

**Lesson Name**

A Political or Social Hero? – A Structured Academic Controversy (SAC) with Joshua L. Chamberlain

**Authors**

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**Grades Subject Topic**

Fifth, Eighth, Eleventh.

U.S. History Joshua Chamberlain, The Battle of Gettysburg

**Unit Name Estimated Time Needed for Lesson**

The Social Category: The Battle of

Gettysburg

~ 90 minutes

**State/Common Core Standard, Grade Level & Description**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| *Standard Number* |  | *Detailed description of each standard.* |
| **Common Core Standards 5th Grade** |  |  |
| Literacy.RI.5.5 |  | Compare and contrast the overall structure (e.g., chronology, comparison,cause/effect, and problem/solution) of events, ideas, concepts, or information in two or more texts. |
| Literacy.RI.5.6 |  | Analyze multiple accounts of the same event or topic, noting importantsimilarities and differences in the point of view they represent. |
| **Common****Core Standards 8th Grade** |  |  |
| CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.6-8.1 |  | Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondarysources. |
| CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.6-8.9 |  | Analyze the relationship between a primary and secondary source on thesame topic. |
| **Common****Core****Standards** |  |  |

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| **11th Grade** |  |  |
| CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.1 |  | Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what thetext says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain. |
| CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.7 |  | Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented indifferent media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively) as well as in words in order to address a question or solve a problem. |
| **5th Grade****GPS** |  |  |
| SS5H1c |  | Identify major battles and campaigns: Fort Sumter, Gettysburg, the AtlantaCampaign, Sherman’s March to the Sea, and Appomattox Court House. |
| **8th Grade****GPS** |  |  |
| SS8H6b |  | State the importance of key events of the Civil War; include Antietam, theEmancipation Proclamation, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, the Union blockade of Georgia’s coast, Sherman’s Atlanta Campaign, Sherman’s March to the Sea, and Andersonville. |
| **11th Grade****GPS** |  |  |
| SSUSH9d |  | Explain the importance of Fort Sumter, Antietam, Vicksburg, Gettysburg,and the Battle for Atlanta and the impact of geography on these battles. |
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**NCSS Theme Description**

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| --- | --- |
| *Theme**Number* | *Detailed description of each NCSS theme.* |
| 1 | **Culture** - The study of culture examines the socially transmitted beliefs, values,institutions, behaviors, traditions and way of life of a group of people; it also encompasses other cultural attributes and products, such as language, literature, music, arts and artifacts, and foods. |
| 2 | **Time, Continuity, and Change** - Studying the past makes it possible for us tounderstand the human story across time. The historical experiences of societies, peoples and nations reveal patterns of continuity and change. Historical analysis enables us to identify continuities over time in core institutions, values, ideals, and traditions, as well as processes that lead to change within societies and institutions, and that result in innovation and the development of new ideas, values and ways of life. |
| 4 | **Individuals Development and Identity** - The examination of various forms of humanbehavior enhances an understanding of the relationships between social norms and emerging personal identities, the social processes that influence identity formation, and the ethical principles underlying individual action. |

**The Cultural Approach Category Description**

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| --- | --- |
| *Category* | *Detailed description of each Category that is a focus of this lesson* |
| **Social** | The notion of a “hero” is one that is socially determined and historically bounded,often changing over time and across social groupings. |
| **Political** | Those who have power and influence impact our thinking about who our heroesare why they should be seen as heroic. |
| **Intellectual** | Contemporary viewpoints often shape our own understanding of history. |

**Handouts/Materials/ Textbook Pages/Web Links**

*List all of the materials in the lesson. List pages in textbooks and online links.*

**All Grade Levels:**

 **GUIDESHEET #1** – *A Political or Social Hero? - A Structured Academic Controversy with Joshua L. Chamberlain.*

o One version each for 5th, 8th, and 11th grades

 **GUIDESHEET #2 –** Position Development Chart

 **DOCUMENT COLLECTIONS** – Teachers and students may print or view the documents by following the links indicated below, or, they may use the documents in the document lists provided – one version each for 5th, 8th, and 11th grades. The documents have been pared down and/or modified for lower grade levels.

 **NOTE:** Several of the documents are viewable only online and are not printable.

**5th Grade:**

 Report of Col. Joshua L. Chamberlain, Twentieth Maine Infantry. Gettysburg Campaign.

