

ASSESSMENTS

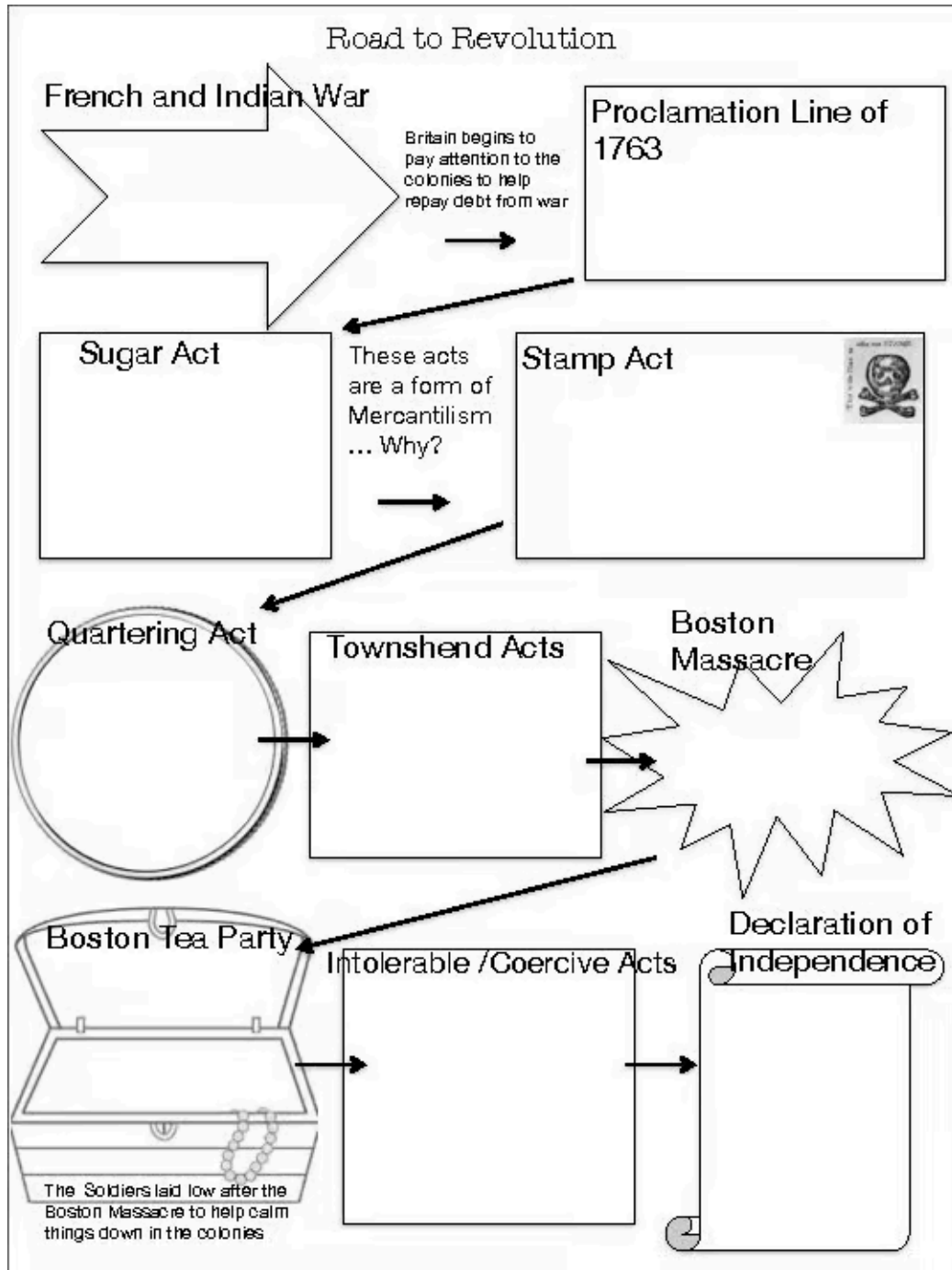
Bell ringer -

Bell Ringer for Unit 1 Lesson 2:

Journal Entry: “Describe a time you felt you had to deal with unfair rules. Then, discuss your answer with your table.”

