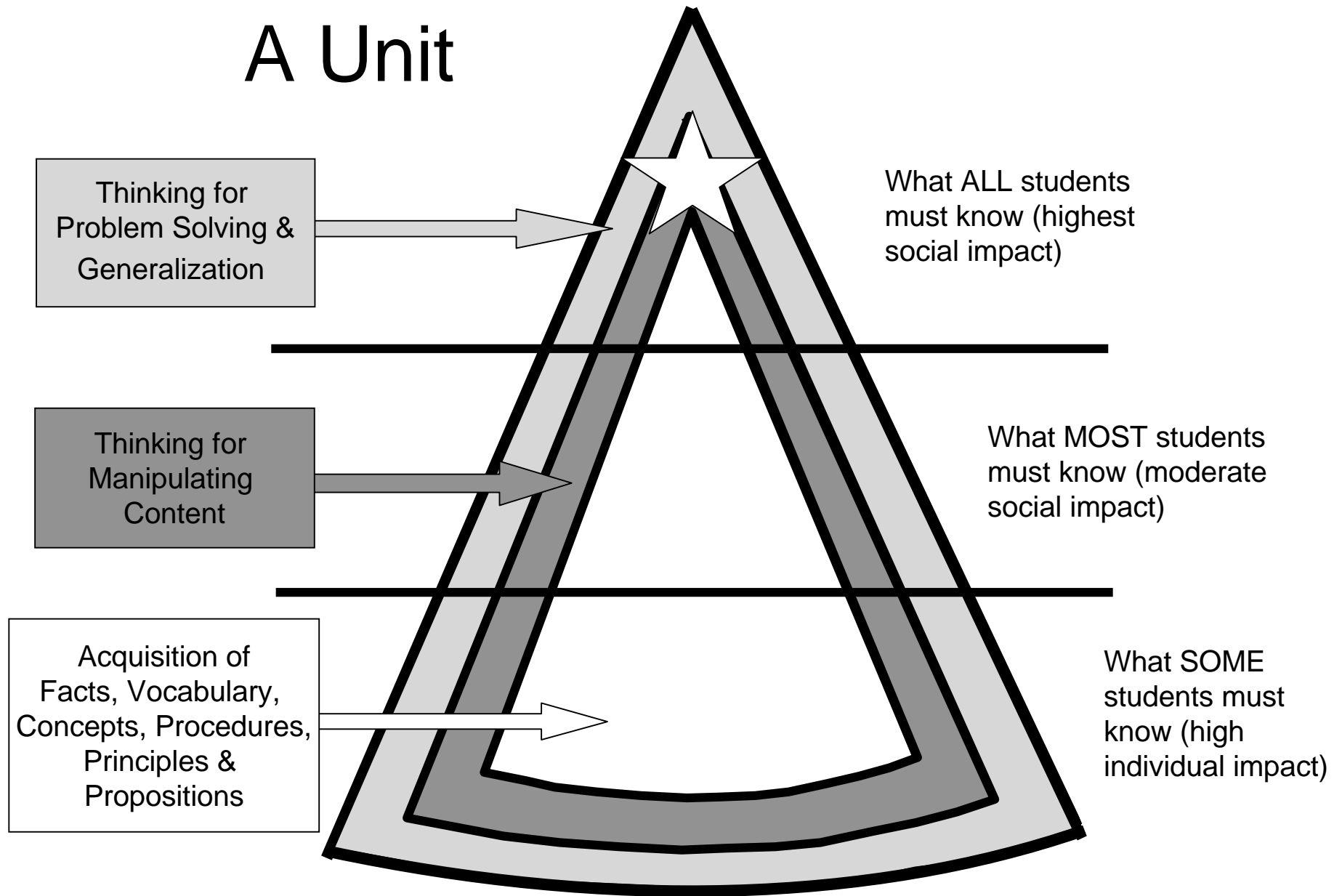
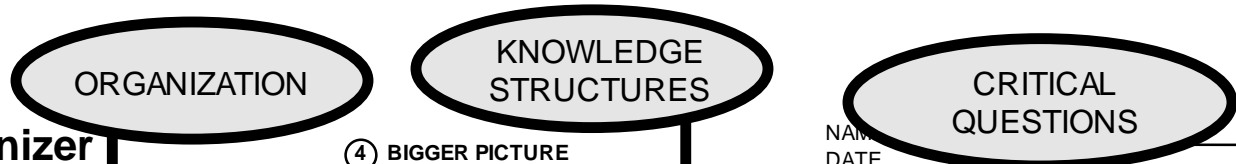


A Unit



The Unit Organizer



NAME _____
 DATE _____

④ BIGGER PICTURE

The roots and consequences of civil unrest.

