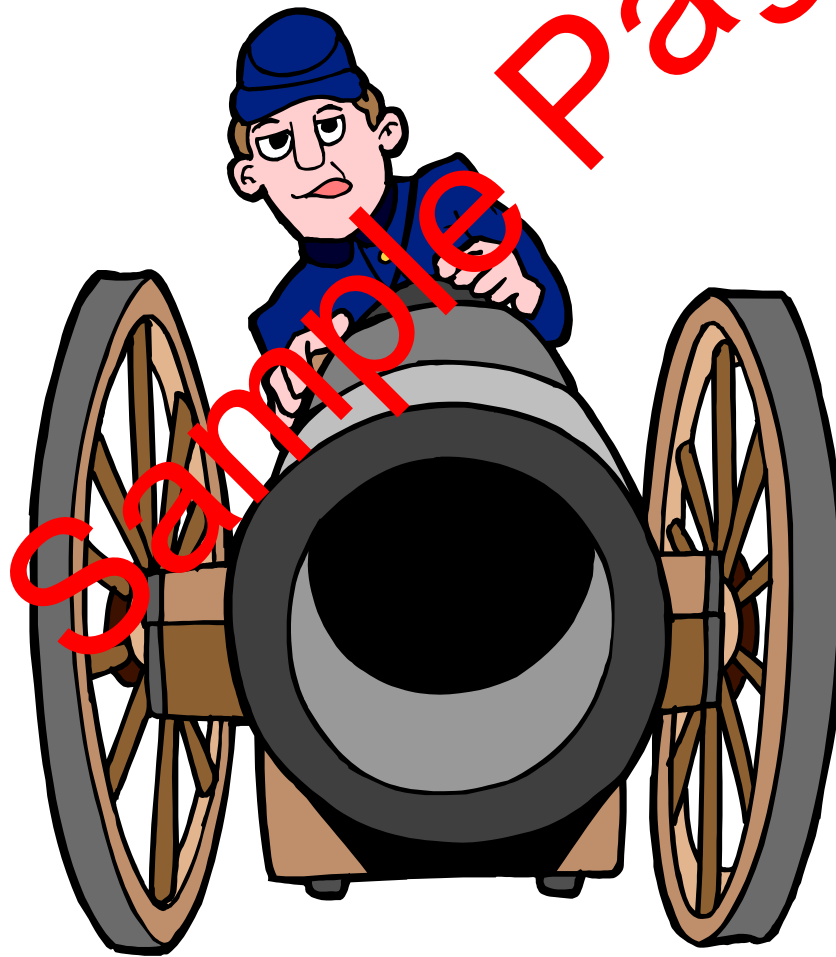




Grades 2-7

An Overview of the 19th Century

Unit Study



A Journey Through Learning
www.ajourneythroughlearning.com

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Thank you for purchasing from **A Journey Through Learning**. We hope that you enjoy our unit study entitled An Overview of the 19th Century. Getting started is easy.

First, take the time to just browse through the pages to familiarize yourself with the layout. In this book, you will find many topics.

Each topic has a(an):

- * information page
- *correlating activity pages
- *vocabulary Words

We have also included a blank United States map, 19th century timeline pictures and picture cards of the 19th century presidents.

Information Page

Each of the topics has an information page to read to your child. When possible, real life photos are included for your child to see.

Activity Page

When your study of the topic is complete, it is time to go on to the activity that correlates with the topic. Some of these activities are more fun while others are more challenging. All of them will enrich your child's understanding and knowledge of each topic.

Vocabulary Study

The underlined and bolded words are vocabulary words. Read each sentence that contains the vocabulary word very carefully. It is important that your child hear the vocabulary words in context. Ask your child if he/she can get the meaning of the word from listening to the sentence it is contained in. Next, turn to the vocabulary pages in the back of the book and write their definition. Vocabulary study increases your child's knowledge of the topic!

Presidents Activity

We have also included a presidential picture card of each of the presidents that served in office during the 1900's. Your child will enter in the beginning and ending year of each presidency.

Time Line Cards

Cut out the timeline cards. Laminate them so they will last longer. Have your child put the cards in order of when each happened.

How Long Does it Take to Complete A Unit Study?

