter. Before the supply ships could arrive, Confederate troops opened fire on Fort Sumter. The bombardment continued until the Union troops surrendered. Federal troops were allowed to leave peacefully but the Civil War had begun.

President Lincoln and the Union army prepared for war. Expecting the war to be short, many northern and southern men volunteered to serve in the military. South Carolina relied upon the export of cotton to Europe in exchange for imports of much needed war supplies. Knowing this, the United States Navy blockaded the port of Charleston. The Union blockade brought great hardship to the people of South Carolina due to the limited supply of fabric, clothing, shoes, blankets, and medicine.

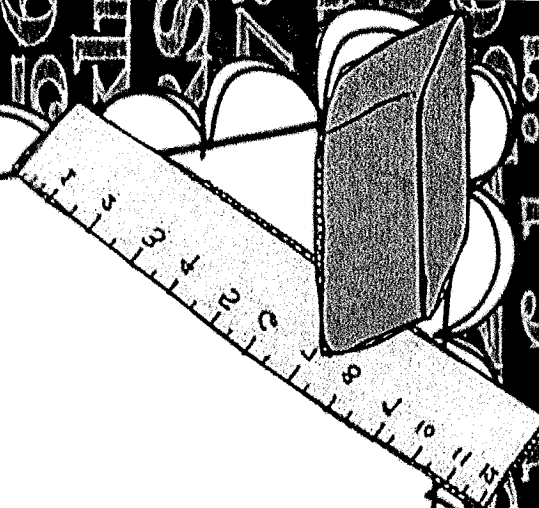
Determined to break the blockade, the Confederacy developed the first submarine to ever be used in war, the *H. L. Hunley*. It also became the first submarine to sink an enemy warship. Unfortunately, the *Hunley* itself mysteriously sank following its mission and was not effective in breaking the Union blockade of the port of Charleston. The wreckage of the *H. L. Hunley* was not located until 1995. Five years later, it was brought to the surface and can now be viewed at a facility in Charleston.

Role played by Robert Smalls during the Civil War: A slave prior to the war, Smalls became very knowledgeable about the Charleston harbor while working as a dockworker, sail maker, and wheelman. As a result, Smalls was hired by the Confederate army to steer boats and deliver messages to forts in the harbor. On one evening in 1862, Smalls commandeered a Confederate transport ship and sailed it past the Confederate forts in Charleston harbor and onward to freedom. Because of his extensive knowledge, Smalls was able to provide valuable intelligence to the Union Navy. Smalls became famous in the North, meeting and receiving a Congressional award from President Lincoln for his actions. Later, Smalls would serve in the South Carolina House of Representatives and Senate as well as the United States House of Representatives.

Unlike the Revolutionary War, in which South Carolina locations were the sites of many key battles, most of the fighting in the Civil War took place outside of South Carolina. However, the war did come to the state when the Union forces took over Port Royal near Hilton Head and tried to take Charleston for over a year. Believing he could end the war quickly, Union General William Tecumseh Sherman led his troops across Georgia and South Carolina in late 1864 and early 1865 in an effort to split the Confederacy and finally bring an end to the war by using the tactic of total war. Sherman's "March to the Sea" from Atlanta to Savannah, Georgia left behind a trail of destruction of burned and looted farms and plantations. Sherman continued the march through South Carolina from Savannah to Columbia. While in Columbia, the city mysteriously caught fire destroying most of the city. The purpose of Sherman's march was to destroy available supplies and anything important to the economy and to convince the civilian population to end the war.

Activity 1: Notes Reading

1. Read the given notes
“It is essential for students to know”
then answer the questions.



Activity 2: Vocabulary

Create three column notes
(word/definition/illustration)
using the following terms:
***submarine, exploits, confederacy,
retrieval, declare, tactic***

