

A Lincoln

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S COTTAGE
AT THE SOLDIERS' HOME



**Debating
Emancipation
Online**

Facilitator Guide

Dear Educator,

Thank you for downloading our Debating Emancipation Online Teacher Guide. We hope that you and your students find this to be an engaging interactive and educational experience!

The goals of the program are:

- To engage students in an interactive experience that uses primary sources;
- To participate in a personal experience with history through role play;
- To explore multiple perspectives on key issues Lincoln dealt with and to understand his decision-making process.

Debating Emancipation Online allows students to take on the role of one of President Lincoln's cabinet members to debate emancipation and can be facilitated in the classroom or assigned as an at-home activity to prepare students for a classroom debate. This curriculum guide contains a great deal of information to help prepare you and your students for Debating Emancipation Online. Read through it completely to determine how to best utilize the pre- and post-program activities.

Other teacher materials are available on our website at www.lincolncottage.org. If you have additional questions, or would like to schedule a visit to President Lincoln's Cottage, please contact me at callie_hawkins@nthp.org or 202-829-0436.

Happy learning!

Sincerely,

Callie Hawkins
Curator of Education
President Lincoln's Cottage

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PRE-PROGRAM MATERIALS

❖ ACTIVITY ONE: COMPARING PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S COTTAGE & THE WHITE HOUSE

Goal

Introduce students to President Lincoln's Cottage and how it is similar to and different from the White House. This activity includes a reading, a comparison chart, and some photos.

Directions

There are many different ways to share this information with students. Select one of the following that works best with your class.

- Copy the story and divide it up by paragraphs. Split your class into groups. Give one paragraph to each group. The groups may summarize the information in their paragraph for the rest of the class.
- Summarize the facts and pass them along in story form to your students.
- Have your students illustrate a drawing or create a model of Lincoln Cottage based on the written text.
- Have students read through the entire story. Have students identify words that they are not familiar with. Use a game such as Pictionary or Bingo to help students learn these new terms and more about President Lincoln's Cottage.

Post –Reading Discussion

After reading about President Lincoln's Cottage, students can compare/contrast the site with the White House.

Students can answer discussion questions as a class to begin to compare the two places with leading questions.

- Why did Lincoln seek out a retreat from the White House?
 - How are the descriptions of the Soldiers' Home and White House property similar?
 - How is the Soldiers' Home different from the White House both the building and the surrounding area?
 - What is the main difference between these two sites in terms of visitors? What other important differences are there?
 - How were/are both sites used by Presidents?
- Students could also fill out the chart comparing and contrasting the two places. See sample on next page.

	White House	President Lincoln's Cottage
Use		
Description		
Method of travel		
Visitors		
Location		
Size		

President Lincoln's Cottage – the First Presidential Retreat

As a way to escape the heat of downtown Washington and the pressures of the White House as well as mourn the recent death of their son, Willie, President Abraham Lincoln and his family moved to a cottage on a high elevation three miles from the city center. This Cottage sat on the tree-lined grounds of the Soldiers' Home and provided a sanctuary for the Lincoln family from June to November in 1862, 1863, and 1864. It was a different kind of retreat than today's Camp David because Abraham Lincoln lived at the site and commuted daily to the White House.

Lincoln visited the Soldiers' Home a few days after his inauguration, having learned of the place from his predecessor, James Buchanan. Several other presidents after Lincoln, including Rutherford B. Hayes and Chester A. Arthur, also used the Soldiers' Home retreat. The Soldiers' Home, established in 1851 as a retirement home for wounded or disabled soldiers, consisted of over 200 acres and multiple buildings. During Lincoln's time at the Soldiers' Home, there were approximately 100 - 200 veterans in residence. To curry favor with government leaders when the Home suffered financial difficulties in its early years, the Home invited the President and his Secretary of War to summer on the property.

Downtown Washington in the summer during the 1860's was a dusty, dirty, and congested place that was transitioning from a small town to the center of the Union war effort. On the property today, standing 300 feet above the city, you can feel the cool breezes that President Lincoln and his family enjoyed. Lincoln was able to escape from the office seekers that pursued him at the White House; however, the president at this time was much more accessible than he is today. We know of over 100 visitors, friends, staffers, and unexpected guests who met with the president at the Soldiers' Home. While at this retreat, Lincoln was consumed by his presidential duties and many of his visitors were people with whom he discussed strategies for winning the war. Most notably, Lincoln formulated his thoughts on emancipation and issued the Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation while he lived at this seasonal retreat. The president was actually closer to the war effort while residing at the Soldiers' Home surrounded by war veterans, soldiers, and graves in the nearby national cemetery. (The Soldiers' Home National Cemetery was the precursor to Arlington Cemetery, which was created in 1864.)

The President commuted from the Soldiers' Home to the White House each day and passed contraband camps, hospitals and cemeteries. Those sites on his commute route reminded Lincoln of the Civil War, and offered opportunities for interactions with a variety of people.

Lincoln's commute took approximately 30 minutes by horse or carriage. On most trips between the two places, he was accompanied by his presidential guard. Ironically, it takes approximately 30 minutes today to travel from the Soldiers' Home to the White House via car or public transportation because of traffic and congestion. This "summer White House" was undeniably important and valued by President Abraham Lincoln.

Photographs of President Lincoln's Cottage and the White House



Photograph of the Cottage ca. 1863, from the Todd Family album. Formerly housed in the Lincoln Museum, Fort Wayne, Indiana.



Photograph of the south side of the White House, 1861, Courtesy of the National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Photo Descriptions

The first photograph is of President Lincoln's Cottage at the Soldiers' Home taken in the 1860s and found in a photo album belonging to one of Mary Todd Lincoln's relatives. The view is of the south side, which is the back of the cottage. The entrance doors are on the north side. The cottage was built for a wealthy banker between 1842 and 1848. In 1851 the United States government purchased the residence and surrounding property to build a home for retired and disabled soldiers. In its early years, the Home invited the President and Secretary of War to summer on the property to build political support.

The second photograph is of the White House during the Civil War era, 1861-1865. Building began on the White House in 1792 and, although President and Mrs. John Adams moved into the residence in 1800, construction continued until 1809. When President Lincoln moved into the White House in early 1861, the building had already been rebuilt and enlarged following the War of 1812. This image shows the south side of the building, as seen from Constitution Avenue, not the view seen from Pennsylvania Avenue.

Photo Discussion Questions

1. Examine both buildings in the photographs, paying close attention to the size of each building, the design, and other features, such as the number of windows or chimneys. How are these residences similar or different? Which home looks more formal? Which looks more comfortable? How can you tell?
2. Which features suggest how each building is used? How do you think President Lincoln used each one?
3. How do you behave in different places, such as a friend's house, your grandparents' house, at school or at a job?
4. Based upon these photographs, in which house do you think you would prefer to live and why?