Students log their bellringers each class in their composition notebooks. Each student writes down the bell ringer and shares it with their table. This expands to the class afterwards to start an engaging discussion to start off class together. These composition books are handed in at the end of each unit for a completion grade and returned back to the student. This allows for the educator to gauge student engagement and answer any questions for exit tickets.

Graphic organizer - (Sorry, I am not artistic enough)



Tuesday, January 16, 18

Upon creation of my own graphic organizer, I would include clear instructions detailing what would be included in each box. For the sake of simplicity, this worksheet would include bulleted notes to help students keep track of the events leading up to the Revolution. Another method would be to have students draw images in the boxes to illustrate their main takeaways.

Credit - B's History on Teachers Pay Teachers (would pay for if I used it to teach but I would rather make one when I have the time, I just do not have that right now).

<https://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Product/Revolutionary-War-Graphic-Organizer-Road-to-Revolution-3594017>

Ticket out the door -

Answer the question: "What was the most impactful event leading up to the Civil War?" in 1-2 sentences.

Students will write this in their composition notebook which is collected at the end of each unit for a completion grade.

Five questions -

Unit 1 Test: The American Identity (correct answers underlined)

1. The economic policy of Mercantilism heavily influenced early American identity. Which of the following describes this economic system?

A. An economic system where prices, production, and distribution are determined by competition in a free market.

B. An economic system where colonies exist to supply the mother country with raw materials and serve as an exclusive market for its manufactured goods.

C. A system of government where power is vested in the people and exercised by them through a system of representation.

D. An economic system where communities share their resources to benefit the community and export the excess.

2. The massive economic growth, social hierarchy, and regional identity of the Southern colonies were fundamentally shaped by _____.

A. Colonial Charters

B. Protectionism

C. Mercantilism

D. Slavery

3. Which term represents a belief system or political ideology that a nation is composed of people who share a common identity, culture, and history, and that this group deserves to govern itself, a powerful force that both united and divided Americans in the 1800s?

A. Transcendentalism

B. Imperialism

C. Nationalism

D. Agrarianism

4. The late 19th-century political movement known as **Populism** was primarily driven by which group's interests?

A. Wealthy industrialists who sought deregulation and lower taxes.

B. Factory workers who demanded better wages and safer working conditions.

C. Farmers and laborers who felt exploited by big business and advocated for government reforms to increase their political power.

D. Progressive leaders who focused on scientific management and efficiency in government.1

5. Which political philosophy, prevalent during the time of World War II and discussed as a contrasting ideology to American democracy, is characterized by a dictatorial power, government suppression of opposition, and ultranationalism?

A. Communism

B. Civil Rights

C. Fascism

D. Rugged Individualism

DBQ -

Practice DBQ on Slavery in the South (will be assigned during Unit 4)

Essay prompt: Analyze the extent to which conflicting political, moral, and racial ideologies fueled the debate over slavery in the United States, and abroad, from the 1830s through the Civil War.

Document 1

What to the Slave Is the 4th of July? - Frederick Douglass, July 5, 1852

My subject, then, fellow-citizens, is American slavery. I shall see this day from the slave's point of view. Standing there, identified with the American bondman, making his wrongs mine, I declare that the character and conduct of this nation never looked blacker to me than on this 4th of July. America is false to the past, false to the present, and binds herself to be false to the future. Standing with the crushed and bleeding slave, I denounce everything that serves to perpetuate slavery—the great sin and shame of America.

But I hear some say that if I argued more and denounced less, the cause would succeed better. What point would you have me argue? Must I prove that the slave is a man? That point is already conceded. Slaveholders acknowledge it in laws for their government. In Virginia, seventy-two crimes, if committed by a black man, bring death, while only two do so for a white

man. The manhood of the slave is admitted in laws forbidding the teaching of slaves to read or write.