Term	Definition	Illustration
		



3 Column Notes

Term	Definition	Illustration



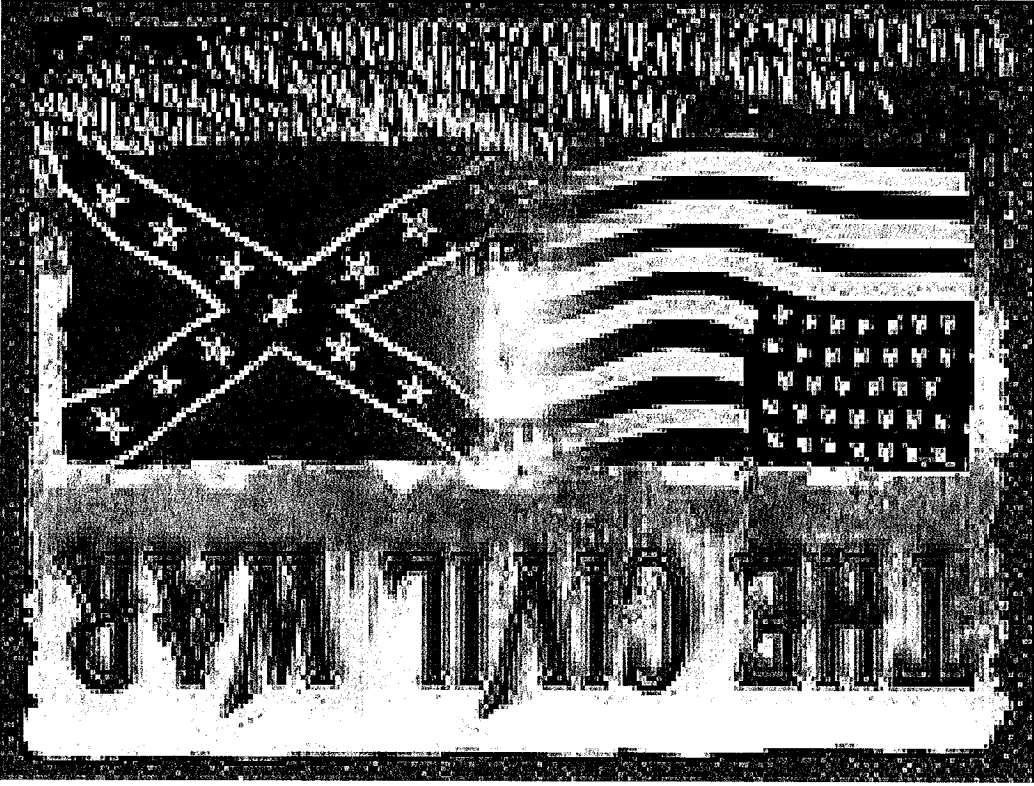
Activity 3: Quick Write

Read an article about the "Secession Convention". Analyze the flag shown in the picture, tell something about it, and answer the questions below the picture.



The Civil War

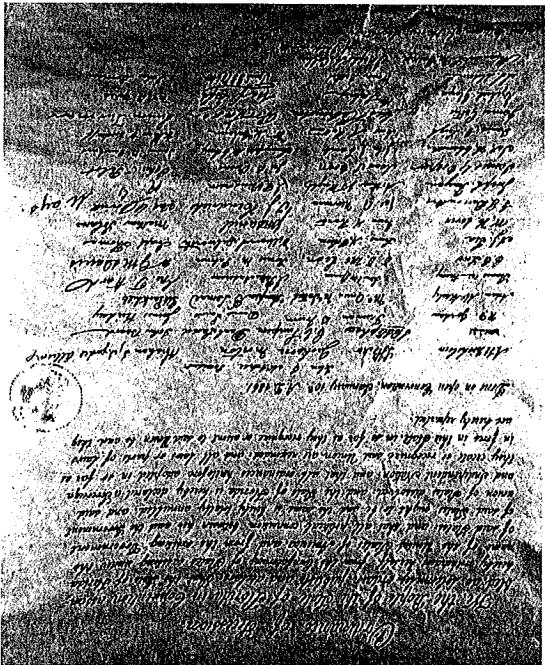
Significant Events in South Carolina



3-4.4 Outline the course of the Civil War and South Carolina's role in significant events, including the Secession Convention, the firing on Fort Sumter, the Union blockade of Charleston, and Sherman's march through South Carolina. (H, G)

Secession Convention

As a result of the election of Abraham Lincoln as president of the United States [November 1860], a Secession Convention was held in Columbia, then moved to Charleston



[December, 1860]. Almost all members of the convention voted to secede, or no longer be part of the United States. They signed the Ordinances of Secession.

