New York City Draft Riots

History's Mysteries—Solve the Crime of the Time



About the authors

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WELCOME TO NEW YORK CITY DRAFT RIOTS!

In this hands-on investigative activity, students are given an authentic task: to think like criminalists and review mock forensic files of a historical event. Students gather, analyze, and interpret evidence, engaging in tasks such as examining physical objects (e.g., a model of a guillotine, bullets, a bloodspattered uniform), poring over photographs, analyzing documents, and reading maps and charts. A PowerPoint[®] presentation includes an introduction to the task, a coroner's report, and several types of sources from the "crime scene." Students then fill out a "forensic report" graphic organizer, hypothesize how the event took place, and conclude by reading a "Mystery Solved" handout that provides historical background on the "crime." Optional extension activities include having students create a "breaking news" TV report, write a front-page newspaper article, or



compose a "news alert" text message. Grades 6–12.

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Purpose and Overview

Activity Introduction

Welcome to *History's Mysteries: Solve the Crime of the Time*. Included are investigative case files that cover some of the main areas of world history standards-based curriculum. The central purpose of these files is to spark interest and excitement in students for further study of a given unit.

A History Mystery is rooted in having students act like a criminalist whose job is to gather, analyze, and interpret forensic evidence. Real-life criminalists are skilled in studying everyday items, examining bullets, and analyzing documents. Likewise, in a history class a teacher's job is to help students develop critical thinking skills also based in gathering, analyzing and interpreting data.

In this hands-on investigative activity, students are given an authentic task to think like criminalists and review mock forensic files of a historical event. Each file contains primary and secondary source replica/realia that students analyze in order to hypothesize how a given event took place.

This activity works best as an introduction to a world history unit, but it may also be used as a way to review before a DBQ based assessment at the end of a unit. Students are motivated to solve each Mystery both with accuracy and speed as the first student/team to do so correctly wins a "Criminalist of the Year" nameplate for classroom display.

How does a History Mystery work?

Students are given the task of reviewing a historical event case file and filling out a Forensic Report. Once this initial step is completed, students then read a *Mystery Solved: Press Release* that reveals all the accurate details of the real life History Mystery.

Each *History's Mysteries Case File* review and **Forensic Report** are completed in a single (60 minute) class session. The follow up **Mystery Solved: Press Release** reading and follow up activities (**Front Page News, Breaking News Report**, or **Text Message News Alert**) can take another half to full one hour class period.

Each unit comes with reproducible student analysis sheets, teacher directions, student directions, CD-ROM that allows students to view the files on a computer (or the entire class with an LCD projector.



Teaching tip For more scaffolding

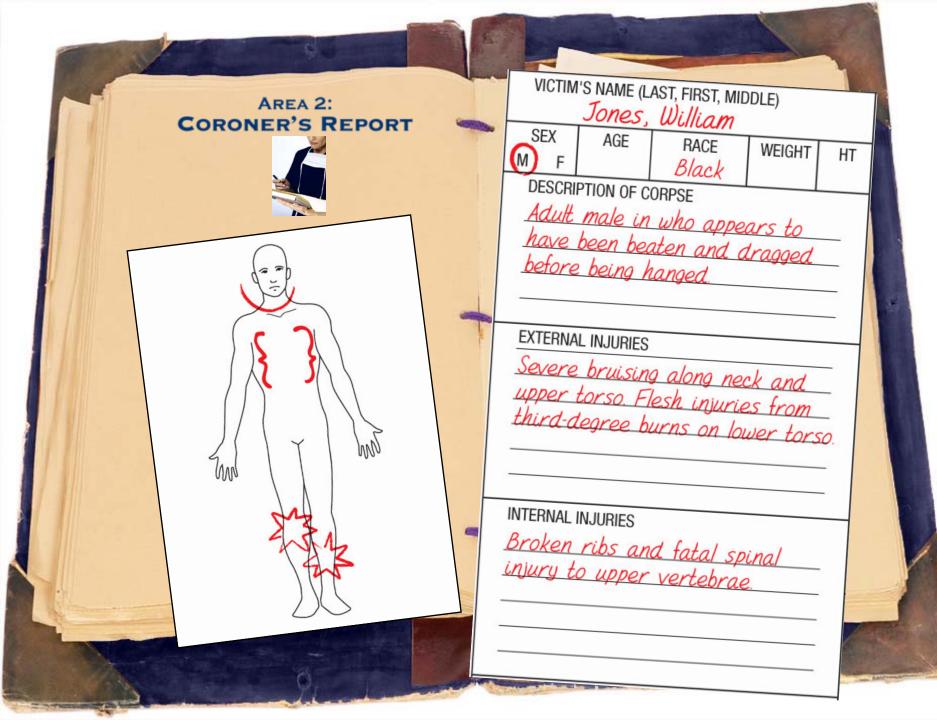
and challenge to the activity, you can also add a step where students work on a Front Page News Article, Breakina News Report, or a Text Message News Alert in which students further synthesize what they believed took place in either an essay, short skit, or short summary form (for better language mastery, beginner or advanced writing skills, ELL and/or AP Students).



How and why did residents of New York City react as they did to the draft in 1863?







States that seceded before April 15, 1861 States that seceded after April 15, 1861 Union states that permitted slavery Union states that forbade slavery Territories, unaffiliated

AREA 3:

DETECTIVE'S RESEARCH

Secede: To withdraw formally from membership in an organization, association, or alliance Abraham Líncoln was elected U.S. Presídent ín 1860. Soon after, 11 Southern states seceded to form a new country, the Confederate States of Ameríca (CSA).

By 1861, the Civil War had begun. It was the result of decades of tensions between Northern and Southern states. The main issues that divided the country were slavery and states' rights.

Most states that stayed in the Union did not permit slavery, while all the Southern states in the CSA did.