

SS8H6b

*Key Events of the*

# Civil War



# Standards

SS8H6 The student will analyze the impact of the Civil War and Reconstruction on Georgia.

b. State the importance of key events of the Civil War; include Antietam, the Emancipation Proclamation, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, the Union blockade of Georgia's coast, Sherman's Atlanta Campaign, Sherman's March to the Sea, and Andersonville.

# Teacher Info - Who's & What's

- Print off the Civil War Who's & What's handout for each student. (Print front and back so that it's only 1 page!)
- BEFORE the unit, have students fill in the squares with what they *think* each term means.
- AFTER the presentation, the students will write down new (factual) information about each term.
- Check the answers as a class.

# Civil War: Who's & What's

**Directions:** BEFORE the unit, write what you *think* each term means. AFTER the presentation, you will write down new information about each term.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Antietam</b></p> <p>What I think happened here:</p> <p>Definition:</p>          | <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Emancipation Proclamation</b></p> <p>What I think this means:</p> <p>Definition:</p> |
| <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Gettysburg</b></p> <p>What I think happened here:</p> <p>Definition:</p>        | <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chickamauga</b></p> <p>What I think happened here:</p> <p>Definition:</p>            |
| <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Blockade of GA's Coast</b></p> <p>What I think happened:</p> <p>Definition:</p> | <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Atlanta Campaign</b></p> <p>What I think happened:</p> <p>Definition:</p>            |

# Civil War: Who's & What's

**Directions:** BEFORE the unit, write what you *think* each term means. AFTER the presentation, you will write down new information about each term.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>March to the Sea:</b></p> <p>What I think happened:</p><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><p>Definition:</p> | <p><b>Andersonville, GA</b></p> <p>What I think happened here:</p><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><p>Definition:</p> |
|---|--|

# Teacher Directions - CLOZE Notes

- The next 2 pages are handouts for the students to use for note-taking during the presentation. (Print front to back for one page.)
- Check the answers as a class after the presentation.

# Civil War CLOZE Notes I

## Fort Sumter

- The Civil War began on April 12, 1861, when Confederate forces \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Union forces inside Fort Sumter were already low on ammunition and food, so they \_\_\_\_\_.

## Union Blockade

- Union leaders soon adopted General Winfield Scott's *Anaconda Plan*, which called for a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Union ships lined the southern coast and would \_\_\_\_\_ in or out.
- Occasionally, \_\_\_\_\_ snuck through \_\_\_\_\_ and were able to make it to Europe to trade for supplies.
- In April 1862, Union soldiers landed on Tybee Island and \_\_\_\_\_, the fort protecting Savannah.
- Once the brick fort was obliterated, the North was able to blockade the important \_\_\_\_\_.
- Hardly any Confederate ship could make it \_\_\_\_\_.

## Antietam

- Confederate General Robert E. Lee wanted to bring the \_\_\_\_\_.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ took place on September 17, 1862, between Antietam Creek and Sharpsburg, Maryland.
- It was the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Civil War—over 26,000 soldiers were killed, wounded, or went missing that day.
- The battle ended in a draw; however, \_\_\_\_\_ from Maryland and return to Virginia.
- Lincoln claimed this a \_\_\_\_\_, and gained much needed support from Northerners who had blamed the president for previous losses.

## Emancipation Proclamation

- After the Battle of Antietam, President Lincoln issued \_\_\_\_\_.
- This freed all slaves in \_\_\_\_\_.
- Lincoln's proclamation shifted the focus of the Civil War – it was now a \_\_\_\_\_.
- The order promised that the Union military would enforce the proclamation, and invited former \_\_\_\_\_.
- Many African Americans \_\_\_\_\_ bravely, aware that they were fighting for the freedom of their people.

# Civil War CLOZE Notes 2

## Gettysburg

- The Battle at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania on July 1-3, 1863, was the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Confederate forces under Lee once again tried to invade the North, but they \_\_\_\_\_.
- The larger Union Army overwhelmed Lee's troops and \_\_\_\_\_.
- This Union victory left the South with \_\_\_\_\_ the war.
- Both sides experienced major losses of life -- more than \_\_\_\_\_ on the battlefield.
- Due to the loss of a large portion of Lee's men, the \_\_\_\_\_ the North again.
- After this battle, the North began to put \_\_\_\_\_ on the South and was eventually able to invade and capture the Southern states.
- Afterwards, President Lincoln made a speech at a ceremony \_\_\_\_\_.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ lasted only three minutes, but it is regarded as one of the \_\_\_\_\_ in American history.
- In the speech, Lincoln said that the Civil War was to \_\_\_\_\_ “of the people, by the people, and for the people”.

## Chickamauga

- Georgia was \_\_\_\_\_ during the first few years of the Civil War.
- In 1863, close to \_\_\_\_\_ moved into northwest Georgia where they battled the Confederate Army along \_\_\_\_\_.
- The battle resulted in both sides losing over 16,000 men, and forced the \_\_\_\_\_ back to Tennessee.

## Atlanta Campaign

- In 1864, \_\_\_\_\_ moved his Union Army south from Tennessee to Atlanta.
- They fought Confederate soldiers along the way, leaving \_\_\_\_\_ and chaos.
- On September 2, 1864, Sherman's troops \_\_\_\_\_ and set the city on fire.



# Civil War CLOZE Notes 3

## March to the Sea

- In November 1864, Sherman began his march through Georgia from \_\_\_\_\_.
- His troops \_\_\_\_\_ and plantations along the way.
- Sherman's "March to the Sea" \_\_\_\_\_ and crushed the spirit of the Confederate army.
- They captured Savannah on \_\_\_\_\_, and Sherman gave the city of Savannah to Abraham Lincoln as a \_\_\_\_\_.

## Andersonville

- One of the most notorious sites of the Civil War was the \_\_\_\_\_ in Andersonville, GA.
- The prison was \_\_\_\_\_, and over 13,000 of the 45,000 captives died of \_\_\_\_\_.
- After the war, the Union \_\_\_\_\_ the prison's commander, Major Henry Wirz.

## Appomattox

- In early April, Union troops finally took Richmond, Virginia, the \_\_\_\_\_.
- On April 9, 1865, General Lee surrendered to General Grant at Wilmer McLean's house in the town of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Instead of celebrating, soldiers on both sides \_\_\_\_\_.
- Just a few days later, on April 14, 1865, \_\_\_\_\_.

## War's Effects

- These effects were mostly \_\_\_\_\_ of the country.
- In the South, they were \_\_\_\_\_.
- The war had been fought \_\_\_\_\_.
- Many homes, cities, railroads, farms, etc., \_\_\_\_\_ and had to be rebuilt after the war.
- But the southern states had \_\_\_\_\_ to do so.
- They were financially bankrupt and could \_\_\_\_\_.

# Civil War Cloze Notes I

## KEY

### Fort Sumter

- The Civil War began on April 12, 1861, when Confederate forces **fired on Fort Sumter**.
- The Union forces inside Fort Sumter were already low on ammunition and food, so they **surrendered the next day**.

### Union Blockade

- Union leaders soon adopted General Winfield Scott's *Anaconda Plan*, which called for a **naval blockade of Southern ports**.
- Union ships lined the southern coast and would **not let any Confederate ships** in or out.
- Occasionally, **blockade runners** snuck through and were able to make it to Europe to trade for supplies.
- In April 1862, Union soldiers landed on Tybee Island and **captured Fort Pulaski**, the fort protecting Savannah.
- Once the brick fort was obliterated, the North was able to blockade the important **port of Savannah**.
- Hardly any Confederate ship could make it **in or out of Georgia**.

### Antietam

- Confederate General Robert E. Lee wanted to bring the **war to the North**.
- The **Battle of Antietam** took place on September 17, 1862, between Antietam Creek and Sharpsburg, Maryland.
- It was the **bloodiest one-day battle** of the Civil War—over 26,000 soldiers were killed, wounded, or went missing that day.
- The battle ended in a draw; however, **General Lee decided to withdraw** from Maryland and return to Virginia.
- Lincoln claimed this a **victory for the Union**, and gained much needed support from Northerners who had blamed the president for previous losses.

### Emancipation Proclamation

- After the Battle of Antietam, President Lincoln issued the **Emancipation Proclamation**.
- This freed all slaves in **states fighting against the Union**.
- Lincoln's proclamation shifted the focus of the Civil War – it was now a **fight for freedom**.
- The order promised that the Union military would enforce the proclamation, and invited former **slaves to join the Union army**.
- Many African Americans **enlisted and fought** bravely, aware that they were fighting for the freedom of their people.

# Civil War CLOZE Notes 2

## KEY

### Gettysburg

- The Battle at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania on July 1-3, 1863, was the **turning point of the war**.
- Confederate forces under Lee once again tried to invade the North, but they **were stopped**.
- The larger Union Army overwhelmed Lee's troops and **won the battle**.
- This Union victory left the South with **no chance of winning** the war.
- Both sides experienced major losses of life -- more than **51,000 soldiers died** on the battlefield.
- Due to the loss of a large portion of Lee's men, the **South never invaded** the North again.
- After this battle, the North began to put **constant pressure** on the South and was eventually able to invade and capture the Southern states.
- Afterwards, President Lincoln made a speech at a ceremony **dedicating the site as a cemetery**.
- The **Gettysburg Address** lasted only three minutes, but it is regarded as one of the **most inspiring speeches** in American history.
- In the speech, Lincoln said that the Civil War was to **preserve a government** "of the people, by the people, and for the people".

### Chickamauga

- Georgia was **free from major battles** during the first few years of the Civil War.
- In 1863, close to **58,000 Union troops** moved into northwest Georgia where they battled the Confederate Army along **Chickamauga Creek**.
- The battle resulted in both sides losing over 16,000 men, and forced the **Union Army to retreat** back to Tennessee.