July 6, 1863. O.R.--Series I--Volume XXVII/1 [S# 43]. Available:

<http://www.civilwarhome.com/chamberl.htm>[MODIFIED]

 Quotes from the website: “To the limits of the Soul’s Ideal: Why people Admire Joshua

Lawrence Chamberlain.” Available: <http://www.joshua.lurker00.com/jlcadmirers.htm>

 Letter from Joshua L. Chamberlain to Governor [Israel] Washburn, Brunswick, July 14,

1862. Maine State Archives. Augusta, Maine. "Records Relating to the Career of Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain." Available: [http://learn.bowdoin.edu/joshua-lawrence- chamberlain/documents/1862-07-14.html](http://learn.bowdoin.edu/joshua-lawrence-chamberlain/documents/1862-07-14.html) [MODIFIED]

 Quotes from the website: “To the limits of the Soul’s Ideal: Why people Admire Joshua

Lawrence Chamberlain.” <http://www.joshua.lurker00.com/jlcadmirers.htm>

**8th Grade:**

 Report of Col. Joshua L. Chamberlain, Twentieth Maine Infantry. Gettysburg Campaign.

July 6, 1863. O.R.--Series I--Volume XXVII/1 [S# 43]. Available:

<http://www.civilwarhome.com/chamberl.htm>[MODIFIED]

 Tom Desjardin, *Stand Firm, Ye Boys from Maine* (New York: Oxford University Press,

2009). Available: <https://gdg.org/Research/People/Chamberlain/stand.html>

 Letter from Joshua L. Chamberlain to Governor [Israel] Washburn, Brunswick, July 14,

1862. Maine State Archives. Augusta, Maine. "Records Relating to the Career of Joshua

Lawrence Chamberlain." Available: [http://learn.bowdoin.edu/joshua-lawrence- chamberlain/documents/1862-07-14.html](http://learn.bowdoin.edu/joshua-lawrence-chamberlain/documents/1862-07-14.html)

 Letter from Joshua L. Chamberlain to his father, Brunswick, February 20, 1865. Maine State Archives. Augusta, Maine. "Records Relating to the Career of Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain." Available: [http://learn.bowdoin.edu/joshua-lawrence- chamberlain/documents/1865-02-20.html](http://learn.bowdoin.edu/joshua-lawrence-chamberlain/documents/1865-02-20.html)

**11th Grade:**

 Letter from Joshua L. Chamberlain to Governor [Israel] Washburn, Brunswick, July 14,

1862. Maine State Archives. Augusta, Maine. "Records Relating to the Career of Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain." Available: [http://learn.bowdoin.edu/joshua-lawrence- chamberlain/documents/1862-07-14.html](http://learn.bowdoin.edu/joshua-lawrence-chamberlain/documents/1862-07-14.html)

 Eloise Jordon, “Joshua Chamberlain: One of Maine’s Greatest Men,” *Lewiston Journal* (Lewiston, ME) Jan. 9, 1982, 3A. Available: [http://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=1899&dat=19820109&id=xl0gAAAAIBAJ&sji d=EmUFAAAAIBAJ&pg=1386,1019495](http://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=1899&amp;dat=19820109&amp;id=xl0gAAAAIBAJ&amp;sjid=EmUFAAAAIBAJ&amp;pg=1386%2C1019495)

 Martin Pengelly, “The Maine lesson of Gettysburg: Real history is never so romantic as reel,” *The Guardian,* Jul. 2013. Available: [http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2013/jul/02/gettysburg-civil-war-maine- little-round-top](http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2013/jul/02/gettysburg-civil-war-maine-little-round-top)

 Letter from Joshua L. Chamberlain to his father, Brunswick, February 20, 1865. Maine State Archives. Augusta, Maine. "Records Relating to the Career of Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain." Available: [http://learn.bowdoin.edu/joshua-lawrence- chamberlain/documents/1865-02-20.html](http://learn.bowdoin.edu/joshua-lawrence-chamberlain/documents/1865-02-20.html)

 Report of Col. Joshua L. Chamberlain, Twentieth Maine Infantry. Gettysburg Campaign.