For now, it is enough to affirm the equal manhood of the Negro race. While we are ploughing, planting, building, working in metals, reading, writing, acting as clerks, merchants, lawyers, doctors, ministers, and teachers; while we live as families and worship God—we are called upon to prove that we are men.

Would you have me argue that man is entitled to liberty? You have already declared it. Must I argue the wrongfulness of slavery? To do so would insult your understanding. Must I argue that it is wrong to rob men of liberty, work them without wages, beat them, chain them, hunt them, sell them, and destroy their families? Must I argue that a system marked with blood is wrong? No, I will not.

Is it that slavery is not divine? That which is inhuman cannot be divine. The time for such argument is passed.

At a time like this, scorching irony is needed. The conscience of the nation must be roused; its hypocrisy exposed; its crimes proclaimed and denounced.

What, to the American slave, is your 4th of July? It is a day that reveals the gross injustice and cruelty he suffers. Your celebration is a sham; your liberty, a mockery; your prayers and hymns are hypocrisy—a thin veil to cover crimes that would disgrace a nation.

Take the American slave trade. While the foreign slave trade is condemned, the trade between states is honored. By law, slavery has been nationalized. The Fugitive Slave Law makes mercy a crime and rewards judges for returning people to slavery. The law hears only the side of the oppressor.

The church is not only indifferent to slavery; it takes sides with the oppressors. It has made itself the shield of slave-hunters. Many have given the sanction of religion to slavery, teaching that it is ordained of God. This blasphemy is passed as Christianity.

Fellow-citizens, the existence of slavery brands your republicanism as a sham, your humanity as a pretense, and your Christianity as a lie. It corrupts your nation and endangers your Union. Tear away this monstrous evil.

It is said that slavery is guaranteed by the Constitution. I differ. In that instrument there is neither warrant nor sanction of slavery. Interpreted rightly, the Constitution is a liberty document, containing principles hostile to slavery.

In conclusion, I do not despair of this country. There are forces that will bring about the downfall of slavery. I leave with hope. The principles of the Declaration of Independence and the spirit of the age give encouragement. Intelligence is spreading; no injustice can hide forever.

God speed the year of jubilee
When the oppressed shall be set free

And wear the yoke of tyranny
Like brutes no more.

That year will come, and freedom's reign
Restore to man his plundered rights.

Document 2

Robert E. Lee's Farewell Address:

Headquarters, Army of Northern Virginia, 10th April 1865.

General Order

No. 9

After four years of arduous service marked by unsurpassed courage and fortitude, the Army of Northern Virginia has been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources.

I need not tell the survivors of so many hard fought battles, who have remained steadfast to the last, that I have consented to the result from no distrust of them.

But feeling that valour and devotion could accomplish nothing that could compensate for the loss that must have attended the continuance of the contest, I have determined to avoid the useless sacrifice of those whose past services have endeared them to their countrymen.

By the terms of the agreement, officers and men can return to their homes and remain until exchanged. You will take with you the satisfaction that proceeds from the consciousness of duty faithfully performed, and I earnestly pray that a merciful God will extend to you his blessing and protection.

With an unceasing admiration of your constancy and devotion to your Country, and a grateful remembrance of your kind and generous consideration for myself, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

— R. E. Lee, General, General Order No. 9

Document 3

Cornerstone Speech, Savannah, Georgia, March 21, 1861. By Alexander H. Stephens.

I was remarking that we are passing through one of the greatest revolutions in the annals of the world. Seven States have within the last three months thrown off an old government and formed a new. . . . [The new constitution] amply secures all our ancient rights, franchises, and liberties. All the great principles of Magna Charta are retained in it. . . . All the essentials of the old constitution, which have endeared it to the hearts of the American people, have been preserved and perpetuated.

