

Why? Because and Effect

Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine Quarter

Grades Seven and Eight



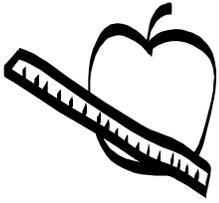
OBJECTIVE

Students will evaluate the causes and effects of the Battle of Baltimore and the War of 1812.



MATERIALS

- 1 overhead projector (optional)
- 1 overhead transparency (or photocopy) of the following:
 - “Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine Quarter” page
 - “Causes and Effects Samples”
- Copies of the following:
 - “Fort McHenry Effects” worksheet
 - “Causes and Effects Diagram”
 - “Cause-and-Effect Essay Rubric”
- 1 class map of the United States
- 1 class map or transparency of Baltimore Harbor with Fort McHenry indicated
- An age-appropriate text that gives information on the War of 1812 and the Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, such as:
 - *Fort McHenry* by Michael Burgan
 - *Fort McHenry (Famous Forts Throughout American History)* by Charles W. Maynard
 - *The War of 1812* by Jill Mulhall
 - *Our National Anthem* by Norman Pearl
 - *Fort McHenry* by Scott Sheads
- Internet sites that contain information about Fort McHenry, the Star Spangled Banner and the War of 1812, such as:
 - www.nps.gov/fomc/index.htm
 - www.fort-mchenry.navy.mil/ (Click on History tab)
 - www.nps.gov/stsp/historyculture/battlebaltimore.htm
 - www.loc.gov/rr/program/bib/1812/
- Chart paper
- Computers with Internet access



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PREPARATIONS

- Make an overhead transparency (or photocopy) of each of the following:
 - “Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine Quarter” page
 - “Causes and Effects Samples”
- Make copies of each of the following:
 - “Fort McHenry Effects” worksheet (1 per student)
 - “Causes and Effects Diagram” (1 per student)
 - “Cause-and-Effect Essay Rubric” (1 per student)
- Locate texts that contain information on Fort McHenry and the War of 1812 (see examples under “Materials”).
- Locate a portion of text from one of the selected texts or Web pages that gives reasons for building Fort McHenry at its location on a peninsula in Baltimore Harbor.
- Arrange to use the school computer lab for one or two sessions.
- Bookmark Internet sites that contain information about Fort McHenry, the Star Spangled Banner and the War of 1812 (see examples under “Materials”).



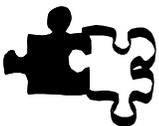
GROUPINGS

- Whole class
- Small groups
- Individual work



CLASS TIME

Three 45- to 60-minute sessions



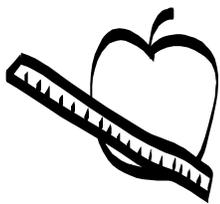
CONNECTIONS

- Social Studies
- Language Arts



TERMS AND CONCEPTS

- Quarter
- Obverse (front)
- Reverse (back)



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BACKGROUND KNOWLEDGE

Students should have a basic knowledge of:

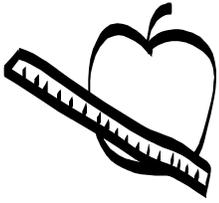
- The writing process
- Cause and effect
- War of 1812



STEPS

Session 1

1. Describe the America the Beautiful Quarters® Program for background information. Tell the students that the front of a coin is called the “obverse” and the back is called the “reverse.” Explain to the students that the United States Mint began to issue the quarters in the Program in 2010. By the time the program ends in 2021, there will be a total of 56 designs. Each design will focus on a different national site—one from each state, territory and the District of Columbia.
2. Display the “Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine Quarter” page. Examine the design with the students. Have the students identify the images and the writing included in this design. Ask the students what they know about Fort McHenry and what happened there. Record student responses on chart paper.
3. Locate Baltimore and Fort McHenry on a classroom map or transparency. Note its position in relation to your school’s location. Lead a class discussion on Fort McHenry’s strategic location and why it might have been built in that location. Record student responses on chart paper or the board.
4. Review the concept of cause and effect with the students. Explain to the students that the effect is what happens and the cause is why it happens.
5. Display the “Causes and Effects Samples” transparency. Review the example at the top. Review the second and third examples with the students and write the correct phrases in the boxes. In the **row Effects** box, write “Fort McHenry was built in 1799 on a peninsula in the Baltimore Harbor.” Refer the students back to the chart paper. Read the selected text and discuss the causes with the students. Add causes from the text to the chart paper. Write one of the causes in the **Causes** box on the transparency. Discuss the relationship between the cause and the effect.
6. Explain to the students that they will be researching the cause of several events (effects) related to the War of 1812 and the Battle of Fort McHenry and writing an essay based on their research. If there’s time in this session, lead a class discussion on the different types of writing and the writing process.



