Civil War Impacts: Performance Assessment

**Driving Historical Question: How did the Civil War impact African Americans, women and the common soldier?**

1. You will be divided into groups of three and will be given one series of documents at a time related to the prompt which will be broken down into three parts.
	* + - 1. “How did the Civil War impact African Americans?
				2. “How did the Civil War impact women?”
				3. “How did the Civil War impact the common soldier?”
2. Task1: Work together in small groups to answer the questions associated with that series of documents. You will discuss with your small group the scaffolding questions for each document to help guide you through the analysis of the documents.
3. Once you answer the scaffolding questions associated with your first category of documents, you will move on to the second set of documents and on to the third. Establish a claim about each group of documents your small group has analyzed. Do not forget to provide evidence using the responses to the scaffolding questions, your discussions, and the documents to support the claim.
4. Task 2: With the completion of that entire first task and after analyzing each set of documents, you will work individually use your previous knowledge and the documents, to write a complete essay to answer the question: How did the Civil War impact African Americans, women and common soldiers?

**Document 1:** [**Richmond Bread Riot**](https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/media_player?mets_filename=evm00002105mets.xml) **[IMAGE]**

SOWING AND REAPING. SOUTHERN WOMEN HOUNDENG THEIR MEN ON TO REBELLION.

SOUTHERN WOMEN FEELING THE EFFECTS OF REBELLION AND CREATING BREAD RIOTS.

**Document 2: Source: Dorothea Dix, circa 1863 [IMAGE]** [**Civil War Nurses**](http://www.historynet.com/civil-war-nurses)

**Document 3:** [**Emancipation Proclamation**](https://www.archives.gov/exhibits/american_originals_iv/sections/preliminary_emancipation_proclamation.html)**, September, 1962**

*Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit: "That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free;*

**Document 4:** [**Frederick Douglass**](https://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/blacks-civil-war)**, April 6, 1863**

***Once let the black man get upon his person the brass letter, U.S., let him get an eagle on his button, and a musket on his shoulder and bullets in his pocket, there is no power on earth that can deny that he has earned the right to citizenship.***

**Document 5:** [**Provost Guard of the 107th Colored Infantry**](http://www.pbs.org/kenburns/civil-war/war/civil-war-facts/)**, Fort Corcoran, Washington, D.C., 1863 [IMAGE]**

**Document 6: Harper’s Weekly, June 6, 1863: [IMAGE]**

Colonel Grierson, The Civil War, Hand to Hand Combat

**Document 7: Corporal James Henry Gooding; Letter to Abraham Lincoln; September 28, 1863**

*Now Your Excellency, We have done a Soldiers Duty. Why cant we have a Soldiers pay? You caution the Rebel Chieftain, that the United States, knows, no distinction, in her Soldiers: She insists on having all her Soldiers, or whatever, creed or Color, to be treated, according to the usages of War. Now if the United States exacts uniformity of treatment of her Soldiers, from the Insurgents, would it not be well, and consistent, to set the example herself, by paying all her Soldiers alike?*

**Document 8: Army Heritage Center Foundation; 1864: Headquarters Department of the Gulf New Orleans, September 9, 1864**

*Mrs. Richards, 109 Coliseum Street, has devoted her time and exposed her life in assisting the sick and wounded men of the army. She pays rent for the house she occupies to the Treasury Agent. She is a thoroughly loyal woman, to whom the Government is indebted, both for her assistance and her sacrifices, and will not be disturbed without orders from these headquarters.*

**Document 9: 46th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment, 1864; [IMAGE] Library Congress;**

Corporal Michael Dunn of Co. H, 46th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment, after the amputation of his legs in 1864, the result of injuries received in a battle near Dallas, Georgia, on May 25, 1864. After the war, he wrote about his injuries and repeated amputations.

**Document 10: Casualties of the Civil War – Garraty and McCaughey, The American Nation, Harper and Row, 1987 [IMAGE]**