### Atlanta Campaign

- In 1864, **General William Tecumseh Sherman** moved his Union Army south from Tennessee to Atlanta.
- They fought Confederate soldiers along the way, leaving **a path of destruction** and chaos.
- On September 2, 1864, Sherman's troops **captured Atlanta** and set the city on fire.

# Civil War CLOZE Notes 3

## KEY

### March to the Sea

- In November 1864, Sherman began his march through Georgia from **Atlanta to Savannah**.
- His troops **destroyed many towns** and plantations along the way.
- Sherman's "March to the Sea" **cut Confederate supply lines** and crushed the spirit of the Confederate army.
- They captured Savannah on **December 21, 1864**, and Sherman gave the city of Savannah to Abraham Lincoln as a **Christmas gift**.

### Andersonville

- One of the most notorious sites of the Civil War was the **Confederate prison camp** in Andersonville, GA.
- The prison was **overcrowded and unsanitary**, and over 13,000 of the 45,000 captives died of **disease and starvation**.
- After the war, the Union **captured and executed** the prison's commander, Major Henry Wirz.

### Appomattox

- In early April, Union troops finally took Richmond, Virginia, the **capital of the Confederacy**.
- On April 9, 1865, General Lee surrendered to General Grant at Wilmer McLean's house in the town of **Appomattox Court House, Virginia**.
- Instead of celebrating, soldiers on both sides **went home quietly**.
- Just a few days later, on April 14, 1865, **Abraham Lincoln was assassinated**.

### War's Effects

- These effects were mostly **positive in the northern and western parts** of the country.
- In the South, they were **disastrous**.
- The war had been fought **mostly on Southern soil**.
- Many homes, cities, railroads, farms, etc., **had been destroyed** and had to be rebuilt after the war.
- But the southern states had **little money** to do so.
- They were financially bankrupt and could **not pay their war debts**.

SS8H6b

*Key Events of the*

# Civil War

# Fort Sumter

- The Civil War began on April 12, 1861, when Confederate forces fired on Fort Sumter.
  - Fort Sumter was a Union fort in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina.
- The Union forces inside Fort Sumter were already low on ammunition and food, so they surrendered the next day.
- Nobody was killed during the actual battle; however, one person was killed in a 50-gun salute to the flag.

# Fort Sumter, South Carolina – Before the Civil War



# Union Blockade

- Union leaders soon adopted General Winfield Scott's *Anaconda Plan*, which called for a naval blockade of Southern ports.
- Union ships lined the southern coast and would not let any Confederate ships in or out.
- Occasionally, blockade runners snuck through and were able to make it to Europe to trade for supplies.



# Anaconda Plan, 1861



# Whitworth Rifles in defense of Charleston.

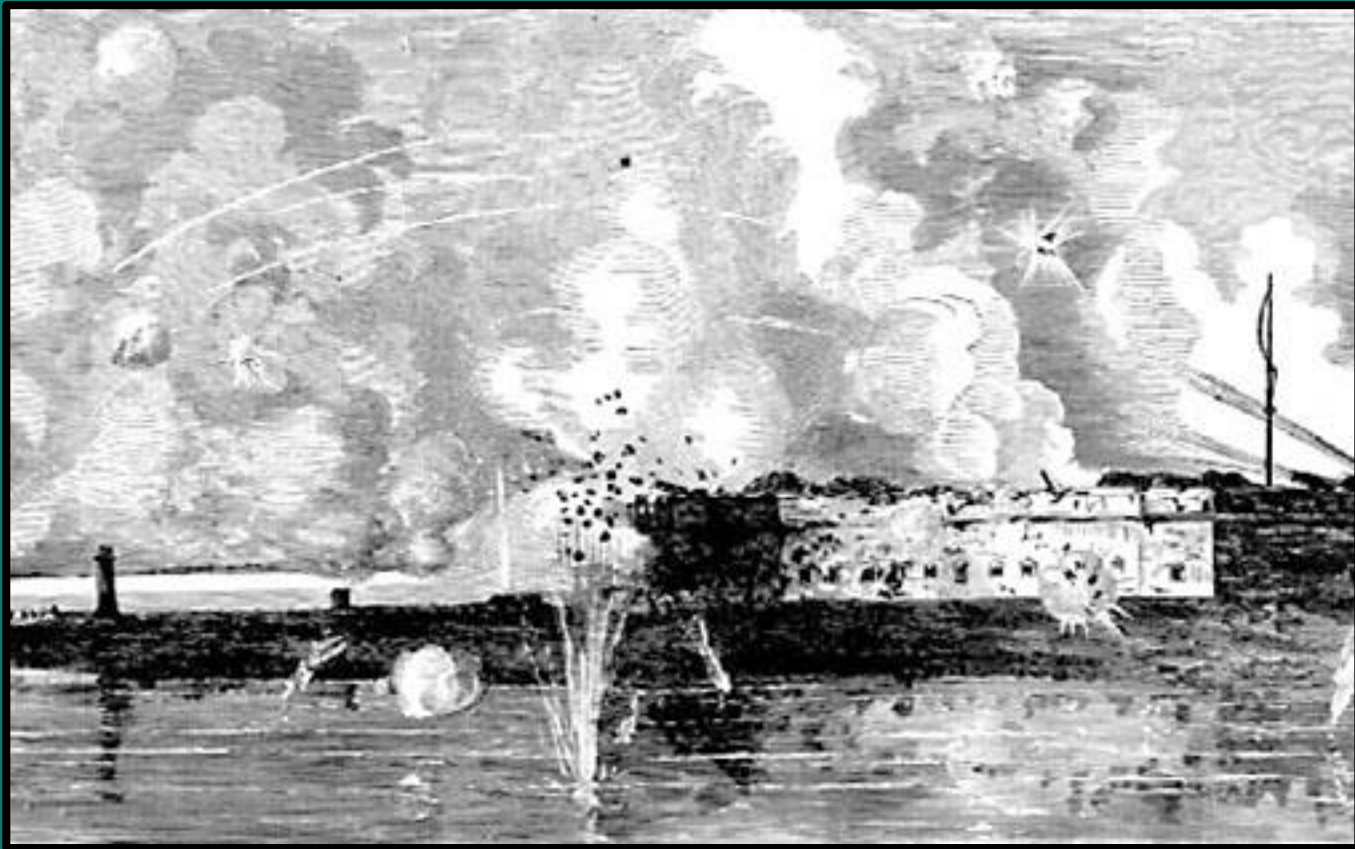




Union Battleship  
off of Georgia's  
Coast

# Union Blockade

- In April 1862, Union soldiers landed on Tybee Island and captured Fort Pulaski, the fort protecting Savannah.
- Once the brick fort was obliterated, the North was able to blockade the important port of Savannah.
- Hardly any Confederate ship could make it in or out of Georgia.

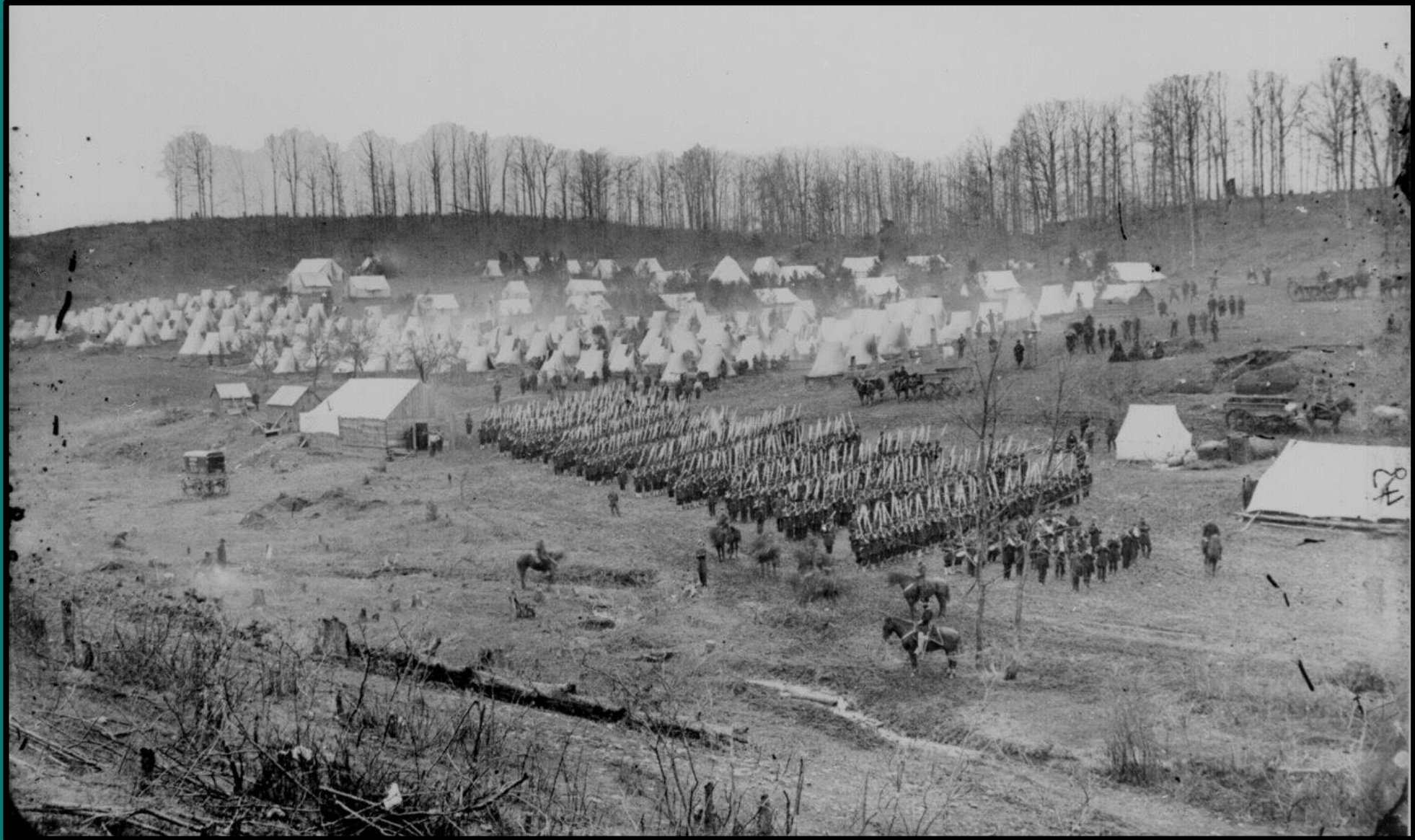


## Fort Pulaski Bombardment

# Antietam

- Confederate General Robert E. Lee wanted to bring the war to the North.
- The Battle of Antietam took place on September 17, 1862, between Antietam Creek and Sharpsburg, Maryland.
- It was the bloodiest one-day battle of the Civil War—over 26,000 soldiers were killed, wounded, or went missing that day.