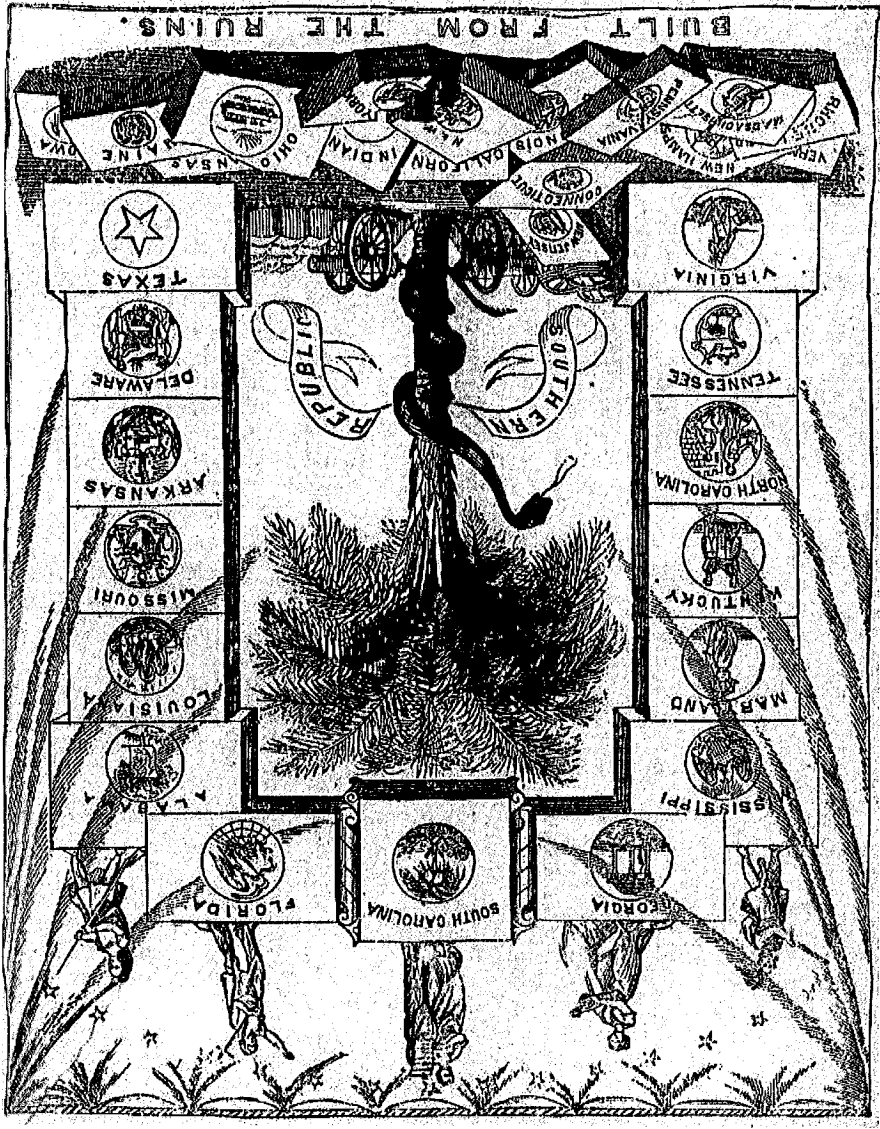
South Carolina was the first state to secede from the Union, even before Lincoln was sworn in as president. Soon other states joined South Carolina and formed a new country, the Confederate States of

America. They and elected a Davis. [January,



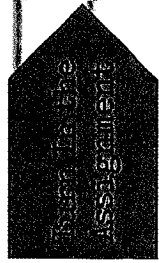
wrote a constitution president, Jefferson [1861]

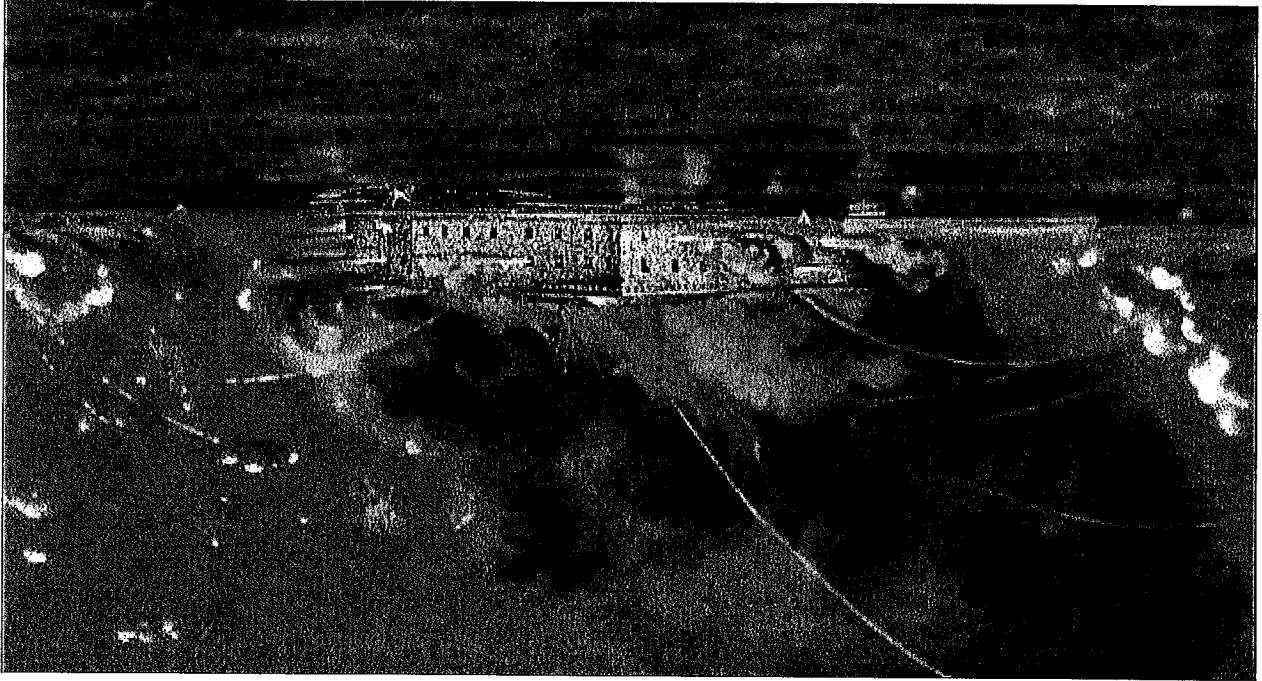
This was a secession banner. Analyze it and think about the questions below.