❖ **ACTIVITY TWO: NOW DEBATE THIS!**

Goal

To familiarize students with the debate process by having them determine relevant debate topics, recognize the parties affected by such issues, and research and debate their points of view.

Materials

- Index cards
- Topics for debate

Background

Debates are an effective way to present multiple perspectives on one topic or issue, and there are many types or styles of debating. In one well-known debate format, modeled after the 1858 debates between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas, participants debate the roles of Lead Debater, Questioner, and Responder. Many topics, however, lend themselves to another form of debate, the role play debate, in which students examine different perspectives related to an issue and assume the role of a stakeholder in that issue. The following is a lesson utilizing the role play format to help students identify critical issues within their school community, determine the stakeholders in the issue, and debate opposing views of a resolution to the issue.

Directions:

- Review the “principles” of debating with students.
 - A good debater can debate both sides of an issue
 - A debate is not an argument for the sake of arguing. It is a productive discussion and considers multiple perspectives of the same issue.
 - All participants in a debate should be courteous to those on the opposite side of an issue.
 - Debaters must be well researched on a given issue and must be prepared.
- Have the entire class brainstorm topics concerning their school that they feel strongly about and that impact their lives (students should avoid political topics at this time).
 - Should students be required to wear uniforms to school?
 - Should students be required to say the Pledge of Allegiance?
 - Should school attendance be voluntary?
- Select a topic for classroom debate
- Have students identify all of the stakeholders, or parties involved and affected by this decision making process. If your class is debating whether or not students should be required to wear uniforms, the following people might be affected:
 - Students
 - Parents
 - Teachers

- Principals
- Local clothing store owners

Note: In many cases, it will be apparent which of these stakeholder groups is for the issue and which is against the issue. However, sometimes this may not be as clear cut. For example, in the above scenario, some parents may support requiring their children to wear school uniforms, while others may be opposed to it. Encourage students within a given stakeholder group to consider different perspectives among their own group, or direct students within a given group to be for or against the issue.

- Gather enough index cards for each student in the class. Record each of the parties involved on an index card, making sure that you have at least 3 index cards for each of the stakeholder roles. This will ensure that you have at least 3 students to research and debate their points.
- Have students research and prepare their arguments. Encourage students to consider their opponents' response when preparing their argument.
- When it is time to debate, the teacher will act as the moderator/facilitator and each group of stakeholders will have the opportunity to debate their position. At the conclusion of the debate, students should determine which side presented the strongest case, the side supporting the issue, or the side opposing the issue.

Discussion Questions:

1. Which stakeholder group presented the best argument for resolution to this issue? Why?
2. What was the benefit of hearing multiple perspectives on your topic of debate?
3. What do you think makes a debate different from an argument?

*This lesson was adapted from a lesson plan submitted to Education World by Gary Hopkins
http://www.educationworld.com/a_lesson/03/lp304-02.shtml

❖ **ACTIVITY THREE: CIVIL WAR WORDSMITHS**

Goal

The vocabulary list will help students understand important terms and events associated with the Civil War.

Game Idea- Flyswatter Activity (for younger students)

- Write select vocabulary words on an overhead transparency in random order.
- Divide the class into two teams.
- Project overhead transparency on screen.
- Have one member from each team stand on either side of the screen. Give each a fly swatter (or something to swat with).
- Read a definition of a vocabulary words.
- The first person to swat the matching vocabulary word on the screen wins a point for his team.
- Repeat until all vocabulary words have been used.

Vocabulary Bingo (for younger students)

- Have students study the list of vocabulary.
- Each student receives a 5 x 5 Bingo square and marks one word in each box except the center square which is free.
- The teacher randomly selects definitions of word.
- As the teacher reads the definition aloud, students put an X through the word if it appears on their Bingo card.
- A student wins when they get 5 in a row and can provide correct definitions for the words.

Vocabulary Cards (for older students)

- Write each of the vocabulary words, issues, and events on an index card.
- Have students select several of the index cards to explore more closely.
- Have students brainstorm a list of words that relate to the word on their index card and write them on the card.
- Students should then separate each part of the word looking for the prefix, suffix, and root of their word(s). *Some words may not have a prefix or suffix, and some may have more than one of both!
- Have students research the root word to uncover its meaning, origin, and date of origin and record this on the index card.
- To help students remember their word and make it relevant to their own lives, have students draw a picture to depict the meaning of their word.

❖ Civil War Wordsmiths Word Bank

Abolition: the legal prohibition and ending of *slavery*.

Abolitionist: a person fighting to end *slavery*.

Act: a law made by a governing body.

Amendment: an addition or change to a law.

Bill of Rights: the first 10 *amendments* to the *Constitution of the United States*. *Ratified* by the states in 1791, it protects the rights of *citizens* (ex. the freedom of speech and religion, the right to a speedy and public trial, etc.).

Border States: slave-owning states that did not *secede* from the *Union* during the *Civil War*- Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri.

Citizen: a person who owes allegiance to a government and is protected by it.

Civil liberties: rights of *citizens* that are protected by the laws of a country. In the United States, civil liberties are protected by the *Constitution* and the *Bill of Rights*.

Civil war: a war between political factions or regions within the same country.

Civil War of the United States: the war between the *Union* and *Confederacy* that took place from 1861 to 1865. As a result of the *Union* victory, the country is reunited and all *enslaved* individuals across the country are freed (see *Thirteenth amendment*). Abraham Lincoln was President of the United States during the war.

Compensated emancipation: payment from the government to slave owners on the act of freeing their slaves.

Compensation: the act of giving people some kind of payment, usually money, in return for a good or service.

Compromise of 1850: a series of laws that attempted to strike a compromise between the North and South over the issue of slavery. In favor of Northern interests, it admitted California to the Union as a free state and banned the slave trade in Washington, DC. In favor of Southern interests, it strengthened the rights of all slave owners through the *Second Fugitive Slave Act*. It also allowed slavery in the territory of New Mexico, a decision made through *popular sovereignty*.

Confederacy or the Confederate States of America: the 11 southern states that *seceded* from the *Union* between 1860 and 1861. They named Jefferson Davis as president of their new government, and fought against the *Union* during the *Civil War* to *preserve* states' rights and *slavery*-

Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia.

Constitution: the basic beliefs and laws of a nation, state, or social group that establish the powers and duties of the government and guarantee certain rights to its people.

Constitution of the United States: the supreme law of the United States. Framed in 1787 and ratified by the states in 1789, it was designed to balance the power of a strong central government with the rights of individual states. Originally it only defined and protected the rights of the federal and state governments. However, amendments were soon passed that defined and protected the rights of individual citizens as well (see *Bill of Rights*).

Contraband: property seized from the enemy. During the *Civil War*, enslaved individuals who fled to or were brought within Union lines.

D. C. Emancipation Act: This freed slaves in the District of Columbia by having the government pay slave owners to free their slaves and providing money for the voluntary relocation of former slaves to Africa.