# Union Camp



# Confederate Camp

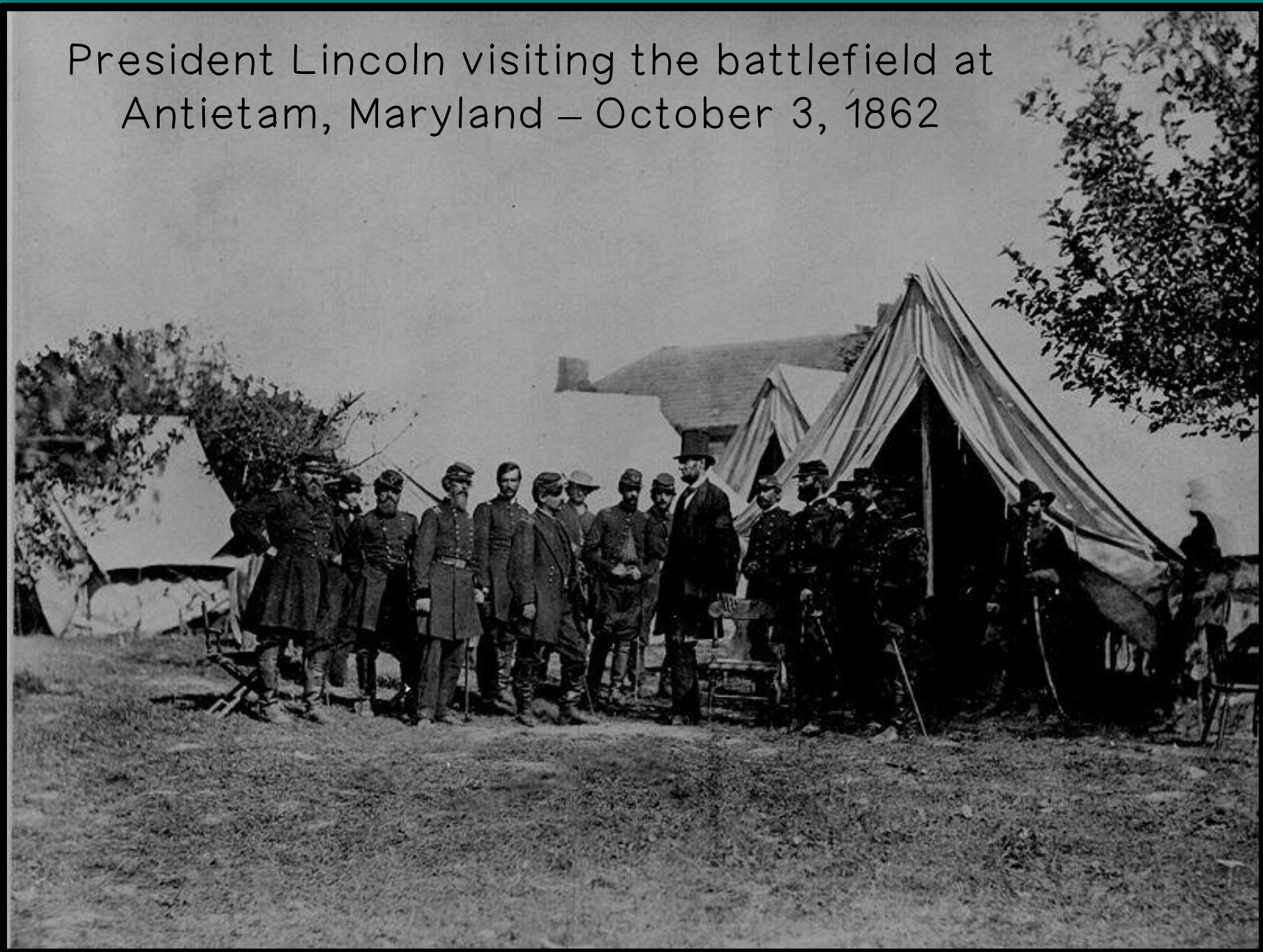




# Antietam

- The battle ended in a draw; however, General Lee decided to withdraw from Maryland and return to Virginia.
- Lincoln claimed this a victory for the Union, and gained much needed support from Northerners who had blamed the president for previous losses.

President Lincoln visiting the battlefield at Antietam, Maryland – October 3, 1862



# Emancipation Proclamation

- After the Battle of Antietam, President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation.
- This freed all slaves in states fighting against the Union.
- Lincoln's proclamation shifted the focus of the Civil War – it was now a fight for freedom.



# FREEDOM TO SLAVES!

Whereas, the President of the United States did, on the first day of the present month issue his Proclamation declaring "that, all persons held as Slaves in certain 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, would recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons. And Whereas, the County of Frederick is included in the territory designated by the Proclamation of the President, in which the Slaves should become free, I therefore hereby notify the citizens of the city of Winchester, and of said County, of said Proclamation, and of my intention to maintain and enforce the same,

I expect all citizens to yield a ready compliance with the Proclamation of the Chief Executive, and I admonish all persons disposed to resist its peaceful enforcement, that upon manifesting such disposition by acts, they will be regarded as rebels in arms against the lawful authority of the Federal Government and dealt with accordingly.

All persons liberated by said Proclamation are admonished to abstain from all violence, and immediatly betake themselves to useful occupations.

The officers of this command are admonished and ordered to act in accordance with said proclamation and to yield their ready co-operation in its enforcement.

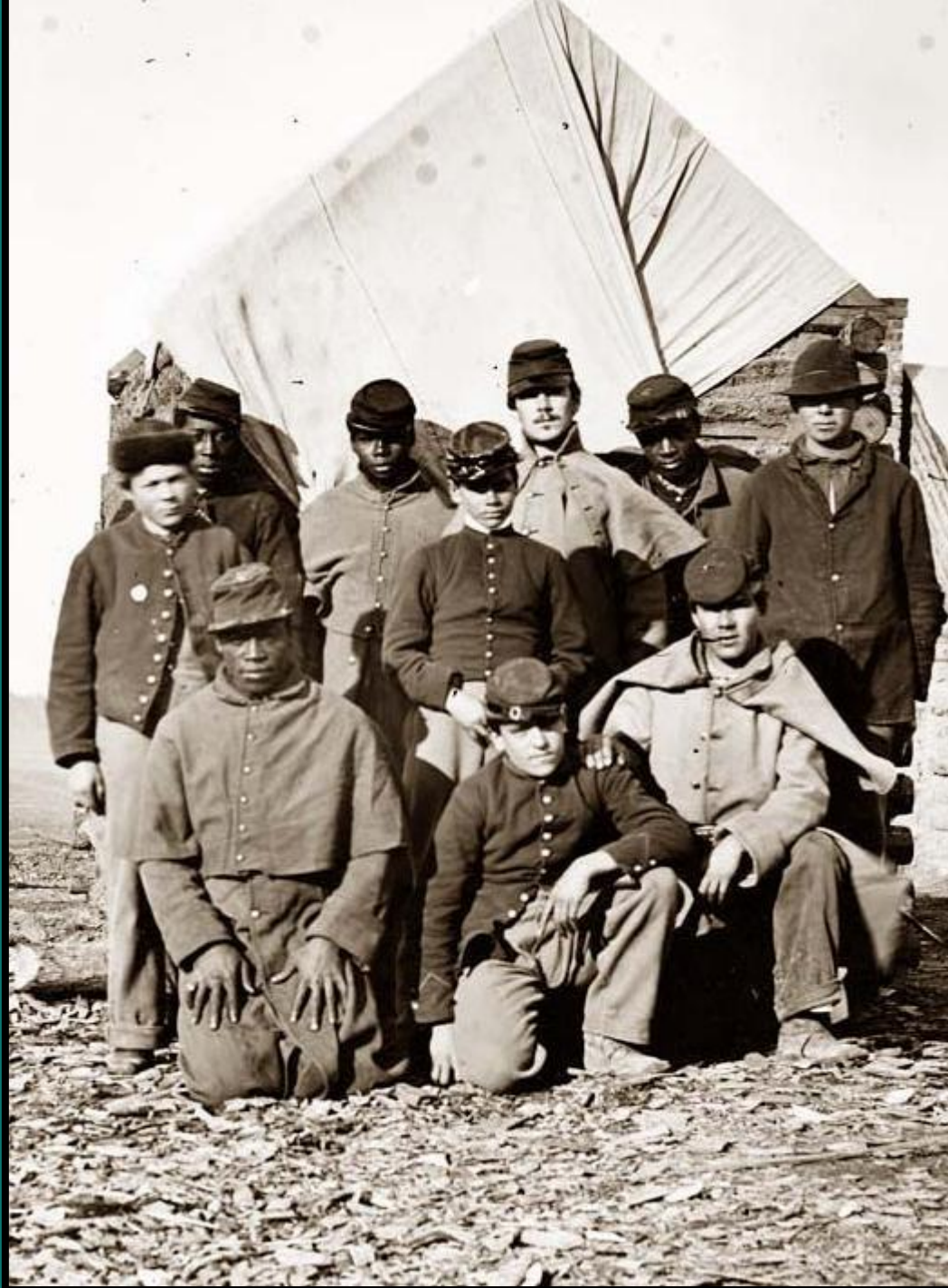
**R. H. Milroy,**  
 Brig. Gen'l Commanding.