② LAST UNIT /Experience

Growth of the Nation

① CURRENT UNIT

The Causes of the Civil War

③ NEXT UNIT /Experience

The Civil War

⑧ UNIT SCHEDULE

1/22	Cooperative groups - over pp. 201-210
1/28	Quiz
1/29	Cooperative groups - over pp. 210-225
	"Influential Personalities" Project due
1/30	Quiz
2/2	Cooperative groups - over pp. 228-234
2/6	Review for test
2/7	Review for test
2/6	Test

⑤ UNIT MAP

Sectionalism

pp. 201-236

was based on

Areas of the U.S.

emerged because of

Differences between the areas

became greater with

Events in the U.S.

was influenced by

Leaders across the U.S.

UNIT SELF-TEST QUESTIONS

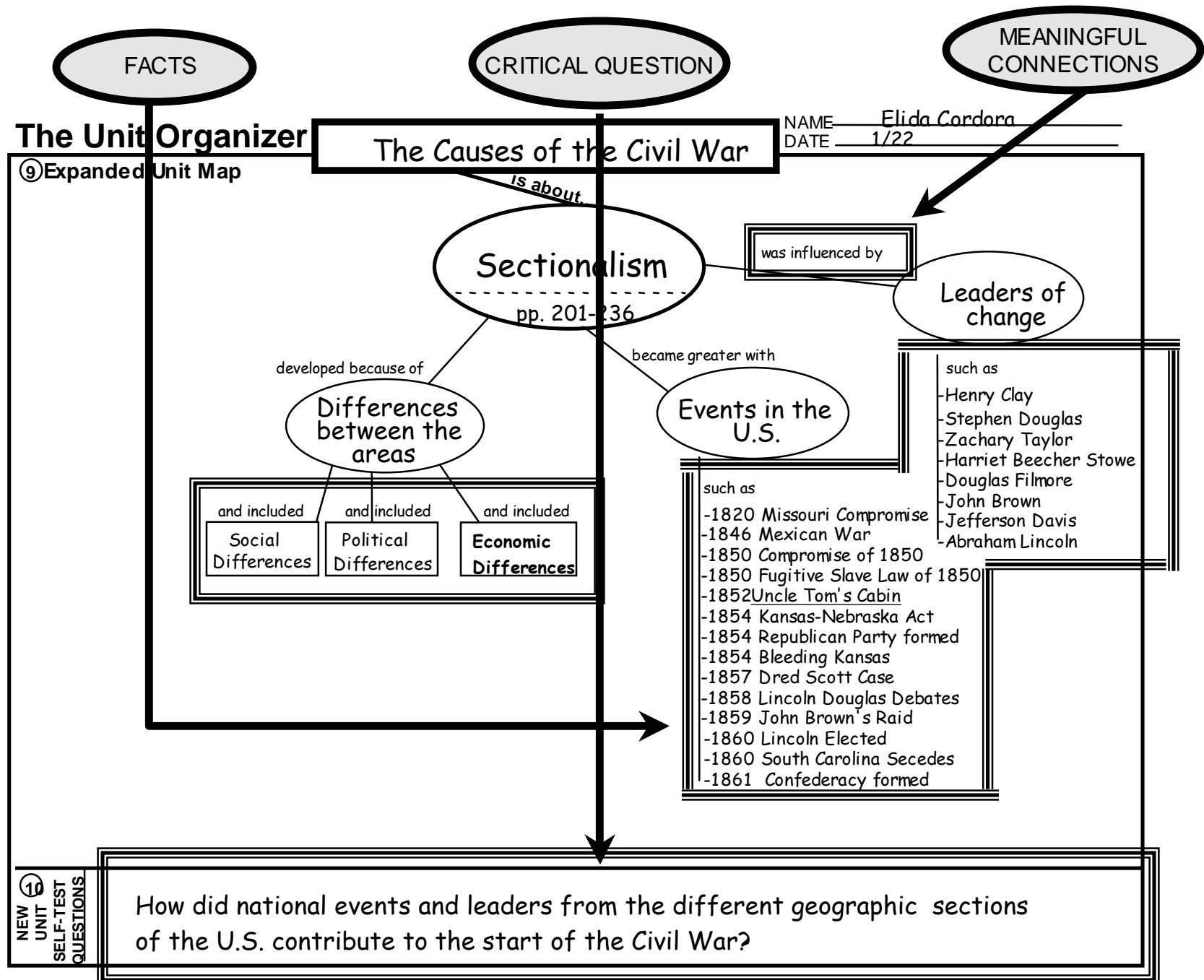
1. How did the differences in the geographic sections of the U.S. in 1860 contribute to the start of the Civil War?
2. How did economic conditions of the North and South affect the outcomes of the Civil War?
- ⑦ 3. How do events in the world today illustrate sectionalism?