Some changes have been made. . . . The question of building up class interests, or fostering one branch of industry to the prejudice of another under the exercise of the revenue power, which

gave us so much trouble under the old constitution, is put at rest forever under the new. We allow the imposition of no duty with a view of giving advantage to one class of persons. . . .

Another change in the constitution relates to the length of the tenure of the presidential office. In the new constitution it is six years instead of four, and the President rendered ineligible for a re-election. This is certainly a decidedly conservative change.

But not to be tedious in enumerating the numerous changes for the better, allow me to allude to one other though last, not least. The new constitution has put at rest, forever, all the agitating questions relating to our peculiar institution African slavery as it exists amongst us the proper status of the negro in our form of civilization. This was the immediate cause of the late rupture and present revolution.

The prevailing ideas entertained by [Thomas] Jefferson and most of the leading statesmen at the time of the formation of the old constitution, were that the enslavement of the African was in violation of the laws of nature; that it was wrong in principle, socially, morally, and politically. . . . Those ideas, however, were fundamentally wrong. They rested upon the assumption of the equality of races. This was an error. . . . The government built upon it fell when the "storm came and the wind blew."

Our new government is founded upon exactly the opposite idea; its foundations are laid, its corner-stone rests, upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery subordination to the superior race is his natural and normal condition. This, our new government, is the first, in the history of the world, based upon this great physical, philosophical, and moral truth.

Those at the North, who still cling to these errors, with a zeal above knowledge, we justly denominate fanatics. . . . They assume that the negro is equal, and hence conclude that he is entitled to equal privileges and rights with the white man. . . . [B]ut their premise being wrong, their whole argument fails. . . . With us, all of the white race . . . are equal in the eye of the law. Not so with the negro. Subordination is his place. He, by nature, or by the curse against Canaan, is fitted for that condition which he occupies in our system. . . . This stone which was rejected by the first builders "is become the chief of the corner" the real "corner-stone" in our new edifice.

I have been asked, what of the future? . . . We are abundantly able to maintain our position, even if [the border States] should ultimately make up their minds not to cast their destiny with us. . . . In extent of territory we embrace five hundred and sixty-four thousand square miles and upward. . . . In population we have upward of five millions, according to the census of 1860; this includes white and black. . . . In point of material wealth and resources, we are greatly in advance of them. . . . With such resources already at our command—with productions which control the commerce of the world—who can entertain any apprehensions as to our ability to succeed, whether others join us or not?

As to whether we shall have war with our late confederates, or whether all matters of differences between us shall be amicably settled, I can only say that the prospect for a peaceful adjustment

is better. . . . All I can say to you, therefore, on that point is, keep your armor bright and your powder dry. The surest way to secure peace, is to show your ability to maintain your rights.

Document 4

Zebulon Vance, "Vance's Proclamation Against Deserters" (1863)