Jan. 5th, 1863.

# Emancipation Proclamation

- The order promised that the Union military would enforce the proclamation, and invited former slaves to join the Union army.
- Many African Americans enlisted and fought bravely, aware that they were fighting for the freedom of their people.

Many fugitive slaves fled to the Union Army. They were officially freed with the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863.



# Gettysburg

- The Battle at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania on July 1-3, 1863, was the turning point of the war.
- Confederate forces under Lee once again tried to invade the North, but they were stopped.
- The larger Union Army overwhelmed Lee's troops and won the battle.
- This Union victory left the South with no chance of winning the war.



Confederate  
Soldiers  
Outside  
Gettysburg



# Gettysburg

- Both sides experienced major losses of life -- more than 51,000 soldiers died on the battlefield.
- Due to the loss of a large portion of Lee's men, the South never invaded the North again.
- After this battle, the North began to put constant pressure on the South and was eventually able to invade and capture the Southern states.

# Mortars during the Civil War



# Gettysburg

- Afterwards, President Lincoln made a speech at a ceremony dedicating the site as a cemetery.
- The Gettysburg Address lasted only three minutes, but it is regarded as one of the most inspiring speeches in American history.
- In the speech, Lincoln said that the Civil War was to preserve a government “of the people, by the people, and for the people”.

The only confirmed photo of Lincoln at Gettysburg



# Chickamauga

- Georgia was free from major battles during the first few years of the Civil War.
- In 1863, close to 58,000 Union troops moved into northwest Georgia where they battled the Confederate Army along Chickamauga Creek.
- The battle resulted in both sides losing over 16,000 men, and forced the Union Army to retreat back to Tennessee.

# Battle of Chickamauga



# Atlanta Campaign

- In 1864, General William Tecumseh Sherman moved his Union Army south from Tennessee to Atlanta.
- They fought Confederate soldiers along the way, leaving a path of destruction and chaos.
- On September 2, 1864, Sherman's troops captured Atlanta and set the city on fire.

# General Sherman & His Officers in Atlanta





# Atlanta's Peachtree Street after Sherman



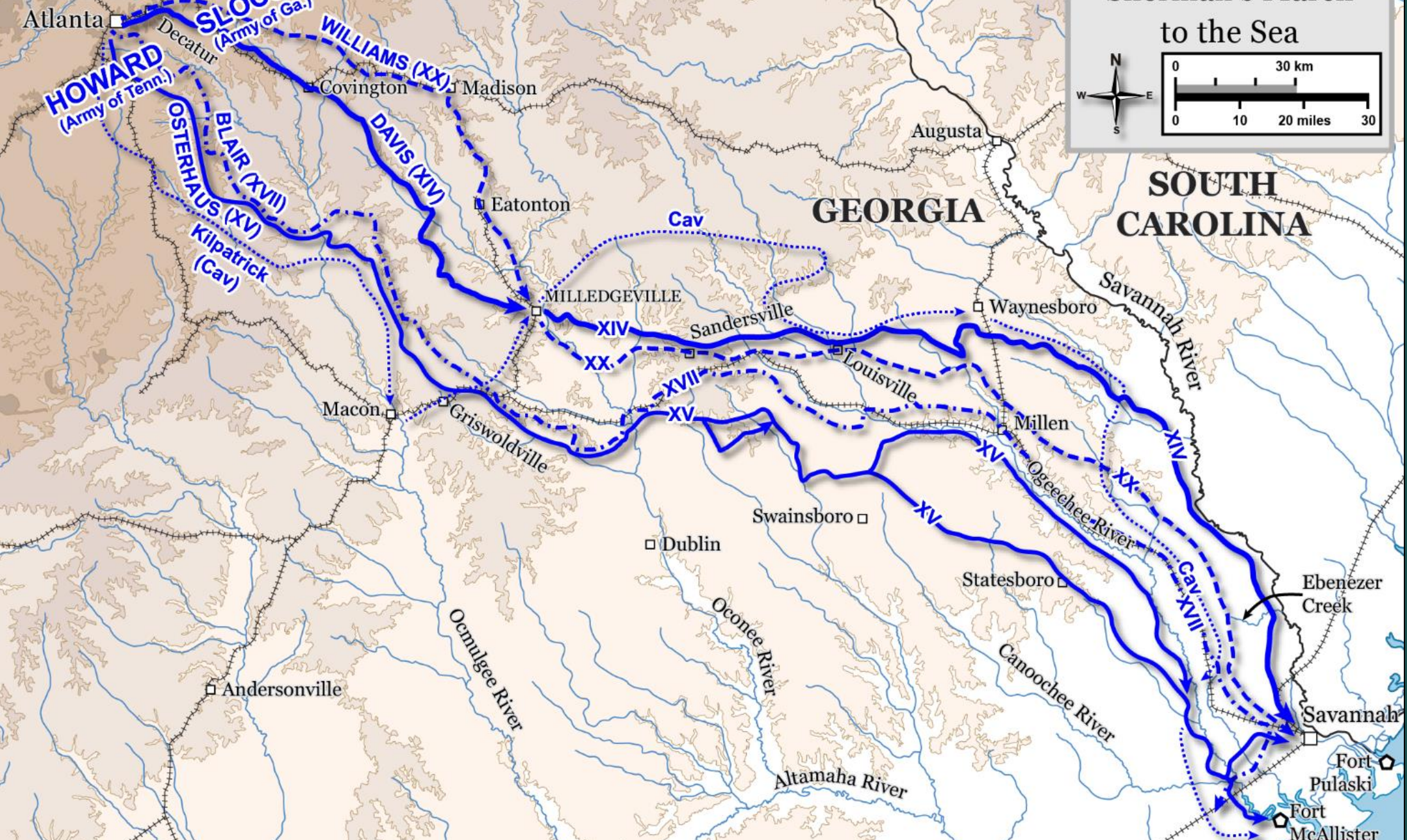
# Destroyed Train Roundhouse in Atlanta



# March to the Sea

- In November 1864, Sherman began his march through Georgia from Atlanta to Savannah.
  - His troops destroyed many towns and plantations along the way.
- Sherman's "March to the Sea" cut Confederate supply lines and crushed the spirit of the Confederate army.
  - They captured Savannah on December 21, 1864, and Sherman gave the city of Savannah to Abraham Lincoln as a Christmas gift.

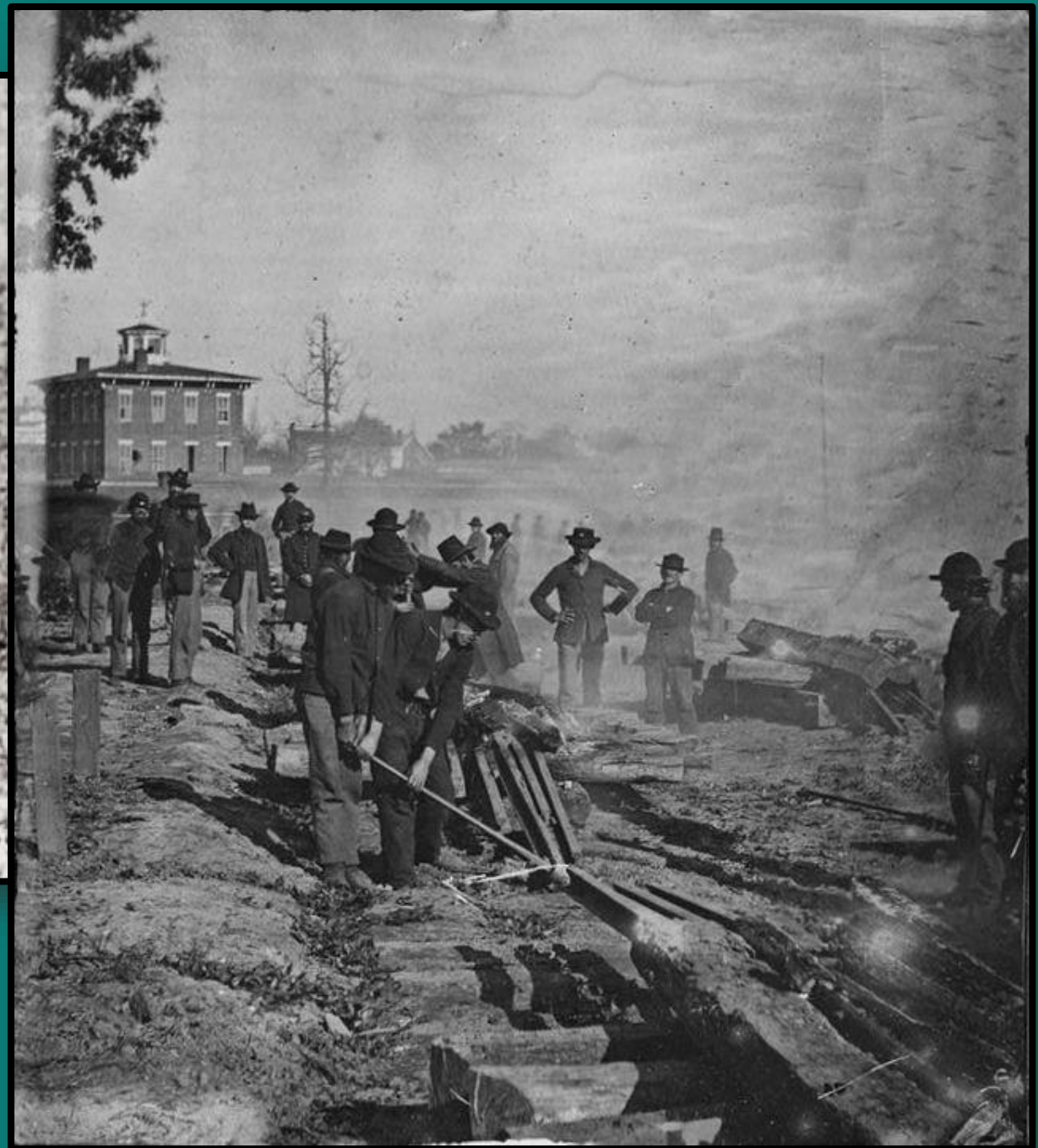
# SHERMAN



### Sherman's March to the Sea

A compass rose indicates North (N), South (S), East (E), and West (W). Below it is a scale bar showing distances in kilometers (0, 10, 20, 30) and miles (0, 10, 20, 30).