Dred Scott decision: an 1857 Supreme Court ruling to return Dred Scott to *slavery* in Missouri, after he had lived in a free state with his master. It asserted that blacks- enslaved as well as free- were never and could never become *citizens* of the United States. It permitted *slavery* in the territories, despite the *Missouri Compromise of 1820*, which prohibited *slavery* in territories north of the 36° 30' latitude line.

The Supreme Court disagreed with Congress, declaring the *Missouri Compromise of 1820* unconstitutional and stating that Congress had no right to prohibit *slavery* in the territories.

Emancipation: the formal release of *enslaved individuals* from *bondage*.

Emancipation Proclamation: a declaration issued by President Abraham Lincoln on January 1, 1863, freeing slaves in rebel-controlled *Confederate* territories and allowing black men to join *Union* armies. The *Emancipation Proclamation* was a presidential order, not an act of Congress. It did **not** free slaves in the *border states* or in *Union*-controlled *Confederate* territories.

Lincoln called the Emancipation Proclamation a “military necessity absolutely essential to the salvation of the Union.”

Enslaved individual: a person forced against his will to work for someone else without pay; a slave.

Fifth Amendment: Protects citizens’ property from being taken away by the government without due process of law. Many believe this *Amendment* protected *slavery* and made the *Emancipation Proclamation* unconstitutional.

First Confiscation Act: a law passed by Congress that allowed the Union army to take Confederate property, which included slaves.

Inauguration: a ceremony in which an elected or appointed official accepts office.

Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854: a law that repealed the *Missouri Compromise of 1820* and separated free from slave territory in the western lands that extended to the eastern range of the Rocky Mountains. This act gave *slavery* an opportunity to expand, particularly into Kansas which lay adjacent to the slave state of Missouri. All new territories, including those north of the

36° 30' latitude line such as Kansas and Nebraska, now could decide through *popular sovereignty* whether to allow *slavery*.

Martial law: a system in which normal administration of justice is controlled by the military, instead of civil authority.

Missouri Compromise of 1820: a series of laws that attempted to strike a compromise between the North and South over the spread of slavery. In favor of Southern interests, it admitted Missouri into the *Union* as a slave state. In favor of Northern interests, it admitted Maine into the *Union* as a free state and prohibited *slavery* north of the 36° 30' latitude line. The compromise marked the beginning of the antebellum period.

Ordinance: a law made by the local government (such as of a city or town).

Popular sovereignty: the right of settlers to make their own laws, especially in determining whether to permit *slavery* within their territory.

Preserve: to keep alive or in existence, ex. to preserve the *Union*.

Presidential Cabinet: the name given to the heads of government departments as a group who are among the president's closest advisors.

Proclamation: when the president gives an order, that must be obeyed, to the executive branch of the government.

Ratify: to give legal or official approval to.

Rebel or Confederate, Butternut, Grayback, Johnny Reb or Reb: a slang term for a soldier fighting for the South.

Repeal: to withdraw or cancel especially by legislative action.

Sanctuary: a place of refuge; a safe place.

Secede: to formally withdraw from an organization (as a nation, church, or political party).

Second Confiscation Act: a law passed by Congress that classified *Confederates* as traitors and freed slaves taken as *contraband*.

Second Fugitive Slave Act: one of the laws of the "*Compromise of 1850*." It favored Southern interests, requiring all U.S. citizens to assist in the return of runaway slaves and denying runaway slaves the right to a jury trial. As a result, the rights of slave owners were strengthened and the rights of free blacks were threatened. Many states pass personal liberty laws in response.

Slavery: the state of an *enslaved individual*.

Sovereign: independent and autonomous.

Thirteenth Amendment: an addition to the *Constitution* that abolishes slavery everywhere in the United States.

Union or the United States of America: The 23 Northern states that fought against the *Confederacy* during the *Civil War*. Led by President Abraham Lincoln, they fought to preserve the Union and, for some, the *abolition* of *slavery* as well.

Yank or the Blue, Federals, or Billy Yank: a slang term for a soldier fighting for the North.

Writ of habeas corpus: a provision in the *Constitution of the United States* that protects *citizens* against arbitrary arrest by allowing a judge to determine whether the arrest is lawful. It was suspended at the start of the *Civil War*, in 1861, by President Abraham Lincoln.

❖ **ACTIVITY FOUR: EMANCIPATION TIMELINE**

Goal

The Emancipation Timeline activity will allow students to visualize the nation's gradual and complicated journey towards emancipation.

Objectives

- Students will understand the length and the complexity of the emancipation process.
- Students will understand how the Civil War fits into the emancipation process.

Materials

- List of timeline events for teachers
 - Younger Student Version
 - Older Student version
- Wrap-up reading for students
- Map (should be printed on an overhead transparency)
- Overhead markers (3 colors)
- Timeline event cards

Directions

Teachers may approach this activity in various ways:

Method 1: Class activity – Grades 6-8

Approximately two 30-45-minute blocks

Day 1 – Introduction to Timeline

First 30-45 minute block.

- **Warm-Up Questions – Approximately 15 minutes**
 - What is “emancipation”? The formal release of enslaved individuals from bondage.
 - What is a “free” state? A “slave” state?
 - How do you think the North justified its anti-slavery sentiment? The Declaration of Independence’s “all men are created equal.”
 - How do you think the South used the law to justify its pro-slavery sentiment? The Constitution’s guarantee of the right to property (i.e. enslaved individuals).
 - What is “popular sovereignty”? The right of settlers to make their own laws, especially in determining whether to permit slavery within their territory.
- **The Expansion of Slavery in the United States – 15-20 minutes**
 - How did slavery expand in the United States? Set up the overhead transparency of the blank map. Explain that the purpose of the map is to show

the expansion of slavery to new states and territories, and that it will be used during the timeline activity. As a class, create a key for “free state or territory,” “slave state,” and “decision by popular sovereignty.”

- What was the United States like before 1820? Together shade in free states and territories, and slave states, accordingly.
- When was slavery abolished across the United States? You might ask them to write down any guesses/answers (events and date of events) for extra credit. Tell them to be on the look-out for two events as the class goes through the timeline together (i.e. the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863 and the 13th Amendment of 1865), and to raise their hands when the class comes upon each event.

Day 2 – Timeline

45 minute block

- Before class, create event cards. These are made easily by taking index cards and writing the date on one side and the event that occurred on that date on the other.
- Give each student one event card.
- Have students work together to put the events in chronological order on the wall or bulletin board.
- *Optional:* This activity could also be done as a **human timeline**. Students organize themselves in chronological order. Have students with events that occurred during the Civil War (April 12, 1861- April 9, 1865) take 3 steps forward. Students will be able to see the Civil War as the final series of events in a long and complicated emancipation process.
- Have students, in chronological order, read aloud their own event card and then add them to the wall or bulletin board timeline.
 - If the event is an emancipation-related law, have the class decide whether it favored moving forward, moving backward, or something in between the two. Give the student the appropriate cue card to hold up (“Forward Arrow”, “Backward Arrow”, or “Forward/Backward Arrow”). The forward arrow would recommend progress toward emancipation, the backward arrow would protect or expand slavery and both arrows would mean a compromise that neither represent an advance for emancipation or slavery.