The "Hideous Mark" to be fixed on Cowards and Traitors to the Confederacy. THE FRIENDS OF THE UNION TO BE MADE INFAMOUS Woe to the Men who Refuse to Fight for the South. THE FATHER OR THE BROTHER WHO HARBORS OR ENCOURAGES [sic] A DESERTER TO BE SHOT. Union Men not to be believed on oath when the "South" is independent Union Men to be "Hustled" from the Polls. THE PEOPLE CALLED UPON TO ARREST AND SHOOT DESERTERS. BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH-CAROLINA, A PROCLAMATION. Whereas, I have learned with great pain that there have been lately numerous desertions from the ranks of our gallant army and that there are many persons in the country who incite and encourage these desertions and harbor and conceal these misguided men at home, instead of encouraging them to return to duty: Now therefore, I Zebulon B. Vance, Governor of the State of North-Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, commanding all such evil disposed persons to desist from such base, cowardly and treasonable conduct, and warning them that they will subject themselves to indictment and punishment in the civil courts of the Confederacy, as well as to the everlasting contempt and detestation of all good and honorable men. Certainly no crime could be greater, no cowardice more abject, no treason more base, than for a citizen of the State, enjoying its privileges and protection without sharing its dangers, to persuade those who have had the courage to go forth in defence of their country, vilely to desert the colors which they have sworn to uphold, when a miserable death or a vile and ignominious existence must be the inevitable consequences. No plea can excuse it. The father or the brother who does it should be shot instead of his deluded victim, for he deliberately destroys the soul and manhood of his own flesh and blood. — And the same is done by him who harbors [sic] and conceals the deserter. For who can respect either the one or the other? What honest man will ever wish or permit his own brave sons or patriotic daughters, who bore their parts with credit in this great struggle for independence, to associate even to the third and fourth generations, with the vile wretch who skulked in the woods, or the still viler coward who aided him, while his bleeding country was calling in vain for his help? Both are enemies — dangerous enemies to their country, before whom our open foes will be infinitely preferred. Both are foes to their own kindred and noble countrymen who are electrifying the world by their gallant deeds, and pouring out their blood upon the field of battle to protect those very men who are sapping the vitals of our strength. And woe unto you, deserters, and your aiders and abettors, when peace being made and independence secured, these brave comrades whom ye have deserted in the hour of their trial shall return honored and triumphant to their homes! Ye that hide your guilty faces by day, and prowl like outlaws about by night, robbing the wives and mothers of your noble defenders of their little means, while they are far away facing the enemy, do you think ye can escape a just and damning vengeance when the day of reconning [sic] comes? And ye that shelter[,] conceal, and feed these miserable depredators and stimulate them to their deeds, think you that ye will be spared? Nay! rest assured, observing and never failing eyes have marked you, every one. And

when the overjoyed wife welcomes once more her brave and honored husband to his home, and tells him how in the long years of his absence, in the lonely [sic] hours of the night, ye who had been his comrades rudely entered her house, robbed her and her children of their bread, and heaped insults and indignities upon her defenceless head, the wrath of that heroic husband will make you regret in the bitterness [sic] of your cowardly terror that you were ever born. Instead of a few scattered militia, the land will be full of veteran soldiers, before whose honest faces you will not have courage to raise your eyes from the earth. If permitted to live in the State at all you will be infamous. You will be hustled from the polls, insulted in the streets, a jury of your countrymen will not believe you on oath, and honest men everywhere will shun you as a pestilence; for he who lacks courage and patriotism can have no other good quality or redeeming virtue. Though many of you rejected the pardon heretofore offered you, and I am now not authorized to promise it, yet I am assured that no man will be shot who shall voluntarily return to duty. This is the only chance to redeem yourselves from the disgrace and ignominy which you are incurring. Again our troops have met the enemy and a great and glorious victory has been won. But several thousand of our soldiers fell in achieving it for us. Every man is needed to replace the gallant dead, and preserve an unbroken front to our still powerful enemy. Unless desertion is prevented our strength must depart from our armies, and desertion can never be stopped while either through a false [sic] and mistaken sympathy or downright disloyalty, they receive any countenance or protection at home. I therefore appeal to all good citizens and true patriots in the State to assist my officers in arresting deserters, and to frown down all those who aid and assist them. Place the brand upon them and make them feel the scorn and contempt of an outraged people. Unless the good and patriotic all over the land arise as one man to arrest this dangerous evil, it may grow until our army is well nigh ruined. The danger of starvation having happily passed away — the approaching and apparently bounteous harvest giving evidence of ample supplies for the coming year — our great army in Virginia again jubilant over a mighty victory — I am well assured that our danger now lies in the disorganization produced by desertion. You can arrest it, my countrymen, if you will but make a vigorous [sic] effort, if you will but bring to bear the weight of a great, a patriotic and united community in aid of our authorities. In witness whereof, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this 11th day of May, A. D., 1863. Z. B. Vance. By the Governor: R. H. Battle, Jr, Private Secretary.

