

MIDDLE SCHOOL ENGLISH

2025

Ms. Sneed

2026

COMMUNICATION

with the teacher

- 1 sneedr@cocke.k12.tn.us
- 2 Class Dojo App

CLASSROOM MATERIALS

To be successful

TWO
COMPOSITION
NOTEBOOKS

COLORED
PENCILS,
MARKERS,
CRAYONS

HIGH-
LIGHTERS

PENCILS
AND PENS

STICKY
NOTES

Tape or
Glue
sticks

Classroom Rules

- 1 Be Kind
- 2 Be Responsible
- 3 Work Hard

Social Studies *units*

- 1 Middle Ages: Asia
- 2 Middle Ages: Byzantine Empire and Africa
- 3 Middle Ages: Europe
- 4 Modern Europe and the European Renaissance
- 5 Indigenous Americans and the Age of Exploration

GRAMMAR, VOCABULARY, SPELLING, & PHRASES

taught and reviewed daily.

English Language Arts
CLASS GRADING SCALE

25
percent

Quizzes

Daily Work

20
percent

40
percent

Tests

Reading
Workshop

15
percent

ELA *writes* (in addition to
Amplify)

1 Short Stories

2 Phineas Gage

3 Select Edgar Allan Poe

4 The Diary of Anne Frank

5 The Hunger Games

6 TCAP Review

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Social Studies *units*

1 American Colonies and the American Revolution

2 Early America

3 Progress and Reform

4 Division and the Civil War

5 Antebellum United States

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percent

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15
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ELA *units* (in addition to
Amplify)

1 Short Stories and The Hunger Games

2 Frankenstein: The Graphic Novel

3 The Book Thief

4 The Outsiders

5 TCAP Review

ELA and Social Studies policies and procedures

FOOD & DRINK POLICY

Water is the only outside drink allowed to students. Students may purchase snacks and other drinks at the concession stand. If a student brings in another drink, they will be asked to put it away or throw it out.

ABSENCES AND GRADES

Students are responsible for all make up work when they are absent. Make up work can be found on Google Classroom or Canvas. Make up work will be completed during recess the following days. Additionally, work not finished in class will be completed during recess. If students are routinely doing work in recess, parents will be contacted.

ASSIGNMENT FORMATTING

All typed assignments must be in **12 PT TIMES NEW ROMAN FONT**, double-spaced, and have 1" margins with your name, class period, and date in the top left corner with a centered title.

Work for the nine weeks is only accepted until five days before the nine weeks end. Any work not turned in at that point will be marked as a zero.

Grading Scale:

A 90-100

B 80-89

C 70- 79

D 60-69

F 59 and below

Tests and quizzes will be taken on from Mastery Connect and Pear Assessment assessments. Daily work grades will be taken from Amplify and various assignments on Google Classroom or Canvas.

Reading Workshop

Students are expected to read 30 minutes every day. This is the only homework I assign in ELA and Social Studies.

Therefore, students should be reading at home. At the beginning of the school year, students will read for 15 minutes at the beginning of class. This will increase over the school year. However, students should still be reading at home.

Reading Workshop grades will consist of percentage of AR Goal completed, Book Talks, and Book Reviews. Students will keep track of the books they read in their Reading Journals.

ELECTRONIC DEVICES

Seventh Grade: Phones go into the phone pocket according to your number on the closet door. If you do not have a phone, a parent must message me on Class Dojo to let me know.

Additionally, Chromebooks are to be plugged in to cord with your number on it at the end of each day.

Seventh AND Eighth: due to the new law and school board policy, no personal devices including cell phones, ear buds, tablets or iPads, laptops, etc. are allowed at school.

Standards:

ELA Standards can be found here:

<https://www.tn.gov/content/dam/tn/stateboardofeducation/documents/2019-sbe-meetings/february-8,-2019-sbe-meeting/2-8-19%20IV%20C%20English%20Language%20Arts%20Standards%20Attachment%20Clean%20Copy.pdf>

7th Social Studies Standards:

East Asia:

7.01 Identify and locate the geographical features of East Asia, including: • China • Gobi Desert • Korean Peninsula • Sea of Japan (East Sea) • Himalayan • Pacific Ocean • Yangtze River Mountains • Plateau of Tibet • Yellow River

7.02 Describe how the reunification of China prior to the Tang Dynasty helped spread Buddhist beliefs.

7.03 Summarize agricultural, commercial, and technological developments during the Song Dynasties, and describe the role of Confucianism during the Song.