Cue cards will help students visualize the length and complexity of the emancipation process. Students will see that laws addressing the issue of emancipation were passed long before and even after the war. They will see that the laws were a mixed bag- sometimes favoring one side over the other, sometimes attempting to balance conflicting interests.

Ex. Backward Arrow: 1850 - The First Fugitive Slave Law is passed, allowing slave owners to cross state lines in the pursuit of fugitives and making it a punishable offense to assist runaway slaves.

Ex. Forward Arrow: 1808 - Congress bans the importation of slaves ending involvement in the international slave trade.

Ex. Forward/Backward Arrow: The Compromise of 1850 admits California to the Union as a free state, allows the slave states of New Mexico and Utah to be decided by popular sovereignty, and bans the slave trade in Washington D.C.

- After students have identified the two events that abolished slavery across the country, emphasize that emancipation did not happen cleanly and all at once. Ask them to compare when the Emancipation Proclamation was issued and when the 13th Amendment was passed, using the timeline (in the middle and after the war, respectively).
- When the last event is read, have students examine the complete timeline on the wall or bulletin board. The end product is a timeline of the emancipation process, consisting of early emancipation acts in the North, emancipation-related laws that favored the interests of one side or attempted to balance the interests of both, Civil War events, and consequent constitutional amendments regarding black freedom and equality.
 - Ask students to share any observations made about the emancipation process using the timeline. **What surprises you about this timeline? How would you describe the emancipation process in the United States?** Write their observations on the board.
 - Finally, share the Wrap-up Emancipation Summary with your students.

Method 2: Individual activity-Grade 8 and up

Give each student all of the timeline event cards. Ask him to cut them out and arrange them in order to form a constructivist timeline. Older students might be assigned the additional task of researching and presenting one or two of the events. Their research might include finding a primary source to accompany the date and writing up an additional caption or description.

❖ EMANCIPATION TIMELINE OF EVENTS FOR YOUNGER STUDENTS

1. **July 4, 1776** – Declaration of Independence declares, “*We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.*”
2. **July 1777** – Vermont becomes the first U.S. territory to abolish slavery.
3. **March 1780** – Pennsylvania becomes the first U.S. state to gradually abolish slavery. Slave children born after November 1, 1780 will be free on their 28th birthday.
4. **July 1787** - Northwest Ordinance prohibits slavery except as criminal punishment, in the Northwest Territory. (The territory later becomes Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.)
5. **March 1789** - As part of the ratified United States Constitution, three-fifths of all slaves will be counted as people for representation and taxation purposes.
6. **February 1793** - The First Fugitive Slave Law is passed, allowing slave owners to cross state lines in the pursuit of fugitives and making it a punishable offense to assist runaway slaves.
7. **February 1804** – New Jersey passes gradual emancipation law. It becomes the final Northern state to pass a law that either forbids slavery or requires its gradual elimination.
8. **January 1808** – An act of Congress bans the importation of slaves ending involvement in the international slave trade.
9. **March 1820** - The Missouri Compromise forbids slavery in the Louisiana territory north of Missouri's Southern border. Under its terms, Maine is admitted to the Union as a free state and Missouri as a slave state.
10. **August 1831** - Nat Turner, an enslaved Baptist preacher believing himself to be divinely inspired, leads a violent rebellion in Southampton, Virginia. At least 57 whites are killed.
11. **July - August 1839** - Africans aboard the Spanish slave ship *Amistad* commit mutiny. When the ship is captured off the coast of Long Island, the slaves plea for freedom in court the following year.
12. **September 1850** - The Compromise of 1850 admits California to the Union as a free state, allows the slave states of New Mexico and Utah to be decided by popular sovereignty, and bans the slave trade in Washington D.C. The Compromise of 1850

includes The Second Fugitive Slave Act which requires citizens to assist in the recovery of fugitive slaves and denies fugitive slave's right to a jury trial. As a result, the rights of slave owners are strengthened and the rights of free blacks are threatened. Many states pass personal liberty laws in response.

13. **May 1854** - The Kansas-Nebraska Act creates the territories of Kansas and Nebraska and allows popular sovereignty to decide the slave status of each. It also repeals the anti-slavery clause of the Missouri Compromise.
14. **March 1857** - The U.S. Supreme Court ruling in *Dred Scott v. Sanford* denies citizenship to all slaves, ex-slaves, and descendants of slaves and denies Congress the right to prohibit slavery in the territories.
15. **October 1859** - A group of whites and blacks, led by John Brown, conducts an unsuccessful raid on Harper's Ferry, Virginia, in an attempt to undermine slavery in the South.
16. **January 1861** - Kansas enters the Union as a free state.

<April 12, 1861 – Civil War begins.>

17. **April 16, 1862** – Congress abolishes slavery in Washington with the District of Columbia Emancipation Act. Slave owners who pledge loyalty to the Union receive compensation for freeing their slaves.
18. **July 22, 1862** – President Lincoln reads a draft of the Emancipation Proclamation to the Cabinet.
19. **September 22, 1862** – President Lincoln issues the Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, freeing all enslaved individuals in rebel-controlled areas of the Confederacy on January 1, 1863.
20. **January 1, 1863** – President Lincoln issues the final version of the Emancipation Proclamation. He calls emancipation “an act of justice” and a “military necessity.”
21. **June 20, 1863** – West Virginia is admitted to the Union as a free state. As part of its state constitution, slaves receive freedom at the age of twenty-one.
22. **July 3, 1863**- The Union decisively wins the Battle of Gettysburg, ending Confederate general Robert E. Lee's invasion of the North.
23. **November 19, 1863**- After the Battle of Gettysburg, Lincoln delivers the Gettysburg Address, often called his most famous speech. He urges the North to continue to fight for freedom and equality, important principles of the Declaration of Independence. Lincoln states that “[the] government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.”

< **April 9, 1865** – Civil War ends.>

24. **December 18, 1865** – The 13th Amendment to the Constitution abolishes slavery throughout the United States, freeing almost 4 million enslaved individuals.
25. **July 1868**- The 14th Amendment to the Constitution defines a citizen as anyone born in the United States (except Native Americans) or naturalized, thereby extending all rights of citizenship to African Americans.
26. **February 1870**- The 15th Amendment to the Constitution protects African Americans from racial discrimination in voting.

❖ EMANCIPATION TIMELINE OF EVENTS FOR OLDER STUDENTS

July 4, 1776 – Declaration of Independence declares, *“We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.”*

July 1777—The Constitution of the State of Vermont prohibits slavery.

March 1780- The Constitution of Massachusetts declares all men to be free and equal; a judicial decision in 1783 interprets this as meaning that slavery should be abolished.

