

Course: Texas History			Designated Six Weeks: 5 th		
Unit: Civil War and Reconstruction			Days to teach:23		
TEKS	Guiding Questions & Specificity	Assessment	Vocabulary	Instructional Strategies	Resources/ Weblinks

1) History. The student understands traditional historical points of reference in Texas history.					
(A) identify the major eras in Texas history, describe their defining characteristics, and explain why historians divide the past into eras, including Natural Texas and its People; Age of Contact; Spanish Colonial; Mexican National; Revolution and Republic; Early Statehood; Texas in the <u>Civil War and Reconstruction</u>	<p>1861-1877 Civil War/Reconstruction (Texas secedes from Union; joins Confederacy)</p> <p>Civil War 1861-1865 The US Civil War resulted from years of conflict between competing sectional interests. These conflicts included disagreements over the continuance and expansion of slavery, the sovereignty of states, and the conflicting economic and social structures of the North and South. Texas played a key role in the coming of the war. The admission of Texas as a slave state in 1845 marked the first significant westward expansion envisioned by Polk. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo transferred more western territory to the US and reinvigorated the sectional conflict over the expansion of slavery. On Jan. 28, 1861, convention delegates voted to secede from the Union and join</p>	Which reason best describes why Texas left the Union and joined the South or Confederate States of America?		ELPS: 2F, 3J, 4D, 4E, 4F Student created graphic organizer describing the characteristics of the Civil War era.	<p>On shared folder: Women on the frontier</p> <p>Civil War</p> <p>Reconstruction</p>

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	<p>the Confederacy. The last land battle fought in the Confederacy occurred in south Texas in may 1865.</p> <p>Reconstruction 1867-1877 In the post Civil War period, the US confronted the problems of re-admitting the southern states to the Union and integrating the freed slaves into society. At the end of the Civil War, northern business was prospering due to the increased production required for the war effort and the fact that few battles were fought in that area. In contrast, the South was in ruins. To rebuild national strength, the federal government supported the reformation of governments in the former Confederate states which supported the Union. Some congressmen believed that the South should be further punished for seceding and that Reconstruction should require the following: voting rights for all African Americans, no</p>				
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	voting rights for ex-confederates, government seizure of land from planters for redistribution to freedmen and the funding of schools for African Americans. Others, including Lincoln, believed in a quick healing. When Lincoln was assassinated in 1865, Andrew Johnson tried to implement similar policies. Radical Reconstruction gained support in Congress and the Reconstruction Act of 1867 was passed which marked the beginning of Reconstruction.				
(1B) apply absolute and relative chronology through the sequencing of significant individuals, events, and time periods;	1861 – Civil War begins 1861 – Texas secedes from U.S.; Civil War begins	Before the presidential election of 1860, why did Southerners threaten to secede?	secede	ELPS 4F Student created timeline showing the major battles of the Civil War.	
(1C) explain the significance of the following dates: 1519, mapping of the Texas coast and first mainland Spanish settlement; 1718, founding of San Antonio; 1821, independence from	1861-Texans convened a secession convention on January 28, 1861, to vote on severing ties with the union. Convention delegates voted overwhelmingly to secede. Texas voters approved the convention’s	Texas seceded from the Union and joined the Confederacy in what year?		ELPS: 1D, 2C, 2I, 3C, 3D, 3D, 3F, 3G, 3H, 3I Orally retell the story of the beginning of the Civil War and Secession in a skit	