7.04 Examine the rise of the Mongol Empire, including the conquests of Genghis Khan.

7.05 Describe Kublai Khan's conquest of China, and explain how he was able to maintain control of the Yuan Empire.

7.06 Summarize the effects of the Mongolian empires on the Silk Roads, including the importance of Marco Polo's travels on the spread of Chinese technology and Eurasian trade.

7.07 Analyze the achievements of the Ming Dynasty and reasons for its isolationism, including building projects (e.g., the Forbidden City and reconstruction of the Great Wall) and Zheng He's sea voyages.

7.08 Describe the origins and central features of Shintoism: • Key Person(s): None • Sacred Texts: No sacred text • Basic Beliefs: localized tradition that focuses on ritual practices that are carried out with discipline to maintain connections with ancient past; animism and Kami

7.09 Explain how Japanese culture changed through Chinese and Korean influences (including Buddhism and Confucianism) as shown in the Constitution of Prince Shotoku and the adoption of the Chinese writing system.

7.10 Describe how the Heian aristocracy contributed to the development of a Japanese national culture.

7.11 Analyze the rise of a military society in the late 12th century and the role of the shogun and samurai in Japanese society

Byzantine Empire: 400-1500s CE:

7.12 Identify the continuation of the Eastern Roman Empire as the Byzantine Empire, and describe the diffusion of Christianity and the Latin language.

7.13 Explain the importance of Justinian's political, social, and architectural achievements.

7.14 Analyze the importance of regional geography and the location of Constantinople in maintaining European culture.

Southwest Asia and North Africa: 400-1500s CE:

7.15 Identify and locate the geographical features of Southwest Asia and North Africa, including: • Arabian Peninsula • Euphrates River • Persian Gulf • Arabian Sea • Mecca • Red Sea • Black Sea • Mediterranean • Tigris River • Caspian Sea

7.16 Describe the origins and central features of Islam: • Key Person(s): Mohammad • Sacred Texts: The Quran and The Sunnah • Basic Beliefs: monotheism, Five Pillars

7.17 Describe the diffusion of Islam, its culture, and the Arabic language.

7.18 Summarize the contributions of the region's scholars in the areas of: • Art • Medicine • Geography • Philosophy • Literature • Science • Mathematics

7.19 Explain the importance of Mehmed II the Conqueror, the fall of Constantinople, and the establishment of the Ottoman Empire.

7.20 Analyze the development of trade routes throughout Asia, Africa, and Europe and the expanding role of merchants.

West Africa: 400-1500s CE:

7.21 Identify and locate the geographical features of West Africa, including: • Atlantic Ocean • Niger River • Djenné • The Sahara • Gulf of Guinea • Timbuktu

7.22 Explain indigenous African spiritual traditions, including: ancestor worship, animism, and the relationship between humans and deities.

7.23 Analyze the growth of the kingdoms of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai, including cities such as Djenné and Timbuktu as centers of trade, culture, and learning.

7.24 Describe the role of the Trans-Saharan caravan trade in the changing religious and cultural characteristics of West Africa and in the exchange of salt, gold, and slaves.

7.25 Explain the importance of griots in the transmission of West African history and culture.

7.26 Explain the importance of the Malian king Mansa Musa and his pilgrimage to Mecca in 1324.

Middle Ages in Western Europe: 400-1500s CE

7.27 Identify and locate geographical features of Europe, including: • Alps • Influence of the North Atlantic Drift • Atlantic Ocean • North European Plain • English Channel • Ural Mountains • Mediterranean Sea

7.28 Describe the role of monasteries in the preservation of knowledge and spread of the Catholic Church beyond the Alps.

7.29 Explain how Charlemagne shaped and defined medieval Europe, including: his impact on feudalism, the creation of the Holy Roman Empire, and the establishment of Christianity as the religion of the Empire.

7.30 Describe the development of feudalism and manorialism, their role in the medieval European economy, and the way in which they were influenced by physical geography (i.e., the role of the manor and the growth of towns).

7.31 Analyze the Battle of Hastings and the long-term historical impact of William the Conqueror on England and Northern France.