descriptive

compare/contrast

cause/effect

⑥ UNIT RELATIONSHIPS



VOCABULARY

QUESTION GENERATION & EXPLANATION

main idea SUMMARIZATION

APPLICATION & GENERALIZATION

Question Exploration Guide

Text Reference American History

Name: James J.

Course 12
Unit
Lesson

Critical
Question #:

1

Title The Civil War

Date: Dec. 1

① What is the Critical Question? How did geographic differences in the sections of the U.S. in 1860 contribute to the start of the American Civil War?

② What are the Key Terms and explanations?

Geography?

Civil War?

Sections of the U.S. in 1860s?

The study of the earth, its features and distribution of life

A war between people of the same country

North, South and West

③ What are the Supporting Questions and answers?

What were the geographic differences of the sections?

What differences did land features cause?

What resulted from different products & workers?

Different land features: The North had hills and shores; the South had rich soil for growing cotton; and the West had large expanses of land.

Different products & workers: North used low-paid workers in factories. South used slaves to produce cotton & tobacco on plantations. West used families on farms & ranches to produce crops & meat.

Different ideas: People had different ideas about taxation of products & right of workers.

④ What is the main Idea answer?

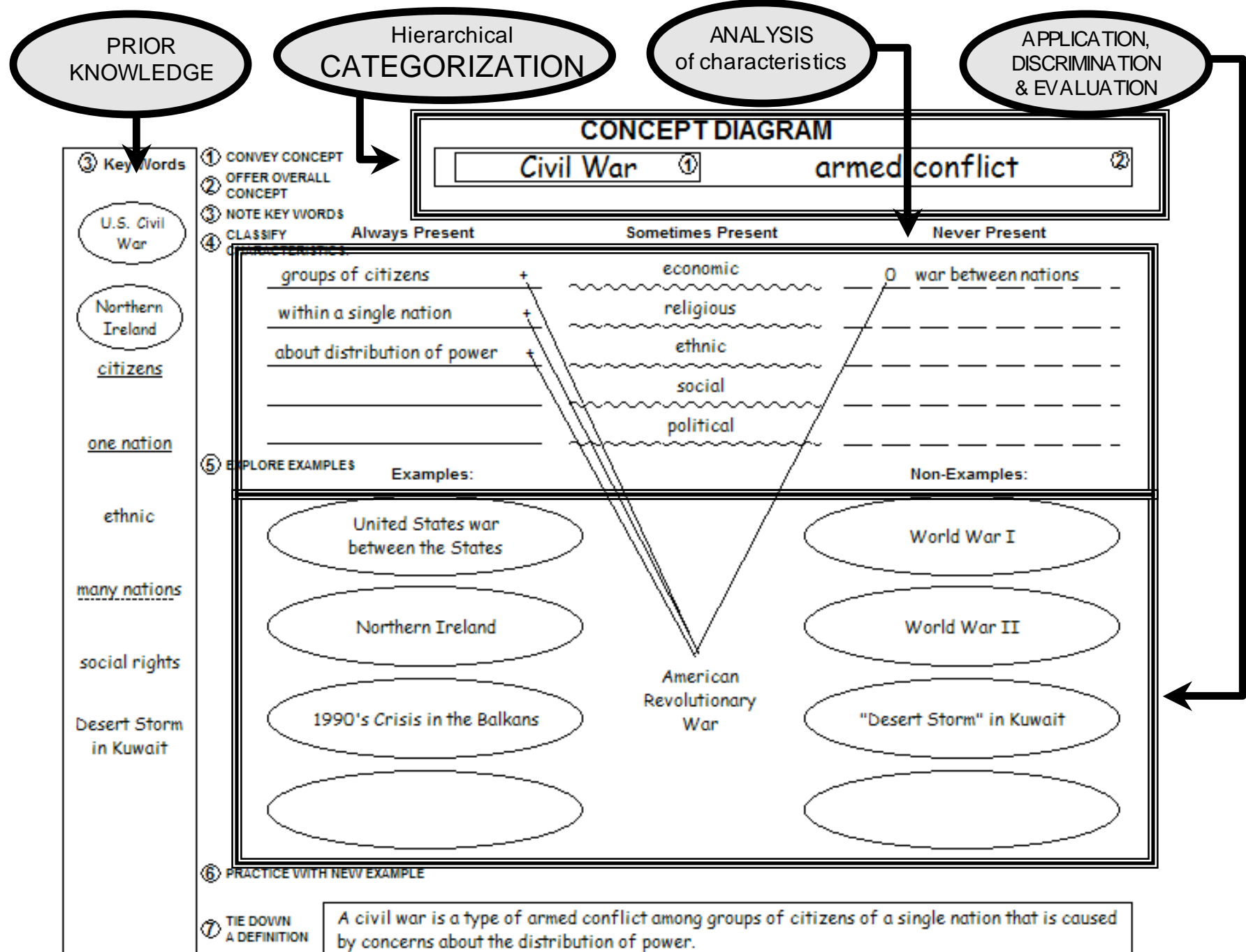
Geographic differences can lead to different ways of living. This can lead to ideas so different that groups will go to war.