Document 5

3 & 4 William 4 c.73: An Act for the Abolition of Slavery throughout the British Colonies; for promoting the Industry of the manumitted Slaves; and for compensating the Persons hitherto entitled to the Services of such Slaves. 28th August 1833.

WHEREAS divers Persons are holden in Slavery within divers of His Majesty's Colonies, and it is just and expedient that all such Persons should be manumitted and set free, and that a reasonable Compensation should be made to the Persons hitherto entitled to the Services of such Slaves for the Loss which they will incur by being deprived of their Right to such Services:

And whereas it is also expedient that Provision should be made for promoting the Industry and securing the good Conduct of the Persons so to be manumitted, for a limited Period after such their Manumission: And whereas it is necessary that the Laws now in force in the said several Colonies should forthwith be adapted to the new State and Relations of Society therein which will follow upon such general Manumission as aforesaid of the said Slaves; and that, in order to afford the necessary Time for such Adaptation of the said Laws, a short Interval should elapse before such Manumission should take effect; be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, [All Persons who on the 1st August 1834 shall have been registered as Slaves, and be Six Years old or upwards, shall become apprenticed Labourers.]

That from and after the First Day of August One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four all Persons who in conformity with the Laws now in force in the said Colonies respectively shall on or before the First Day of August One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four have been duly registered as Slaves in any such Colony, and who on the said First Day of August One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four shall be actually within any such Colony, and who shall by such Registries appear to be on the said First Day of August One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four of the full Age of Six Years or upwards, shall by force and virtue of this Act, and without the previous Execution of any Indenture of Apprenticeship, or other Deed or Instrument for that Purpose, become and be apprenticed Labourers; provided that, for the Purposes aforesaid, every Slave engaged in his ordinary Occupation on the Seas shall be deemed and taken to be within the Colony to which such Slave shall belong.

And be it further enacted, That, subject to the Obligations imposed by this Act, or to be imposed by any such Act of General Assembly, Ordinance, or Order in Council as herein-after mentioned, upon such apprenticed Labourers as aforesaid, all and every the Persons who on the said First Day of August One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four shall be holden in Slavery within any such British Colony, as aforesaid, shall upon and from and after the said First Day of August One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four become and be to all Intents and Purposes free and discharged of and from all Manner of Slavery, and shall be absolutely and for ever manumitted; and that the Children thereafter to be born to any such Persons, and the Offspring of such Children, shall in like Manner be free from their Birth; and that from and after the said First Day of August One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four Slavery shall be and is hereby utterly and for ever abolished and declared unlawful throughout the British Colonies, Plantations, and Possessions Abroad.

Document 6

The North Star, 3 December 1847; Life and Writings of Frederick Douglass

We are now about to assume the management of the editorial department of a newspaper, devoted to the cause of Liberty, Humanity and Progress. The position is one which, with the purest motives, we have long desired to occupy. It has long been our anxious wish to see, in this slave-holding, slave-trading, and Negro-hating land, a printing-press and paper, permanently

established, under the complete control and direction of the immediate victims of slavery and oppression.

Animated by this intense desire, we have pursued our object, till on the threshold of obtaining it. Our press and printing materials are bought, and paid for. Our office secured, and is well situated, in the centre of business, in this enterprising city. Our office Agent, an industrious and amiable young man, thoroughly devoted to the interests of humanity, has already entered upon his duties. Printers well recommended have offered their services, and are ready to work as soon as we are prepared for the regular publication of our paper. Kind friends are rallying round us, with words and deeds of encouragement. Subscribers are steadily, if not rapidly coming in, and some of the best minds in the country are generously offering to lend us the powerful aid of their pens. The sincere wish of our heart, so long and so devoutly cherished seems now upon the eve of complete realization.

It is scarcely necessary for us to say that our desire to occupy our present position at the head of an Antislavery Journal, has resulted from no unworthy distrust or ungrateful want of appreciation of the zeal, integrity, or ability of the noble band of white laborers, in this department of our cause; but, from a sincere and settled conviction that such a Journal, if conducted with only moderate skill and ability, would do a most important and indispensable work, which it would be wholly impossible for our white friends to do for us.