7.32 Describe how political relationships both fostered cooperation and led to conflict between the Papacy and European monarchs.

7.33 Analyze the impact of the Magna Carta, including: limiting the power of the monarch, the rule of law, and the right to trial by jury

7.34 Analyze the causes, effects, and key people of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Crusades, including: Pope Urban II, Saladin, and Richard I.

7.35 Explain how the Crusades impacted Christian, Muslim, and Jewish populations in Europe, with emphasis on the increasing contact with cultures outside Europe.

7.36 Describe the economic and social effects of the spread of the Black Death (i.e., Bubonic Plague) from Central Asia to China, the Middle East, and Europe, and its impact on the global population.

7.37 Analyze the importance of the Black Death on the emergence of a modern economy, including: • Agricultural improvements • A merchant class • Commerce • Technological improvements • Growth of banking • Towns

7.38 Describe the significance of the Hundred Years War, including the roles of Henry V in shaping English culture and language and Joan of Arc in promoting a peaceful end to the war.

7.39 Explain the significance of the Reconquista, Inquisition, and the rise of Spanish and Portuguese kingdoms in the Iberian Peninsula.

Early Modern Europe: 1400-1700s CE

The Renaissance

7.40 Explain how the location of the Italian Peninsula impacted the movement of resources, knowledge, and culture throughout Italy's independent trade cities.

7.41 Identify the importance of Florence, Italy and the Medici Family in the early stages of the Renaissance.

7.42 Explain humanism, and describe how Thomas Aquinas's writings influenced humanistic thought and fostered a balance between reason and faith.

7.43 Explain the development of Renaissance art, including the significance of: • Leonardo da Vinci • Michelangelo • William Shakespeare • Systems of patronage

The Protestant Reformation

7.44 Analyze Johannes Gutenberg's printing press and William Tyndale's translation of the Bible into the English language as vehicles for the spread of books, growth of literacy, and dissemination of knowledge.

7.45 Explain the significant causes of the Protestant Reformation, including: the Catholic Church's taxation policies, the selling of indulgences, and Martin Luther's 95 Theses.

7.46 Analyze the development of the Protestant Reformation and the split with the Catholic Church, including: the emphasis on scripture alone, salvation by faith, and predestination.

7.47 Explain the political and religious roles of Henry VIII and Mary I in England's transition between Catholicism and Protestantism.

7.48 Analyze how the Catholic Counter-Reformation emerged as a response to Protestantism and revitalized the Catholic Church, including the significance of: St. Ignatius of Loyola, the Jesuits, and the Council of Trent.

7.49 Examine the Golden Age of the Tudor dynasty (i.e., Queen Elizabeth I), including the defeat of the Spanish Armada and the rise of English power in Europe.

The Scientific Revolution

7.50 Compare and contrast heliocentric and geocentric theories of the Greeks (geocentric), Copernicus (heliocentric), and Kepler (elliptical orbits).

7.51 Examine Galileo Galilei's theories and improvement of scientific tools, including the telescope and microscope.

7.52 Explain the significance of the following in regards to the Scientific Revolution: Sir Francis Bacon in establishing the scientific method and Sir Isaac Newton's three Laws of Motion.

Indigenous Civilizations of the Americas: 400-1500s CE

7.53 Identify and locate the geographical features of the Americas, including: • Andes Mountains • Appalachian • Great Plains • Pacific Ocean Mountains • Gulf of Mexico • Rocky Mountains • Atlantic Ocean • Mississippi River • South America • Caribbean Sea • North America • Yucatan Peninsula • Central Mexican Plateau

7.54 Explain the impact of geographic features on North American Indian cultures (i.e., Northeast, Southeast, and Plains), including: clothing, housing, and agriculture.

7.55 Describe the existence of diverse networks of North American Indian cultures (within presentday United States) including: varied languages, customs, and economic and political structures.

7.56 Explain the impact of geographic features and climate on the agricultural practices and settlement of the Maya, Aztec, and Incan civilizations.

7.57 Describe the social, economic, and political characteristics of the Maya, Aztec, and Incan civilizations, including: oral traditions, class structures, religious beliefs, slavery, and advancements (e.g., astronomy, mathematics, and calendar)

The Age of Exploration: 1400-1700s CE

7.58 Analyze why European countries were motivated to explore the world, including: religion, political rivalry, and economic gain (i.e., mercantilism).