Pennsylvania adopts a policy of gradual emancipation, freeing the children of all slaves born after 1 November 1780 on their 28th birthday.

1784 – Rhode Island and Connecticut pass gradual emancipation laws similar to Pennsylvania.

July 1787- Northwest Ordinance prohibits slavery except as criminal punishment, in the Northwest Territory (later Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin).

March 1789- As part of the ratified United States Constitution, three-fifths of all slaves will be counted as people for representation and taxation purposes.

February 1793 - The First Fugitive Slave Law is passed, allowing slave owners to cross state lines in the pursuit of fugitives and making it a punishable offense to assist runaway slaves.

March 1799 – New York State passes a gradual emancipation law.

1800 - Congress prohibits U.S. citizens from exporting slaves.

February 1804 - New Jersey adopts a gradual emancipation law.

January 1808 - Congress bans the importation of slaves ending involvement in the international slave trade.

March 1820 - The Missouri Compromise forbids slavery in the Louisiana territory north of Missouri's Southern border. Under its terms, Maine is admitted to the Union as a free state and Missouri as a slave state.

May 1820 – Congress passes a law equating slave trading with piracy, punishable by death.

1830 - The slave population in the U.S. numbers more than two million, making the ratio of free to enslaved Americans approximately 5.5:1.

August 1831 - Nat Turner, an enslaved Baptist preacher believing himself divinely inspired, leads a violent rebellion in Southampton, Virginia. At least 57 whites are killed.

May 1836 - Faced with many abolitionist petitions, the U.S. House of Representatives adopts a "gag rule" by which abolitionist materials are automatically tabled or set aside and not reviewed. The rule is renewed numerous times.

July-August 1839 - Africans aboard the Spanish slave ship *Amistad* commit mutiny. When the ship lands off the coast of Long Island, the slaves plea for freedom in court.

1844 - Oregon prohibits slavery.

1848 - Connecticut law prohibits slavery entirely.

September 1850 - The Compromise of 1850 admits California to the Union as a free state, allows the slave states of New Mexico and Utah to be decided by popular sovereignty, and bans the slave trade in Washington D.C.

September 1850 – The Compromise of 1850 includes The Second Fugitive Slave Act which requires citizens to assist in the recovery of fugitive slaves and denies fugitive slave's right to a jury trial. As a result, the rights of slave owners are strengthened and the rights of free blacks are threatened. Many states pass personal liberty laws in response.

May 1854 - The Kansas-Nebraska Act creates the territories of Kansas and Nebraska and allows popular sovereignty to decide the slave status of each. It also repeals the anti-slavery clause of the Missouri Compromise.

March 1857 - The U.S. Supreme Court ruling in *Dred Scott v. Sanford* denies citizenship to all slaves, ex-slaves, and descendants of slaves and denies Congress the right to prohibit slavery in the territories.

October 1859 - A group of whites and blacks, led by John Brown, conducts an unsuccessful raid on Harper's Ferry, Virginia, in an attempt to undermine slavery in the South.

February 1860 – Lincoln states in his Cooper Union address on February 27th that the signers of the Constitution believed that the federal government has the power to restrict the spread of slavery into new territories.

January 1861- Kansas enters the Union as a free state.

August 1861 – Congress passes the First Confiscation Act authorizing the seizure of slaves who were employed on behalf of the Confederate cause.

August 1861 – General John C. Fremont declares free all slaves that belonged to Confederates in Missouri; Lincoln cancels his order.

April 16, 1862 – Congress abolishes slavery in Washington with the District of Columbia Emancipation Act. Slave owners who pledge loyalty to the Union receive compensation for freeing their slaves.

May 1862 – General David Hunter declares free all slaves in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida; President Lincoln issues a proclamation nullifying that order.

June 1863 – West Virginia is admitted to the Union as a free state. As part of its state constitution, slaves receive freedom at the age of twenty-one.

July 1862- The Second Confiscation Act passed by Congress defined the rebels as traitors and orders the confiscation of their property including the freeing of their slaves.

July 22, 1862 – Lincoln reads the first draft of the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation to his cabinet.

September 22, 1862 – The preliminary Emancipation Proclamation is issued by President Lincoln announcing that slaves in states in rebellion as of January 1, 1863 will be declared free.

January 1, 1863 - Emancipation Proclamation issued by President Lincoln frees the enslaved in the rebel-controlled areas of the Confederacy.

July 1864- Lincoln writes a general letter in July stating that his conditions for beginning any negotiations on ending the war includes “the abandonment of slavery”.

November 1864 – New Maryland state constitution, which abolishes slavery, takes effect.

December 1865 – The 13th Amendment to the Constitution is ratified abolishing slavery throughout the United States.

July 1868- The 14th Amendment to the Constitution defines a citizen as anyone born in the United States (except Native Americans) or naturalized, thereby extending all rights of citizenship to African Americans.

February 1870- 15th Amendment to the Constitution gives African Americans the right to vote regardless of their race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