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Sessions 2 and 3

1. Review the charts from the previous session.
2. Distribute the “Fort McHenry Effects” sheet and the “Causes and Effects Diagram” to the students. Review the directions with the students. If they have enough information to fill in the causes on the “Causes and Effects Diagram,” have them complete the worksheet. If not, have them only select the three effects for now.
3. Have the students use the printed texts or take the students to the computer lab to search preselected Web sites. Explain to the students that they will be writing a cause-and-effect essay using one of the events they chose for the “Causes and Effects Diagram.” Review the different types of writing and the writing process. Review the relationship between a cause and an effect. Review the importance of connecting the cause with the effect.
4. Distribute the “Cause-and-Effect Essay Rubric.” Review the rubric with the students. Allow the students time to research.
5. In the classroom, allow students time to work on the “Causes and Effects Diagram” if not done and on their essays.
6. Have the students evaluate their own essays using the rubric. Collect student essays, worksheets and rubrics.



ASSESSMENT

Use the essay, “Cause and Effect Essay Rubric” and “Causes and Effects Diagram” to evaluate whether the students have met the lesson objective.



ENRICHMENTS/EXTENSIONS

- Have the students create a multimedia presentation with images to show the cause and effect relationships they researched.
- Have the students research the different groups that helped to reinforce Baltimore before the battle in 1814. Have the students focus on the reasons why (causes) the different groups were willing to help (effects).



DIFFERENTIATED LEARNING OPTIONS

- Allow students to research in pairs or small groups.
- Have the causes listed and have students match the causes with the effects.
- Create a template for the cause-and-effect essay.



Name _____

Causes and Effects Samples

CAUSE	EFFECT
<p>It is raining so I am wearing my raincoat. (I am wearing my raincoat because it is raining.)</p> <p>It is raining.</p>	<p>I am wearing my raincoat.</p>
	<p>We could see the flag from far away.</p>
<p>The design on the quarter was chosen because it represents the site during the "Defenders Day" celebration, which is an annual event.</p>	



Name _____

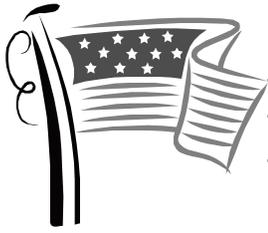
Fort McHenry Effects

In a cause-and-effect relationship, the effect is what happens and the cause is the reason why it happens. Listed below are two columns of events (effects).

Directions: Choose two from the left column and one from the right column. Write these three events in the Effects boxes on the "Causes and Effects Diagram."

Research the cause of these events (effects) then write them in the Causes boxes on the diagram.

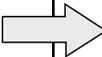
LEFT COLUMN (CHOOSE TWO)	RIGHT COLUMN (CHOOSE ONE)
America declared war against Great Britain in 1812.	Fort McHenry was shaped like a star.
Francis Scott Key wrote the words to "The Star-Spangled Banner."	The word "spangled" was included in the National Anthem.
The British retreated from the Battle of Baltimore.	The British declared that Baltimore was a "nest of pirates."
Baltimore was an important international seaport and harbor.	The Fanciers were wealthy businessmen who fought in the Battle of Baltimore.
The American victory at the Battle of Baltimore was a turning point in the War of 1812.	The people of Baltimore fortified Baltimore and Fort McHenry before the battle in 1814.

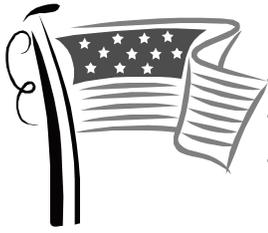


Name _____

Causes and Effects Diagram

Directions: Write the three effects (events) you chose from the "Fort McHenry Effects" worksheet into the Effect boxes below. Research the cause of these effects (events) then write them in the Cause boxes.

CAUSE	EFFECT
	
	
	



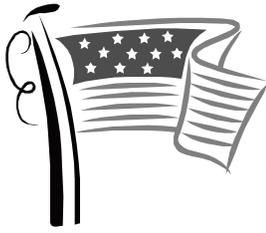
Name _____

Cause-and-Effect Essay Rubric

Directions: Write an essay of at least three paragraphs based on your research and on one of the three events on your "Causes and Effects Diagram." Be sure to link the causes with the effects.



CATEGORY	4	3	2	1	Self	Teacher
Organization	Essay is very well organized.	Essay is organized.	Essay is mostly organized.	Essay lacks organization.		
Quality of Information	Clearly shows relationship between cause and effect.	Shows relationship between cause and effect.	Hints at relationship between cause and effect.	Ignores relationship between cause and effect.		
Mechanics	No errors in grammar, spelling or punctuation.	Almost no errors in grammar, spelling or punctuation.	A few errors in grammar, spelling or punctuation.	Many errors in grammar, spelling or punctuation.		
Paragraph Structure	All paragraphs include the cause, the effect and a concluding sentence.	Most paragraphs include the cause, the effect and a concluding sentence.	Some paragraphs include the cause, the effect and a concluding sentence.	Few paragraphs include the cause, the effect and a concluding sentence.		
Sequencing	Details are placed in a logical order.	Most details are placed in a logical order.	Some details are placed in a logical order.	Few details are placed in a logical order.		
Transitions	Various cause-and-effect transition words are used.	Adequate cause-and-effect transition words are used.	Some cause-and-effect transition words are used.	Few cause-and-effect transition words are used.		
Accuracy of Causes	All causes are accurate.	Most causes are accurate.	Some causes are accurate.	Few causes are accurate.		
Totals						



Ft. McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine Quarter



The United States of America