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Spain; 1836, Texas independence; 1845, annexation; <u>1861, Civil War begins; 1876, adoption of current state constitution;</u>	<p>recommendation in a referendum on February 23 and Texas joined the Confederate States of America. Because Sam Houston refused to swear an oath of loyalty to the Confederacy, the convention removed him as governor and appointed the lieutenant governor in his place.</p> <p>The current Texas Constitution was adopted in 1876 and was modeled after the Constitution of 1845. The Constitution of 1876 limited the power of state government by reducing the governor's term to two years. And establishing a biennial legislative session.</p>				
(5) History. The student understands how events and issues shaped the history of Texas during the Civil War and Reconstruction.					
(A) explain reasons for the involvement of Texas in the Civil War such as states' rights, slavery, sectionalism, and tariffs;	<p>States rights-Texans believed that states should be able to make their own political, economic and social decisions.</p> <p>Texans believed that slavery was vital to the economy.</p> <p>Many Texan settlers came from Southern states.</p>	Which cash crop did Texas and other Southern states depend on, but led to one of the causes of the Civil War?	Slavery Sectionalism Tariffs States' rights sovereignty	ELPS: 2A, 2G, 4B, 4I, 5A Student created chart detailing sectionalism prior to the Civil War	On shared folder Texas Tug of War Slavery

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	<p>Texans were dependent on cotton farming.</p> <p>The United States experienced an ongoing sectional conflict over the expansion of slavery, sovereignty of states and the different economic and social structures of the North and South.</p>				
(B) analyze the political, economic, and social effects of the Civil War and Reconstruction in Texas; and	<p>Political Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Texas joins the Confederate States of America * Houston was removed from office because he failed to sign an oath to the Confederacy * Conscription Act- 60,000Texans joined Confederate Army * No police or military available to preserve order in Texas * Presidential Reconstruction-Johnson’s plan * Congressional Reconstruction-Radical Republicans * Problems associated with readmitting states into the Union * Constitution of 1876 resulted in a weaker governor’s office because 	<p>Why was Texas’s economy badly damaged following the Civil War?</p> <p>What did political reconstruction require the people of the South to do?</p> <p>How did the Freedmen’s Bureau help former slaves?</p> <p>Why did Native American raids on the frontier settlements increased during the Civil War?</p>	<p>Regiment</p> <p>Cotton diplomacy</p> <p>Ironclads</p> <p>Draft</p> <p>Martial law</p>	<p>ELPS: 2F, 3J, 4D, 4E, 4F</p> <p>Student created map showing the major battles of the Civil War fought in Texas</p> <p>ELPS: 2D, 2E,</p> <p>Student created graphic organizer for Reconstruction plans</p>	<p>On the shared folder The Effects of Reconstruction on Texas</p> <p>A Reconstruction plan for Texas</p> <p>Runaway Slaves</p>

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	<p>of the Constitutions of 1866 and 1869</p> <p>Economic Effects-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Shortages of commodities, such as coffee, medicine, clothing, salt and paper * Cotton production declines-corn and wheat production increases * Shortage of free labor * Inadequate production in agriculture and business * Transportation disrupted; growth of tenant farming and sharecropping * Texas did not suffer as much destruction as other southern states. <p>Social Effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Greater responsibilities for women and children during the war * Loss of family members * Concern over future of freedmen * June 19th or Juneteenth celebrated by freed slaves * Freedman's Bureau established * KKK became features of southern segregation 				
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	* Immigration to Texas increased				
(C) identify significant individuals and events concerning Texas and the Civil War such as John Bell Hood, John Reagan, Francis Lubbock, Thomas Green, John Magruder and the Battle of Galveston, the Battle of Sabine Pass, and the Battle of Palmito Ranch.	<p>John Bell Hood: Hood's most notable service was in Texas, where he met up again with Robert E. Lee. Hood was promoted to brigadier general and given command of what became known as Hood's Texas Brigade, perhaps the finest brigade of Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. He also battled the Comanches that were raiding the Texas frontier.</p> <p>John Reagan: John Henninger Reagan, Texas Democratic party leader and Confederate postmaster general. When Texas became a state in 1846, Reagan began his political career. In April he was elected the first county judge of Henderson County. The next year he became a member of the Second Legislature of Texas.</p> <p>Francis Lubbock: Francis Richard Lubbock, governor of Texas, 1861 to 1863, was born at</p>	Why was the Battle of Palmito Ranch significant?		ELPS: 4A, 4B, 4G, 4H, 4I, 4J, 4K Student analysis of letters from Texas Civil War soldiers	<p>On shared folder Civil War battles The Great Hanging</p> <p>Annotated map of the Civil War battles lesson Civil War battles lesson</p> <p>Civil War battles website</p> <p>Charging into Battle with Hood's Brigade PSA</p> <p>Biography links: John Bell Hood</p> <p>John Reagan</p> <p>Francis Lubbock</p> <p>Thomas Green</p> <p>John Magruder</p> <p>Battle of Galveston</p> <p>Battle of Sabine Pass</p> <p>Battle of Palmito Ranch</p>