- Why is South Carolina the middle and most ornate, or decorated, block?
- What do they mean "build from the ruins"?

Read an article about the “Secession Convention”. Analyze the flag shown in the picture, tell something about it, and answer the questions below the picture.

[illegible]



1. This is a drawing of the first battle in the Civil War. Where did this battle take place?

- A. Atlanta, Georgia
- B. Columbia, South Carolina
- C. Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
- D. Fort Sumter, South Carolina

2. What was one immediate result of the Secession Convention of 1860?

- A. Several southern states agreed to leave the Union if Abraham Lincoln was elected president.
- B. South Carolina left the Union.
- C. The Confederate States of America was formed.
- D. Many southern states agreed to support Abraham Lincoln if he was elected president.

3. In what way did Robert Smalls have an impact on the Civil War?

- A. He helped General Sherman invade the city of Atlanta.
- B. He wrote the peace terms that were agreed upon at the end of the Civil War.
- C. He gave Confederate military information to the union.
- D. He invented the first submarine which was named the H. L. Hunley.

4. Which choice *correctly* lists the events in the correct chronological order?

A. Secession Convention
Blockade of Charleston
The firing on Fort Sumter
Sherman's March

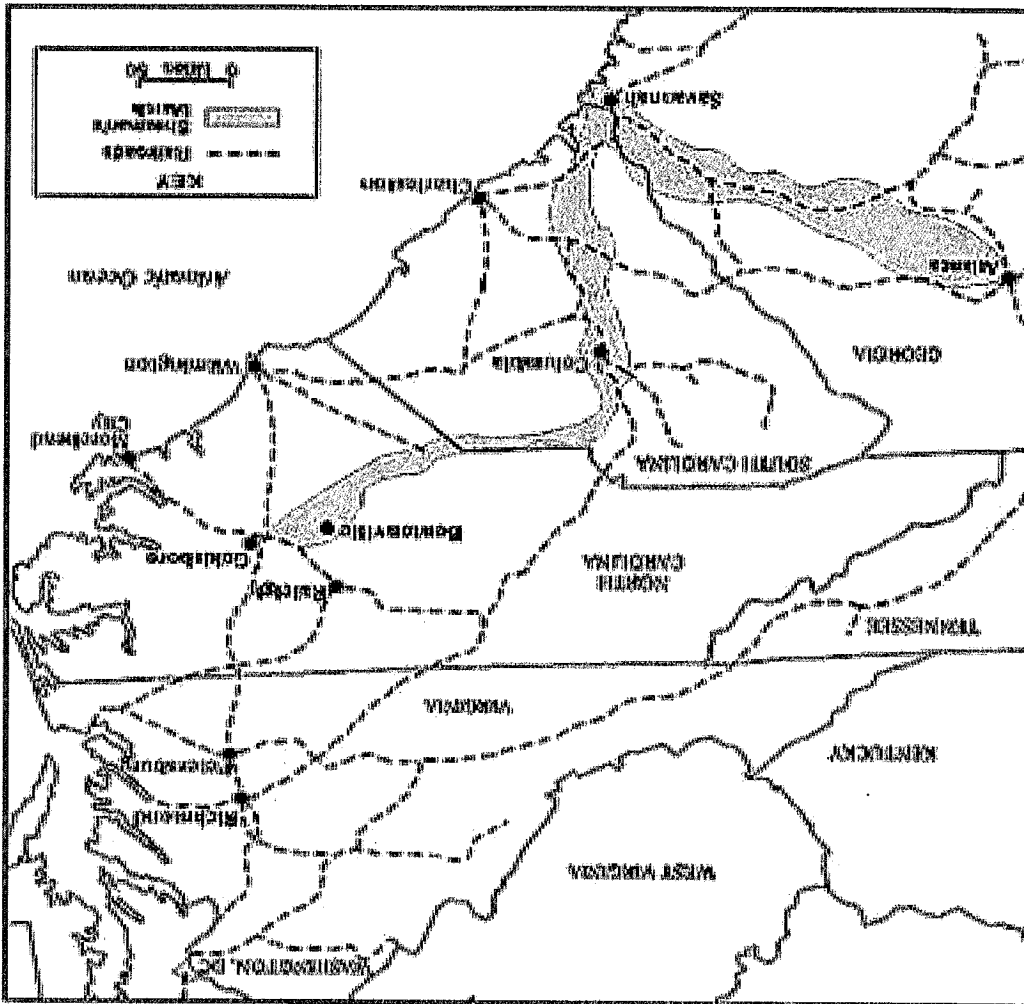
B. Sherman's March
Blockade of Charleston
The firing on Fort Sumter
Secession Convention