⑤ How can we use the main idea?

Compare the differences caused by geography in the U.S. in 1860 to today.

⑥ Is there an Overall Idea? Is there a real-world use?

Describe a conflict in your community or state related to geography.



exploration
of PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

ANALYSIS
of similar characteristics to
create an analogy

SYNTHESIS &
EXPLANATION

Unit: _____ Name: _____ Date: _____

Anchoring Table

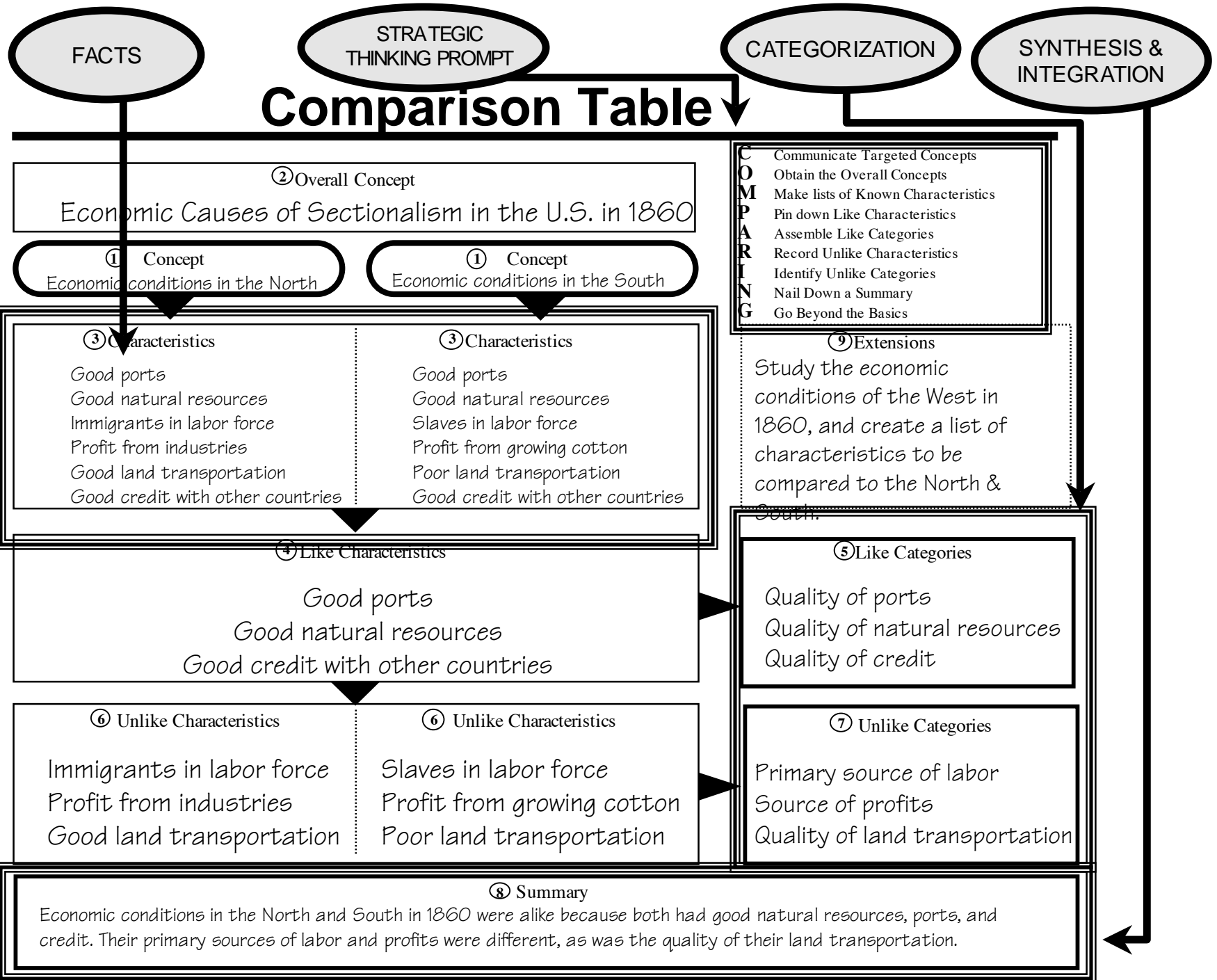
③ Known Information	② Known Concept Decision-making in your school	① New Concept Federalism in the U.S.A.
<u>teachers</u>	④ Characteristics of Known Concept	⑥ Characteristics Shared
<u>administrators</u>		
<u>rules</u>		
<u>penalties</u>		
not sure if powers are written down		
<u>teachers make assignments</u>	Decisions are made by administrators & teachers.	⑤ Characteristics Shared
<u>administrators expel</u>	Rules, written or understood, tell how power is divided.	Decisions are made by state and national govts.
	Rules tell how power is divided.	Rules, based on Constitution, tell how power is divided.
	Some powers belong to administrators (expel).	Some powers belong to national govt (war, money).
	Some powers belong to teachers (give assignments).	Some powers belong to states (education, marriage, gambling).
	Some powers belong to both (make rules, set penalties).	Some powers belong to both (tax, punish crimes).

⑦ **Understanding of the New Concept** Federalism in the U.S.A. is a form of government in which decisions are made by both state and national governments. Rules to decide how the power is divided are based on the Constitution. Some powers (e.g., make war, coin money) belong to the national government. Other powers (e.g., education, marriage, gambling) belong to the states. Some powers (e.g., tax, punish crimes) belong to both.