Doing a study guide page and an activity sheet a day, it should take about one month to complete. However, you can expand the study portion and make it last as long as you like! That's the beauty of homeschooling! Do it YOUR way!

Study Choices

Choice #1- Read the first page of the study guide. Then use the internet and fun children's books to learn more about the topic that is covered in that study guide. For instance-our American Indians Unit Study has a study guide page about Geronimo. Dig into Geronimo. There are probably lots of interesting things to learn about him that the study guide does not cover. Spend a day on Geronimo or spend a week! When your child has completed studying that particular topic, it will be time to do the activity sheet for that topic. The activity sheets are found right after the study guide page that it goes with.

Choice #2- Read only the study guide page and do the activity sheet that goes with it. The activity sheets are found right after the study guide page that it goes with. You may choose to do one study guide/activity sheet per day, two per day, two per week, three per week, etc. It doesn't matter. The pace is completely up to you. At one per day, it will take about a month to complete this unit study.

Tips and tricks to go the extra mile!

Supplies Need:

½ inch three-ring binder

8 tabs (if you are using our copywork and/or notebooking pages, you will need to have 10 tabs. Label with copywork and notebooking)

Your study guide and activity sheet pages

1. Label your tabs: Study Guide, Activity Sheets, Book Log, NICK, Biography Reports, Outlines, and Narration pages (Copywork and Notebooking, if using these).
2. Make copies of NICK notes and outline forms and narration forms, put them behind the tabs. Your child can use either the NICK notes form (easier) or the outline form (a bit harder) after any of the study guides. The narration forms also come in two levels. Choose the correct level for your child. These serve as a good way for your child to show what they have learned.
3. Hole punch your study guide and activity sheets and place behind the correct tab. You will read a page of a study guide. Behind the study guide are all of the activities that go with that study guide.

A Journey Through "The 19th Century"

The White House
Thomas Jefferson
Louisiana Purchase
Lewis and Clark
War of 1812

Missouri Compromise
Underground Railroad
Industrial Revolution
Mexican – American War
Trail of Tears

Manifest Destiny
Oregon Trail
Gold Rush

Slavery (Dred Scott)
Abraham Lincoln
Confederates
Union

Civil War
Reconstruction
Railroad

Coming to America-Immigration
Indian Wars
School in the 1800's

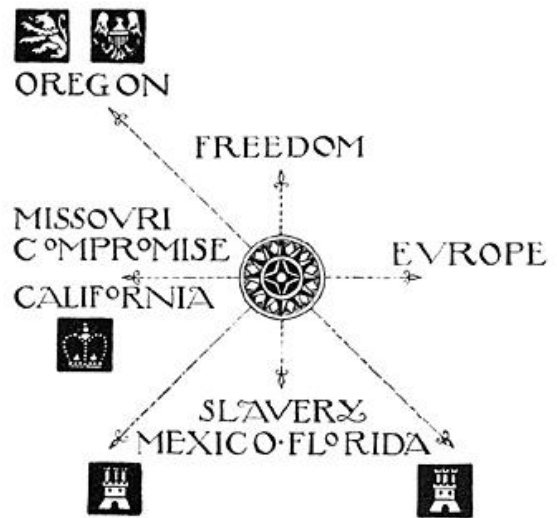
19th Century Presidents Study

Will This State Have Slaves?

The Missouri Compromise

In 1820, tension was high over the debate of slavery in the Union states. States had to make decisions about whether to enter the union as free or slave state. Congress was concerned about keeping the votes equal. To help with this, Congress allowed Missouri to join the Union as a slave state and allowed Maine to enter as a free state. It was decided that any state located north of the 36° 30' line would be “forever free of slavery.” This compromise became extremely influential in the legal fights of slaves and their struggle for freedom. It became known as “The Missouri Compromise.”