It is neither a reflection on the fidelity, nor a disparagement of the ability of our friends and fellow-laborers, to assert what "common sense affirms and only folly denies," that the man who has suffered the wrong is the man to demand redress,—that the man STRUCK is the man to CRY OUT—and that he who has endured the cruel pangs of Slavery is the man to advocate Liberty. It is evident we must be our own representatives and advocates, not exclusively, but peculiarly—not distinct from, but in connection with our white friends. In the grand struggle for liberty and equality now waging, it is meet, right and essential that there should arise in our ranks authors and editors, as well as orators, for it is in these capacities that the most permanent good can be rendered to our cause.

Hitherto the immediate victims of slavery and prejudice, owing to various causes, have had little share in this department of effort: they have frequently undertaken, and almost as frequently failed. This latter fact has often been urged by our friends against our engaging in the present enterprise; but, so far from convincing us of the impolicy of our course, it serves to confirm us in the necessity, if not the wisdom of our undertaking. That others have failed, is a reason for OUR earnestly endeavoring to succeed. Our race must be vindicated from the embarrassing imputations resulting from former non-success. We believe that what ought to be done, can be done. We say this, in no self-confident or boastful spirit, but with a full sense of our weakness and unworthiness, relying upon the Most High for wisdom and strength to support us in our righteous undertaking. We are not wholly unaware of the duties, hardships and responsibilities of our position. We have easily imagined some, and friends have not hesitated to inform us of others. Many doubtless are yet to be revealed by that infallible teacher, experience. A view of them solemnize, but do not appal us. We have counted the cost. Our mind is made up, and we are resolved to go forward.

In aspiring to our present position, the aid of circumstances has been so strikingly apparent as to almost stamp our humble aspirations with the solemn sanctions of a Divine Providence. Nine years ago, as most of our readers are aware, we were held as a slave, shrouded in the midnight ignorance of that infernal system—sunken in the depths of senility and degradation—registered

with four footed beasts and creeping things— regarded as property—compelled to toil without wages—with a heart swollen with bitter anguish—and a spirit crushed and broken. By a singular combination of circumstances we finally succeeded in escaping from the grasp of the man who claimed us as his property, and succeeded in safely reaching New Bedford, Mass. In this town we worked three years as a daily laborer on the wharves. Six years ago we became a Lecturer on Slavery. Under the apprehension of being re-taken into bondage, two years ago we embarked for England. During our stay in that country, kind friends, anxious for our safety, ransomed us from slavery, by the payment of a large sum. The same friends, as unexpectedly as generously, placed in our hands the necessary means of purchasing a printing press and printing materials. Finding ourself now in a favorable position for aiming an important blow at slavery and prejudice, we feel urged on in our enterprise by a sense of duty to God and man, firmly believing that our effort will be crowned with entire success.

Rubric -

Unit 1 Assessment - Essay

	3 - Exceeding	2 - Proficient	1 - Developing	0 - Needs Work
Vocab	Student utilizes 5 or more vocab words from the unit and skillfully includes them in their essay.	Student utilizes 3-4 vocabulary words in their essay.	Student utilizes 1-2 vocabulary words from the unit.	Student does not utilize any unit vocabulary within their essay.
Unit Content	Student includes an abundance of content mentioned in the unit within their essay.	Student includes a fair amount of unit content within their essay.	Student mentions select evidence from the unit within their essay.	Student fails to include any content from the unit within their essay.
Length	Student meets or exceeds the 12 sentence requirement without filler.	Student writes 8-11 sentences with minimal filler.	Student writes 4-7 sentences.	Student writes 1-4 sentences.
Argument	Student creates a clear argument that is easy to follow and makes use of strong supports.	Student creates an argument with some supports.	Student creates a murky argument that is difficult to follow or lacks support.	Student fails to make an evident argument.
Total:				