7.59 Identify the significance of the voyages and routes of discovery of the following explorers by their sponsoring country: • England: Henry Hudson • France: Jacques Cartier • Portugal: Vasco da Gama, Bartolomeu Dias • Spain: Christopher Columbus, Hernando de Soto, Ferdinand Magellan, Amerigo Vespucci

7.60 Describe Prince Henry the Navigator's influence on exploration, voyages, cartographic improvements, and tools related to exploration (i.e., compass, caravel, astrolabe, and Harrison's chronometer) during the Age of Discovery.

7.61 Locate and identify French, Spanish, English, Portuguese, and Dutch colonies in the Americas, and explain how religion impacted the location of settlement by each country.

7.62 Describe how the Aztec and Inca empires were eventually defeated by Spanish Conquistadors (i.e., Hernan Cortes and Francisco Pizarro).

7.63 Locate and identify the European regions that remained Catholic and those that became Protestant and how that division affected the distribution of religions in the New World.

7.64 Explain the impact of the Columbian Exchange on people, plants, animals, technology, culture, ideas, and diseases among Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas in the 15th and 16th centuries, and examine the major economic and social effects on each continent.

7.65 Explain how Spanish colonization introduced Christianity, the mission system, and the encomienda system to the Americas as well as Bartolome de la Casa's role in the transition to African slavery.

8th Grade Social Studies Standards:

Colonization (1607-1750)

8.01 Explain the founding and development of Jamestown as the first permanent English colony, its early struggles, the economic and political structure, and role of the Powhatan people.

8.02 Explain the founding and development of the Plymouth Colony, including the significance of: the Mayflower Compact, interactions with Squanto, and the role of religious freedom.

8.03 Explain the founding and development of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, including the significance of: • Anne Hutchinson • Role of theocracy • Salem Witch Trials • Town meetings

8.04 Explain the motivation for and the founding of the Rhode Island and Connecticut Colonies, including the roles of Roger Williams and Thomas Hooker.

8.05 Analyze the economic motivation for the Dutch founding New Netherlands, the diverse population of the colony, and the transition to the English colony of New York.

8.06 Analyze the founding of Pennsylvania as a haven for Quakers and the tolerance that drew many different groups to the colony, including the significance of: • William Penn • Philadelphia • Relationship with American Indians • Role of women

8.07 Explain the reasons behind the settlement of the Georgia Colony, including: its designation as a “debtor” colony, its function as a “buffer” colony, and the role of James Oglethorpe in its founding.

8.08 Locate and identify the Thirteen Colonies, and describe how their location and geographic features influenced regional economic development.

8.09 Compare and contrast the locations and goals of British, French, and Spanish settlements in North America.

8.10 Identify the origins and development of slavery in the colonies, overt and passive resistance to enslavement, and the Middle Passage.

8.11 Describe the significance of the First Great Awakening, including its role in unifying the colonies and the growth of religious tolerance.

8.12 Explain the Navigation Acts and the policy of mercantilism.

The American Revolution (1700-1783)

8.13 Explain the significance of the Ohio River Valley leading to the French and Indian War and the events and consequences of the conflict, including: the massacre at Fort Loudoun, the Treaty of Paris of 1763, war debt, and the Proclamation Line of 1763.

8.14 Explain the political contributions of Benjamin Franklin to the U.S., including the "Join or Die" cartoon and Albany Plan of Union.

8.15 Analyze the social, political, and economic causes of the events and groups of the American Revolution, including: • The Quartering Act, 1765 • The Boston Massacre, 1770 • The Stamp Act, 1765 • The Boston Tea Party, 1773 • The Declaratory Act, 1766 • Intolerable/Coercive Acts, 1774 • The Townshend Acts, 1767 • Sons of Liberty

8.16 Explain the historical purposes and consequences of Thomas Paine's Common Sense.

8.17 Locate and explain the significance of the battles of the American Revolution prior to the signing of the Declaration of Independence, including Lexington and Concord and Bunker (Breed's) Hill.

8.18 Explain the historical and present-day significance of the Declaration of Independence. (T.C.A. § 49-6-1028)

8.19 Compare and contrast the points of view of Loyalists and Patriots.

8.20 Locate and explain the significance of the following during the American Revolution: • Struggles of the Continental Army • Battle of Saratoga • Battles of Trenton and Princeton • Battle of Yorktown • Battle of Kings Mountain • Guerrilla warfare

The New Nation (1775-1800)

8.21 Analyze the strengths and weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation, and describe the Land Ordinance of 1785, the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, the Northwest Territory, the Lost State of Franklin, and Shays' Rebellion.