July 6, 1863. O.R.--Series I--Volume XXVII/1 [S# 43]. Available:

<http://www.civilwarhome.com/chamberl.htm>

 Tom Desjardin, *Stand Firm, Ye Boys from Maine* (New York: Oxford University Press,

2009). Available: <https://gdg.org/Research/People/Chamberlain/stand.html>

 “Letter to the Governor after Gettysburg.” *Bangor Whig and Courier* (Bangor, ME) Jul.

1863. Available: <http://www.joshualawrencechamberlain.com/gettysburgletter.php>

 “A Bayonet Charge the Last Hope,” in *Deeds of Valor: From Records of the Archives of the United States Government. How Heroes Won the Medal of Honor*, Vol. 1., (Detroit: Perrien- Keydel, 1907), p. 248-251. <http://www.joshualawrencechamberlain.com/deedsofvalor.php>

**Additional Sources:**

 History: Chamberlin Defends Little Round Top [http://www.history.com/videos/chamberlain-defends-little-round-top#chamberlain-](http://www.history.com/videos/chamberlain-defends-little-round-top#chamberlain-defends-little-round-top)

[defends-little-round-top](http://www.history.com/videos/chamberlain-defends-little-round-top#chamberlain-defends-little-round-top)

 Gettysburg Daily: The Myth of Little Round Top: Parts 1-3 <http://www.gettysburgdaily.com/?p=7132>

**Guiding Questions**

*What should students know or understand at the completion of the unit or lesson?*

**All Grade Levels:**

 By what measures are heroes determined?

 Why do you think that Chamberlain came to be regarded as a hero by so many 19th

century Americans?

 Does the notion of “hero” change over time? How are our modern heroes alike or

different from that of the historical figure Joshua Chamberlain?

**Additional Questions**

 What is a primary/secondary source?

 What are ways to gain a better understanding of an historical event or person?

 Which type of source is the most accurate primary/secondary? When? Why?

**Indicators of Achievement**

*List all of the important indicators of achievement (important people, places, and events) and vocabulary that students will need to know at the conclusion of the lesson.*

 *The Battle of Gettysburg* - (July 1-3, 1864) - Union victory; turning point of the Civil

War; the North repelled a Southern invasion into Pennsylvania.

 *Little Round Top –* (July 2, 1864)-A skirmish during the second day of the Battle of Gettysburg where the Union, led by the 20th Maine Volunteer infantry, repelled multiple assaults by Confederate troops

 *Joshua L. Chamberlin –* A college professor from the State of Maine. Chamberlin commanded the 20th Maine Volunteer infantry and ordered their famous bayonet charge

at Little Round Top effectively protecting the Union flank. Chamberlin won the Medal of

Honor for his action during the battle. He went on to become a Brigadier General, college president, and Governor of Maine.

 *William C. Oates –* A Confederate Colonel from Alabama who led the charge against Little Round Top. Oates later became Governor of Alabama and a General during the Spanish-America War.

**Assessment Strategies**

*Describe the assessments that will be used during the unit.*

**Formative Assessment** – Small-Group Deliberation, Construction and Presentation of Evidence- Based Arguments, Consensus Building

**Summative Assessment**- Final Consensus Statements, “What is a hero?” Writing Assignment

**Teaching Strategies**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| 5min | Introduction of SAC,including warm-up | 30min | Primary Sources andSecondary SourceAnalysis – Position | 30min | Consensus Building |
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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 5min | Organization ofTeams and Groups | 10-15min | DevelopmentPosition Sharing | 10min | Conclusion/Summary |
|  |  |  |
|  | *Describe all of the teaching strategies that you will be using in this lesson. In**the squares calculate the percentage of the lesson that the strategy will take. For example in an hour lesson, lecture should take no more than 25% (15mins) of the lesson* |

**Sparking Strategy/Warm-Up**

*Sparking Strategy (Lesson introduction)*

Have students consider the notion of *heroism*. What does it mean to be a hero in 2014 and who are some modern examples? Are ideas about heroism universal? Is there any evidence to suggest

that our conceptions of heroism change over time and from one social group to the next?

**Lesson Procedures**

*In a numerical list provide a step by step outline of the lesson. Include questions you will ask the students and materials you will use.*

**Outline (Steps also clarified in Guide Sheet)**

**1.** Start with a round table group discussion (See warm-up above). Distribute

GUIDESHEETS outlining the format and steps of the SAC – *Political or Social Hero?*

**2.** Divide the class into groups with social and political sides as indicated in the exercise. A good idea would be to have 3-4 members per side, perhaps a total of 8 per group. In doing so, each team member will be responsible for a single text, thus ensuring that the position preparation portion of the exercise can be completed within the allotted time.