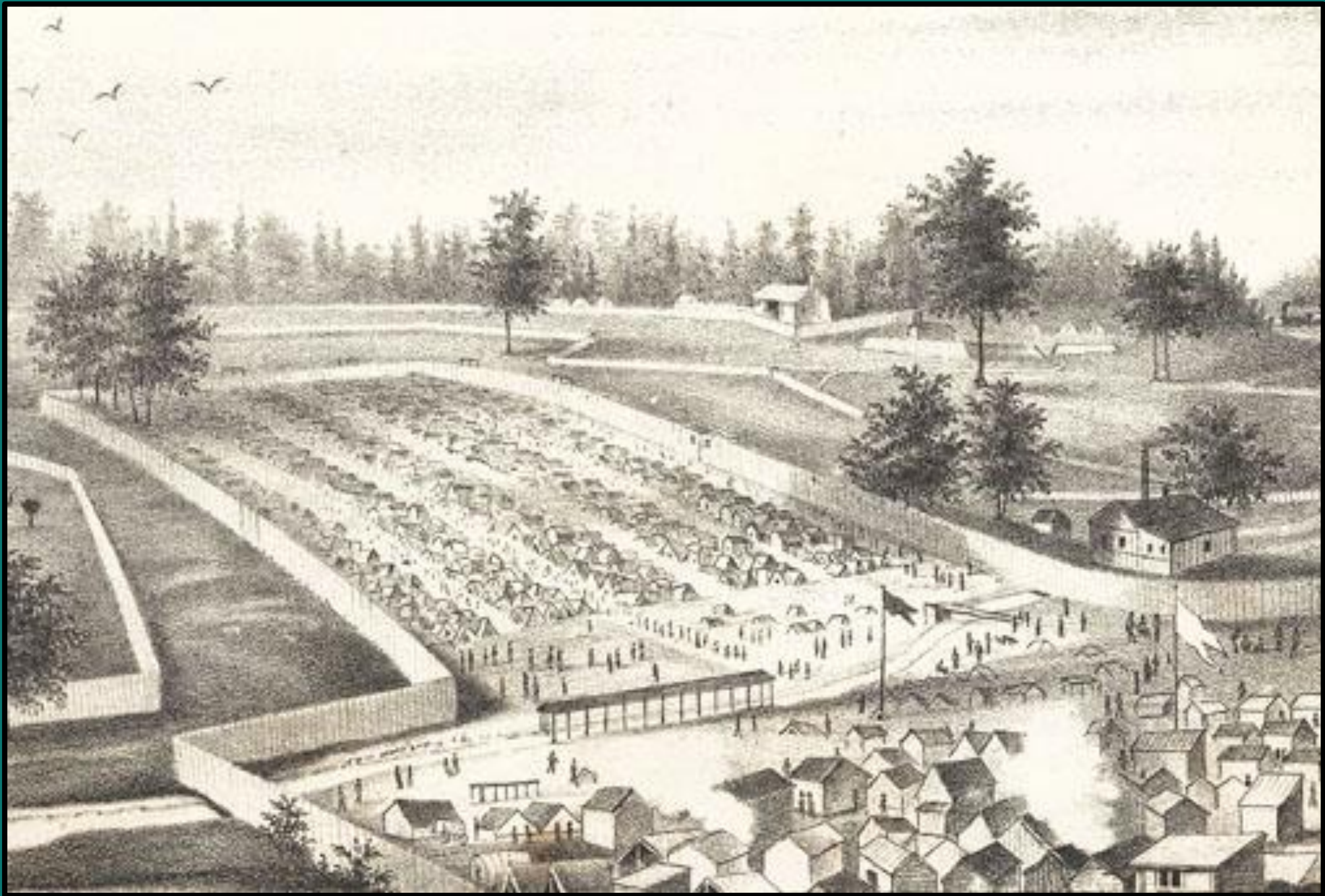
## GEORGIA SOUTH CAROLINA

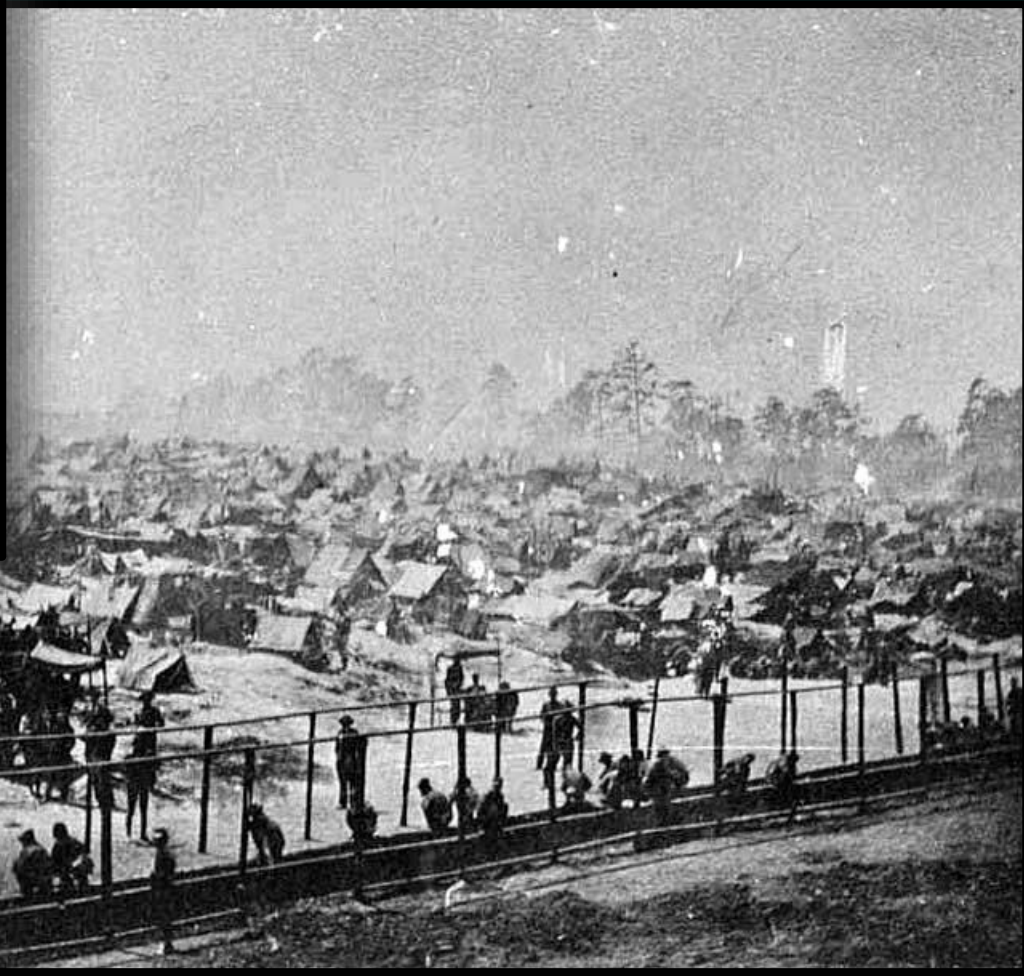
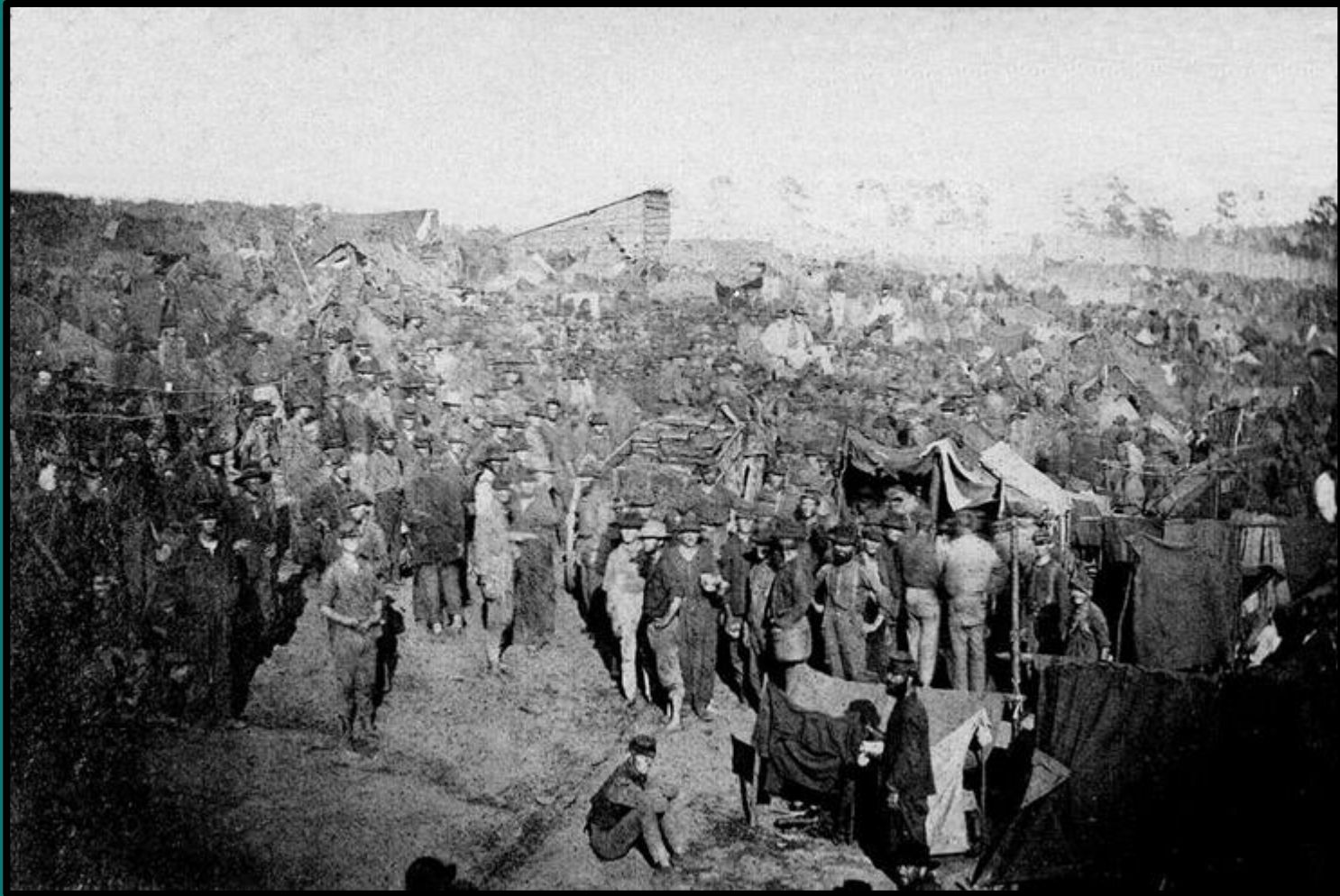