8.22 Describe the roles of James Madison and George Washington during the Constitutional Convention, and analyze the major issues debated, including the Great Compromise and the Three-Fifths Compromise. (T.C.A. § 49-6-1028)

8.23 Examine the principles and purposes of government articulated in the Preamble and principles stated in the Constitution, including: the separation of powers, federalism, and checks and balances. (T.C.A. § 49-6-1028)

8.24 Describe the conflict between Federalists and Anti-Federalists over the ratification of the Constitution, including the protection of individual rights through the Bill of Rights and concern for states' rights. (T.C.A. § 49-6-1028)

8.25 Analyze the major events of the administration of President George Washington, including: the precedents he set, Whiskey Rebellion, and ideas presented in his farewell address.

8.26 Explain how conflicts between Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton resulted in the emergence of two political parties by analyzing their views on foreign policy, economic policy, a national bank, and strict versus loose interpretation of the Constitution.

8.27 Explain the controversies that plagued the administration of President John Adams, including: the conflicts with Great Britain and France, the XYZ Affair, and the Alien and Sedition Acts.

8.28 Identify how westward expansion led to the statehood of Tennessee and the importance of the first state constitution (1796). (T.C.A. § 49-6-1028)

Growth of a Young Nation (1800-1820)

8.29 Analyze the significance of the election of 1800 and Chief Justice John Marshall's opinion in *Marbury v. Madison*.

8.30 Explain the major events of Thomas Jefferson's presidency, including: • Conflict with the Barbary pirates • Embargo Act • Lewis and Clark Expedition • Louisiana Purchase

8.31 Explain the causes, course, and consequences of the War of 1812, including: • Use of impressment and trade restrictions between the U.S. and Great Britain • Roles of Andrew Jackson and William Henry Harrison • Significance of the Treaty of Ghent • Rise in nationalism in the U.S.

8.32 Identify and locate the changing boundaries of the U.S. as a result of the Convention of 1818 and the Adams-Onís Treaty.

8.33 Analyze the purpose and effects of the Monroe Doctrine.

Sectionalism and Reform (1790s-1850s)

8.34 Describe the development of the agrarian economy in the South, the locations of the cotton-producing states, the significance of cotton and the cotton gin, and the founding of Memphis as a center for cotton and the slave trade.

8.35 Analyze the characteristics of Southern society and its influence on the social and political conditions prior to the Civil War.

8.36 Identify the conditions of enslavement, and explain how slaves adapted to and resisted bondage in their daily lives, including Nat Turner's revolt.

8.37 Explain the development of the American Industrial Revolution, including: • Eli Whitney and interchangeable parts • Role of the textile industry • Emergence of trade unions • Samuel Slater • Lowell System

8.38 Describe how technological developments affected the growth of the industrial economy and cities in the North.

8.39 Identify the push-pull factors for Irish and German immigrants, and describe the impact of their arrival in the U.S. prior to the Civil War.

8.40 Analyze the development of roads, canals, railroads, and steamboats throughout the U.S., including the Erie Canal and the National Road.

8.41 Describe the significance of the Second Great Awakening and its influence on reform in the 19th century.

8.42 Analyze the development of the women's suffrage movement, including the Seneca Falls Convention, and the ideals of Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Sojourner Truth.

8.43 Analyze the significance of leading abolitionists, including William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, Elihu Embree, and Harriet Tubman, and the methods they used to spread the movement.

The Jacksonian Era (1824-1840)

8.44 Analyze the role played by Chief Justice John Marshall in strengthening the judicial branch, including the key decisions of the Supreme Court in *Gibbons v. Ogden* and *McCulloch v. Maryland*.

8.45 Examine the importance of the elections of 1824 and 1828, including: the corrupt bargain, the spoils system, and Jacksonian Democracy.

8.46 Examine President Andrew Jackson's actions regarding the Bank of the U.S. and the Nullification Crisis, and analyze the effects of these events on the nation.

8.47 Describe the impact of the Indian Removal Act and the struggle between the Cherokee Nation and the U.S. government, including the significance of *Worcester v. Georgia* and the Trail of Tears.