**3.** Following GUIDESHEET #1, each group will have 30 minutes to read their assigned

texts and craft 2-4 evidence-based position statements supporting their argument. Remind students to refer to the texts! Use GUIDESHEET #2 to record positions**.**

**4.** Following GUIDESHEET #1, each group will have approximately 10-15 minutes to deliver their arguments, roughly 5-7 minutes per side. **NOTE:** After each side presents the position statements, the opposing group must restate the arguments to the authors’ satisfaction. Both sides should follow this process. GUIDESHEET #2 can be used for record keeping.

**5.** Following GUIDESHEET #1, groups must now work to build consensus. Both sides should abandon their allegiances to their original positions and work to find common ground with their peers. Several guiding questions are included in GUIDESHEET #1 and the group must work to draft and record a statement of consensus, again drawing on the evidence available. ~30 minutes

**6.** With the time remaining, bring the class back together for sharing of consensus

statements and whole-group debriefing. Additional questions for consideration are included in GUIDESHEET #1.

**7.** A final, summative assessment is optional. Included in the guide sheet is an essay prompt, generally intended as homework. The prompt asks students to draw on the

exercise to consider the changing nature of heroism.

**Differentiation**

*Think about students’ skill levels, intelligences, and learning styles.*

**Scaffolds:** Work with students individually if needed to answer questions and further explain any material. Make sure that the student table groups have mixed students so that higher achieving students are working with/helping their classmates. The readings vary in complexity and should meet the needs of a diversity of students and literacy levels.

**ESOL Interventions:** Give students background knowledge and vocabulary before moving on to lesson. Consider providing alternate terms for difficult vocabulary within the texts. Most texts provided in the exercise can be manipulated in Word.

**Extensions/Interventions**: Have students explore the resources at their own pace. Due to the student reflection on their learning through the SAC, students are able to progress at their own rate of pace and still share their learning with classmates during the round table discussion. Use some of the “Additional Sources” for higher level students in their analysis of the controversy. Another extension to follow the SAC would be to research historic notions of honor and duty.

**Summarizing Strategies/Synthesizing Activity**

*The strategies to allow students to summarize what they learned in the lesson.*

Strategies we will use:

 Structured Small-Group Discussion

 Whole-Group Round Table Discussion

 Consensus Statements

 Summative Essays

**Citations (as needed)**

Brann, J.R. (1999) *Defense of the Battle of Little Round Top.* Retrieved from [http://www.civilwar.org/battlefields/gettysburg/gettysburg-history-articles/defense-of-little- round-top.html](http://www.civilwar.org/battlefields/gettysburg/gettysburg-history-articles/defense-of-little-round-top.html)

Chamberlin, J. C. (1996). *Through Blood and Fire at Gettysburg.* Gettysburg: PA. Stan Clark

Military Books.

Desjardian, T. A. (2003). *These Honored Dead: How the Story of Gettysburg Shaped American*

*Memory.* Cambridge, MA: De Capo Press.

Eye witness to History.com. (n.d.). *The Battle of Gettysburg 1863: The Battle’s Aftermath*. Retrieved from <http://www.eyewitnesstohistory.com/gtburgcont.htm>

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[round-top](http://www.history.com/videos/chamberlain-defends-little-round-top#chamberlain-defends-little-round-top)

History.net. (2013). *The Battle for Little Round Top.* Retrieved from

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Mr. Nusbraum (2013). *The Battle of Gettysburg for Kids-Day 2*. Retrieved from <http://mrnussbaum.com/civil-war/gettysburg_day_two/>

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[HsBg&ved=0CEwQ6AEwBA#v=onepage&q=Betheune&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=IMgvAQAAMAAJ&amp;pg=PR3&amp;dq=William%2BC.%2BOates%2BThe%2BWar%2BBetween%2Bthe%2BUnion%2Band%2Bthe%2BConfederacy&amp;hl=en&amp;sa=X&amp;ei=mZv4T52LLKrn0QHpzdHsBg&amp;ved=0CEwQ6AEwBA%23v%3Donepage&amp;q=Betheune&amp;f=false)

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