ANCHORS

1. Announce the New Concept	2. Name Known Concept	3. Collect Known Information	4. Highlight Characteristics of Known Concept	5. Observe Characteristics of New Concept	6. Reveal Characteristics Shared	7. State Understanding of New Concept
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Linking Steps:



SEQUENCE

VOCABULARY

Cause and Effect Table

Explanation of
CAUSES

SUMMARIZATION

Lesson/Topic: _____

Date: _____

Unit: _____

① Question:

Why did the Civil War in America happen?

②

Key Words: Secede - to withdraw Civil - related to citizens
Federal - government in which most power belongs to a central authority but states have some powers

③ Sequence

1776

1861

1865

④ Describe Beginning Situation:

The U. S. Constitution gave rights to both the states and the federal government. Some Southerners believed that any state could refuse to obey an act of Congress it considered unconstitutional.

⑤

Cause(s)

Different interpretations of the Constitution led to disagreements between North and South.
Disagreements were:

- 1.) Social (slavery)
- 2.) Economic (tariffs to protect industries)
- 3.) Political (extent of states' rights versus federal rights)

Effect(s)

Eleven Southern states decided to secede from the Union and form the Confederate States of America.

However, the federal government in the North believed the South could not leave the Union.

Both sides were willing to fight for their beliefs.

⑥

End Result(s)

The American Civil War was fought between the North and South.

⑦ Conclusion:

Complex issues and interpretations led to the American Civil War.