8.48 Identify that the Tennessee Constitution of 1834 expanded voting rights for non-property owners. (T.C.A. 49-6-1028)

Expansion and Division of the Nation (1820s-1860s)

8.49 Analyze the concept of Manifest Destiny and its impact on the development of the nation, and describe the economic incentives for westward expansion.

8.50 Explain the reasons for and the provisions of the Missouri Compromise (i.e., Compromise of 1820) and its impact on expansion.

8.51 Describe American settlements in Texas after 1821, the causes of the Texas War for Independence, the roles of David Crockett and Sam Houston, and the legacy of the Alamo. C,

8.52 Analyze the reasons for and outcomes of groups moving west, including the significance of: • Fur traders • Mormons • Oregon Trail • Santa Fe Trail

8.53 Identify the major events and impact of James K. Polk's presidency, including the annexation of Texas and the settlement of the Oregon boundary.

8.54 Describe the causes and consequences of the Mexican War, including the controversy over the Rio Grande boundary and the Mexican Cession.

8.55 Analyze the discovery of gold in California, its social and economic impact on the U.S., and the major migratory movement (including the forty-niners and Asian immigrants).

8.56 Explain the reasons for and the impact of the Compromise of 1850 (including Henry Clay's role as "The Great Compromiser") and the Fugitive Slave Act (including Harriet Beecher Stowe's influence with Uncle Tom's Cabin).

8.57 Describe the significance of the Gadsden Purchase of 1853.

8.58 Explain the motivations behind the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, and analyze the effects of act, including: • Rise of the Republican Party • "Bleeding Kansas" • Preston Brooks' attack on Charles Sumner • John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry

8.59 Analyze the Dred Scott v. Sandford decision and the resulting split between the North and South.

8.60 Explain the arguments presented by Stephen Douglas and Abraham Lincoln on slavery in the Illinois Senate race debates of 1858.

The Civil War (1860-1865)

8.61 Describe the election of 1860 and its candidates (i.e., John Bell, Stephen Douglas, Abraham Lincoln, and John Breckinridge), and analyze how the campaigns reflected sectional turmoil in the country.

8.62 Describe the outbreak of the Civil War and the resulting sectional differences, including: • Economic, geographic, and technological advances • Military strategies • Roles of President Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis • Significance of Fort Sumter • Geographical divisions within states

8.63 Explain the significance of the following battles, events, and leaders during the Civil War, including: • First Battle of Bull Run • Surrender at Appomattox Court House • Battle of Shiloh • David Farragut • Battle of Antietam • Nathan Bedford Forrest • Battle of Gettysburg • Ulysses S. Grant • Battle of Vicksburg • Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson • Sherman's March to the Sea • Robert E. Lee

8.64 Analyze the significance of the Emancipation Proclamation and the Gettysburg Address.

8.65 Describe African American involvement in the Union army, including the Massachusetts 54th Regiment at Fort Wagner and the 13th U.S. Colored Troops in the Battle of Nashville. (T.C.A. § 49-6-1006)

8.66 Analyze how the writings of Sam Watkins and Elisha Hunt Rhodes illustrated the daily life of the common soldier.

Reconstruction (1865-1877)

8.67 Analyze the immediate political impact of the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson's ascension to the presidency.

8.68 Explain the significance of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

8.69 Analyze President Abraham Lincoln's Ten Percent Plan, President Andrew Johnson's Plan, and the Radical Republican Plan for Reconstruction.

8.70 Identify the significance of the Tennessee Constitution of 1870, including the right of all men to vote and the establishment of a poll tax. (T.C.A. § 49-6-1028)

8.71 Analyze the conflict between President Andrew Johnson and the Radical Republicans, including Johnson's veto of the Tenure of Office Act and his impeachment.

8.72 Explain the restrictions placed on the rights and opportunities of freedmen, including: racial segregation, black codes, and the efforts of the Freedmen's Bureau to address the problems confronting newly freed slaves.

8.73 Trace the rise of the Ku Klux Klan and vigilante justice in the South and in Tennessee, including the role of Governor William Brownlow.

8.74 Explain the roles carpetbaggers and scalawags played during Reconstruction.

8.75 Explain the Compromise of 1877 and its role in ending Radical Reconstruction.