## Sherman's Men Destroying Georgia's Railroads

# Andersonville

- One of the most notorious sites of the Civil War was the Confederate prison camp in Andersonville, GA.
- The prison was overcrowded and unsanitary, and over 13,000 of the 45,000 captives died of disease and starvation.
- After the war, the Union captured and executed the prison's commander, Major Henry Wirz.



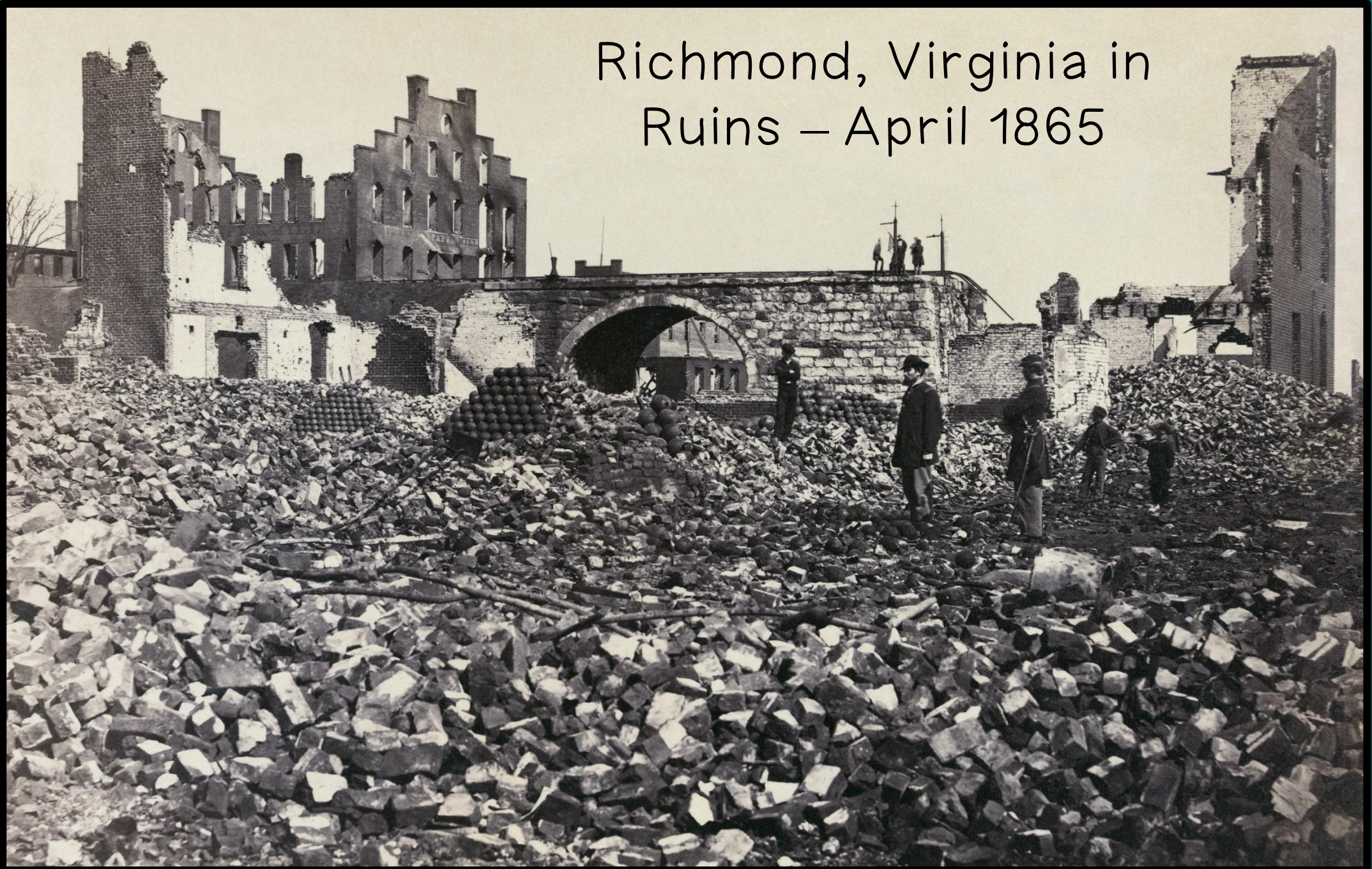




# Appomattox

- In early April, Union troops finally took Richmond, Virginia, the capital of the Confederacy.
- On April 9, 1865, General Lee surrendered to General Grant at Wilmer McLean's house in the town of Appomattox Court House, Virginia.
- The Civil War was finally over.
  - Instead of celebrating, soldiers on both sides went home quietly.
- Just a few days later, on April 14, 1865, Abraham Lincoln was assassinated.

Richmond, Virginia in  
Ruins – April 1865



Union Army Soldiers— April 9, 1856  
Appomattox Court House, VA



# Robert E. Lee's Amnesty Oath to the US Constitution

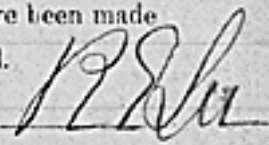
October 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1865

## Office of Notary Public

Rockbridge County, Va., *October 2<sup>nd</sup>* 1865.

### AMNESTY OATH.

I *Robert E. Lee* of *Lexington Virginia*  
do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect  
and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I  
will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made  
during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves, so help me God.



Sworn to and subscribed before me, }  
this *2<sup>nd</sup>* day of *October*, 1865.



*Chas. A. Davidson* NOTARY PUBLIC.

# War's Effects

- The Civil War had major effects on the United States.
  - These effects were mostly positive in the northern and western parts of the country.
  - In the South, they were disastrous.
- The war had been fought mostly on Southern soil.
  - Many homes, cities, railroads, farms, etc., had been destroyed and had to be rebuilt after the war.
- But the southern states had little money to do so.
  - They were financially bankrupt and could not pay their war debts.

# Teacher Info - Civil War Questions

- Print off the Civil War Questions handout for each student.
- They should answer the questions after discussing the presentation. Afterwards, check and share answers as a class.
- \*You can also use this as a quiz!

# Civil War Questions

1. Which side believed that the states should have more power than the national government?
2. Why was the Union's blockade called the "Anaconda Plan"?
3. What was the bloodiest one-day battle of the Civil War?
4. What did Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation do?
5. Which battle was considered a major turning point in the war for the North?
6. What was the first Civil War battle on Georgia soil?
7. What did Union General William Tecumseh Sherman do in Georgia?
8. What was the Atlanta Campaign?
9. General Sherman's troops marched from Atlanta to Savannah, leaving a path of destruction along the way. What was this called?
10. Which prison camp had the highest death rate of any Civil War prison?
11. Describe the war's effect on the South:

# Civil War Questions

## KEY

1. Which side believed that the states should have more power than the national government?  
**South**
2. Why was the Union's blockade called the "Anaconda Plan"?  
**It was designed to squeeze the life out of the Confederacy by cutting off supplies.**
3. What was the bloodiest one-day battle of the Civil War?  
**Battle of Antietam**
4. What did Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation do?  
**Freed slaves in states fighting against the Union; shifted the goal of the Union Army**
5. Which battle was considered a major turning point in the war for the North?  
**Battle of Gettysburg**
6. What was the first Civil War battle on Georgia soil?  
**Battle of Chickamauga**
7. What did Union General William Tecumseh Sherman do in Georgia?  
**He captured Atlanta and left a path of destruction through Georgia as he marched to Savannah.**
8. What was the Atlanta Campaign?  
**In 1864, Sherman left Tennessee and captured Atlanta and burned the city to the ground.**
9. General Sherman's troops marched from Atlanta to Savannah, leaving a path of destruction along the way. What was this called?  
**Sherman's March to the Sea**
10. Which prison camp had the highest death rate of any Civil War prison?  
**Andersonville prison camp**
11. Describe the war's effect on the South:  
**Economy suffered—cotton production dropped drastically; farms, homes, railroads, towns were destroyed; no money to pay war debts (bankrupt)**



# Teacher Info - Capturing the Civil War

- In the camera lens, the students will draw one of the major battles and campaigns (Antietam, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Union blockade of Georgia's coast, Sherman's Atlanta Campaign, or Sherman's March to the Sea).
- In the textbox, they will write a paragraph from their perspective of the event—as if they were right there capturing the picture.