❖ WRAP-UP

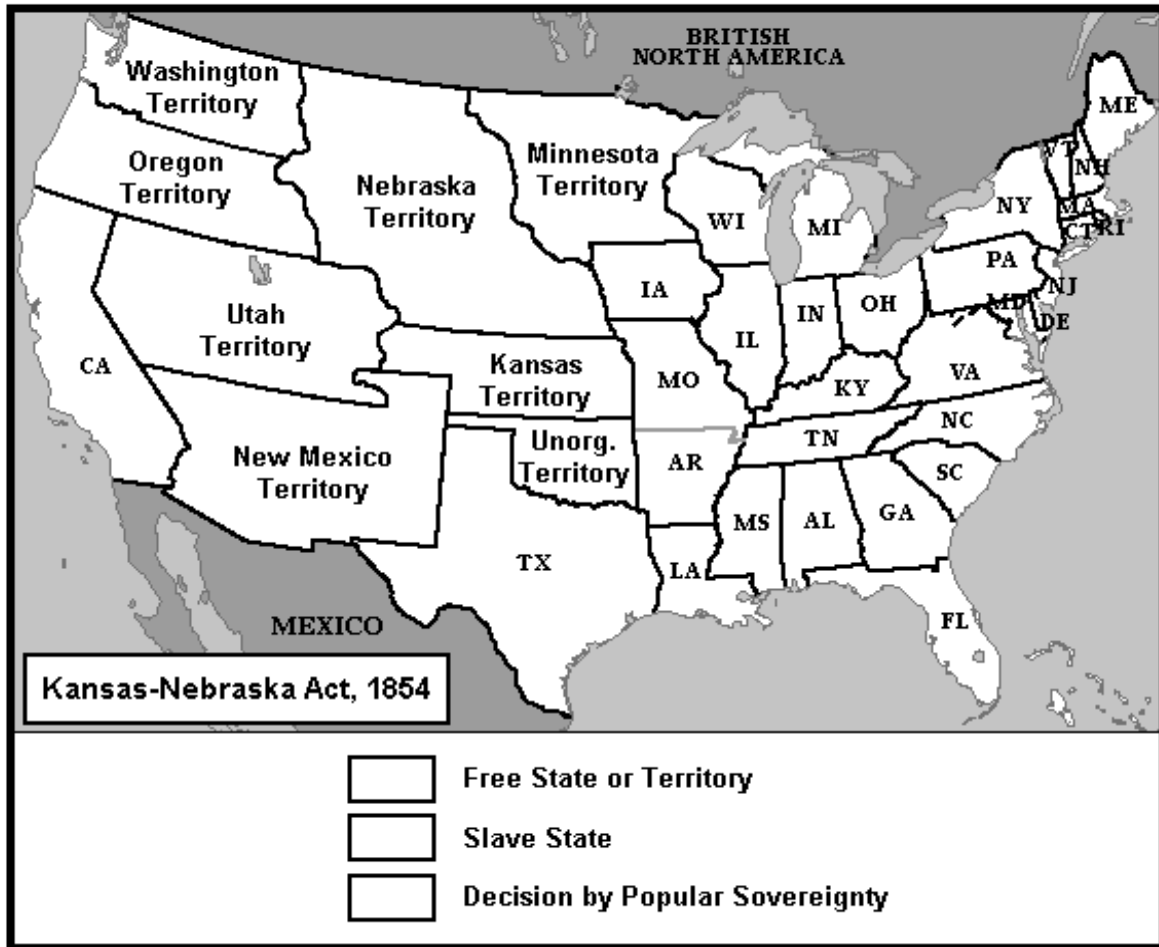
EMANCIPATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Emancipation in the United States occurred gradually. Between 1777 and 1804, Northern states and territories passed emancipation acts that either abolished slavery or required its gradual elimination. Over the next several decades, federal laws were passed to regulate the expansion of slavery to new states and territories. They deepened the divisions that had already begun appearing in the nation. Some laws favored the anti-slavery North. They admitted “free” states into the Union and *prohibited* slavery in certain territories. Other laws favored the pro-slavery South. They admitted “slave” states into the Union and *allowed* slavery in certain territories. Still other laws sought compromise. Popular sovereignty, for example, was seen as a fair solution. It allowed settlers to decide for themselves whether to permit slavery in their territory. Ultimately the divided nation could not settle its disagreements through the law. Growing tension and hostility finally led to Civil War in 1861.

During the summer of 1862, President Lincoln worked on an emancipation policy while living at the Soldiers’ Home. He wanted to issue a presidential order that would free enslaved individuals in the Confederacy. This, he hoped, would weaken the South and bring an end to the war. Lincoln thought carefully and wrote many drafts of this new policy. Finally, on January 1, 1863, he issued the Emancipation Proclamation. Calling emancipation an “act of justice” and a “military necessity,” it freed enslaved individuals in rebel-controlled areas of the Confederacy. It also allowed black men to join the Union army. The proclamation did *not*, however, free enslaved individuals in border states or Union-controlled areas of the Confederacy.

In December 1865, just a few months after the end of war, the 13th Amendment was ratified by the states. It abolished slavery *throughout* the nation. Nearly a hundred years had passed since the Northern territory of Vermont issued the nation’s first emancipation act.

The Expansion of Slavery in the United States



❖ **ACTIVITY FIVE: PREPARATION FOR THE CABINET ROLE-PLAY**

Goal: Familiarize students with the Cabinet members and prepare for the debate with an in-class discussion of the Cabinet members views. Dramatic interpretation is encouraged.

- Begin by discussing emancipation. What is emancipation? Who would be involved? What are the main issues? See Activity Four Vocabulary List for more information.
- Who selects the members of the cabinet? What is their role?
- What is each cabinet member's perspective on emancipation? What additional policies, if any, do they support along with emancipation? What does each cabinet member see as the positive or negative effects of emancipation?
- Are there other cabinet members who share the same views? Have students compare and contrast the views of each cabinet member.

Cabinet Members Emancipation Views & Background Information

Bates – Attorney General

- **Bates thinks a military order of emancipation could help end the war soon.**
- **Strongly supporting colonization, Bates thinks slaves freed through the Emancipation Proclamation should be immediately sent to Africa or Central America.**

Edward Bates was born into a prominent slave-holding family in Virginia when George Washington was president. At 21, he decided to “go West and grow up with the country,” and traveled to the frontier town of St. Louis. There, he became a highly-respected lawyer and judge. After losing the Republican nomination to Lincoln in 1860, Bates joined Lincoln's Cabinet as Attorney General. Lincoln admirably called Bates the “Law-Officer of the government, a believer in the virtue of adhering to the law.” Journalist Noah Brooks considered him “one of those close, quiet observers of people who sees through a man at first glance.” Bates was devoted to his wife and eight children and suffered deeply as the war divided his family: One son fought for the Confederacy, and another for the Union.

Blair – Postmaster General

- **Blair supports compensated emancipation.**
- **Blair endorses colonization or sending freed blacks to Africa or Central America.**

Montgomery Blair grew up in one of Washington's most powerful political families; his father was a founder of the Republican party. Before the war, he was best known as the lawyer of Dred Scott, the slave who unsuccessfully sued for his freedom. Blair was an efficient postmaster general, an important position in an era when his office controlled many government jobs. Journalist Noah Brooks described him as “the best scholar in the Cabinet,” but also “a restless mischief-maker...never so happy as when he was in hot

water or making water hot for others.” Blair admitted he loved political conflict, saying, “When the Blairs go for a fight, they go for a funeral.”

Chase – Secretary of the Treasury

- **Chase, a long standing abolitionist, criticizes the government’s inaction on slavery.**
- **Chase is not only in favor of emancipation, he is in favor of allowing all loyal men, black or white, the right to bear arms and enlist in the Army.**

Salmon Chase was a famous antislavery lawyer who served as both senator and governor in Ohio. In 1847, he joined with William Seward, his future fellow Cabinet member, to argue the Supreme Court case of John Van Zandt, an old farmer who had helped slaves run away. Though Chase desperately wanted to be president, he lost the 1860 Republican nomination to the lesser-known Abraham Lincoln. As Lincoln's Secretary of Treasury, Chase showed enormous ability. He helped to finance the war effort through new reforms that included public war bonds, the federal government's first income tax, a nationwide banking system, and paper money or the "greenback." Described by Charles Dana as “an able, noble, spotless statesman,” Chase was also considered humorless, self-important, and driven by presidential ambition.

