



Eighth Grade Social Studies



8th Grade Summer Task #3

**There will be a short video lesson of a Knox County teacher to accompany this task available on the KCS YouTube Channel and KCS TV.*

Essential Questions:

1. What is the significance of the Battles of Bull Run, Shiloh, Antietam, Gettysburg, and the surrender at Appomattox Court House?
2. What was the significance of the Emancipation Proclamation and the Gettysburg Address?

Resources and materials:

Notebook paper, Emancipation Proclamation excerpt, Gettysburg Address, scissors, glue/tape

Background:

This task is a brief explanation of several battles of the Civil War, along with two primary source document analyses and a culminating card sort activity

Activities:

Watch the video, which contains a Power point presentation. Complete the two document analyses and card sort activity at the end.

Emancipation Proclamation

“I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States, and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be free...and that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons. And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense...And I further declare and make known, that such persons of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison, forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.”

- Emancipation Proclamation, January 1, 1863
From the desk of President Abraham
Lincoln

1. Slaves in which states would be free?
2. Who will enforce the freedom of the former slaves?
3. What can former slaves now do?
4. Why could Lincoln only free the slaves in the states that were in rebellion and not all of the slaves throughout the country?
5. How effective do you believe the Emancipation Proclamation was?

Gettysburg Address

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate, we can not consecrate, we can not hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us – that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion – that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain – that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom – and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

- Abraham Lincoln, delivered at Gettysburg Battlefield, 1863

1. What is Lincoln saying in this speech? Write the basic idea in a few sentences of what he is saying.
2. What is the first line of the Gettysburg Address referring to?
3. What is Lincoln referring to when he says “this nation...shall have a new birth of freedom”?
4. How could the Gettysburg Address, or any other speech, change the course of a war?

Directions: Cut out the descriptions and place them under the battle they describe.

Cut out for card sort	Cut out for card sort	Cut out for card sort	Cut out for card sort
Battle of Bull Run	Battle of Shiloh	Battle of Antietam	Battle of Gettysburg
Confederate Victory	First major battle of the Civil War	Was fought close to Washington D.C.	Union wants to take Confederate capitol of Richmond
“Stonewall” Jackson gets his nickname	Fought on July 12, 1861	Civilians came out to watch	Fought in Tennessee
First major battle in the Western theater	Confederates give a surprise attack	Demonstrated that Grant was willing to achieve his goals	Union victory