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	<p>Beaufort, S.C. October 16, 1815. In 1834 he removed to New Orleans and thence in 1836 to Texas, where he became one of the early settlers of the city of Houston. Soon taking a position of prominence he was chosen clerk of the Texas house of representatives in 1838 and was appointed comptroller of the treasury and adjutant of the military organization. He was again comptroller in 1841, and served as clerk of Harris county in 1843 to 1856. In 1857 he was elected lieutenant-governor of the State, and in 1860 he was a delegate to the Charleston convention. He was elected governor of Texas in 1861, and in this position was earnest and active in support of the Confederate States government.</p> <p>Thomas Green: Civil War Confederate Brigadier General. Prior to the Civil War, he served as an Army officer in the</p>				
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	<p>Mexican-American War and as clerk of the Supreme Court of Texas. He entered the Civil War as a Colonel in the brigade of General H. H. Sibley and saw service in New Mexico. In 1863, he was promoted Brigadier General in command of the Texas Confederate forces, participated in Battle of Galveston and at Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, Louisiana. At the Battle of Blair's Landing, April 12, 1864, he was killed at short range by the cannon of a Federal gunboat on the Red River.</p> <p>John Magruder: Magruder rescued his military reputation somewhat by capturing the <i>U.S.S. Harriet Lane</i> and later recapturing Galveston, Texas. He directed his attention at once to the defenseless condition of the Texas coast, and caused the equipment of 2 cotton clad gunboats. When the Union army attempted to occupy Galveston, he recaptured</p>				
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	<p>the town January 1, 1863, made prisoners of the garrison, and caused the whole Union blockade fleet to hoist the white flag, although the uninjured vessels afterward escaped.</p> <p>Battle of Galveston: Major General John B. Magruder, who became the Confederate commander of military forces in Texas on November 29, 1862, engaged the Union army in a naval battle that the Confederates won. Galveston was in Confederate hands again although the Union blockade would limit commerce in and out of the harbor.</p> <p>Battle of Sabine Pass: The battle of Sabine Pass, on September 8, 1863, turned back one of several Union attempts to invade and occupy part of Texas during the Civil War.</p> <p>Battle of Palmito Ranch: On May 13, 1865, more than a month after the</p>				
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	surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee , the last land action of the Civil War took place at Palmito Ranch near Brownsville				
(13) Economics. The student understands the interdependence of the Texas economy with the United States and the world.					
(A) analyze the impact of national and international markets and events on the production of goods and services in Texas such as agriculture, oil and gas, and computer technology.	Texas was an important part of the cotton belt. In the 1850's cotton production rose dramatically. These bales were shipped from Texas ports to northern states or to Europe to be manufactured into cloth. The demand for cotton rose as textile factories bought up cotton supplies. During the Civil War, the Confederacy withheld cotton shipments to British textile mills, hoping to force Britain to offer help.	How did Texas use cotton to persuade Europe to help the Confederacy during the Civil War?	Interdependence	ELPS: 3E, 3E, 3F, 3G, 3H Use the words cotton diplomacy to tell a small group about the South's strategy during the Civil War.	
(19) Culture. The student understands the concept of diversity within unity in Texas.					
(A) Explain how the diversity of Texas is reflected in a variety of cultural activities	Juneteenth is celebrated as the day that Gordon Granger read a proclamation that all slaves were free.	Explain why we celebrate Juneteenth.		ELPS 4F: Create a bubble graph defining the different ways to celebrate Juneteenth.	Juneteenth