# Capturing the Civil War

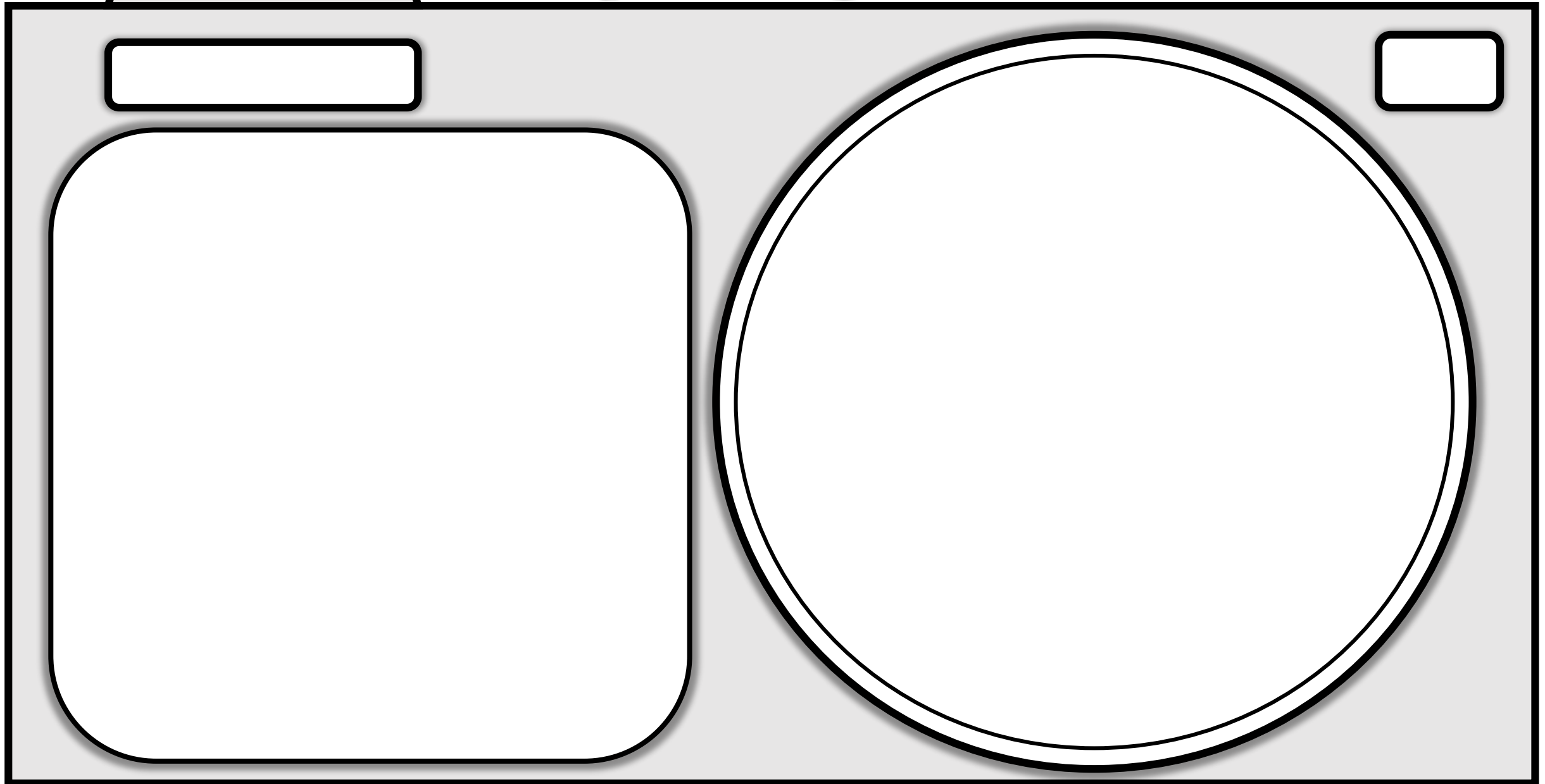
Event Title

Name

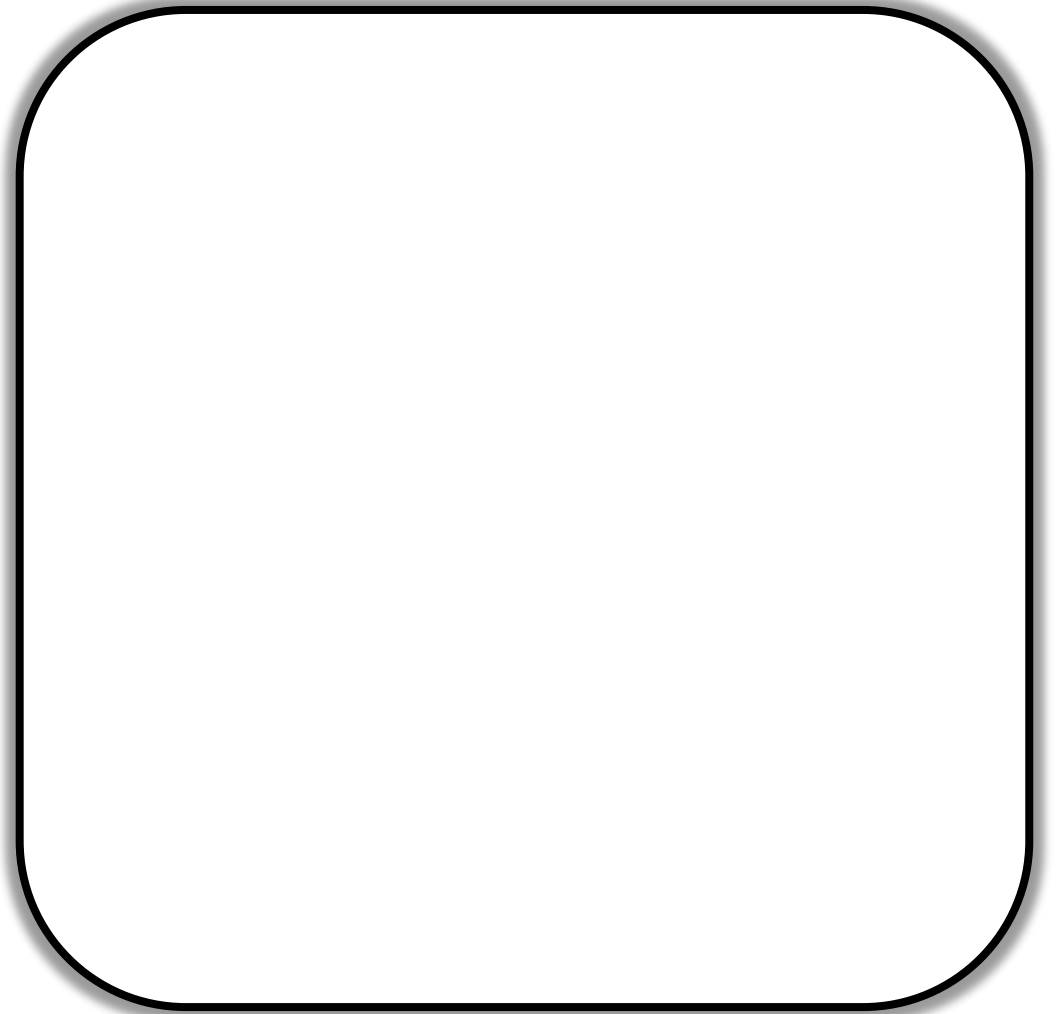
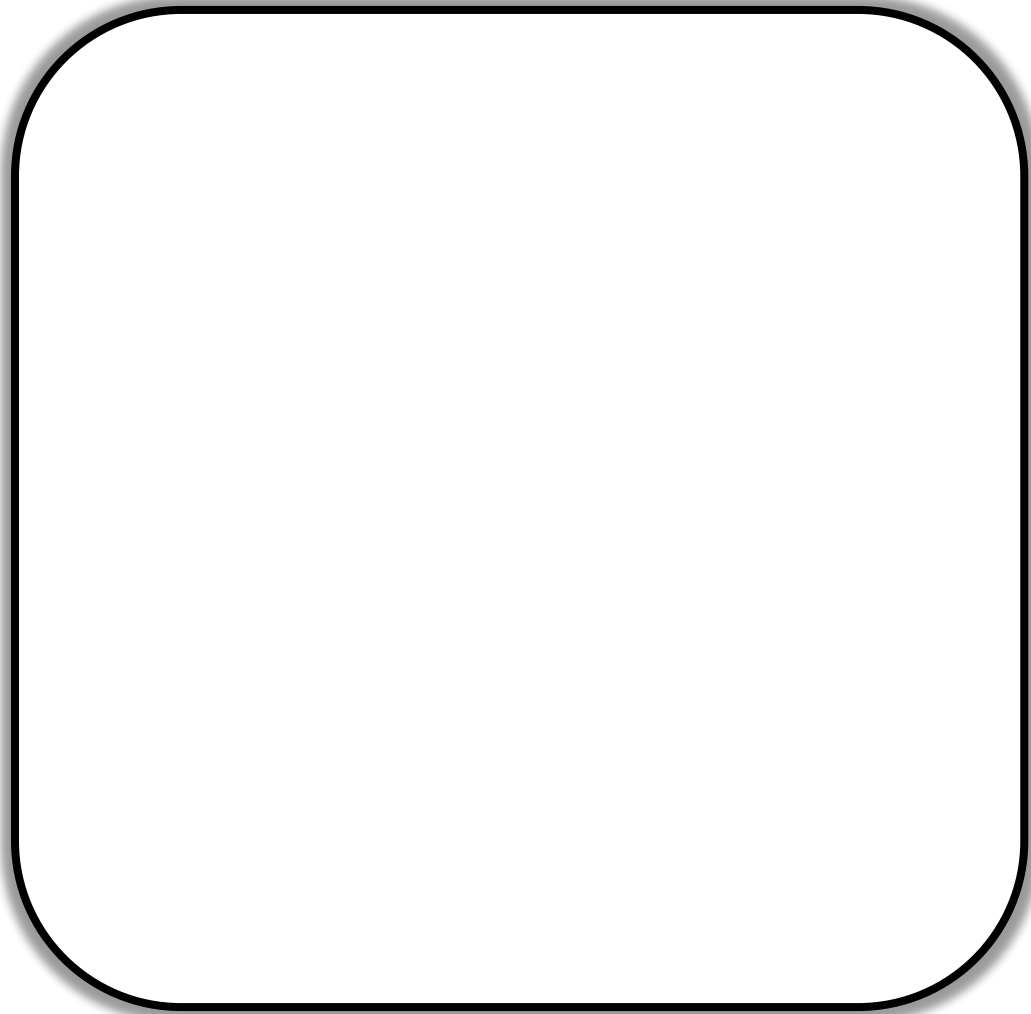
Write a paragraph from your perspective of the event—as if you were right there capturing the picture.