Seward – Secretary of State

- **If Southern cotton production is disrupted, either by emancipation or continued war, England and France might interfere to keep Southern cotton coming to their mills.**
- **Some countries may see emancipation as a sign of Union desperation. Seward recommends waiting for a Union victory to issue the proclamation.**

One of the most famous anti-slavery lawyers in the country, William Seward was a founder of the Republican Party and a long-time Senator and Governor of New York. He and his wife, Frances, were active in the Underground Railroad, using their home in Auburn, New York to shelter runaway slaves. Harriet Tubman, the legendary escaped slave, built a home on his property where she lived for over fifty years. Considered the front-runner for the 1860 Republican presidential nomination, Seward lost to Lincoln, although “we may be sure that Seward once thought himself the greater man of the two,” wrote journalist Noah Brooks. As Lincoln's Secretary of State, Seward successfully managed several important conflicts with Europe. Seward eventually became a target of angry Radical Republicans, who tried to remove him from the Cabinet in late 1862.

Stanton – Secretary of War

- **Stanton believes freeing slaves in rebel states is a military necessity that could help win the War and save the Union.**
- **Stanton thinks freeing slaves deprives the Confederacy of a labor force and allowing blacks to enlist in the Union Army aides the Union war effort.**

A prominent anti-slavery attorney from Ohio, Edwin Stanton served as Lincoln's second Secretary of War. In 1862, Stanton replaced Simon Cameron, an unorganized and inefficient Pennsylvania politician who was overwhelmed by the job of organizing for war. Though Stanton had publicly mocked Lincoln as “the original gorilla,” the president offered him the most important cabinet post. Under Stanton's direction, the War

Department's operations greatly improved. Despite Stanton's rough personality, he developed the closest partnership with Lincoln of any cabinet member. The two men often spent time together at the Soldiers' Home, where both had houses.

Welles – Secretary of the Navy

- **Welles believes that war powers gives the President the right to issue the emancipation proclamation based on military necessity.**
- **At the same time, Welles is concerned that the courts might overrule Lincoln's emancipation policy on the grounds that it is unconstitutional.**

As a journalist and politician from Connecticut, Gideon Welles was a leading voice of the Democratic Party. But his passionate opposition to slavery drove him to join the newly-formed Republican Party in 1855. Appointed Secretary of the Navy, Welles faced the huge task of getting his department ready for war. Welles was mockingly called “Father Neptune” and “Noah,” because of his flowing white beard and immense curly wig. But government official Maunsell Field wrote he “was one of the ablest, and in every respect one of the best of Mr. Lincoln's immediate advisors.”

❖ DEBATING EMANCIPATION ONLINE FACILITATOR GUIDELINES

Objectives:

- Understand and analyze primary sources;
- Participate in a personal experience with history through role play;
- Explore multiple perspectives on a key issue Lincoln dealt with to understand his decision making process;
- Communicate a position to classmates utilizing principles of good debating.

Program Length: 30-45 minutes

Program Introduction:

Explain to students that today you are going to debate emancipation! To help them better understand what this means and what you will do, ask them to help you define these two words: debate and emancipation.

Sample questions:

- What is a debate?
 - Is a debate just an argument?
- Establish some principles for debating.
- A good debater can debate both sides of an issue.
 - A debate is not an argument for the sake of arguing. It is a productive discussion and considers multiple perspectives of the same issue.
 - Debaters must be well researched on a given issue and must be prepared.
- What does the word emancipation mean?

Introductory Screen:

Introduce students to Debating Emancipation Online, explaining that this program puts them in the role of one of President Lincoln's cabinet members. Assure the students that reading letters and other documents of the day will help them gain insight into the complex issue of emancipation. Now that they have literally defined the idea behind this program, you will begin the research phase of your debate preparation.

Sample questions:

- Taking a look at these images, how are these men similar? How are they different?
- Can you name any members of President Obama's cabinet?
- How is President Lincoln's cabinet different from President Obama's cabinet? How is it different?

Setting the Stage:

Explain to students that in order to understand what has been happening across the country and related to emancipation in the last year, you will explore together the documents on their desktop.

Note: A suggested order for examining these primary sources might be:

- Map (left side of screen)
- D.C. Emancipation Act (on top of map, 1st on left)
- Contrabands (last photograph on map)
- Images of the Generals (one in center of map, one on right)
- Declaration of Independence (to right of map)
- Soldiers' Home (bottom right under General)

Review these primary source documents with your students as a group and discuss the ways in which these documents reflect current views on war and slavery in the months leading up to President Lincoln's debate with his cabinet. You may want to have one student read the information contained in the gray boxes that accompany each document or image.

Note: Questions are provided here as a knowledge review to help your students prepare their arguments. You may want to ask similar questions during your discussion of these sources to help frame your analysis of each source. At the end, you should go through these questions as a group to ensure that your students retained this information.

Select a Cabinet Member:

Explain to students that this is their chance to get to know their cabinet member. Invite them to roll over each image on the screen to discover which man depicted in this image is the member they will become.

Note: In the interest of time, you may want to pre-assign roles to your students, or have them randomly select a cabinet member's name from a hat. Remember, there are only six cabinet members associated with this debate, so there will be more than one student per cabinet member. If your class has completed Pre-Program Activity 5, they may already know which role they will take on.

Encourage students to take their time exploring their cabinet member's screen to learn more about their relationship with President Lincoln and to better understand why he was chosen by Lincoln as an advisor. When each student has indicated that he or she has finished reviewing their cabinet member's screen, have them go around the room

to introduce themselves to the group. Remind them that from this point forward, they should think and speak (and even stroke their beards if they have one!) as if they are members of President Lincoln's cabinet and address you, the teacher/facilitator, as President Lincoln.

Sample questions to answer during introduction:

- What role do you serve on President Lincoln's cabinet?
- Where are you from?
- Are you ambitious?
- Why did President Lincoln choose you to be one of his advisors?
- What do you really think of President Lincoln?

Note: Encourage students who have taken on the role of the same cabinet member to work together, having each student share a different fact about their cabinet member with the rest of the class.

The Desk of (cabinet member name):

Since students have been instructed to think and behave as their cabinet member, introduce this screen by setting the stage for your debate. Remember, you have also now assumed the role as President Lincoln!

Sample dramatic interpretation:

During these hot, summer months in Washington, I have spent a great deal of time thinking through my policies on emancipation. I have drafted a preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, and now I want to hear your thoughts as to when and how to abolish slavery.

Please read and analyze the items on your computer screen.

Note: While many of the documents on these screens are shared among all cabinet members, there are some that are specific to each person. Have students explore the primary sources on their screen take notes on information that will strengthen their argument and to which they can directly refer during the debate. For information on how other members of Lincoln's cabinet felt about emancipation, have students roll over their images at the bottom of the screen.

Note: While students are exploring these primary sources, construct a "table" worthy of a cabinet meeting. You can do this easily by sliding desks to the center of the room. If you are doing this in a computer lab, you can return to your

classroom at this point for the debate. Students should be able to see each other when debating, and should be as dramatic as possible!

When students have thoroughly explored their cabinet member screen and have answered the knowledge review questions at the end, have them gather at the large “table” you’ve made at the center of the room. Seated around the table and armed with their notes, students should take a moment to gather their thoughts. Let the debate begin!