C. Secession Convention
The firing on Fort Sumter
Blockade of Charleston
Sherman's March

D. Blockade of Charleston
The firing on Fort Sumter
Secession Convention
Sherman's March

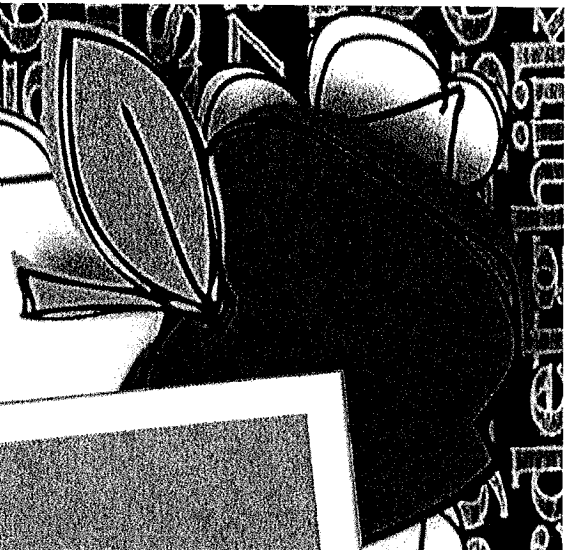
5. Based on the map above, which southern city escaped Sherman's troops?

- A. Atlanta
- B. Charleston
- C. Columbia
- D. Savannah



Work to Submit

- ✓ Note Reading Activity
- ✓ Vocabulary Activity
- ✓ Quick Write Activity
- ✓ Formative Assessment



Name: _____ Date: _____

Using complete sentences summarize and/or provide details for the following events in South Carolina's history.

1. Secession Convention:

2. Firing on Fort Sumter:

3. Union Blockade of Charleston:

4. The Hunley Submarine (tell why it was significant):

5. Exploits of Robert Smalls

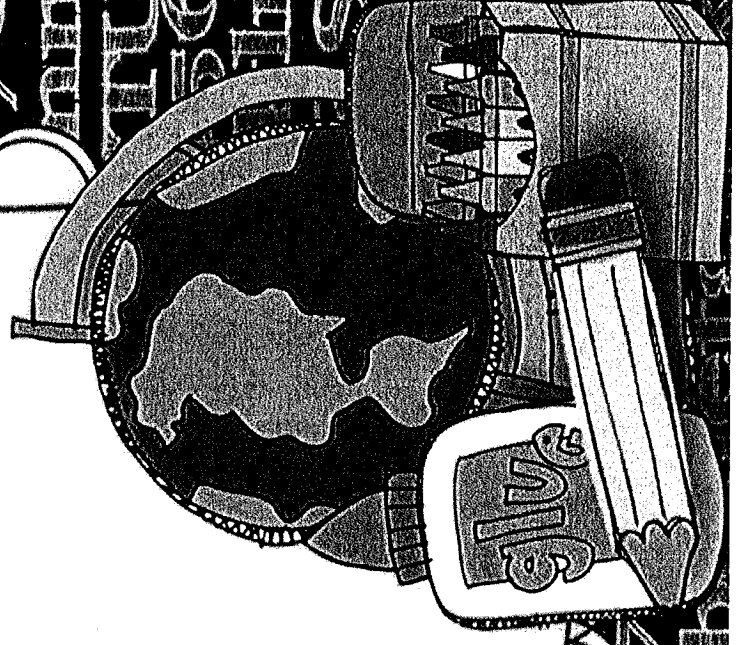
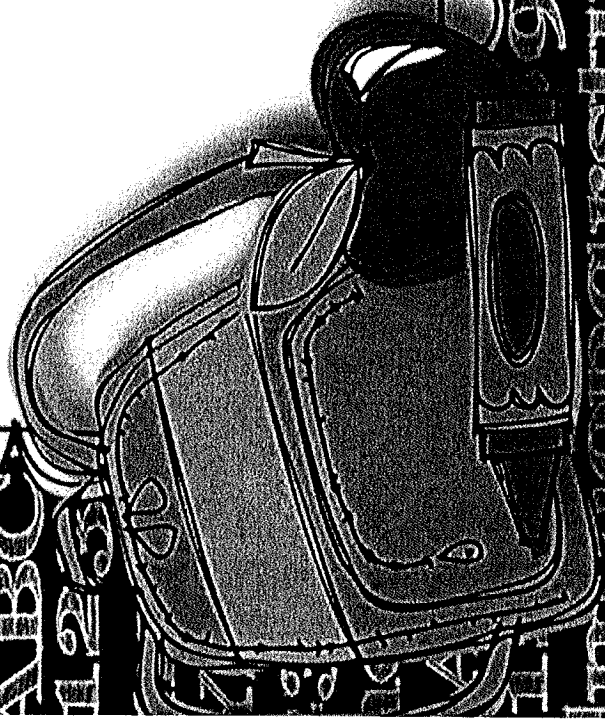
6. General William T. Sherman's march through the state:

3rd
Grade

Social Studies

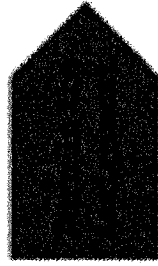
Day 11

Reconstruction in South Carolina



Lesson Key

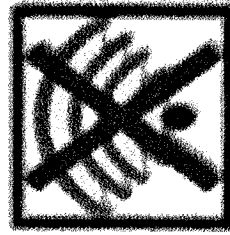
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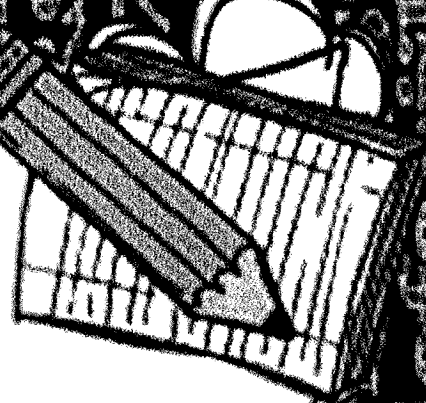
Activity is due to your teacher



Activity requires internet access



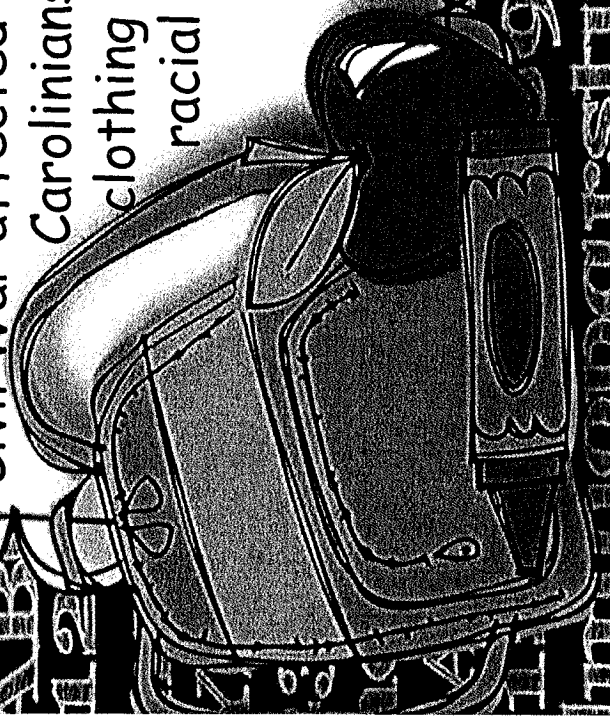
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Social Studies Day 11

Standard: The student will demonstrate an understanding of life in the antebellum period, the causes and effects of the Civil War , and the impact of Reconstruction in South Carolina.

Indicator: Explain how the destruction caused by the Civil War affected the economy and daily lives of South Carolinians, including the scarcity of food , clothing and living essentials and the continuing racial tensions. (3-4.5)

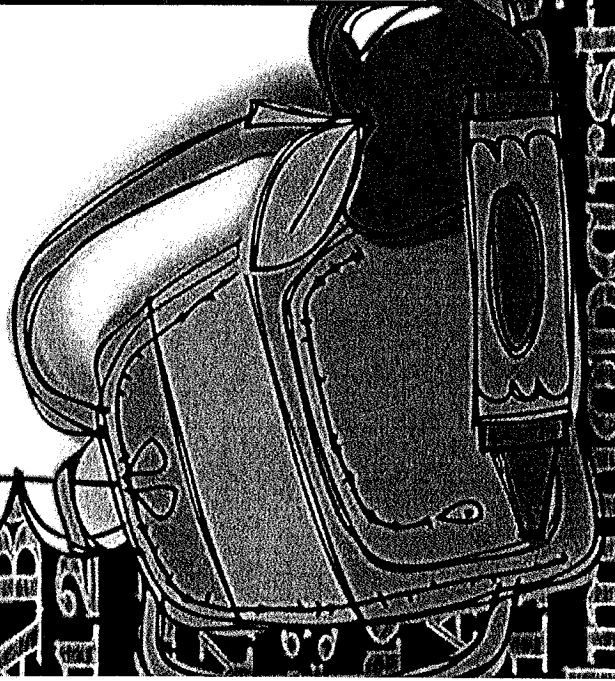


Social Studies Day 11

I can explain how the economy and lives of the various groups of people living in the state were affected by the events of the Civil War.

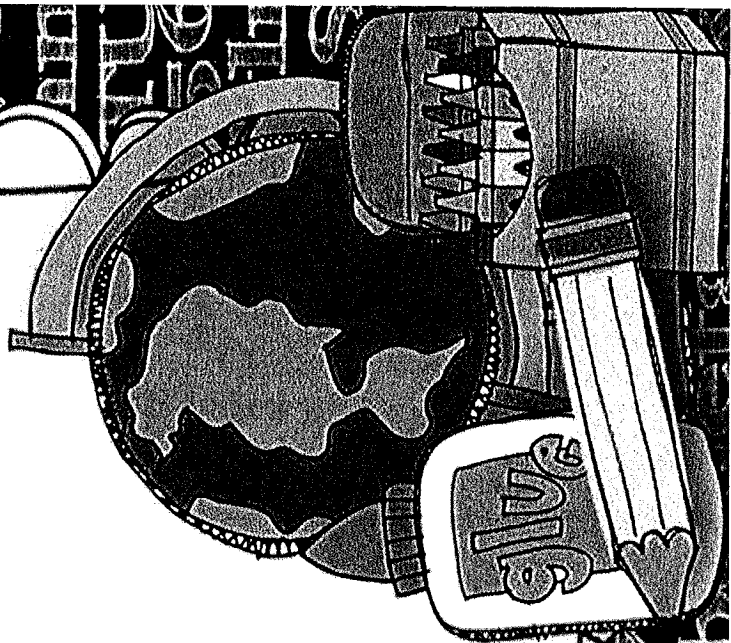
Essential Question:

How did destruction from the Civil War impact the daily lives of people in South Carolina? (3-4.5)



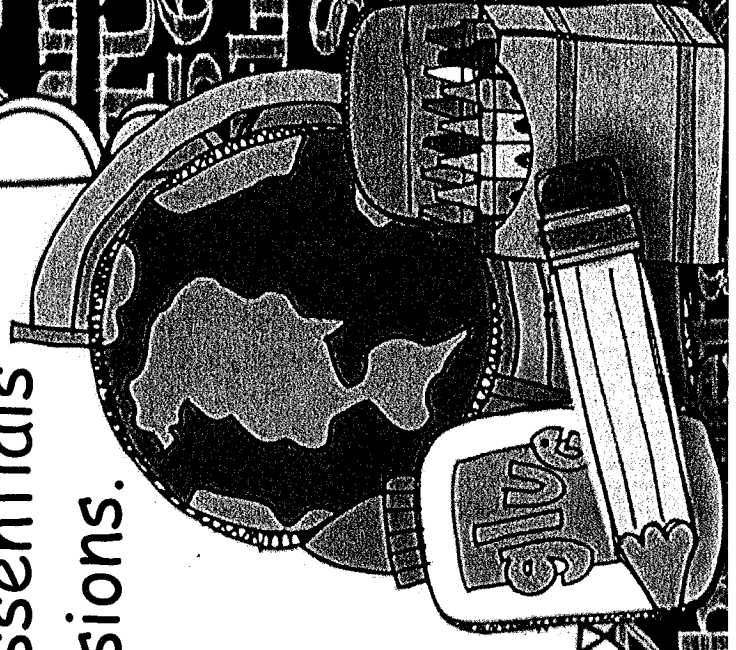
Materials and Resources

- ✓ Pencil
- ✓ Paper



Learning Plan

Greetings! Today we will explore how the destruction caused by the Civil War affected the economy and daily lives of South Carolinians, including the scarcity of food , clothing and living essentials and the continuing racial tensions.



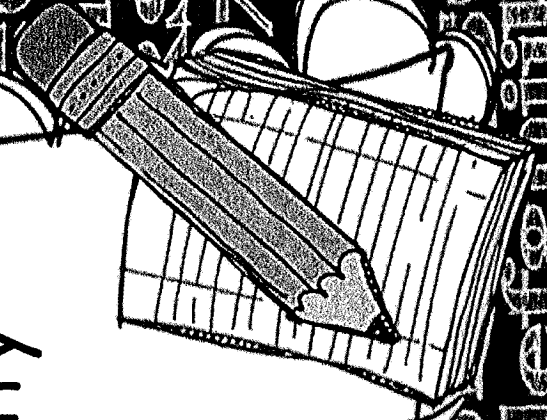
Activities

Greetings Students!

Today's e-learning will include:

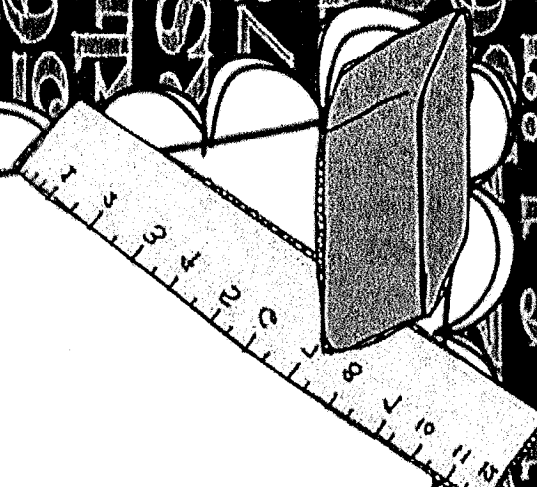
1. Read the News Article and answer the questions .
2. Vocabulary Three Column Notes
3. Quick Write Paragraph Activity

All work completed during today's lesson will be submitted to your teacher.