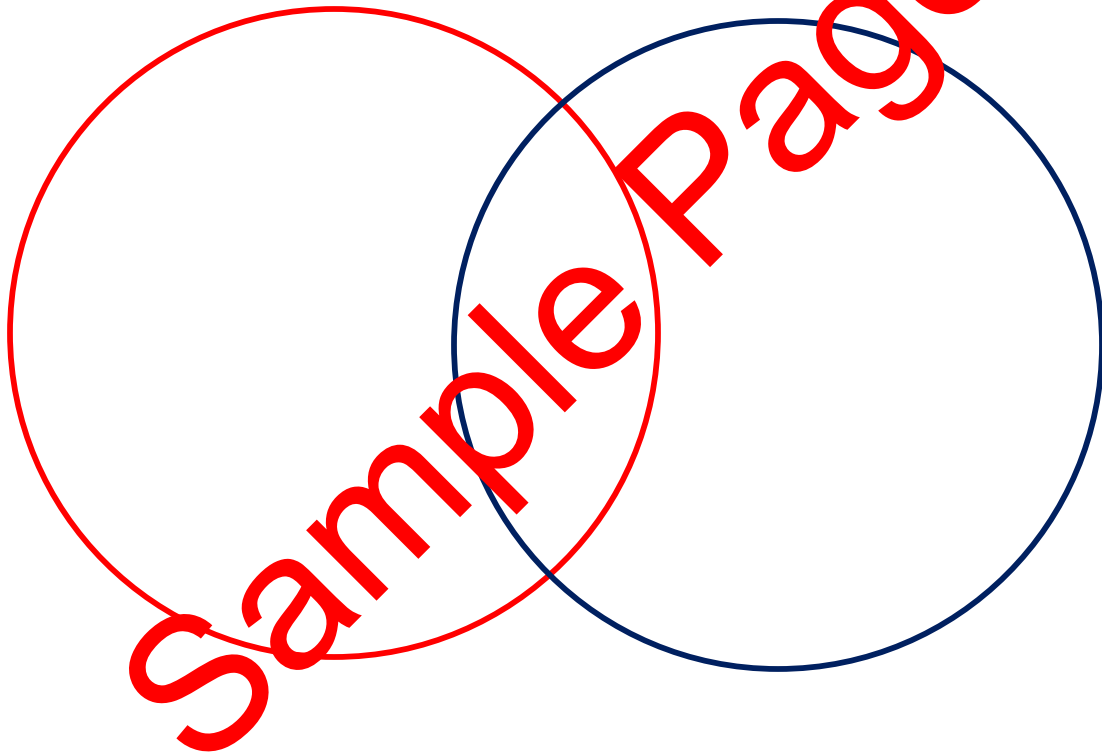
In 1857, the Missouri Compromise was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. It stated that Congress did not have the right to prohibit slavery in any of the territories



A compromise is something that two people do so that both can agree on a subject. Pretend that you and a friend both want to decide what you will do today for a field trip. Using the Venn Diagram below, sort each of your ideas to try and find a compromise for your field trip.

Your
Field Trip Ideas

Your friend's
Field Trip Ideas



Your Field Trip Compromise

Running for Freedom- The Underground Railroad

The Underground Railroad was a means of escape for slaves from 1830 to 1860. Many of the slaves were trying to **flee** their owners and relocate to the North for freedom. Even though it was called “The Underground Railroad,” it was not a railroad at all. It was a secret path of travel that may have included walking, boats, horse carriages, or hiding for days in **abandoned** barns.

Harriet Tubman was a runaway slave from Maryland. Over the course of 10 years, Harriet helped to lead hundreds of slaves to freedom using this route. Travel on the Railroad held many dangers for the slaves, and for the individuals who helped them escape. Some of these dangers included being caught. When slaves were caught, they were usually severely punished. Other dangers were wild animals, poisonous snakes, and hunger. While running away, many slaves lived on very little food. Because they did not possess anything, they did not take anything with them. They would eat whatever they could find along the way-nuts, roots, corn, apples, or fish caught in streams. The Railroad, and everything about it, had to remain a secret.

Along the way, many **signals** were invented to let slaves know the route to follow. Some of the codes included: special knocks on windows, leaving ashes in certain shapes on the ground, bird sounds, and painted bricks on chimneys. Many families along the trail had secret compartments in their homes and businesses to hide slaves. Many people helped with the Underground Railroad. Most were from the North, but some Southerners also felt that slavery was wrong. Most of the people were ordinary people like doctors, lawyers, store owners, children, and mothers. No one actually knows how many slaves actually escaped, but the numbers are around 100,000. Due to the secrecy of the railroad, no true records were kept.