Draw a picture of ONE of the major battles or campaigns of the Civil War that we have studied.

# Capturing the Civil War



\*Here are extra textboxes for the paragraphs. Students (who need more room for writing) cut these out and staple once on top of the camera textbox. This will create a flap-style book on the camera.



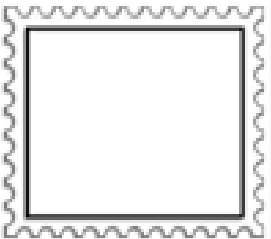
# Teacher Info - A Soldier's Postcard

- The students will imagine that they are soldiers in the Civil War and will write a short note to their family describing one of the important events from the Civil War (as if they were there).
- On the front, they will draw an illustration of the event and include a short greeting.
- If time allows, the students can cut out the cards and tape the front to the back like an actual postcard.

# A Soldier's Postcard

**Directions:** Imagine that you are either a Confederate or Union soldier alive during the Civil War. Write a short note to your family describing one of the important events from the Civil War. (Keep in mind the side that you are on.) On the front, draw an illustration of the event and include a short greeting.

*Front*

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  |   |
| <p><b>Dear:</b></p> <p><b>Sincerely,</b></p> | <p></p> <p><b>To:</b> _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> |

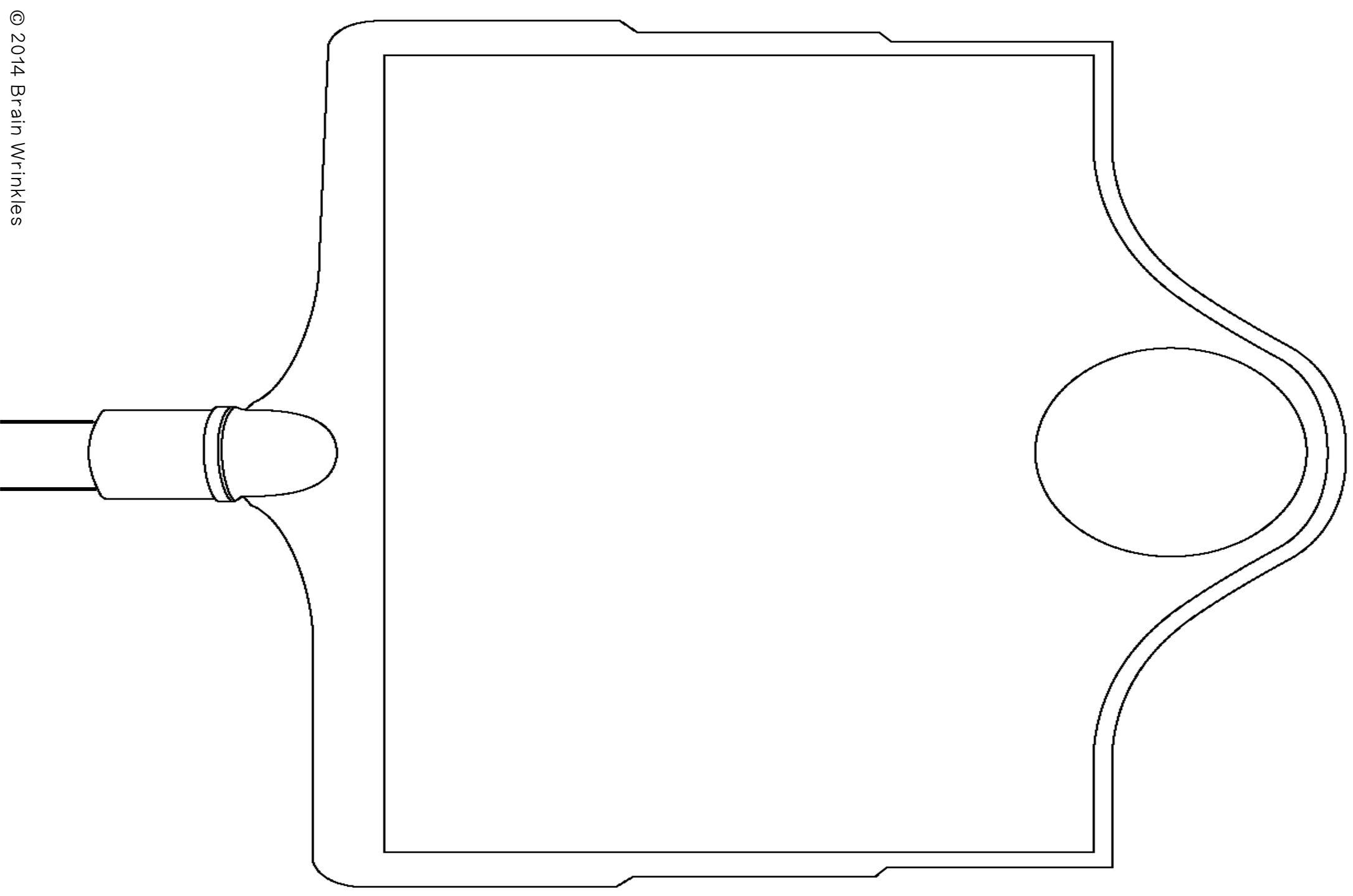
*Back*

# Teacher Info - Historical Marker

- Have the students choose one of the important events from the Civil War.
- The students will create a historical marker to tell tourists the significance of what happened at that location.
- They will need to include an illustration of the event, as well as a description of what happened and why it was important to the Civil War.

# Civil War Historical Marker

**Directions:** Choose one of the important events of the Civil War. You will create a historical marker to tell tourists the significance of what happened at that location. Draw an illustration of the event. Also, write a description of what happened and why it was important to Civil War history. Write the name of the event in the circle.





# Teacher Directions - Crystal Ball Predictions Ticket Out the Door

- Have the students reflect on what they have learned about the Civil War and its effects on the United States. The students will make a prediction(s) about what they think life will be like for the newly-freed African-Americans. Will they be able to exercise their new rights? How will they be treated in the North? South?
- \*This is a good way to lead into Reconstruction. You can save their predictions and share them when discussing that topic.

# Crystal Ball Predictions

What do you think life will be like for African-Americans now that they are free from slavery? Will they be able to exercise their new freedoms? Write a prediction about your thoughts.

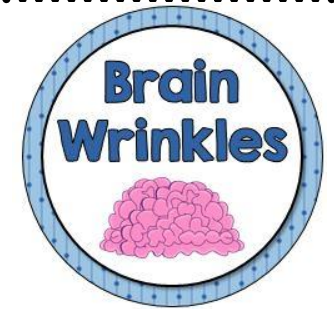


# Crystal Ball Predictions

What do you think life will be like for African-Americans now that they are free from slavery? Will they be able to exercise their new freedoms? Write a prediction about your thoughts.

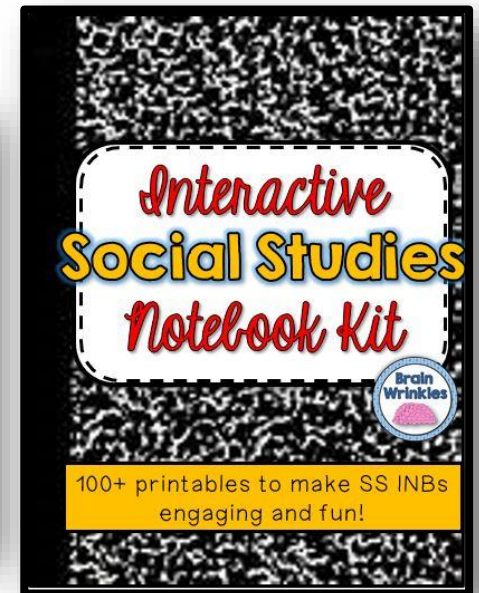
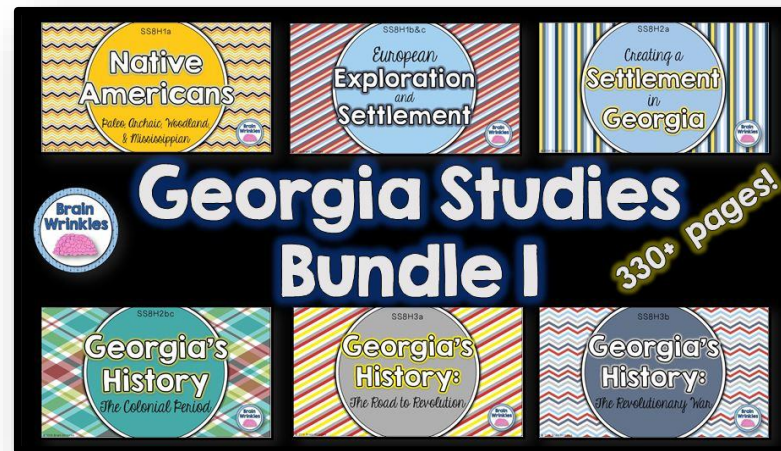


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