Activity 1: Reading Notes

1. Read the given notes and answer the questions.



The destruction caused by the Civil War had a tremendous impact on the daily lives of people in South Carolina, who suffered much as a result of the war. Students should be able to explain how the economy and lives of the various groups of people living in the state were affected by the events of the Civil War. As a result of the Union blockade of southern ports, like Charleston, Southerners were unable to successfully export cotton and other goods and import basics necessities. Therefore, food, clothing, and other goods increasingly were in short supply. Massive destruction of cities, towns, factories, and railroads had taken place. A fire in Charleston in 1861 and the bombardment of the city left it in ruins. The burning of Columbia as a result of Sherman's March left the capital city and many towns along Sherman's route destroyed. The few factories that were in the South had converted to war production, but the money paid by the Confederate government was worthless once the war ended so they went out of business. Some factories had been destroyed. Railroads and bridges had been destroyed by both armies to prevent the enemy from using them to transport soldiers and supplies. However, each group of people was affected in different ways.

The elite plantation owners lost much of their wealth as a result of the war. They were not able to export their cotton because of the blockade. When the advancing Union army freed the slaves, confiscated food and livestock and burned buildings, the elite lost much of their property. Many had loaned money to the Confederate government and invested in it by buying bonds using their Confederate currency. Confederate bonds and currency became worthless when the South lost the war. Despite these losses of property, the elite continued to have social status and influence among the white population of South Carolina during and after the war.

Independent farmers, middle, and lower class men volunteered or were drafted to serve in the Confederate army. They spent days in army camps preparing for battle. Carrying everything they might need, they marched from battle to battle at the command of their officers. In battle, many lost their lives or were gravely wounded. Others died of disease in crowded camps or prisons. Soldiers suffered from loneliness, poor weather, hunger and fatigue. The middle class also lost money and suffered property damage as a result of the war.

Women of all classes were left at home to tend to businesses and farms. This became increasingly difficult as basic necessities were in short supply and some slaves ran away or were freed by the advancing Union army. As supplies became scarce, rising prices affected poor families more than wealthy ones. Women also served as nurses at wayside hospitals. Because of the high number of casualties, many women continued to run farms and businesses after the war. Most African American slaves continued to work on plantations during the war. Some, close to the battle lines, attempted to flee to the Union side. Eventually some African Americans were allowed to join the Union army and fight for their freedom in segregated units. Slaves were also used by the Confederate army to build fortifications. Like everyone else, African Americans suffered from lack of food. They were liberated as the Union army reached their vicinity.

During the war, racial tensions increased as whites feared that slaves would rise up in rebellion. This led to the "20 slave rule" that exempted owners of 20 or more slaves from serving in the Confederate army. As slaves were liberated by the Union army, many left their plantation homes to search for family members who had been sold away or to experience freedom. Destitute, without food and/or shelter, except that provided by the Freedmen's Bureau, most eventually returned to the vicinity of their original plantation homes. In the post-war period, whites tried to continue to control the freedmen through a series of laws intended to prevent their mobility and exercise of new freedoms. African Americans, protected by amendments to the Constitution and by the national government, wanted to exercise the full rights of American citizens. This led to increased tension between former slaves and former slave owners in the years that followed the Civil War.

Activity 3: Quick Write

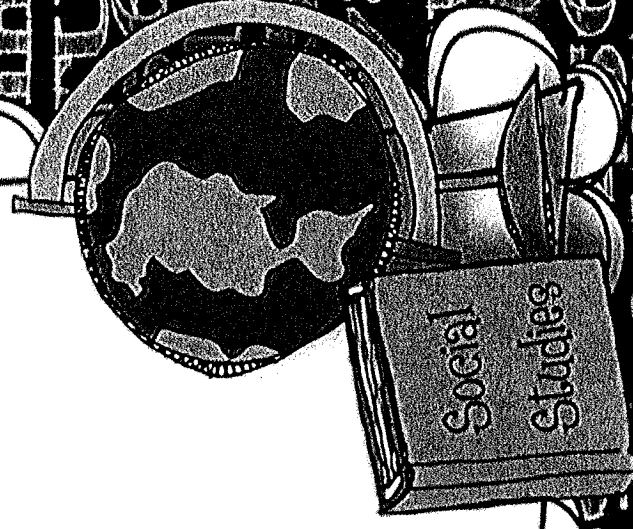
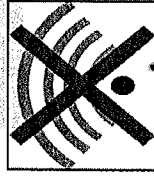
1. How were the lives of wealthy plantation owners changed by the Civil War?
2. What was the role of the women after the civil war?



Activity 2: Vocabulary

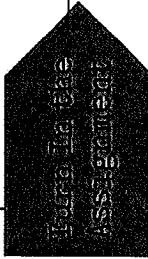
Create three column notes
(word/definition/illustration)
using the following terms:
reconstruction, black codes, segregation

Term	Definition	Illustration



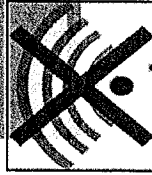
3 Column Notes

Term	Definition	Illustration



Activity 3: Quick Write

Explain how the economy and lives of the various groups of people living in the state was affected by the events of the Civil War. Support your answer with details from the text that comes from the given notes.



Explain how the economy and lives of the various groups of people living in the state that was affected by the events of the Civil War. Support your answer with details from the given notes.



Work to Submit

- ✓ Reading Notes
- ✓ Vocabulary Activity
- ✓ Quick Write Activity