During the time of the Underground Railroad, an itinerant carpenter, named Peg Leg Joe, travelled throughout the South, passing this tune to slaves. The words contained coded directions to travel north. The Drinking Gourd was code for the Big Dipper. Read the song below. See if you can follow the directions that are hidden in the song. Write them on the lines below.



When the sun goes back
and the first quail calls
Follow the drinking gourd
The old man is a waitin' for
to carry you to freedom
Follow the drinking gourd

Chorus

*Follow the drinking gourd,
follow the drinking gourd
For the old man is a-waitin'
to carry you to freedom
Follow the drinking gourd*

The river bed makes a mighty
fine road,
Dead trees to show you the
way
And it's left foot, peg foot,
traveling on
Follow the drinking gourd

The river ends between two
hills
Follow the drinking gourd
There's another river on the
other side
Follow the drinking gourd

I thought I heard the angels
say
Follow the drinking gourd
The stars in the heavens
gonna show you the way
Follow the drinking gourd

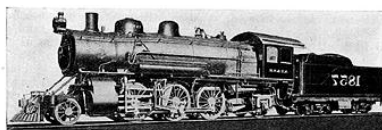
The Industrial Revolution Transforms America

There is some debate about exactly when the Industrial Revolution actually began. Some historians think that it began as early as the 1780's, while others claim that it did not begin until the 1830's. Another group believes this growth began following the end of the Civil War in 1865. With everything destroyed or shut down after the war, the United States emerged this time as an industrial giant. Old industries that had been in business before the war now expanded their companies. New industries like petroleum **refining**, steel manufacturing, and electrical power companies were emerging all over America. One of the fastest growing was the railroads system. It seemed that both the north and the south were ready to expand into new territories.

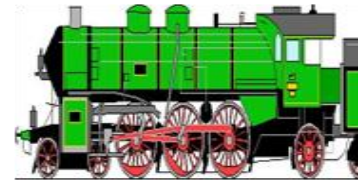
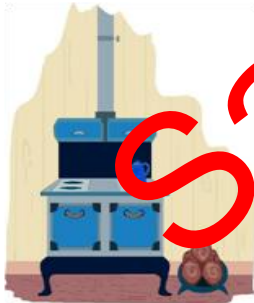
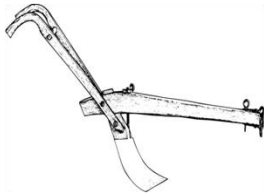
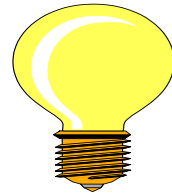
The industrial growth helped to establish a new class of people in America. It produced a new class of **affluent** people and a thriving middle class. It also opened the doors for a novel concept- **blue collar** working class.

It seemed that everyone wanted a piece of the American dream. At a rapid rate, immigrants began flooding the shores. This created an American society that was more diverse than it had ever been. Even though it seemed that America was finally heading in the correct direction, countless workers were unemployed at least part of the year. Some of those that did work were receiving low pay, this led to workers joining to create a support organization it was called a "labor union."

Besides the rise in industrial jobs, the country also experienced a technological revolution. People went from using candles to light their homes to lighting their homes by flipping a switch. Transportation went from walking, to buggies, to steam-powered locomotives, electric trolley cars, and finally gasoline automobiles.



The 19th century experienced enormous changes in technology. Draw a line to the old way of doing things to the new invention.



Santa Anna Storms the Alamo

In 1821, Mexico had won its independence from Spain. As a result, Mexico **inherited** Spanish lands, including Texas, California, and New Mexico. Throughout the 1820's and 1830's, U.S. pioneers headed west. On March 2, 1836, Texas declared its **independence** from Mexico. Out of anger, Mexican **dictator** General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna stormed 200 Texans at the Alamo, an old abandoned mission. The Texans held their own for 10 days. In the end the Mexicans overtook and killed the Texans.

“Remember the Alamo” became the rallying cry of Texans and their continued quest for independence. In 1844, after 26 years of seeking its independence, President John Tyler reopened the issues and, through congress, allowed Texas to join the union. This act sparked the beginning of the Mexican-American War, because Mexico also claimed Texas.

The Mexican – American War, 1846-1848, was the first offensive war fought by the U. S. It was their most successful fight over land rights. By the time the war ended, the American government had control over much of what would become the continental U.S.



Color the Alamo

