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| Week of 5/8 to 5/12 | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday |
|  Lesson | 1. Vocabulary words2. Read 14.1 together.3. define Sectional tension4. Define the Wilmot Proviso and explain how it contributed to Sectional Tension. | 1. match vocabulary words to definitions2. Read 14.2 together.3. Define the Compromise of 1850, Uncle Tom’s Cabin, The Kansas-Nebraska Act, and the additional conflicts in Kansas and explain how these things contribute to the start of the Civil War. | 1. Create sentences for the vocabulary words.2. Read 14.3 together.3. explain the Dred Scott Decision, the Lincoln-Douglas Debates, and John Brown’s Raid and its effects on the start of the Civil War. | 1. Using the chart that was filled in this week, create a box of things that led to the start of the civil war. | 1. Complete a type 3 essay (without using notes)“Name and Explain in detail 3 things that increase Sectional Tension and lead to the Civil War.”2. Answer a what if question“What one thing could have helped to avoid war?” |
| Content Objective | Students will be able to demonstrate knowledge of how the Missouri Compromise (1820) and the Wilmot Proviso (1846) increased sectional tensions by completing a chart. | Students will be able to demonstrate knowledge of how the Compromise of 1850 including the Fugitive Slave Act and the Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) and subsequent conflict in Kansas increased sectional tension in the United states by completing a chart. | Students will be able to demonstrate knowledge of how the Dred Scott v. Sandford decision (1857) and changes in the party system increased sectional tension in the United states by completing a chart. | Students will be able to demonstrate knowledge of how all of the following increased sectional tension in the United states:• the Missouri Compromise (1820)• the Wilmot Proviso (1846)• the Compromise of 1850 including the Fugitive Slave Act• the Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) and subsequent conflict in Kansas• the Dred Scott v. Sandford decision (1857)• changes in the party system (e.g., the death of the Whig party, rise of the Republican party and division of the Democratic PartyBy creating a cube of knowledge. | Students will be able to demonstrate knowledge of how all of the following increased sectional tension in the United states:• the Missouri Compromise (1820)• the Wilmot Proviso (1846)• the Compromise of 1850 including the Fugitive Slave Act• the Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) and subsequent conflict in Kansas• the Dred Scott v. Sandford decision (1857)• changes in the party system (e.g., the death of the Whig party, rise of the Republican party and division of the Democratic Party by completing a type 3 essay question. |
| Language Objective | **Students will orally define Sectional Tension.** | **Students will orally explain two things that increased tension between the North and the South.** | **Students will orally explain the compromise of 1850 and its impact on the United States.** | **Students will write to explain 6 of the tensions that led to the Civil War.** | **Students will write to analyze 3 events and their impact on the Civil War.** |
| Learning Target | **I can define Sectional Tension and explain what the Wilmot Proviso was and its impact on sectional tension.** | **I can explain what the Compromise of 1850, the Kansas-Nebraska Act, Bleeding Kansas and the Fugitive Slave Act were and their effect on the United States.** | **I can explain the Dred Scott decision and the changes happening in the Political Parties and how they affect the United states.** | **I can Create a cube of knowledge identifying what the Wilmot Proviso, the Compromise of 1850, the Fugitive Slave Act, the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and the Dred Scott Decision were.** | **I can write an essay to analyze 3 things that increased Sectional Tension and the impact they had on the start of the Civil War.** |
| Vocabulary | Popular SovereigntySecedeFugitiveCivil War | Match words and definitions | Create sentences |  | Quiz |
| Assessment  | Formative: listen to students discussing what the Wilmot Proviso is. | Formative: continue filling in the Chart | Formative: continue fill in the chart | Formative: create a knowledge cube | Vocabulary QuizSumative: type 3 essay“Name 3 things that led to the start of the Civil War and Explain how each increased tensions between the North and South.”“What 1 thing, if avoided, would have changed to coming of the Civil War?” |
| GLCE | 8 – U5.1.4 Describe how the following increased sectional tensions• the Missouri Compromise (1820)• the Wilmot Proviso (1846)• the Compromise of 1850 including the Fugitive Slave Act• the Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) and subsequent conflict in Kansas• the Dred Scott v. Sandford decision (1857)• changes in the party system (e.g., the death of the Whig party, rise of the Republican party and division of the Democratic party) | 8 – U5.1.4 Describe how the following increased sectional tensions• the Missouri Compromise (1820)• the Wilmot Proviso (1846)• the Compromise of 1850 including the Fugitive Slave Act• the Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) and subsequent conflict in Kansas• the Dred Scott v. Sandford decision (1857)• changes in the party system (e.g., the death of the Whig party, rise of the Republican party and division of the Democratic party) | 8 – U5.1.4 Describe how the following increased sectional tensions• the Missouri Compromise (1820)• the Wilmot Proviso (1846)• the Compromise of 1850 including the Fugitive Slave Act• the Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) and subsequent conflict in Kansas• the Dred Scott v. Sandford decision (1857)• changes in the party system (e.g., the death of the Whig party, rise of the Republican party and division of the Democratic party) | 8 – U5.1.4 Describe how the following increased sectional tensions• the Missouri Compromise (1820)• the Wilmot Proviso (1846)• the Compromise of 1850 including the Fugitive Slave Act• the Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) and subsequent conflict in Kansas• the Dred Scott v. Sandford decision (1857)• changes in the party system (e.g., the death of the Whig party, rise of the Republican party and division of the Democratic party) | 8 – U5.1.4 Describe how the following increased sectional tensions• the Missouri Compromise (1820)• the Wilmot Proviso (1846)• the Compromise of 1850 including the Fugitive Slave Act• the Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) and subsequent conflict in Kansas• the Dred Scott v. Sandford decision (1857)• changes in the party system (e.g., the death of the Whig party, rise of the Republican party and division of the Democratic party) |