Sample prompt for debate:

Gentlemen, I thank you for coming to meet with me on this hot, July day. I have gathered here because I have drafted a preliminary policy on emancipation, and now I want to hear your thoughts as to when and how to emancipate slaves. How will you advise me? What do you think the consequences of such an act might be?

Cabinet members’ views on emancipation:

- Edward Bates: “A military order of emancipation could help end the war, but emancipated slaves should be sent to Africa.”
- Montgomery Blair: “The loyal border states, where slavery is legal, might be so angered by an emancipation proclamation that they would join the Confederacy.”
- Salmon Chase: “Freeing slaves would deprive the Confederacy of a large labor force and add new manpower to the Union.”
- William Seward: “The world may view emancipation as a sign of Union desperation.”
- Edwin Stanton: “Freeing the slaves in rebel states is a military necessity that could help end the war and save the Union.”
- Gideon Welles: “A presidential order for emancipation might be unconstitutional and could create even more division in the Union.”

Note: As Abraham Lincoln, your role is to manage the debate by interjecting questions throughout, as well as statements of support or opposition of individual cabinet members’ statements. You should also ensure that all opposition to one cabinet member’s argument is productive and educational, as opposed to malicious or argumentative. Encourage students to remember that a debate is meant to help them gain insight on multiple perspectives of the same issue and is not argument for the sake of argument.

Sample conclusion to debate:

Gentlemen, I thank you for exploring this issue with me and for sharing your questions, thoughts, and concerns regarding my emancipation policies.

Conclusion:

Have students read the overview on Lincoln Issues the Emancipation Proclamation and the Emancipation Proclamation to discover the results of that July 22, 1862 cabinet meeting, as well as the results of the Emancipation Proclamation. Have students continue to the next screen to discover what happened to their specific cabinet member after the Emancipation Proclamation was issued.

Cabinet Member:

Have students read the screen to discover what happened to their cabinet member after the Emancipation Proclamation.

Sample questions:

- What happened to you after the Emancipation Proclamation was issued?
- What became of your political career?

Have students share the fate of their cabinet member with the rest of the class by answering the above questions. After sharing, have students select “Certificate of Completion” for their records.

Sample questions for reflection:

- Has your opinion on the effectiveness of assembling a team of people with varying backgrounds and opinions changed? If so, how?
- Was this a difficult decision for President Lincoln, or was emancipation a foregone conclusion?
- How is this activity relevant to your life today?

*Although these facilitator guidelines are written for using Debating Emancipation Online in the classroom or in the school’s computer lab, this program could also be assigned as an at-home activity if there are not enough resources available at your school. If you plan to have students complete this activity at home, assign each student the role of one of President Lincoln’s cabinet members and have them complete the program. At the conclusion, students should print the certificate of completion, or email it to you. Plan a classroom debate after each student has completed the online interactive portion of Debating Emancipation Online at home.

❖ **SAMPLE LINKS TO DEBATING EMANCIPATION ONLINE DOCUMENTS AND IMAGES**

Camp Brightwood Contrabands:

<http://lccn.loc.gov/98500959>

Pinkerton, Lincoln, and McClelland at Antietam:

[http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/h?pp/PPALL:@field\(NUMBER+@band\(cwpb+04326\)\)](http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/h?pp/PPALL:@field(NUMBER+@band(cwpb+04326)))

President Lincoln's Cabinet:

http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/I?presp:1:./temp/~ammem_K9Wl::displayType=1:m856sd=cph:m856sf=3a05802:@@pres

Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C.:

[http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/h?pp/PPALL:@field\(NUMBER+@1\(cph+3g03269\)\)](http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/h?pp/PPALL:@field(NUMBER+@1(cph+3g03269)))

President Lincoln Writing the Proclamation of Freedom:

<http://www.loc.gov/teachers/newsevents/events/lincoln/pdf/writing.pdf>

Emancipation Proclamation:

http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/featured_documents/emancipation_proclamation/print_friendly.html?page=index_content.html&title=Emancipation_Proclamation

❖ SUGGESTIONS FOR POST-PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

Debating Emancipation Online Post-Program Activity

- Repeat the debate portion of Debating Emancipation Online and film your class debating this historic event.
- Submit your class video to President Lincoln's Cottage to be featured on our website. For questions, contact Callie Hawkins at callie_hawkins@nthp.org !

Now Debate This! Post-Program Activity

- Review debate methodology as learned in Now Debate This! pre-program activity.
- Brainstorm current political events to determine a topic for debate
- Assign students a role as one of President Obama's cabinet members
- Have students research their cabinet member to discover where they are from, why President Obama chose him or her to be one of his advisors, what their political affiliation is, and what their views are on this specific issue.
- Model a role play debate similar to Debating Emancipation Online
- Film this debate and submit it to Callie Hawkins at callie_hawkins@nthp.org to be featured on the President Lincoln's Cottage website!

Sample Rubric for Debating Emancipation Online (In-class Debate)

Student Name:

Points (out of possible 25):

	Outstanding (5 points)	Great (4 points)	Good (3 points)	Fair (2 points)	Poor (1 point)
Preparation	Student is completely prepared and has read all documents essential to debate and has formed an argument based on information relevant to his/her character.	Student seems somewhat prepared and has read most of the documents essential to debate and has formed argument based largely on information relevant to his/her character.	Student seems somewhat prepared and has read some of the documents essential to debate and has formed an argument using some information relevant to his/her character.	Student is not prepared and has read few documents essential to debate and has formed an argument using little information.	Student is not prepared and has not read or understood any of the documents essential to debate.
Communication	Student effectively communicated position to group.	Student somewhat effectively communicated position to group.	Student occasionally communicated position to group.	Student attempted to communicate position to group but did so very little.	Student made no effort at effective communication to group.
Enthusiasm	Facial expressions and body language showed strong interest in topic.	Facial expressions and body language sometimes showed strong interest in topic.	Facial expressions and body language were used occasionally to generate interest in topic.	Very little use of facial expressions or body language and did not generate much interest in topic.	Student made no effort to show enthusiasm for topic.
Debate	Student developed debate strategy around principles of good debating and utilized those skills in debate.	Student somewhat developed debate strategy around principles of good debating and somewhat utilized those skills in debate.	Student occasionally utilized principles of good debating in debate.	Student utilized principles of good debating very little.	Student made no attempt to utilize principles of good debating in debate.
Content	Student completely understood the multiple perspectives surrounding Lincoln's decision on emancipation.	Student somewhat understood the multiple perspectives surrounding Lincoln's decision on emancipation.	Student showed some understanding of the multiple perspectives surrounding Lincoln's decision on emancipation.	Student showed little understanding of the multiple perspectives surrounding Lincoln's decision on emancipation.	Student did not understand the multiple perspectives surrounding Lincoln's decision on emancipation and showed little interest in doing so.